



**The *Great* Canadian
Catholic Hospital History Project**

Documenting the legacy and contribution of the
Congregations of Religious Women in Canada,
their mission in health care, and the founding and operation of Catholic hospitals.



**Projet de la *Grande* Histoire
des hôpitaux catholiques au Canada**

Retracer l'héritage et la contribution des
congrégations de religieuses au Canada,
leur mission en matière de soins de santé ainsi que la fondation et l'exploitation des hôpitaux catholiques.

St. Mary's of the Lake in Kingston

**Compiled and written for
the silver anniversary of the hospital**

**by
Rose Mary Gibson**

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St. Mary's of the Lake
in Kingston



A Heart Consecrated to Charity

25 YEARS ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE HOSPITAL



St. Mary's of the Lake in Kingston



By Rose Mary Gibson

compiled and written for
the silver anniversary of the hospital

MCMLXXI

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Dedication

***In tribute
to the makers of
St. Mary's of the Lake***



Coat of Arms mounted on a Silver Shield.

The Silver denotes Hope

The Red Chevron — Bent Bar originates from the Coat of Arms of Kingston where the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence is located. Red denotes Charity.

Maple Leaf — upper left
— stands for Canada.

Fleur-de-Lis — right
— represents France, the homeland of St. Vincent and St. Louise the Congregational Founders.

Sword Pierced Heart — suggests the Characteristic Devotion of the Sisters to our Mother of Sorrows.

Silver Band — Cor Caritati Sacrum — is the motto of the Sisters of Providence. It means . . .
“Heart Consecrated to Charity.”

PREFACE

Details of the history of an institution often lie forgotten in cupboards, in attics, or on dusty shelves. The letters, the diaries, the minute books, the pictures and snapshots, the old newspapers are all fragments of the past.

On the Silver Anniversary of the opening of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital it was decided to re-examine those fragments and to put down on paper the story of how St. Mary's came to be.

I am very grateful to the Sisters of Providence for giving me access to their records of the orphanage and of the hospital. The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame gave me permission to examine the records of their early days in Kingston. Father Brian Price of St. Mary's Cathedral staff arranged for me to go through the Bishop Horan letters and other related material. My colleagues at Queen's University Archives have been most helpful and have given me many valuable suggestions. It is impossible to name all who have given me their time and their good advice and to whom I am indeed grateful.

Dr. Maurice James had kindly written the chapter which describes the war years. Dr. J. Edward Gibson has given me a great deal of help with the sections on the hospital.

This is not in any way a complete history. It will, perhaps, help the reader visualize a bit of the past of St. Mary's of the Lake and give him a glimpse into the future.

Rose Mary Gibson

September 1971

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Hawthorne Cottage (built in 1839)

PART ONE

History of the Site

ANY history of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital must begin with at least a mention of Emmanuel Ellerbeck. It is on land that Ellerbeck was granted that the hospital stands today and part of the hospital property borders on the street that bears his name. Ellerbeck came from England to America in 1774. In 1776-7 he was gaoled but got free by enlisting in the rebel army. Then he deserted and joined the British. He received lot 21 in the first concession at Cataraqi and is listed among those drawing lots at Cataraqi in 1788-1791. A narrow lot, it extended as far as the present-day Princess Street.

In the Vestry Minute Book for 1791-1800 (Archives of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston) he is listed as a benefactor for building a church in Kingston, giving two pounds. In 1795, he was employed building a gallery to St. George's Church which was then on the site of the Whig-Standard. He is among the Loyalists taken in open sessions in 1796 which listed all those in the Midland District, who adhered to the Royal Standard in America before the treaty of 1783.

On February 28, 1845, Francis Archibald Harper, Manager of the Commercial Bank and later treasurer of Queen's University, purchased ten acres of land from Richard Ellerbeck and his wife Hannah for the sum of £200. Richard was Emanuel's son. In 1840, Mr. Harper purchased fourteen additional acres for another two hundred pounds. On the site he built a home which he called "Hawthorn Cottage". A picture of this house remains, and part of the old house is now the Sisters' dining room. The Kingston City Directory for 1857 has the following description of the house: "The cottage residence of F.A. Harper Esq., with its beautiful gardens and out-grounds is finely situated on the west side of King Street, with a splendid view of the bay and the opposite islands". It still has a garden and a splendid view.

Francis Harper's will is dated January 19, 1854. In it, he

gives his property to his wife, Wilhelmina, and after her death to his nephew, Thomas B. Harper. The latter was to get his gold watch immediately. Both were given permission to sell real estate at once if they should wish.

Acting on this, on the 28th of June, 1867, Willina Harper and Thomas B. Harper sold to Daniel Rourk part of lot 21 (14 acres), the part bought by Francis A. Harper in 1840, for \$8,000. The next year, 1868, on October 27th, Daniel Rourk and his wife Mary Ann sold the property to Les Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal — the fourteen acres that formed part of lot 21 in the first concession of the township of Kingston. The Sisters bought the property "for two dollars lawful money in consideration of the payments hereafter mentioned." These payments were the money due on the mortgage held by Willina Harper and Thomas B. Harper. The indenture was signed by Daniel Rourk; Mary Ann Rourk, his wife; and by the "Lady Superioress", Soeur Ste. Ursule, Superior General. The Sisters wanted the property for a boarding and day school for girls — probably then called young ladies.

The mortgage was for \$6,000. and the terms were outlined in an indenture dated June 28, 1867. A thousand dollars was due every June 24th from 1868 to 1873. Interest was six per cent. Mr. Daniel Rourk had three daughters who were members of the Congregation.

The property remained in the hands of the Notre Dame Sisters until 1904. On the twenty-second day of December, 1904, an agreement was made between Les Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame de Montreal and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston in Canada by which the Sisters sold their property to the Corporation for \$4,500. The document was signed by Soeur Saint Anaclet, Superior General, and by Soeur Marie de l'Esperance, Deputy Superior General, in the presence of Soeur Ste. Natalie, Secretary. Since that time the property has been used and is now owned by the Sisters of Charity of Kingston.

PART TWO

The School

THE first two sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame to arrive in Kingston were Sister St. Alexander and Sister St. Edward. At the request of Bishop Remigious Gaulin, the second Bishop of Kingston, they came to undertake the education of girls. They arrived from Montreal on November 21, 1841, after a journey by stage coach of two days. Rooms were rented for them in the upstairs of a building opposite the City Hall where the Whig-Standard building is now.

There they opened their first school four days later on November 25 (during the first year, there were thirty-eight day students and one boarder, Mary Ann Burns). In June of 1842, the school was moved to the upstairs of Mrs. McDonell's house on Earl Street, the lower floor of which was occupied by the Reverend Mr. Machar, who was later to be the principal of Queen's University.

In 1846, the sisters moved to the Bishop's house on the corner of Johnson and Bagot Streets where they were to remain for 124 years until July of 1970. Bishop Gaulin had been forced to resign in 1844 because of ill health, and it was his successor, Bishop Phelan, who vacated the bishopric to give the sisters more suitable accommodation. Such a move may have been the plan visualized by the first Bishop of Upper Canada, Bishop Alexander MacDonell. His will, dated June 12, 1839, read in part: "I do however will and desire that the said Remigious Gaulin (his successor) and Angus MacDonell (his nephew) shall hold the house I now live in, and the adjoining Garden in trust for the Education of Females, and the Lot on which the Church is erected, and also the two Lots on which the school-house is situated, in Trust for the furtherance of Religion and Education." His nephew was also given among other bequests his gold watch and chain, apparently a very special gift in those days.

The church mentioned in the will was St. Joseph's Church

on the corner of William and Bagot Streets, the first Catholic church in Kingston. It was later used as a school. On the same site, St. Vincent's Academy was built in 1891, staffed by the Congregation Nuns until it was demolished.

During much of this time, the sisters operated a boarding school in the Bishop's residence and in the addition to it. But in 1868, they acquired Hawthorn Cottage to use as a boarding school. A letter of May 12, 1867 from Sister St. Francis to Bishop E. J. Horan who was in Quebec reads as follows:

"My Lord,

Having heard that you would not return to Kingston for some days, I am under the pleasing necessity of addressing your Lordship on a matter which I trust will meet your approbation. As you are aware, I have frequently formed plans for a large and more commodious house to accommodate boarders without effecting any favourable result. Now an opportunity presents itself which I believe to be a good one. The property known as Hawthorn Cottage with fourteen acres of ground attached to it is offered for sale at 2000 pounds. This I am authorized by the Community to purchase provided your Lordship graciously permits us to establish a boarding school there and have the services of a Reverend Gentleman for the celebration of Mass."

The reply was dated May 14, 1867:

"My dear Sister,

I readily grant you the consent you request . . .

Very sincerely yours,

E. J., Bishop of Kingston"

At Bishop Horan's request Hawthorn Cottage was renamed St. Mary's of the Lake. At a later date he influenced in a more important way the history of St. Mary's of the Lake.

In 1868, Sister St. Thecla was the Superior at the school, Sister St. Mary Alphonsus taught the first English class and Sister St. Ephrem instructed in music and French. **The General Register for the Boarding School** lists eighty-three students in the same year. There is no indication in this register whether the students were at St. Mary's or at the convent on Johnson Street, or even that they were all boarders. Among those listed are many that will be recognized as names of old Kingston families. Mary Morrison and Ellen Dwyer were

pupils, as were Mary Ann Nelligan, Rose and Lizzie McKillop, Katie and Mary Ann Devan, Maggie, Susie and Phoebe Branigan, Mary and Sophia Cicolari (whose father had arranged for Von Schultz's body to be buried in his own plot). Catherine and Mary Ann Rourk were students that year, daughters most likely of Daniel Rourk who had sold the property to the Congregation de Notre Dame. Then too, there were the Cunningham girls, Mary, Aggie and Carrie. The first mentioned may have been Mary Elizabeth Cunningham, who became Mother Gabriel later on, and who was born in Kingston in 1862 (she would have been six years old at the time she was attending school in the building which was the scene of her later activities). Other names are Mary O'Brien, Katie Beaupre, Jane McConville, Margaret and Agnes Brophy, Jane Ann Lahey and Annie Morton.

The same register gives a list of the teachers (at St. Mary's) on October 13, 1868, under this heading: "The boarding school at this site was a very short duration." Among the reasons given for moving back to Johnson Street was the great distance from the school to the Church. That distance was a factor is not too unusual a reason. Not too long before, Thomas Kirkpatrick, who lived just a little farther along King Street at St. Helen's, had been obliged to resign as mayor because he lived outside the city.

Ten years later in September, 1878, the school was reopened for the children of Portsmouth. The staff consisted of Sisters Agnes, Eugenie, Clothilde, Valentine, Matilda and Caroline. The following year it again became a residence with Sister St. Melanie as Superior. The Kingston directories from 1883 to 1890 list St. Mary's of the Lake as a school and Mother St. Thecla as Superioress. In 1894, the General Council of the Congregation de Notre Dame decided to close the school.

The directory for 1896-1897 make no mention of St. Mary's of the Lake but lists George Pratchett and Mrs. Jennie Nickle occupying houses in that area, two vacant houses and private grounds on that part of King Street.

From 1907 to 1909, the occupant of St. Mary's of the Lake was George Edward Pratchett. Before that time, however, the property that had once been Hawthorn Cottage had passed into other hands.

PART THREE

The Orphanage

IN 1904, the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul bought St. Mary's of the Lake from the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. A large wing was added, and in 1910, it became home for 80 orphan children, 24 novices and five professed sisters.

Bishop Edward John Horan was responsible for bringing the Sisters of Providence to Kingston. In January of 1861, he visited the Providence Asile in Montreal and requested that four sisters come to Kingston to care for the aged, the sick and orphans. He was told firmly by the Mother Superior that it was impossible. However, on August 28, 1861, the sisters decided to make a foundation. In a letter dated September 1, 1861, to Bishop Horan, Sister St. Philomene, the Mother Superior, gave the names of the sisters prepared to undertake the task: ". . . Soeurs Marie du St. Sacrament, Anselme, Marie Andre and Marie du Mont Carmel; la premiere et la troisieme, canadiennes, les deux autres, irlandaises." The four sisters were only following the ideals of their founder, St. Vincent de Paul. He has been called "the saint of circumstances". It was he who established the first order of nuns who were not cloistered, whose aim was not to undertake this or that particular work, but to meet the needs of the people with whom they came in contact. His Daughters of Charity founded in France in 1633 taught, nursed the sick poor, assisted those in prison and cared for abandoned children, orphans or destitute children. The Sisters of Providence who came to Kingston had the same purpose in mind.

The four sisters arrived in Kingston from Asile de la Providence, Montreal, at 2 a.m. on December 13, 1861. Bishop Horan met the train and brought them to the house he had made ready for them at the corner of Montreal and Ordnance, where Sisters of Providence have lived and served ever since. Two days later, they received two orphans, and by the end of

two weeks, ten children were being cared for. The sisters had begun to visit and care for the sick and poor. By the end of the first week, they had visited forty homes and had also visited and instructed the women in prison.

The Female Benevolent Society of Kingston in 1847 had opened the House of Industry first on Princess Street and later on Earl Street, to care for the afflicted men, women and children suffering as the result of the cholera epidemic. Most of the inmates were Irish immigrants who had left their homeland because of the famine. E. E. Horsey in his **History of Kingston** gives 1850 as the date of the opening of the orphanage in connection with the House of Industry. There were classes for the children and arrangements were made for pupils from outside the institution to attend the school and receive their noon meal while there. The Female Benevolent Society changed its name and its function in 1852 and became the Widows and Orphans Friend Society and later obtained a separate building for the orphans. By 1865, the orphanage had been moved to Union Street opposite the Drill Shed and by 1898 to the corner of Union Street and University Avenue. Sunnyside is the building now being used, not for orphans as such but for emotionally disturbed children.

During the cholera epidemic many of the sick were cared for by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, who were brought to Kingston by Bishop Phelan in 1847. The sisters also found that they had to make some arrangements for the care of the children made orphans by this disaster. So in connection with their hospital they opened an orphanage and school. The Kingston Directory for 1857 lists the Hotel Dieu Nunnery and Hospital on Brock Street where the Brock Apartments are now. The Sister Superior was Sister Lecroix; the assistant, Sister Latour, and there were sixteen other ladies in the nunnery. Lady St. Francis was the first teacher, and Ladies St. Morris, St. Sophronie, St. Mary and three others were the assistants. In 1871, there were forty orphans. By 1878, the number had increased to forty-five young children "supported by the institution". From 1883 to 1892, the orphanage was called the Hotel Dieu Female Orphanage, and from then till 1911, the Orphanage of the Hotel Dieu. After 1911, there is no mention of it.



Most Reverend Bishop E. J. Horan
Bishop of Kingston 1867

During part of this time the boys were cared for by the Sisters of the House of Providence. The 1865 directory states that the Sisters of Charity Orphanage on Ordnance Street provided for "about 15 boys" In 1871, the House of Providence was the refuge for 20 aged men and women and 28 orphan boys. Seven years later the same institution cared for "43 orphan boys, three orphan girls and 58 aged and infirm. From then until the addition to St. Mary's of the Lake was built in 1910, there were orphans at the House of Providence. The first two children, Hugh Traynor, aged 4 and his brother James, aged 2, entered the orphanage on December 18, 1861. From then on for many years, the numbers increased. Some were real orphans, some had one parent only, some were left in the orphanage only temporarily because the mother was sick or the father was out of work. Often they were taken home when conditions improved or else some relative gave them a home. Often, too, they were taken by people who supported them in return for their services. A few ran away. Most were not able to pay anything for their care in the orphanage but sometimes a parent was able to make a small donation. In 1890, for instance, it is recorded that the child's "mother living at the British American Hotel, Kingston agreed to pay \$3.00 per month for his board and tuition, his father being dead".

In 1910, the orphans from the House of Providence and from the Hotel Dieu moved out to St. Mary's of the Lake, re-furnished for an orphanage and a novitiate.

The author of **Retrospect of Fifty Years, House of Providence, Kingston, 1861-1911**, describes the building, "the immense and elegant structure known as St. Mary's of the Lake, stands to view on a breezy bluff, overlooking the magnificent scenery of Lake Ontario . . . This institution was opened in 1910, and as its name implies, has for its purpose the care and education of the orphaned, as well as the training of those who seek to enter the religious state and become the active dispensers of charity." Shortly afterwards in 1914, the novitiate was moved back to the House of Providence, and St. Mary's of the Lake was an orphanage only, until 1941.

From October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911, there were 40 girls and 44 boys registered at St. Mary's. Four of them were Protestant, the rest Catholic; seven were English, one was

Irish and the remainder were Canadians. Twenty-three came from Kingston, three from the County of Frontenac, fourteen from other parts of Ontario, three from other countries; the others' residences were not noted. The author of **Retro-spect of Fifty Years** continues: "Eighty children find a home within the walls of the Orphanage where they experience the gentle solicitude and care of the Superior, Sister Mary Raphael (McCann)". Mother Gabriel was the Superior General at this time. In 1909, she had had the foresight with the approval of His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, to organize an Orphans' Guild. In those days, very little money was available from government sources for the care of orphans, and the Guild provided time, labour, interest, solicitude and money over the years.

Mother Gabriel had another idea. She bought a printing press and began publishing a small paper called **The Guardian**. It had in it stories, (all elevating and uplifting), pictures, letters from the subscribers and from the orphans, and the honour rolls of the schools of the diocese. It was published to support the orphanage and was subscribed to by practically every child in the Catholic schools of the diocese and by some adults. The subscription rate was 25 cents a year, but even at that price, it was a profitable operation.

The Minute Books of the orphanage provide a very good picture of life at St. Mary's. Daily happenings were recorded, and form what might be called an institutional diary. The weather, the visitors, the happy events, the sad ones, the frustrating occurrences are duly recorded and the juxtaposition of entries is frequently most amusing. The orphans had some classes at St. Mary's, older students went to Portsmouth to school, and later on to Regiopolis College or Notre Dame Convent. An entry for August 1, 1932, reports proudly that one of their students, Rita Duffy, had won the Knights of Columbus entrance class prize after only four months in class, and having lost two years of schooling. At about the same period, it is noted that a temporary replacement for one of the teachers of St. Mary's had been found, a graduate of Notre Dame Convent, who had agreed to come for \$1.25 a day. In 1932, Miss Nadine Harty and Miss Grace Davis formed a Girl Guide company at the orphanage.

Life at St. Mary's was not all school. There were banquets at City Hall and the LaSalle Hotel, skating and sleigh rides in the winter, and in the summer, picnics at Lake Ontario Park holidays for the boys at Horseshoe Island with other boys of the city, and movies as guests of the theatre manager. At home, there were treats at Christmas, Valentine's Day and Easter — many from the Orphans' Guild but many, too, from other individuals and groups. The Good Will Club gave gifts to the infants' department; the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanians, Hotel Dieu Alumnae, Catholic Women's League all made donations to the orphans. Father Coyle arrived one day with three packages of boots, Father Corrigan sent out street car tickets for the children to use getting to school on bad days. A professor's wife brought a number of books and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Abramsky arrived with a gift of stuffed dolls and animals. Lumber for a skating rink came from Mr. T. A. Andre.

The orphans were not always on the receiving end. They often put on concerts and plays for guests and for residents in the House of Providence. They sang at Mass at St. Mary's and also at Portsmouth church. When the Archbishop called, there would be a special recital or concert. The Orphans' Guild meetings were enlivened by performances by the children. Though some undoubtedly were unhappy and some could not adjust — the Minute Books refer to some who ran away — many were attached to the only home they had. There is mention of two boys who came back fifteen years later with their wives to show them where they had been brought up and to talk to the sisters who had cared for them. Letters were received frequently from children who were adopted or put in foster homes, keeping the sisters informed about their new lives. There is a card for every orphan who was ever in the House of Providence Orphanage, St. Mary's or Heathfield.

The children went to Mass nearly every morning and sometimes Mass was as early as six o'clock. You can appreciate their elation when one Easter Monday they were permitted to sleep in until 10:30. Before there was a resident Chaplain, a priest came every week to hear confessions. When first communion time arrived, the little girls were dressed in white and wore veils as was the custom at the time. Quite a number of

parents are reported to have taken their children home again after they made their first communion or after they were confirmed, apparently thinking that they could look after their children now that these important steps had been taken under the sisters' care.

Physical health was not neglected at St. Mary's. The children were inoculated for various diseases, they had their tonsils taken out, were sent to Isolation Hospital when they had contagious diseases, and to Hotel Dieu for other illnesses. Doctors and dentists cared for them in the days when there was no health insurance. Doctor L. E. Crowley attended the children for twenty years. Other doctors, too, gave their services: Dr. H. E. Hay, Dr. R. S. Peat, Dr. F. J. O'Connor, Dr. C. E. O'Connor among them. Dr. Vincent Martin gave his services as a dentist.

The housekeeping duties in a home where there were at times over two hundred children were many and varied. The nuns had their own garden and at one time their own cows. The Minute Books report the progress of the garden, and the days spent canning with utensils borrowed from Mr. Minniker. There was great rejoicing when the refrigerator was "transformed into the latest kind which makes ice," when the oil burner was installed and a new machine for paring apples, when the dryer arrived for the nursery. There was consternation three days later when it was reported that "the electrician is working on the dryer today." A recurring entry concerns what must have been a major undertaking — the laundry. The entry for February 29, 1931, reads: "A large laundry today," and on March 7th of the same year it was reported, "Laundry started today at 10 a.m. Finished at 8 p.m." On September 28, 1935, this note appears, "Furnace started again".

As in every other place the thirties brought changes to St. Mary's. Like everybody else, the sisters found themselves short of money. Throughout the records there are many indications that the nuns were scrimping and saving. Unable to pay their taxes from 1933-39, they were rescued by Dr. L. J. Byrne. In 1938, they had to secure loans from the R. C. Episcopal Corporation. Even the Minute Book for 1935 was written in an old book partially filled in 1886, and the donations from the Orphan's Guild were smaller in size but were considered

good because "of the destitution of so many". Another and more lasting change was also taking place. More and more orphans were being placed in foster homes or were being adopted because Children's Aid personnel and other social workers were beginning to think that for his best development a child should be brought up in a home rather than in an institution. The numbers at St. Mary's decreased drastically, and other means of keeping it living had to be found.

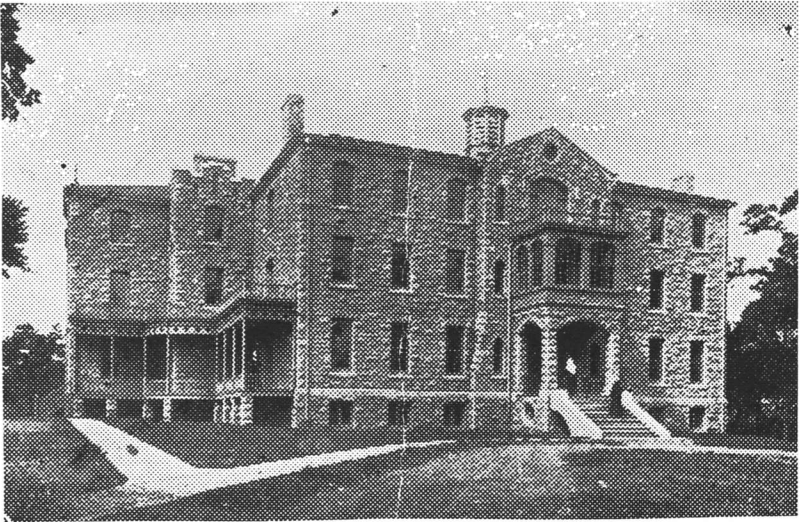
Beginning in July, 1935, the rooms began to be filled with boarders. Some were older people and others were from the Ontario Hospital. In September, 1938, when Mother Gabriel became Superior of St. Mary's of the Lake, she began to look around for ways to preserve an institution now occupied by so very few orphans. In October, she went to Toronto on business with Sister Mary Clare, Miss Veronica Foy and Mr. E. Smith, Superintendent of the Kingston Children's Aid. While there, Mother Gabriel visited Mercy Hospital where the Sisters of St. Joseph were caring for over one hundred and fifty incurables. She then wrote to Dr. Telfer, Inspector of Provincial Hospitals, asking his assistance in regard to opening an incurables hospital at St. Mary's of the Lake. Dr. Telfer suggested making an application and said that such an application should be recommended by local doctors. His letter was dated November 16, 1938. The application was forwarded to the Minister of Health on December 14, 1938.

No definite word about the hospital was heard for quite some time. The Department of Health was making a survey of refuges in order to ascertain how many patients required care in an incurables hospital. Until the survey was completed, no definite word could be given about establishing a hospital at St. Mary's of the Lake.

Meanwhile, more boarders were admitted including one who came by ambulance and another "nervous case". On April 4, 1940, two incurables arrived from the Kingston General Hospital for whom the city was paying one dollar a day. Other boarders were army personnel including nursing sisters and doctors taking advantage of the proximity of St. Mary's to Military Headquarters at 440 King Street West. The rates varied, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a week.

Then in January, 1941, Major Leach called to say that the

Department of National Defence wanted to inspect St. Mary's with a view to renting it for use as a hospital. On September 17, Archbishop O'Brien informed the sisters that he wished them to rent the institution to the Department of National Defence. Always quick to respond to a new situation, the following day Mother Gabriel accompanied by Sisters Columba and Antoinette went to inspect the brown house on Heathfield property to see what repairs would be needed to make the house habitable for the orphans.



St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage, October 1927

PART FOUR

War Years - 1941-1946

DR. MAURICE M. JAMES

ON the 10th of September, 1939, when the Government of Canada formally declared war against the Nazi Government of Germany, all facets of the economy of Canada were to be mobilized towards the total commitments of the war effort of World War II. Towards this end, the Reverend Sisters of Providence of Kingston co-operated, and there began an historic phase in the annals of their institution, St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital.

After the declaration of war, it became quite apparent that expanded medical facilities would be required in the Kingston area to administer to the rapidly expanding military commitments of Military District No. 3, Eastern Ontario Area. This district comprised all of the military complements in Eastern Ontario, in an area to the Quebec border on the east, Bowmanville on the west, and Peterborough to the north.

St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital was leased to the Department of National Defence on the 31st of October, 1941, for the purpose of conversion to a General Military Hospital, and use by the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps during the war years. The institution then comprised the main original building, the present east wing facing south. And, although there were many internal renovations to the institution for conversion to a military hospital, there were no major alterations or changes in the general physical structure of the institution. During the period from the 31st of October, 1941, to the 31st day of May, 1946, it provided complete medical, surgical, specialty and consultant services, in affiliation with Queen's University, for the very large majority of military personnel in Military District No. 3.

There were smaller subsidizing minor treatment hospitals in Brockville and Barriefield, as well as Rideau Military Hospital in Ottawa, solely for Ottawa, and the very immediate

area, and the Petawawa Military Hospital, solely for Camp Petawawa east of Pembroke.

The facilities at the Kingston Military Hospital encompassed the total hospital care for military personnel for all current medical needs, as well as the medical and surgical preparations of military personnel for overseas services, and eventually for the reception of casualties returning from overseas to Military District No. 3. The picturesque site of the hospital was very convenient, being situated on the lakeshore just across the road, namely, King Street West, from the Headquarters Complex of Military District No. 3, Eastern Ontario Area. The hospital comprised an approximate estimate of 125 beds plus, and was most often taxed beyond this capacity.

The subsequent geographical layout as organized by the R.C.A.M.C. consisted, on the basement floor, at the front, of a large assembly area for those referred for out-patient consulting services from the district. This assembly area was rimmed by consulting offices in medicine, surgery, and the subspecialties. On the hall, to the rear, on the left, was a barber shop and storage rooms, and on the right, the furnace and heating facilities for the hospital. Towards the rear, at the left north-west corner, was a medical inspection room or M.I.R., for attending the current medical out-patient needs of the hospital Headquarters Area personnel. There was also an associated admitting office and ambulance entrance.

On the first floor of the institution, through the main entrance from King Street, there was, to the immediate right, the switchboard and further to the right, administrative offices. They were across the hall from the chapel. It was part of the original agreement with the Reverend Sisters that the chapel would not be changed in any way, and the military never violated this agreement. On the immediate left of the main entrance was the office of the Quartermaster, the Major in charge of supplies and maintenance for the hospital. Beside this office on the south-west corner, the present site of the Chaplain's office, was the office of the Commanding Officer of the Hospital, who was Lieutenant-Colonel John Willoughby of Napanee, and who was the Commanding Officer of the Kingston Military Hospital during the whole tenure of the occupa-

tion of the army. Across the hall, at the left front, was the pre-existing and still functioning older elevator, and the only elevator which serviced the four floors of the hospital. Along the corridor, towards the rear of this floor, was the X-ray Department on the left, the site of the present Cafeteria, and the kitchen facilities to the right rear, the site of the present location. On the left rear of the floor, was a large pre-discharge and holding ward for medical and mostly surgical pre-discharge patients, who had recovered to the stage of requiring only minimal medical care, prior to discharge to their units. This ward had double-decker beds.

The second floor of the hospital was the medical floor. The Laboratory was the central front of the hospital, and the Pharmacy beside the elevator, but otherwise, the rest were private rooms for officer personnel, as well as private rooms along the corridor towards the rear. There was a large medical ward at the right rear of the floor, the site of the present Dental and X-ray Departments, and a larger ward on the left rear north-west section of the floor, the site of the present Physiotherapy Department, Nursing Station, and those east rooms of the second east floor.

The third floor was the surgical floor. There were private rooms at the front of the hospital for officer personnel as well as private rooms along the corridor, the present Sisters' sleeping quarters. There was the exception of one ward of about six beds beside the elevator, which was reserved for Italian and German prisoners-of-war, from the prisoner-of-war camp at Old Fort Henry in Kingston, and the Officers' P.O.W. Camp in Bowmanville, Ontario. These patients, as a whole, were most co-operative and very appreciative of the medical services rendered, and caused no problem in any way.

An interesting anecdote was that of a high-ranking German General who was captured in the African Campaign. He subsequently underwent surgery in the hospital, and was a very grateful and co-operative patient. During his recovery period, it became his custom, in the afternoon, to dress in his full-dress general's uniform of light blue with insignia and medal accoutrements, and adorned by a flowing, pale blue cape lined with satin. He would thus stand about his room and the corridor, in the company of his guard, and bow to all

passing personnel. This display of plumage was not one of arrogance, but rather one of continued pride in his rank, and to exhibit appreciation and respect for those who were administering to him. He was although not admired as an enemy, respected by all those who were associated with him.

The right rear, or north-east corner of the third floor, was the Operating Room Theatre. This consisted of a main operating room, the site of the present third floor east solarium, and an adjoining Operating Room, the site of the present adjoining five-bed ward. Sterilizing and a surgical instrument preparatory room as well as a scrub sink were included in the unit. There was a Doctors' change room, at present occupied by our long time and respected patient, Mr. Jack Colley. Immediately beyond Mr. Colley's room, was the barrier door across the corridor, barring entrance to the Operating Theatre by any unauthorized personnel. In those days, the Operating Suite was a very busy facility.

On passing along the hall from the O.R. Theatre to the west, there was a very large surgical ward for non-commissioned personnel, and off which, at each end, were two smaller surgical wards. The Nursing Station for the combined ward was in between these two smaller wards. It should be stated that the majority of patients in the Kingston Military Hospital were always essentially surgical.

As a complement to the hospital compound, there were additional necessary facilities that could not be contained within the immediate hospital complex. One of these was an isolation unit, of about twenty beds, situated across the road from the hospital in the Headquarters Complex, towards the lakeshore, for treatment of those patients with infectious conditions. This unit, as well as providing extra bed space, largely relieved the hospital from the dangers of infectious contaminations.

Immediately behind the hospital, there were three army H. huts. These huts were in common use by the army in all army encampments during the war years. Each one consisted of two longitudinal units joined by a cross corridor in the centre. There was one immediately behind the hospital, the site of the present fountain and patio which housed the Quartermaster's stores, and which provided the supplies and

maintenance facilities for the hospital. Beyond this hut, towards Union Street, was another H. hut which provided sleeping and mess facilities for all those male, non-commissioned, para-medical and administrative personnel associated with the hospital. Across the road from this complex on the west, along the existing road towards Union Street, was another large H. hut which housed the sleeping, eating and recreational facilities for the Nursing Sisters. These Sisters provided the nursing services for the hospital, and they were all Registered Nurses holding officer rank. After the war, these huts were used as married quarters for veteran students attending Queen's University. They were demolished in 1950.

St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital was officially returned to the Order of the Sisters of Providence, by the Department of National Defence, the 31st of May, 1946, and was subsequently converted by the Reverend Sisters to a hospital for the chronically ill.



Mother Mary Gabriel (Cunningham)



Mother Mary Anselem (Egan)

PART FIVE

The Hospital 1946-1960

Post-war problems and growing pains

WHEN the lease of St. Mary's of the Lake to the Department of National Defence expired at the end of June, 1946, Mother Gabriel's plan of establishing a hospital for the chronically ill and incurable began to be implemented. The Ontario Department of Health gave its approval, and on July 4, 1946, under the direction and supervision of Mother Mary Anselem, Superior General, seven sisters arrived at St. Mary's to make ready the new hospital. On August 31, Archbishop J. A. O'Sullivan dedicated the institution to its new service, and on September 5, the first patient, Mr. George Waterhouse, was admitted. The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital held its first meeting on Sunday, October 20, 1946, nine days before the first meeting of the Medical Staff. Then on November 6, 1946, the Mayor, Mr. Stuart Crawford, officially opened Kingston's newest hospital.

Mr. Erdman, Inspector of the Ontario Department of Health, was present at the first meeting of the Medical Staff to give information regarding the organization of the hospital and of the type of patient that the Department hoped would be cared for in this institution. Although officially called a hospital for the chronically ill and incurable, the doctors at their first meeting were unanimous in deciding to eliminate the word "incurable" from the name of the hospital, an indication that from its beginning St. Mary's stressed hope and optimism. Standards for admission were defined. Any patient had to be certified by two doctors that he was incurable and in need of nursing care. Old age itself or lack of someone to look after the patient was not a reason for admission. Committees were formed to draw up rules for admission to the hospital and for a staff constitution. Plans were made for establishing a pharmacy and regulations for the medical staff. Mr. Erdman drew attention to the fact that St. Mary's was the

first hospital for incurables in Ontario to be affiliated with a university. The first executive was elected: president, Dr. F. X. O'Connor; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Gibson; secretary, Dr. B. M. Koster; councillors, Dr. F. D. O'Connor and Dr. W. Amodeo.

The first administrator and superior was Sister Mary Hagan. She was one of the seven who had come to St. Mary's on July 4 to prepare the new hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary initiated their work for the hospital on October 20, 1946. The members of the first executive were Mrs. B. M. Koster, president; Mrs. D. L. C. Bingham, first vice-president; Mrs. A. C. Hanley, second vice-president; Mrs. C. A. Chabot, third vice-president; Mrs. H. A. McNeill, recording secretary; Mrs. F. C. Smith, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Nelles Megaffin, treasurer. Two days later they held another meeting to plan for a donation day and open house for November 6 and to set up committees for bridge, sewing, membership, and visiting. At the meeting on November 26, it was reported that \$1,145.55 had been received on donation day. The Auxiliary immediately turned to its next project, to make a Christmas box for each patient.

During 1946, 53 patients were admitted and by December 31, 1947, there were 85. Of this number, two were from Kingston, 35 were county charges, 37 were private patients, and 11 were D.V.A. charges. The youngest patient was 10 years old. Among the first group of patients were children suffering from palsy and neuromuscular diseases. Other patients were afflicted with such diseases as arteriosclerosis, carcinoma, cardio vascular diseases, coronary thrombosis, fracture, hypertension, idiocy, Parkinson's disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. It is interesting to note that from the beginning there were discharges, 10 in 1946 and 25 in 1947. The Ontario Sessional Papers for 1947 lists St. Mary's of the Lake with the other hospitals for incurables for the first time. The income of the hospital came from these sources: patients, \$3,298.66; municipalities, \$1,562.00; investments, \$873.00; donations, \$9,578.81; making a total of \$15,312.47. Hospital rates for that period were \$5.00 and \$6.00 a day for private rooms, \$3.50 for a two-bed room, \$3.00 for a three-bed room, and \$2.00 a day for a ward having four to six beds.

By June, 1948, Dr. Maurice O'Connor, Dr. Maurice James, Dr. J. E. Gibson, and Dr. W. Amodeo looked after the hospital, each for a three-month period. Dr. J. Hamilton performed all autopsies, dentistry and dental care was initiated under the direction of Dr. Norman Sproul. Additional medical staff members were added including Dr. Lawrence O'Connor and Dr. A. Noble. By 1950, the hospital was on the fully approved list of the American College of Surgeons, and during the same year a full-time physiotherapist was added. The hospital received a grant of \$6,075.00 from the Atkinson Foundation in 1953 which was used for hospital equipment; a colorimeter for the laboratory, a B.M. machine, stretchers, wheelchairs, bicycles and baths for physiotherapy.

The medical staff at St. Mary's was made up of three groups: the honorary staff, the consulting staff and the active staff. In 1954, the consulting staff included Dr. F. X. O'Connor, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Ford Connell and Dr. D. N. White, medicine; Dr. B. M. Koster, surgery; Dr. E. P. White, urology; Dr. G. W. R. Mylks, gynaecology; and Dr. R. More, pathology. Dr. R. Burr, radiologist, was added to the active staff. At the monthly meetings of the medical staff, reports of all the services were given, including the report of the Occupational Therapist, Mrs. J. L. Hannah. Detailed reports were made of all the patients: those seeking admission, those in hospital, those about to be discharged, and those who had died. Discussion followed the reports. Usually, too, one of the members gave a paper on a topic of importance to a staff caring for long-term and chronically ill patients.

1954 was the year for the first expansion of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital. On June 2, Dr. Maurice O'Connor, President of the Medical Board, turned the first sod for the new wing, the Reverend Father J. P. Sullivan, Archdiocesan Director of Hospitals, blessed the ground. Present for the ceremony were Reverend Mother General and Council, Sister Mary Gwendolyn, Superior, Sisters, nurses and staff of the Hospital, Reverend Father G. T. Martin, Mr. Logan V. Gallaher, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C., architect and Mr. T. A. Andre, contractor. In July, the outdoor statue of our Lady of the Immaculate Conception was blessed and installed on the roof. The per diem rate for indigents had been raised by 50% on January 1, 1954, which

permitted an increase in salaries and in staff, but the project of building an addition demanded more heroic efforts. Archbishop J. A. O'Sullivan initiated a Marian Year Campaign to help St. Mary's and the House of Providence. Even before the campaign was officially started, six gifts totalling \$40,000. had been given. It was a most elaborate campaign extending throughout the whole archdiocese, and was, as it proved, a most successful one. Mr. Barry J. Stafford, assisted by hundreds of helpers, was campaign chairman. Those contributing to the drive came from every segment of the district. This wide support was a recognition that St. Mary's provided service for the whole community, and was not merely a parochial institution.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on June 16, 1956, by His Excellency, the Most Reverend Giovanni Panico. Mr. W. J. Henderson, member of Parliament for Kingston, cut the ribbon officially opening the new wing. The chairman for this event was Mr. J. T. Truaisch, who had been Cathedral chairman for the Marian Year Campaign. The new wing increased the size of the hospital to 210 beds. At a dinner on April 30th, at which clerical, municipal, provincial and hospital representatives were present, the Honourable Mackinnon Phillips, Minister of Health for Ontario, had this to say about the hospital, "It will not be necessary to ask any permission to extend, as permission is hereby given for any extension which His Grace may authorize. There is valuable land at the rear of this hospital, and it should not be left vacant." Already at this period the medical staff was concerned about the lack of nursing homes or similar institutions where people requiring little nursing care could be accommodated, thus freeing hospital beds for more critical patients. At the same time, it was being recognized that people were rehabilitated more quickly in home surroundings where they could contribute some help or service to their environment, thus restoring their sense of worth.

As the hospital grew, so did the need for the Ladies' Auxiliary. Over the years, the women of this organization arranged Christmas parties and birthday parties for the patients, and treats at other times of the year. For a time, they paid the salary of the Occupational Therapist and bought her supplies. They arranged for and paid a hairdresser for the patients, did

sewing, made visits, and bought many pieces of equipment for the hospital. Many of these things can now come out of the budget, but in the beginning the efforts of very many dedicated people were necessary to keep the hospital going. The Auxiliary paid for the Public Address system, for a circoelectric bed, an electric food conveyor, an oxygen unit, a floor polisher, a projector, and a sewing machine. They carried out their other aim "to extend interest" by arranging for weekly visits to the patients, writing letters for them, remembering them with cards and having a personal relationship with the patients in hospital.

It was not only the Ladies' Auxiliary who provided services and equipment for St. Mary's. The Lions ladies visited the hospital every third week, the Amy E. Duff chapter of the I.O.D.E. donated a record player, the OptiMisses Club gave a loom. The St. Vincent de Paul Society, the P.W.O.R. Chapter of the I.O.D.E., the Kingston Club of Associated Canadian Travellers, the Legion of Mary, all contributed to the welfare of St. Mary's. It must not be thought that the patients were always the recipients. Many articles made in the Occupational Therapy Department were raffled or sold at the Annual Garden Parties. Some articles were entered in the Fall Fair, nearly all winning prizes. As far back as 1948, there is a record of a patients' concert put on to entertain the staff.

Gradually during the fifties changes in government policy changed the role of St. Mary's. The real beginning of government participation in a steadily progressive health care programme had come in 1947. After an intensive study of the health needs of the province, grants were first provided for the construction of hospitals for active treatment, convalescent, and chronic care. The grants began at \$1,000 per bed and doubled to \$2,000 per bed in 1958. In the following year, grants in many service areas were added. However, the greatest single step was taken on January 1, 1959, when the Ontario Hospital Care Insurance Programme came into operation covering more than 90% of the population.

On March 28, 1956, an act to establish the Hospital Commission of Ontario received assent. This act affected any hospital "supported in whole or in part by provincial aid whether in or outside of Ontario that is designated by the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council as a hospital for the purpose of receiving patients for approved services under this Act." The commission oversees the functions of all hospitals under its jurisdiction to ensure that hospital services are there for those who need them so long as the need is based on medical necessity. The key words are the last four, "based on medical necessity." Gradually under the Commission the function of St. Mary's changed. Extended care facilities increased for those patients needing longer periods of time than can be provided in an active hospital. There was greater emphasis on rehabilitation, and increased research in geriatrics. Patients whose chronic illness had been stabilized and who no longer needed hospital care were discharged to nursing homes or other suitable institutions. The change in atmosphere was noticeable; there was a greater spirit of hope and optimism. By 1960, it was apparent that the medical staff at their first meeting in 1946 had made a very wise decision in discarding the word "incurable" from the name of St. Mary's.



St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital 1956

PART SIX

The Hospital in the Sixties

New Functions — New Responsibilities

THE years 1960 to 1970 were years of transition. Prior to 1959, St. Mary's of the Lake had a triple role: it was a hospital, a nursing institute, and a home for the aged and infirm. It also served as a home for elderly priests. When under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, increased benefits were made available, the admissions policy had to be changed and only those requiring hospital care were accepted. There were a number of people, mainly the aged and infirm who required nursing and custodial care only, who were ineligible for hospital benefits. These, therefore, had to be transferred to their own homes, homes for the aged, or nursing institutions. The new admissions policy admitted only those who needed the facilities of a hospital for rehabilitation and extended care but did not require the special services of a general hospital. The assessment committee of the Medical Staff carefully screened new applications and recommended discharge of patients no longer requiring medical care. A minute for April 9, 1962 of the Medical Staff notes that all applications for admission must be typed so there be no waste in discussion time in deciphering them. The doctors apparently find it just as difficult to read laymen's writing as it is for the laymen to figure out what a doctor has written. The new policy of rehabilitation and discharge decreased the average length of stay by 61% from 1965 to 1969. The following admission and discharge statistics are interesting in that they indicate greater hospital utilization:

Year	Admissions	Discharges	Year	Admissions	Discharges
1961	94	44	1966	132	52
1962	111	19	1967	160	78
1963	93	34	1968	195	
1964	116	40	1969	226	131
1965	108	37	1970	214	127

Complete health care involves looking after all aspects

and phases of patient welfare. It involves mobility in using the services of the community. Patients should be able to move from institution to institution as their needs dictate. Queen's University and Affiliated Hospitals or Q.U.A.F.H.O.P. Council was organized to provide such care for this area. The members of this organization are Queen's University, the Kingston General Hospital, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital and St. Lawrence College. Dr. J. J. Deutsch is the Chairman of the Council and Mr. John Ackland, the secretary and co-ordinator. The Council has three roles: education, research and health service. The objective of the group is to plan and develop projects jointly to avoid duplication of facilities. The role of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital includes geriatric care, extended care and rehabilitation.

The use of a chronic hospital like St. Mary's is less costly, frees active hospital space for acute cases and provides the patient with the stimulus of personal contact which is almost impossible in the huge complex of a busy active hospital. The real reason for transfer from one institution to another is to ensure that each patient is treated adequately and in the right setting. It is hoped that through co-operation patients will be admitted to the proper level of care.

New emphasis on activation and rehabilitation at St. Mary's increased the use of the occupational and physiotherapy departments. A survey in 1964 revealed that two-thirds of the patients would profit from physiotherapy and occupational therapy or both, but that there was neither space nor equipment to look after so many. At this time, the development of these facilities was considered. By 1964, the minutes of the Medical Staff had many references to lack of space for both physiotherapy and occupational therapy. By this time, Dr. Bruce Young was in charge of physical medicine and Sister Mary Hagan had returned as administrator.

Improved health care must go hand and hand with education and reasearch. Although St. Mary's has been affiliated with Queen's University in an unofficial way since its inception as a hospital, it was not until March 17, 1967, that a formal agreement was entered into. Those signing for Queen's were Dr. J. A. Corry, Principal, and J. N. Bannister, Secretary; and for the

hospital, Mother Mary Lenore, Superior General and Mother Mary Electa, General Secretary. The University recognized "that St. Mary's of the Lake is a university affiliated hospital and will provide on an equitable basis with other affiliated hospitals, the development and education of medical students, allied health students both undergraduate and graduate." A University Hospital Joint Liaison Committee was formed with the university principal, vice-principal, and the dean of medicine representing the university; the president and vice-president of the Board of Governors and the administrator representing the hospital. A biennial review of the agreement was provided for. An additional agreement was signed on March 10, 1970, spelling out in more detail the University-Hospital association. With the establishment of a clinical teaching unit of 12 beds in Rehabilitation Medicine, the first university-hospital appointment was made. Dr. Alan Leslie Bass was named Associate Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine and head of the unit at St. Mary's. Dr. R. El Sawy has succeeded Dr. Bass as unit head. Dr. Gavin Shanks was the first resident in Rehabilitation Medicine.

Other groups of students aside from medical students receive training at St. Mary's of the Lake. In March, 1963, students from Queen Elizabeth Collegiate and Vocational Institute and from Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute had classes for two and a half hours a week in a patient care course of eight weeks. Since 1965, students from the School of Occupational Therapy have received part of their training at St. Mary's, and nurses from the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing come from an extended care course. Two temporary classrooms were built on the hospital grounds for these groups. By 1968, there were also students from the Kingston General Hospital, from the Registered Nursing Assistants Course and classes in Food Administration from St. Lawrence College. In the same year an in-service training course for male attendants and orderlies was introduced.

The staff at St. Mary's has been as busy learning as teaching. They attend conventions, institutes, and seminars. In 1965, they attended the American College of Hospital Administrators, the Ontario Hospital Association Convention, the Nursing Care for the Aged Workshop, Admitting Institute,

Registered Nurses Association Convention, and the X-ray Convention. They also served on committees: the Long-time Care Committee of the Hospital Association, the Catholic Hospital Conference, and the St. Lawrence College course on Education of Health Services Personnel. In 1970, there was a seminar on Management Techniques, and the Ontario Hospital Association Annual Convention for Supervisory Personnel.

By 1965, the budget for St. Mary's Hospital was \$909,405, a far cry from the initial budget in 1947 of a little more than \$15,000. By 1967, it had increased to \$1,368,596. The increase showed rising costs, of course, but also increased services. The Medical Services Insurance Act of 1965 and the succeeding acts until the Health Services Insurance Act of 1969 resulted in greatly increased funds for medical services. The last act mentioned, known as OHSIP, reads in part, "The Health Services Insurance Plan is established for the purpose of providing insurance of the costs of insured health services and such other services on a non-profit basis on uniform terms and conditions available to all residents of Ontario." The Act removed the burden of worry about health costs.

In May, 1966, the Medical Staff formed a group called Medical Associates of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital. Before this they had received a small (hospital) stipend for their services. When most patients were enrolled in OMSIP (Ontario Medical Services Insurance Plan) and are now enrolled in OHSIP (Ontario Hospital Services Insurance Plan) the attending doctors receive compensation from these sources. The categories of medical staff include honorary staff (emeritus), consulting staff, hospital attending staff, university hospital staff, and courtesy staff. Doctors F. J. O'Connor, F. D. O'Connor, F. X. O'Connor and Homer McCuaig are the only physicians who have been named to the honorary staff. Any doctor may attend his own private patients in the hospital. The other categories of staff will be described later.

One of the extra services that has been initiated in the community is home care, organized by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, the Department of Health, and Queen's University. The Home Care Programme is a pilot project at the moment but will likely become a full-scale service operation. All hospitals in the area including St. Mary's will not

only benefit from the extension of the programme but will actually play a role in the programme which brings service to the patient who requires care but not the full services of a hospital.

The sixties saw the growth of organizations within the hospital. In 1966, a consultant from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission made a salary and job survey. On October 15, 1968, the Employees' Association of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital was certified by the Labour Board as the bargaining agent for over one hundred and sixty employees. The International Union of Operating Engineers' Agreement had been reached earlier in the year on April 23. Perhaps the most interesting organization is the Patients' Committee which meets regularly. They see the problems from a personal point of view and have made excellent suggestions regarding the welfare of the handicapped. Many of the patients belong to the Legion of Mary. The activities and services of the hospital were given more publicity with the appointment in 1969 of Mr. D. Chevarie in charge of Public Relations. More people became aware of St. Mary's and of the new emphasis on activation and rehabilitation.

The organization that is as old as the hospital changed its name on October 27, 1960, from Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital to Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital. Then on February 20, 1968, the name was changed again; it is now St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital Auxiliary and includes men in the membership.

However the name changed, the Auxiliary work went on: visits, sewing, birthday presents and parties. The bill for hair-dressing for three months in 1960 was \$56.75; in 1963 it was \$111.50. In 1963, the Auxiliary gave a \$500 bursary to a student in Occupational Therapy and another \$500 for a thermo-patch machine for the laundry. The Annual Report for 1966 records that an addition is planned for a hydro-therapy pool for the treatment of paralytic patients as a centennial project of the Women's Auxiliary; \$20,000 was raised by 1969. Plans for the future include space to put the pool. The role of the Auxiliary remains important despite the increased funds from hospital insurance. Dr. Alan Bass, director of Rehabilitation Medicine at St. Mary's spoke to the annual meeting of the

Auxiliary on November 4, 1969. He asked the members not to slow their efforts, "Medicare will provide the essentials for all," he said, "but it won't buy the extra facilities that the auxiliaries have always provided hospitals" — like the 3000 articles sewed, the 210 birthday cards and gifts, the taxi service to the Royal Military College pool, and the running expenses for a new bus for the handicapped.

Other community organizations continued their assistance during the sixties: The Lions Club who sponsored boat trips and picnics, the Lionettes and Opti-Misses who held parties. The Barber Shop Quartette sang at birthday parties, the prisoners at Collins Bay put on a musical programme, the Jaycees held a Bingo. At Christmas time, choirs from St. George's Cathedral and Cooke's United Church and the Salvation Army Band entertained the patients. The Brownies sing carols.

On November 7, 1967, there was a fire in the Brock Street wing of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The receiving area at the ambulance entrance of St. Mary's was made ready with stretchers, wheelchairs, oxygen equipment and medical and surgical supplies with Dr. Amodeo in attendance. Twelve patients were admitted from Hotel Dieu. They were put in the beds of patients who were up in wheelchairs. By evening, mattresses had been borrowed from Heathfield, the Mother House, and made up in sunrooms for the patients who had given up their beds.

In 1961, the Sisters celebrated the hundredth Anniversary of the foundation at Kingston. They had spread across the country teaching, working for the poor, the sick and the aged. As they started their second century a new spirit seemed to grow. They not only continued working for the community, but seemed to become more part of the community. Perhaps the liturgical changes in 1965, and the modification in community prayer were the first signs. In 1967, came the new headdress and in 1968 the new uniform in a choice of colours, blue, beige or black, and white for hospital wear. At the same time, the Sisters could use their own family names if they wished. The annals of the sixties tell of the Sisters attending concerts at Queen's, the Military Tattoo, plays and movies, joining community organizations with the other people of our city. Again, they are true to the spirit of their founder and adapting to circumstances.

PART SEVEN

The Hospital

Today and Tomorrow

ON October 6, 1971, the sod will be turned for a further expansion of St. Mary's. It will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the hospital. St. Mary's is not the same institution that it was in 1946, and it will not be the same as it is for very long. Twenty-five years ago was the time of beginnings. A whole new type of health service had to be thought out and carried out. The staff was small, there were few patients, equipment was in short supply. There was a spirit of pioneering, an atmosphere of informality, a very personal approach to problems. When the hospital required cleaning, the Sisters themselves including the Superior General did the job. The doctors, at their first meeting, were asked to bring along their "pet" prescriptions to set up a pharmacy. The early records are handwritten or else typed by a less than skilful typist. The record of the medical staff meeting on September 11, 1951, makes interesting reading in the organized world of today:

"The regular (meeting) was held as usual. Dr. Koster and Dr. Gibson called to say they could not attend. Monthly analysis read. No beds available. No special business. Meeting adjourned."

Would a two-hour meeting have accomplished more?

As the institution grew, more organization was needed. Standardized procedures were developed, routines had to be established for the sake of efficiency. None of this must be regretted unless there are lost, the personal relationships that are so necessary for everyone; and this is not the case at St. Mary's. Instead, new ideas in health care have added another dimension. If, at first, people thought of St. Mary's as a hospital for terminal care only, and this was not entirely true in 1946, now for many, St. Mary's is a place of recovery, rehabilitation, and return to home surroundings. Contrary to

wide-spread belief, much can be accomplished in the treatment of chronic illness. Rehabilitation services are measures taken initially to restore an ill or disabled person to the fullest degree of physical, mental, social, and economic usefulness of which he is capable. The services include not only diagnosis and treatment, but education, training and placement. Every person, even the most severely handicapped, possesses some physical and emotional resources that can be mobilized to help him achieve and maintain at least a slight degree of independence.

It is for this purpose that St. Mary's is organized. There are 210 beds and even with the new addition there will not be any more, just improved services. Hopefully in a few years with the new treatment, only 170 or 180 beds will be required, with the thirty or forty beds remaining to be used for convalescents, thus freeing active hospitals for more acute cases. Of the 210 beds in the hospital at present, twelve of them are being used for clinical teaching in Rehabilitation Medicine. Plans for the future include using fifty beds for Medicine and fifty for Rehabilitation Medicine.

It is anticipated that half of the patients on the Medical Wards will require terminal care and half will have miscellaneous geriatric problems or diseases. A full-time medical staff of two is required, a director and an assistant, one of whom should have expertise in neurology. There will be a number of consultants in rheumatic disorders, neurology and other geriatric diseases. The appointment of part-time staff may be necessary. Patients at St. Mary's will be ideal for teaching physical diagnosis to second-year medical students. It is planned to rotate internes through the department of medicine of the hospital and later an assistant resident might be attached to the medical service. An out-patient clinic is planned for the follow-up care of patients discharged from St. Mary's.

The fifty teaching beds for Rehabilitation Medicine might consist of seventeen for orthopedic cases, eight for urological disorders, and twenty-five for rehabilitation. A resident and a medical student would be attached to the service. Patients requiring rehabilitation include those suffering from neurological and neurosurgical conditions, orthopedic and amputee problems and rheumatological diseases. At present, there are

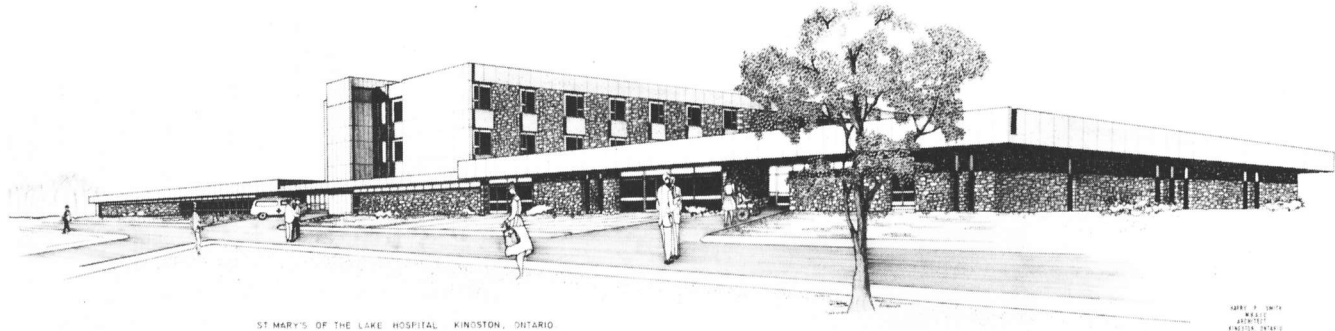
seven occupational therapists and five physiotherapists. It is planned to increase the numbers to ten in each therapy and to provide therapy for out-patients. It is believed that 30% of patients in an acute general hospital require restorative therapy. There are not enough specialists to look after more than a small proportion. To increase that number is part of the plan for the future of St. Mary's Hospital.

The plan also involves co-operation with Queen's University in research and training in internal medicine, geriatrics, rehabilitation medicine, psychiatry, sociology, and social medical services.

The hospital is a member of the Queen's University Affiliated Hospital Council (QUAFHOP) whose purpose is to develop a Health Science Complex dedicated to education, research and health service. The Administrator and the Medical Director represent the hospital on the Council.

The Governing Board of the Hospital was formed in May, 1966, growing out of what was called the Advisory Board. It includes both secular and religious representatives and develops detailed objectives, outlines programmes and policies to assure the effective management of the hospital. The Medical Staff is responsible to the Medical Advisory Board and it in turn is responsible to the Governing Board. One of the major decisions of the Board was the formal affiliation with Queen's University in 1967 and the affiliation with the University and the other teaching hospitals in the area with the formation of the QUAFHOP Council in 1968. The Governing Board has made many appointments to improve patient services as for example, the appointment of Miss Norma O'Shea in 1967 as Patient Care Co-Ordinator and hospital liaison officer and the appointment of Dr. J. E. Gibson in 1968 as Medical Director and hospital-university liaison officer.

The establishment of a new department in 1967, Employees Health Services, was made by the Board. The policy of retiring employees at 65 and the medical staff at 70 is a Board policy. Discussions of and plans for new services and additional space have occupied the Board since its beginning in 1966: the special care unit, the home care programme, a centralized laundry, a nursing home and nursing cottages to be built on the hospital property. By January 16, 1969, the facts



ST MARY'S OF THE LAKE HOSPITAL KINGSTON, ONTARIO

HARVEY A. SMITH
ARCHITECT
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Proposed new addition planned 1971-1973

and figures had been compiled for the building of an addition. The cost was estimated at \$5,686,576. Grants would supply \$4,571,825, leaving \$1,114,751 as the portion to be raised by the hospital.

The administrative organization of St. Mary's of the Lake provides for full-time administration by the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul. The Board employs a full-time administrator, Sister Mary Hagan, who is supported by the heads of the various departments.

The administrator provides continuing management direction for operations, planning and evaluation of all health services, programmes and related activities of the hospital. She receives broad management directions from the executive of the QUAFHOP Council. The Medical Director, Doctor J. E. Gibson, provides continuing administrative and medical support in the operation of the major departments: laboratory, radiology, electrocardiology, pharmacy, medical records, medical library, physiotherapy, dental service, occupational therapy, research, clinical teaching units. The members of the Medical Advisory Committee are Dr. M. M. James, Dr. J. E. Gibson, Dr. D. C. Symington, Dr. H. D. Steele, Dr. A. V. F. Scott, Dr. G. M. Merry, Sister Mary Hagan, Sister Muriel Gallagher, and Miss C. Smith, secretary.

The executive of the Attending Medical Staff is Dr. M. M. James, President; Dr. G. M. Merry, Vice-President; and Dr. A. V. F. Scott, Secretary.

Reverend Father Thomas Brady is the full-time Chaplain.

The president of the Auxiliary of St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital for 1970-71 is Mrs. G. O. Saunders. The vice-presidents are Mrs. H. P. Smith, and Mrs. G. F. Tompkins. Mrs. G. DeRe is recording secretary, and Mrs. F. J. McCann is corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. Montgomery is treasurer.

The report of the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary in the November 5, 1969 issue of the Whig-Standard had this headline "St. Mary's hydrotherapy pool — Has money but lacks space" The construction of the new addition will remedy this unfortunate situation. The new addition will provide a new nursing wing, an ambulatory out-patient clinic, a new Department of Rehabilitation Medicine including physiotherapy and occupational units, a new kitchen and dining room. There will

be a relocation of beds. The second and third floor of the new nursing wing will have 84 beds, but the total of 210 will remain the same because only the old central and new west wing will be used for patients. The new wing will have double corridors, centrally located service and consultation areas. There will be patients' dining rooms and lounges; teaching areas; consultation rooms; nursing, dietary, and medicine stations; intensive care units. T.V. monitoring of patients has been proposed for the new nursing areas and would also be useful for teaching. At present, films, video and audio tapes are being used. Laboratory services, operating room theatres, plaster rooms, and recovery rooms will be located on the second floor of the east wing. The ground floor of the present west wing will be converted into hospital and administration offices when the new wing is built.

The new out-patient clinic will be on the first floor of the new wing as will be the department of dentistry, the speech therapy unit, the psychological services and the rehabilitation area. All of the latter services will be available to out-patients, on a day care basis, as well as to hospital patients. The department of dentistry will include three dentists, two dental hygienists, one dental technician, and an anaesthetist. The physiotherapy unit will provide the hydrotherapy pool, a Hubbard tank, a whirlpool bath, electrotherapy facilities, a gymnasium and areas for students and staff.

In the occupational therapy area there will be rooms for typing, painting, sewing, weaving, woodwork, ceramics, basketry, leatherwork; classrooms, and staff offices and lounge. The vocational counsellor will have an office here. There is easy access to these rooms for both out-patients and hospital patients.

With the new facilities St. Mary's will be able to provide clinical teaching areas for medical students for post graduate training, and training facilities for nursing students, physiotherapy and occupational therapy students, students of speech therapy, social workers, and vocational counsellors.

Phase two includes another administrative and nursing wing. Phase three, nursing homes (a pressing need in this community) and a group of cottages or compact nursing units to be built on the north section of the Hospital, making use

of the valuable property the Honourable Mackinnon Phillips referred to at the opening of the wing in 1956. In one complex therefore there will be complete long-term care services. In phase two there will be a block of rooms for internes and residents. Even those in their own homes will not be neglected. The Home Care Programme will still provide both physiotherapy and occupational therapy. There has already been discussion about a therapy van to tour the region.

These are the plans for St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital for tomorrow. The central idea is to provide the patient with the care he requires. At first, he probably needs the full facilities of a chronic hospital. With care and therapy he may be able to be moved to a nursing home; with further improvement he may be moved to a nursing cottage, a family-like unit. It is hoped that many will go directly home from hospital as an institution is no longer the complete answer for patient care just as it is no longer the solution for care of the elderly, the orphans, or the handicapped. It was once the fashion to take the sick, the old, the handicapped, the orphaned, the disturbed out of their homes and house them in big buildings. That was a step forward for at least they were not neglected. But this was only the first step. Now, the end in view in caring for people is to get them back to their own homes or home-like settings for it is only through relationships with others, that the individual can grow and develop. Alone he is only a case or a number. Meaningful relationships can be formed only in relatively small groups. The small groups, of course, need the support of more and bigger groups. This is what phase one, phase two and phase three of the functional programme is all about. I am sure St. Vincent de Paul would agree.

St. Mary's of the Lake Chronology

- 1834 Richard Ellerbeck and his wife sold 10 acres of farm lot 21 to Francis A. Harper.
- 1857 Francis A. Harper's will left his Hawthorn Cottage to his wife Willina Harper and his nephew Thomas Harper.
- 1861 Four Sisters of Charity arrived in Kingston December 13, 1861.
- 1867 Willina and Thomas Harper sold property to Daniel Rourke and his wife.
- 1868 Daniel Rourke and his wife sold Hawthorn Cottage to Les Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame. Bishop Horan changed the name to St. Mary's of the Lake.
- 1904 Les Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame sold St. Mary's of the Lake to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation at Kingston.
- 1910 The first addition was made and St. Mary's of the Lake opened as an orphanage.
- 1930 A second addition to St. Mary's was built.
- 1941 St. Mary's of the Lake was leased to the Department of National Defence to be used as a military hospital.
- 1946 On September 8th, St. Mary's of the Lake re-opened as a hospital for the chronically ill. On September 27th part of the first floor was leased to the Hendry Connell Research Foundation Limited.
- 1956 An addition to the hospital was built.
- 1971 A further expansion is planned.

**Chairman of the Corporation
of the Sisters of Providence of
St. Vincent de Paul**

Sister Margaret McDonald

Board of Directors

Sister Mary Felicitas
Sister Grace McQuire
Sister Muriel Gallagher
Sister Mary Hagan
Sister Mary Anita
Sister Mary Hildegarde
Sister Mary Chrysostom
Doctor J. E. Gibson
Doctor M. M. James
Mr. C. Curtis
Mr. G. O. Saunders
Major K. Murray
Mr. Lloyd Woods
Mr. T. Zakos

St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital, Kingston

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

SISTER MARY HAGAN	Administrator
SISTER MURIEL GALLAGHER	Director of Nursing
SISTER MARY HILDEGARDE	Director of Purchasing
SISTER MARIANNE	Chief X-Ray Technician
REVEREND T. BRADY	Chaplain
MRS. D. BENEST	Chief Laboratory Technician
MR. H. BLASER	Charge Physiotherapist
MRS. M. BEGG	Director of Medical Records
MR. T. CASH	Plant Superintendent
MRS. M. CORNISH	Director of Linen Service
MR. T. DOYLE	Chief Accountant
MRS. J. HANNAH	Charge Occupational Therapist
MRS. E. HICKEY	Health Service Nurse
MRS. S. THOMPSON	Executive Housekeeper
MR. G. TURNER	Food Service Manager
MRS. G. WILLSON	Director of Pharmacy
MISS N. O'SHEA	Patient Services Coordinator
DOCTOR E. J. GIBSON	Medical Director
DOCTOR S. L. FRANSMAN	Director of Radiology
DOCTOR H. D. STEELE	Director of Pathology

Superiors at St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital

Sister Mary Hagan	1946 - 1952
Sister Mary Gwendolyn	1952 - 1958
Sister Elizabeth Cassidy	1958 - 1964
Sister Mary Hagan	1964 - 1970
Sister Muriel Gallagher	1970 -

Chaplains at St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital

Reverend J. R. Henshaw	1946
Reverend E. J. Way	1946 - 1947
Reverend J. J. Brennan	1947 - 1948
Reverend M. Couture, O.P.	1948 - 1949
Reverend John Keenan, S.J.	1952 - 1953
Reverend D. A. Casey	1953
Reverend Alphone Mattieu, C.S.S.R.	1954
Reverend Thomas Brady	1961 -

St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital Medical Staff — 1971

EXECUTIVE

President	— DR. M. M. JAMES
Vice-President	— DR. G. M. MERRY
Secretary	— DR. A. V. F. SCOTT

ATTENDING

DR. J. E. GIBSON	— Internal Medicine
DR. W. AMODEO	— Medicine
DR. B. KOSTER	— Medicine & Surgery
DR. M. JAMES	— Medicine
DR. G. MERRY	— Medicine
DR. A. SCOTT	— Medicine
DR. N. SPROUL	— Dentistry
DR. H. STEELE	— Pathology & Laboratory
DR. D. SYMINGTON	— Rehabilitation Medicine
DR. R. ELSAWY	— Rehabilitation Medicine
DR. S. L. FRANSMAN	— Radiology

CONSULTING

DR. M. A. ASHWORTH	— Orthopedics
DR. D. L. C. BINGHAM	— Surgery
DR. T. J. BOAG	— Psychiatry
DR. A. W. BRUCE	— Urology
DR. W. F. CONNELL	— Medicine
DR. C. W. E. DANBY	— Dermatology
DR. H. B. DINSDALE	— Neurology
DR. G. DOUGLAS-MURRAY	— Gynecology
DR. J. W. HAZLETT	— Orthopedics
DR. R. F. HETHERINGTON	— Neurosurgery
DR. D. G. HOOPER	— Oto-rhino-laryngology
DR. R. B. LYNN	— Thoracic & Vascular Surgery
DR. J. G. MCBROOM	— Ophthalmology & Oto-rhino-laryngology
DR. J. R. MCCORRISTON	— Surgery
DR. W. J. S. MARSHALL	— Neurosurgery
DR. V. A. NEKUS	— Anesthesia
DR. L. N. O'CONNOR	— Gynecology
DR. M. A. SIMURDA	— Orthopedics
DR. C. SORBIE	— Orthopedics
DR. D. C. SYMINTON	— Rehabilitation Medicine
DR. E. P. WHITE	— Urology
DR. E. R. YENDT	— Internal Medicine

HONORARY

DR. E. A. JAMES	— R.R. 1, Kingston, Ontario
DR. C. H. MCCUAIG	— 117 College Street, Kingston
DR. G. W. MYLKS	— 77 Kensington Ave., Kingston

Active Medical Staff — 1946

Dr. F. X. O'Connor	Dr. J. E. Gibson
Dr. B. M. Koster	Dr. F. D. O'Connor
Dr. F. J. O'Connor	Dr. Howard
Dr. J. E. Kane	Dr. T. Rutherford
Dr. J. Tweddell	Dr. M. M. James
Dr. R. C. Burr	Dr. A. B. Noble
Dr. M. O'Connor	Dr. F. J. O'Connor Jr.
Dr. V. Corrigan	Dr. W. Amodeo
Dr. J. Hamilton	

Presidents of the Medical Staff

Dr. F. X. O'Connor	1946, 1947, 1948
Dr. J. E. Gibson	1949
Dr. J. Hamilton	1950, 1951
Dr. M. M. James	1952, 1953
Dr. M. O'Connor	1954, 1955
Dr. R. H. More	1956, 1957
Dr. M. O'Connor	1958
Dr. W. Amodeo	1959
Dr. S. L. Fransman	1960, 1961
Dr. B. M. Koster	1962, 1963, 1964, 1965
Dr. M. M. James	1966, 1967
Dr. H. D. Steele	1968
Dr. W. Amodeo	1969
Dr. J. E. Gibson	1970
Dr. M. M. James	1971

Executive of the Ladies' Auxiliary — 1946

President	—	MRS. B. M. KOSTER
First Vice-President	—	MRS. D. L. C. BINGHAM
Second Vice-President	—	MRS. A. C. HANLEY
Third Vice-President	—	MRS. C. A. CHABOT
Recording Secretary	—	MRS. H. A. McNEILL
Corresponding Secretary	—	MRS. F. C. SMITH
Treasurer	—	MRS. NELLES MEGAFFIN

Executive of the Auxiliary — 1971

President	—	MRS. G. O. SAUNDERS
Immediate Past President	—	MRS. R. J. ALLAIN
Vice-Presidents	—	MRS. H. P. SMITH
	—	MRS. GORDON TOMPKINS
Recording Secretary	—	MRS. G. D. DeRE
Corresponding Secretary	—	MRS. T. JOSEPH McCANN
Treasurer	—	MRS. WALTER MONTGOMERY

Patient's Committee

MRS. VIDA WILKINSON	MR. ACEL POTTER
MISS DOROTHY MACQUEEN	MR. GARY ASSELSTINE
MRS. ADA MCCOY	MRS. FRANCES O'SHEA
MRS. LELIA DAVIDSON	MR. BUD WATTERS
SISTER MARY JAMES, Secretary	

Executives of the Employees Association

MR. JOHN COLLEY, President	MRS. ZITA MILLAN, Secretary
MRS. PAULINE SUFFEL, Vice-Pres.	

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Minutes of Governing Board

Minutes of Medical Staff

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