

Bishop's Medical Faculty 1871-1905: Its Jewish Dean, Aaron Hart David, and its Jewish Students

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Résumé

Le Dr. Aaron Hart David, premier médecin Juif du Canada, fut doyen de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université Bishop de 1871 à Montréal et Major dans le 42^{ème} Bataillon de la Milice Canadienne. Le grand-père Aaron Hart David que s'appelait Lazarus David, dut venir au Canada avec les troupes du Colonel Amherst en 1757.

Le double système d'éducation que évolua au Québec reconnaissant seulement les Catholiques et les Protestants, rendit pratiquement impossible aux enfants des premiers venus Juifs en minorité l'accès à un enseignement élémentaire même.

Aaron Hart David fut envoyé à Round Hill School à Northampton, Massachusetts, pour y recevoir un enseignement. Il revint au Québec et fut mis en apprentissage chez le Dr. William Caldwell de Montréal en 1829. Il y demeura pendant trois ans puis continua à l'Université d'Édimbourg afin de parfaire sa formation de médecin. Il fut diplômé médecin en 1833, un des deux premiers médecins Juifs au Québec et au Canada.

Le Dr. Philip Hart reçut également son diplôme en médecine en 1833. Toutefois, le Dr. Hart mourut en 1842 pendant que le Dr. David connut une plus longue carrière.

Introduction

Dr. Aaron Hart David, Canada's first Jewish medical doctor, was Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty from 1871 until his death in 1882. Aaron Hart David was born in Montreal in 1812. He was the son of Samuel David, a Montreal merchant and a Major in the 42nd Battalion of the Canadian Militia. Aaron Hart

David's grandfather was Lazarus David who had come to Canada with Colonel Amherst's troops in 1757. Lazarus David's headstone is the oldest Jewish cemetery marker found in Canada.

The dual system of education that evolved in Quebec, which recognized only Catholics and Protestants, made it almost impossible for the children of the early Jewish minority to receive even an elementary education. Aaron Hart David was sent to Round Hill School in Northampton, Massachusetts, for his education. He then returned to Quebec and was indentured to Dr. William Caldwell of Montreal in 1829. He remained an apprentice under Dr. Caldwell for three years and then proceeded to the University of Edinburgh to complete his training as a physician. Aaron Hart David graduated as a medical doctor in 1833, one of the first two Jewish medical doctors in Quebec and Canada. Dr. Philip Hart also received his medical degree in 1833. Dr. Hart died, however in 1842, whereas Dr. David had a long and distinguished career.

The late Dr. Harry C. Ballon M.D. of Montreal wrote about Dr. David in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* of January 1962. David Rome of the Jewish Congress in Montreal has also written about Dr. Aaron Hart David. In May of 1981, I received a Canada Council Explorations Grant to research and write the history of *Bishop's Medical Faculty*, which began in Montreal in 1871 and amalgamated with McGill's Medical Faculty in 1905. Through my research, information about Dr. Aaron Hart David's struggles as Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty for eleven years has come to light, as well as information about the Jewish students that attended the small, innovative, medical school that Dr. David helped found and lead. Of particular interest is Regina Lewis-Landau who graduated from Bishop's Medical College in 1895. She was the first Jewess to graduate as a medical doctor in Canada.

Background

In order to understand the tremendous difficulties faced by Dr. David when he was Dean of Bishop's Medical College, one must be aware of the medical monopoly that existed in Montreal from 1829 up to 1871.

In 1815 a group of Montreal women began The House of Recovery to care for the sick and needy immigrants of the city. By 1819, the establishment had moved to larger quarters and a group of Montreal physicians were attending at the hospital. The doctors serving at the The House of Recovery were the same doctors that had been made members of the Montreal Medical Examining Board, which granted licences to all those who wished to practise medicine in

the Montreal area. By 1822 The House of Recovery was called Montreal General Hospital and four years later the physicians at the hospital decided to begin a medical school called the Montreal Medical Institution. They submitted a request for a charter to the Quebec Legislature but the request was refused because the school was not affiliated with a university. The physicians then approached McGill with the idea of beginning a medical faculty. The idea was accepted, the physicians of Montreal General Hospital were made McGill professors and in 1829 McGill's Medical Faculty opened its doors. The result of this union was that a powerful group of medical men controlled Montreal General Hospital, McGill's Medical Faculty and the Medical Examining Board of Montreal.

In 1851 a group of Montreal practitioners, including Dr. Aaron Hart David, Canada's first Jewish medical doctor, opened a second, English-speaking, medical college called the St. Lawrence School of Medicine. The students of the new school were blocked from attending clinical lectures at Montreal General Hospital and the founders were forced to begin their own hospital — St. Patrick's Hospital. Had students graduated from the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, they would have been forced to take the examinations given by the Montreal Medical Examining Board because the new school was not affiliated with a university and could not grant its own degrees. After only one year, the St. Lawrence School of Medicine was forced to close its doors. The sting of defeat was keenly felt, and one of the founders, Aaron Hart David, remembered the weaknesses of the St. Lawrence when he helped to found another medical school twenty years later.

Another Medical School Begins in Montreal - 1871

In 1871 five Montreal doctors once again decided to begin a second, English-speaking, medical school in Montreal. These men were Aaron Hart David, Charles Smallwood, William Hingston, Francis Wayland Campbell and Edward Henry Trenholme.

The first recorded minutes of the founders of the new medical school of 1871 were dated February 1st of that year. This meeting took place in the home of Aaron Hart David at 42 Beaver Hall Terrace. It is unfortunate that nothing appears to exist that records the earlier meetings that must have taken place. It is very probable that Dr. David may have initiated the plan to begin a medical school in 1871. He was the one founder that had been involved with the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, and the first recorded meetings took place in Dr.

David's home, which suggests that he may have called the meetings. It is possible that he was the moving force behind the plan, but no conclusive proof has been found to date.

At the meeting held on February 1st, an affiliation with the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville was discussed. This would certainly have been a concern of Dr. David. Immediately following this meeting Dr. David left for Lennoxville to discuss an affiliation with the Corporation of the University of Bishop's College.

On February 3, 1871, the founders of the school met once again at Dr. David's home and he reported that his meeting in Lennoxville had been successful. The new school of medicine in Montreal officially became the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College after a formal meeting held in Montreal on March 9, 1871.

The University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville had been founded in 1843 through the efforts of the third Anglican Bishop of Quebec, George Jehosaphat Mountain. The college was above all an Anglican institution devoted to providing an education in the Arts and Theology to young men preparing for the Anglican clergy.

At the outset, it appears doubtful that Aaron Hart David would have been considered a suitable choice for the Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty. A strange set of circumstances, however, made him Dean of this faculty of a very Anglican University, and the first Jewish Dean of any university faculty in Canada.

Dr. Charles Smallwood was first named Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty. Dr. Smallwood had an international reputation because of his work in electricity and meteorology, not in medicine. He held a professorship at McGill in meteorology and had received the degree L.L.D. from that institution. He accepted the position of Dean in March of 1871 and resigned in June of the same year because he had received an appointment, to do scientific research, from the U.S. War Department and the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The resignation threw the new school into chaos.

Dr. William Hingston was quickly named Dean but only two months later he resigned. On August 7th he had been given an ultimatum by the Hotel Dieu, where he was an attending physician, to either leave the hospital or resign as Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty. He chose to do the latter and resigned on August 12, 1871.

Dr. Aaron Hart David, the most senior and experienced doctor left of the

three remaining founders, took over as chairman of the faculty and staff meetings. He was faced with an almost impossible task. The calendar for the new medical school had been printed while Dr. Hingston was Dean and it was now incorrect but there was no money to have it reprinted. The staff had to be reorganized and a new doctor had to be found to lecture voluntarily at the college. It was the middle of August and the faculty had promised the University of Bishop's College that the medical school would open in October. The school, however existed only on paper as no rooms had been found in which to give lectures. On top of this, Montreal General Hospital's Governors were refusing to admit Bishop's students to clinical lectures, contending that they only accepted medical students that matriculated into McGill. This was the devastating situation into which Dr. David was thrown. It is little wonder that Dr. Hingston, upon his resignation, advised the remaining faculty members to give up their project.

Somehow, under Dr. David's leadership, Bishop's Medical Faculty carried on and prepared to open. Just thirteen days before the school's opening date a flat with suitable quarters for lecturing was found at the corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets. The block in which the flat was located was called the Toupin Block. Also just thirteen days before the school's opening, Dr. Aaron Hart David was named Dean by the Corporation of the University of Bishop's College.

The official opening of Bishop's Medical Faculty took place in the school's rented quarters on October 4, 1871. Dr. David spoke on the occasion. He recalled the failures of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine and spoke of the challenge that lay ahead.

Dr. Aaron Hart's Years As Dean 1871-1882

Problem followed upon problem during Dr. David's years as Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty. Men of lesser ability and drive would have given up but Dr. David persisted, determined to make the impoverished medical school a success.

The school had no financial help from the University of Bishop's College; that had not been a part of the affiliate agreement. The faculty applied for a grant from the provincial government. For three years they were turned down but finally received a grant of \$500.00. This amount increased for a few years to \$600.00, but then decreased once again to the original amount. Having no endowment or money held in common the faculty found it difficult to function

as a unit.

Two outstanding problems needed to be solved by Dr. David and the faculty members. The rented flat in the Toupin Block was only suitable for didactic lectures and better facilities had to be found. It was also essential that the new faculty break the monopoly held by the physicians of McGill and Montreal General Hospital and get their students into clinical lectures at Montreal General Hospital.

These two serious difficulties were finally solved. Under Dr. David's leadership, the faculty entered into an agreement with Dr. Robert Godfrey, a senior doctor on the staff of Bishop's Medical College. Dr. Godfrey agreed to purchase a lot at the corner of Jeanne Mance and Ontario Streets and build a medical school with the understanding that Bishop's Medical Faculty would rent the building. This building was completed for the opening of the second school year. Circular letters were sent to friends of the college and influential people in Montreal explaining the unfair stand McGill and Montreal General Hospital were taking, in refusing to admit Bishop's students to clinical lectures and hospital work. A petition was also sent to the Governors of Montreal General Hospital and the Hotel Dieu. Finally in 1873 Bishop's students were admitted to both hospitals and the price of tickets for attendance at the hospitals was published in the Bishop's Medical College Calendar.

At the same time as all this was going on Dr. David became very ill. His illness was announced to the faculty at a meeting held in September of 1873. The seriousness of Dr. David's poor health was a well-kept secret at the time but he had cancer of the bowel. In the following year, 1874, Dr. David suffered the further tragedy of the death of one of his sons.

In spite of Dr. David's personal loss and his serious illness he carried on as Dean of Bishop's Medical College overseeing the introduction of many innovations in medical education. Hygiene was introduced at Bishop's in 1871. This does not seem unusual but the subject was not on McGill's curriculum at the time. In 1874 Bishop's introduced Practical Physiology to their curriculum and a physiology laboratory, the first of its kind in Canada, was constructed in the Bishop's College Building.

During the scholastic year 1875-1876, Dr. David was faced with two serious and unusual problems. In January of that year, the body of a woman was taken from a Cornwall cemetery, and somehow Bishop's Medical Faculty was suspected of having the body. A detective and a Mr. Burton showed up at the medical school to see Dr. David and, upon investigation, the body in the school's

dissecting room turned out to be that of Mrs. Burton. The incident was published in both the Cornwall and Montreal newspapers and a Bishop's Medical student was found responsible. Dr. David delicately settled the resulting furore and earned the admiration of his faculty members and staff. This matter was scarcely settled when another incident occurred. The medical student selected as valedictorian for the graduation of the faculty in 1876 made a speech which was considered inappropriate by the hierarchy of the University of Bishop's College. Exactly what was said in the address remains a mystery but the displeasure of the university was expressed in several letters to Dr. David. Dr. David settled the matter by outlining new procedures for the selection of the Medical Faculty valedictorian and the matter was put to rest.

In 1877 another innovative step was taken by Bishop's Medical Faculty. In the summer of that year, the faculty began a summer school which offered accredited courses. McGill began a summer school for medical students during the same year but only practical experience was offered to those who enrolled.

In 1875 Bishop's Medical Faculty had taken over the control of a small hospital located at 51 St. Antoine Street. The hospital was called the Woman's Hospital and it became one of the first specialty hospitals in Quebec. In 1879-1880 Bishop's Medical Faculty took over the Mills Building or Western Hospital as Woman's Hospital. The Bishop's students had specialized practical experience in obstetrics and gynaecology at the college's Woman's Hospital.

In June of 1880 Dr. David's health was failing and he submitted his resignation as both Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty. In September the faculty responded by making him Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine and refusing to accept his resignation as Dean of the faculty. By December of 1880 Dr. Aaron Hart David was very ill. The faculty then began the plans to establish the Aaron Hart David Scholarship which was to be awarded to a first year student and would consist of free tuition for the following three years of study. (Eventually the scholarship was discontinued and the Aaron Hart David Medal was awarded. This medal was first awarded at the close of the school year 1889-1890.)

In March of 1881 Dr. David must have been in remission because his health was improved. He attended the convocation of the college which was now being held in Synod Hall behind Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal. A special address of appreciation was made on this occasion to Dr. David by R. W. Heneker, the Chancellor of the University of Bishop's College. Dr. David was also told of the scholarship, established in his name, at this convocation.

Dr. F.W. Campbell, Dr. David's friend and supporter, now Vice-Dean of the faculty spoke next, giving the report for the year 1880-81. He then stated that the faculty declined to accept Dr. David's resignation as Dean of the college. It was very obviously a display of great admiration and affection on the part of Dr. Campbell, the professors and students of Bishop's Medical College.

Dr. David carried on as best he could but finally in 1882 he was confined to his bed and absent from the convocation held in April of 1882. Dr. F.W. Campbell made the following remarks about Dr. David at that convocation.

"A year ago, struggling against bodily infirmity, his well-known energy carried him through the entire meeting. This year, although with us in thought and sympathy, his strength is such that he is unable to leave the house, and the duty of representing him falls upon me. I am sure this assembly joins heartily with the Faculty in the hope that his life may be spared many years, and that his heart may be warmed by the increasing success attending Bishop's Medical School."

On November, 5 1882, Dr. A. H. David died. The diagnosis was cancer of the bowel about the sigmoid flexure and this was confirmed by a post mortem.

There is much more to be written about Dr. David, his eleven years as Dean of Bishop's Medical Faculty and his relationship with his successor, Dr. Francis Wayland Campbell. Sacks' *The History of the Jews in Canada* and Dr. H. C. Ballon's article about Dr. Aaron Hart David both mention Dr. A. H. David's diary. This valuable document would shed more light on Dr. David's life and work. Unfortunately the diary appears to be lost. Dr. David was respected and admired by the faculty members of Bishop's Medical Faculty and the students of the college. Dr. David first resigned from the faculty because of his health in 1880. Dr. F. W. Campbell would have been made Dean had Dr. David resigned but Dr. Campbell preferred to press Dr. David to remain with the faculty. In 1881-1882 Dr. David resigned once again and again Dr. Campbell insisted that Dr. David remain as Dean, yet Dr. Campbell was fulfilling most of Dr. David's duties. Bishop's Medical College was really Dr. Aaron Hart David for the first eleven years and Dr. F. W. Campbell for the remaining twenty-three years. Dr. David established an innovative medical college in 1871 and Dr. Campbell continued as Dean in 1882, following Dr. David's philosophy of education.

Dr. Regina Lewis-Landau — Canada's First Jewish Lady Doctor

Bishop's Medical College was the first medical school in Quebec to accept women. The first woman graduated from Bishop's as a medical doctor in 1895, twenty-seven years before a lady doctor graduated from McGill. Between,



Regina Lewis Landau

Canada's first Jewish woman doctor, taken in 1895. (Photograph courtesy of the author)

1895 and 1900 twelve women graduated as medical practitioners from Bishop's.

In 1891 Regina Lewis-Landau registered as a student at Bishop's Medical College. She had been born in Richmond, Virginia in 1875. Her parents were Isador and Pauline Landau of Germany. The Landau family crossed the Atlantic and settled in Richmond, where Regina was born. There were also two other girls in the family. In 1879, Isador Landau died and the family moved to Philadelphia. Seven years later the family moved to Montreal, Quebec.

Regina attended Montreal High School and then matriculated into Bishop's Medical College. In 1895 Regina Lewis-Landau (she chose to hyphenate her name) graduated from Bishop's as a medical doctor. She also won the Chancellor's Prize that year for writing the best final examinations.

The convocation of 1895, held in Synod Hall in Montreal, was a special event. Rabbi Veld of Temple Emanu-el of Montreal was asked to speak on the occasion of the graduation of the first Jewish lady as a medical doctor in Canada. According to an account of the event which appeared in the *Mitre* of April 1895, the University of Bishop's College publication

"Rabbi Veld gave a brilliant address in which he greatly praised Bishop's College for extending its benefits to all classes regardless of nation or creed. He referred to the honor and distinction won by Bishop's College in being the first institution in Canada to grant a diploma to a Jewess. In the name of the community he represented, he expressed sincere thanks for the liberality which Bishop's had shown to those of other races and creeds."

Following her graduation Dr. Lewis-Landau went to the University of Edinburgh where she earned a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. She also visited medical institutions in Paris, Berlin and London.

Upon Dr. Lewis-Landau's return to Montreal she opened an office at 729 Sherbrooke Street. She became involved in volunteer relief work in the immigrant area of Montreal which was known as the settlement. She was particularly concerned about teaching the basic principles of hygiene to the young wives and mothers she assisted. Her mission sounds simplistic today but in the 1890's it was revolutionary.

Dr. Regina Lewis-Landau also advocated higher education for women. She was one of the first members of the Women's Club of Montreal. She belonged to the Council of Jewish Women, the Montreal Medical Association and Temple Emanu-el. She founded a Literary Society for young ladies. The purpose of this society was not merely to introduce young ladies to good literature but to create a consciousness-raising experience for young women and spur them on to seek university education and a place in the professions.

On July 27, 1902, Dr. Lewis-Landau married Dr. Julius Herman Jacobson.

He was one year younger than Regina and his family, like the Landau family had come to America from Germany.

Regina Lewis-Landau Jacobson left Montreal after her marriage and made her home in Toledo, Ohio. She devoted herself to the brilliant doctor she had married, Dr. Julius Herman Jacobson, and made education and public hygiene her causes. She became Toledo's leading club woman. She used her medical knowledge and her husband's influential position to press her public education in social hygiene. She held memberships in the Toledo Women's Club, the Council of Jewish Women, the Educational Club of Toledo and the Agnes Morris Shakespeare Class. She served on the city Board of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Sisterhood of the Collingwood Avenue Temple of Toledo, the Toledo City Club and the Americanization Board.

Through the efforts of Dr. Regina Lewis-Landau Jacobson the study of health education and social hygiene was introduced into the public school curriculums of Toledo as a special project. She served as a member of the Social Hygiene Council and in 1923 she became chairman of the Health Education Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. She, herself, gave instructions in the care of babies to classes of girls in public schools of Toledo under the auspices of the Child Welfare Committee as an activity of Children's Year.

In 1918, at the age of forty-two, Regina Lewis-Landau Jacobson became a widow. Four years later she married Dr. I. H. Lewkowicz of Youngstown, Ohio. Her volunteer work continued. She served as a volunteer of St. Vincent's Hospital, the auxiliary of the Society for Crippled Children, the Toledo United Nations Association and the Toledo League of Women Voters.

In July of 1950 Dr. Regina Lewis-Landau died at the age of seventy-two. She was survived by her son and two daughters, six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

It is difficult to estimate the extent of Dr. Lewis-Landau's influence. She had educated the women in the settlement area of Montreal and worked to have hygiene added to the curriculum of Toledo, Ohio schools. Her consciousness-raising associations for young women must have had far-reaching effects also. One might have wished for a different biographical sketch of Canada's first lady Jewish physician but there is no denying that Dr. Lewis-Landau made her contribution to society in her own way.

Other Jewish Students at Bishop's Medical College

During the thirty-four years that Bishop's Medical College existed twenty

students indicated in the college register that they were Jewish. The birth places of these students were listed as Poland, Russia, Scotland, England, the United States and Canada. Seventeen of the twenty Jewish students were enrolled in medicine and of those seventeen ten students graduated.

The first Jewish medical student to graduate from Bishop's Medical College was David Alexander Hart, Aaron Hart David's son-in-law, from Three Rivers. He graduated in 1874 and established his practice in Montreal at 296 Sherbrooke Street West. He was still in practice at this address in 1910, twenty-six years later.

N. Shacher, who graduated as a doctor from Bishop's in 1905 opened an office at 95 Sherbrooke Street East. Other Bishop's medical graduates who were Jewish likely also remained in Montreal but only these two practitioners were listed in the Bell Telephone Archives as having offices. This does not mean that other Jewish men that had graduated from Bishop's Medical Faculty were not practicing in Montreal at this time.

In 1895 Bishop's Medical Faculty began a Dental Department which offered the degree D.D.S. (Dr. of Dental Surgery). This was the first dental school in Quebec to award such a degree. In 1896 The Dental College of the Province of Quebec, which had begun in Montreal in 1892, asked for an affiliation with the University of Bishop's College and Bishop's Medical Faculty in order to offer the degree D.D.S. The Dental College of the Province of Quebec really desired an affiliation with McGill and/or Laval. Laval, however, was not interested at this time in beginning a dental school and McGill refused to grant the degree D.D.S.

Three Jewish gentlemen received the degree D.D.S. from Bishop's. These men were the first Jewish dentists to receive such a degree from a Quebec institution. Dr. J. Rubin and Dr. Edward Elkan received their degrees in 1905 and Samuel S. Ship received his dental degree in 1906, the last year that the University of Bishop's College gave the degree.

Conclusions

Although Dr. Aaron Hart David was seriously ill for nine of his eleven years as Dean of Bishop's Medical College he kept the impoverished institution alive providing a broad curriculum, which included didactic lectures, practical laboratory work and hospital experience. He was admired, respected and loved by all those who worked with him at the college. Dr. Francis Wayland Campbell, Dr. David's most faithful supporter, served as Dean of the school following Dr.

David's death. He continued to lead the college implementing the original and liberal policies that Dr. David had begun.

Bishop's Medical Faculty was not an extension of the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville but the result of an affiliation between a group of Montreal doctors and the university. The affiliation was, consequently, so loose that it left Dr. David and later Dr. Campbell free to maintain a liberal and innovative school which accepted students of all faiths, nationalities and races, enrolled women thirteen years before they were enrolled at the University of Bishop's College, and began a dental school affiliated with a university and offered the degree D.D.S. as of 1896.

Two hundred and forty-six medical doctors and sixty dentists graduated from Bishop's Medical Faculty. Twelve women graduated in medicine and one woman graduated in dentistry — Georgina McBain. The school graduated Quebec's first lady doctors, Canada's first Jewish lady doctor, the first Jewish dentists in Quebec with the degree D.D.S. from a Quebec university and Quebec's first lady dentist holding the degree D.D.S. from a Quebec university.

The graduates of Bishop's Medical College spread out all over the world. Several of them became specialists, one of the graduates wrote extensively about the history of medicine in both Canada and Quebec, a number of graduates contributed to medical journals, encyclopedias and texts, and a few became internationally famous for their original contributions in medicine and dentistry. These are surprising accomplishments for a small, struggling faculty that lasted only thirty-four years: a university faculty which was the first in Canada to have a Jewish Dean, Canada's first Jewish medical doctor, Aaron Hart David.

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*Complete references are available from the Editor.