

# CITADEL

foundation

Honouring the **past**  
Building for the **future**

## MISSION STATEMENT

The **Citadel Foundation** is a community organization that provides financial assistance and support to organizations working primarily with English speakers living in the Greater Quebec region. The foundation's primary objectives are to relieve suffering and poverty, to improve health and social services, and to encourage educational and cultural activities. In keeping with the spirit of its funding founders, the Citadel Foundation also offers bursaries to young men and women from the region seeking to pursue higher education at the post-secondary level.

**7** Incorporated in **1972**, the Citadel Charity Foundation was created to serve the English-speaking community of the Greater Quebec region. The Foundation began accumulating assets in 1976 and grew through the amalgamation of funds from non-profit organizations and through the generosity of individual benefactors. An important bequest from the estate of P.W. Sims more than doubled the Foundation's assets in 1987. This sum, along with the assets transferred from the founding organizations, has grown substantially over the years, allowing Citadel to become a leading philanthropic organization in the community. Since March 23, 1989, it is known as the **Citadel Foundation-Fondation Citadel**.



Photo: Patrick Donovan

The Foundation has over **150 members** and is managed by a **board of directors**. An **executive committee** meets quarterly, reviews individual donation requests, and deals with financial details. The **education committee** also meets to review applications from needy postsecondary students and manages educational awards. An **investment committee** manages and oversees the investments of the endowment fund. Since 1976, directors are elected at the **annual general meeting** held at a spring banquet.



Moe Rosenhek Volunteer Award  
Photo: Diane Kameen

Citadel supports a wide range of charitable and philanthropic activities in the region. The foundation works diligently to respect the original aims of the founding organizations. Over the years, Citadel Foundation has strengthened its links with leading community organizations such as the Central Quebec School Board, Champlain-St. Lawrence, the Fraser Recovery Program, Holland Centre, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, St. Brigid's Home, and Voice of English-speaking Quebec.



David Blinco Award  
Quebec High School Collection



The following **EIGHT** core  
founding organizations  
deeded their assets to build  
the Citadel Foundation:



JANUARY 28, 1976

*High School of Quebec*

JANUARY 30, 1976

*Lake Edward Sanatorium Association* p4

NOVEMBER 4, 1976

*Saint George's Society of Quebec* p5

DECEMBER 21, 1976

*Church of England Female Orphan Asylum* p6

JUNE 29, 1977

*Saint Andrew's Society of Quebec* p7

OCTOBER 16, 1980

*Quebec Skating Club* p8

MARCH 9, 1981

*Quebec Playgrounds Association* p9

JULY 30, 1981

*Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec* p10



High School of Quebec Rugby Team, 1922-23  
BANQ / 06-041

## High School of Quebec

The **High School of Quebec** was founded in **1842** and incorporated three years later. Daniel Wilkie and John Cook, two liberal Scottish Protestant clergymen, were its first rector and chairman respectively. Consequently, the school took on a Protestant identity, particularly after Quebec schools were officially separated into Catholic and Protestant systems in 1846. For many years, the school stood in a grey stone neo-gothic building facing the Citadel on *rue Saint-Denis*.

Originally a private school for “young men and boys,” its students joined those of Commissioners’ High School to create Quebec High School, a new co-ed public school. This institution opened its doors in the building it currently occupies on *avenue Belvédère* in 1941.

The High School of Quebec continued to exist as a legal entity for several decades, providing financial aid to secondary or post-secondary students in need. It administered a fund containing important bequests dating mostly from the turn of the century. This included significant donations from the James Gibb Ross Estate, Sir William Price, copper magnate James Douglas, the Norman Bequest, and the Morrin College board. The corporation was dissolved following a transfer of assets to the Citadel Foundation in 1976. Today, Citadel continues to use these funds for educational purposes.

The foundation installed a commemorative plaque showcasing the history of the school on the *rue Saint-Denis* building in 1998.



Former High School of Quebec Building, *rue Saint-Denis*  
Photo: Patrick Donovan





Lake Edward Sanatorium  
BANQ / 2645327

During the first half of the twentieth century, tuberculosis (TB) was the number one killer of Canadians. The recommended treatment was a stay in a sanatorium, institutions located far from cities to prevent the spread of infection. Fresh air, a natural setting, and good nutrition were part of the regimen. “Chasing cure” involved long periods of bed rest and treatments like heliotherapy (sunbathing).

## Lake Edward Sanatorium Association

The **Lake Edward Sanatorium Association** was established in **1904**. It financed the construction of a sanatorium 300 km northeast of Quebec on the railway line to *Lac Saint-Jean*. The building was completed in 1910. Originally limited to Protestants, the directors elected in 1909 to accept other denominations as long as ample accommodation was retained for Protestants. That same year, the wives of the Association’s directors formed a ladies’ branch that assisted in furnishing the building.

The sanatorium was leased to the provincial government from 1917 to 1921, then sold to *Hôpital Laval*. As a result, the Association proper confined itself to providing financial aid to patients who could not afford treatment at the sanatorium. When the provincial government began funding sanatorium stays in 1952, the Association transferred aid outside the province. The Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission received grants for five years. This group cared for patients with tuberculosis in Labrador, transporting them to a tubercular hospital in Saint Anthony, Newfoundland.

The introduction of antimicrobials in 1948 led to a revolution in the treatment of TB. The disease could be treated in months rather than years. Within two decades, home treatment replaced treatment in sanatoriums.

The Association adapted its mission, funding hospitals and charitable societies in Quebec City. Funds were transferred to Citadel in 1976 and are used for the same purpose.



Solarium at Lake Edward Sanatorium  
BANQ / 2645330

In the 1830s, several patriotic societies with charitable aims were founded in Lower Canada. These were named after national patron saints such as Saint George (England), Saint Patrick (Ireland), Saint Andrew (Scotland) and Saint John the Baptist (French Canada). These patriotic Societies cooperated and gave donations to each other when the need was strong.

## Saint George’s Society of Quebec



Saint George’s Cross



LHSQ Collection

The **Saint George’s Society** of Montreal was founded in **1834**, with Quebec following one year later on October 12, 1835. The Quebec branch was incorporated in 1849 and met in the Masonic Hall on *rue Desjardins* for many years.

The Society was founded to provide “pecuniary, medical and other relief” to emigrants and their descendents from England, Wales and the Channel Islands. This aid ranged from general assistance and advice, to locating relatives, and even providing return passage for widows and children.

One of the Society’s aims, as stated by the president in 1902, was “veneration for, and attachment to, Institutions of the Mother Country.” The Society took part in patriotic processions with other national societies, often heading the procession when British royalty or nobility came to town. It also sponsored Saint George’s Day celebrations, held yearly at the Anglican cathedral on April 23. The 1864 celebrations, marking the tercentenary of Shakespeare’s birth, involved a performance of “The Merchant of Venice.”

In the 20th century, the Society modified its objectives to meet changing needs. It granted educational bursaries while fostering English-language culture. Citadel has continued to pursue these aims since 1976.



Masonic Temple  
Photo: Patrick Donovan





Finlay Asylum  
Jules-Ernest Livernois / Library and Archives Canada / PA-023586

## Church of England Female Orphan Asylum

The **Church of England Female Orphan Asylum** was incorporated in **1861** to care for destitute female orphans within the city of Quebec. A year later, the Finlay Asylum was erected on *chemin Sainte-Foy*, with the female asylum setting up in the west wing.

The Asylum soon required a more spacious building. When the British garrison left Quebec in 1871, discharged soldiers and families in the Military Asylum on *Grande Allée* moved with them. The Female and Orphan Asylum moved in, taking over the entire building. It came to be known as Bishop Mountain Hall. The Sisters of Saint John the Divine from Toronto were invited to take control of the Asylum in 1927. They transformed the institution to give it the feel of a family home. The building was sold to the government of Quebec in 1941, and a new building housing government services replaced it in 1954. It now houses the offices of the *Ministère de la culture et des communications*.

Following the sale of its Quebec property, the Asylum moved to Coaticook, in the Eastern Townships. The family of industrialist Arthur Osmore Norton, who made his fortune with the “Norton Ball Bearing Lifting Jack,” donated their home to the Anglican Church. This palatial Queen Anne residence with eight fireplaces came to house the new Bishop Mountain Hall. Attitudes towards orphanages slowly began to change, leading to closures in the 1960s and 1970s and the rise of foster care and group homes. Accordingly, Bishop Mountain Hall was closed in 1968, sold to the city of Coaticook in 1976, and now houses the Beaulne Museum.

The corporation wound up its operations, transferring half of its assets to the Anglican diocese of Quebec and the other half to Citadel to fund health and social services.

## Saint Andrew's Society of Quebec



Saint Andrew's Cross

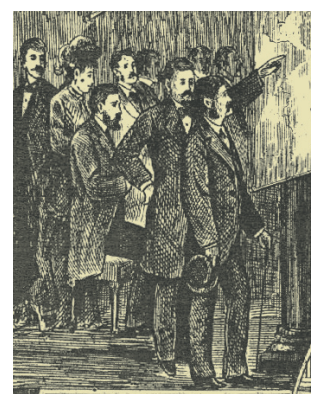
The **Saint Andrew's Society of Quebec** was one of many patriotic societies founded throughout Lower Canada in the **1830s**. It provided aid to impoverished Scottish immigrants. Unlike other such organizations, it was active throughout the province, donating to areas affected by disease and drought. An immigrant who did not need money could find in the Society an “association of his countrymen (many of whom have been eminently successful) ready to impart . . . whatever information he may stand in need of, [or] to recommend him to employment.” The Society also gave to institutions like the Ladies Protestant Home, Jeffery Hale's Hospital, and the YWCA.



Andrew Paterson,  
first president of the Society  
Citadel Foundation Collection

The Society's second aim was to keep Scottish culture alive. Regular meetings were scheduled in the Kirk Hall, and later in the Morrin College Assembly Hall. Saint Andrew's Day was observed annually with a church service and gathering. In 1859, the first Robert Burns Supper in the city was held, which became a regular feature. Members of the Society took part in processions through Quebec City streets when illustrious gentry came to town, priding themselves on accomplishing the goal of “royalty kept aflame towards the British Empire and its monarch.”

Funds were transferred to Citadel in 1977, which now finances institutions working to keep Scottish traditions alive like the Fraser Highlanders and the Morrin Centre. These institutions ensure that Robert Burns' *Address to the Haggis* is still read with proper ceremony at the annual dinner in Quebec.



Meeting in Morrin College Assembly Hall [detail]  
LH5Q Collection





Quebec Skating Club Building c.1881  
Arthur Elliott / Library and Archives Canada / R9266-220

## Quebec Skating Club

The **Quebec Skating Club** held its inaugural meeting in **1851** and was incorporated in 1877. The first covered skating rink in Quebec City, some say the world, was erected in 1852 on the *Quai de la Reine*. Whether this *glaciarium* was the work of the Skating Club remains probable but unconfirmed. An observer from 1856 writes “. . . when such lovely creatures as the canadiennes appear on the flashing steel, they are perfectly bewitching. They have adopted a sort of Bloomer costume, which is well adapted to the exigencies of skating.” A second covered rink was built outside Saint Louis Gate around 1867. These early structures were simple shed-like buildings with low roofs.

The Skating Club soon built larger, more elaborate arena-like structures, with elegant curving wooden trusses rising from the ground. The first such structure was built in 1877, replacing the smaller rink outside Saint Louis Gate. It was used in summer for assemblies and concerts. The first public performance of “O Canada” took place on *Saint-Jean Baptiste* day 1880 at a banquet on this site. Eugene Taché, the architect of the Quebec Parliament, felt the structure was too imposing and petitioned the authorities. A new structure was built across the street in 1888. The Quebec Bulldogs won the Stanley Cup on this site in 1912. The Skating rink burned down in 1918.

The Skating Club eventually built a new indoor rink near the drill hall on the corner of Laurier and Place George V. This building was leased to the Quebec Winter Club, founded in 1930. It was sold in the 1970s and torn down to make way for a hotel in 2005.



Following the dissolution of the Quebec Skating Club in 1978, all assets unclaimed by the shareholders were donated to the Citadel Foundation two years later.

Quebec Skating Club c.1888  
Jules-Ernest Livernois / Library and Archives Canada / PA-023517

## Quebec Playgrounds Association

Playgrounds are a relatively recent invention and did not exist in Quebec before the twentieth century. The first playgrounds appeared in 1902 following a petition by the Ladies’ Parks and Playgrounds Association of Montreal.

The **Quebec Playgrounds Association** was first organized in **1921** and incorporated in 1937. Like other such groups of its time, its mission went beyond mere play “to further in any way possible [the] moral, social, patriotic, humanitarian, occupational, and physical welfare [of children].” In addition to providing and equipping playgrounds in Quebec City, the Association organized recreational activities under the supervision of instructors in the summer. These activities included movies, picnics, educational bus tours as well as swimming and life-saving instruction.

In the 1960s, the state began to take over playground management. The *Bureau des sports et loisirs* was created in 1965. For several years, recurrent grants from the *Service des loisirs et des parcs de Québec* financed this group in addition to private donations.

The Association was also known as the Laurier Avenue Playground Association, as it managed a playground located next to the drill hall on Laurier Avenue. A parking lot now stands on this site. In its heyday, the group managed playgrounds both uptown and in the lower city in Limoilou. Most of these have since disappeared, but the playground now located at the end of *rue des Érables* near the *Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec* was once managed by the Association.

Since 1981, Citadel continues to provide funds to promote recreation for elementary school age children receiving education in the English language.



Private Collection



Photo: Donald Donovan



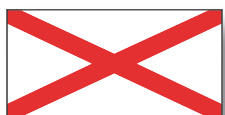
Private Collection



Photo: Julie Voyer



# Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec



Saint Patrick's Cross

The **Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec** was founded in **1859** at a meeting held in Saint Andrew's Kirk Hall. Like other such charities, its purpose was "to afford advice, information and assistance" to Irish Protestants emigrating to Quebec City. It was incorporated 10 years later.

The Society sponsored an Annual mass on the Sunday nearest Saint Patrick's Day. This mass was held at a different Protestant church every year, with a collection toward their funds for the relief of the destitute and aged. A musical programme of Irish songs accompanied these masses, which always included the hymn "Saint Patrick's Breastplate."

In early days, the Society contributed mostly to individuals. During the harsh winters, contributions of money, wood and coal were made to impoverished Irish Protestant widows. In 1894, a bequest from the estate of James Gibb Ross restored the Society's finances, allowing it to make larger contributions.

The 20th century brought a shift in policy, with a greater focus on charity towards institutions rather than individuals. The Salvation Army, the Seaman's Institute and Jeffery Hale's Hospital were given annual grants.

In 1977, the Society was down to a handful of members and voted to transfer its assets to Citadel. The corporation formally disbanded two years later.

Saint Andrew's Kirk Hall  
Photo: Patrick Donovan

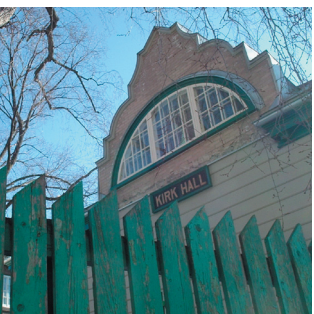


Photo: Patrick Donovan



JANUARY 16, 1987

Estate of

*Philip William Sims*

Philip William Sims (or **P.W. Sims**, as he was known) was born in England on September 15, 1895. He moved to Winnipeg and graduated from an affiliated college of the University of Manitoba in 1921 as a Chartered Accountant.



P.W. Sims in 1955  
Drawing: Iacurto  
Private Collection  
Photo: Michael Assayag

Sims joined Price Brothers & Company Limited during the great depression in the 1930s. Although this pulp and paper company had recently financed an imposing new art deco skyscraper in the old city, the cornerstone was laid on the day of the stock market crash. Consequently, Sims faced many challenges as the new Vice President of Finance.



Price Building in Quebec City  
Photo: Patrick Donovan

“He was very strict,” recalls former employee Ronald Blair, “he wanted a copy of every letter that went outside the company. If there was any grammatical or spelling mistake, the error was circled and returned to the sender. Everyone junior to him was scared of him, but I had a grudging respect for him.” Sims had a reputation for being upright. His methodical work helped steer the company clear of looming bankruptcy. Price Brothers went through several mergers to finally become Abitibi Consolidated in 1997, the largest producer of newsprint in the world.

Sims amassed a considerable fortune throughout his life and was an astute investor. He remained a bachelor, living alone in the Montcalm ward on *Grande Allée*. Upon his death in 1987, he left a sum to a cousin in England who was his only living relative, with most of the rest going to Citadel. This major bequest of 1.2 million dollars increased the foundation’s financial strength in a considerable way.

The **P.W. Sims Award** is given annually at the CEGEP level for excellence in business and administration.



The **Citadel Foundation**, by donating to organizations that serve the community, gives hope to our youth, improves quality of life for our seniors, and helps sustain our rich culture.

With your help, we can continue to help others.

*Thank you*

*We are a registered charity that accepts donations from individuals and organizations, issuing tax receipts to donors.*





