

‘By our gowns were we known ... ’: The Development of Academic Dress at the University of Toronto

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Introduction

Many of the first Canadian universities (i.e., King’s College, Halifax; Dalhousie; Toronto) were founded by men whose perceptions were largely informed and inspired by the proceedings at their European counterparts. The character of the institutions, in particular the federated University of Toronto, justifiably shows the influence of largely British traditions imported to Canada. The University had its origins in a Royal Charter granted in 1827 to the first Bishop of Toronto, John Strachan, who intended to found what he called a ‘Church of England University in Canada’. The resulting institution, called King’s College, opened in 1843 but opposition to its church affiliation forced its secularization six years later. The new University of Toronto, as it was then called, began with a single college (University College). By 1904, it was affiliated with three more. St Michael’s College, an independent institution established by the Roman Catholic Congregation of St Basil; the Methodist foundation Victoria University; and the University of Trinity College, Bishop Strachan’s more successful second attempt at a C of E University, also became ‘federated’ with the University of Toronto for reasons of economy. The nature of this federation allowed them to retain their degree-granting status in Theology but transferred teaching of undergraduates in Arts to the united University. Twentieth-century expansion saw the establishment of five *constituent* colleges. New College, Innis College, and Woodsworth College are governed wholly by the University. Scarborough and Erindale colleges occupy two additional campuses and enjoy some autonomy in academic programming.

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Over 175 years of institutional history have seen many changes in the structure of the institution which reflect changing trends in university education and in particular the example of neighbouring institutions in the United States. The original influences and their successors have been reflected in the system of academic dress which developed. Leaving aside for the moment the questions posed by its own development, the fundamental historical significance of academic dress lies, as might be predictable for a medium in which symbolism is rampant, in what it represents. This paper will be, above all else, an examination of the development and use of academic dress at a Colonial university in which the influence of the ancient institutions was heavily felt at the outset. Professor Steven Plank has described how academic dress became a political issue at Oberlin College in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries;¹ at Toronto, it has not *created* such an issue but has rather *reflected* the social mores prevalent throughout the history of the University.

I discuss first the development of academic dress in the context of the development of the institution; namely, how the intention to create what was described as a university akin to the ancient British foundations may have been reflected in the design of the scheme. While succeeding components of this paper are by nature of the sources quite procedural, I attempt to describe how, in the years since the founding of this University, the mainly Oxbridge influence on the Canadian perception of hoods and gowns and indeed on their construction has diminished, but the influence of both internal and external elements on the University continue to be reflected in the design and use of academic dress.

A British university in Canada

Strachan's attempt to import education to Canada was supported by the hiring of faculty and staff from Britain. From its beginnings in 1843, the University had at or near its head the Reverend John McCaul, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, under whose administration '... it [was] a high crime and misdemeanour to appear in College hours otherwise than in cap and gown.'² Formerly the principal of the foremost public school in the Dominion of Canada, Upper Canada College, McCaul's influence was felt in all elements of the development of the College and later the University, from curriculum to discipline. The importance that he accorded academic dress was notable. In a letter which characterized McCaul as 'a bit of a martinet in all matters of College discipline', professor and later president Sir Daniel Wilson reported:

¹ Steven Plank, 'Academic Regalia at Oberlin: the Establishment and Dissolution of a Tradition', *Northeast Ohio Journal of History*, 1, no. 2 (Spring 2003).

² Sir Daniel Wilson, personal diary. Letters, October 15, 1853. UTA, B74-0033/1.

At one of my examinations I learned that I should only have three students present, and so was appearing in surtout and natural wig. Oh dear, that would never do! Back I had to go and don my officials ... even when one poor solitary student awaited my arrival! It cost me some difficulty to preserve my gravity under my silk tassel.³

During his tenure at the University, McCaul participated in every committee and discussion on academic dress that was reported in the minutes of the Council.

The first recorded reference to hoods, gowns, or other costume in the minutes of that body was on 14 April 1842. Interspersed with matters of finance, real estate, and the necessity of professorial adherence to the Thirty-Nine Articles in accordance with Strachan's vision, the Council appointed a Ceremonial Committee, of which McCaul was predictably a member, which would be responsible for the ceremony that would open the College. It directed 'that Gowns should be provided for the Porters of King's College and Upper Canada College, and for the Beadle ... it was suggested that the Gowns of the Clerk and Sexton of the Cathedral might be used for this purpose, as by this arrangement but one [in addition] would be required.'⁴

The next mention of academic dress in the minutes occurred on 10 January 1844, during the final preparations for the organization of a Faculty of Medicine,⁵ shortly after the establishment of premises in the summer of 1843. The Council proposed a series of regulations for medical students indicating that 'students of the first class', those who were candidates for degrees, 'shall wear a distinctive academic habit and shall be subject to the same discipline as students in Arts,' while the 'occasional' students who attended only certain courses would 'wear no academic habit, nor be subject to any other part of discipline in Arts than that which relates to orderly conduct.'⁶

It is not clear why there is no record of regulations being adopted for students in Arts. The prescribed gown for undergraduates is 'similar to that of the pensioners of Clare College, Cambridge, with three chevrons of black velvet upon each sleeve.'⁷ One of McCaul's biographers, John King, suggests that the undergraduate gown of King's College resulted from a connection with Clare through another

³ Wilson personal diary, Letters, 15 October 1853. UTA, B74-0033/1.

⁴ Minutes of the Council of King's College, 14 April 1842. UTA, A70-0024/003.

⁵ W. J. Alexander, *The University of Toronto and its Colleges, 1827-1906* (Toronto: The University Library, 1906), p. 174.

⁶ Minutes of the Council of King's College, 10 January 1844. UTA, A70-0024/003. There is no indication that the habit was distinct from that of Arts.

⁷ Governing Council, University of Toronto, 'Summary of Statutes Respecting Academic Costume'. 24 April 1996, last amendment 15 January 2002.

former principal of Upper Canada: the Revd Joseph Harris was a graduate and Fellow of Clare⁸ and in his position was predecessor of John McCaul.

While no evidence that Harris was ever present at meetings of the Council exists, nor is the speculation made anywhere else in the written record beyond King's account, it is the closest connection which the author has found between Clare College and the founding of the University, and should at least be considered.

John McCaul's next appearance in the minutes as a proponent of academic dress comes on 2 October 1849: he reported that the Chancellor would be present in Convocation 'at the Commencement, on Thursday next ... whereupon it was moved by the Dean, seconded by the Proctor, that in expectation of the visit of the Chancellor ... the President [McCaul] be requested to provide suitable robes for His Excellency.'⁹ Statutes of the College Council of 19 October 1844 already ordained that members of Convocation should 'assemble ... in their proper habits'.¹⁰

It is perplexing that no complete regulations for other academics exist in the minutes or any other record of life at the College, including calendars, periodicals, and personal effects. One may speculate with a reasonable degree of certainty that McCaul was involved in the development of hood patterns and colours for the entire College. It may be that at this stage there was no committee at all and that McCaul took matters into his own hands.

Certainly McCaul himself was no wallflower when it came to ceremonial. In a letter dated 1 October 1853, recently arrived professor Daniel Wilson wrote:

... [The matriculation examinations] are managed with all becoming pomp and formality and at the same time with a degree of strictness such as would rather frighten some of our Scottish students. For two hours and a half in the morning and again in the afternoon the candidates for honours have been for the two last days put to the severest tests. Each in his college gown seated at a little desk in the College Hall receives a series of printed questions The examining professor enters in full costume preceded by the College Beadle bearing the mace, and is received by all the students standing, uncovered. Dr McCaul looks, I assure you, quite a magnificent fellow, having, in addition to his gown and square cap, his clerical bands and his scarlet hood as a LL.D of Trin. Coll. Dublin. I am afraid the custom of such 'rags of popery' has so completely fallen upon the ban of the Presbyterian successors of St.

⁸ John King, *McCaul: Croft: Forneri: Personalities of Early University Days* (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1914), p. 43. According to A. G. Almond, the Clare gown with the chevrons was in common use by October 1836. See *Gowns and Gossip* (Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 1925), p. 17.

⁹ Minutes of the Council of King's College, 2 October 1849. UTA, A70-0024/003

¹⁰ Minutes of the Council of King's College, 19 October 1844. UTA, A70-0024/003

Rule that a St. Andrew's [sic] LL.D could not with any reasonable propriety superadd that to his other officialities...¹¹

Despite his own honorary doctorate, awarded in 1851, Wilson, writing in 1853, would not have been entitled to any hood whatsoever until the reintroduction of hoods at St Andrews in the mid-1860s.¹²

Years later, though, Wilson himself seems to have become engaged in the formulation of academic dress. In April 1867, he put forward to the Senate 'a resolution to provide for distinctive hoods and gowns to be worn by the graduates of this University.'¹³ At the next meeting (7 May) Wilson proposed that John McCaul and the Chancellor, along with himself and another member of the Senate, 'be a committee to consider whether it is desirable to make any change on the hoods and other academic costume with a view of preserving the distinctive character of the graduates of this University.'¹⁴ This committee returned the next year 'recommending that the hoods of graduates should bear as a distinctive mark a narrow strip of white velvet under the silk or fur edging' and advised the Registrar 'to prepare a circular addressing all graduates informing them of the changes introduced in the academic hoods and inviting them to adopt the same.'¹⁵ A further change in the general design of the hood was to come later: the velvet strip was replaced with white cord no later than 1875¹⁶ (but first mentioned in statutes in 1923). The reason for this change was not preserved in the records of the Senate.

The minutes reveal no reason why a 'distinctive mark' would be necessary. Yet upon examination of certain hoods their similarity to those of other universities becomes clear: the MA hood, for instance, is in simple shape, black silk lined and bound cerise, an apparent attempt to mimic the Oxford MA. Other parallels with Oxford use are discussed later.

There is some support for an argument that John McCaul was influential in the development of a scheme of academic dress. McCaul was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, whose LL.D hood he wore frequently in the presence of Daniel

¹¹ Wilson personal diary, Letters, 1 October 1853. UTA, B74-0033/1. Emphasis in original text.

¹² Letter from George E. Day to Wilson, in Harold Averill and Gerald Keith, 'Daniel Wilson and the University of Toronto', in Marinell Ash et al., *Thinking with Both Hands: Sir Daniel Wilson in the Old World and the New* (University of Toronto Press, 1999). Also see R. G. Cant, *The University of St Andrews: A Short History*, rev. edn (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1970).

¹³ Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, 23 April 1867. UTA, A68-0012-1. Volume 1, p. 688. Note that King's College had ceased to exist upon its secularization in 1849, and the University mentioned above is the present institution.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 7 May 1867.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 12 February 1868.

¹⁶ See T. W. Wood, *Ecclesiastical and Academical Colours* (London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons, [1875]), pp. 52-53.

Wilson. The hood for the Bachelor of Arts ([s1] black edged white fur) bears a resemblance in materials to that of the same degree at TCD, which also possessed white fur. It should be noted, however, that several other universities (i.e., Oxford, Cambridge, Lampeter, Durham) also prescribe a black hood trimmed with fur, and that the inspiration for the Toronto design might have come from any of these sources. Nevertheless, it seems relevant that these common characteristics were chosen for the hood.

Special committees and statutes

After the matter of the 'distinctive mark', academic dress is not mentioned in the surviving minutes for over fifty years.¹⁷ In January 1922, the Council of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering recommended to the University Senate that:

the new Hood for the professional degrees [in Engineering] be similar in form to the old CE [Civil Engineer] hood except that it consist of two colours which should be Dr Boswell's new dyes, according to samples submitted.¹⁸

In addressing this matter, a special Committee of the Senate 'to deal with academic costume' was to be appointed by the President. This development preceded by four months the establishment of the School of Graduate Studies, a result of a 1921 Royal Commission¹⁹ which had advocated the development of graduate studies and research. It is speculated that the Senate may have hoped to account for the academic dress of all of the new graduate degrees at once.

At the meeting of the Senate on 10 March, after two meetings where no mention of the Committee was made in the minutes, 'Professor [H. E. T.] Haultain enquired regarding the delay which had occurred in calling together the Special Committee on Academic Costume.'²⁰ Even after this enquiry, it seems no resolution was forthcoming until the day prior to the next meeting of the Senate.

The first report of the Committee, dated 20 April 1922, addresses bachelors' and masters' hoods in the departments of Architecture, Commerce, Forestry, Medicine, and Engineering. Hoods for the newly established degrees in the School of Architecture were to be constructed from (Bachelor) or lined with (Master) a common colour, 'corn yellow'.²¹ The Bachelor and Master of Commerce hoods

¹⁷ Many documents dating prior to 14 February 1890 have been lost. See Appendix I.

¹⁸ From a letter of the Secretary of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, read into the minutes of the University Senate, 13 January 1922 (Vol. 14) It is presumed that Dr Boswell was Prof. Maitland Boswell, head of the research department of the same Faculty.

¹⁹ For more information, see Martin Friedland, *The University of Toronto: A History* (University of Toronto Press, 2002), pp. 285–301.

²⁰ Minutes of the University Senate, 10 March 1922.

²¹ University of Toronto, *A General Handbook* (1966), p. 35.

were to be similarly constructed or lined with orange silk, a colour adopted for Commerce by the University of New Zealand in 1906 and by the University of London in 1920,²² while the hood for the Bachelor of the Science of Forestry degree (BScF) was to be of rifle-green silk. The Committee also recommended that the hood for the Master of Surgery (ChM) 'be the same as that already authorized for the degree of MD [simple shape, dark-blue silk, edged scarlet].'²³ Upon hearing the report Professor Haultain of the Department of Mining moved that the report of the Committee should be forwarded to the faculties concerned 'for their consideration and approval.' The Committee itself was reconstituted, with Professor Haultain added to its membership, with its next object the degrees in Engineering.

At the next meeting of the Senate on 12 May, the Faculty of Arts (responsible for degrees in Commerce) and the Faculty of Forestry both acknowledged and accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Academic Costume.²⁴ Yet at least one faculty saw fit to question to the Committee's proposals. The Council of the Faculty of Medicine, having received the report, offered to the Senate on 9 February 1923 a counterproposal that 'the hood for ChM be black silk, with white cord, lined with blue silk'.²⁵ Buxton and Gibson give black lined blue for the Oxford MCh, after noting that 'in the past [Masters of Surgery] claimed to wear the scarlet robes of Doctors of Medicine.'²⁶ This had, of course, been the Toronto committee's proposal as well.

With the counterproposal lodged, Professor Haultain moved 'that the Committee on Academic Costume be relieved of its duties.' The record continues, 'The motion was lost. At Professor Haultain's request, his vote in favour of the motion is recorded in the minutes.'²⁷

On 9 March, the Committee reasserted its prior recommendation for the ChM hood but also presented the Faculty's earlier proposal as an alternative should its own be rejected. The entire matter was referred back to the Committee 'for further

²² See Bruce Christianson, 'Lined with Gold: London University and the Colour of Science', *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, 5 (2005), pp. 80–89 (p. 84).

²³ University of Toronto Senate, Minutes, 21 April 1922.

²⁴ Minutes of the University Senate, 12 May 1922, citing letters from A. B. Farrell, Acting Registrar of Arts (p. 81) and A. D. Howe of Forestry (p. 82).

²⁵ University of Toronto Senate, Minutes, 9 February 1923. The discussions on this date are the first time that white cord is mentioned instead of white velvet.

²⁶ Dudley Buxton and Strickland Gibson, *Oxford University Ceremonies* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1935), p. 39. The Oxford Master of Surgery remains black lined blue.

²⁷ It should be noted that Prof. Haultain seems to have had an interest in symbolism: he invented an 'Iron Ring Ceremony' for graduating engineers, now adopted by every Canadian Engineering faculty. In the ceremony, students receive an iron ring and recite an 'Obligation' to adhere to the standards of the profession, written by Rudyard Kipling. See Karen Kelly, 'Traditions that Bind', in the Convocation supplement to the *University of Toronto Bulletin*, 30 May 2005, p. S3.

consideration and report'. At the same meeting, swatches of corn-yellow silk were approved for the Architecture hoods and of violet and maroon corded silks (from Boswell's dyes) for Engineers' hoods.²⁸ These last would be 'of the same pattern as the Master's hood,' (i.e., [s1]) violet lined maroon). With the approval of the Faculty of Forestry, the hood for the 'Forest Engineer' qualification would be constructed of violet corded silk lined with rifle-green silk. Finally, the Committee recommended that a statute be enacted authorizing these hoods. The first reading of such a statute was done at the same meeting.

Codification of the design model for hoods and gowns continued in 1929 with the re-establishment of the Committee on Academic Costume headed by then University President Robert Falconer, which convened on 30 January and 7 February to examine the appropriateness of design of the hoods for the 'Doctor's degrees' in Medicine and Dentistry. Because the MD and DDS were the product of an undergraduate course and were considered a 'first degree', the Committee resolved that each hood should resemble in design and colour a bachelors' hood, i.e., it should not be fully scarlet nor be 'full' shape. The Committee recommended that the hoods of such degrees should be easily differentiable from one awarded for a graduate course or a doctorate *honoris causa*. It proposed that the MD hood should be that formerly of the MB, 'of dark blue silk with the fur replaced by strips of scarlet broadcloth one and one-half inches wide'; and that the DDS should be similarly designed, with the blue silk replaced with gold.

The Senate approved these recommendations²⁹ and at the next meeting a complete statute was read and passed outlining these changes and the entire scheme of academic dress of the University. This was the first summary of hoods, gowns, and caps to appear in the minutes of the University Senate. A complete copy is reproduced in Appendix 2.

Establishing a pattern

According to the Senate minutes, the deliberations over the hoods for medical degrees 'took into consideration the general principles underlying academic costume as prescribed by this University.'³⁰ This seems to suggest that there were indeed 'general principles' that were understood at the time. Some of these principles may be inferred from usage. In the Academic Costume Committee's report in April 1922 it was indicated that the hood for the anticipated MCom (Master of Commerce) degree, 'if and when such degree is established, [should] be

²⁸ Minutes of the University Senate, 9 March 1923. Civil, Mining, Mechanical, Electrical, and Chemical Engineers' qualifications could be had through three years of instruction and three of practical work (Friedland, p. 84).

²⁹ University of Toronto Senate, Minutes, 7 February 1929.

³⁰ Ibid.

black silk lined with orange silk’, suggesting in general terms that the master’s hood for a given discipline should be of black silk lined with the colour of the corresponding bachelor’s hood. The establishment of such a ‘faculty colour’ is again seen in the February 1929 Committee report, where descriptions of hoods and higher doctoral gowns (with certain exceptions involving Medicine and Dentistry) include the phrase ‘distinctive colour of the degree.’³¹ A different phrase, ‘distinctive colour of the faculty’ is used in describing for the first time the gowns of office of faculty deans.³²

The statute as presented in February 1929 codifies and strengthens elements of this developing system. The bachelors’ gown of the time is revealed to be ‘the undergraduate gown with the chevrons removed.’ It further instructs that the gown of a doctorate taken as a first degree should be the bachelors’, while the gown for doctorates taken as graduate degrees was the masters’.³³ The undergraduate gown had remained the knee-length Clare pattern, while the masters’ gown was described as ‘similar to the Master’s gown at Oxford University’.

A great deal of information heretofore not present in any extant Senate document is also established in the statute. For honorary doctors—and this had not heretofore been expressed—there was prescribed a gown of ‘scarlet cloth—fronts and sleeves trimmed with silk of the distinctive colour’. This was not a new development: a photograph of the procession to a 1907 degree ceremony shows honorary LLD and Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier wearing such a gown (see Fig. 1).³⁴



Fig. 1. Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier (at left) wears the gown of an honorary doctor in the procession for the installation of University President Robert Falconer, 26 September 1907.

University of Toronto Archives image 2001-77-103MS

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

In parentheses, the Secretary noted that this description contained ‘an amendment respecting the Chancellor’s gown and cap which the Senate directed to have inserted.’³⁵ While the Chancellor’s gown is one of the first to be mentioned in the history of the Senate, no evidence is in the minutes that its particulars were ever described. Perhaps the design of such a gown, held in common with many other universities in Britain and the Commonwealth, would not require explanation? If so, might some of these assumptions relate to an acquisition or borrowing of certain practices from elsewhere?

Certainly a similarity to some of the characteristic hoods of the University of Oxford exists in some aspects of dress. Bachelors’ hoods are made of silk of different distinctive colours and edged with fur, with the exception of the BA and later the BSc, both made of black stuff.³⁶ Further, the February 1923 proposal of the Faculty of Medicine offered a design for the ChM, which, if the characteristic Toronto white cord is disregarded, strongly resembles the hood of the same degree at Oxford. Other aspects suggest Cambridge use—for instance, the design of the undergraduate gown, and the later (mid-twentieth century) adoption of red facings on the doctors’ gown, which is discussed later.

From whence came the colours prescribed for hoods? Considering the resemblances mentioned above, the choices of black for BA and of blue for Medicine are not surprising. The hoods for Forestry-related degrees take the predictable colour of green. In the March 1929 statute two hoods are prescribed to be ‘violet’: while the colour might be a derivative of the Oxford colour (lilac) in the case of Music, the violet silk is also used for engineers’ hoods. The colour violet seems to have been associated with the Royal Engineers, the Merchant Marine engineers, and their counterparts throughout the Commonwealth.³⁷

The 1929 statute also suggests that the colour grey represents the scientific disciplines; it is manifested in the hoods for several different degrees. Grey forms the exterior for the Bachelor of Science in Medicine and Dentistry (trimmed with dark blue and gold respectively); the Master of Science in Dentistry (there was no Master of Science, and the ChM, of course, was blue); and the DSc hood is scarlet lined grey—this last is also used at Oxford. The pre-1961 maroon Bachelor of Science hood is anomalous here, although it was awarded by the Engineering faculty.

³⁴ University of Toronto Archives, A1973-0003/002(45).

³⁵ University of Toronto Senate, Minutes, 8 March 1929.

³⁶ It should be noted that the Bachelor of Science (described in Haycraft/Stringer (1948) as maroon in colour) was offered until the 1960s by the Faculty of Engineering—the ‘School of Practical Science’.

³⁷ Violet is also worn by New Zealand engineers. I thank Bruce Christianson for this note. Coincidentally or not, Canadian engineering students dye themselves violet for beginning-of-term orientation week.

A final note respecting 'faculty colours': the assignment of pink to Law may have been at the hands of President McCaul, whose LLD hood from Trinity College Dublin would also have been lined pink.

Trinity College—an exception to the rule

At present, there is little variance among the shapes and colours of the hoods and gowns of the independent and constituent colleges of the University. The federated universities—Victoria University, the University of St Michael's College, and the University of Trinity College—maintain their degree-granting status through the presence of independent theological faculties, having ceded the ability to grant other degrees to the parent institution.³⁸ Degrees granted by these universities call for a separate scheme of academic dress; well described in Smith (1970), they do not enter the scope of this study. For practical purposes, the federated universities, along with seven other constituent colleges, participate in the familiar collegiate system, and the most frequently visible distinctive items are the robes of office of the various college heads.

There is one significant exception to this uniformity of dress among the colleges. Aside from a significant relaxation of the dress code outside the grounds, the design and use of academic dress at Trinity College has not changed much since its establishment.

From a design standpoint, it is interesting to note that the gown worn by junior members of Trinity College has never been the University's standard gown with chevrons, but has been a knee-length black gown with open arm seams resembling nothing if not a shortened Geneva gown.

The prescriptive nature of college regulations existed from the beginning: only members of Trinity and its affiliated women's college, St Hilda's, were required to wear cap and gown in the streets outside college grounds. In the 1860s, the act of going out gownless was described as 'an indecent exhibition of academic nakedness' and was punishable by a fine of twenty-five cents.³⁹ The following excerpt describes one student's attitude with respect to his sartorial obligations:

... If we want to go to the city, we have to wear our cap and gown. It only makes us look superior in the eyes of the townfolk and causes ill-feeling. So, at risk of being caught, most of us cache our gowns in the Bellwoods ravine at the back of the College and slip out across the fields and then onto Queen Street. Yesterday, Jack

³⁸ University of Toronto, *A General Handbook* (1966), p. 5. In addition to nine colleges at which 'arts and science' are taught, the University of Toronto is now affiliated to two other theological colleges: a graduate college after the manner of All Souls, Oxford and the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, all with distinctive academic dress.

³⁹ T. A. Reed, ed., *A History of the University of Trinity College, Toronto—1852–1952* (University of Toronto Press, 1952), p. 238.

and I went into town without gowns, and unluckily ran into the Prov[ost] ... The inevitable happened. By tonight we must write out the complete chapel service for him, psalms, responses and all ...⁴⁰

Trinity undergraduates took solace in the fact that their colleagues from the University's other colleges were also obliged to wear gowns—with velvet chevrons, no less. A student petition argued that the garments prescribed were impractical during the winter, but the governing body of the College rejected their claim, suggesting that 'the present cap [a square] may be made sufficiently warm by the addition of black fur to meet all reasonable objections (if approved by the professor in residence), and that the gown must still be retained.'⁴¹ The enforcement of the regulation lasted until 1867, but the gown remained an integral part of the identity of the College. A graduate of 1930 fondly described the prevailing attitude:

... By our gowns were we known at the university and we did learn to wear them, even when tattered, with a flair which members of the other colleges could never achieve; they didn't live in them as we did.⁴²

In recent years the gown has been more important than ever in differentiating members of Trinity from others at the University. While Massey College also prescribes a gown in Hall, members of Trinity are expected to wear gowns in Hall on all nights of the week, in chapel, and at various College meetings.⁴³ Students are also often seen gowned at University-wide events including Remembrance Day services and student Orientation Week activities. Perhaps surprisingly, the regulations have not been perpetuated solely by the governing officials—they have been bolstered by support or at least tolerance from the students themselves: a recent (2004) decision of the student union endorsed the wearing of academic dress in the dining hall. Yet contention about the issue has existed: former Dean of Women Melinda Seaman outlined 'many serious discussions pro and con.'⁴⁴

The very fact that the practice is deemed anachronistic makes it desirable to some junior members of College. As one student wrote,

⁴⁰ Andrew Watson, ed., *Trinity, 1852–1952* (University of Toronto Press, 1952), p. 17.

⁴¹ Reed, p. 239.

⁴² Margaret Ham, 'Timor Dei Principium Sapientiae', in Barbara Sutton, ed., *Sanctam Hildam Canimus* (University of Toronto Press, 1988), p. 20. Ham also describes 'academic dress' as 'a dark skirt (navy or black) worn with a long-sleeved white blouse—and gown, of course. For Sunday chapel ... academic dress plus mortar-board was required wear.'

⁴³ *TrinLife*, student handbook, Trinity College (2005).

⁴⁴ Melinda Seaman, 'My Life with the Saints and Others' in *Sanctam Hildam Canimus*, p. 37.

For those of you who lament that things like gowned dinners are pretentious, look around: Trinity is pretentious, and justifiably so. If you cannot embrace it, then you may be in the wrong place.⁴⁵

While public displays of this attitude have probably perpetuated the association of academic dress with conceit, especially among students from other colleges and in a minority of Trinity's own students, it should be noted that other steadfast traditions—Latin grace at meals, matriculation convocations, choral scholarships, etc.—have enjoyed broad support. Because knowledge of these idiosyncratic customs is widespread, in recent years the College has attracted students who are drawn to such an environment.

Several particular practices are worthy of note. After matriculation and more formal matters are dispensed with, students are 'gowned in' after having been 'initiated' by upper-year students,⁴⁶ before which time they are instructed not to wear their gowns. A second practice apparently peculiar to Trinity although claimed to possess British origin⁴⁷ is 'pooring-out', a purportedly physical but tongue-in-cheek ejection from Hall which in recent times involves the ripping to shreds of the 'offender's' gown. The garment is thereafter worn as a sash. A recent interview with a Trinity don who was an undergraduate student in the 1970s suggests that this addition to pooring-out has developed since his undergraduate days.⁴⁸

The mess we're in now: notes on present use

Since the 1960s, the chevrons on the undergraduate gown of the University have unaccountably disappeared⁴⁹—while at the same time, the cut of the gown itself has changed considerably, such that it now resembles that of an American bachelor (that is, a bell-sleeved gown falling below the knee, with multiple pleats on the facings.) Given that many undergraduates wear gowns only at rare College events and at their own degree ceremony we suspect that robemakers, in an effort to

⁴⁵ Aaron Christoff, Letter to the Editor, *Saltterrae* (Trinity College newspaper), 21 March 2005.

⁴⁶ Ann Tottenham, a retired bishop of the diocese of Toronto, described the goings-on at St Hilda's thus: after wearing signs and haloes made of coat-hangers for several days, '[on] St Hilda's Night ... we were dubbed 'true St Hildians' while wearing academic dress complete with the demure black tie that symbolized our first-year status.' In *Sanctam Hildam Canimus*, p. 84.

⁴⁷ No authoritative source from either side of the Atlantic offers convincing evidence: the belief is sustained by its continued publication in the student handbook.

⁴⁸ See 'Once u-don a time at Trinity College', *Saltterrae*, 24 January 2005.

⁴⁹ See, for instance, photographs in the student annual, *Torontonensis*, published until 1966.

economize, ceased to produce the undergraduate gown, and when such a garment was requested, provided instead the more commonly purchased American-style bachelor's gown. A similar practice is also seen at Trinity College, where all students, including most postgraduates on the Divinity course possessing a first degree, wear the open gown. Because the College purchases gowns in bulk to be sold to new students and fellows, this may be a result of economy rather than a conscious decision.

Mention must also be made of the present distinctive gown of the graduate doctors. This garment began to see use in the late 1950s at the earliest, until which time graduate doctors had worn the Oxford masters' gown. While Harcourts, the official robemaker to the University, has suggested that the design dates back 'to the 1800s' at Toronto, there is no pictorial evidence to support this in printed matter or in portraiture. A photo spread in the 1958 *Torontonensis* annual shows all doctors in attendance wearing black masters' gowns. Reproduced below is a similar image from 1968, suggesting the distinctive gown was not in widespread use at that date.

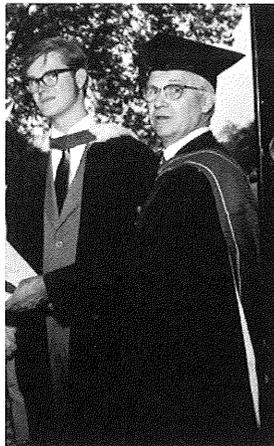


Fig. 2. Professor Jones of the Faculty of Engineering (right) wears a master's gown with the hood of his doctorate at Convocation, 1968.

University of Toronto Archives image A197800H/030(15)

The distinctive Toronto doctoral gown that replaced the masters' is the same shape as an Oxford doctor's robe, but made of black silk with the facings and lower half of the sleeves covered in scarlet broadcloth, the facings being edged with the same sort of white cord as the University's hoods. Worn with a mortarboard with red tassel, the gown affords an opportunity for doctors to wear scarlet. In practice, however, and subject to the availability of hire stock, doctors are seen, even at their own degree ceremonies, to wear the bachelors' gown. Honorary doctors continue to wear a scarlet gown with coloured facings and sleeves.

We have noted that the robemakers have in general taken liberties in producing gowns which do not fit the prescribed designs. Many of the gowns offered to graduands for degree ceremonies, both for rental and purchase, are furnished with a single hook-and-eye fastening at the neck. Consequently (or perhaps incidentally), gowns worn at Convocation and elsewhere are inevitably seen to be worn ‘closed’, in the American fashion. Because only one hook-and-eye is present, the neck remains closed (and rather constrictive) while the rest of the gown flaps open.

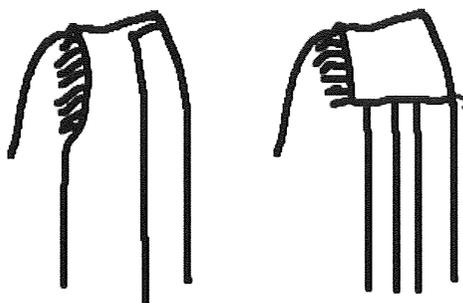


Fig. 3. Left: the standard gown. Right: a gown with the front constructed with several pleats on the facings.

A second feature of bachelors’ and masters’ gowns which seems to reflect American practice is the use of multiple pleats on the facings. Moreover, gowns produced by Toronto robemakers have a concave yoke. These developments seem to reflect the influence of American patterns and tailoring on garments originally of British design, which parallel similar southern influences on Canadian institutions.

At any time when hoods are worn, the button loop is usually overlooked and men do not tuck the neckband under their neckties. Added to this is the well-documented influence of photographers who tend to pull the neckband of the hood down to the navel region, which practice is mimicked by graduands at their degree ceremonies. The result, coupled with the half-closed gown, seems less than dignified.⁵⁰

The fact that graduands are largely ignorant of the appropriate wearing of hood and gown is curious in light of the fact that the donning of academic dress at a University degree ceremony seems to be expected by graduands and their families—but as hood and gown are perceived to be ‘graduation robes’ more than anything else, the precise nature of the garments to be worn remains unknown until

⁵⁰ The matter of the neckband and the possible influence of photographers have been mentioned on the Academic Dress discussion group <academic_dress@yahoo.com> several times: see, for instance, message 20524 and following.

graduation. Given that the degree convocation may be the only time most members of the University will ever robe, and that the result may be discouraging, it might be helpful for university personnel or assistants from the hire company to provide instruction or assistance.

Conclusions

The use of academic dress at the University at present is rare beyond the boundaries of the degree ceremony and the photographer's studio. When academicals are worn, they are frequently seen as symbols of 'graduation' only, and not of rank, discipline, or vocation—with few but notable exceptions they are certainly not garments often worn by faculty or members of the community in fulfilling their roles. Yet exceptions to the rule continue, not least at Trinity College where the continuing presence of gowns reflects a sustained interest in the maintenance of tradition in other aspects of the life of the College. Elsewhere, the influence of apparently American practices as described in the last few pages seems to be the latest development in the scheme of Toronto academic dress, which might be best described by the influences, both internal and external, that have been exerted upon it throughout the history of the University.

The establishment of patterns and colours for hoods and gowns was likely spearheaded by President John McCaul. While one's perspective might be too much tied to the testimony of Daniel Wilson, there are clear links—some explicit—to Oxford and Cambridge (Clare) patterns that have been copied by many other Commonwealth institutions. The choice of these, in some respects, can be interpreted to reflect the desire of the founders to provide in all aspects of its existence a University based on the British model. Why it seemed appropriate for the MA and ChM hoods to appear almost identical to the comparable Oxford hood is a mystery. Yet before any allegations of impersonation are levelled, it should be noted that the reason why the Senate felt a 'distinctive mark', the white velvet (now cord) added to all hoods in 1868, should be added has not come down to us either. At present, the system of academic dress seems to have remained faithful to the original schemes. While the number of degrees offered (seventy-two) has increased significantly, the common elements of bachelors', masters', and doctors' hoods have been retained with the addition of new but predictable colour combinations. The hood for Master of Arts in Teaching is, for instance, lined with cerise silk like the hood for Master of Arts, and edged with chartreuse, the colour of the Faculty of Education (see Appendix 3).

It seems that the University will never again see examinations sat by students in gowns and invigilated by doctors in scarlet. These McCaulist visions are now restricted to fond memory by the increasingly casual atmosphere of the University and by different social expectations. Yet in the present state of affairs, it is heartening to witness the importance of academic dress to the degree ceremony.

While its regular use in a variety of conventional situations remains attractive in certain circles (viz., Trinity College) for the majority of the University population its presence there seems to be a matter of course. On the subject of these traditional customs at Convocation, Secretary of the Governing Council Louis Charpentier wrote that ... '[they] remind us that universities have been around for a very long time, they will continue to be around and there are certain basic things that universities are here to protect.'⁵¹ If nothing else, hoods and gowns are irrefutable symbols of those things, and their presence at certain notable events remains important.

Considering the history of academic dress at the University, perhaps it is fitting, if not universally desirable, that its design and use should continue to be affected by changing proclivities. In this way, from the years of McCaul to the present, the scheme has become, and remains, an indicator of internal and external influences on the University as a whole.



Fig. 4. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, wearing the gown of an honorary doctorate, and Chancellor the Rt Hon. Vincent Massey, c.1947.

University of Toronto Archives image A1978-0041/017(30)

⁵¹ Quoted in Janet Wong, 'Pomp and Pageantry', in the Convocation supplement to the *University of Toronto Bulletin*, 30 May 2005, p. S4.

Appendix 1

On research methods

Few resources exist that permit the study, especially historical study, of academic dress at the University of Toronto. A further complication to the research process was the fact that many early documents and records pertaining to the foundation of the University perished in a major fire in 1890. The standard British and international texts (Shaw (1995), Franklyn (hidden in the Rare Books library), Haycraft/Stringer (1948), and Smith) are available in the University Library, but only the latter two supply 'snapshots' of Toronto use from the time of writing. The Office of Governing Council (the successor to the University Senate) kindly provided the modern 'Statutes on Academic Costume', which it is their responsibility to maintain.

Perhaps the greatest source of information was the collection of microfilms of the minutes of the Senate, accessible from the University Archives (accession number A1968-0012, 28 reels). There are tolerable indices to the minutes at A70-0005.

A complete collection of the student annual *Torontonensis* (published until 1966) allowed for the observation of the undergraduate gown in particular. Gowns were worn in photographs of student groups until the 1950s but began to be replaced by college or university blazers.

Appendix 2

A—Resolution of 7 February 1929

TO THE SENATE:

Your Committee met on January 30th and again on February 7th, 1929, and took into consideration the general principles underlying academic costume as prescribed by this University. On account of the fact that the Doctor's degree in medicine and Dentistry is conferred upon the completion of the undergraduate course, your Committee felt that the hoods for these degree should be distinguished from the hood of a Doctor's degree taken on the completion of a graduate course or granted *honoris causa*. Your Committee accordingly submits the following recommendations with regard to academic costume in this University:

I HOODS—

All hoods to be trimmed with white cord.

Bachelor—of silk of the distinctive color of the degree, with the exception of the BA hood which is of black stuff; all Bachelors' hoods to be trimmed with white fur (This is in accordance with the existing regulations).

BSc(Med)—the Bachelor's hood of grey silk with a tapering strip of dark blue silk adjoining the fur.

BSc(Dent)—the Bachelor's hood of grey silk with a tapering strip of gold silk adjoining the fur.

Master—of black corded silk lined with silk of the distinctive color of the degree (this is in accordance with the existing regulations).

ChM—black corded silk lined with dark blue silk

MSc(Dent)—of black corded silk lined with grey silk and edged with gold silk tapering from a width of one and one-half inches.

Doctor (a) first degree

MD—the MB hood of dark blue silk with the fur replaced by strips of scarlet broadcloth one and one-half inches wide.

DDS—a similar hood of gold silk with the fur replaced by strips of scarlet broadcloth one and one-half inches wide.

(b) Graduate or Honorary degree—of scarlet broadcloth lined with silk of the distinctive color.

II GOWNS

Undergraduate—as now authorized.

Bachelor—the same as the undergraduate's gown with the chevrons removed.

Master—as now authorized.

Doctor (a) first degree—Bachelor's gown

(b) graduate—Master's gown

(c) honorary—Scarlet cloth—fronts and sleeves trimmed with silk of the distinctive color.

Dean of a Faculty—the Master's gown with the fronts trimmed with silk five inches wide of the distinctive color of the faculty.

President—blue silk gown with fronts trimmed with silver braid

Chancellor—black silk brocade with collar, fronts, hem and sleeves trimmed with gold braid.

III CAPS

Undergraduate, Master, Doctor (first degree and graduate)—black stuff mortarboard with black tassel

Doctor (honorary)—black velvet mortarboard with gold tassel

Dean of a Faculty—black velvet mortarboard with black silk tassel

President—black velvet mortarboard with silver tassel

Chancellor—black velvet mortarboard with gold tassel

February 7th 1929

(Sgd.) R. A. FALCONER, Chairman

(This report contains an amendment respecting the Chancellor's gown and cap which the Senate directed to have inserted.)

B—Statute of 8 March 1929

BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
BE IT ENACTED:

That the Statutes respecting academic costume heretofore passed be and the same hereby are rescinded.

I Hoods

1. That all hoods of this University be trimmed with white cord one and one half inches from the edge and approaching more closely to the edge as the hood becomes narrower.
2. That the hoods for the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor (first degree) and Engineer be of the 'simple' or Oxford shape.
3. That the hoods for the degrees of Doctor (graduate or honorary) be of the 'full' or 'Cambridge' shape;
4. That the hoods for the Bachelors' degrees be made each of the material prescribed in the following schedule, unlined, and trimmed with white fur one and one half inches wide along the longer edge:
 - Bachelor of Arts—black stuff
 - Bachelor of Commerce—orange silk
 - Bachelor of Medicine—dark blue silk
 - Bachelor of Applied Science—maroon silk
 - Bachelor of Architecture—corn yellow silk
 - Bachelor of Household Science—lavender silk
 - Bachelor of Pedagogy—light blue silk
 - Bachelor of Forestry—rifle green silk
 - Bachelor of Music—violet silk
 - Bachelor of Laws—pink silk
 - Bachelor of Pharmacy—french white silk
 - Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—cardinal silk
 - Bachelor of Veterinary Science—brown silk
 - Bachelor of Science in Medicine—dark grey silk with a strip of dark blue silk adjoining the fur and tapering from a width of one and one half inches;
5. That the hoods for the Masters' degrees be made of black corded silk, each lined with silk of the colour of the corresponding Bachelor's hood, except as set forth in the following schedule:
 - Master of Arts—lined with cerise silk (*why this change? Oxon MA?)
 - Master of Surgery—lined with dark blue silk

Master of Science in Dentistry—lined with dark grey silk and edged with gold silk tapering from a width of one and one half inches;

6. a) That the hoods for the Doctors' degrees, when such degrees are conferred on the completion of the undergraduate course, be each the same hood as that authorized for the corresponding Bachelor's degree with the fur replaced by a strip of scarlet broadcloth of the same size, the material to be determined according to the following schedule:

Doctor of Medicine—dark blue silk
Doctor of Dental Surgery—gold silk

- b) That the hoods for the Doctors' degrees, when such degrees are conferred upon the completion of graduate courses or as honorary degrees, be made of scarlet broadcloth, each lined with silk of the colour of the corresponding Bachelor's hood, except as set forth in the following schedule:

Doctor of Philosophy—lined with white corded silk
Doctor of Letters—lined with cerise silk
Doctor of Science—lined with dark grey silk
Doctor of Engineering—lined with maroon silk
Doctor of Dental Surgery—lined with gold silk

7. That the hoods for the Engineers' degrees be made of violet corded silk, each lined with material to be determined according to the following schedule:

Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer
and Chemical Engineer—lined with maroon silk
Forest Engineer—lined with rifle green silk

II Gowns

1. That the gowns to be worn by the various members of this University be determined according to the following schedule:

Undergraduate—a black stuff gown similar to that of the pensioners of Clare College, Cambridge with three chevrons of black velvet upon each sleeve
Bachelor—the same as the undergraduate gown, but without the chevrons
Master—a stuff gown similar to the Master's gown of Oxford University
Doctor (first degree)—the Bachelor's gown
Doctor (graduate)—the Master's gown
Doctor (honorary)—a scarlet broadcloth gown with red sleeves, and with trimming on fronts and sleeves of the silk prescribed for the lining of the corresponding hood.

Appendix 3
Statute last amended 15 January 2002

BE IT ENACTED:

Hoods

1. That all hoods of the University be trimmed with white cord one and one half inches from the edge and approaching more closely to the edge as the hood becomes narrower.
2. That the hoods for the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor (first degree) and Engineer be of the 'simple' or Oxford shape.
3. That the hoods for the degrees of Doctor (graduate or honorary) be of the 'full' or 'Cambridge' shape;
4. That the hoods for the Bachelors' degrees be made each of the material prescribed in the following schedule, unlined, and trimmed with white fur one and one half inches wide along the longer edge:

Bachelor of Arts	Black stuff
Bachelor of Science	
Bachelor of Commerce	Black stuff with a strip of orange silk adjoining the fur on both sides of the hood, two inches wide at the bottom and gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Business Administration	Orange stuff with a strip of drab silk adjoining the fur on both sides of the hood, two inches wide at the bottom and gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Applied Science	Maroon silk
Bachelor of Architecture	Corn yellow silk, with a strip of medium green silk adjoining the fur on both sides of the hood, two inches wide at the bottom and gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Science in Dentistry	Dark grey silk, with a strip of gold silk adjoining the fur and tapering from a width of one and one-half inches
Bachelor of Education	Chartreuse silk
Bachelor of Science in Forestry	Rifle green silk
Bachelor of Laws	Pink silk
Bachelor of Science in Biomedical Communication	Dark blue silk, with a strip of dark grey silk, adjoining the fur and tapering from a width of one and one-half inches

Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy	Dark blue silk, with a strip of dark grey silk adjoining the fur with a second strip of kelly green adjoining the dark grey silk both gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy	Dark blue silk, with a strip of dark grey silk adjoining the fur with a second strip of medium yellow silk adjoining the dark grey silk both gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Music Bachelor of Music (Performance)	Violet silk
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	Powder blue silk with a strip of gold silk adjoining the fur on both sides of the hood two inches wide at the bottom and gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	Red silk with a strip of black silk adjoining the fur with a second strip of medium yellow silk adjoining the black silk, both one and three-quarters of an inch wide gradually tapering to the neckband on both the inside and the outside surfaces of the shell. White cord to be located on the yellow silk one-half of an inch from the red shell and gradually tapering to the neckband
Bachelor of Physical and Health Education	Powder blue silk, with a strip of maroon silk next to the fur on both sides of the hood two inches wide at the bottom and gradually tapering to nothing at the neckband

5. That the hood of the Master's degree be of black corded silk with a trim of white soutache braid on both outside edges, starting one and one-half inches from the back edge and tapering to one half inch apart at the neckband, lined [and edged, except where otherwise noted] with the silk of the colour of the corresponding Bachelor's hood, as set forth in the following schedule:

Master of Philosophy	White silk, trimmed with blue silk along the lower edge
Master of Arts	Cerise silk
Master of Science	Grey silk, edged with 3/8 inch cerise silk
Master of Arts in Teaching	Cerise silk, edged with 3/8 inch chartreuse silk
Master of Science in Teaching	
Master of Business Administration	Orange silk
Master of Laws	Pink silk
Master of Studies in Law	Pink silk edged with maroon silk tapering from a width of one and one-half inches

Master of Applied Science	Maroon silk
Master of Architecture	Antique brass silk, edged with 3/8 inch corn yellow taffeta
Master of Landscape Architecture	Antique brass silk, edged with 3/8 inch medium green taffeta
Master of Science in Planning	Slate grey silk, edged with 3/8 inch corn yellow silk
Master of Museum Studies	Cerise silk, edged with 3/8 inch white silk
Master of Science in Forestry	Rifle green silk
Master of Music	Violet silk
Master of Social Work	Olive green silk
Master of Library Science	Blue silk (lighter than royal blue)
Master of Information Science	Blue silk, edged with gold silk tapering from a width of one and one-half inches
Master of Information Studies	Blue silk, edged with 3/8 inch cerise silk
Master of Education	Chartreuse silk
Master of Science in Pharmacy	Red silk, edged with 3/8 inch medium yellow silk
Master of Engineering	Maroon silk, edged with 3/8 inch golden yellow silk
Master of Science in Nursing	Light blue silk, edged with 3/8 inch gold silk on the outside of the hood
Master of Nursing	Light blue silk with a double border as follows: inner border of 3/8 inch gold silk and outer border of 3/8 inch dark blue silk
Master of Industrial Relations	White silk edged 3/8 inch cerise silk
Master of Health Science	White silk edged 3/8 inch gold and blue silk
Master of Science in Biomedical Communications	Dark blue silk edged 3/8 inch dark grey silk
Master of Forest Conservation	Rifle green silk, edged 3/8 inch orange silk, with the white cord beginning 1/2 inch from the edge
Master of Management and Professional Accounting	Orange silk edged 3/8 inch white silk
Master of Mathematical Finance	Grey silk edged 3/8 inch orange silk
Master of Engineering in Telecommunications	Maroon silk edged 3/8 inch white silk
Master of Urban Design Studies	Slate grey silk edged 2 inches cerise silk, trimmed with 3/8 inch braid corn yellow
Master of Urban Design	Antique brass silk, edged 3/8 inch scarlet taffeta
Master of Teaching	Chartreuse taffeta (#97), edged 3/8" white taffeta on both anterior and posterior edged, under which is a 3/8" border of cerise taffeta

Master of Spatial Analysis	Royal blue silk, edged 3/8" yellow silk
Master of Science in Occupational Therapy	Blue silk, edged 3/8" grey silk, with a strip of 3/8" kelly green adjoining the grey and tapering to the neckband
Master of Science in Physical Therapy	Black silk edged 3/8" grey silk, with a second strip of 3/8" medium yellow silk adjoining the grey and tapering to the neckband
Master of Biotechnology	Black silk edged 3/8" grey silk and 3/8" orange silk, both gradually tapering to the neckband
Master of Engineering in Design and Manufacturing	Maroon silk edged 3/8" yellow silk and 3/8" white silk, both gradually tapering to the neckband

6. a) That the hood for the Doctor's degree when such a degree is conferred on the completion of the undergraduate course, be the same hood as that for the corresponding Bachelor's degree with the fur replaced by a strip of scarlet broadcloth of the same size, the materials to be determined according to the following schedule:

Doctor of Medicine	Dark blue silk
Doctor of Dental Surgery	Gold silk
Doctor of Pharmacy	Red silk edged with a strip of black silk adjoining, with a second strip of medium yellow silk adjoining the black silk, both 1 3/4" wide gradually tapering to the neckband. White braid to be located on the medium yellow silk 1/2" from the red shell and gradually tapering to the neckband.

b) That the hood for the Doctor's degree when such a degree is conferred on the completion of a graduate course or as an honorary degree, be of scarlet broadcloth lined with silk of the colour of the corresponding Bachelor's hood, or as set forth in the following schedule:

Doctor of Philosophy	White corded silk
Doctor of Letters	Cerise silk
Doctor of Laws	Pink silk
Doctor of Engineering	Maroon silk
Doctor of Science	Grey silk
Doctor of Architecture	Corn yellow silk
Doctor of Music	Violet silk
Doctor of Juridical Science	Pink silk edged with royal blue silk 2 inches wide on the inner side of the hood
Doctor of Education	Chartreuse silk

Gowns

That the gowns to be worn by the various members of the University be determined according to the following schedule:

Undergraduate	A black stuff gown similar to that of the pensioners of Clare College, Cambridge, with three chevrons of black velvet upon each sleeve
Bachelor	The same as the undergraduate gown, but without the chevrons
Master	A black stuff gown similar to the Master's gown at Oxford University
Doctor (first degree)	The Bachelor's gown
Doctor (graduate)	Black silk with scarlet broadcloth front panels four inches wide, edged $\frac{1}{4}$ inch white silk, the sleeves to be loose as in the Oxford gown, with black silk at the top and lower half scarlet broadcloth to match the front panels
Doctor (honorary)	A scarlet broadcloth gown with full sleeves, and with trimmings of fronts and sleeves of the silk prescribed for lining of the corresponding hood
Dean of a Faculty	The Master's gown with fronts trimmed with silk five inches wide, the colour of the silk to be determined according to the following schedule:
Arts	Cerise
Medicine	Dark blue
Law	Pink
Applied Science and Engineering	Maroon
Education	Chartreuse
Forestry	Rifle green
Music	Violet
Graduate Studies	Scarlet
Dentistry	Gold
Pharmacy	$4\frac{3}{4}$ " red, and $\frac{1}{4}$ " medium yellow on the outer edge
President of the University	A blue silk gown with sailor collar and long sleeves, trimmed with silver braid and ornaments
Chancellor of the University	A black brocaded silk gown with sailor collar and long sleeves, with collar, fronts, sleeves, and hem trimmed with gold braid. ⁵²

⁵² Although all of the University's gowns are designed to be worn open, a recent Chancellor's gown was designed to be closed at the front with several hooks. ' ... Wearing

Caps

That the caps to be worn by the various members of the University be determined according to the following schedule:

Undergraduate, Bachelor, Master, Doctor (first degree)	Black stuff mortarboard with black tassel
Doctor (Graduate)	Black felt mortarboard with red tassel to match the scarlet in the gown, except as otherwise provided for the Doctor of Juridical Science degree, which shall be a black velvet mortarboard with royal blue tassel
Dean of a Faculty	Black velvet mortarboard with black tassel
President of the University	Black velvet mortarboard with silver tassel
Chancellor of the University	Black velvet mortarboard with gold tassel ⁵³

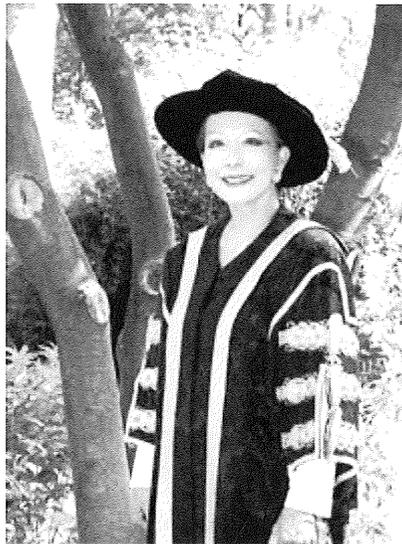


Fig. 5. Chancellor the Hon. Vivienne Poy (2003–06) wearing a modified Chancellor's gown. At one time, Poy was a fashion designer.

it open is fine for a big tall man,' she said, 'but it kept falling off my shoulders.' See the *University of Toronto Bulletin*, <<http://www.news.utoronto.ca/bin6/060623-2397.asp>>.

⁵³ The same Chancellor opted for a black velvet bonnet with gold cord.

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