



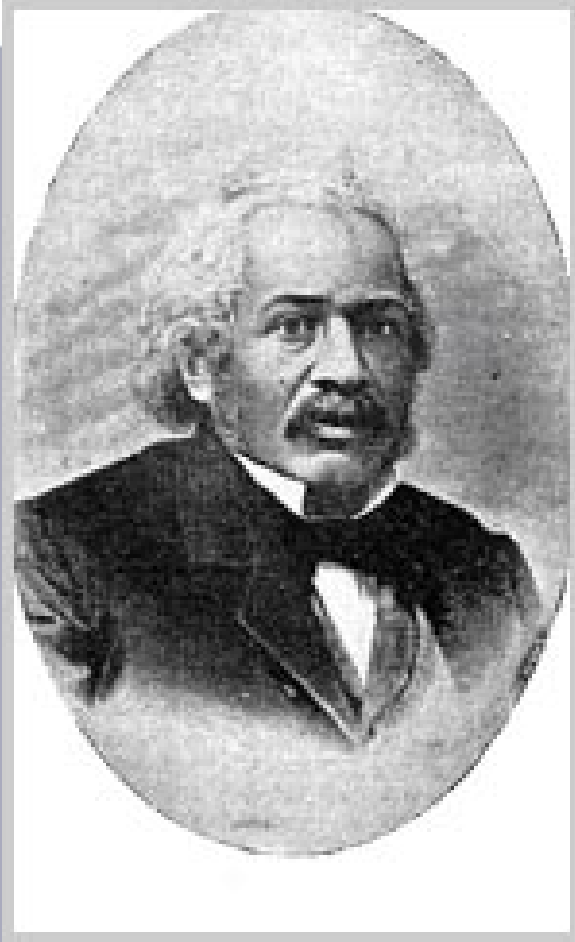
University
of Glasgow

Women at the University of Glasgow: Past & Present

Lesley Richmond, Director of Archive Services

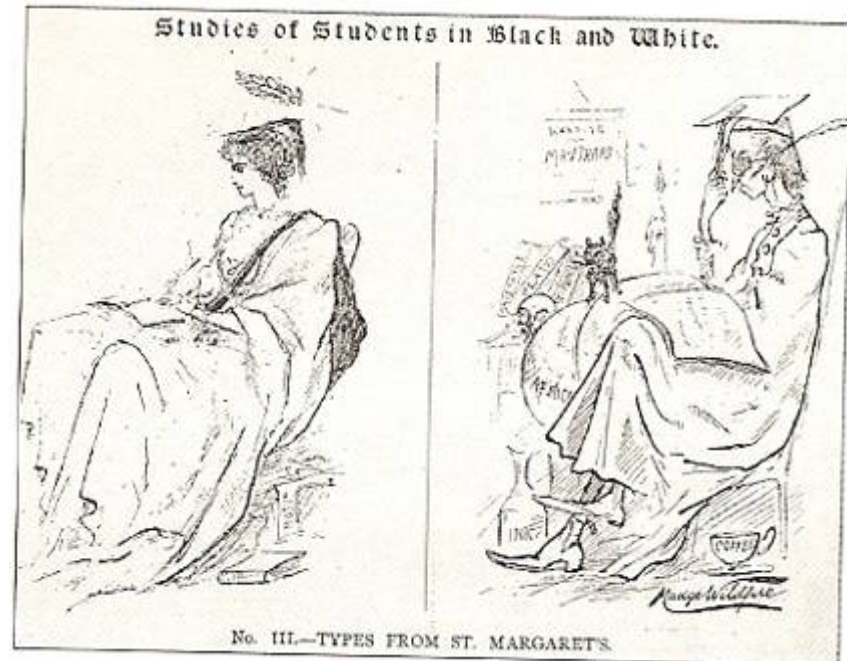
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**James McClune
Smith, BA, MA, MD,
the first Afro-
American to receive
a university medical
education anywhere
in the world, studied
at the University of
Glasgow in 1830s.**

Gender Barrier to Education (until 1892)



Women were not allowed to matriculate until 1892 in any Scottish University and were not taught completely co-educationally at Glasgow until the 1930s - segregated in the Library reading room until the 1950s.

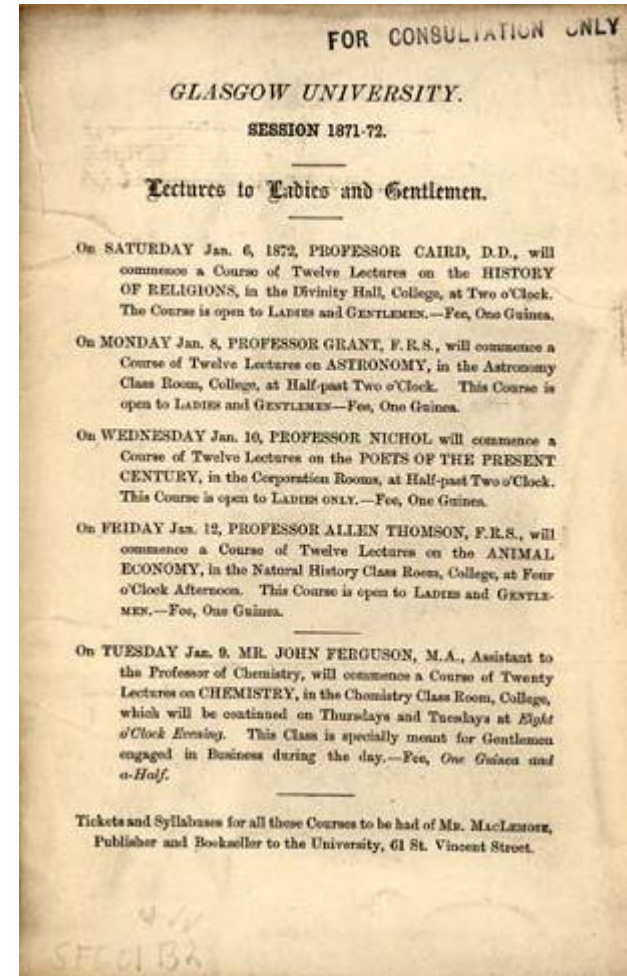
Women set up their own Colleges

- **Queen's College, Harley Street, London - 1848**
- **Bedford College for Women, London - 1849**
- **Girton College, Cambridge - 1869**
- **Newnham College, Cambridge - 1871**
- **Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women - 1877**
- **Queen Margaret College, Glasgow - 1883**
- **Queen Margaret College School of Medicine - 1890**
- **Women admitted to Scottish Universities - 1892**
- **Merger of Queen Margaret College and the University of Glasgow - 1892**



Jessie Campbell, LLD 1901

From 1868 some lectures were open to women but there were no courses which offered a degree or diploma.





Benefactor of Queen Margaret College



Isabella Elder, LLD 1901

**'a firm believer in giving
opportunities
of education
to women'**



Queen Margaret College



First Head of Queen Margaret College



**Janet Galloway, LLD 1906
(1882 – 1909)**

“never too busy to see a student, advised as to courses and future careers encouraged the ambitious, scolded the frivolous, found friends for the solitary, secured posts for those who were ready for them, and smoothed untrodden paths for many a diffident beginner”.

Queen Margaret Medical School



Opened 1890

**Designed by John
Keppie and Charles
Rennie Mackintosh**

**Dr William James Fleming's
class of clinical surgery
1891-92, including Marion
Gilchrist, Lily Cumming,
and Dorothy Lyness
(Chalmers Smith).**



Students at Queen Margaret College



First Female Matriculants

1

SESSION 1872-3

Number	NAME IN FULL	Age last Birthday.	Birthplace (Town or Parish and County, if not in Scotland state the Country also).	Father's Christian Name.	Father's Occupation	Year of Matriculation at University - i.e. first or second, etc.	Branch of Study - i.e. Arts, Medicine, Law, or Theology.
1.	Marian Delahunt.	28	Boswell, Lanarkshire	William	Yunnan	2 nd .	Medicine
2.	Margaret Cochran Dewar.	20	Kandy, Ceylon	John	Tea planter	3 rd year.	Medicine
3.	Amy Cochran Dewar	19	Kandy Ceylon	John	Tea planter.	5 th year.	Medicine
4.	Elizabeth Dorothea Lyndell	21	Lithum Co. Ayrshire	Robert	Acid Manufacturer.	3 rd year	Medicine
5.	Madge S. Maclean	22.	Glasgow.	Donald.	Banker.	7 th .	Medicine.
6	Mary Gardner	20	Greenock	William	Locomotion Inspector.	1 st year	Medicine
7.	Constance E. Sheriff MacEugon	18	Glasgow	George	—	1 st year	Medicine
8	Jane Lorimer	19	Glasgow	William	Engineer	1 st year	Medicine
9.	Agnes R. Robson	18	Swerness	George	Minister	1 st year	Medicine
10.	Alice Rhyth	18	Glasgow.	Robert	C. A.	1 st year	Arts.
11	Ruth Pirret	18	Glasgow.	David	Minister	2 nd year	Arts.
12.	H. M. Mitchell.	33	Glasgow	Mowbray	C. A.	1 st year	Arts.
13	Daisy Bennett.	18	Glasgow.	Thomas	Wine merchant	1 st year	Medicine
14	Anna Macfarlane	29	Lough (Ireland)	Thomas	Superintendent	1 st year	Medicine
15	Suey Buckley	25	Oldham (England)	Samuel	—	1 st year	Medicine

First Graduates were Medics

**Marion Gilchrist and
Lily Cumming - first
women to receive a
medical degree from a
Scottish University,
June 1894.**



First Science Graduates



The first female BSc graduate was Ruth Pirret in 1898.

Gertrude D Bostock and Kate Fraser, April 1900. Third and fourth female science graduates.

- **MBCM** **1894**
- **MA** **1895**
- **BSc** **1898**
- **Dip Ed** **1904**
- **BD** **1912**
- **BL** **1919**
- **PhD** **1921**
- **BDS** **1952**
- **BVMS** **1955**



First Female Asian Graduate



Dr Marbai Ardesir Vakil, MBCM 1897

Born Bombay 1868, the eldest daughter of a solicitor. Graduated BA from Wilson College, Bombay 1888.

Attended Grant Medical College in Bombay in 1888 and London School of Medicine for Women in 1890 and arrived Glasgow 1893.

Two years postgraduate work before returning to Bombay, working in several hospitals.

Worked in Government service in Aden 1927 -1931.

Private practice until 1941.

Born in Edinburgh, she matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1892 and graduated with a first-class honours MA degree in Philosophy in 1897.

From 1896 until 1899 she worked as a tutor at the University of Edinburgh, then after a short spell as lecturer in Mental and Moral Science at the Cheltenham Ladies' College she became warden of University Hall at the University of St Andrews.

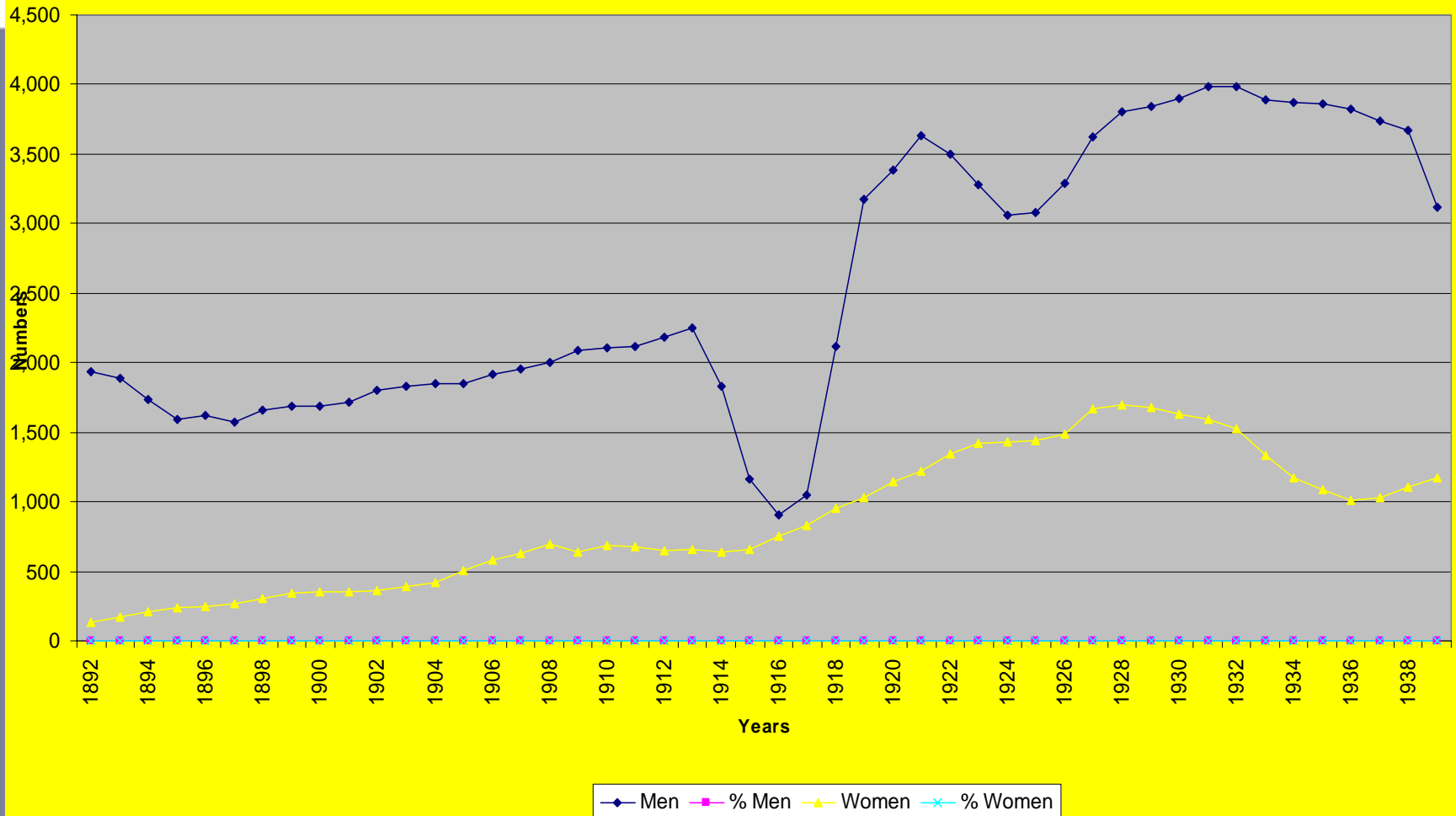
In 1910 she became the first woman to graduate BD at a Scottish university. Was awarded an honorary LLD by the University in 1927, the first woman academic to receive an honorary degree from the University.



**Frances Melville, OBE,
MA, BD, LLD
1909 - 1935**

Student Numbers

Students at GU 1892-1939



Statistics - Female Students

% Women

1892	6	• MA	5,214
1902	17	• BSc	473
1912	23	• BD	3
1922	26	• BL/LLB	55
1932	28	• MBCM/MBChB	808
1942	36	• MD	55
1952	22	• PHD	12
1962	26	• DSc	6
1972	37	• EdB	10
1982	45		
1992	47		
2002	58	33,500+	students
2006	59	6,620	graduates

Debate topics 1903/04

- That the rich man's daughter is justified in working for her living
- That university women as a class have an exaggerated sense of their own importance
- That the modern woman abuses her freedom
- A university education tends to narrow the mind of women



The first female teaching staff were appointed in 1908-09 as assistants.

Janet Spens in English Language and Literature and Agnes Picken in Anatomy (MA 1903).

*The Trading Privileges of the Royal
Burghs of Scotland*

DIFFERENCES in the development and constitution of English and Scottish burghs have been pointed out and emphasized. The individual Scottish burgh in its internal constitution and administration is said to have resembled continental models more closely than English. Collectively, too, the Scottish burghs seem to have had some features for which no direct analogies are to be found amongst English towns. They were divided into royal burghs, holding of the Crown, and burghs of regality and barony, holding of subject superiors, clerical or lay; and the differences between the two classes, both legal, in matters of jurisdiction and land tenure, and economic, were considerable. The connexion of the royal burghs with the Crown was maintained and their uniformity of administration preserved by the annual visit of the chamberlain, who inquired into matters of burghal administration. Appeal lay from his decision in the burgh to the court of four burghs, where he presided, assisted by representatives from Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh; Lanark and Linlithgow being substituted in the fourteenth century for the border towns, which were often occupied by the English. As an offshoot or a development of this court and of other meetings of burghal commissioners, there appears later the convention of the burghs, which in the sixteenth century had become a burghal parliament from which the royal officer had disappeared, managing the commercial affairs of the burghs and regulating many other aspects of their activity, thus making for homogeneity of development. Legislation, both the early burghal code known as the laws of the four burghs, and many laws of the Scottish parliament affecting the burghs, tended to produce a similar result.

The regulations of parliament and of the convention were much concerned with another apparently distinctive characteristic of the Scottish royal burghs, their monopoly of foreign trade and of domestic trade within certain areas, which con-

The first woman to hold a full-time lecturing post was Theodora Keith in Economic History in 1919.

She was the author of *Commercial Relations of England and Scotland 1603-1707* (1910), and had two articles in the *English Historical Review* on the trading privileges of Scottish burghs.

First Professors

Delphine Parrott was the first the first women to hold a personal chair – awarded in 1973. She was appointed to the Gardiner Chair in Bacteriology and Immunology in 1980.

Joy Tivy (above right) was the second female professor to hold a personal chair - Geography in 1976.

Rhona Mackie (right) was appointed to the Chair of Dermatology in 1978.



**Professor Andrea Nolan
takes on new role as first
female Dean!**

Vet Faculty Newsletter headline in 2000



**Vice-Principal (Learning &
Teaching) from 2004**

Queen Margaret Drive Building Complex



Queen Margaret Drive Building



Queen Margaret College Lions



Cast Iron Urn and Lamp



Details of Front Doorway



Balcony above Entrance



Stewart & Campbell Heads



Rockery and Gardens



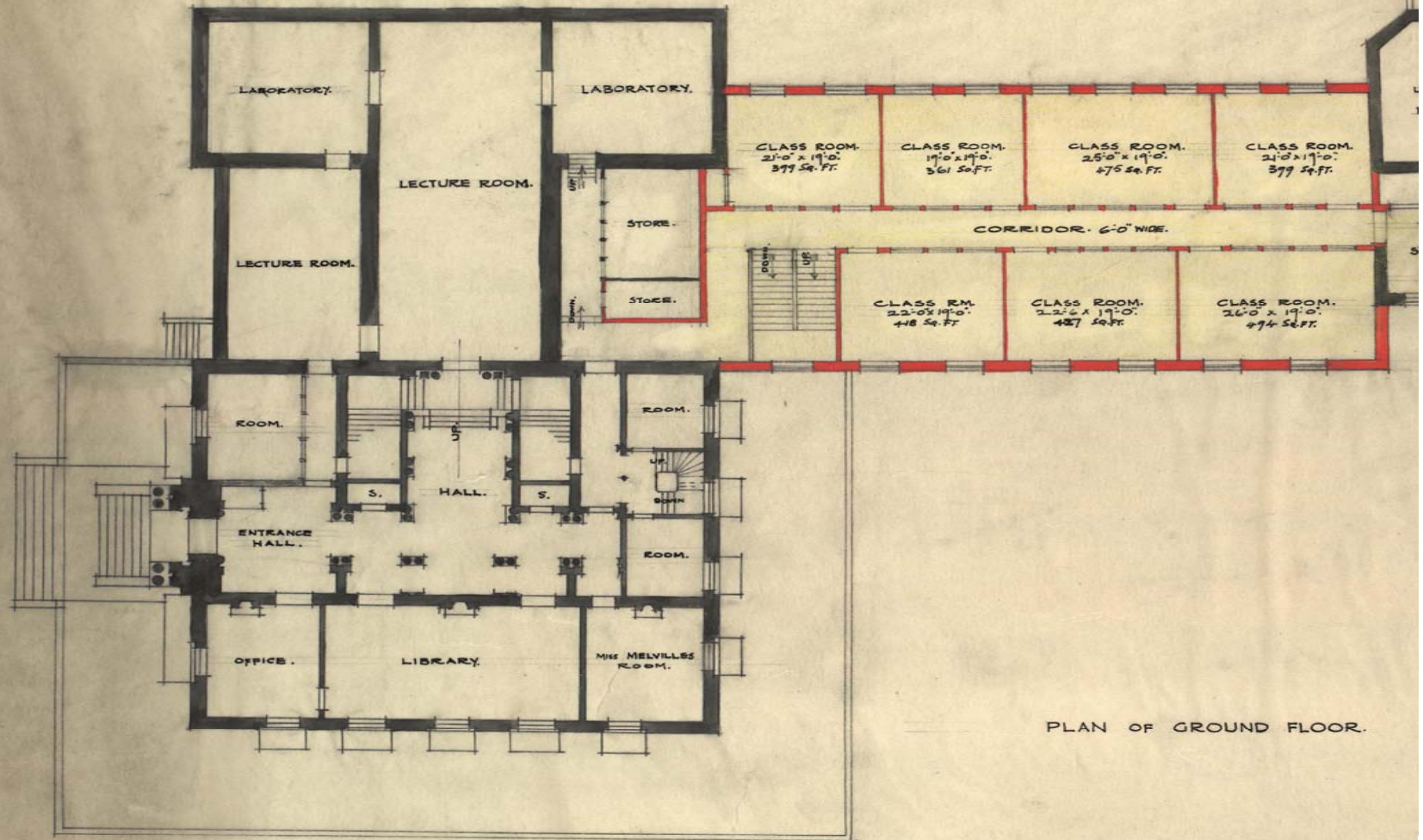
East Side of College.

Front - Before Road Alterations

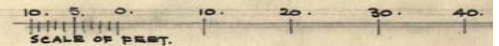


West Side of College.

College Ground Floor



PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.



Pink Interior



Ceilings



Mistress' Office



Mistress' Office.

Mistress' Office Ceiling - Today



Reading Room



Reading Room



Reading Room.

Reading Room Ceiling



Class Room



Class Room.

Entrance Hall



Entrance Hall



Entrance Hall.

Concert Hall



Lecture Hall



Lecture Hall

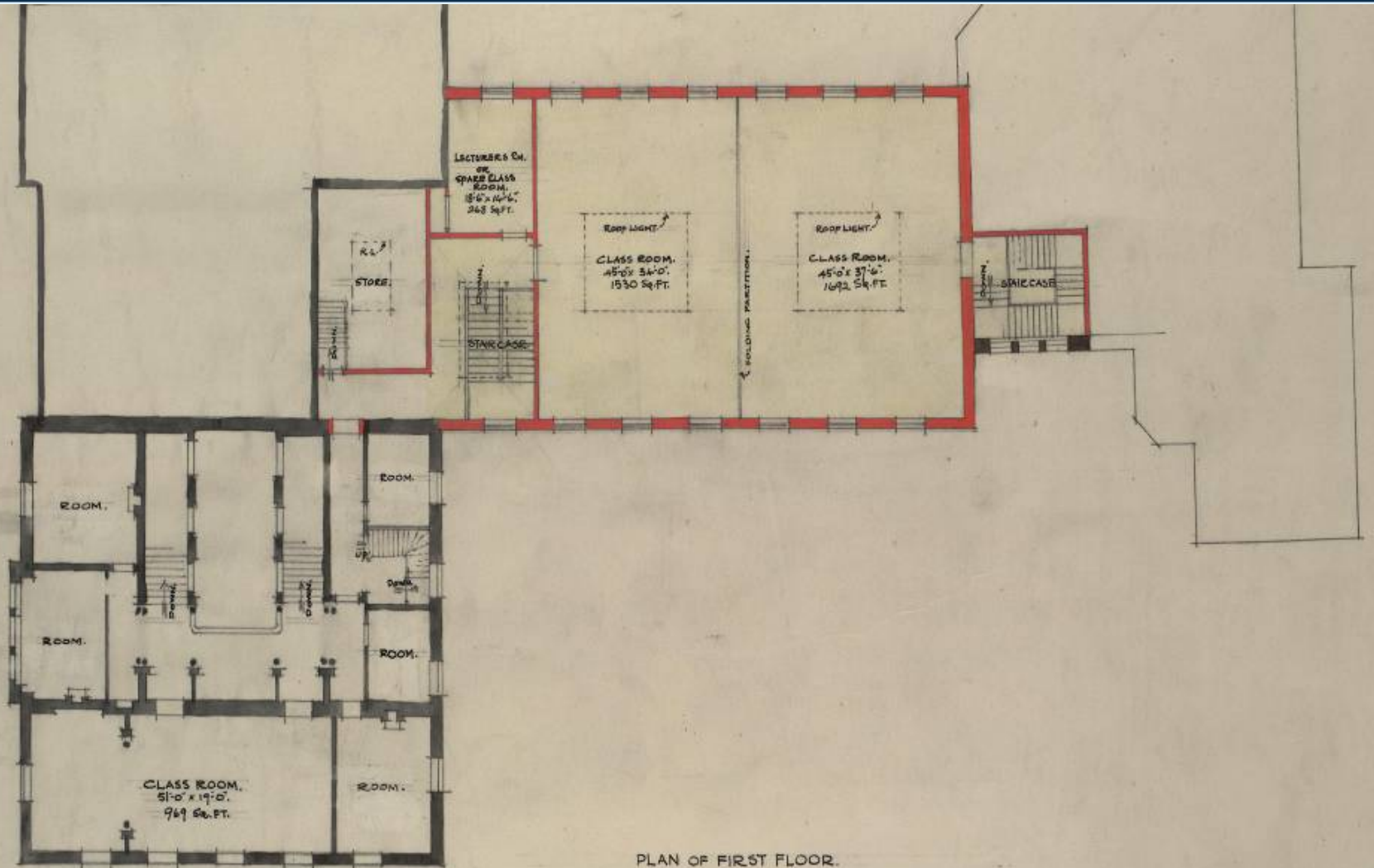


Lecture Hall.

Ceiling of Entrance Hall



College First Floor



Gallery



Gallery.



Chemical Laboratory.



Performance Room



Medical Buildings



Medical Buildings (of College).

Medical Buildings



Entrance to Medical Buildings



Details of Medical Buildings



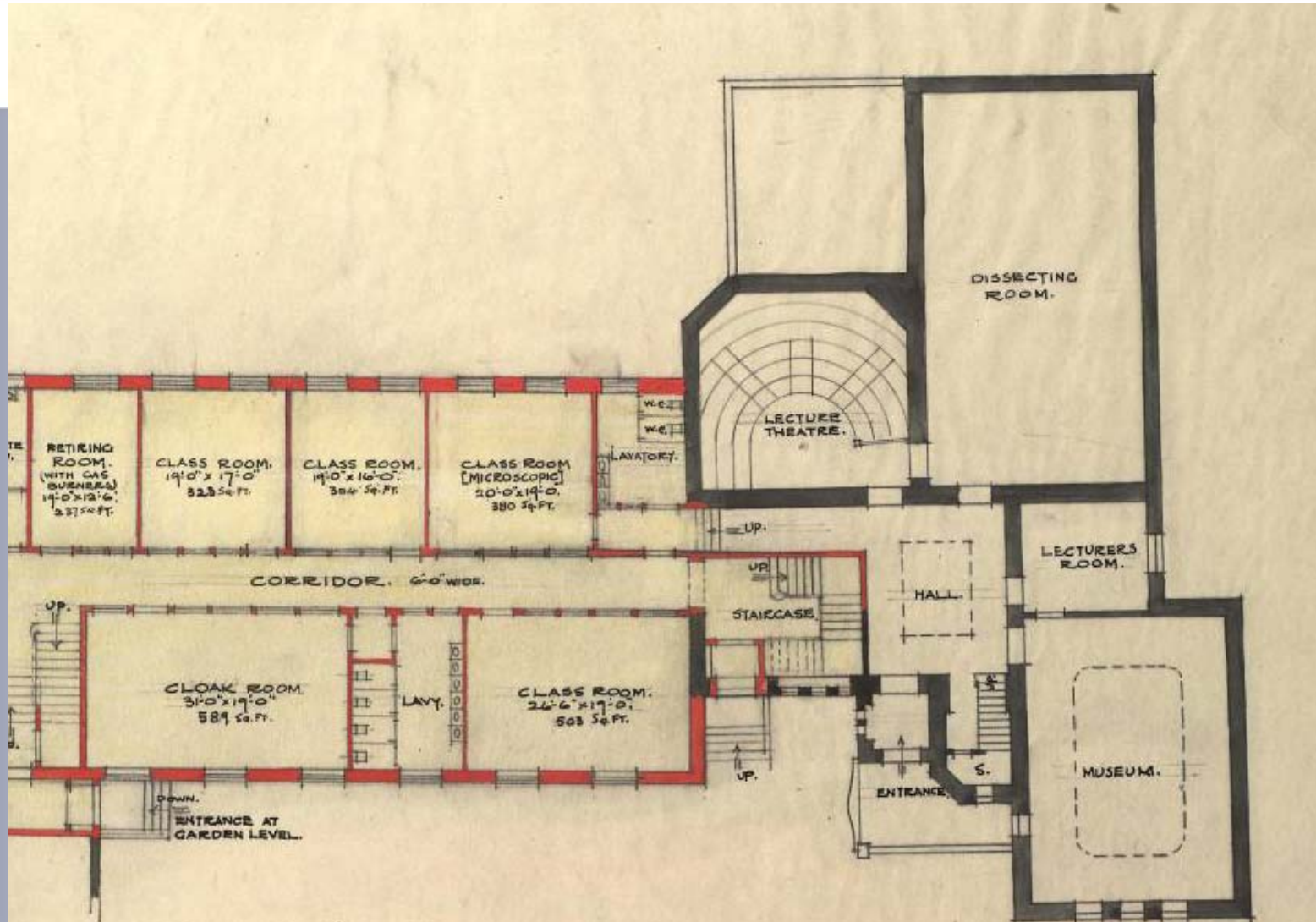
Coat of Arms



Details of Medical Buildings



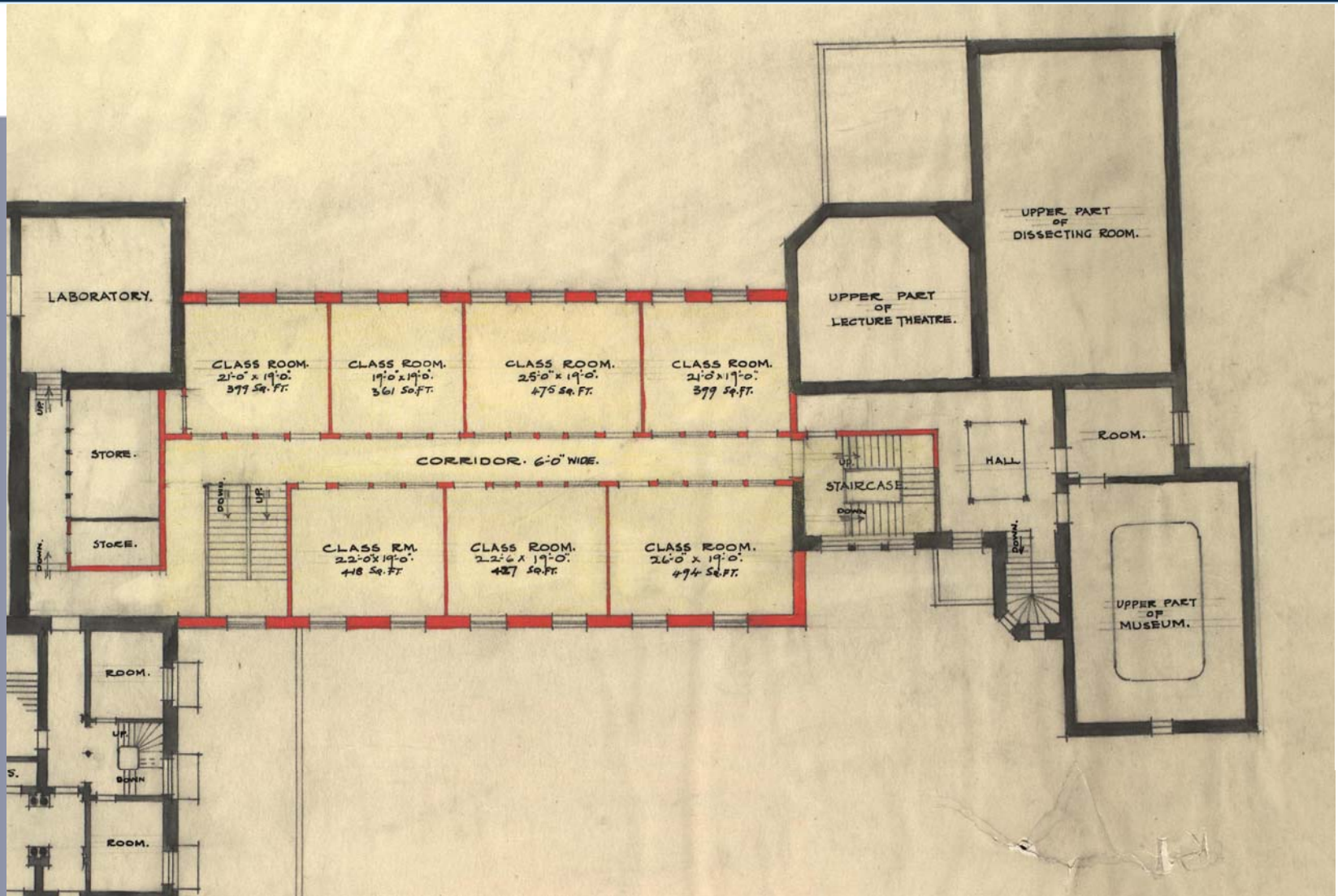
Medical School Basement





Museum, Anatomical Department.

Medical School Ground Floor



Visit of Queen Victoria, 1883



Janet Galloway Window - Bute Hall

