A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE
Canterbury College, Worcester Street Front, Looking East
A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
CANTERBURY COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND)

With a Register of
Graduates and Associates of the College

Prepared under the Auspices of the Board of Governors of the College
as a Souvenir of its Year of Jubilee

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AND

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WHITCOMBE AND TOMBS LIMITED
AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN AND WELLINGTON, N.Z.
MELBOURNE AND LONDON
1927
PREFACE

The purpose and occasion of this work are sufficiently indicated by the title-page and the reference in Chapter XXVI., page 154.

Those concerned in its preparation regret that its publication has been delayed, but the delay has been inevitable owing to the great pressure of other work upon the compilers as well as to the very great difficulties encountered in obtaining accurate biographical information of graduates, one of these being the failure of a great many concerned to respond to the questionnaires issued. As it is, there are, no doubt, many gaps to be filled and mistakes to be rectified whenever the next Register of Graduates is issued.

The historical sketch has been necessarily limited by considerations of space and finance, and a great amount of interesting material gleaned by the researches finds no place herein. It is hoped that the short bibliography will be of use to those desiring further information on particular points, and, further, that the College "Review" may from time to time publish articles supplementing this work.

It has been found impracticable to print in the Register, as was first intended, the names of all members of the College, undergraduate and graduate. Only the smaller list of graduates and associates is now published—though many who began a university course at Canterbury College and for various reasons left without completing it, have achieved distinction in various walks of life—in politics, journalism, literature, and the various professions. Wherever the information has been available the biographical detail has been brought down to 1923, and in some few cases to the date of publication.

The names of those who pursued part of their course for a New Zealand Degree at Canterbury and the remainder elsewhere have been included in the Register.

Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped in various ways: to Mr. F. J. B. Murray, M.A., for the use of his
unpublished researches into the history of the College to 1896; to officials of various College Clubs for information gathered from their minute books, in particular to Miss Margaret Walker, B.A., and Messrs. A. J. Harrop, M.A., A. H. Jecks, and G. G. Lockwood, LL.B.; to Mrs. J. P. Grossmann, Mrs. Barrar, Miss Ethel Gibson, Mrs. A. J. Merton, and Mr. H. Wilson for the loan of photographs and drawings.

The chapter on the School of Engineering has had the advantage of careful revision by Emeritus-Professor R. J. Scott and Mr. Alex. F. Morrison; and the whole work has been read in MS. by Mr. H. D. Acland, Chairman of the Board.

The writers wish to express to those many colleagues, graduates, and students who have helped them in various ways, their sincere thanks for the services so willingly rendered.

J.H.
A.M.F.C.
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DIPLOMA DAY SONG, 1889

With Spirit

TUNE "VIVAT BACCHUS"

Long live Canterbury College, Long live College, She has reared and brought us up; At her fount we've drunk of knowledge, drunk of knowledge, Sipped it from her classic cup. Then, long live each Professor, the greater and the lesser, Long life and health to all; And long live all the undergrads, they really are not half so bad as people would them call. Now's the time for mirth and play On our glad Diploma Day. Long speeches only bore us, So sing in merry chorus a stove to pass the time: Our song is done, the festivals begun. Our song is done, the festivals begun.
Cantuariensium Carmen Academicum

Vrbe nostra quaenam urbs plus habet nitoris?
quae nam plena gratiae
fructuosioris?
iactat campos uberes,
colles, flumen, flores,
conditores prouidos
patriosque mores:
iactat praeter cetera
summam uenustatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Professores tribuunt
institutionem,
ipseorum societas
eruditionem.
arti dialecticae
ferudi studemus;
colimus nos musicam,
fabulas docemus.
celebremus quae parat
hanc humanitatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Templum hoc magnificum
uirtutis, doctrinae
ornant aulae, porticus,
ornant officinae:
bibliothecam capit
aulas dirimentem,
regiam mechanicam
fumum euomentem.
celebremus splendidam
ob amoenitatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Sapimus, desipimus
idem mente sana:
sustinet athletica
membra quoque sana.
quindecem folliculum
lutei sectantur:
super rete uirgines
pilam iaculantur.
celebremus quae parat
hane iucunditatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Inter laudes summa laus
sunt adulescentes,
flos latae prouinciae,
huc conuenientes.
inter sese comiter
sexus aemulantur:
omnes academiain
pii uenerantur.
celebremus quae mouet
tantam pietatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Alma mater in polum
laudibus tollatur,
magis et magis sua
fama perfruatur.
senatores floeant,
bene moderentur:
professores floeant,
celsa meditentur.
claram Deus sospitet
in aeternitatem
Cantuariensium
Vniuersitatatem.

Hugh Stewart

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WILLIAM ROLLESTON, B.A.
Original Member of the Board of Governors, 1873-75
HISTORY OF THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE

CHAPTER I.

THE BRITISH BACKGROUND.

In the fifties and sixties of last century, when the men who were most prominent in moulding our university and its policy left the Old Country, university reform was one of the burning public questions in England. Oxford and Cambridge, where teaching had well-nigh become extinct, were waking from their long "organized torpor." The first provincial university had been established at Durham in 1833, and London, dating from 1826-8, was empowered to grant degrees ten years later. The examination system at Oxford was reorganized in 1850, and in 1850-2 two royal commissions, one on Oxford the other on Cambridge, began the work of reform that continued on into the early eighties. The Oxford Act of 1854 so far relaxed the strict religious tests there as to admit Nonconformists to matriculation and the B.A. degree, and allowed the establishment of private halls. A similar Act was passed for Cambridge in 1858; but even after this all except members of the established church were excluded from the government and the teaching bodies of the universities and colleges, and from the possession of the more permanent emoluments. The broadening of the courses of study, as well as the relaxation of entrance restrictions, was one of the objects of reform, and in 1851 Cambridge instituted the Natural Science Tripos and the Tripos in Moral Philosophy.

During the sixties there was constant agitation for the abolition of all religious restrictions. In 1867 the University Education Act provided for the admission to the universities of non-collegiate or unattached students. In that year, too, provision was made in the University of London for courses for women. In 1871 Gladstone, who had for many years
stubbornly opposed the proposal, himself carried the sweeping legislation which removed all the religious tests at Oxford and Cambridge except in the case of College headships, clerical fellowships, theological chairs, and degrees in Divinity.

In the early seventies the process of reform proceeded apace; Cambridge introduced the university extension movement, and in 1869 and 1871 there were established there the houses for women students, which became Girton College in 1872 and Newnham Hall in 1875. In 1873 women were admitted informally to the Tripos examinations at Cambridge.

The discussions that heralded the establishment of university institutions in New Zealand were clearly influenced by these and similar reforms at Home and the public opinion responsible for them. Cambridge had shown itself more responsive to the demand for change than Oxford, and many of the most active of the founders of our local institutions, Rolleston, Bowen, and Joshua Williams, for example, were Cambridge men. They were influenced, too, by the rising strength of democracy as shown by the Second Reform Bill of 1867, and other political reforms round about 1870.

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CHAPTER II.

CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand the period of the early seventies was one of especial activity in thought and action—a "boom" period from every point of view. The decade of Maori wars had just closed, the country was pulsating with the new blood transfused into it through Vogel's loan and immigration policy, and provincial rivalries and jealousies were taking on a particular keenness in the struggle for the abolition of the provinces as well as the competition for the abundant loan money. The larger and more progressive part of the population was to be found in the South Island. There the denominational origin of the two principal colonies, Otago and Canterbury, Presbyterian and Anglican, was to influence deeply the division of opinion between them as to the nature of the university system. Denominationalism had always been a powerful factor in the arrangements made for primary education in the provinces, and in the circumstances must inevitably colour current views.
on superior education. Yet, though provincial feeling was strong, there was developing also a certain national spirit and outlook, which was to prevail in the university settlement made in 1874, as it did in the abolition of the provinces in the following year. The separation movement—involving the proposal to divide New Zealand into separate colonies—which had received very strong support in the South, had definitely failed by 1867. In their utterances on the universities question, we find the leaders of Canterbury thought, like Tancred, Rolleston, and Bowen, voicing the fear of denominationalism, and demanding a truly national university with due provision for local institutions affiliated to it.

Canterbury was the province which progressed most rapidly during the early seventies. In 1873 the population was 55,204, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over that of 1870, all of fine, specially selected British stock, with an abnormally large proportion at the most active ages, and prepared in every sense of the phrase to set their hands sternly to the plough. Settling on broad, sunny plains and back country comparatively easy of access, well-watered and well-grassed, with no large forest or numerous native tribes to bar their progress, they developed with almost unparalleled speed the growing of wool, then rapidly rising in price, and of wheat, the first crop of which sometimes returned a net profit of £5 per acre on land that had cost the freehold owner only £2. (Reeves, Long White Cloud, p. 326). The export trade of Canterbury and its annual budget of revenue and expenditure were then larger than those of any other province except Otago.

But the Canterbury Settlement had other than material aims. It was born of ideals for which there could be no hope of realization in the Old Land, as well as of fears for the imminent loss of what seemed to its founders the most precious elements in English civilization. "The future was dark and troubled. Men's hearts were failing them for fear." (Canterbury Papers, I.) "It is my only consolation that the Church of England is putting forth vigorous scions in foreign lands when the time of her glory as far as human eyes can judge, is departing from her." (FitzGerald to Godley, June 5th, 1850).

Among those in Canterbury who cherished the cause of education at this period when the second generation of the Settlement was growing up was the last Superintendent of the
History of Canterbury College

Province, who held office during 1868-76 through three elections. William Rolleston, who had arrived in 1858 and taken up pastoral land, was a brother of the Professor of Physiology at Oxford, and had graduated with Honours in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge in 1855. He had been a member of the Education Commission of 1863, of which Tancred was Chairman, and which framed the school system of the province, and had held office in the General Government under Weld. His rigorous retrenchment policy had helped to bring the province safely through the financial stress of the later sixties, but he fully recognized the wisdom of spending the utmost possible on educational institutions, and gave the best of his energies to the movement for increasing the facilities for superior education in both province and colony.

Chapter III.

Origin of the University of New Zealand.

It was during the period of 1867-74, at the culmination of the reform movement in England, that the university system of New Zealand was moulded in the heat of political, denominational, and provincial conflicts. The ideal of the Canterbury Association, to be referred to later, remained unrealized, and it was not till 1867 that the General Assembly took thought of the means of higher education. Only a brief summary of the bitter controversies and the decisions made, many of them very short-lived, can be given here. There was a proposal to establish a colonial or national university, which had to give way to a Select Committee’s recommendation of a system of scholarships for New Zealand youths tenable at the Home universities, similar to the plan then followed in Tasmania. The New Zealand University Endowment Act of 1868 provided for a grant from the public funds of £250 a year for each of eight such scholarships. It also enabled each province to reserve land up to 10,000 acres for the endowment of a colonial university when such should be established. It was in Otago that the desire for a university was keenest. Public opinion there was in favour of the immediate establishment of a teaching university, and a movement led to the constitution of the University of Otago by a provincial ordinance of June 3rd, 1869.
Nothing had been done by the General Government towards awarding the scholarships authorized by the Act of 1868 when the creation of the Otago University changed the essential conditions of the problem. There was a strong body of opinion opposed to the Otago idea of a teaching university located at Dunedin to serve the whole country. It inclined to a central University of New Zealand, with functions limited to prescription of courses, conduct of examinations, and award of degrees and scholarships, and supervising and assisting by grants the university teaching which would be done in institutions to be affiliated on certain conditions to the university. The party of this opinion, led by Rolleston, Tancred, and Stafford, prevailed in the end.

Henry John Tancred, son of Sir Thomas Tancred, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, had arrived in Canterbury in 1851, after being educated at Rugby and seeing active service in the Austrian armies in Hungary and Italy. He had long been a member of the Provincial Council, since 1866 its Speaker, had been a Provincial Executive Councillor, and had held offices in three colonial ministries. He was active in all educational movements, and was the first Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, from 1871 till his death in 1884. Edward William Stafford, who had been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was an early resident of Nelson, had already during his two premierships (he was Premier again in 1872) established a reputation for a centralising policy.

In July, 1870, a joint committee of Parliament recommended the institution of a University of New Zealand, with which the University of Otago was authorized to amalgamate if it should think fit; if the amalgamation took place within six months of the passing of the Act, the University of New Zealand was to be established at Dunedin. In default of amalgamation the university was to be established at some place at the discretion of the Government. No exclusive privileges were conferred such as would prevent the subsequent establishment of a university at any other place in New Zealand. The university was forbidden to apply any religious tests. It could teach as well as examine, and was given power to affiliate colleges for teaching purposes. Provision was made for an annual grant of £3000 for maintenance expenses, including professors' salaries and for the establishment of lectures in the affiliated colleges.
Rolleston and Tancred objected strongly to the act; they wanted to establish the university as an examining body, non-localised, and controlling affiliated colleges throughout the country. Their view was taken by the majority of the Council of the University of New Zealand. Otago was willing to amalgamate, but the Council resolved that it was undesirable to fix upon any particular place as a permanent site, and that it should confine its action to founding university scholarships and lectures in affiliated institutions. It proceeded to execute the policy expressed in these resolutions in June, 1871, advertising its conditions of affiliation and its scholarship regulations. The attempt at agreement between the two universities was thus foredoomed to fail, and the precipitate action of the Council of the University of New Zealand drew severe strictures from the General Government. The Council was charged with wishing to force Otago into affiliation after having refused to amalgamate with it. The University of Otago was formally opened on July 5th, and its first classes met on the 10th.

Such was the position of affairs when in August, 1871, the first steps were taken to link up Canterbury with the new machinery by the establishment of an institution which might claim to affiliate with the University of New Zealand. Feeling ran high on the main question, but in September the two Councils agreed to a compromise which was embodied in the University Bill of 1871, but proved unacceptable to Parliament. Of the two universities, the leaders of educational opinion in Canterbury preferred the national institution, and its aims and policy were clearly outlined by the Chancellor in his inaugural address to the Canterbury Collegiate Union classes in July, 1872.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University, charged with the duty of giving an impulse and a direction to higher education throughout the whole country could not, without depriving many parts of the advantages to which they were entitled, devote all its means to the establishment at any one spot of one great seat of learning. It should establish several seats, not organizing an independent school, but building upon institutions already existing. A
central seat might attract no students; and because of the grouping of the population round several different points forming the centres of several different communities, no institution which was to be of general benefit ought to be limited in its operation to any one particular spot.

The influence of a university, in the second place, should be felt among all classes. In New Zealand power and social position are not exclusive privileges of any particular set, and since those who to-day are at the bottom of the ladder may to-morrow be at the top, we must so frame our institutions as to exclude no class. Clearly if all our resources were directed towards the creation of only one seat of learning for the whole colony we should be offering advantages to a select few, those on the spot, and the comparatively rich who can afford travelling and residential expenses. The object of the University was in direct opposition to this; to foster a love for the highest learning wherever a large community has been formed, to seek out and encourage talent wherever it is to be found; and to give facilities for obtaining an education of the highest class to those whose means might not allow them to take advantage of a distant institution.

The two main principles to which the University should give effect were first to encourage and assist institutions likely to develop into efficient university colleges in the chief centres of population, and secondly to discover among the youth of every class the most promising and to help them by scholarships and prizes to develop their abilities to the utmost. An affiliated institution would have the exclusive privilege of educating the university scholars and a claim to share in the grant of £1500 set apart for that purpose. It must satisfy certain requirements as to equipment and teaching. It was to meet these requirements that the Canterbury Collegiate Union had been formed. It seemed that a concentration of the scattered resources into one well-organized system would be more effective than dependence on one body alone. There were three institutions for the promotion of higher education in the province, Christ’s College, the Canterbury Museum and Library Trust, incorporated by provincial ordinance as a school of technical science, and the Christchurch High School, whose efforts, if combined, would produce the greatest result.
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CHAPTER V.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION.

Of the institutions mentioned, Christ’s College was of peculiar interest as a creation of the founders of the Canterbury Settlement, designed partly to perform the functions of a university college. From the very inception of the plan of the Canterbury Settlement by Wakefield and Godley in 1848, the idea of a college was, as appears in the minute books and despatches of the Association, an essential part of the scheme. In fact the most cherished and attractive feature of the whole enterprise, though the one that ultimately proved to be the least practicable, was the proposal for the religious and educational endowment of the Settlement. The Bishop of Norwich, in an appeal for emigrants at a meeting at Ipswich in May, 1850, said that in carrying out their views “they contemplated something higher than the best schooling—something like an university institution.” The Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Bishop-designate of Lyttelton made many long and eloquent references to the college at public meetings organized by the Association; in all these stress is laid on the collegiate (or university) department of the college as well as on the grammar school. A full and elaborate scheme was published in May, 1850; the collegiate department would be the Canterbury University—“a local Cambridge or Oxford”—and it was expected it would attract students from India and Australia, and would become the educational centre of Australasia, in the widest sense of that term. On October 1st, 1850, Godley, then in New Zealand, was informed by the Association that the Bishop-designate had made all necessary arrangements for beginning the work of the College on arrival. “If we consider the effect of the universities in forming the character of the English gentry, and on producing the general tone of English society, we may be able to estimate the value of an institution of a similar kind, and imbued with the same spirit, in the southern world.” Oxford had been approached for help, and some six or seven valuable endowments had been obtained in other quarters. There was a detailed plan as to the constitution of the governing, the professorial, and the tutorial bodies. In view of the chief occupations of colonial life, the physical and practical sciences, especially agriculture, were to occupy prominent places in the course of studies.
CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION OF THE COLLEGIATE UNION.

As a result of preliminary meetings between representatives of Christ’s College and the Museum Trust, a body established by the Provincial Council, a conference was held at Christ’s College on Monday, August 14th, 1871, when the two corporations formed the Canterbury Collegiate Union with a Board of Governors consisting of the Superintendent of the province (then the Hon. Mr. Rolleston), the Speaker of the Provincial Council (Mr. H. J. Tancred), the Provincial Secretary (Mr. W. A. Kennaway), six members elected by the governing body of Christ’s College, and the six life members of the Museum and School of Science. At this historic meeting there were present: Mr. C. C. Bowen (in the chair), the Very Rev. Dean Jacobs, the Rev. Canons Cotterill and Dudley, the Rev. W. Harris, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, his Honour Mr Justice Gresson, the Rev. C. Fraser, Dr. Julius von Haast, Dr. Barker, and Mr. W. H. Wynn-Williams.

Two days later the Board met, and elected Mr. C. C. Bowen president and the Rev. C. Fraser honorary secretary. Dr. Barker was appointed treasurer the following May. All the persons already named were members of the Board with the exception of the two canons, the Rev. W. Harris, Judge Gresson, and Mr. Wynn-Williams. The other members were—Dr. W. Donald, Mr. J. D. Enys, Mr. R. J. S. Harman, Mr. T. H. Potts, Mr. H. R. Webb, and the Ven. Archdeacon Wilson.

The Board at once applied for affiliation to the University of New Zealand, and for a grant from that body.

In the letter of application they say that “they are themselves specially anxious to develop the institution under their charge in the direction of physical science and natural philosophy, but are prepared to supply instruction also in classics, mathematics, English language and literature, and general history.”

On March, 26th, 1872, the Board met at the Museum to consider arrangements for the first session of its classes. The Rev. W. C. Harris, Dr. von Haast, Dr. Powell, Mr. Tancred, and Mr. C. C. Corfe were asked to accept appointment as lecturers in classics, geology, biology, history, and mathematics
respectively, to lecture two hours a week for the three terms of thirteen weeks each at a salary of £100, plus class fees. The appointments were accepted, but Mr. E. Worthy acted on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Harris, head master of Christ’s College, who was absent from the colony, and Mr. Tancred, who was Hulsean Chichele Professor of History at Christ’s College, with a small emolument, preferred to act without salary.

The founders of the Union and of the movement leading up to the establishment of Canterbury College were naturally all men of prominence in the settlement. Charles Christopher Bowen (knighted in 1910), born in Ireland, had been educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and was one of the “pilgrims” of 1850. As private secretary to Godley (1851-2) he had been in close contact with one of the most active and original minds of the time, and he soon won notice and office in provincial politics. In 1872 he was Resident Magistrate at Christchurch, and Chairman of the Board of Education for the province. He was two years later to become a Minister of the Crown, and in 1877 to pilot the famous Education Bill through the House of Representatives.

Henry Jacobs, M.A., and Fellow of Queen’s College, Oxford, was the first Professor of Classics and the Watts-Russell Professor of Divinity in Christ’s College, Canterbury, and the first head of the Grammar School. At this time he was Incumbent of St. Michael’s and All Angels and Dean of Christchurch, as well as Sub-Warden of the College, and had long established a reputation for scholarship, devotion to duty, enthusiasm, and clear-sightedness in the cause of education. Like Bowen, he wrote verses which are prized for their poetic qualities, as well as their historical value.

Archdeacon Harris, M.A., Oxford, was then head master of Christ’s College Grammar School; Canon Cotterill, B.A., Cambridge, Rural Dean and Canon since 1866, one of the “pilgrims,” was remarkable for his generosity and self-sacrifice in all efforts at social progress.

W. J. W. Hamilton, born in Kent, a son of the rector, had been secretary to Governors FitzRoy and Grey, active in exploration both of the coast and the interior of the islands, and had held high political and civil offices. He was now a Governor of Christ’s College, and on the eve of his retirement from the civil service.
Formation of the Collegiate Union

Henry Barnes Gresson, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, had been Judge of the Southern Districts (Wellington and the South Island) since 1857.

Julius von Haast, Ph.D., F.R.S., was the Provincial Geologist, appointed 1861, and Director of the Canterbury Museum, which he had founded.

Dr. A. C. Barker, surgeon, had been associated with Dr. Haast in founding the Philosophical Institute. He was one of the “pilgrims” of 1850, an earnest supporter of the Wakefield ideal in colonization, active in all church, education, and scientific movements. He had been a Provincial Councillor. His collection of original drawings and photographs of early Canterbury was to become priceless.

W. H. Wynn-Williams, a brother of Sir Watkins Williams, of the High Court of Justice, had practised law in Christchurch since 1860, was a member of the Provincial Council, and had been Provincial Solicitor. Richard J. S. Harman, born at Dublin, and educated at Rugby and King’s College, London, was a “pilgrim” prominent in business, provincial politics, both in Council and Executive, and the Church. He was a Fellow of Christ’s College. Henry Richard Webb, was to remain a member of the governing body of the university institution till his death in 1901. John Davies Enys, F.G.S., was a pastoralist with botanical and geological tastes, and member of the Provincial Council. Thomas Henry Potts, F.L.S., of Governor’s Bay, was a naturalist who gave charming expression to his studies in “Out in the Open.” He was a Provincial Councillor and also M.H.R. William Donald, surgeon, had been a leading citizen of Lyttelton from 1850; he was an ex-Provincial Councillor, a Fellow of Christ’s College, and one of the most active promoters of church and charitable work in the province.

Archdeacon Wilson was one of the clergy who had come out under the original plan of the Canterbury Association.

The Rev. Charles Fraser, M.A., Aberdeen, a man of great ability and literary attainments, was the first minister of St. Andrew’s Church (1856-1883), the mother Presbyterian church in Canterbury.

Walter Kennaway had been in the Provincial Council since 1867, and was in the Executive Council as Provincial Secretary (1870-4), in which capacity he had charge of the legislation affecting the Union and the Canterbury College.
CHAPTER VII.

THE COLLEGIATE UNION CLASSES.

The secretary gave notice of an interesting motion concerning the admission of the High School into the Union, and the formation of a Lower Council of University and Public School Men, presumably to control or supervise secondary education within the province. Apparently nothing resulted; on May 2nd consideration was postponed, and the Union minutes and correspondence contain no further reference to it.

A letter of April 8th, from the President to the Chancellor of the University summarises the resources of the Union. There were four lecture rooms, one at the Museum, the others at Christ's College. There is an interesting reference to the intention to build a new library at the college at least 40 x 25, which would be permanently available. This was the library demolished in 1922 to make way for the War Memorial House on Rolleston Avenue.

On April 18th the University granted affiliation to the Union, and on the 30th notified the grant of £300 in aid of the next year's work on certain conditions as to efficiency. The Board now met frequently at regular intervals, from May, 1872, always at the rooms of the Philosophical Institute, situated in the building on the site of the present Public Library. In June the Union asked the Provincial Government to transfer the reserves of 9000 acres made previously for classical education to the University of New Zealand. This was not done, these reserves being ultimately vested in Canterbury College by the ordinances of 1874 and 1875.

On July 8th the Board was informed that £350 had been voted it by the Provincial Council. It thereupon completed the appointment of the lecturers named above, and set up a committee on lectureships. It was resolved that "While the Governors abstain from prescribing the details of any course of lectures . . . they are of opinion that much of the advantage to be derived from lectures will be lost if a considerable amount of pains be not bestowed by the lecturers in guiding the private studies of their students."

On July 16th the Board directed that lectures should commence on Monday, July 22nd, and that Mr. Tancred, as Chancellor of the University, should be invited to deliver the-
The Collegiate Union Classes

opening address. The time table adopted provided for evening lectures with one at noon on Saturdays. Later a few other day lectures were given. The fees payable were at the rate of 10s. 6d. per term per course of two hours. The three university terms were to be followed—Lent, February to May with fourteen days' vacation at Easter; Trinity, June to August; and Michaelmas, October to November. University, as distinguished from general students, must matriculate and attend at least three full courses each term. The Union would buy textbooks and resell to students. Mr. R. Mainwaring was appointed Registrar, and the Rev. C. W. Turrell, lecturer in French and German.

The meetings following were concerned with administrative details. The records of the Union bear striking testimony to the keen interest of its members in the work they had set themselves to do. Advice was sought from Judge Gresson as to instruction in Law, and Dr. Foster was appointed Lecturer in Jurisprudence for 1873.

During the first (Trinity) term eighty-three individual students enrolled. The number of students in each subject was:—Classics, twenty-two; mathematics, twelve; physical science, thirty-seven; and modern languages, forty-three. The fees collected amounted to £49 12s. The enrolments for the three terms in 1873 and the first term in 1874 were sixty-six, seventy-three, fifty-seven, and forty-five respectively. Among those enrolled during the first year were five University junior scholars, viz., W. H. Atack, now manager of the New Zealand Press Association; A. W. Dillon Bell, now civil engineer, Auckland; E. H. Bell, Head of Christ's College Grammar School and now Vicar of Sydenham, England; Henry Cotterill, the well-known barrister and solicitor; and Mortimer Davie, civil engineer, of this city.

Among the elder members of the class were to be found some of the leaders of the community. The Chancellor himself sat as a simple student in the botany and zoology classes, with him Mrs. Tancred, Mr. and Mrs. Worthy, the Rev. G. Cotterill, and Archdeacon Willock; in the modern languages class were Dean Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs, and Mrs. Haast. Many names to become well known are to be found in these early lists:—William Pember Reeves, W. B. Perceval, G. Gould, C. J. Merton, J. B. Heywood, Arch. Binney, John Deans. In subsequent terms we find J. J. Thomson, T. D. Condell, E. K. Deacon,
On October 10th the Board petitioned both Houses of the General Assembly against the Auckland University Bill, which proposed to establish a teaching university for the North Island at Auckland and to share with the Otago University the colonial subsidy of £3,000. The Bill passed through the Lower House but was dropped after the first reading in the Council. Thus was the New Zealand University again saved from its attackers. On November 19th Mr. F. de C. Malet was appointed Registrar in place of Mr. Mainwaring, who was leaving the colony. Mr. Malet was also Registrar of the University of New Zealand, the offices of which were then in Christchurch.

On the 26th the Board took an important step in petitioning the Provincial Council to make permanent provision for university education in Canterbury. The petition called attention to the gradual improvement in the standard of education in the province, the need of a university curriculum, the presence of a substantial student body, and sufficient teaching power to justify the attempt to establish a permanent and systematic institution, and asked for the setting apart of liberal reserves and for provision for preliminary expenses, and the constitution of a governing body.

On December 30th Mr. Bowen was re-elected president. At the end of the year there was a credit balance of £131 16s. 5d. Prominent among the items of expenditure was the cost of candles, candlesticks, and brackets to light the class-rooms. The lecturers were reappointed for 1873. Dr. Foster now entered upon his duties, and the Rev. Charles Fraser was appointed to lecture on English language and literature in a room at the High School.

On January 31st the president submitted to the Board an interesting report congratulating the Union on the success of its experiment. "Not only will many who could not leave their homes to attend distant schools or colleges find the advantages of education brought to their very doors, but those who avail themselves energetically of those advantages will in time have their attainments recognized by degrees which will
command respect as conferred by a central university representing the whole colony.'" Lengthy reports from the lecturers were included, and are to be found in the newspapers of February 3rd, 1873.

In April the Union accepted the offer of the trustees of the Museum of a course of lectures in geology by Dr. von Haast, subsidised to the amount of £100 by the Provincial Government.

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE ORDINANCE, 1873.

In the meantime the Superintendent and the Provincial Council were acting on the lines laid down in the Union's petition of November. On Tuesday, May 2nd, 1873, the Hon. Mr. Rolleston, in the course of his address opening the thirty-ninth session of the Council, said:—'An ordinance will be submitted to you providing for the establishment of a College, and for bringing under one body the administration of the trusts and the management of the several departments of superior education, for which you have made provision. You will be asked to sanction the acquisition of a site suitable for the erection of the buildings required for this purpose.'" The ordinance in question, as well as one providing for the transfer of the Museum and Library Trust to the Canterbury College was read a first time on May 6th. The following day it passed the second reading and was committed. On Thursday, the 15th, the Council resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kennaway, Provincial Secretary, to set aside certain reserves for higher education, viz., 61,000 acres in the Waitangi district; 34,950 acres in the Rangitata Forks; 5,000 acres also in the Rangitata Forks to endow a School of Agriculture; 64,640 acres in the Upper Waimakariri; and 37,000 acres at Lake Coleridge; all as endowments for the promotion of superior education. The ordinance was further considered in committee and reported on the 16th. On the 20th it was recommitted for the purpose of adding certain names to the list of governors and making an amendment to prevent the College affiliating with any university in New Zealand (such as Otago University) other than the University of New Zealand. It was again reported.
the same day, and the following day, Wednesday, May 21st, it was read a third time and passed. On Tuesday, the 27th, the Superintendent was asked to place on the estimates a sum up to £1,700 for the college site. On June 18th the Superintendent announced to the Council that he had assented on behalf of the Governor to the ordinance (June 16th) and to the appropriation ordinance (of that day) which appropriated £7,000 for the college buildings and £1,700 for the site, as well as £7,000 for a training school and £600 for its site, and £5,000 for a building for the public library. The subsequent history of these votes is by no means untroubled. The Superintendent expressed his “especial gratification” at the liberal response of the Council to his proposals for education. “The establishment of a training school, public library and college . . . will ever be prominent features among the efforts which this Council has made over a long course of years to promote the advance of education concurrently with the material progress of the province.”

The ordinance constituted a Board of Governors as a body politic and corporate by the name of the Canterbury College, with full powers over land and property. It was to consist of twenty-three members, named in the ordinance, who might serve for life. Of these Rolleston, Tancred, Kennaway, Bowen, Webb, Fraser, Potts, and Enys were members of the Union; the others were Bishop Harper, Rev. W. J. Habens, Rev. J. Buller, Dr. Turnbull, Judge Gresson, Archdeacon Willock, and Messrs. T. W. Maude, A. C. Knight, J. Studholme, W. Montgomery, Geo. Gould, W. P. Cowlishaw, J. S. Williams, John Inglis, and John Hall. Provision was made for resignation of office; until the graduate body numbered thirty, vacancies were to be filled by co-option. Afterwards, election was to be by majority of a meeting of graduates. The ordinance did not prescribe details of the courses of study, but invested the Board of Governors with the full powers necessary to attain the object of the ordinance, and authorised it to take steps to affiliate the College to the University of New Zealand or any British Imperial University outside New Zealand.

The Provincial Council had followed up the most effective shaft yet levelled against the opponents of the plan of a central examining university with affiliated colleges by resolving, on the motion of the Provincial Secretary, to inform the Government and General Assembly “that in any legislation
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, K.C.M.G.
President Collegiate Union and Member of the Board of Governors, 1873-75
Women Students

Helen Connon
(Mrs. J. Macmillan Brown)

Annie Bolton

Gertrude Grierson (Mrs. A. J. Merton)
affecting the University of New Zealand, it would be inexpedient that any alteration should be made in the present state of the law whereby the benefits arising from that institution should be monopolised by any particular province or provinces."

The first members of the Board were evidently chosen to represent the intellectual, economic, and spiritual interests of the community, and were fairly evenly drawn from the Church, the law, politics, commerce, and farming; but there was only one representative of medicine, and none of teaching. Ten of the twenty-three were then members of the Provincial Council, five others were ex-members; one was the Superintendent of the Province; nine were or had been members of the Provincial Executive, and six of the General Assembly.

Dr. H. J. C. Harper, as Bishop of the Diocese since 1856, and Primate since 1866, and as Warden of Christ's College, had taken a very active part in promoting the Collegiate Union, and remained a member of the Board till 1890.

The Rev. W. W. Willock, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, a "pilgrim" and a cousin of the great Peel, was then the vicar of Kaiapoi, and served only till 1878. The Rev. W. J. Habens, B.A., of London, had been minister of the Congregational Church in the city since 1864. He was a keen student of education, and proved a most active and useful member till his appointment as Inspector-General of Schools for the colony in 1878 necessitated his resignation. The Rev. James Buller, father of Sir Walter Buller, the ornithologist, was a veteran Wesleyan missionary to the Maoris, among whom he had begun work in 1835. He was now in retirement and engaged on completing his *Forty Years in New Zealand*. He resigned in 1876.

James S. Turnbull, M.D., was a graduate of Edinburgh, and a member of the Provincial Council, with scientific interests. He served till 1890.

Thomas William Maude, M.A., Oxford, and William Patten Cowlishaw, M.A. Melbourne, were solicitors with considerable experience on the Provincial Council and the Executive. Both resigned in 1876.

Joshua Strange Williams had been practising law in Christchurch, where he arrived in 1861. He was to be the first chairman of the Board, and his biographical note is reserved for Chapter XXII.
George Gould was one of the chief figures in commercial life, an active worker in many local societies, including the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and interested greatly in the Museum. He resigned in 1875. William Montgomery was a prominent figure in provincial politics. His work is referred to in Chapter XXII.

John Inglis was a prominent merchant, of Scottish origin, a member of the Provincial Council, and with much experience in the administration of the local schools system.

The Hon. John Hall had received valuable training in administration as secretary to the Secretary of the G.P.O., London. He had come to Canterbury in 1852. Though a pastoralist, he had held several provincial offices, and been a prominent member of the Provincial Council. He had entered general politics, and had already in 1873 been a member of five ministries. He was to become Premier six years later. His political duties left little time for the business of the Board, and he resigned in 1875.

Arthur Charles Knight was another pastoralist, with experience in the Council and the Executive. He resigned in 1875.

John Studholme, educated at Queen’s College, Oxford, was one of the pioneers of South Canterbury, where he had large properties. He had previously distinguished himself in exploration. He was then in the Provincial Council, and also M.H.R. for Kaiapoi.

The members who gave the greatest amount of time to the duties of their office during the first six years were Messrs. Tancred, Williams, Montgomery, Webb, and Bowen, Bishop Harper, Judge Gresson, the Revs. Buller, Fraser, Habens, and Willock, and Dr. Turnbull.

CHAPTER IX.

END OF THE UNION.

From June, 1873, there were two bodies authorised to administer superior education in the province, the Union and the Canterbury College. The former, though anxious to give way to the fully developed college whose establishment it had promoted, realised that it must continue its work at least till April, 1874, the earliest date at which the College could affiliate to
the University and legally assume the direction of the courses of study prescribed for the university degrees.

The classes were now well-established. The Judge was asked to recognize the law lectures as part of the course for the training of barristers and solicitors. In June the classes were inspected by the Rev. J. C. Andrew on behalf of the University. In July the Board provided for an annual salary of £50 to the Registrar. Negotiations were still proceeding with Dr. Haast as to the nature of the instruction in geology and lithology, and especially the relation of field work to the whole course, a question that was not settled till September.

On October 24th the Union expressed the hope that the Canterbury College would be able to take up its duties after the Lent (first) term, 1874, and communication was opened up between the two bodies on the subject. One of the first points settled was that Dr. Powell should be asked to deliver an increased number of lectures from the beginning of the 1874 session. Arrangements were completed for the conduct of the first annual examination; the lecturers were to examine and to receive a fee of £5 each for the work. Prizes were instituted in each of the lecture subjects. The examination papers set and the candidates' answers were laid before the Board on December 3rd and 10th, and were later sent to the University with the lecturers' reports. The names of those students who were awarded first prizes were:—W. H. Atack in classics (morning class); W. J. Knowles, classics (evening class); Henry Cotterill (four firsts) in mathematics (University scholars class), physiology, zoology, and French; T. S. Foster, mathematics (evening class); Miss E. Brittan (afterwards Mrs. T. S. Foster), in botany; J. R. Thornton, in mineralogy and lithology; A. Dawson, in geology; Miss M. Cotterill, in German; George T. Booth, in English language and literature; and J. C. Lea in jurisprudence.

On March 31st, 1874, the Union affirmed its intention to dissolve on the affiliation of the Canterbury College to the University. Its last meeting was held on Tuesday, May 19th, when the formal act of dissolution was performed, and the records and other property of the Union were handed over to the Board of Governors of the Canterbury College, with a request that the surplus funds, amounting to £109 2s. 6d. be expended in purchasing standard classical works for the public library, a direction that drew from the governors of the
History of Canterbury College

College an acknowledgment of the "sound discretion" exercised by the Union.

The work done by the Union was of the greatest importance, for it proved not only to the people of Canterbury but to those members of the General Assembly who held that the time had not yet come to establish University institutions in New Zealand, that there was a real demand for the training that only education of the university type could provide, and there is no doubt that the petition of the Union of November, 1872, praying for the establishment of a university college was a powerful aid to those, like Rolleston, who were anxious to make immediate provision for such a necessary factor in the intellectual life of the province. After all, the soundest justification of aims and achievements of the Union is the complete success that attended the College which it pioneered.

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CHAPTER X.

EARLY MEETINGS OF THE COLLEGE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the College was held in the Superintendent's room on Wednesday, July 9th, 1873. Mr. Joshua Strange Williams, then Registrar of Deeds, was elected chairman, and occupied the post till his resignation in March, 1875, consequent upon his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench. During that time his labours for the infant College were incessant.

At the next meeting, on the 17th, the trustees of the Museum intimated that, being a constituent member of the Collegiate Union, they could not transfer the trust to the College until the dissolution of the Union, which could not take place before the following April. On the 24th the Board adopted a petition to the Legislative Council reciting all that had been done towards instituting university education in Canterbury, expressing the opinion that there should be but one university for the colony, and praying that the University of New Zealand be maintained and chartered by the Crown as the sole authority to confer degrees.

Between its incorporation and the opening of the college classes, the Board was hampered by difficulties in connection
with the transfer and subsequent administration of the Museum and the Library. Even then it was apparent that the advantages expected from the association of these different institutions under one governing body might be too dearly bought through sacrifice of the interests of the College itself.

The needs of the infant College far outran its resources. These, measured in annual revenue, were scant, and were moreover not yet directly under the control of the Board. In fact, as long as the provincial form of government endured, the College was treated as a department of the Government. A letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Chairman of the Board asks for an estimate as to the expenses "of your department for the ensuing year." One can imagine the consequent delays, irritation, and friction. And as times became less prosperous about the middle seventies, the Provincial Council is less willing to make adequate appropriations. In 1874 the Board began to take steps to extend the Museum by means of the Government grant of £14,000; there was disagreement between Board and Government over the tenders, and it was not till June, 1877, that the Museum was re-opened. Similar difficulties occurred with the additions to the Public Library, and in May, 1875, the Board resolved that its endowments, which hitherto had been administered by the Government, should be conveyed to the College corporation; but the conveyance was not made till the death-knell of provincial government had been struck.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BATTLE OF THE SITES.

On August 5th the Board requested the Provincial Government to purchase sections 441-4 as a site, and also sections 433, 435, 437, and 439 if a good title could be made. A proposal by the Rev. C. Fraser that a site be procured in the Domain was lost. The Government refused to buy the sections, as the sum required exceeded the £1,700 voted by the Provincial Council. The Board, however, stood firmly by its recommendation to erect the College in Worcester Street, and authorised its Building Committee to obtain competitive designs at once for a large hall and two class rooms. On November 7th the three plans submitted were examined, and the Board's choice
fell upon that of Mr. B. W. Mountfort, subject to slight modifications. The Board was offered the quarter acre at the corner of Antigua and Hereford Streets (on which the House of Refuge stood); for £900. On January 29th, 1874, the Board finally adopted Mr. Mountfort's plans and authorised its committee to obtain specifications and call tenders.

But there was as yet no site. Many of those interested in the College were anxious to see it worthily placed in the Public Domain, where there was ample room for expansion.

The Provincial Council had resolved by 21 to 13, on the motion of S. Turnbull "that it is desirable that an appropriate site be found for the Canterbury College in the Domain grounds near Antigua Street and fronting the site of the museum." A bill was introduced in the General Assembly to amend the Public Domains Act of Canterbury with the view, inter alia, of setting apart five acres for the college site. When the bill passed its first reading an indignation meeting was held in the city (July 14th) at which the chief protesting spokesman was W. H. Wynn-Williams. The public were roused to resist every encroachment upon the Domain "a heritage undiminished in perpetuum"—for the citizens of Christchurch. Montgomery was bitterly attacked as the reputed author of the bill, whereupon Rolleston rose to confess himself its originator, and to state that the Provincial Council had twice debated the question. The Domain was the most beautiful and appropriate site; it provided a campus adequate to the needs of future generations; the position of the College in the midst of lands belonging to the people would be an earnest of the fact that the College itself was the people's, and existed for their good. Narrow and petty views prevailed, the bill was thrown out, and the sheep allowed to browse unmolested on the 440 acres of the Park which the Domain Board had shut off from the public on long leases.

On September 8th the Board resolved that the question of the site be settled after conference with the Provincial Government, but that the Government sanction the erection of the chemical laboratory on the Worcester Street site, which had in the meantime been purchased for College purposes.

On March 30th, 1875, the Board resolved that, considering the present uncertainty of the site, it was desirable to secure the land belonging to the Refuge. The site and the purchasing of the Refuge land were the subjects of a conference between
The Professoriate

the chairman and the Government, authorised on April 29th. On May 3rd the Board voted for the Domain site as the better one; but if the Government were averse the four sections offered by Mr. Creyke were to be acquired and the Refuge quarter-acre purchased to round off the Worcester Street site. On May 31st the Board in a memorial to the Provincial Executive complains of the injury to the province through the failure to re-vote the £8,000 for the college buildings, of the uncertainty with regard to the site, of the Normal School as unsuitable to the purposes of the College, and of the ill effect the delay in completing necessary arrangements must have on the professors who have been engaged.

On June 15th the Provincial Council rescinded its motion in favour of the Domain site by eighteen to eleven, and affirmed the desirability of using the Normal School if found suitable. But on September 28th the Government decided to allow the Board to proceed with the erection of the College building and the chemical laboratory, the cost not to exceed £7,000 and £2,850 respectively, the site to be the acre on the north-west corner of Worcester and Antigua Streets, which had been acquired by the Government (Lots 433, 435, 437, 439). On December 24th the Government notified the Board that it could not grant the £3,000 additional asked for, and on December 11th signified its approval of the plans submitted. Amendments, however, were necessary to keep within the sum available, and it was not till June 1st, 1876, that these were approved by the Government.

On October 12th the Board approved generally of the plans submitted by Mountfort for the main College building and the Chemical Laboratory, subject to such modifications as might be suggested by the Buildings Committee.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PROFESSORIATE.

The first chair established was that of Chemistry. On August 28th, 1873, it was decided to ask Lord Lyttelton to select a suitable occupant for the chair, “young” and with “promise of future excellence,” at a salary of £600 and the students’ fees. On December 31st the Board adopted Lord Lyttelton’s recommendation to appoint Alexander William
Bickerton, who is thus the first of the line of Canterbury professors. Professor Bickerton arrived in time to begin work during the second term of 1874, or the first term in which the College itself conducted classes. On October 10th it had been resolved to appoint Dr. Haast, lecturer on Geology—a proposal to establish a professorship having been defeated—to offer a lectureship in Biology to Dr. Powell at £250 a year, and to establish a chair of Classics, History, and English Literature, applications for which were to be invited in Australia and New Zealand. On December 30th, after considering the seven applications received, the Board resolved to obtain the professor from England, and at the same time a professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, these to be chosen by two commissions of eminent scholars, with Lord Lyttelton as chairman of each. This resulted in the appointment in the latter part of 1874 of John Macmillan Brown and Charles Henry Herbert Cook, who arrived to take up their duties in the first term of 1875. The memorandum to Lord Lyttelton on the Chair of Classics says—"The object of the College is to create a demand for culture which does not exist at present in any perceptible degree, and the first steps must be laborious." In January, 1874, Dr. Powell accepted the lectureship on Biology. On March 2nd Messrs. Worthy, Fraser, Turrell, and Foster were asked to remain with the College as lecturers during the Trinity term at a salary of £50 each and fees; this work they performed to the end of the year. The Rev. Mr. Turrell and Dr. Foster were afterwards engaged as lecturers in Modern Languages and Law respectively.

The Collegiate Union classes terminated in May, 1874, and the new University College entered upon its active teaching career on Monday, June 15th following, when its students first assembled for their classes, with a staff of one professor (en route from England), and five part-time lecturers.
CHAPTER XIII.

AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Between the incorporation of the College in June, 1873, and May, 1874, the Collegiate Union was the body which carried on the university teaching, since it alone was affiliated with the University. The College naturally keenly supported the idea of one colonial university with affiliated colleges as against the idea of a teaching university located at Dunedin. Reference has already been made to the petition sent up by the Board to the Legislative Council on July 24th, 1873. The College itself could not affiliate till the next meeting of the Council of the University in April. On March 2nd the Board affirmed the desirability of applying for affiliation, but that communication should first be opened with the University of Otago to ascertain if the University and the College could arrange to take common action in applying for affiliation. Thus did the Board proceed to help in solving the knotty problem of settling the final form of university organisation for the colony, and in clearing away the obstacles to a settlement between the University of New Zealand and the University of Otago. Messrs. Bowen and Habens met the Council of Otago University on the 9th. The result of the conference was a recommendation that the College and the University should apply for affiliation on certain conditions safeguarding their freedom of administration, their property, and the standard of the degrees to be granted by the University of New Zealand. The University of Otago, in consideration of certain privileges, was to abandon its application for an imperial charter and hold in abeyance its power to confer degrees.

Deputations from Canterbury and Otago met the University Council at Wellington and arranged not only a satisfactory basis of affiliation for both Canterbury College and the University of Otago with the University of New Zealand, but the provisions of a new Act to replace the University Act of 1870. This measure, enacted in 1874, and slightly amended in 1875, established the University of New Zealand with provision for affiliated colleges, on the general lines along which it has since worked. By the middle of 1874, when the Canterbury College opened its doors, the general character of our university system for the next half century had been fixed.
CHAPTER XIV.

1875-7, TO THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Until a site was purchased and buildings erected the College classes met in the city—the Chemistry and Biology classes in the Oddfellows' Hall, Lichfield Street, west of High Street, where accommodation had been obtained first for £50 a year, and later for £90; and other classes in upper rooms of the Public Library at the corner of Hereford Street and Cambridge Terrace. The Sites Committee of the Board had a difficult task, and made little headway with the Provincial Government during 1875; but the General Purposes Committee was more successful in its special work. The Board at first adopted the three-term system—Lent, Trinity, and Michaelmas—of the University of New Zealand, modelled on that of the Homeland; but in September, 1875, on the advice of the Professorial Council, it was resolved to divide the annual sessions into two terms, the first of 14 weeks, from the second Monday in March, the second of 13 weeks from the third Monday in July, the College annual examination to occupy the last week of the second term. The lecture fee was fixed at one guinea per term for each course of two hours per week. The term system was not substantially modified till 1921, when the three-term system was revived. The fees remained unaltered till the revised scale brought into operation in 1923, the general principle of which is a fee per subject-course as defined for degree purposes.

The Board was anxious to secure and maintain a high and uniform standard of University education in New Zealand, and requested the Senate of the University to give careful consideration to the recommendations of its own professors and those of the University of Otago for the alteration of the University courses and to submit any scheme prepared by the University to the affiliated institutions before final adoption.

On June 15th regulations governing the courses for holders of University Scholarships were adopted by the Board. These wisely provided for "the acquisition of a liberal education as distinguished from one merely technical," and a reasonable variety of courses. The scholar was to study four subjects each year, and attend not fewer than 14 lecture hours per
week. The subjects available were:—Latin; Greek; Mathematics; Higher Mathematics; Modern Languages; English Literature; Jurisprudence or Logic and Moral Philosophy; Physical Science; Natural Science; the last two to count as one or two subjects. It was only after a long correspondence with Professor Brown, Chairman of the Professorial Council, and a petition from the students that the Board had consented to make Modern Languages and English Literature separate and not merely alternative subjects.

In September the course for the College Examination of B.A. students was fixed; first year students were to pass in Junior Latin and Mathematics, elementary Chemistry, and an optional subject; second years in Latin, Mathematics, and two optional subjects; third years in any four subjects not already taken.

The names of the students who passed the College Annual Examination, first instituted in 1875, have been published in the College Calendar for each year since 1878, beginning with the first issue of the Calendar in 1879. The names of those who passed in the first three Examinations are:—

1875—Frederick Fitchett; James R. Thornton; James R. Wilkinson.
1876—Helen Connon; Thomas S. Foster.
1877—First year: Anne Jane Bolton; John Innes; Edwin Watkins.
Second year: Helen Connon; Frederick Fitchett; James Hay; James R. Thornton; James R. Wilkinson.

In the Matriculation Examination, then conducted by the College, the following passed:—

1876—Anne J. Bolton; Helen Connon; William Taylor.
1877—Gertrude Grierson; A. F. Douglas; William Fidler.

James Hay and John Innes matriculated by way of the Junior University Scholarship Examination.

On October 1st, 1875, Judge Gresson, who had ceased to reside in town, resigned the position of Chairman, but retained his seat on the Board till 1876. He died in February, 1901. He was succeeded by the Hon. William H. Montgomery, who held office till October 7th, 1885.

The depression following the bursting of the boom of the early seventies weighed heavily on the infant College. Expenditure was cut down to the minimum in the estimates for 1876.
Two of the lecturers, the Rev. Mr. Turrell and Dr. Foster, offered to take the risk of receiving no salary for the second term. But the erection of buildings was now begun.

On March 13th, 1876, the Board accepted the tender of J. H. Kerr, for £2,347 18s. 6d., to build the Chemical Laboratory of corrugated iron and wood at the back of the Worcester Street site. As the Provincial Government would not grant the £3,000 additional required to carry out the Board's plans as to the main buildings, it was obliged to concur on June 16th in the acceptance of the tender of R. S. Seagar to erect these for £6,370. The work was delayed by long and irritating investigations into complaints made as to the workmanship of the builders until an amicable settlement was made.

As the number of students in attendance during the first term of 1876 was only sixty-one, mostly unmatriculated (omitting 118 in attendance at a popular lecture course in Elementary Chemistry), a College prospectus was published by way of advertisement, and stress was laid on the value of Professor Bickerton's popular science lectures in making the College known to the public. There was a strong desire that the College should take advantage of the scholarship, experience, and renown of the Director of the Museum, and in December Dr. Julius von Haast was appointed Professor of Geology. His salary of £750 (without fees) was apportioned between Museum and College, in the ratio of £600 to £150. The estimates for Canterbury College for 1876-7 contained only five items, the salaries of the three original Professors and the proposed Professor of Geology, and the assistant to the Professor of Chemistry (Mr. George Gray).

The Canterbury Educational Reserves Sale and Leasing Act of 1876 (40 Vic. No. X.) providing for the administration of these reserves after the abolition of provincial government, gave the Board the sole right of administering its finances. The Board at once sold the freehold of large blocks of its land, and at the end of the year 1876 had a capital fund of £8,000 lent at 7½ per cent. The value of its remaining lands was steadily increasing, and it was freed from the delays involved in the necessity of parliamentary or ministerial sanction for every new proposal. These delays, vexatious as they were at the time to the founders of the College, were, however, salutary checks upon those members who would otherwise have involved
the College in expensive building schemes likely to prove ruinous to an institution so young and untried.

In November, the Board changed its Committee system. Henceforth there were to be six Committees—College, Library, Museum, Estates, Buildings, and Agricultural School—the last to advise re the proposed School of Agriculture, for which the Provincial Council had set aside 100,950 acres in 1873.

F. de C. Malet, who had been Secretary of the Board from its first meeting, resigned on February 9th, 1876.

On March 3rd, the Board appointed Francis Grellier Stedman as its Registrar. He was to act as "Secretary, Librarian, Steward of Reserves, and Treasurer" at a salary of £400 per annum.

The year 1877 was one of great progress. It was marked by the opening of the College buildings, the institution of the Girls' High School, the purchase of the site and farm for the School of Agriculture, and the establishment of a Medical Faculty. The number of students increased by the first term of the year to seventy-seven, of whom sixteen had matriculated. The largest class was that in English literature, with thirty-two in attendance.

The main buildings in Worcester Street were opened on Thursday, June 7th, by the Marquis of Normanby, then Governor of New Zealand. They comprised the entrance hall, and on the right hand two lecture rooms (Mathematics and English) one on each floor, each with a professor's room attached; offices for the Registrar (1), and the Janitor (7), immediately on the left and right of the entrance; and a Board room (8), and small chairman's room (9), above. No. 9 was used for some time as the women students' common room.

His Excellency was received at the entrance by the chairman and members of the Board and the Professorial staff. In contrast to the crowded and enthusiastic assembly that had witnessed the birth of the University of Otago six years before, there was but a handful of the general public present. The Chairman reviewed the history and aims of the College, its staff and equipment, and the advantages it offered to the youth of the colony. In declaring the College open, His Excellency said that the high moral tone that "binds its disciples together in the bonds of good fellowship" would come only after the passage of time, but the twenty-seven years that had passed since the foundation of Canterbury had been marked
History of Canterbury College

by such vast progress that "they had a right to look forward to a wonderful improvement in every respect in the course of the next quarter of a century," and he did not think that they were at all premature in the establishment of a University College. He applauded the wise action that had secured endowments for the College, and expressed his thanks at having the opportunity of identifying himself with the Canterbury College.

After the inspection of the buildings, Professor Cook read an address from the staff, expressing their loyalty and their cordial satisfaction in being employed in a system of higher education, the basis of which was "the attainment of the higher education by all classes of the community at a moderate expense, and without distinction of race or of creed." (They might with justice have added "sex.")

In his reply the Governor said he was glad that in the education sketched out, other subjects than those of the classics were included. "I do not wish to disparage a classical education but in a new country like this I do think that in a high class education such sciences as mechanics, agriculture, mechanism, and chemistry, before the classics, are to be preferred."

In the evening a conversazione to commemorate the opening of the new College and Museum buildings, was held in the Museum. There was a very large attendance, and among the attractions was the conversion of Worcester Street, from Museum to Square, into an illuminated carriage avenue by means of electric light projected by Professor Bickerton. Professors Cook and von Haast contributed songs to the concert programme. The Museum Exhibition, of great scientific and general interest, attracted large crowds for a week.

The College classes were not transferred to the new building till the beginning of the 1878 session.

Note on Endowments and Finance.

Owing to the foresight of members of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, Canterbury College has been very liberally endowed with lands. Up to 1876 these lands had been managed by the Provincial Council and the revenue had been paid over to the Board, but in September, 1876, The Canterbury Educational Sales and Leasing Act gave to the College full control of the lands with which it was endowed. The lands mentioned in the Act were: 64,640 acres in the Upper Waimakariri dis-
1875-7, to the Opening of the College

trict, 34,950 acres in the Rangitata Forks, 61,000 acres in the Waitangi district, 53,000 acres in the Ashburton district, 5,000 acres in the Timaru district towards the Rangitata Forks, 20,000 acres in the Waitangi district, a further 30,000 acres in the same district east of the River Tekapo, and 37,000 acres at Lake Coleridge. The total area was 305,590 acres, and the income in 1876 was about £3,000. The Act provided that the land should be open for sale if the proceeds were devoted to the objects for which the endowments were made. The land was available to purchasers either by reference to map or after actual inspection at the upset price of £2 per acre then charged for Crown Lands in Canterbury. Accordingly, by the end of 1876 the Board had £8,000 out on loan, with interest at 7½ per cent. as the result of land sales. In this way it constituted a Capital Fund with which to erect buildings.

The Board received at various times further land endowments amounting in all to 19,292 acres, for the Medical School and the two High Schools. These endowments were made by the Colonial Government as the Provincial Council had ceased to exist by November, 1876.

The endowments of Canterbury College increased greatly in value from 1876 to 1896. The College lands may be divided into three classes, agricultural land, heavy agricultural land, and pastoral land. Mr. F. R. Callaghan, M.A., in his "Course of Land Values in Canterbury," has shown that in the first class of land the value increased during 1870-80 by 150 per cent., during 1880-90 by 140 per cent., and during the period 1890-1900 there was a rise of 80 per cent., followed by a sharp decline and a subsequent recovery. The prices of the second class of land during 1870-80 rose 250 per cent.; during 1880-90, 80 per cent.; and during 1890-1900, 36 per cent. Prices of the third class of land during 1870-80 rose 87 per cent.; in 1880-90, 96 per cent.; in 1880-90 prices fell, but by 1900 had returned to the 1890 level.

The period from 1869 to 1878 was therefore a period of rising values; and that from 1878 to 1898 a period of fluctuations about a general level with a rising tendency.

On January 1st, 1897, the annual net income from the land endowments was £17,875. Of the total acreage which had been granted to the College as endowments 58,303 acres had been sold at various times. The estimated value of the remaining endowments was then £268,916. The balance of cash and
investments in the capital account was £51,568 13s. 11d. The total value of the Endowments controlled by the Board at the end of 1923 was £584,005, of which £294,948 belonged to the College proper; £114,525 to the Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science; £29,485 to the Medical School; and the remainder to the High Schools. The site and buildings of the College and the School of Engineering were valued in 1925 according to the Government valuation, at £138,109; the School of Art, and the Boys' High School in the same block, at £10,680 and £52,780 respectively. The general balance sheet of the Board at the end of 1923 showed Assets and Liabilities of £600,782 Os. 3d. each. Investments totalled £14,237 10s., and there was a credit bank balance of £2,357 16s. 8d.

The College, however, had not been allowed to develop her resources without proposals of intervention by the General Government. Covetous eyes had always been cast on the endowments, and attempts had been made to bring, if not their revenue, at least their control, into other hands. In 1893 and in the following year the Hon. John McKenzie introduced two Bills, the "Endowment and Educational Reserves Bill" and the "Harbour and Education Reserves Bill," both of which had for their object the transference of the administration of these endowments to the Land Board of the District, which would pay the net income from them to the bodies or persons entitled by law to receive it. Both Bills, however, were rejected, chiefly owing to the opposition of representatives from Otago and Canterbury; and the Canterbury College still retains the full management of its own reserves.

Chapter XV.

1877-1880.

From the beginning of the session of 1878 undergraduates were obliged to wear academical dress—regulation gown and mortar-board—within the precincts of the College, a feature still peculiar to Canterbury among the Colleges of New Zealand.

The supply of text-books and works of reference to such a small and remote market as a New Zealand College provides has always been a problem to the College authorities. The first
REV. CHARLES TURRELL
Lecturer in French and German, 1874-1890

GEORGE GRAY
First Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, 1874-1883

DR. LLEWELLYN POWELL
Lecturer in Biology, 1874-79
CHARLES HENRY HERBERT COOK
First Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1874-1908

ALEXANDER WILLIAM BICKERTON, F.C.S.
First Professor of Chemistry and Physics, 1873
Resigned 1903

JOHN MACMILLAN BROWN
First Professor of Classics and English, 1873
Resigned, 1885

SIR JULIUS VON HAAST
Professor of Geology and Palaeontology,
1877-1887
step taken to solve it was by the appointment in 1877 of an official bookseller to the College, who would be annually furnished with the lists of books likely to be required during the ensuing session, and would arrange to have stocks from Home ready at the beginning of session. This arrangement has been continued. Mr. Fountain Barber, the first College bookseller, was succeeded by Messrs. Whitecombe and Tombs.

Towards the end of the year the Board established a Professorial Council, to deal with discipline, courses of study, and hours of lectures, and to inform and advise the Board on College affairs. It was to consist of all the professors and one lecturer to be chosen by the lecturers. The Chairman was to be elected annually by the members. Resolutions of the Council were not to come into effect until they had been approved by the Board. The idea of a Professorial Council was not new. The Professors had been asked by the Board in 1875 to prepare a constitution; but when it was received, the Board decided that an advisory committee of professors would suffice for the present. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory, and, during the latter half of 1877, the relation between the two bodies was fully considered, resulting in the establishment of the Professorial Council on December 7th.

At the University examinations in connection with the 1877 session three of the five Senior Scholarships were awarded to students of Canterbury College, viz., Frederick Fitchett, James Hay, and James R. Wilkinson.

By the first term of 1878, the number of students had increased to 97, 20 of them matriculated. More lecture rooms were urgently needed, and it was resolved, on March 28th, to build an eastern wing “according to original design and from funds drawn by way of loan from the proceeds of sales of reserves in proportion to amount received up to date from each reserve.” At the following meeting the words “by way of loan” were rescinded. On July 5th the tender of W. Greig for £4,078 was accepted. The building was ready for use in the second term of 1879. It consisted of the present Law and Music rooms on the ground floor, and the French and Students’ Association rooms above. The lower lecture room was used at first for Modern Languages, Jurisprudence, and Classics, the present Music room being partitioned into a private room for Professor Haslam and the Library; the upper room was used for Biology, the present Students’ Association room being Professor Hutton’s laboratory.
During 1878-80 there was a separate Lectureship in German, which was held by J. F. von Tunzelmann, a member of the teaching staff of Christ's College.

In August the Board instituted the College Exhibitions of the annual value of £20, which for thirty-seven years proved of great assistance to some of the most brilliant students. These were at first six,—two in Science, one in Latin, one in Mathematics, one in Latin and Mathematics, and one in either English and Modern Languages or English and Greek; but when the exhibitions were abolished after 1914, largely owing to the establishment of University and Government bursaries available to the great majority of students, they had increased to fifteen. The examinations were of a high standard, and from 1878 to 1904 were used for the award of College Honours.

The length of the terms occasioned much discussion in the latter part of 1878. The two-term system was objected to on the grounds of the climatic difference between New Zealand and Scotland, from which the local system had been borrowed; the success of the three term system at Oxford, Cambridge, and Melbourne; the lack of means available to our students of spending a long vacation; and the high pay and light duties of the professoriate (!). A committee discussed the subject with the professors, who were indignant at the assumption that they had less work to do and more pay than the professors in the Old Country, and they had little difficulty in proving its falsity. The students held meetings, and desired to keep to the two terms, with the reduction of the mid-session vacation to two weeks, with a fortnight free time between the end of the lectures and the beginning of the annual examinations. The Board finally maintained the two-term system, which continued till 1921, when the College reverted to three terms in order to synchronise as far as possible the terms of the four University Colleges, and the Training Colleges, and the autumn and spring vacations of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The question of discontinuing night lectures was also debated by Board, Council, and students, and it was decided that, whilst the circumstances of colonial life demanded evening classes, the lectures should be kept as nearly as possible within the hours of daylight in the interests of women and country students. The time-table for 1879 shows that on four mornings of the week lectures (in Classics) began at 7.45, that they
continued up to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays to 5 p.m. Professor Brown, writing in 1923 of the difficulties of this and earlier years, says:—

"Nor must it be forgotten that at first all my students, and, later, all but a few, chiefly junior scholars, were engaged in teaching or other work all day. My lectures had to be either early in the morning or after six or seven in the evening, or on Saturday. I generally had my prepared work at night, and the hour, as a rule, span itself out into three and occasionally four hours. In the first three years I lectured in the upper room of the Mechanics’ Institute, a stuffy wooden building. Yet next morning at 7.45 we met for sight composition and translation. I do not remember a single absence. It was indeed heroic work, but they seemed to enjoy it."

Professor Brown’s duties were so wide in range and his teaching had attracted such large numbers to his classes that it was decided, in November, 1878, to divide the Chair of Classics, English Literature, and History. Professor Brown had been given his choice, and was then formally appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature and History. He felt that English literature was a branch that needed full attention in the University. "I had long seen that if I were to influence the characters and ethical outlook of the students, this branch would give me a finer opportunity than Classics. I thought I saw in it a means of getting not merely at their minds but at their souls."

At the same meeting it was decided to increase the fixed salary of each chair from £600 to £700, as from the beginning of 1880. Proposals of the College Committee to establish four other Chairs of Biology, Modern Languages, Engineering, and Political Science (Constitutional History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence) were also discussed but not adopted. Applications were invited in the United Kingdom for a Professor of Classics, and on October 17th, 1879, the Board ratified the agreement that the Home Committee had made with Francis William Haslam, M.A., late Scholar of St. John’s College, Cambridge. He entered upon his duties at the beginning of 1880.

The first College Calendar was issued for the year 1879. It contained information in respect of the University Charter, University and College Acts and regulations, the members of the College, the lecturers and time-table, the School of Agricul-
ture and Museum, and an appendix with the College examination papers. The Calendar has appeared annually since 1879 in a more or less modified form, and, with the Chairman’s Annual Statement and Report presented to the Board near the middle of the year and since 1891 issued in book form, constitutes the chief printed official records of the College.

One of the first matters claiming the attention of the Board in 1879 was the application of the University of Otago for a royal charter. Otago felt that the condition on which it had affiliated with the University of New Zealand in 1874, the maintenance of a high standard, was being violated through the recognition of secondary schools as “affiliated institutions.” There were eight of these in 1878, and the standard of the “University classes” in some was low. Canterbury decided in January to oppose Otago’s petition by a counter-petition to the Crown praying that it would recognise only the existing University of New Zealand, since it would be highly inexpedient to establish two or more Universities with power to grant Degrees, and since Canterbury had refrained from applying for a charter, although “as much entitled to a charter as the institution known as the University of Otago.” The Professorial Council had advised the Board to seek a charter. Another proposal was to establish a University for the South Island, comprising the Colleges at Dunedin and Christchurch. The counter-petition was supported by the Senate in March. The opposition was too strong; Otago was informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he could not advise the Crown to grant the charter. It may be noted here, that Otago made a third and unsuccessful application for a charter in 1887, which was met by counter-petitions not only from Canterbury but from Auckland University College and from certain Otago graduates.

But the action of Otago in 1878 impressed the country with the weaknesses of the University of New Zealand. It was felt that no time must be lost in differentiating the instruction and training within the University from those of the secondary schools. A Royal Commission was appointed in December, 1878, to enquire into the condition of University Education and its relation to the secondary schools. Canterbury College was represented on this Commission by Professors Brown and Cook. A thorough investigation was made throughout 1879, and the Report is a valuable and comprehensive document. (See Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives,
It recommended that the practice of affiliating secondary schools should be discontinued, and that two new University Colleges should be established at Auckland and Wellington. The schools were all disaffiliated by 1885, and University Colleges were established at Auckland and at Wellington by Acts of 1882 and 1897 respectively.

It had been the laudable practice to open the session with an inaugural address (open to the public) by one of the professors. The Inaugural in March, 1879, was delivered by Professor Cook, who, in referring to the University as a training ground for the professions, stressed the need for both an engineering and a medical school.

At the University Examinations in 1878, James Hay and Frederick Pittchett qualified for the B.A. degree, and thus won the proud distinction of being the first graduates of the College. Both set a high standard for their successors, and were awarded the M.A. degree the following year, the former with double first class honours in Languages and Literature and in Political Science, the latter with first class honours in Political Science in addition to graduating LL.B.

In October, 1879, the College sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Llewellyn Powell, a man of exceptional ability, who had been Lecturer in Biology since the inception of the College.

A Chair of Biology was established by resolution of the Board on October 17th, 1879, and offered to Captain Frederick Wollaston Hutton, F.G.S., C.M.Z.S., who had seen service in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, and was then Professor of Natural Science in the University of Otago. For one year his duties included courses at the Agricultural School. Thus within six years the College had been able to double the number of Chairs. Professor Hutton assumed duty at the beginning of 1880.

Owing to the small number attending the classes in Jurisprudence, they were discontinued in 1880. The Board placed on record "their appreciation of the able manner in which Dr. Foster had discharged the duties of lecturer." Classes in Jurisprudence were not resumed till 1883, when a new lecture-ship in Jurisprudence and Constitutional History, to which Mr. William Izard, B.A. of Cambridge and the Inner-Temple, was appointed, was established, £100, or half the salary for
1883, being contributed by the Canterbury Law Society. This contribution, owing to the operation of the Law Practitioners' Act, was never renewed.

The public inaugural lecture for 1880 was delivered on March 8th by Professor Haslam, the new Professor of Classics. He referred to the attention that Canterbury College was attracting among the old Universities, and, after restating the aims of liberal education as realised in University life, described the existing system of education in England, comparing it with local institutions as he saw them.

"I am bold enough to forecast for Canterbury College here the place which the Universities occupy at home. We have as yet no cloistered courts, no historical associations with learning, but we are making history fast. Already we are, I believe, the first English University which has realised in sober earnest the claims of women to be admitted to University degrees. We have not reared New Zealand professors for New Zealand, but I, at least, believe in a time when the banks of the Avon shall be as full of classic memories as the banks of the Isis and Cam. We have as yet no collective undergraduate life, but if we wish to keep the pick of our youth, we must give them something besides mere lectures, we must make it possible for them to come from all parts of the colony and find collected and domiciled here the choicest intellectual spirits of their own age. Meanwhile we have done what we can."

By the end of the academic year 1880 five students of the College had graduated M.A., eleven B.A., and one LL.B. There were 43 undergraduates, and 101 students were attending lectures. The College had also to its credit five out of the six awards of the Bowen Prize, two of the three Third Year Scholarships, and fifteen of the twenty-eight Senior Scholarships. At the examinations of 1880 and 1881 seven of the nine Senior Scholarships were awarded to Canterbury College.

The annual report presented by the Acting-Chairman, Mr. Malet, in July, 1880, expressed satisfaction with the system recently adopted by the University of employing examiners in England for the degree examinations, as it averted any suspicion of partiality, and inspired public confidence in the affiliated Colleges. This opinion had also been expressed by the College Committee after consideration of a letter from the Professorial Council objecting to the system as cumbrous and inconvenient. At the graduation ceremony of that year Judge
Johnston applauded the system as a link with the Motherland. "That the young men and maidens of this colony should ... as it were stand alongside of and compete with the immense population of that noble nation, that ... they should have earned such high distinction ... was a great fact in the history of so young a nation as ours." One inconvenience of the system was the arrangement of terms which compelled students to begin the session before the results arrived from England. To remedy this a consultation was held with Otago University, which resulted in altering the beginning of session from the second to the fourth Monday in March, and the end from the first to the third Wednesday in November, thus bringing the end of the session and the University examinations into juxtaposition.

The different departments of the College were showing good progress. The new buildings for both the Girls' and the Boys' High Schools were nearing completion. The opening of the latter institution would have to be delayed until May, 1881, as certain of the Commissioners appointed in England to choose a Head Master and First Assistant Master had been unable to accept the duty. The School of Agriculture was about to commence with eight resident students, and it was hoped that by the end of the year the School would be full. The School of Medicine had been suffering from lack of funds, and nothing could be done in connection with it. The reserve of 4,752 acres had not been let, and the Board had decided that it would be better to wait until the value of land improved before leasing the reserve; but there was no alteration in the Board's opinion of the necessity of the establishment of a Medical School.

On the 19th of July, 1880, the presentation of diplomas to the University graduates of the year took place in the Provincial Council Chamber at Christchurch. The occasion was remarkable in two ways for Canterbury College; for among the graduands were James Hay, the first person to gain double First Class Honours in the University of New Zealand, and Miss Connon and Miss Bolton, the second and third ladies in the British Empire to receive degrees. Only eighteen "double-firsts" have been awarded from the beginning of the University of New Zealand up to 1923, and, of these, eleven have come to Canterbury College. Among the names of those who have won a "double-first" from Canterbury College stands that of
Sir Ernest Rutherford, who graduated M.A. in 1893 with First Class Honours in Mathematics and in Physics.

In the Canterbury College Jubilee number of The Lyttelton Times, of May 12th, 1923, Louis Cohen describes the conferment of degrees, which may be regarded as typical of the earliest Diploma Day ceremonies. This occasion, however, was the third, not the first (as stated in the article quoted), on which degrees were publicly conferred at Christchurch. The date of the first ceremony was June 12th, 1878, when the degree of B.A. was conferred by the Chancellor on Henry Hill and Alfred Coombs Newton, the former in absentia. Mr. Newton returned thanks for his diploma and the congratulations and advice tendered him. At the second ceremony on August 6th, 1879, James Hay and Frederick Fitchett were admitted to the degree of B.A.

"It was one of those gray melancholy days when the shadows of morning and evening almost mingle together. But the western sun at moments poured down a yellow ray through the coloured windows, and beamed upon the assembly as if in benediction. It was a solemn occasion.

"The university then was vibrant with hopes, but still affianced to all adaptable traditions of Oxford. The chancellor, the Hon. H. J. Tancred, almost royal in his robes, headed the procession to the platform. He was attended by the professors of the college—the three great professors of the foundation—Professor Macmillan Brown, Professor Bickerton, and Professor Cook. Mr. Justice Johnston was the principal speaker. In the company on the platform were Bishop Harper, Messrs. C. C. Bowen, W. Rolleston, W. Montgomery, John Studholme, Sir John Hall, and others. These are great names. They were great men. The dear friend of every student, Mr. F. G. Stedman, the college registrar, was with them. We undergraduates—there were not many of us—walked from the college in our gowns to the chamber. We were curiously observed as we went. We were a novel sight. We felt as women would have felt, in those days, if they had been compelled at noon-day to grace the pavements in their ball dresses.

"The gallery of the chamber had been reserved for undergraduates. I remember it being said that the gallery had neither been occupied nor dusted for many years. So in our mild undergraduate ways we raised some dust. Are we not, then, the ancestors of succeeding mild undergraduates? We
saw the ceremony through a screen of dust. The peering beams of sunlight had material to play upon. Some of the motes invaded Judge Johnston's throat, and tickled it, to his great irritation and to our joy. What contemptible dust to be so contemptuous of a Supreme Court Judge!

"All that I remember of the Judge's speech was that he glorified Oxford, and exhorted us to become as great as it was. The chancellor told us that Canterbury College had more graduates than all the other colleges put together. Bravo! and more dust. Then came the capping. F. Fitchett got his LL.B. and his M.A. James Hay, the idol of the college, got his M.A. with a double first. How we cheered him! Then came for their B.A., Annie Bolton, Andrew Cameron, of Otago University, William H. Herbert, James Thornton, Herbert Williams, and then Helen Connor, looking in her sedate beauty like some fine thing touched with the spirit of ancient Greece. How we cheered her! Next year she was to be the first woman Master of Arts in the world.

"And now for our great students' celebration in the evening. On the Rolleston Avenue frontage, between the present site of the college hall and the School of Art, stood the caretaker's cottage. In the front parlour of that modest home there assembled fewer than twenty students. Fitchett told us witty stories. Some one sang. Lilian Edger played the fiddle; I stumbled through her accompaniments. The "revue" collapsed with cakes and coffee. O Tempora! O Mores!"

Chapter XVI.

The Schools of the Seventies.

In 1923 the Board of Governors of Canterbury College exercised full control over several institutions other than the College. These were the Canterbury Museum, the Canterbury Public Library, the Christchurch Girls' High School, the Christchurch Boys' High School, and the Canterbury College School of Art. For nearly twenty years before 1897 the Board also controlled the Canterbury School of Agriculture. None of these institutions, with the exception of the School of Agriculture from 1892, discharged University functions; but the origin of their connection with the Canterbury College is of
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interest, and the extra duties and financial responsibilities which their association with the College placed upon the Board had certain reactions upon the fortunes of the College itself.


Towards the end of 1875 letters passed between the Superintendent of the Province and the Board on the establishment of a Girls' High School. The initiative in this correspondence was taken by Rolleston, who saw the necessity of a girls' school, where advanced work could be carried on to bridge the great gulf that was fixed between the primary school and the university college. He desired the Board to take over the responsibility of such an institution. A grant of £3,000 would be made towards a building. The Board agreed to accept responsibility on condition that it would have full powers of administration, but pointing out that it had no funds available for the maintenance of the new school.

The £3,000 grant and a further grant of £200 were made; and D. Reese's tender for £3,690 12s. for the building was accepted on October 7th, 1876. The building was erected on the section bought by the Government for the Board, at the corner of Antigua Street and Hereford Street, that had previously belonged to the Trustees of the House of Refuge. The building harmonised in style, material, and general elevation with the College buildings erected in Worcester Street.

The new buildings were not ready for use till January, 1878, but the School was opened in the College buildings on September 13th, 1877, with a roll of 90 pupils. The Lady Principal, Mrs. G. Ingle, was assisted by Miss K. M. F. Edger and Miss Hamilton, with the addition, at the beginning of 1878, of Miss Helen Connon, afterwards Mrs. J. Macmillan Brown, then an undergraduate, and Miss Dunnage. Miss Connon, who was the first woman in New Zealand and one of the first in the British Empire to obtain the degree of M.A., and the first woman to graduate with Honours in a British University, was destined to become the second Lady Principal. She served the Board in that capacity with great distinction from 1882 to 1894, when she resigned on account of ill health. She was succeeded by Mrs. Emily S. Foster, the wife of Mr. T. S. Foster, one of the early graduates of the College. Mrs. Foster, the daughter of one of the Canterbury Pilgrims of 1850, and a teacher of experience and ability, died in 1897, when the School
was confided to the charge of the present Principal, Miss Mary Victoria Gibson, M.A., a graduate of Canterbury College, with a fine record of teaching service in the public schools.

The popularity of the School from its beginning fully justified the Board’s experiment. It was recognised that its growth would necessitate a larger site, and in 1878 the Board purchased half an acre, part of the present School site at the corner of Armagh and Montreal Streets, and transferred the School to the new buildings early in 1882.

For many years the School was examined by the Professors of the College, and their report in December, 1879, showed that it was now fully established and already fulfilling its main purpose, bridging the gap between the primary schools and the University, the work of the highest classes being well up to matriculation standard. Its subsequent progress has made it one of the largest schools in the Dominion, with a brilliant record of achievement.

2. The Canterbury College School of Art.

The success of the School of Art in Dunedin suggested to Mr. Montgomery the proposal made in July, 1879, to found a similar institution in Christchurch. The Girls’ High School buildings rapidly becoming too small for the School, were considered to be most suitable for the purpose.

On November 29th, 1880, the Board resolved, on the recommendation of the Museum Committee, to establish a School of Art provided certain arrangements could be made with the Board of Education. This Board agreed to subsidise the School in return for art instruction in the Public Schools and the Training College.

David Blair was appointed first Master of the School; he arrived towards the end of 1881, and at once began art instruction in the High Schools. The School of Art was opened on March 1st, 1882, with 28 morning and 62 evening students, as well as 34 pupils from the Boys’ High School and 15 from the Girls’. The staff also taught in the public schools, and instructed teachers’ classes. An assistant, George Herbert Elliott, was engaged, who succeeded Blair as Master in 1886. He resigned in 1905, when it was decided to appoint a Director of the School. Robert Herdman-Smith served in that capacity till 1917, when he was succeeded by the present Director, Mr. Archibald Frank Nicoll.
This school was in high popular favour from the beginning, and rapidly established a sound reputation throughout New Zealand and Australia by the fine work of many of its students. The demand for instruction in pure and applied art grew so large that the School had to confine its activities in an increasing degree to its internal classes, and is now (1927) asking the University to establish a University Diploma Course in the Fine Arts, for which it is fully prepared to provide the teaching.

3. The Christchurch Boys' High School.

By the end of 1877, when the Girls' High School was in operation, the only provision for the secondary education for boys was made by the Christ's College Grammar School, founded in 1850, an expensive school maintained by the Church of England, and the Christchurch High School, originally a Presbyterian Boys' College, founded by the Rev. Charles Fraser, M.A. In June the College professors had advised the Board of the need of a Boys' High School to ensure that the standard of the great majority of the students attending the College in future should be such as to justify their entrance upon a degree course. Education was now in the hands of the Central government, as the provincial system ceased from November 1st, 1876. It acceded to the Board's request for assistance by making a grant of £15,000 and reserving 5,000 acres of Crown Lands as endowment for maintenance. In January, 1878, the Board purchased an acre adjoining the eastern boundary of the College site in Worcester Street for £2,500, and building plans by Armson were approved on February 28th.

On May 30th the question of the site was re-opened by Mr. C. C. Bowen, who desired that the College should purchase the site obtained for the High School, and buy a new site some distance from the centre of the town where a large area for playing fields could be obtained. The chief objections he had to the existing site were its inadequacy, and the fact that any great extension of the College buildings would be blocked. His objections were considered sympathetically by the Board; but the deciding factor in the retention of the site adjacent to the College was the poverty of the College treasury. The question was then dropped, but the School always felt more or less cramped until its removal in January, 1926, to the spacious site at Riccarton.
There was much to be said for the attitude of the Board at this early date, but the chief grievance in the various institutions controlled by the Board in 1923 was the lack of adequate space for urgent development. The College site was almost completely covered with buildings, the Boys' High School had half-an-acre of vacant land, the Girls' High School about the same, while the School of Art had none. The fact that so many educational institutions are so close together, certainly gives this quarter of the city a pleasing academic character; but this distinction does not compensate the College for its grievous lack of grounds which would show the stately buildings to much greater advantage than at present, as well as provide ample room for playing areas, walks, quadrangles, and for the building demanded by fast-growing requirements.

The Board, assisted by the Government, took steps to found a High School at Timaru, including the purchasing of a site of five acres; but it had to yield to the demand for local control, and to transfer in January, 1879, all its effects relating to the Timaru School, to the newly constituted Timaru High School Board.

During the latter part of 1880 the Board debated the advisability of establishing a school boarding house in connection with the Boys' High School. The College Committee had recommended that tenders should be summoned for the erection of a Boarding establishment. Several members urged that boys who came from the country should always be under the supervision of the school authorities. Others, including the Primate, protested against a school boarding-house, chiefly on religious grounds, as it would be practically impossible to see that all boys attended the church of their particular faith. Moreover, parents would certainly see to it that their boys would be lodged in suitable homes where there would not need to be any Board supervision. And again there was the usual financial difficulty.

After considering the matter carefully, the Board resolved "That it is undesirable that the Board of Governors should undertake the responsibility of managing or establishing a boarding-house in connection with the Boys' High School." The School boarding-house was not to be established until 1915, thirty-five years after its first mention.

The School was opened on May 18th, 1881, in the new buildings in Worcester Street, with a roll of 78 pupils, which
increased to 114 by the beginning of 1882. The first Head­master was Thomas Miller, M.A., of Cambridge, a brilliant linguist and literary scholar, with several years' teaching experience in leading English schools. He was assisted by George Hogben, M.A. of Cambridge, who later became Director of Education for the Dominion; Thomas Scholefield Foster, B.A., and Senior Scholar, who later became Head Master of Christchurch West District High School, Inspector of Schools, and Principal of the Training College; and Basil Keith Senior Lawrence, B.A., who served the school faithfully and well till his retirement in August, 1914.

Friction between Head Master and Board as to the powers of the former led to his resignation in 1884. He returned to Europe to fill important scholastic posts with distinction, and died in 1900. His successor, Charles Edmund Bevan-Brown served as Head Master for 36 years, endearing himself to the hearts of the pupils, who came under his careful and wise direction. He retired in 1920 amidst universal regret, and died in 1926. He was succeeded by George Joseph Lancaster, M.A., the first graduate of Canterbury College to occupy this important post.

4. The Medical School.

For some years there had been discussion in Canterbury as to the establishment of a Medical School. Physicians were few, and their work was arduous, especially in the country districts; with great distances and slow means of communication. Otago University had opened its medical course at the beginning of 1875, and it was felt that Canterbury also should make provision for instruction in medicine. The Provincial Government regarded the scheme with a favourable eye, and an interview was arranged between a Committee of the staff of the Christchurch Hospital and the Board. This Committee wrote that as the Canterbury College had no intention of taking steps to give instruction in medicine, the Hospital Staff wished to avail themselves of the services of the Professor of Chemistry and the Lecturer in Biology, to deliver courses suited to the requirements of students of medicine. The staff pointed out that it had no funds available for the payment of lecturers; but when it should be in a position to report favourably it hoped that the Provincial Council would suitably endow the School. At a meeting of the Board held on August 6th,
1875, it was resolved that the proposals of the Medical Committee for a Medical School be referred to the College Committee with instructions to forward as far as practicable the wishes expressed. The minutes of the Board show no record of further movement in the matter until 29th February, 1876, when a letter was read from Dr. H. H. Prins, Chairman of the Hospital Staff, enclosing a report from a medical commission set up by the Provincial Council to inquire into the establishment of a Medical School.

The report set out some of the reasons for the establishment of a medical school in conjunction with the Provincial Council and the Christchurch Hospital. It stressed the fact that there were few of the advantages possessed by the Old Country in the way of universities, technical schools, hospitals, etc., for education in the learned professions. "A medical school would be a boon to the youth of Canterbury in making available a sound medical education within our own limits." "It would also raise the tone and advance the medical usefulness of the teachers or lecturers, who would naturally be, for the most part, the principal physicians and surgeons in practice." The essential features of the proposed school were sketched, and reference was made to the interest shown by Canterbury College.

Dr. Prins's letter refers to the need of land endowments for the School and to several matters concerning the management of Hospital and School, lectures, lecturers' remuneration, and the transfer to Canterbury College. "The Government should bear in mind that at any time they feel disposed or think that the Canterbury College should take over the Medical School, they can, by mutual consent or agreement, come to terms, and transfer the Medical School to the Canterbury College authorities, with the proviso that any endowments of land, etc., granted to the Medical School be set apart solely for that Department of the College."

On March 2nd, 1877, the Chairman of the Board reported certain information he had gained in making enquiries consequent upon a letter received from the University Registrar, asking if steps had been taken towards establishing a Chair or School of Medicine. The Christchurch Medical School had been established by proclamation in the Provincial Government Gazette of September 15th, 1876.
The staff consisted of thirteen lecturers. The teaching power was in accordance with the requirements of the collegiate institutions of the United Kingdom, and was sufficient to provide instruction for students to enable them to obtain degrees qualifying them to practise in the United Kingdom and colonies. There were no funds available for the maintenance of the institution, and an annual grant of £1,000 would be necessary to establish the school on a permanent basis. This money would provide for thirteen lecturers, a secretary, and incidental expenses. The Medical School wished to become a department of the College.

The Board resolved that the Chairman should again confer with the Council of the Medical School, and obtain from it the terms and conditions upon which it would become part of the College.

It was discovered that no ordinance had been passed, the School having been gazetted as the result of conferences between Rolleston, the Superintendent of the Province, and the Medical Staff. The conditions under which the School would become part of Canterbury College were communicated to the Board on May 4th from the Medical Staff through the Chairman. Provision was to be made for a Medical Faculty and additional Government endowments. On the motion of Drs. Turnbull and Coward a special Committee of the Board was set up to consider the proposed incorporation of the School in the College. On June 1st the Committee recommended amalgamation. The defeat of a proposal that appointments and conditions of tenure of office should be settled by the Board in consultation with the Medical Faculty drew a strongly worded protest from Dr. Courtney Nedwill, Secretary of the Medical School.

"It is on the records of both institutions that the first overtures originated with your Board, in compliance with inquiries from the University, and it is with the greatest surprise that the Medical College now finds the Board understands amalgamation to be the complete annihilation of one of the contracting parties. . . . The position seems to be this; on the one side stands the daily unremunerated labour of medical instruction, together with the responsibility of the administration of a department, of the technical duties of which the Board is absolutely ignorant. On the other hand the Board offers us what? The possible acquisition of some small addition to the
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revenues of the Canterbury College; which, if devoted solely to the Medical Department would be barely sufficient to defray the ordinary working expenses. . . . The course taken by your Board has so seriously impeded the practical establishment of this College as to render it a matter of doubt whether a medical school can be established in this Province."

But the situation was not hopeless, and on July 16th it was resolved that the School was to become a department of the College, and an endowment of land was to be secured. Detailed regulations were adopted for the administration of the Faculty by a Council consisting of the Dean and four other members of the Faculty and five members of the Board of Governors. On August 6th the Board elected the Rev. C. Fraser and Messrs. Inglis, Stevens, Veel, and Malet to the Medical Council. Dr. Turnbull, from the Medical School, was elected first Dean of the Faculty. On December 7th, the Estates Committee informed the Board that 5,000 acres were available as a reserve for the Medical School, and the reservation was accordingly made.

One difficulty still remained. There was now a Medical Faculty, but it had no recognised official connection with the Hospital, and without this recognition the work of the School could not commence. To meet this difficulty, the Board, on February 1st, 1878, resolved that the attention of the Government should be called to the advisability of establishing some recognised connection between the Hospital and the Medical Faculty of the College. To assist in hastening a settlement the Staff of the Hospital had an interview with the Premier, Sir George Grey, and enquired the intentions of the Government with regard to the School. The Premier stated that he intended to bring before Parliament legislation dealing with the relations of the Medical School and the Hospital. Further reserves also would be set aside to provide the College with competent lecturers, and enable it to fill a position much required in New Zealand.

This promise, however, was not fulfilled; for, not long after the interview, Grey had to give place to Hall. The Medical School received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Board should itself find the money essential for the carrying on of the School, as the Government had none to spare. Then again, owing to the hard times of the later "seventies" the 5,000 acres could not be leased; no tenants
were forthcoming. Thus there was no money available for
the School. There is no further mention of the Medical School
until 1895, when a portion of its accumulated funds was used
for the new Biological Laboratory, but for many years five
members of the Board were annually elected to the Medical
Council. There is no record in the College of any work having
been done by this Council.

It is generally recognised that even now, with a population
sixfold that of fifty years ago, one Medical School is sufficient
in view of the needs of the Dominion and the resources avail-
able for so costly a department of university work.

5. The Canterbury School of Agriculture.

A project promising earlier fruition than the Medical School
was the School of Agriculture. It will be remembered that at
its foundation Canterbury College took over a School of Agri-
culture Trust. The revenue from the 100,950 acres of land
vested in the Trust at that time, £1,009 10s. per annum, was to
be used for the purposes of an Agricultural College, where
boys, who intended to take up farming, could obtain instruc-
tion in scientific methods, and practice in experimental work.
Owing to the numerous difficulties which confronted the Board
in the first few years of its existence, it was found impracticable
to found a School of Agriculture; but one of the conditions
attached to the Chair of Chemistry was that the Professor
should be able to give instruction in agricultural Chemistry.
The salary of the Professor of Chemistry was then taken from
this fund; but the remaining funds were for the time being
reserved under the terms of the Trust for purely agricultural
purposes. As the College could not entertain the proposal to
build a School of Agriculture for some years, the surplus was
allowed to accumulate. After Professor Bickerton had
delivered lectures in Agricultural Chemistry for some months,
the Board was informed, in June, 1875, by the Provincial
Government that the funds of the Agricultural School Endow-
ment could not be used to pay the Professor of Chemistry.

Towards the end of 1876 a permanent committee was set up
to report upon the best manner of administering the Agricul-
tural Trust.

It reported that the time was now ripe for the establishment
of an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm. The insti-
tution should be within easy reach of Christchurch, of not more
than 300 acres, and comprising land varying from swamp to very light soil. It should be placed under the charge of an experienced and educated man, who should superintend the instruction of the pupils and manage the farm. Lectures in Agricultural Chemistry should be given by Professor Bickerton, and other courses should be arranged. In considering the intentions of the Provincial Council, the Committee had found that an Agricultural College was to be established, and consequently the Board must either establish such a School or surrender the Trust.

The Board adopted the report, including the portion stating the object of the School.

"In the conduct of this important experiment, the Committee believe it should be the object of the Board to establish an institution at which a thoroughly practical education in colonial farming may be obtained at a moderate cost; and also to afford facilities, where they are desired, for instruction in agricultural chemistry, and other sciences directly connected with agriculture."

A farm of 323 acres at Lincoln (later increased to 402, and in March, 1879, to 502 acres) was purchased for £7,053, to serve as the model farm. Provision was made for library and equipment, and in January, 1878, the design of F. Strouts for the buildings was accepted. In March W. E. Ivey, F.C.S. Lond., then Scientific Superintendent and Director of the Experimental Farm Reserves in Victoria, was appointed Manager of the farm. A proposal to institute nine scholarships was long and hotly debated, and rejected mainly on the ground of insufficient revenue; but, at the beginning of 1879, prospects were brighter, and six scholarships, tenable for three years, were instituted. Owing to the paucity of candidates the Board had to reduce the requirements of the scholarship examination to the subjects of the fifth standard in the public schools; for the same reason it was obliged to waive the entrance examination intended to be imposed on all candidates for admission to the College.

The Canterbury Agricultural College was opened on July 19th, 1880, there being eight students in residence, of whom six held scholarships. When it was known that the entrance examination had been abolished, the number rose to thirty-eight within a year. The increase was so great that extra accommodation had to be provided, and building additions, at
a cost of £7,776, were authorised to be made. Students had come from all parts of New Zealand to enter the College, so popular was it within a year after its inauguration. The work was largely of an essentially practical nature, the students themselves having to do the whole work of the farm. In addition each student had to attend lectures on the scientific side of farming, so that the farm should turn out "something better than farm labourers or professional 'croppers.'" The School was also of practical use to the community in the frequent publication of its meteorological records. The farm was examined annually by two well-known farming experts, whose reports on the work done by the students were uniformly good. Soon after it was founded, the general public realised that in Lincoln College they had an institution which was doing valuable and efficient service to the community.

After the first two or three years of its life, the history of Lincoln College becomes very troubled. A high attendance of pupils was maintained until 1886, when the number of students in residence declined from an average in 1882-5 of over sixty to thirty-five. This falling-off was attributed to the financial depression, coupled with the increase in the fees from £46 10s. to £65 per annum. Even the higher fee did not cover the cost of boarding and education. The Board, since the inception of the College, had also paid the boat fares of students from other parts of New Zealand, as well as wages to the students for work done on the farm. The financial position of the School was not at all satisfactory, but the report of the visiting inspectors showed that the work done by the students was of a high standard, and that the farm was of great public benefit.

A special committee of the Board, October, 1887, to June, 1888, endeavoured to effect economies and to spread abroad a knowledge of the College. The students gave public expression to their dissatisfaction at the reduction of their wages, and the Government appointed a Commission of three leading agriculturalists to investigate the affairs of the College. The Commissioners naturally viewed the College mainly as a technical farm school. Their report was published in March, 1889. It asserted that the farm should be self-supporting, as the site was suitable and the purchase price reasonable.

A portion of the endowment of 100,000 acres had been sold to pay for the cost of the buildings, and £7,954 had also been
taken from the endowment to pay for buildings at Canterbury College. For the ten years ending December, 1888, the School had a debit balance of £5,824, the chief expenditure having been in buildings, which in the opinion of the Commissioners were too elaborate and expensive, their total cost being £34,043.

The Commission condemned the management of the College by the Board and the method of electing the members of the Board as inimical to its best interests. It recommended the transference of the College to a new Board appointed by the Governor and the Agricultural and Pastoral Associations, a system of scholarships to assist the poorer students, and the conduct of more experimental work.

The Board took certain steps designed to effect some of the objects of the Report, and reduced the annual fees from £65 to £40. The Government, however, in response to public demand, introduced into Parliament a Bill to transfer the College to a new Council of Management, representative of Agriculture in New Zealand, responsible to the Government, and providing for the payment by the Board to it of £7,954. This is interesting as a proof of the recognition of the national character of the services rendered by the School. The Board protested, and asserted that its Chairman in 1876 had received permission of the Governor-in-Council to take the £7,954 from the Agricultural Trust for the Canterbury College buildings. When the Bill came before the House again in July, 1890, it was shelved through being adjudged a private measure. Although no further definite action was taken for some years, the unsatisfactory condition of the Agricultural College proved to be one of the decisive factors in the agitation that led to the reform of the constitution of Canterbury College in 1896.

A Committee of Senate reported in 1891 that a combined course of instruction in certain sciences at Canterbury College and the course at Lincoln College would be as complete as that required for the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture at Edinburgh. The Senate then resolved to institute a Certificate in Agriculture. In March, 1891, the Board substituted for the farm examiners a Board of Advice of four farmers with the Chairman of the Canterbury A. and P. Association. The Association protested; nothing less than complete severance of Lincoln College would satisfy it. In August, 1892, the Director, Mr. Ivey, died. His management of the College and farm had
been efficient and prudent. He was succeeded in 1894 by James Bayne, M.A. (Glas.), B.Sc. in Agric. (Edin.), then Professor of Agricultural Science at the Cairo School, Egypt. In the meantime Mr. Gray had been Acting-Director.

In August, 1892, a Bill agreed upon by the Board and the Committee of Advice was introduced into Parliament providing for certain payments by the Board to the School, but it was rejected on the voices, the general opinion being that the situation admitted of no compromise, and demanded the transfer of the School to a Board representative of farming interests. But the Government would not effect such a change on its own initiative.

Certain steps were taken by the Board as the result of the investigation of a Committee set up in October, 1894. A little more experimental work was attempted; and the farm was extended by the purchase of 50 acres in 1896. But the year after the adoption of the report, the Act of 1896 separated the School from Canterbury College, and re-constituted it as the Canterbury Agricultural College, under a small Board of its own, as from January 1st, 1897. It was to receive all the reserves for a School of Agriculture, all proceeds from them, the land and buildings at Lincoln, and all the engagements, contracts, and liabilities appertaining to the School. The question of the repayment of £7,954 used by the Board for College Buildings was referred to the Supreme Court, which awarded £6,254 to the Lincoln Board with interest at 5 per cent. This debt was cleared off in 1907.

At the time of the transfer the School possessed a well-stocked farm of 712 acres, extensive buildings, and a teaching staff consisting of the Director and four lecturers. There were 47 students in residence.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE EIGHTIES.

By the beginning of 1881 the College had outgrown its lecture room accommodation. In April the Board adopted B. W. Mountfort's plans for a College Hall to be used for examinations, graduation ceremonies, and public addresses, and for a robing room and a professor's room on the ground floor adjacent to the Hall, with a lecture room in the upper storey. The Hall was
to be 80 by 35 feet, rising to a height of 43 feet from floor to ceiling, and adorned with a staircase turret 76 feet in height. It was built by England and Martin for a contract price of £6,290, the foundations for the Hall and other buildings having been separately contracted for by Finlay. The total amount involved was £7,240, excluding the cost of the two smaller rooms and the lecture room to be erected later on the foundations to the south of the Hall.

The Hall was opened at noon on Diploma Day, August 29th, 1882. It lacked the richness of colouring of the Provincial Council Chamber, but its spaciousness and harmonious lines made a pleasing impression. The Chancellor, H. J. Tancred, presided, and mentioned that the University was then seeking authority to institute degrees in science, and that it had introduced the principle of exempting students from attendance at lectures in certain circumstances, an innovation, he maintained, that would enlarge the circle of learning without lowering the standard of attainment. One of the strongest indications that the College was justifying its existence was the fact mentioned by Professor von Haast, that many of those who had graduated were pursuing further courses of study, their experience having convinced them that the College was a factor that would help them most effectively towards complete development. Professor Brown spoke eloquently of the duty of work and the necessity of forming sane ideals.

In July, 1882, the Board purchased three quarter-acre sections in Hereford Street running east from the School of Art for £2,500. In view of the rapid increase in town site values, this purchase was a wise step. The total area of College land was now two acres. To-day it is a cause of general regret that the whole block fronting on Worcester, Antigua, Hereford, and Montreal Streets was not purchased in the early days of the College.

Up to 1884 vacancies on the Board of Governors were filled by the Governors themselves by co-option, which, according to the Ordinance, was to cease when the graduates of the College should number 30. From 1884 to 1896 all vacancies on the Board were filled by election by the graduates of the College. The first roll of graduates was made in November, 1884; electors were required to pay five shillings annually towards defraying the cost of the elections.
On October 7th, 1885, the Hon. W. H. Montgomery, owing to pressure of other duties, resigned the Chairmanship of the Board, a position he had held with great distinction since 1875. His labours for the College had been incessant, far-sighted, and inspired by a warm interest in education. The progress of the College in these ten years had been in no small measure due to his devotion. His retirement was the occasion of expressions of deep regret. Frederic de Carteret Malet, who had been the first Secretary of the College, and who had on several occasions acted as Deputy-Chairman, was elected Chairman, and held office till 1894.

One measure of the estimation which the College now enjoyed is provided by the fact that the number of students attending Professor Brown’s class in English Literature was 154; ten years before the number was 5. Many of these students had not matriculated, but not a few, as a result of the interest aroused by these lectures, were led to study for entrance and to pursue a degree course.

At the diploma ceremony of 1886 Professor Haslam made an eloquent plea to the public for the endowment of a residential College; but it was not till 1918-9 that Helen Connon Hall and Rolleston House, hostels for women and men respectively, were opened, and then only in houses converted for the purpose, and without any help from private or public endowment.

In 1887 the College suffered a most severe blow in the sudden death of Sir Julius von Haast, Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum. Apart from his world-wide distinctions and his high scientific rank, referred to in Chapter XXIII., he was a man of a most genial and kindly nature, and a sympathetic teacher. His boundless enthusiasm and unflagging energy had raised the Museum to a very proud and enviable position. The motto chosen by Rolleston and graven over the entrance of the Museum—"Lo, these are parts of His ways, but how little a portion is heard of Him,"—was inspired by the reverence and adoration of the man who endeavoured to make the "little portion" that was known of Him, a great whole.

Professor Hutton added to his former work in Biology the lectures in Geology, and acted as Curator of the Museum until the arrival of Henry O. Forbes, a noted explorer and geographer, who was appointed in August, 1888, to the Directorship, and took up his duties in December.
In 1890 two notable additions were made to the teaching posts, besides the establishment of the full-time Lectureship-in-charge of the School of Engineering. One was the full-time lectureship in Modern Languages. Hitherto French and (except for 1878-80) German had been in the charge of the Rev. Charles Turrell as part-time lecturer at a salary of £150 per annum. It was felt in 1889 that the number of students in French justified the change. The position attracted 72 candidates, from whom William Michell Clarke, M.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and a diplome of the University of Paris, was appointed in November, 1890. One result was a great increase in the number of students in the session of 1891, 52 taking French and 9 German, as compared with 19 and 0 the previous year. Mr. Clarke's work was so successful that in August, 1894, the Lectureship was converted into a Chair. This was the first Chair of Modern Languages to be established in Australasia.

On November 24th, 1890, Messrs. H. M. Lund and Alfred Merton, President and Secretary of the Christchurch Society of Musicians, following up previous communications on the subject, asked the Board to institute lecture courses in Music in view of the decision of the University a few months previously to provide degrees in Music. George Frederick Tendall, Mus.Bac. Oxon., and Organist of the Christchurch Cathedral, was in consequence appointed on February 23rd, 1891, part-time Lecturer in Music at a salary of £150, as an experiment for the year 1891. The courses proved so useful, 29 students attending the evening classes and 42 the afternoon classes, that towards the end of 1891 the Lectureship was made permanent, Mr. Tendall discharging his duties with conspicuous success till his death in 1901.

Among the most interesting of the early records of the College are the full reports of the public inaugural lecture in March, with which it was usual to open the annual sessions from 1878 to 1885. Besides summarising certain phases of the progress of the College, they throw light on the ideals of education, science, and scholarship of these days. The inaugural of 1878 was delivered by Professor Brown; in 1879 Professor Cook dealt with the relation of the College to higher education in New Zealand; Professor Haslam, in 1880, surveyed university ideals; in 1881 Professor Bickerton's address dealt with university reform; one of the most valuable was
that of Professor Hutton, on March 27th, 1882, dealing with
the relations of Biology to Politics and Ethics; the inaugurals
of 1883 and 1884 were delivered by Professor Haast and the
Rev. Charles Turrell; and in 1885 Mr. Izard spoke on the
university in relation to legal education. From that time this
important link between the College and the Community was
dropped, except for occasional years, as in 1891, when Mr.
Tendall discoursed on the History of Vocal Music, until 1920,
when it was revived for two years only. There were similar
introductory public lectures in the early years of the En-
gineering School by Messrs. E. Dobson and R. J. Scott.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

The establishment of the School of Art aroused interest in
another hitherto neglected branch of professional training.
The University made no provision for certificates or degrees in
Engineering till 1892. But the Canterbury College held an
endowment for a School of Technical Science of about 100,000
acres, transferred to the College in 1873 by the Provincial
Council from the Canterbury Museum and Library Trust,
which had been set up by a provincial ordinance of 1871; and
both educationists and industrialists were beginning to feel
that part of the endowment should be used for professional
courses in engineering. The revenue from the endowment was
in the early eighties devoted to the upkeep of the Museum, the
Public Library, and the School of Art, and a portion was
appropriated annually to the College.

In November, 1878, there was a proposal to create an
Engineering School, and in January, 1879, a Committee of the
Board recommended the establishment of a Chair of Engineer-
ing, without expressing any opinion as to the source of the
necessary funds; but no action was taken. In 1886 Sir Robert
Stout, then Prime Minister and Minister of Education, in intro-
ducing the annual ministerial report on education to Parlia-
ment, urged specialisation within the University, and men-
tioned a School of Engineering as appropriate to Canterbury
College.
The Christchurch Industrial Association, having asked the Government to promote technical education in Christchurch, was referred to Canterbury College as the proper body to undertake the work, and sent a deputation to the Board on November 24th, 1884, asking for courses in Building and Engineering as being the most important industries next to Agriculture. There was at that time no provision in New Zealand for a system of technical education at secondary grade such as now exists. The Board instructed the School of Art Committee to re-arrange the course of the school so as to allow some time for “practical education in technical subjects.” In May, 1885, it was resolved to approve lecture courses by Mr. Blair, at the School, on building construction, the history of architecture, drawing, and machine construction. At the College during 1885 Edward Dobson, M.Inst.C.E., conducted a course on building construction, and Professor Bickerton one on applied science, these being attended by 32 and 92 students respectively. John Lee Scott, one of the principals of a leading engineering firm, conducted classes in mechanical engineering. In 1886 Professor Bickerton’s second course on applications of electricity drew an attendance of 130.

Feeling justified by the attendance at these courses, the Board, on April 4th, 1887, resolved to establish a Lectureship in Engineering at Canterbury College. On the 25th details of salaries, equipment, and scholarships were settled. The Technical Science Endowment was to contribute £250 a year towards the Lectureship, and £2,000 was to be borrowed for buildings; five entrance scholarships were to be offered each year; the general supervision of the department until the appointment of a professor was committed to the Professor of Mathematics (Professor Cook), and Robert Julian Scott, Manager of the New Zealand Government Railway Workshops at Addington, who had been lecturing on the subject at the School of Art, was appointed part-time Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering as from January 1st, 1887. On May 30th a second lecturer, Edward Dobson, was appointed in Civil Engineering; he resigned in 1892.

The action of the Board was harshly criticised by The Lyttelton Times, on the grounds of extravagance at a time when the Public Library was being starved; the one practical suggestion in the criticism was to reduce the number of scholarships to two.
The "Engineering Department," however, made a very satisfactory beginning, the five courses provided in 1888 showing a total enrolment of 68. At the first award of entrance scholarships towards the end of 1888 only two were offered, one of £50 and one of £25. The only one awarded went to Charles Edward Adams, now and for many years past, Government Astronomer, who also won the Second Year Scholarship offered in 1890. The Entrance Scholarship for 1889, and the Second Year Scholarship in 1891 were awarded to Alex. Findlay Morrison, now and for many years past a member of the School staff.

In August, 1889, the Chairman, Mr. F. de C. Malet, was requested to visit Australia to enquire into the organisation of technical schools there. In October he made a long report to the Board, recommending the appointment of a permanent full-time Lecturer, the erection of suitable buildings in harmony with the other buildings of the College, and the institution of evening classes for men employed during the day.

The result was the appointment in November of Robert Julian Scott, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., as Lecturer in Charge of the School of Engineering and Technical Science, at a salary of £550 per annum, and an addition in 1890 to the eastern wing of the main College building. In 1890 there were over 40 individual students in attendance, most of them employed in the engineering trade; but four were matriculated students, two with scholarships. These numbers increased to 58 and 5 respectively in 1891; and the engineering interest in the city recognised the School as a valuable factor in raising the efficiency of the industry. From 1890 there were offered annually an Entrance Exhibition and a Second Year Exhibition each of £20 tenable for two years. Up to 1893 the full courses embraced two divisions—Mechanical and Civil—each involving a four year course after matriculation, upon the satisfactory completion of which the student qualified for the School Certificate of Mechanical or Civil Engineering. In 1892 the University instituted Certificates in Mechanical, Civil, Mining, and Metallurgical Engineering, for issue to students "who have gone through a course of study at the School of Engineering and Technical Science at Canterbury College," but in 1893 substituted for them the degree of B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering and the three other branches, and recognised the Canterbury College as the Engineering School.
of the University in Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The courses were multiplied and specialised, and the work of organising and directing the School in addition to teaching on the Mechanical side became so onerous and important a part of College administration that, in 1894, a Chair of Engineering was established, and Mr. R. J. Scott, to whose initiative and energies the great advances in engineering science made both by the University and the College were chiefly due, was appointed first Professor-in-Charge of the School.

Mr. A. F. Morrison, then in the Drawing Office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, New Zealand Railways, had been appointed Demonstrator in 1893.

The degree of B.Sc. in Engineering was first conferred on two students of the School, who completed their examinations in 1895, the first graduates being George Alfred Julius and John Parr.

In 1892 the Lecturer had foreshadowed the expansion required to fulfil the twofold function of a University and a Technical School.

In 1895 the department of testing and engineering research was established, and regulations were adopted for conducting tests for the public. Professor Scott suggested that there was a need for special instruction in the theory of various trades allied to engineering, and for the inclusion of electrical engineering in the courses; but staff and finances were as yet inadequate. In 1898 he was able to report that the engineering laboratory had conclusively justified its existence, having proved of inestimable service in training students and advising manufacturers and Government departments.

In 1897 Otto Peetz was appointed part-time Instructor in Mechanical Drawing, and served till 1901.

The careers of past students were carefully watched, and in 1899 it was found that at least 79 were in positions of responsibility at Home and abroad. The School was already building up that reputation which was soon to ensure for its graduates and associates a keen demand for their services to which ever part of the British Empire they might choose to go.

In 1899 Professor Scott, absent on sick leave for a year, the work of the School being carried on by Mr. A. Dudley Dobson and Mr. A. F. Morrison, Demonstrator, was able to visit many British and Continental Schools, University and Technical. In
1900 he recommended that, if it were desired that his Department should continue to occupy the two-fold position of an Engineering College and an Evening Technical School, the courses should be remodelled to provide:

1. the University course;
2. a College Certificate course; and
3. a more elementary evening course.

He also urged the claims of Electrical Engineering. There were in 1899 106 students at the School; he anticipated doubling this number in five years were his suggestions carried out. There were in fact 206 students in 1905.

The decision of the Board to divide the Chair of Chemistry and Physics facilitated the adoption of the recommendations. It was decided to separate the College teaching of Electricity from the other branches of Physics and entrust it to the Engineering Department, the appointment of a full-time Lecturer in Electricity and Electrical Engineering being accepted by Arthur Rainsford Craddock, B.Sc. and B.Sc. in Engineering. Plant was installed and application made to the Government for a building grant. On November 3rd, 1900, the School was visited by the Prime Minister, Mr. Seddon, with the Ministers of Education and Railways, in connection with this application and the question of the status of the School. Space was so limited that in 1901 the College hall had to be given up to the School as a temporary laboratory.

The course for the Certificate of Associate of the School was established also in 1900, as many as eight students electing to take it that year. This course, intermediate between purely Technical School instruction and the requirements for a University degree, except in the purely professional subjects, in which the standard is the same as that of the degree, has proved of great value as a training, is less expensive to the student, and yet an adequate preparation to the discharge of highly responsible professional work.

In 1901 the teaching of electricity and electrical engineering was begun. The new Electrical Engineering Laboratory, with lecture room, of two stories, 80 x 35, was opened on June 27th, 1902, by the Chancellor of the University. Up to the middle of the decade the number of students increased, especially the proportion of matriculated students taking either degree or associateship courses; these rose as high as 52 in 1904. The resources of the school were taxed to the utmost, and the
numbers attending the College classes in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics were greatly increased by the engineering students. In 1903 the Board elected Professor Scott as one of its representatives on the Senate of the University, so that it might have the advantage of his advice in all matters pertaining to the engineering courses. The salary of the Chair had been raised to £800 in August, 1902.

In 1904 there were notable developments. Clinton Coleridge Farr, D.Sc. (Adelaide), A.M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E., was appointed part-time Lecturer in Electricity and in Surveying, positions he held till 1910. Lawrence Birks, B.Sc. (Adelaide), Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., who had been temporary demonstrator in Electrical Engineering since the resignation of Mr. Craddock at the end of 1903, resigned to fill an important professional position. Percival Herbert Powell, M.Sc., M.Eng., and late Fellow of Victoria University (England), was appointed Lecturer and Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering, to begin duties in 1905. Professor Scott was granted leave for the session to re-establish his health. During his absence Dr. Farr took charge of the School, and Mr. John Lee Scott lectured on Workshop Practice. The course in Civil Engineering was re-established this year.

Cyrus J. R. Williams, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer to the Lyttelton Harbour Board, lectured on Building Construction from 1906 to 1909, and Marine Engineering (Civil) from 1906 to 1912. Arthur Dudley Dobson lectured on Borough Engineering from 1907 to 1909. Lectures on Railway Location were given by George Phipps Williams, M.Inst.C.E., from 1907 to 1909, and on his decease in the latter year the course was carried on during the remainder of the session by Mr. Cordery, of the Christchurch Tramways Staff. Scott Symington took the evening classes in Mechanical Drawing in the second term of 1904.

In 1905 the annual Government "specialisation" grant to the School was first made. The amount voted was £1,500; next year it was increased to £2,000, at which it stood till 1921, when it was unchanged but made statutory; a second "specialisation" grant of £1,750 was introduced in 1921, falling to £1,062 and £1,285 in 1922 and 1923. In 1920 the Government "capitation" grant was commuted for an annual fixed grant of £1,000.
The erection of the Hydraulics Laboratory was begun in 1905, but was not completed till 1907. A small brick workshop was built, and several modifications made in the existing buildings. There were also considerable additions to the plant, selected by Professor Scott, when abroad, and a donation by the Westinghouse Brake Co. The Chairman (Mr. G. W. Russell), in April, 1907, when referring to the debit balances in the Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Account for the past few years, expressed the hope that the drain from that Fund to the School might soon be stopped "as the equipment of the School may be regarded as so thoroughly complete that the Board will be justified in pausing as regards any large expenditure in future, hoping that the Government grant for specialisation in Engineering will be continued to the School as some quid pro quo for the high colonial standing that it has attained. This should provide any further necessary extensions of plant and equipment."

The fall in the number of students after the middle of the decade was accounted for by the unusually large number who completed their courses in 1905, by the competition of correspondence and technical schools throughout the Dominion, and by the change in the University regulations, requiring degree candidates to spend a preliminary year in a University College and pass an examination before entering the School.

In 1907 several new courses were instituted, and Professor Scott, having previously enlisted the sympathies of the President, Sir Alex. Kennedy, and other English University examiners, the Institution of Civil Engineers honoured the School by deciding to exempt the graduates of the School from sitting for the examination for the Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. Diploma, an honour then accorded to only one other University beyond the United Kingdom, viz., McGill.

Samuel Steele, B.Sc. in Mech. Eng., who had been Demonstrator in Engineering from January, 1905, resigned, and was succeeded in 1907 by Robert John McKay, B.Sc. in El. Eng. Mr. P. H. Powell's appointment was altered after 1907 to that of Lecturer in Electrical Engineering. In 1908 Mr. Steele returned to the School, on the resignation of John Ernest Lelliott Cull, B.Sc. in Mech. Eng. after 6½ years' service as Demonstrator. In 1913 Mr. Steele was promoted Lecturer. A course in military electrical engineering was established this year in connection with the local volunteer signalling corps.
FIRST WOMEN GRADUATES
Lillian Edger        Kate Edger
Helen Connon        (Mrs. J. Macmillan Brown)
The equipment of the Hydraulics Laboratory was completed in 1909, and the Laboratory opened in 1910. The Board in 1909 had decided to establish scholarships tenable for five years, and open to candidates from the four University Colleges, in the hope of securing to the School the most promising student of each year; but it found itself unable in 1910, owing to lack of funds, to give effect to its decision. In 1909 Maurice William Mehaffey, B.Eng., and T. Dalmer, A.M.I.E., were appointed Demonstrators. The former resigned at the end of 1910; the latter in May, 1914. Early in 1910 Walter Francis Robinson, F.R.G.S., registered architect and licensed surveyor, was appointed full-time Lecturer in Surveying, Railway Location, Borough Engineering, and Building Construction. In 1911 the University instituted a Travelling Scholarship in Engineering, which has since been annually awarded to a graduate of the School, and utilised for study and research abroad. Mr. Mehaffey was succeeded by Percy George Bamford, B.E. Mech. Eng., who resigned in 1914. Eric N. Webb was Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering during 1914.

In 1912 the University course was shortened to four years. The Board approved of additions to buildings, and equipment estimated to cost £5,500, provided partly by Government subsidy. These were begun in 1913 when Professor Scott was on leave visiting British Engineering Colleges and similar institutions. Mr. Powell was in charge of the School. The number of students had continued to fall, and reached its lowest point this year, 136, including 23 matriculated. This was now attributed to the provision of engineering courses in the new Technical Schools, and to the length of the School courses. But in 1914 there was an increase. The shortened course began to exercise its attraction, and the Public Works Department allowed its officers the leave necessary for two years' work in the School on the Associateship Course, with the payment of half-salary up to £100 a year. This arrangement, however, the Public Works Department could not carry out in its entirety after the outbreak of the War.

In January, 1915, the Senate decided, after considering an application from Auckland University College to recognise certain of its classes in Engineering, that candidates for a degree in Engineering must pursue the whole of their course at the Canterbury College Engineering School and its associated workshops, and could not be allowed to take part of it
History of Canterbury College

at any other University Institution. A similar application had been unsuccessful in 1909. This question of recognition by the Senate of another University institution for engineering courses was revived on several subsequent occasions; but the decision made in 1915 was not revoked. It undoubtedly strengthened the case for the institution of scholarships and bursaries whereby students in any part of New Zealand might be assisted through the professional courses.

In September, 1915, Professor Scott was Chairman of the Munitions Committee for New Zealand, which after full investigation into the subject, recommended that it would be more advantageous for the Dominion to abandon the intention to manufacture munitions, and to concentrate on helping to increase the food supply of the Empire. Munition experiments were made at the School during the long vacation; but the only results were the collection of valuable data and an addition to the School equipment.

Mr. P. G. Bamford, who had acted as Munitions draftsman in 1916, succeeded Ashley Plowman, who had been Professor's Demonstrator in 1915.

The buildings begun in 1913 were completed in 1914. In 1916 Professor Scott, assisted by members of his staff, prepared a complete scheme for supplying heat, light, and power to the whole of the College block, a scheme, however, which was not carried out till 1924-6, and then in an entirely different form. George MacIndoe, B.E., who had been Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering from 1915, was succeeded in June by M. Watson-Munro, A Am.I.E.E., who was followed in 1918 by Arthur Allison (1st term), and Lionel C. Chatfield (2nd term).

In 1917 there were no fewer than 176 of the students of the School on active service; and it was a matter for general regret that our military authorities had made no attempt to utilise their special skill and training by incorporating them as a unit in the artillery, engineering, or similar special corps. The staff losses at the War to date included George MacIndoe, killed in action.

In 1918 the Chairman stressed the fact that the School was now fully recognised as the only Dominion institution of the kind, and that it was therefore only just that its cost should not be provided solely by Canterbury provincial endowments, more especially as these were fast becoming inadequate for the maintenance and extension of the Public Library and the
Museum. A great increase of students was expected in 1919, and suggestions were being considered for the extension of buildings and courses. The expectation of a great increase was realised; for in 1919 the number of matriculated students nearly trebled (25 : 73), and the total rose from 180 to 214. In 1920 the number of matriculated students increased to 111, or by 50 per cent. New buildings were urgently needed; it was proposed to erect them in the space between the Engineering School and the Boys' High School, and to take over part of the Boys' High School. The Government was approached by the Chairman (Mr. Acland) for a grant and an increased annual subsidy.

An analysis made this year of the positions occupied by past students showed that 65 were then in charge of Departments of various public services; 12 in professional practice; 7 on University staffs, 2 as professors; 7 on the staffs of Technical Colleges; 33 were Assistant Engineers; 52 in business; 14 architects or surveyors; 158 shop managers, draftsmen, etc., including 60 engineers on sea-going vessels.

In 1920 the School was explicitly recognised by the Government as the National School of Engineering for the Dominion; the annual Government subsidy was increased in 1921 by £1,750 to £3,750; and a Government grant of £25,000 was made for buildings and apparatus. It was hoped that the Government would take advantage of the facilities provided by the School in the training of its engineers. The Public Works Department was continuing to send selected cadets nominally for a two years' course, though owing to pressure of work in the Department the usual period spent at the School in the twenties was one year.

In January, 1920, Robert Archibald Campbell, B.Sc. in Civil Eng., A.M.I.C.E., then in the New South Wales Public Works Department, was appointed full-time Lecturer in Civil Engineering. Mr. A. F. Morrison, Demonstrator, was promoted to Lecturer and Demonstrator, and later (1923) to Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

The erection of the new buildings was begun in September, 1921, the contract price for the wing connecting with the High School being £14,870.

The number of students was now almost 300 (297), of whom no fewer than 124 were pursuing degree or associate courses.
In 1921 Guy Gawthrop Calvert, A.C.S.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., was appointed Demonstrator in Civil Engineering, and later (1926) promoted Lecturer. During that year Donald Henry Lea, B.A., was Professor's Demonstrator, succeeding Mr. Bamford, who became Research Assistant, and later (1926) Testing Engineer in Mechanical Engineering.

Professor Scott, having notified his intention to resign his Chair and Directorship, the Board accepted his resignation with great regret as from February 28th, 1923, and granted him leave of absence for the session of 1922. Mr. Powell was appointed Acting-Director for the interim.

Harry Playford Tuck, B.Sc., B.E., and Walter Herman Schneider, B.E., A.A.S.M., were Demonstrators in Electrical Engineering during 1922, succeeding William Samuel Wright (1918-1921) and Thomas Shaw (1921).

In the same year Thomas Rogle Pollard, A.M.I.E.E., was appointed Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering (promoted Lecturer 1926), and Frank G. Thomas Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering (1922-1923).

The period of Professor Scott's service constituted a well-defined era in the history of the School. Whatever may be its fortune in the future, this quarter of a century must rank as much more than a period of beginnings, for by 1923 the School had come through many vicissitudes to a position of acknowledged quality with the best of similar institutions in the British Dominions. To quote the words of the Chairman of the Board in his statement, May, 1924: "There is no doubt the School of Engineering of Canterbury College will be for ever associated with its real founder, Robert Julian Scott. It is due to his personality and vigour that the School has obtained the pre-eminent position that it holds. Graduates of the School find that its Diploma is one of the best introductions that a young man can have in the world of Engineering." "It was fitting," he had said in 1923, "that the culmination of his work should be the recognition by the Government of the School as the National School of Engineering for the Dominion."

Professor Scott was entertained by the School at a farewell function on September 18th, and, on April 7th, 1923, at a complimentary dinner, with Professor Evans, by the Governors, his colleagues, graduates, and representative citizens.

The position required the careful consideration of the Governors, and in June, 1922, it was resolved to create three
Chairs of Engineering, one in each of the branches, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical, and to offer these to the existing Lecturers in the subjects, whose services had earned the full confidence of the retiring Director and the Board. Professors Campbell, Powell, and Steele were appointed on August 28th, and assumed their new positions on January 1st, 1923. Henceforth the School of Engineering ceased to be a separate entity and became a portion of the College; its affairs, which had hitherto been administered by the Museum and Library Committee were transferred to the College Committee of the Board of Governors.

In June, 1922, the Board had approved of the creation of the Faculty of Engineering. The first meeting of the Faculty was held on March 21st, 1923, when Professor P. H. Powell was elected Dean.

In 1923 John Hawley Pennington, B.E., Liverpool, was appointed Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering (1923-4), and Edmund Grieves Ferriday, Junior Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering (1923-4).

In 1924 Reginald Herbert Grundy, Ph.D., B.E., was appointed Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering (Promoted Lecturer 1926). Ivanhoe Hayman, B.E. (Electrical), succeeded Mr. Ferriday, and in 1925 was appointed Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering, Eric Walter Mathewson becoming Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering (1925).

In 1926 Roderick Arthur McLennan was appointed Laboratory Standards Assistant in the Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

The new wing of the School joining it to the Boys' High School was opened on May 14th, 1923, by the Minister of Education (Sir James Parr) as part of the Jubilee Celebrations.

In 1924 Professor Powell was absent on leave in England, and expended the major portion of the £10,000 grant on equipment for laboratories.

The progress made since the institution of the School under the charge of a full-time Lecturer is reflected in the following figures of the receipts and the expenditure of the School:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
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<td>1890</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Inc. Students’ Fees</td>
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The School of Engineering

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CHAPTER XIX.

THE NINETIES.

The period of the nineties is one of great interest. Within the College it was marked by very considerable activity, intellectually and socially. The number of chairs was increased from five to seven. New teachers brought new points of view and fresh methods; whilst the original professors were at the height of their powers. Classes were large and competition keen. New College societies were formed, and the foundation of the Students' Association and the College "Review" bore witness to the keener sense of corporate life. The sports side was greatly extended. Though there were no residential Colleges (beyond College House, an institution of the Church of England, mainly for theological students), it was usual for many of the students from the country and the middle and south of the North Island to congregate in a few boarding-houses, and thus win some of the joys of the common life.

In 1891 the number of students in attendance reached the highest figure for many years, not exceeded till 1908.

But times were bad; there was little public money to spare for higher education, and economic stress accounted for some of the decline in the numbers of students which set in in 1892. There was a great drop in 1896, which continued to 1899; the last year of the decade showed an increase. From 1891 to 1900 the number fell by more than a third. The opening of Victoria College at Wellington in April, 1899, accounted for some of the loss, though curiously enough it was in the following year that the numbers began to increase. Probably many North Island students who would normally have begun their courses in the early and middle nineties postponed them in expectation of the early establishment of Victoria. The revenue of the College increased from £8,855 (estimated) in 1891 to £11,460 in
The Nineties

1900, that of the School of Engineering nearly doubled (£1,090 to £1,903). The revenue from College reserves fell from £7,437 to £7,206.

During this period the College conducted examinations for exempted students at Wellington, Wanganui, Napier, and Nelson, as well as at towns in Canterbury and on the West Coast, the numbers of candidates varying from 33 in 1891 to as high as 56 in 1898, and falling as low as 6 in 1900.

Criticism of the constitution and working of the Board of Governors, which had been occasional in part of the previous decade, began to gather force towards the middle nineties, and was not altogether lulled by the changes effected in the Act of 1896. It was felt that the Board did not take the public as fully as it should into its confidence, that the College was not ministering as it had done earlier to the needs of the community, and that its scale of salaries showed far too wide a range for posts of equal status and responsibility. The end of the decade found the Board fully alive to its duties and active in plans for extending the usefulness of the College.

In January, 1891, the College lost an efficient and faithful servant by the death in London of Francis Grellier Stedman, who had been appointed Registrar on May 3rd, 1876, after the resignation of Mr. Malet. It was felt that a memorial should perpetuate his memory, and a marble tablet was erected in the Entrance Hall by members of the Board, graduates, and other friends of the College. (See In Memoriam notice in Church News, March, 1891). He was succeeded by Alexander Cracroft Wilson, then acting-Registrar, son of Sir J. Cracroft Wilson, of Cashmere, who held office till June, 1908.

In 1892 Professor Hutton was appointed Curator of the Museum in succession to Henry O. Forbes, and resigned from the Chair of Geology and Biology. It was resolved that he should act as Lecturer in Geology, and that a full-time Lecturer in Biology should be appointed. This resulted in the appointment of Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., of the Victoria University, Manchester, then Demonstrator in Biology in the University of Melbourne, who took up his duties on February 1st, 1894, Captain Hutton having carried on during 1893. He proved himself an inspiring teacher and a lecturer whose popular addresses and keen interest in the general educational progress of the community raised the College in the public estimation. In 1893 it was decided to increase, as from 1894, the lecturing
sessions from 180 to 202 days, the lecture terms extending from March 10th to June 30th, and July 28th to October 24th.

A catalogue of books in the College Library was first printed this year; and a gift of 456 volumes was received from the widow of the late H. J. Tancred, first Chancellor of the University.

In May, 1894, Mr. F. de C. Malet resigned the position of Chairman of the Board, which he had held since 1885. The later years of his rule were marked by strenuous criticism by newspaper correspondents; but he had laboured long and well for the College. Mr. H. R. Webb, one of the very few surviving members named in the Ordinance, was elected in his stead. Mr. Webb was Chairman of the Board until it ceased to exist in July, 1897, and was then the first Chairman under the new constitution. He held that office until his death in February, 1901.

In August, 1894, Dr. Dendy and Messrs. W. Michell Clarke and R. J. Scott, Lecturers in Biology, Modern Languages, and Engineering respectively, were appointed Professors on the recommendation of the Professorial Council. In March of the following year Professor J. Macmillan Brown intimated to the Board the necessity of his resignation of the Chair of English and History owing to failing eyesight. Professor Brown had been appointed in 1874, and had exerted a great and beneficial influence over the students. He was the dominating personality in the first twenty years of the College life, and his energy and enthusiasm never flagged. The Board accepted his resignation with profound regret as from the end of 1895. His former students established a fund to provide a Memorial Prize in English composition, and vested it in the University; as it was felt that the services of the retiring Professor to Education in New Zealand were of a national and not merely provincial range. Edward Jermyn Mathew, M.A., LL.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was appointed to the vacant chair, and arrived in time for the 1896 session.

Professor Mathew desired to be relieved of the teaching of Political Economy hitherto attached to the English Chair, and in July, 1896, Joseph Penfound Grossman, M.A., one of the early graduates of the College with the unique distinction of triple honours, was appointed part-time Lecturer in that subject and served till his resignation at the end of July, 1898.

The middle nineties marked the extreme depth of the long period of economic depression through which the Colony was
The Nineties

passing since the early seventies. Prices of our staple products were at their lowest; banks and financial and estate companies were in extremely low water, many suffering wreck; the rate of increase of population was at its lowest; and unemployment was rife. The College, through cautious management, suffered less than most institutions; but it was greatly restricted in its efforts to cope with increasing requirements. The low rate of interest and reduced rentals of pastoral lands, together with the severe losses of stock in the hard winter of 1895, tended to decrease the gross revenues; and the College had not succeeded in attracting any private benefactions. The falling general level of incomes in the Colony and the retrenchment in government salaries had influenced opinion in regard to professorial salaries, and opportunity was taken in establishing new chairs in 1894 and filling the vacancy of 1895 to reduce the average salary by more than one-third. In order to bring salaries nearer to equality, the two remaining original professors and the Professor of Classics were, from the beginning of 1897, deprived of the students’ class fees which they had hitherto received, and given fresh tenure at £900 a year. The salary of the Chair of English was fixed at £600. The salaries of the new Chairs were: Modern Languages and Biology, £500; Engineering, £600.

In 1895 a Committee of the Board held an enquiry into the working of the Department of Chemistry and Physics; this aroused considerable public interest, and the Board was subjected to strong criticism. The main recommendation of the Committee was, however, rejected on April 8th, by the Board, and the others were withdrawn. Though the need of some further provision for the teaching of Physics was proved and urged by Professor Bickerton himself, little or nothing was done for some years.

In 1891 Mr. James Townsend presented a valuable equatorial telescope to the College. The gift was accompanied by an offer from the Astronomical Society of Christchurch to hand over all its funds (about £400) on condition that the College would erect an Observatory. No progress was made till 1895, when it was decided to erect a Biological Laboratory with a tower in which the telescope would be housed. The Supreme Court, on petition by the Board, had ruled in December, 1894, that the Medical School Fund could be used in part for the maintenance of the biological department since
medical students could take their first year at the College. A contract was made in 1895 for £3,004 14s. 1d. for the erection of a laboratory to accommodate 30 students. It was opened in March, 1896, and the erection of the telescope observatory was completed shortly afterwards on the Laboratory tower.

The change in the constitution of the Board of Governors made in 1896 is the subject of a separate section. The new Board first met on July 5th, 1897; it included only two of the original members, the Chairman, Webb, and the former Chairman, Montgomery. Malet had resigned in April, 1897. The Board decided to work through three Committees—the College, the Finance and Estates, and the Museum and Library, a method followed till 1923, when the High Schools and Hostels Committee was added. The School of Agriculture ceased to be a College Institution after 1896.

During 1896 Harry Wells acted as locum tenens for Mr. Tendall, absent through ill-health.

The classes in music were well attended throughout the nineties, and in March, 1898, the College resolved to affiliate with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music, and to conduct joint examinations in Canterbury and other parts of New Zealand. The first of these were held in August and December. In 1899 the music terms were re-arranged in order to fit in with these examinations, and the number attending the music lectures increased. The Joint Board Examiner in that year described Christchurch as one of the most promising musical centres he had visited in Australasia.

On July 25th, 1898, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. W. Russell, to set up a Special Committee to enquire into the causes of the fall in attendance, the working of the College, the means of increasing its efficiency, and the salaries of the Chairs. The report of the Committee was presented to a special meeting on November 21st.

The fall in the number of students was ascribed to the withdrawal from the classes of the teachers in training at the Normal School, the reduction in the number of Saturday and evening classes, "the law of demand and supply," and "a change of policy regarding non-matriculated students, resulting in their disappearance . . . except in the Departments of Music and Engineering." It affirmed the desirability of the following as a means for increasing the efficiency of the
College:—reduction of fees for students who are teachers, resumption of Saturday and evening work, stricter supervision by the Board of the courses of study, the revival of inaugural and popular lectures, introduction of courses in electrical engineering, the establishment of Chairs of Physics and Mental Philosophy, and a revival of the system of paying professors a definite share of the class fees. The Board considered the report in Committee at three special meetings, and on December 19th adopted the above-mentioned suggestions. No immediate action was taken to give practical effect to them as a whole, but circumstances necessitated the ultimate adoption of all but the first and last mentioned.

In 1899 there was a very great fall in the number of students, mainly owing to the opening of Victoria College at Wellington, in April of that year.

Professor Mathew resigned his Chair in February, 1898, and on September 26th, Arnold Wall, M.A. London, B.A. (Research) Cambridge, then assistant Lecturer in English at Aberystwyth, was selected from 51 applicants as his successor as from February, 1899.

Percy F. Rowland, B.A., and late Scholar of Hertford College, Oxford, was appointed part-time Lecturer in Constitu­tional History and Political Economy, and served for the sessions of 1899 and part of 1900. Mr. W. Izard continued to act as Lecturer in Jurisprudence and Law.

On March 16th, 1898, Benjamin William Mountfort, Architect to the College, died. He had arrived in one of the first four ships, had been Provincial Architect for many years, and designed most of the best public buildings of the city. Among his works are the Christchurch Cathedral (carried out by him under designs, slightly modified, by Sir Gilbert Scott), the Provincial Council Chambers, and the Napier Cathedral, as well as those parts of Canterbury College erected during his lifetime. In March, 1909, the Board secured possession by an action at law of the plans he had used in erecting the College buildings.

The Canterbury College Powers Act, 1898, recited many of the financial operations of the College from 1884, and gave the Board certain authority which greatly facilitated the raising of necessary loans in the future, and made it possible to simplify its accounting.
In 1899 Professor Bickerton applied for a year's leave for reasons of health. On September 25th the Board decided to grant him leave for the year 1900 on two-thirds salary, and in view of the increasing importance of Chemistry and Physics, and the desirability of separating them, to terminate his engagement on the 31st December, 1900. During his absence in 1900, the department was to be in charge of Mr. Samuel Page, who had been assistant since 1883, and Mr. W. P. Evans, M.A., Ph.D. (Giessen) was to deliver the honours lectures. This, construed by the professor and a large section of the public to mean dismissal, raised an outcry; the Board was accused of meanness in the treatment of its oldest professor on the occasion of his first long leave, and of failure to appreciate at its value the stimulating effect which Professor Bickerton's originality and speculations had upon his students. For some weeks the situation, due largely to the method adopted by the Board in dealing with the problems involved, was unpleasant, but on December 11th the Board offered Professor Bickerton the new Chair of Chemistry at a salary of £700 as from January 1st, 1901. At the same time it resolved to establish a Chair of Physics, with a salary of £500, as from February 1st, 1901. The latter was, however, found impracticable, and on April 30th, 1900, the Board established a part-time lectureship in Physics (Sound, Light, and Heat) for three years, and appointed Dr. Evans to it.

Professor Scott was absent during the Session of 1899 owing to eye-trouble. On December 28th, 1900, Professor Clarke died at Wellington.

As a means of encouraging the study of science and helping to perpetuate the memory of our greatest administrator, the Seddon Government in 1900 established four Sir George Grey Scholarships to be offered annually, of the value of £50, one for each University College.

In 1891 the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the College, excluding the School of Engineering, show a revenue of £8,854 11s. 2d., and an expenditure less by £665 14s. 3d. The chief item on the receipts side was rent from reserves to the amount of £7,437. The salaries of the teaching staff, five professors and two lecturers, amounted to £4,350. The receipts of the School of Engineering were estimated at £1,090, and the expenditure on the salaries of the Lecturer-in-charge and the Lecturer on Civil Engineering was £725. In 1900 the receipts
and expenditure of the College were £11,459 18s. 4d. and £9,572 9s. 10d. respectively. Rents due from reserves in 1900 amounted to £7,206 5s. 7d. Salaries amounted to £6,674. The receipts of the Engineering School amounted to £1,902 11s. 4d. and the expenditure to £1,402 3s. 11d., including £800 for salaries. The salaries paid to professors in 1900 varied from £900 to £500; there were three at £900, three at £600 including one on leave, and one at £500. There were three part-time Lecturers at £200 and two at £50 each. Three laboratory assistants, the assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, a Library attendant, and a Porter, completed the staff of the College. In the Administrative office were the Registrar, the Bookkeeper, a clerk, and a junior clerk.

**Chapter XX.**

**Reform of the Constitution, 1896.**

In 1891-2 the Board was subjected to severe criticism which proved the prelude to the successful agitation for radical alteration in its constitution. The regrettable dispute with the Curator of the Museum, Mr. H. O. Forbes, leading to his dismissal, a legal action which the Board lost, and strong manifestations of public sympathy with Mr. Forbes, can be given only passing mention. By the middle of 1892 the attack had become general and bitter; and resolutions from public meetings requested the Government to bring in a Bill to abolish the life-membership and to provide for representation of other interests than those of the graduates. A Citizens' Committee was formed to press the matter; but Mr. W. P. Reeves, then Minister of Education, said the Government could do nothing that session. There was a brief lull; but the newspaper campaign was renewed against "the Board of Petrifications." The Forbes case had marked the beginning of the active campaign, and certain unwise actions of the Board made fresh chinks in its armour. Very bitter feeling was expressed, and it was quite clear that public opinion was opposed to the existing constitution which kept members on the Board long after their usefulness had disappeared. The Board was regarded as intensely conservative, and there were insinuations that it was "managed" by the Chairman and several of the older original or co-opted members.
The agitation was one result of the wave of Liberalism which was sweeping over New Zealand in the early nineties. The continuous Conservative Ministry had fallen in 1890; public interest in politics had been thoroughly aroused by certain economic shocks; the Ballance Ministry, continued in the Seddon Ministry after the death of Ballance in April, 1893, was in power with a strong majority, and determined to effect radical social reforms. It was therefore natural that the Canterbury Progressive Liberal Association should, towards the end of 1893, take up the question of the College constitution and demand that a body which controlled so many institutions and rich public endowments should be elected by the people. The report of a Committee of enquiry set up by the Association, published in July, 1894, drew public attention to the vulnerable points in the constitution and the administration of the Board. If the Board had controlled the University institutions only, it might have escaped the more severe criticism; but its management of the High Schools and the Public Library brought it into immediate touch with the mass of the public who had no control over it whatever.

On December 17th, 1894, a large conference of representatives from 36 local bodies and 25 school committees asserted that the constitution of the Board was unsatisfactory because “there is no representation of the people of Canterbury to whom the endowments belong, from which the revenue of the College is obtained,” and protested against life membership. It suggested a term of office of three years, a method of election to give the people “a greater share of representation than at present,” and the admission of children to the High Schools only after having passed an examination equivalent to that of the sixth standard in the primary school. A proposal that the Board should be elected directly by the people was rejected. The Government was asked to legislate, and a Committee was appointed to frame a draft constitution.

The Government had come to no decision when the financial condition of the College became so bad that the Board, in March, 1896, was forced to make severe economies. These resulted in an improvement in next year’s finances; but the crisis had served to revive the constitutional agitation. Mr. G. W. Russell, Liberal M.H.R. for Riccarton, in conjunction with the Committee of the P.L.A., drafted a Bill providing for eighteen members, four representing graduates, and fourteen
representing the School Committees (primary) of Canterbury. This Bill was strongly supported in the House by Canterbury members; it passed with slight amendments, but was thrown out in the Legislative Council to make way for a Bill introduced by Mr. Hall-Jones, and drawn up by the Hon. W. C. Walker, Minister of Education. This provided for the separation of the School of Agriculture from Canterbury College, and for a College Board representing the Governor, the Canterbury members of Parliament, the graduates of the College, and certificated school teachers in Canterbury. Canterbury Liberals urged the adoption by the Government of Mr. Russell’s Bill. A compromise was made; the Government reconsidered the question, and introduced a third Bill, which was passed on October 17th, 1896, after much discussion from all sides of the House.

The chief points debated were the basis of election and the question of separating the Agricultural School from the College. On the second point the members were influenced by the result of an investigation into the documents of the Provincial Council. It was contended that these showed that the original intention of the Council was that the Agricultural College should be administered by a body separate from the Canterbury College. But the original endowment had been made before the Canterbury College was established; and on its establishment it seemed best to the Provincial Government to vest the School in the Canterbury College.

In the discussions, however, nothing but praise was heard for the manner in which the Board had carried out the trusts laid upon it by the Provincial Council, and many members expressed pleasure at the great progress in educational matters for which the Board was responsible in Canterbury.

The chief provisions of The Canterbury College and Canterbury Agricultural College Act, 1896, were:

1. The School of Agriculture was to be separated from the College.
2. From July 1st, 1897, the Board of Governors of Canterbury College was to consist of 19 members, all members of the previous Board ceasing to hold office on that date.
3. The Governors were to be elected as follows:
   (a) Three by the Governor.
History of Canterbury College

(b) Three by the members of the Legislative Council and the representatives of Canterbury constituencies resident in Canterbury.

(c) Six by the graduates of the College.

(d) Three by the Canterbury teachers holding certificates of not lower than "D" grade.

(e) Three by the Canterbury School Committees.

(f) One (not being a member of the teaching staff) by the Professorial Board of the College.

Six members were to retire annually, the period of office being for three years; for the first two years retirement was to be by lot, one member retiring from each group. Methods of voting, meetings of the Board, election of Chairman, proceedings of meetings, and like details were prescribed for.

(4) A Professorial Board was established along the lines of the old Professorial Council, and with similar functions; it was to include the lecturers of the College.

(5) The Board was given full power to manage its own finances, subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The Act was received with general approbation in the newspapers. The Lyttelton Times, which had been foremost in the campaign, even made a plea that the present members of the Board should be available for re-election. It referred to the efficiency and the self-sacrifice of the members of the old Board in administering the work of education. "Their work has earned the appreciation and gratitude of the great section of the community, which is justly proud of our institutions of secondary education."

The severance of the School of Agriculture from the College was in accord with public opinion of the time; but it was a very doubtful blessing. It was felt on the one hand that henceforth the Board, freed from the incubus of the School, would be able to give closer attention to its other institutions; and, on the other, that the Agricultural College placed under an ad hoc authority largely representing agricultural and pastoral interests would secure the confidence of the farming community.

The administration of the School had not been happy; but the remedy lay in other directions. The ad hoc principle would have been more appropriately applied to other institutions
ROBERT LAMB, M.A.
An early Graduate of the College

JAMES HAY
An early Graduate of the College
under the Board, such as the High Schools or the Public Library; for the Agricultural School was a University institution, and its obvious line of development in accordance with the spirit of the times, and the best interests of the Dominion in the long run should have been towards a greater specialisation in research and the training of agricultural scientists, teachers, and leaders of opinion involving, for its success, a close co-operation with the Canterbury College departments of the sciences and economics. Its management could have been placed in the hands of the reformed Board advised by a committee of agriculturalists and scientists, who would keep it informed of the needs of a true professional school of university functions and prevent its lapsing into a mere technical farm school.

But in the nineties those who were conversant with the developments of agricultural education elsewhere, and who saw clearly the situation in New Zealand, were not in a position to influence agricultural or general public opinion.

The Constitution of 1896 was amended in 1908 to authorise the Board to pay its members travelling expenses, and to appoint a Deputy-Chairman, and a Rector of the College, and one other member of the Professorial Board to be elected by that Board to sit as Governors, the latter to take the place of the member under 3 (f) above.

A proposal in the Bill of 1908 to pay the Chairman of the Board an honorarium of £300 a year was rejected by the House. In October, 1913, the Massey Government introduced a Bill providing for considerable alterations in the constitution of the Board; the Bill attracted little public attention, was disapproved by the Board, and was dropped.

Chapter XXI.

THE COLLEGE SINCE 1900.

On February 11th, 1901, there occurred the death of the Chairman, Henry R. Webb, an original member and Chairman from April, 1894. "His urbanity and conscientious impartiality had gained the respect and esteem of all his colleagues." Thomas Shailer Weston, a prominent member of the legal profession, and sometime District Judge, was elected Chairman on
February 25th, and served until his resignation in November, 1902, necessitated by his departure from Canterbury. The Board recorded its high appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his duties.

The classes in French were conducted by Mons. C. V. C. Naverne, late of the staff of the University of Tasmania, until August 24th, when Professor T. G. R. Blunt, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Christ Church, Oxford, and Diplomé de l’Alliance Française (mention très honorable), who had been selected in England to succeed Professor Clarke, took up his duties. At the beginning of the year applications had been invited for three part-time Lectureships. Charles Francis Salmond, M.A., was appointed in February to the newly-established Lectureship in Mental Science (Logic, Psychology, and Ethics), and James Hight, M.A., to the Lectureships in Constitutional History and Political Economy. These positions developed into the Chair of History and Economics, established December, 1908, and in September, 1919, the Separate Chairs of History and of Economics, and the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy (1914).

On October 25th Mr. G. F. Tendall died. The duties of the Lectureship in Music were discharged by Mr. Harry Wells till the new Lecturer, John Christopher Bradshaw, Mus. Doc. Vict., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., assumed duties on May 1st, 1902. During his eleven years’ tenure of the first university lectureship in Music in New Zealand, Mr. Tendall had established a reputation for sound scholarship and efficient teaching which attracted an increasing number of students. Of these three had qualified for the degree of Mus. Bae. by the end of 1901. In his report on the Associated Board Music examinations of this year, the English examiner said that the candidates at Christchurch did as well as those of any centre in Australasia.

This year there were only 5 external candidates for the College Annual Examinations at other centres than Christchurch; in 1902 there was none.

This year the Board devoted considerable attention to the question of University extension work introduced by a motion of the Rev. Dr. Morley in August, 1900. After consultation with the Professorial Board, the Board devised a system of courses by approved lecturers under an Extension Council, and invited applications from the various districts for their
The College Since 1900

establishment. There was, however, no effective demand; public attention in the country was then centred on technical education; and in Timaru and Ashburton, the only places where an attempt was made to organise classes, the local authorities preferred to form technical classes under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act and apart from the College.

During the 1902 session Professor Dendy was absent on leave in England on one-third pay, Dr. Charles Chilton, M.A., D.Sc., M.B., C.M. Edin., F.L.S., one of the early graduates of the College, lately returned from a medical course at Edinburgh, taking charge of his department. Dr. Dendy did not return to New Zealand and resigned the Chair of Biology in January, 1903, having been appointed Professor of Zoology in the University of Cape Town. Dr. Dendy presented valuable specimens to the Biological Department of the College.

There were three other staff resignations in 1902. Mr. Izard retired from the Law Lectureship after the 1901 Session, and was succeeded in February, 1902, by George Thorngate Weston, B.A., LL.B., a graduate of the College. Mr. Izard subsequently sat on the Board of Governors as the representative of the Professorial Board. At the end of the year Captain Hutton relinquished the Lectureship in Geology, to which Robert Speight, M.A., B.Sc., another College graduate, was appointed in February, 1903.

In January, 1902, the Chairman moved that "it would be in the interests of the College that twelve months' notice of the termination of his engagement be given to the Professor of Chemistry." The motion was referred to a Committee to enquire and report. In the meantime, Professor Bickerton published "The Perils of a Pioneer," in which he set out his defence, but also included a letter that in deference to the wishes of the Board he had withdrawn in 1899, and several insinuations against both the Board and his colleagues. In February the Committee simply drew the attention of the Board to this publication; a resolution of censure was passed upon it, but disappointment was expressed that the Committee had not reported on the motion referred to it. This it did in March, when it reported that it had found "serious defects in the management and conduct of the department of Chemistry." The Board thereupon decided to terminate the engagement as originally proposed. The incident aroused great public interest,
and the Board was criticised even more severely than in 1895 and 1899. It is sufficient to say that both parties to the case erred in certain respects. The journals of the day summed up public opinion very fairly. Professor Bickerton was the original professor; he was in 1902 in the thirty-eighth year of his services; he had endeared himself to every generation of students by his kindness of heart, his absolute sincerity and unselfishness, his unfailing good nature and buoyant enthusiasm, and his intensely speculative mind. This was clearly proved by the gathering of graduates and students, attended by his colleagues and the Chairman of the Board, which on November 19th presented him with an address expressing their warm regard and earnest good wishes, and a substantial monetary gift. But he was, to say the least, very indiscreet in publishing attacks on the good faith of members of the Board whilst the motion was still pending, and in charging them with bias against his radical views upon social reform. But whilst the Board as a whole was sincere in its desire to discharge its first duty, that of regard for the welfare of the College, it placed itself in a false position by refusing to take the public into its confidence, frankly stating its reasons, and the exact nature of the enquiry made.

In May, 1902, it was resolved that William Percival Evans, M.A., Ph.D. (Giessen), should be appointed as from February 1st, 1903, to "the combined Chairs of Physics (Sound, Heat, and Light) and Chemistry, at a salary of £600," with an Assistant, Samuel Page, a Demonstrator, and a junior.

Thus by 1903 seven out of the thirteen responsible teaching posts in the College were occupied by men who had graduated from the College itself, two of them professors.

Students who had gone abroad had won credit for the College. The successes of men like Marris and Rutherford were being followed up by achievements such as that of L. H. G. Greenwood, who, after two years at Cambridge, was senior classic of 1902, and was shortly afterwards appointed temporarily to the Chair of Latin at the Yorkshire College of Leeds, where the other Classical Chair was held by Benjamin Connal, M.A., an early graduate of Canterbury College, who had proceeded to Oxford.

In 1908 the Board bought another section, adjoining its property in Hereford Street, consisting of 29 perches, for the sum of £850.
On December 15th, 1902, Arthur Edward Gravenor Rhodes, B.A. (Cantab.), was elected Chairman. He was the first native of Canterbury to occupy this position.

In April, 1902, the only surviving original member of the Board, resigned. This was the Hon. William Montgomery, who had been Chairman from October, 1875, to October, 1885.

In February, 1903, there occurred the death of William Rolleston, whose part in the inception of the College as Superintendent of the Province and an original member of the Board and of the University Senate, has been already described. On the 22nd of the same month Mrs. Macmillan Brown (née Helen Connon), M.A., for twelve years Lady Principal of the Girls' High School, also passed away at Rotorua. A marble tablet in the College Hall commemorates her as "the first woman to graduate from Canterbury College, B.A. 1880, and the first to graduate with honours in a British University, M.A. 1881."

On July 1st the Act substantially altering the constitution of the University Senate came into operation. The Canterbury representatives elected to the new Senate were the Hon. C. C. Bowen, M.L.C., and Professor R. J. Scott, on behalf of the Board of Governors; Professor J. Macmillan Brown, M.A., and James Hay, M.A., LL.B., on behalf of the Canterbury Graduates; and Professor Cook, on behalf of the Professorial Board. In 1915 Sir Charles Bowen was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Adams, who, in 1924, was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Flower. Professor Scott held office till 1923, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. D. Acland. The Professorial Board representatives were changed in 1908, when Professor Chilton was elected, and served till the election of Professor Wall in 1918. Professor Macmillan Brown has retained membership throughout. In 1911, Mr. Hay died, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Hight, still in office. In September, 1903, Dr. G. R. Parkin, of Toronto, acting for the Cecil Rhodes Trustees, visited the College, and discussed with the Professorial Board and the Governors the question of regulations to govern the Rhodes Scholarships then being established.

Dr. L. Cockayne presented his collection of native and exotic alpine plants to the College, and built the rockery on the south side of the Biological Laboratory for their accommodation.
History of Canterbury College

A brass in memory of Professor Clarke was placed in the College Hall towards the end of 1903.

Early in 1904 Mr. Rhodes resigned from the Board, and on February 15th Charles Lewis, M.H.R., was elected Chairman.

In 1905 the first 1851 Exhibition Commissioners Scholarship awarded on a chemical research from the College was won by H. G. Denham, B.Sc. In April two College Prizes in Physics and in Chemistry were established by the gift of Joseph Haydon of £208. The Session in Music was divided into three terms from 1906 instead of two, in order to synchronise the College theoretical instruction with the practical work in the City; an arrangement that lasted till 1924, when the Music Session was made identical with the ordinary session at the College. It was in 1905 that the Training College began to increase greatly the number of its students taking University courses.

Professor Chilton had charge of the Museum this year during the absence of Captain Hutton, and after his death, in October, 1905, till the Museum was taken over on April 16th, 1906, by the newly-appointed Curator, Edgar R. Waite, F.L.S., late Zoologist to the Australian Museum, Sydney.

At the beginning of 1905 Dr. Farr’s duties were increased by his appointment as Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics. In June the Graduates’ Association asked the Board to institute honorary lectureships to which graduates or other persons of special academic standing might be appointed, to deliver short courses under the auspices of the College. The request was granted, and regulations were drawn up; but very few of these appointments have ever been made, among them being Dr. H. G. Denham in 1911 to one in Chemistry, Mr. A. M. Wright, F.C.S., in 1920 in Applied Bacteriology.

On July 24th Professor Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., made his first visit to the College since his departure with the 1851 Exhibition in 1895, and was welcomed by a representative assembly in the College Hall. “No graduate of Canterbury College,” he said, “or of the University had any reason to blush for his degree, which was equivalent in every way to the corresponding pass degrees of any other University in the Colonies, or in fact, in Great Britain itself.”

At its annual meeting early in the year the Senate, partly as the result of representations made from Canterbury College, instituted a course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Com-
merce. In April a memorandum from the Lecturer in Political Economy and Constitutional History suggested to the Board the desirability of establishing a faculty of Commerce. After full consideration it was resolved to do so as from the beginning of 1906, and the appointment of full-time Lecturer in History and Economics and Director of Studies in Commerce was accepted by James Hight. This change included the separation of History from the Chair of English, as well as the institution of additional courses in connection with other Chairs or Lectureships, and the institution of a Lectureship in Accounting.

The first Lecturer in Accounting was A. L. Stedman, F.I.A., N.Z., who resigned in June, 1907. He was succeeded by James Morrison, F.I.A., N.Z., who still occupies the position, with an Assistant, W. A. Smith, appointed in 1921. A College Certificate of Higher Commercial Instruction of narrower scope than the B.Com. degree was established in November, 1907; it was subsequently superseded by the certificates issued by the New Zealand Society of Accountants upon University examination.

In 1906 the College was brought into closer touch with the Teachers' Training College by the establishment of the Lectureship in Education, for which the salary was provided, as agreed upon in August, 1905, first by the North Canterbury Board of Education and afterwards by the Department of Education. This Lectureship has always been held by the Principal of the Training College, first by Edwin Watkins, B.A., till his death early in 1912, then by T. S. Foster, M.A., from 1912 to his death in 1918, and from 1919 by John E. Purchase, M.A. The Lectureship was maintained after the establishment of the Chair of Education in 1919.

In September, 1906, it was resolved to separate the Lectureship in Sound, Light, and Heat from the Chair of Chemistry, and to appoint to it Dr. Farr, who was to be relieved of the assistant lectureship in Mathematics. E. Kidson, M.Sc., was appointed Demonstrator in Sound; he resigned in January, 1908, to accept a position in the Magnetic Department of the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

G. T. Weston retired from the Lectureship in Law at the end of 1906, and was succeeded by T. A. Murphy, M.A., LL.B.

A series of eight popular lectures was given in the College Hall by members of the Staff and others; this experiment was
repeated in 1907, and on one or two occasions since. The Board established an "authorised" or official boarding-house in Latimer Square for men students, but the result did not justify its continuance beyond this year.

A strong feeling was growing that the College should make better provision for the Chemistry Department than that provided by the thirty years old corrugated iron building. The question was taken up in the city by a Citizens' Committee, and on November 26th, 1906, a deputation waited on the Board, which decided to co-operate, and elected three representatives to the Citizens' Committee.

In January, 1907, Mr. Lewis resigned his seat, and on February 4th George Warren Russell, prominent in local and general politics for many years, was elected Chairman. The growth of the many institutions controlled by the Board had by this time involved its Chairman in arduous duties and heavy responsibilities. Mr. Russell did not shrink from these, and his term of office, ending in February, 1910, is marked by the close supervision which the Chairman exercised over every branch of the Board's work, a complete re-organisation of the administrative office staff, reform of the financial arrangements, and the introduction into the Annual Report of a clear and full exposition by the Chairman of the financial position of the College, the events of the past year, the more urgent needs of the different institutions, and a summary of proposals to satisfy them. This practice, begun in the Annual Statement of the Chairman made in April, 1907, has been continued ever since. The administration had been carried out in the past most economically, the office salaries representing in 1906 only about 9½d. per £ of revenue, and the inspection of all reserves, then amounting to 217,707 acres producing a rental of £14,396, costing less than £300 a year. In 1908 the principle of selling the College leases by public auction instead of private tender was adopted.

There were urgent requests from the College Staff for more lecture rooms and other accommodation, and the Chairman urged the claim for increased endowments, especially as in its early days, the College had been obliged to sell lands to provide a capital fund for its buildings. "It is not right that a Board to which such large interests are committed should need to go cap in hand from time to time to the Government of the day, or stand as a mendicant at the ministerial door
The College Since 1900

asking for money with which to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it.” He also urged that the city should accept some financial responsibility for both the Public Library and the Museum so as to free part of the endowments revenue spent on them for the extension of the very meagre College Library, on which only about £100 a year was being spent for books, and the science and engineering departments. He looked forward to the establishment of a Conservatorium of Music, and in the meantime proposed that the Board institute in the different centres examination courses in both practical and theoretical music.

He supported the view that the Professorial Staff should be allowed to share in the Teachers’ Superannuation Fund established by the Government some years before.

Mr. John Studholme, on January 23rd, 1907, generously offered to contribute £200 a year for three years towards the salary of a Professor of Home Economics should the Board agree to institute a department of Home Science. The Board was unwilling to found a “Chair,” but on February 4th resolved to offer the appointment of teacher of Home Science, at a salary of £600, to Miss Anna Gilchrist, of the University of Tennessee. In June she intimated her acceptance, but in August begged to decline it on account of her engagement to marry. The Board proceeded no further in the matter, and Mr. Studholme subsequently transferred his offer to the University of Otago, which accepted it in 1909, and opened its School of Home Science in 1911.

Professor Cook was absent on leave during 1907, owing to eye trouble. A few days after the beginning of the 1908 Session he resigned his Chair on account of failing health. The Board placed on record “its high opinion of his devotion to the work of the Chair and to the cause of education generally during the 33 years of his connection with Canterbury College.” He was made Emeritus Professor of the College in January, 1909. He died in May, 1910. A memorial brass was unveiled in the Hall on April 1st, 1912.

The mathematical classes were conducted during 1907 and 1908 by Mr. E. G. Hogg, M.A., of Christ’s College (in charge), and Mr. H. D. Cook, M.Sc. In 1908 the vacant Chair was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Percy Gabbatt, M.A., Cantab., M.Sc., Vict. and Liverpool, Dip. Edn., who assumed his duties in January, 1909. Clifford M. Stubbs was appointed assistant
to the Chair, and was succeeded by A. G. Marshall, M.A., in May, 1910, on being awarded an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship.

In December, 1907, Professor Haslam was granted a year’s leave on account of ill-health; the duties of the Chair of Classics being carried out during 1908 to the complete satisfaction of the Board by Mr. L. H. G. Greenwood, M.A., a former student, then on the staff of the University of Leeds. During his visit to England Professor Haslam persuaded the authorities of Trinity College, Cambridge, to grant a scholarship open to students of Canterbury College.

James Crummy, many years clerk in the Registrar’s office, died in August, 1907.

On October 3rd, 1907, the Board formally opened the College Club for men students, in “College Lodge,” an old residence at the corner of Montreal and Worcester Streets. When the administrative block was being erected on this site in 1916 the club was transferred to a house in Montreal Street.

On the 18th there were unveiled in the College Hall brass tablets in memory of Professor Hutton and the Rev. Dr. Robert Lamb, an early graduate and devoted medical missionary in the Pacific.

At the instance of Dr. L. Cockayne, the Board in May resolved to take the first steps towards establishing the Botanical Research station at the Cass.

Classes in Dental Anatomy were first held during 1907 and 1908; and from 1907 a Government grant was made, based on the attendances in certain classes in the department of Commerce.

In 1907 the College finally discharged its debt to Lincoln College, and also obtained by the Canterbury College Endowment Act possession of the Coldstream University Reserve of 1,487 acres, its annual revenue, then nearly £200, to be divided equally between the departments of Physics and Chemistry. The Chairman felt justified in urging the building of a new Chemical Laboratory, and in expressing the opinion, April, 1908, that it was time to consider the advisability of establishing a Chair of Physics and one of History and Economics. He made a strong appeal for public subscriptions for the Laboratory, the proposed new College Library building, and additional Lecture rooms, and contrasted the large gifts made to Otago with the almost total absence of such assistance in Canterbury.
He also stressed the need for the appointment of a Dean, or academic head of the College, mainly to secure that greater individual attention might be given to the course of the student as a whole during his University career. The claims of Music, as the art which most intimately concerned the mass of the people, justified the institution of a School of Music, whose outlines he sketched. The Board should devote to scholarships more of its revenue than the sum of about £250 then spent on Exhibitions.

In 1908 the Board devoted the Coldstream reserve accumulated rentals, £4,567, to help build the Chemical Laboratory. This was begun in December on a contract for £8,168. The Government contributed £4,000 towards the cost of building and equipment. The amount subscribed directly by the public was very small. The Laboratory, which is one of the finest in the Southern Hemisphere, was opened by Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, on February 23rd, 1910. (See Canterbury College "Review," May, 1910, for a full account of the Laboratory by Dr. Evans).

Another noteworthy event in 1908 was the purchase of additional land facing on Montreal Street, for £3,450, the College now owning the whole of the Block except the corner site at Hereford and Montreal Streets. (This was acquired in September, 1926).

Mr. Russell, in his annual Statement, in April 1909, stated that £20,000 was urgently needed for Lecture rooms, Physical Laboratory, and College Library. He regarded the establishment of a Chair of Physics as a necessary preliminary to the building of the Laboratory. In reviewing the means available for building, he rejected the proposals to sell reserves or use capital funds or to borrow on securities. He advised the Board to look to the Dominion Government for the necessary funds on the grounds that the needs of higher education had outrun the provision made forty years before, and that present necessities were in large part caused by the Government insisting upon University courses for its teachers. A request should be made for a sum to be spread over a term of years.

The Board had now abandoned its connection with the Associated Board of Music, and the Chairman again urged it to consider seriously the establishment of a School of Music, and promised to submit details before the end of 1909.
The resignation of the Registrar, Alexander Cracroft Wilson, on June 18th, 1908, on account of ill-health, facilitated the reorganisation of the office. George H. Mason, Accountant and Chief Clerk, who had been in the Board’s service since July, 1878, was appointed Registrar and Treasurer. Edward Evans, whose service dated from March, 1882, was promoted Accountant.

The Canterbury College Empowering Act of September, 1908, validated the purchases of lands and properties in the City by the Board, gave the Board power to purchase land within the City, with the sanction of the Governor, authorised the payment out of Capital of overdrafts incurred for buildings and of the balance of the Supreme Court Award to the Canterbury Agricultural College, legalised the payment of actual travelling expenses to members of the Board, and made provision for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman of the Board and a College Rector.

In April, 1900, the resolution of 1899 to establish a Chair of Physics had been rescinded, but on December 10th, 1908, the Board resolved to establish two new Chairs, the Chair of Physics and the Chair of History and Economics, and appointed Dr. J. Hight to the latter. Dr. C. C. Farr was selected for the Professorship of Physics by the English Committee, and was appointed in April, 1910, to take up his duties at the beginning of 1911. At the same time (December, 1908) Robert Speight was appointed Lecturer in Geology and Assistant Curator of the Museum as from March 1st, 1909. D. C. H. Florance was appointed Demonstrator in Physics for 1909, and was succeeded in 1910 by the present Assistant-Lecturer, Donald B. Macleod, M.A., D.Sc.

The first election to the Trinity College Scholarship was made in 1909, when Norman M. Bell proceeded to Cambridge.

As the University had instituted a course in Military Science, Colonel R. Heaton Rhodes generously offered to contribute £200 a year for three years towards the cost of a Chair at the College; the Board, however, decided that circumstances would not justify its establishing such a Chair.

In 1909 the number of students reached 400, excluding 176 in the School of Engineering. The number, however, fell in the following year.

In 1909, Professor Hight, who had been urging the claims of Journalism to a place in the University, addressed a memo-
random to the Board, which on July 27th decided to institute a course in Journalism from the beginning of 1910, and to urge the University to establish a Diploma in Journalism.

In January, 1920, Mr. Robert Bell endowed the College with a fund to provide scholarships in connection with the course, and in the following June, Mr. Alexander G. Henderson, M.A., editor of The Lyttelton Times, was appointed first assistant Lecturer in Journalism.

From 1909 it was understood that the salary of a Chair was to commence at £600 and to rise to £650 in the course of a year or two.

On February 24th, 1910, Mr. Russell resigned his seat, and received from the Board and the Professorial Board an expression of its high appreciation of the services rendered during his three years' chairmanship. Jonathan Charles Adams, B.A., Oxon., who had been a head master of many years' experience, was elected Chairman, and in his Statement for 1909 bore testimony to the energy and enthusiasm of his immediate predecessor.

In 1910 there occurred the deaths of Professor Cook and A. Cracroft Wilson.

A series of popular lectures was given in the College Hall this year. In order to extend the field work of the Natural Science Department, the Board built a cottage in the mountains at Cass for the accommodation of botanical and geological students. The Board resolved to accede to the request of the Senate henceforth to take control of the Diploma Ceremony. The need of a new Physics Laboratory and a separate building for the College Library was becoming still more urgent. The Trinity College Scholar had distinguished himself at Cambridge by the brilliance of his work, and another highly promising student from the Classical Department of the College, Mr. H. D. Broadhead, B.A., had succeeded in winning an important open scholarship at Cambridge.

In 1907 and 1908 much attention was given to the proposal to establish a Conservatorium of Music; it was warmly supported by the Chairman, Mr. Russell, but no solid public support was forthcoming, and the music teaching profession strenuously opposed it, even protesting to the Government. In 1910 it was made again on the motion of Mr. T. W. Rowe, and the Board resolved to appeal to the Government and the
public for funds to establish a School of Music, but the appeal was in vain.

During 1910 and 1911 James W. McIlraith, Litt.D., LL.B., was assistant to the Professor of History and Economics; he was succeeded in 1912 by Arnold W. Shrimpton, M.A. From 1911 C. F. Salmond was relieved of the Assistantship in Latin to devote more time to Mental Science, and Thos. W. Cane, M.A., was appointed joint full-time assistant in Latin and English. In May, 1911, L. J. Darwin, B.A., Adelaide, was appointed Assistant in Mathematics in succession to C. M. Stubbs, who had been awarded an 1851 Science Scholarship. During his two years’ absence at the War his duties were taken first by E. J. Russell, M.Sc., and then by R. D. Thompson.

At the end of 1909 Dr. Farr was relieved of the teaching of Surveying and appointed Lecturer in Physics (Elect., Mag., Sound, Light, and Heat) for 1910. His duties as Professor of Physics were to begin in January, 1911, and he was given leave of absence for that year (partly to inspect physical laboratories abroad), the work of the Physics Department being carried on in 1911 by D. C. H. Florance, M.A., M.Sc., returned from England.

The financial difficulties of the Public Library and the pressing needs of the College Library impelled the Board in 1911 and 1912 to reconsider its position in relation to the former. It offered to the City Council of Christchurch all the Public Library buildings, all its books, and all bequests specially given to the Library. The Council insisting on a share of the endowments, it was mutually agreed that a declaratory judgment should be sought from the Supreme Court as to the exact legal position. The judgment asserted that the Public Library was the library intended by the Provincial Council to be placed under the Board, and that it was, therefore, entitled to part of the revenue from the Museum, Library and Technical Science endowments. The Board was naturally disappointed with the judgment, as the revenue was altogether too small to enable it to allocate sufficient funds for each of the institutions dependent upon it. It retained the Public Library, but made certain changes in respect of it to secure both greater efficiency and economy.

The part-time Lectureship in Education, rendered vacant by the death of Edwin Watkins, B.A., Principal of the Training-
College, early in 1912, was filled by the appointment of Thomas Scholefield Foster, M.A.

Mr. F. de C. Malet, the first Registrar and many years Chairman, died in March, 1912.

Though 1911 was the Jubilee year of the Museum, there was no variation on the melancholy theme of the apathy of the public towards its financial ills.

In April, 1912, Professor Haslam was obliged to resign the Chair of Classics. He was succeeded in 1913 by Hugh Stewart, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

This year Parliament made it optional for permanent members of the staffs of the University Colleges appointed before January 1st, 1913, and compulsory for all appointed after, to become contributors to the Teachers’ Superannuation Fund.

Trinity College notified its intention of substituting for the close scholarship from Canterbury College a Scholarship or Scholarships open to candidates from all British University Colleges outside the United Kingdom. The result has been that the connection established between Canterbury College and Trinity in 1908 has not been maintained.

The Board had been negotiating with the Royal Holloway College to secure a similar scholarship open to the women graduates of the College. In 1913 the Governors of Holloway agreed to establish a post-graduate Scholarship of £50 a year for graduates of Canterbury College which the Board subsidised with £100 a year and certain travelling expenses. The first Scholar was nominated in 1914, but was compelled by the outbreak of the War to resign the Scholarship. It has been held only once.

In 1912 the N.Z. Society of Accountants made a grant of £100 to the College, subsidised by a similar amount from the Government, towards the support of the Lectures in Accountancy and Accountancy Law, a grant renewed every year since.

In 1913 the Professorial Board undertook to raise funds for a new College Library building, and had collected £1,760 by June, 1914. With the Government subsidy of £1 for £1 and a vote from the College, the building was completed in the latter part of 1915, and furnished early in 1916.

Mr. J. L. Scott died in 1913. As a member of the Board for nearly 19 years he had taken great interest in the School
of Engineering, in which he had on several occasions delivered lecture courses. In July, advancing years compelled Mr. V. W. Mathias to retire from the inspectorship of Reserves. He was succeeded by Mr. G. S. Overton, who volunteered with the Main Body in 1914, and was killed in action. The present Inspector, Mr. Matthew Dalziel, was appointed to succeed him.

The building of the Library necessitated the demolition of the old Science Laboratory, erected in 1876, and the building of a Physics Laboratory and additional lecture rooms. It was resolved to provide most of the money necessary by a loan of about £18,000. These extensions were facilitated by the University Amendment Act of 1914, which allocated a certain part of the National Endowment Fund to each of the University Colleges. The College was still almost wholly without private benefactions, although within the past few years Otago University obtained nearly £60,000 from this source.

The Library building, the erection of which cost £3,514, was opened on March 30th, 1916. The College was fortunate in securing the services of William Douglass Andrews, B.A. (20), as the first full-time Librarian.

The Men's Common Rooms and Lavatory Block was completed early in 1916, at a cost of £2,000. The Physics Laboratory, costing £6,000, was ready for use early in 1917. The block on the west front joining the Classical Rooms and the School of Art, and including three Lecture rooms and the Women's Common Rooms was finished late in the same year; its cost was also £6,000. The Administrative block, erected at the corner of Montreal Street for £2,900, was occupied in the latter part of 1916. The extension of the Biological Laboratory and Lecture rooms was undertaken in 1917, and completed by June, 1919, at a cost of about £4,000.

On March 6th, 1914, the Board established the Chair of Mental Science and Philosophy, and appointed to it Mr. C. F. Salmond, who had held the Lectureship since its inception in 1901. Mr. R. Speight was appointed Curator of the Museum from March 11th, but retained the Lectureship in Geology, Palaeontology, and Physical Geography. In 1914 the College secured its first Rhodes Scholarship through the award to Mr. Henry Stokes Richards. Up to 1923 four of these had been awarded to the College.

The first College Porter was a Scot named McGregor. The retirement in February, 1915, of E. W. Amos, who, with his
wife, had served the College faithfully for 25 years as Porter and Caretaker, evoked expressions of regret from the Board, staff, and students past and present. He was succeeded by W. H. Salter, who resigned at the end of 1921, the present occupant of the office, C. H. Graham, taking up the duties in 1922.

The Hon. W. Montgomery died on December 21st, 1914, at the age of 94.

Upon the outbreak of war in August, 1914, a large number of those connected with the College as students or members of the teaching and administrative staffs immediately volunteered for active service. On August 20th there was a memorable function in the College Hall, when the Students' Association entertained 26 men who were departing with the "Main Body" of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Among them was Professor Stewart, then Lieutenant, who was to achieve distinction as a soldier. His place on the staff during his absence on military service till the session of 1920 was filled by Mr. H. D. Broadhead, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. By the middle of 1915 over 100 undergraduates had been accepted for active service. The service rendered by the College during the War is mentioned at greater length in another chapter. The following members of the staff, besides Professor Stewart, were absent on service for the whole or part of the War:—Francis Leslie Sapsford of the Registrar's Office, and G. S. Overton, Inspector of Reserves, both killed in action; Gilbert Archev, of the Museum Staff; Lisle Julius Darwin, assistant to the Professor of Mathematics; Charles Ethelbert Foweraker, assistant to the Professor of Biology; John Bell Condliffe, assistant to the Professor of History and Economics. In all "over 440 graduates, undergraduates, and past students proceeded on service overseas, together with two members of the governing body and twelve members of the present teaching staff."

In his Annual Statement made in 1920, the Chairman (Mr. H. D. Acland) welcomed those who had returned:—

"Professor Stewart, after a brilliant military career in Gallipoli and France, was appointed to an important position in connection with the N.Z.E.F. educational movement. Messrs. Archev and Condliffe were also selected for important work in connection with the Army educational work in England, and Messrs. Archev, Condliffe, and Foweraker took advantage of
the opportunities offered by their travels in older countries to extend their knowledge of the work of their departments.'

Members of the College were anxious to commemorate the sacrifice made by those of their number who fell in the War.

In May, 1919, a Committee of the Professorial Board was set up, on the motion of Dr. Farr, to consider the question of a suitable memorial; various proposals were considered, and Professors Gabbatt and Stewart conferred early in 1920 with the Board of Governors on the subject of the estimates of cost of a stained glass window to replace the window in the north end of the Hall. In June the Board approved of the erection of a Memorial Window and a brass, and in July a Joint Committee representing the Board of Governors, the Professorial Board, the graduates, and the Students’ Association was set up to settle details and make an appeal for funds. By October, 1926, £2,195 had accrued from subscriptions and investment; but the selection of a suitable design for the window has not yet been made.

In 1914 the system adopted in 1910 which required students to frame their whole course provisionally upon admission to the College was extended by referring each student to the appropriate Professor for tutorial advice. This system has proved very useful in many ways, and has been adopted in other Colleges. In 1915 a Director of Studies in Arts, in Science, and in Engineering was appointed (Professors Wall, Chilton, and Scott); there had already been a Director of Studies in Commerce (Professor Hight) since 1906. This was a step forward, but full Faculties with Deans were not constituted till 1922, when the five faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Commerce, Engineering, and the Social Sciences were set up, with Professors Wall, Chilton, Hight, Powell, and Shelley as the first Deans respectively. The sixth, the Faculty of Music, was established in 1924, with Dr. Bradshaw as first Dean.

In 1915 and 1916 many of the Board’s reserves were re-let at greatly increased rentals; and in 1915 the College received the first grant from the National Endowment Fund, amounting to £2,316. In December, 1915, Sir Charles Bowen, Vice-Chancellor of the University, resigned his seat on the Senate as representative of the Board. He died in December, 1917, the last of the original members of the University and
the Board. He was succeeded early in 1916 by Mr. J. C. Adams, who held office till 1923.

The Workers' Educational Association established a branch in Canterbury early in 1915 as the result of a visit from Mr. Meredith Atkinson. The Board agreed to contribute £300 towards W.E.A. tutorial classes in 1915—a contribution since continued annually—and was given representation on the Tutorial Classes Joint Committee. Since 1918 the Board has been the ultimate authority for the conduct of the classes.

The first meeting of the Board of Studies of the University was held at Wellington in November, 1915, when the chief business was consideration of proposals by the Canterbury representatives—Professors Blunt, Gabbatt, Hight, Scott, and Wall.

In 1916 the Board purchased additional freehold land at Craigieburn. Towards the end of the year, it resolved to institute a complete system for providing the College with light, heat, and power, and asked Professor Scott to prepare plans; these were ready the following year, but it was found that war conditions rendered it impossible to carry out part of the work, and made the cost of the remainder prohibitive. (A steam heating installation was completed in 1926.)

The need of a residential College to secure to students the full benefit of University life had been keenly felt from the earliest days, but financial difficulties proved insuperable. In February, 1901, Mr. G. W. Russell gave notice to move the Board to take steps to establish such an institution. This attracted much favourable mention in the press, but, though the motion was passed, there was no immediate practical result beyond the licensing of boarding houses for High School pupils.

In May, 1917, the Board bought a property on Park Terrace and Chester Street for a Women Students' Hostel. The Hostel was named "Helen Connon Hall," in memory of one of the most distinguished of the women graduates of the College. It was opened at the beginning of the second term, 1918, and its accommodation has been taxed to the full ever since. In 1918 the Board bought half an acre and two houses at the corner of Worcester Street and Rolleston Avenue, made the necessary alterations, and established "Rolleston House" at the beginning of 1919 as the Men's Hostel. The experiment was so promising that two adjoining houses were bought in the latter part of 1919, and a fifth was acquired in 1920. Rolleston
House was put under the management of a member of the staff (Mr. T. W. Cane, succeeded by Mr. L. J. Darwin at the end of 1920); but in 1923 it was decided to hand over the discipline of the House to the students themselves, acting through a council with a President, ultimately responsible to the Board of Governors. There were in 1923 30 students in residence in Connon Hall and 69 at Rolleston House. These are the only Hostels belonging to the Board; but many students are members of College House and Bishopscourt Hostel, institutions of the Church of England in the vicinity of the College. In March, 1923 the Students' Association requested the Board to consider the question of erecting a Students' Union.

In October, 1917 Education as a University subject was considered by a Committee of the Board. It criticised the provision for education in the University of New Zealand, and made certain recommendations to Senate for its improvement, which received favourable consideration. In August, 1919, the Board resolved to establish a Chair of Education. In March, 1920, Major James Shelley, M.A., Cambridge, Professor of Education at Southampton University College, was appointed to the Chair, and arrived in July.

In June, 1918, Mr. J. C. Adams, owing to failing health, did not seek re-election as Chairman, and Mr. Henry Dyke Acland, B.A. (Oxon.), eldest son of one of the original members of the Board, was elected to succeed him, and still occupies that position. Mr. Adams's term of office, 1910-18, a period of great progress, was also a time of great anxiety, and the Board was fortunate in having as Chairman an experienced educationist able and willing to devote nearly the whole of his time to the interests of the College. Until his resignation from the Board in 1924, Mr. Adams continued to render very helpful service.

On August 6th, 1918, the Board, in conjunction with the Professorial Board, opened a Provincial conference on Education, at which representatives of all grades attended to view the educational outlook and shape a correlated policy. This conference, which closed on September 26th, attracted great attention, and did much to instruct public opinion.

In March, 1919, the College received its first considerable benefaction, when John Connal bequeathed the sum of £2,000 to found the "John Connal Scholarships" in English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History, and Economics.
In June the Chairman exhorted the public to endow the College more liberally, and showed how closely its well-being depends upon its University. "A modern University," he said, "should be a great deal more than a training establishment, it should be the fountain of knowledge in the province where it is established. All persons desiring knowledge, whether for their own advancement in life, or for its own sake, should be able to apply to the University to obtain it. As medicine is used as a cure and a preventive of disease of the body, so should education diffused from the University, act as a preventive for many social diseases. Inside the University College a careful analysis of social questions can be made of far more value and of a more impartial nature than in the arena of politics."

It is a subject to which he returned again and again from different points of view, but always with a deep sense of the vital connection between Community and College, and with some effect; for the College has received more valuable benefactions from 1919 than in the whole of its previous existence, though, in this respect, it is still in an inferior position to its sister Colleges. Even three years after the Jubilee, Professor Denham was able to say in his address on Commemoration Day, 1926, "I know of no University or University College outside New Zealand, except possibly the recently constituted University of West Australia, which possesses, as we do, not a single endowed Lectureship or Professorship."

The benefactions to the College since 1918 are:

March, 1919—CONNAL, JOHN (the late).—Legacy of £1,000, also a contingent legacy of £1,000, both sums to be applied in providing Scholarships in Modern Languages.

June, 1919—ADAMS, THOMAS WILLIAM (the late).—Legacy of £2,000 and 98 acres of land, for the purpose of endowing a Lectureship in Forestry.

December, 1919—FORMER PUPILS of the late Charles Cook.—£550 as an endowment for a "Charles Cook Memorial Scholarship."

January, 1920—PROFESSOR HUGH STEWART, M.A.—Gifts amounting to £230 for purchase of books for College Library.

January, 1920—BELL, ROBERT.—Gift of £3,000 as endowment for Scholarships in Practical Journalism.
February, 1920—Professor J. Macmillan Brown, LL.D.—Gift of £1,000 as endowment for Bursaries to matriculated students in residence at "Helen Connon Hall," in memory of his late wife.

November, 1920—The late Austin Henry Alabaster bequeathed £1,000, payable after the death of deceased's widow, for a Scholarship in Classical Literature.

November, 1920—Under the Will of the late Robert Triggs provision is made for the foundation of Scholarships in Technical Education.

February, 1922—Under the Will of the late Edward William Roper, the residue of his estate, after the death of an annuitant, shall be applied for founding and maintaining Scholarships in Science.

May, 1923—Professor J. Macmillan Brown, LL.D.—Gift of £250 for establishing a Prize in English Composition.

July, 1923—Wilding, Mrs. Julia.—Gift of £100 to endow a Lectureship in memory of Gladys and Anthony Wilding.

The College urgently needed funds. Not only were salaries far below a reasonable level in view of the great increase in the cost of living and the additional responsibilities attached to Chairs, but there was a great influx of students into all courses after 1918, overtaxing accommodation and equipment, and an insistent demand for the establishment of new courses. The Boys' High School building would be available after the transference of the school to Riccarton, but that was delayed for some years (till January, 1926). In the meantime there were the pressing needs of a Chair of Education, of separate Chairs of History and Economics, of new buildings for the School of Engineering, of a course in Forestry, and enlarged or new Hostels.

The Annual Statement for 1919 referred to the question of the separation of the College from the University of New Zealand, and its conversion into a University of Canterbury. This had been mooted in the early days of the University, and in July, 1909 the Hon. Charles C. Bowen, Vice-Chancellor, had again drawn attention to it. But more serious discussion of this was begun as the Jubilee of the College approached; professorial opinion was almost unanimously in favour of separation, and there was a strong feeling in support on the Board. Canterbury College was prominent with Auckland and Wel-
lington in preparing the case for separation for presentation to the Royal Commission of 1925.

In 1919 the Government made some additional grants—one of £500 for W.E.A. purposes, and another of £2,500 for increases to salaries. Besides appointing a Professor of Education, the Board decided in view of the growth of the work in the History and Economics Departments, on December 29th, to establish separate Chairs of History and Economics. Professor Hight was offered his choice of the Chairs, and decided to accept that of History (including Political Science). The Board, on the recommendation of the Home Selection Committee, decided in July, 1920, to appoint John Bell Condliffe, M.A., a graduate of the College, lately Sir Thomas Gresham Research Student at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and since 1916 Assistant-Lecturer in History and Economics, to the Chair of Economics. The great increase of work in nearly all departments of the College necessitated the appointment at the beginning of 1921 of full-time Assistant-Lecturers in Classics (Mr. H. D. Broadhead, M.A., Litt.D.), English (Mr. T. W. Cane, M.A.), History (Miss Alice M. F. Candy, M.A.), and Economics (Mr. A. H. Tocker, M.A.).

The number of matriculants entering College, excluding the School of Engineering, in 1920, was just 50 per cent. more than in 1919 (168 : 112), and more than twice as many as at the beginning of 1914 (78). By 1923 this number had increased to 234.

On June 30th, 1919, Mr. George Harry Mason retired on superannuation, after forty-one years' faithful service, over eleven of them as Registrar. He was given a fitting farewell by Board and Staff. The Chairman said, in reference to the office he had so well filled:—"Few people realise the multifarious duties required of our chief executive officer. He requires a thorough knowledge of the Education Act, he should be a skilled accountant, have a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural land, and matters pertaining to leasing any class of land, be able to meet in terms of equality men of high educational attainments, as well as understand and be sympathetic to plain farmers, students, and parents, and deal with all with courtesy and prudence, and have an intimate knowledge of matters relating to board and residence, and domestic economy, and lastly, be the right hand of the Chairman to prevent him and the Board from falling into errors or making
mistakes as to the past experience of the Board owing to lack
of information, as well as being a complete encyclopædia of
knowledge on all matters pertaining to the various institutions
under the Board.’’

The Board had on April 14th selected Mr. Leonard Aubrey
Stringer, since 1911 Town Clerk of Lyttelton, as the new
Registrar.

From 1924, the tutorial system has been applied as far as
possible to External Students. In that year Provisional
Matriculation, a method of admission freeing the candidate
from the Matriculation Examination, was instituted for
returned soldiers. In 1922 it was made applicable to all candi­
dates for matriculation over 30 years of age, and later to those
over 25.

The first W.E.A. Summer School was held at Oxford in
December, 1920, organised by Professor Shelley, who had
been appointed Director of Extension Work, and by Professor
Condliffe, Secretary to the Tutorial Class Committee.

From 1921 the Session has been divided into three terms,
instead of two, a change justified on grounds of health, con­
venience, and a closer approach to synchronising the vacations
with those of the Training College and the Schools. At first
the terms consisted of 10, 10 and 6 lecturing weeks respectively,
but later they were altered to 10, 11, and 5 weeks. In 1922,
owing largely to the congestion of classes, the difficulty of
framing the time-table and the desire to keep 6-7 p.m. free for
dinner, the duration of each lecture was reduced to 45 minutes;
this experiment did not give general satisfaction, and in 1923
hour lectures were restored up to 7 p.m., after which the 45-
minute periods were retained.

In February, 1921, the College Committee set up a Sub­
Committee to consider the celebration of the Jubilee of the
College. In March representatives of the Professorial Board
were added. The subsequent history of the preparations for
the Jubilee and of the celebration ceremonies is given in the
official summary included in a subsequent section. In 1921
the number of W.E.A. Classes increased from 12 to 22, and in
1923 there were 27 classes with 1,018 students.

The Chair of Geology was re-established in 1921, and
accepted by Robert Speight, M.A., M.Sc., F.G.S., Curator of
the Museum, who had been Lecturer since 1903, and continues
to hold both the Chair and the Curatorship.
In April, 1921, the Board resolved to appoint a Rector of the College, as authorised by the amending Act of 1908. The Professorial Board had expressed its opposition to the proposal but made certain recommendations as to the duties of the office. The Board, on June 27th, defined the duties of the Rector. He is the Academic Head of the College including the School of Engineering, responsible for the general supervision of the tutorial system and the arrangements for promoting the welfare of the students and directing them in the choice of a career. He is charged with all the duties of the Chairman of the Professorial Board, and is to keep himself acquainted with the state, interests, and wants of the whole Institution, and to exercise a general supervision over its concerns other than financial. He is to take advantage of suitable opportunities for drawing public attention to the aims, developments, and activities of the College, and to advance its development particularly by organising appeals for financial support, the development of Schools, publicity in the press, and the organisation of new activities, and of extension work. He has to make an annual report to the Board of Governors at the end of each academic year.

The Board on the same day appointed Dr. Charles Chilton, Professor of Biology and Director of Studies in Science, Rector of the College, for a term of three years, the appointment being renewed in 1924. This necessitated certain changes from 1922 in the biological department; Mr. C. E. Foweraker, M.A., was appointed Lecturer in Forestry and Botany, and Miss Maude Herriott, M.A., special assistant to the Rector and Professor of Biology, with Mr. G. E. Archey, M.A., assistant Curator of the Museum, and Miss F. B. Murray as part-time assistants.

In 1922 another amending Act increased the number of members of the Board from 19 to 20, giving the Rector an ex officio seat, and providing that the representative of the Professorial Board shall be a Professor. Professors Chilton and Hight thus became members of the Board. For a few years previously a Professor, elected by the Professorial Board, had been a member of the College Committee and latterly attended the Board meetings.

Professor Gabbatt, who was absent on leave in England during the session of 1922, resigned the Chair of Mathematics in November of that year. Mr. E. J. Pitman, B.A., B.Sc., of
Melbourne, who had been acting-Professor in 1922, was retained as such during 1923. In October, 1923, the Board appointed Charles Ernest Weatherburn, M.A. (Camb.), D.Sc. (Sydney) to the vacant Chair as from January 1st, 1924.

In 1922 Dr. W. P. Evans gave notice of his desire to retire from the Chair of Chemistry at the beginning of 1923. In March the Chair to be vacated was offered to and accepted by Henry George Denham, M.A. (N.Z.), D.Sc. (Liv.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg), a graduate of the College, who was then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Capetown.

The resignation of Professor Scott, taking effect at the end of February, 1923, is referred to elsewhere. He was succeeded as representative of the Board of Governors on the Senate by Mr. Arthur E. Flower, M.A., M.Sc.

In March, 1922, Mr. Edward Evans, who had been on the Administrative Staff over 40 years, from 1908 as Accountant and Treasurer, retired amidst the regrets and good wishes of all members of the College. Another resignation evoking notable expressions of regret was that of Mr. Samuel Page, B.A., of the Chemistry Department, who had served the department since 1883.

Professors Evans and Scott, as well as Professor Macmillan Brown each received the honour of the Emeritus Professorship, formally established in October, 1922. Professor Brown was elected Chancellor of the University of New Zealand in January, 1923, in succession to Sir Robert Stout.

Several new appointments besides those to Chairs already mentioned were made at the beginning of 1923. Mr. Jeffry F. D. White, B.A., M.Sc., was appointed to the new post of full-time Assistant in French; Mr. John Packer, M.Sc. (Melb.) to that of full-time Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry, and Mr. C. E. Beeby, M.A., to that of part-time assistant to the Professors of Education and Philosophy, mainly to extend the work in Experimental Psychology.

During 1922 Dr. Bradshaw was absent in England, his work being carried on by the Rev. Hubert Jones, Mus. Bac.

On Dr. Bradshaw’s return another effort was made to establish a Chair of Music, but the Board could not provide the necessary funds; in 1925, however, it was found possible to make the Lectureship full-time, and from 1926 to appoint an Assistant, Miss Jane L. Black, Mus. Bac.
In March, 1923, the Professorial Board held its first election under the Act of 1922, and elected Professor Hight as its representative on the Board of Governors. Distinctive academic dress was prescribed for the Chairman of the Board and for the Rector of the College.

The early part of 1923 was filled with the final preparations for celebrating the year of Jubilee. The celebrations themselves are recounted in the section following hereon. The Chairman of the Board could justly say that the gathering of the alumni was "specially marked by the reverence and gratitude shown to the founders of Canterbury College. The interest raised by the Jubilee stimulated in the minds of the public a desire for more University Education." (Ann. Report, 1924, p. 13.)

In 1923, the staff of the Canterbury College consisted of 15 Professors, 7 Lecturers in charge of subjects, 23 Assistant-lecturers, Assistants, and Demonstrators, besides the Librarian, two staff typists, many student-assistants, mechanics, etc. The administrative staff, commencing with a Secretary-librarian, had increased to nine, including the Registrar, the Accountant, and the Inspector of Reserves.

The number of students, excluding exempted students, was 938. 579 were matriculated, of whom 451 were pursuing full degree courses, viz., M.A. 25, M.Sc. 1, M.Com. 1, LL.M. 1, B.A. 208, B.Sc. 46, B.Agr. 4, M.B. 5, B.D.S. 1, LL.B. 58, Msc.Bac. 1, B.Com. 11, B.E. 89. 160 students held scholarships or bursaries.

The Assets of the College proper on December 31st, 1923, were valued at £295,359 12s. The revenue for the year on the College Maintenance Account was £33,202, and the expenditure £30,822. The principal items of income were:—Rents, £15,535; fees £5,277; Government grants £2,472; National Endowment grant, £2,777; hostel fees, £4,581. The chief payment was salaries £19,462. Apart from salaries only £346 was spent on the College Library. There was a debit balance on the College Buildings and Sites account of £12,390.

The figures for the School of Engineering are given at the end of Chapter XVIII.
THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The College has been fortunate in its Chairmen. The first was a man of great ability and sound judgment. Joshua Strange Williams, M.A., LL.M., was born in London in 1837, son of the noted jurist, Joshua Williams, Q.C. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He had a brilliant University career, taking the Mathematical as well as the Law Tripos (1858-9). He was called to the Bar at Lincoln’s Inn, 1859. He arrived in New Zealand in 1862, practised at Christchurch until 1871, when he was appointed District Land Registrar, and from 1872-5 was Registrar-General of Land. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, 1862-70, and was elected first Chairman of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College at the first meeting of the Board on Wednesday, July 9th, 1873. He resigned on his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench in March, 1875. His close attention to the work of the Board and his knowledge of men and affairs was of the utmost value at a most critical time in the history of the College, when the first appointments were being made, and the question of site and buildings was still unsettled and hotly debated.

Henry Barnes Gresson, the second Chairman, from March to October, 1875, was born in Co. Meath, Ireland, 1809. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1833. He was joint author of a book on Equity Pleading. He arrived in New Zealand in 1854, and held the positions of Canterbury Provincial Solicitor and Crown Prosecutor till his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court, December, 1857, from which he retired in 1875. He was at one time President of the Philosophical Institute, a Fellow of Christ’s College, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Christchurch. He had taken a very active part in the affairs of both Union and Board, and his early retirement from the Chair evoked expressions of regret. He died early in 1901.

On October 12th, 1875, William Montgomery was elected to the Chair. He was born in London in 1822, and educated at the Royal Academical Institution. He spent several years in the Merchant Marine and in 1860 settled in Canterbury in business as a timber merchant. He entered local politics, and
was Provincial Treasurer 1867-70, and President of the Provincial Executive 1872-3. In 1874 he entered general politics as M.H.R. for Akaroa, and rapidly rose to prominence on the Liberal side. He was offered a seat in the Grey Ministry, 1877, led a section of the Opposition to Atkinson’s Ministry, and was Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education in the short-lived Stout-Vogel Ministry of 1884. From 1892 he was a member of the Legislative Council. He died in December, 1914.

Though exceedingly busy with provincial and general politics during his tenure of the Chairmanship, 1875-85, he gave remarkably close attention to the needs and extension of the College. Professor Brown speaks of him as “one of the greatest friends that education ever had in Canterbury.” It was during his ministry in the Provincial Council that endowments had been set aside for the College. Mr. G. H. Mason, late Registrar, who was in intimate touch with his work, says that “he directed the policy of the Board with outstanding ability” giving his personal supervision to all matters of importance, and sparing neither time nor trouble in its interests. He was ever ready to sacrifice his own interests to those of the community.

Frederic de Carteret Malet was Chairman from October, 1885, to April, 1894. He was born at St. Helier’s, Jersey, in 1843. He arrived in New Zealand in 1861, and spent four years in pastoral work. In 1865 he was appointed Warden’s clerk at Hokitika, and then clerk to the Resident Magistrate. In 1868 he was transferred to the same post at Christchurch, occupying it till 1876. He held the following posts:—1872-4, Registrar of the University of New Zealand; 1873-6, Secretary of the Collegiate Union and to the Board of Governors of Canterbury College; 1876-81, Registrar of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and practised at Christchurch till 1887. He had a special talent in finance and business organisation; from 1891 to 1893 he was Managing Director of the Lyttelton Times Co.; 1898-1906, a Director and 1902-6 Chairman of the Bank of New Zealand; 1902-12, Chairman of the Christchurch Meat Co. He was prominent in Church affairs, being one of the executors of the Church Property Trustees and a member of Synod and the Standing Committee.
He was a member of the Board from March, 1876, to 1895, and again in 1896-7, when he was also a member of the new Agricultural College Board. His grasp of finance, and insistence on thoroughness in administration were of great value to the Board during the trying period of his Chairmanship, 1885-94. He died March 21st, 1912.

In April, 1894, Henry Richard Webb, F.R.M.S., was elected Chairman, and held office till his death in February, 1901. He was born in Sydney in 1829, educated at Sydney College, and entered upon a business career. He arrived in New Zealand in 1868, and settled in Lyttelton. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, its Chairman of Committees, and was the last Provincial Secretary prior to the abolition of the Provinces. From 1873 to 1878 he represented Lyttelton in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Webb always showed a deep interest in educational affairs. He was for a time Chairman of the North Canterbury Board of Education and Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, on which he served for eighteen years. He was one of the original members of the Board of Governors, and was interested particularly in the scientific side of the College. He was instrumental in establishing the "Technological Room" at the Museum, the forerunner of the School of Engineering, which was established during his Chairmanship. He founded the Microscopical Club, was President of the Horticultural Society, an original member of the Philosophical Institute, and its President in 1889. He was an ardent Churchman, and served the Church in most capacities available to a layman. The Board of Governors bore testimony to his "unwearied industry" and "urbanity and conscientious impartiality."

He was succeeded by Thomas Shailer Weston, who was born in London in 1837. Admitted to the Bar at Auckland in 1861 he practised there till 1873, with the exception of a year at Invercargill. From 1873 to 1880 he was a District Judge in Hawke’s Bay and Gisborne (1873-5), and on the West Coast of the South Island (1875-80). In 1881 he commenced practice in Christchurch, and was appointed one of the first law examiners for the Colony. In 1881-3 he was a member of the House of Representatives for Grey Valley and Inangahua. He had appeared in some of the most notable cases in the Colony, had sat on several Commissions, and had had experience in educational administration on the Westland and North Canterbury
Boards of Education when he was elected Chairman of Canterbury College in February, 1901. A few months later he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Staffs and Salaries of Primary Schools. He had a detailed knowledge of the educational system of the Colony, and took the closest interest in the work of the College as well as in the general policy of the Board. In November, 1902, he resigned to practise at New Plymouth. He was appointed Crown Prosecutor for Taranaki, and died in October, 1912.

Arthur Edgar Gravenor Rhodes was elected to the Chair in December, 1902. He was born in 1859, a son of George Rhodes, the Levels, South Canterbury, and educated at Christ’s College, Christchurch, and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and LL.B. in 1880. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1882. He began practice in Christchurch in 1884. From 1887 to 1893 he was M.H.R. for Gladstone and Geraldine. In 1901 he was Mayor of Christchurch. He was a prominent supporter of athletics. He resigned both the Chairmanship and his seat early in 1904. He died on December 26th, 1922.

Charles Lewis, who succeeded him, was also a native of Canterbury, born at Christchurch in 1857. He was educated at Christ’s College, and then at Clifton and Malvern, England. He returned and farmed his property at Halswell. In 1896 he succeeded the Hon. W. P. Reeves as senior M.H.R. for Christchurch, and retained the seat till his resignation in 1901. He was endowed with a fine turn for humorous expression. His term of office extended from February, 1904, to January, 1907. He himself says: “As Chairman, my duty was to go round with an oil can and see that the bearings of a somewhat complex and delicate piece of machinery did not become heated.”

With the advent of George Warren Russell to the Chair in February, 1907, there was a marked increase of vigour in administration. His interest in the constitutional reform of 1896, and his innovations in the analysis and presentation of the finances of the College have been already referred to. He was born in London in 1854, and came to New Zealand from Tasmania in 1865. He pursued journalism in different parts of the Colony, with an interval of probationary work for the Wesleyan Ministry, and finally established a printing house in Christchurch. He was M.H.R. for Riccarton 1893-6 and 1899-1902, and for Avon 1908-19. He was a member of the North
Canterbury Board of Education and of the Board of Governors from 1897. As Chairman he made himself familiar with every detail of College administration. He set himself to cut out obsolete survivals and to extend the usefulness of the College as much as possible. He did invaluable service in placing the finances on a firm basis and developing its resources. His resignation in February, 1910, was due to overstrain. Mr. Russell became Minister of Internal Affairs, Public Health, and Immigration in the Mackenzie Ministry of 1912. During 1915-9 he was a member of the National Ministry (Massey-Ward). Since 1897 he has owned and edited the *The Spectator*, Christchurch. He has published "A Manual of the Duties of Life"; "A New Heaven," 1917; "N.Z. To-day," 1919; and "Citizenship," 1922.

Jonathan Charles Adams, the first Deputy-Chairman of the Board under the Amending Act of 1908, was elected Chairman in 1910, and served till failing health compelled his retirement from the office in June, 1918. He was born at Plymouth, England, in 1847. He was a Scholar of Winchester College, "the Mother of Schools"; and thence went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. He came to New Zealand in 1873, and conducted a private school for seven years at New Plymouth. After teaching in the Public Schools at Parnell and Wellesley Street, Auckland, he was head master successively of the Riverton and Waimate District High Schools, and of the Normal School, Christchurch, where he was also Lecturer on School Management. His training led him, whilst carefully tending the finances, to take a very live interest in the academic side of the College, which profited by his experienced judgment. He was a Board of Governors representative on the Senate from 1915 to 1924. No other member has ever given as much of his time and labour to the work of the Board as Mr. Adams after his retirement from his profession. He was on an intimate footing with most of the student activities in athletics and social life. His own early notable performances in cricket, football, rowing, and swimming (not to mention billiards) naturally led him to sympathise. Like Mr. Webb, he was an active Churchman, a valued member of Synod, Standing Committee, and Church Education Board.

The present Chairman, Henry Dyke Acland, barrister and sheepfarmer, is the fifth lawyer and the third native of Canterbury to occupy the Chair. He was born in 1867, son of the
ROBERT JULIAN SCOTT  
Director of School of Engineering  
Resigned 1923

SAMUEL STEELE  
Professor of Mechanical Engineering since 1922

ROBERT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL  
Professor of Civil Engineering since 1922

PERCIVAL HERBERT POWELL  
Professor of Electrical Engineering since 1922
NORTH QUADRANGLE AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
Hon. J. B. A. Acland, of Mount Peel, an active figure in public affairs, and the first co-opted member of the Board. He was educated at Christ's College, where he was Senior Somes Scholar 1885, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1889 in the Honours School of Modern History. He was admitted to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1891. In 1892 he was admitted in New South Wales, and from 1904 he has been in practice at Christchurch. He has been a member of the Board since 1909, and was elected Chairman in July, 1918. He has been a member of the University Senate from 1923, and for several years President of the Canterbury District Workers' Educational Association, and President of the W.E.A. Dominion Council. He has sat on Government Commissions, and holds Executive posts on several local associations. He carries on the tradition of close attention to administration, now firmly established, and has been specially concerned with the provision of residential colleges, the acquisition of land for buildings and recreation, and the development of a closer connection between the public and the college.

The present Deputy-Chairman, the Hon. George John Smith, C.B.E., was born at Consett, Durham, 1862, and arrived in New Zealand in 1879. He was in a law office for about ten years, and then graduated from local to general politics, and engaged in commerce. He was M.H.R. for Christchurch 1893-9 and 1901-2, a member of the Legislative Council 1907-14, and again since 1920. He was from early years an enthusiastic volunteer, and rendered great service to the movement. In 1905 he was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2nd. N.C. Rifles. He served in the War with the Canterbury Regiment 1916-7, and was placed on the reserve of officers, 1924.

The names of the members of the Board, among whom there have been many men prominent in politics, business, education, and the learned professions will be found in Appendix II.
In the three professors of the foundation, Professors Bickerton, Brown, and Cook, the College was exceedingly fortunate in getting young men full of vigour and enthusiasm, of high attainments and strong purpose. To them difficulties served only as a spur to further effort. They remained true to their ideal of a University—a strong student body banded together to "live laborious days," denying themselves many things "to add something to the sum of human knowledge" and to strive for the attainment of the greatest common good.

They were faced with the difficulties of pioneers in a new community. When the last of them arrived in February, 1875, there was no habitation for the College, "only an old wooden building standing on a mound of sand" opposite the Museum, ripe for removal or demolition to make way for the College when money might be available to build it; there were students eager to begin, but few of them had received the necessary preliminary training to a University course; there was no library of reference works adequate even to an inchoate University; and the affiliation of secondary schools to the University of New Zealand tended to confuse the public mind as to real university standards. But the professors were men of strong character sufficiently diverse in ideals and sympathies to appeal to all sections of the community. Their courage, enthusiasm, and self-sacrificing labours won the hearts of students and stimulated the Governors and the Provincial Government to action, so that in a little over two years from their arrival they were installed in a building that promised to reproduce, as it expanded, some of the best characteristics of the colleges they had left at Home, and they had gathered round them scores of disciples eager to undergo any sacrifices in the pursuit of University studies.

The first to be appointed was Alexander William Bickerton. He was born in 1842 at Alton, Hampshire. He was trained as an engineer, but abandoned railway surveying for health.
reasons, and in 1864 established a factory in the Cotswold Hills to develop certain wood-working inventions he had made. Whilst there he came under the influence of a science teacher in Stroud, who persuaded him to give up manufacturing for science teaching. He married, and in 1867 organised and taught technical classes at Birmingham. He won a Royal Exhibition at the School of Mines, London (later the Imperial College of Science). There and at the Royal College of Chemistry he had a brilliant career. With the assistance of Sir Charles Dilke, he organised and conducted classes in London, in which he broke new ground in the methods of science teaching, and indirectly originated the Technical Classes of the metropolis. He was in 1870 appointed to organise the Science work at the Hartley Institute, Southampton, taught at Winchester College, and held the post of county public analyst. His teaching, and the publication of the results of a research on a correlation of heat and electricity attracted much attention, and he was offered the choice of five university chairs. On the advice of the Head of Winchester College, he accepted the Chair of Chemistry at Canterbury College towards the end of 1873, on condition that his own assistant, Mr. George Gray, should accompany him.

He arrived in June, 1874. The Oddfellows' Hall, Lichfield Street, was hired, and his first public lecture was given on August 12th, to a crowded audience. "The Professor has a capital, clear delivery," runs a report, "and possesses the rare gift of putting the technicalities of science into plain language. The lecture, which was exceedingly interesting, was interspersed with a number of well-executed experiments."

Professor Bickerton played an important part in the formation of the community life of the College. One of his colleagues says, "He was the very type that was needed for the early days of such an institution; his never failing fund of spirits infused sanguine energy into our early efforts to persuade ourselves that our results were not meagre," and he supplied "the exhilarating, I might almost say, the inebriating element to the work of the students; he was ever cheering them on and filling the atmosphere with a kind of intellectual champagne; the students never groaned under the intensity of the work. Nor did he fail in hospitality, his house was the gathering-place of all the social and festive functions; he was ever ready to do his best for the relaxation of the students." "He was,"
History of Canterbury College

says Mrs. K. W. Evans, "a most versatile genius. Whether he was dealing with an ordinary scientific subject in a popular manner, or expatiating learnedly on his pet theory of partial impact, or carrying out some experiment requiring skilful manipulation, he was equally happy in his style and method."

He was a facile inventor of apparatus, often very effective, some of which passed into general use. He was as active in the sphere of scientific speculation. His theory of cosmic construction by partial impact was set forth in detail in many papers dating from about 1880, and has attracted considerable attention in the astronomical world. In the working out of his theory he was helped by the Rev. Mr. Habens, Mr. C. W. Adams, and Mr. A. C. Gifford. His hatred of conventional institutions and ways of life found play when he turned to social problems with all the zeal of a radical reformer. Within the College he founded societies such as the Science Society of the late nineties and the Kingsley Club, and he tried to infuse fresh life into the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, of which he has been President. Students were charmed by his irresistible smile and genial manner. He had strong social instincts, and his home, first in Antigua Street, and later at Wainoni, was for many years the centre of the social life of the College.

His lectures were always interesting, but often discursive, his powerful imagination playing over the whole world of thought.

In 1900 he visited England, where he had a paper published in the Philosophical Magazine, communicated by Sir W. Rucker, President of the British Association, and published his "Romance of the Heavens."

For eight years after his retirement from the College in 1903 Professor Bickerton remained in Christchurch. A public fund was then raised, to which the Government of New Zealand contributed, to enable him to proceed to London to prosecute his researches and expound his theories. He has had a varied success. He has lectured to many learned societies, at the Royal Institution, the London Institution, and the Sheldonian Theatre, has contributed articles to "Knowledge," "Harper's," "The British Astronomical Journal," and other journals, but his theory of the third body has yet to win general acceptance. Among his books are:—"The Romance of the Earth" 1900, and "The Romance of the Heavens" 1901 (both published by Sonnenschein); "The
Perils of a Pioneer,” 1902; and a volume in “Harper’s Library of Living Thought.” The circumstances of his retirement and the deep affection his old students feel for Professor Bickerton are referred to elsewhere.

John Macmillan Brown, the second of the professors to arrive, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, in 1846. From the Irvine Academy he went in 1865 to Glasgow University, where he won many distinctions, including first-class honours in Mental Philosophy, three Lord Rector’s prizes, a prize for verse, a mathematical scholarship, and in 1870 the coveted Snell Exhibition tenable for five years at Balliol College, Oxford. At Oxford he devoted himself largely to the classical languages, literature, and philosophy, and impressed Dr. Jowett and his tutors by his eminent ability and varied attainments. Compelled by illness to seek outdoor employment, he passed the necessary examinations to join the Geological Survey. He had already rejected three professional appointments in India, Japan, and Canada, when he decided, on the advice of Professor Edward Caird, to apply for the Chair of Classics, History, and English Literature then being established at Canterbury College. He was the unanimous choice of the Selection Committee, and arrived in Christchurch on Christmas Day, 1874.

Professor Brown was the youngest of the trinity, and was generally recognised as the most vigorous and most influential in developing a love and appreciation of scholarship and literature, and in University policy and administration. He was undismayed by the raw material at hand, started elementary classes in Latin and Greek in 1875, and employed methods so original and effective that members of these classes were within a couple of years able to translate at sight from a wide range of literature, and to qualify for the senior scholarships of the University. He lectured also on English literature, and coached students who wished to offer Philosophy and History. From the beginning, as at all time throughout his career, he provided extra classes and private tuition, and sought appropriate employment for those students who needed and deserved such help. When in 1879 his classes had grown to such a size as to suggest to the Board the appointment of an assistant, he preferred to resign Classics to a new Chair, and to devote himself to the development of the comparatively virgin field of English language and literature, with History and Political Economy as subsidiary interests. In this special
work he had the most remarkable success, attracting crowded classes by the freshness and originality of his methods, his philosophical treatment of literature and history, and the thoroughness and efficiency of his training in the art of English composition and in the appreciation of literary style. His success was reflected in the long list of honours and scholarships in English that came to Canterbury, in the rapid rise in the scope and the standard of English teaching in the secondary schools, which throughout New Zealand competed keenly for his graduates as members of their teaching staffs, and in offers of preferment to himself from overseas. He chose to remain in New Zealand, with occasional visits abroad. Insomnia compelled his resignation in 1895 to the great regret of the College.

The deep and sincere interest he took in the individual student was one cause of the influence he wielded. There was then no Rector of the College, but Professor Brown was Rector de facto, eager to plan out each student's course and smooth away his difficulties (even sometimes those of a pecuniary kind). A tremendous worker himself, he had no mercy for the shirker but nothing but encouragement and active help for the earnest student. He was a most sympathetic friend to women students, whose cause he championed from the first. At first he joined forces with Professor Bickerton in developing the social side of the College, but after his marriage in 1886 to Helen Connon, the Sunday morning breakfasts at "Holm Bank," Fendalton, became one of the chief means of bringing students and professor together in close social and intellectual converse. Upon his retirement, in 1895, graduates and students of the College raised a fund to provide "The University Macmillan Brown Prize," in commemoration of his services. The Fund was increased in 1923 by a donation of £200 from Emeritus-Professor Brown himself.

Professor Brown was inevitably a leader in educational policy and administration. He became a member of the Senate of the University in 1877, and retained his seat till its abolition or reconstitution in 1926, being since 1902 a representative of the graduates of Canterbury College. In 1923 he was elected Chancellor of the University in succession to Sir Robert Stout. He has been for many years the only surviving member of the Royal Commission of 1879.

During his tenure of the Chair of English he published "A Manual of English Literature of the 18th and 19th Centuries,"
and six volumes of Studies of English Authors, besides lectures and pamphlets on educational topics. He was interested in science and its applications to life, and in 1901 published "Riallaro," a Satire, and in 1903 "Limanora," a Utopia, under the pseudonym of Godfrey Sweven. He had soon after his arrival helped to start "The New Zealand Magazine," to which he contributed an authoritative article on the dramatist Greene.

After his resignation Professor Brown devoted his energies to sociological research in the endeavour to assess the place of the Pacific lands and peoples in the development of mankind. The course of his researches has led him into extensive travels abroad and an intensive study of the languages, arts, and social and physical characters of primitive peoples. He has written much on the subject in the shape of articles for both popular and learned journals, and several books, notably "Maori and Polynesian" 1906, "The Dutch East," "The Riddle of the Pacific," and "Peoples and Problems of the Pacific," 1926.

Professor Brown also ranks among the benefactors of Canterbury College. In 1920 he gave £1,000 to the College to provide bursaries for students at Helen Connon Hall, to be called "Helen Macmillan Brown Bursaries," in memory of his late wife; in 1923 he gave £250 to found a College Prize for English composition; and he has contributed substantial sums to such objects as the College Library and the Students' Loan Fund.

In 1920, on the sudden death of Professor Gilray, he volunteered to discharge the duties of the Chair of English at the University of Otago, served for one year, and devoted the salary of the Chair to the purposes of the University, including a Prize in English composition.

Charles Henry Herbert Cook was born in London in 1844, but went at an early age to Australia. In the University of Melbourne he won many distinctions in both Mathematics and Law. He went to England in 1868 to qualify for the English Bar. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a foundation Scholar as well as a member of Lincoln’s Inn. He was sixth Wrangler in the Mathematical tripos of 1872, and was later elected a Fellow of St. John’s. He was within a year of being called to the Bar when he decided to apply for the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at
Canterbury College. He was appointed in 1874, and arrived early in February, 1875, to take up duties. He was called upon almost at once to go to Wellington as the representative of Canterbury College to confer with the Senate of the University regarding the redrafting of the Constitution of the University, and he was given a seat on the University Royal Commission of 1879. He was a member of the Senate from 1884 till his retirement in 1908. He was keenly interested in the proposed School of Engineering, voluntarily giving much time and thought to its initial stage, and for three years he superintended the School, until it was taken over by a full-time Lecturer-in-Charge at the beginning of 1890.

He had an intense love of music, and had sung in the choirs of St. Peter's, Melbourne, and St. John's, Cambridge. His wide knowledge of Cathedral music was of great service to the Christchurch Cathedral; he was several years on the Chapter, and sang as a volunteer member of the Choir. He also did a great deal towards firmly establishing the Christchurch Musical Union. He was keenly interested in the inception of the Canterbury Society of Arts, and found another field of public work at Christ's College, of which he was for many years a Fellow and a valued member of its Finance Committee. Cricket and athletics in general found in him an enthusiastic supporter. These were the pursuits of his leisure hours; his College work always came first, and in this his single-minded strong sense of duty and his loyalty to his colleagues were marked features.

He had been interested in the higher education of women at Cambridge, and was glad to have the opportunity of welcoming women within the University of New Zealand.

Professor Cook was, to use the words of colleagues and early students, "solid, serious, dignified, greatly esteemed, a very corner-stone of strength and stability." His honesty of purpose, clarity of teaching, and close grip of the work of his classes, soon established his influence. A certain impassivity of countenance veiled a most kindly nature and the capacity to see the humour in life.

He gave his time generously during the vacations to coach and guide his earlier students, was unremitting in his efforts to help those who naturally shied at the hurdle of compulsory mathematics, and relieved the more formal work of his ad-
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advanced students by most entertaining reminiscences of Cambridge and the great mathematical dons of his time.

The excellence of his teaching is shown by the fact that for many years the senior scholarship in Mathematics came to Canterbury College. His honours students, among them Sir Ernest Rutherford, in after life bore unfailing testimony to the solid worth of his teaching and honest scholarship.

After Professor Cook’s death in 1910, members of the University and others established a fund to found a University Cook Memorial Prize for excellence in Mathematics at the honours stage.

One of the most widely known of the professors at Canterbury College was Sir John Francis Julius von Haast, appointed Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in 1877. Sir Julius von Haast was born in Bonn in 1824, and came to New Zealand in 1858, as an agent of the Prussian Government to report on the possibilities of immigration. He remained in New Zealand, and with Dr. Hochstetter made explorations for the New Zealand Government. He was appointed Provincial Geologist for Nelson, and after some notable explorations, left in 1860, in response to an appeal from Canterbury, where he solved a geological problem which had held up the work on the Lyttelton Tunnel.

From 1861 Dr. Haast remained in Canterbury as the Provincial Geologist, and explored the remote portions of the Province, especially the dangerous mountain country of the Mount Cook region. When the geological survey was completed, Dr. Haast was enabled to devote his time to the Museum which, beginning in a small room in the Provincial Council Chambers, came to rank, in an expert’s opinion, as the eleventh finest Museum in the world. This magnificent progress was entirely due to Dr. Haast. He was one of the founders of the Philosophical Institute and of the Collegiate Union. His career was remarkable for the number of degrees and honours of the highest rank that were conferred upon him. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867, and was knighted. He passed away in August, 1887, in the “full plenitude” of his powers, “age did not weary him, nor the years condemn.”

He was a man of many interests and of eminently social qualities. “A musician of no ordinary attainments, a man well-read in many matters quite outside his own profession, an enthusiastic untiring worker, a man of genial kindly nature,
full of sympathy and of ready wit in every relation of life, whether as husband, father, or friend, equally admirable, he will be sadly and widely missed. His place will be hard indeed to fill.” (The Lyttelton Times, August 17th, 1887).

Of the many tributes to his memory, let that of his colleague, Professor Brown, addressed to the students of the College, suffice. “Who could meet him without feeling how young the world is; without taking into the blood a new draught of youth from his buoyant nature? He was a boy in heart until the day he died. We felt as if he would never grow old. And it was the shattering of this illusion that largely made the news of our bereavement so startling. It is hard indeed to realise that he is gone, so bracing was his influence, so contagious his energy and zeal, such manly living sympathy rayed forth from him. And only when he has vanished do we begin to see how much he was to our College, our town, our country. Without his invincible ardour, his unflagging energy, his personal influence with those who guided the destinies of this Province in former years, these great educational establishments that have been such a success and are the admiration of all strangers would not now exist. But in the annals of our land, too, and across the page of science he has written his name. And to you he has left the legacy of this work to fulfil and perpetuate. May his memory invigorate you for the struggle that lies before you, as his large-hearted energy cheered those who had to work with him in life.”

Geology was attached to the Chair of Biology after the death of Sir Julius von Haast, Professor Hutton teaching it in connection with that Chair till 1892, and thence to 1902 as Lecturer in Geology and Palaeontology. From 1903 to 1920 Robert Speight (79) was Lecturer, taking Palaeontology and Physical Geography in addition from 1910, and was appointed Professor in 1921 on the reinstatement of the Chair.

Llewellyn Powell, M.D. (Heidelberg); M.R.C.S. Eng., etc., F.L.S., was born in 1843. His brilliant career as a medical student at London was broken by ill-health. He came to New Zealand in the early sixties, and was assistant to Dr. Coward and at the Christchurch Hospital. He then went to Heidelberg to study diseases of the eye, and on his return practised as an ophthalmic surgeon, and acted as science master at Christ’s College. On the establishment of the Collegiate Union he was appointed Lecturer in Botany and Physiology, continuing as
Lecturer in Biology under the Board. A return of ill-health caused his death in October, 1879.

Dr. Powell was a keen naturalist and a skilful operator and dissector; and his lectures and demonstrations were greatly enjoyed by his students. His papers before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, of which he was a President, showed great originality and power of accurate observation and description. He devoted special attention to the Arachnida, and at the time of his death had written some chapters of a work on New Zealand Spiders, illustrated by drawings, testifying to his exceptional skill in drawing and colouring.

Frederick Wollaston Hutton, F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.Z.S., was appointed Professor of Biology in 1880, and resigned in 1892 in order to take over the Curatorship of the Museum, though remaining Lecturer in Geology till the end of 1902.

Professor Hutton came to Canterbury College from the University of Otago, where he had been Professor of Natural Science, and the Curator of the Otago Museum. He had begun his career in the Merchant Service, then entered upon a course of training for the engineering profession, but the Crimean War drew him into the army in 1855 as a lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He saw active service in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny.

He had already made a name for himself as a geologist, and was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1861. In 1861 he resigned his commission and came to New Zealand, and was employed by the Geological Survey Department. He also prepared a valuable report on the harbour defences of New Zealand. In 1871 he was Assistant Geologist under the General Government, and remained in that position till towards the end of 1873, when he was appointed Provincial Geologist of Otago, and later to the professorial staff of the University of Otago.

Professor Hutton won fame by his study of the New Zealand Mollusca. He wrote a great many papers of first-rate scientific importance, to be found in the Journals of various societies abroad as well as in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute. He was one of the first to realise the significance of Darwin’s great work “The Origin of the Species,” and in 1861 wrote a review of that book for “The Geologist.” Darwin himself wrote to Professor Hutton in high appreciation of his review, which recognised at once the fundamental ideas
of the theory of Evolution. The letter is printed in Darwin’s “Life.” Hutton himself became a follower of Darwin, and was one of those earnest scientific workers who saw no fundamental opposition between evolution and religion.

In 1891 he was awarded the Clarke medal of New South Wales for scientific research, and in 1892 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. After his death in October, 1905, the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, in recognition of his great services in the scientific world, instituted the “Hutton Memorial Medal,” to be awarded for notable research work in science. His books include “Class-book of Geology,” 1875; “Zoological Exercises for Students in N.Z.”; “Studies in Biology for New Zealand Students,” 1880; “Nature in New Zealand,” 1902; “The Animals of New Zealand,” 1905; “Index Faunae Novae Zealandiae,” 1904; “Darwinism and Lamarckism,” 1899; “The Lesson of Evolution,” 1902.

One of the early students of the College well expresses the impression made by Captain Hutton’s personality:—“One other figure stands out clear on that far-off horizon—Professor Hutton, with a fine old-world courtesy masking a rare and innately charming nature; shy and retiring in manner; but of spirit infinitely kind; a courtly and fascinating figure of a day that is ended.”

After the resignation of Professor Hutton the Board decided to revert to a Lectureship in Biology, and Arthur Dendy, D.Sc. Manchester, F.R.S., was appointed Lecturer in 1893. Having acted as an Assistant-lecturer in Manchester University, he spent some years on the editorial staff of the Challenger expedition. He then became an assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum, where he remained until he received a position on the biological staff of the Melbourne University. While he was in Melbourne he published some notable scientific works. He came to Canterbury College in 1893 as Lecturer, but in the following year was promoted to the rank of Professor. He resigned his chair early in 1903, having been appointed Professor of Biology at the University of the Cape of Good Hope. During the few years that he was at Canterbury College, his ability and enthusiasm vitalised the Biological Department and placed it upon its proper footing in the College. He was an excellent popular lecturer, keen to carry the message of science to the world outside the University, and appreciated the opportunities New Zealand
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presented for the advancement of biological knowledge. The Philosophical Institute of Canterbury owes a great deal to his energy and interest. Dr. Dendy was a man of exceptionally fine scholastic attainments with wide sympathies, which led him to apply the principles of biology to the study of human society. He left Cape Town for London as Professor of Zoology and Animal Biology in King's College. He died in 1925, after a busy life of research, teaching, and writing.

Dr. Dendy was succeeded early in 1903 by the present Professor of Biology, Dr. Charles Chilton (P), who since August, 1921, has also been Rector of the College. The subject of Palaeontology was transferred to the department of Geology in 1910.

The first assistant in this department was George R. Marriner, F.R.N.S., who assisted both Dr. Dendy and Dr. Chilton. He was an enthusiastic zoologist, but did not complete his degree course. He published a useful monograph on the Kea. He was appointed Curator of the Museum at Wanganui in 1908, and died in 1910.

He was succeeded by Lancelot Shadwell Jennings (1251), who was acting Professor during Dr. Chilton's absence at Home in 1912, and fell in the War. Gilbert Edward Archey (1305) followed, became Assistant-Curator of the Canterbury Museum, and later Curator of the Auckland Museum. Charles Ethelbert Foweraker (1220) was Assistant from 1914, and in 1921 was appointed Lecturer in Botany and Forestry, with a seat on the Professorial Board. Elizabeth Maude Herriott (877) discharged Mr. Foweraker's duties whilst he was on War service, 1916-19, and was then appointed Assistant-lecturer in Biology and in 1921 also clerical assistant to the Rector. Flora Buchan Murray (1936) was appointed second Assistant-lecturer in Biology in 1922.

Since the retirement of Professor Bickerton the Chair of Chemistry has been occupied by two graduates of the College, Dr. W. P. Evans (12) 1903-23, and Dr. H. G. Denham (925). From 1906 the Chair has been concerned with Chemistry alone.

The first assistant to the Professor of Chemistry was George Gray, who was appointed in February, 1874, and arrived with Professor Bickerton in June. He was born in the New Forest in 1849, and was educated at the Hartley College, Southampton, where he also entered upon his teaching career. In 1883 he was appointed by the Board Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics at
the School of Agriculture, a position which he held with great credit till his retirement in May, 1915. Mr. Gray also acted as public analyst and meteorological observer at Lincoln. He published a large number of papers on agricultural science, chiefly on chemical subjects. His most important researches were those on rain water, root crops, and mixed manures.

Samuel Page, B.Sc. (721), who had entered the Chemical Laboratory as a boy attendant in March, 1879, served there continuously till 1922, except for a short time during 1882-3, when he was in the private employ of Professor Bickerton. In July, 1883, he succeeded Mr. Gray as assistant. In 1901 he was acting-Professor. Upon his retirement John Packer, M.Sc. Melbourne, was appointed Assistant-lecturer. The following also assisted in the teaching work of the department:—William Henry Moyes (1003); Percy Sylvander Nelson (1153); Lionel Henry James (1971) during Nelson's absence on war service; and F. H. G. Johnston. F. J. Jenkins, W. H. Bickerton, H. Larkin, S. Parr, and A. A. Bickerton were also attached to the department at different times in minor positions.

The teaching of Physics was separated from Chemistry during 1901-2, Dr. Evans being Lecturer in Sound, Light, and Heat, and Dr. Farr in Electricity and Magnetism. From 1906 the latter had charge of both branches of Physics.

Clinton Coleridge Farr was born at Adelaide, S.A., in 1866, son of Archdeacon Farr, and was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide; the University of Adelaide; University College, London; and the University of Sydney. He was Angas Exhibitioner in 1888 and Angas Engineering Scholar in 1889 of the University of Adelaide, and graduated D.Sc. He was for some time on railway work in England; 1891-5 Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics, St. Paul's College, Sydney; and 1896 Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, University of Adelaide. From 1901 he occupied several posts, already detailed, in Canterbury College. From 1904 to 1910 he was Lecturer on Physics and Surveying, and in 1911 he assumed the duties of the newly established Chair of Physics. Dr. Farr was for some time Director of the Magnetic Observatory at Christchurch, and conducted the Magnetic Survey of the Dominion 1898-1904. He has been President of the Philosophical Institute, and was selected to represent the New Zealand Institute at the Pan-Pacific Science Congress at Tokio in 1926. He is the author of papers published by the Royal
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Society and many others on problems of physical science, among them "A Magnetic Survey of New Zealand and some of the Outlying Islands."

The following have acted at different times as assistants in the Physics department:—Harold Percy Kidson, B.Sc. (1202), David C. H. Florance, M.A., M.Sc. (1057), now Professor of Physics at Victoria College; and Donald Bannerman Macleod, M.A., D.Sc. (1203), who has been on the staff since 1910.

The Chair of English and History, left vacant in 1895 by Professor Brown's retirement, was filled by Edward Jermyn Mathew, M.A. and LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He had had a very distinguished career at Cambridge, winning among other honours, the University Members' Prize for English Essay, and had been Lecturer in History and Literature to the Cambridge Syndicate for University Extension Lectures. A short time before he received the appointment to Canterbury College, Professor Mathew had been chosen as Professor of Literature at the University of Tokio, but the Japanese Government vetoed the appointment of any additional Europeans to the University staff. Professor Mathew's chief interest was in History, and he had published some writings on British History. He resigned his chair in 1898.

Arnold Wall, who succeeded Professor Mathew, was born in 1869 in Ceylon. He was educated in England, near London. While teaching in schools at Okehampton (Devon), Stoke Newington (London), and Watford (Herts) from 1887 to 1893, he passed the examinations of the London University for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. by private study. In 1894 he joined the staff of University Tutorial College at Cambridge, and in 1896 entered the University of Cambridge (Christ's College) as a research student. He graduated B.A. in 1898 with a thesis on the Scandinavian Element in the English Dialects. During 1898 he acted as assistant to the Professor of English (Professor C. H. Herford) at University College, Aberystwyth, and was selected in 1898 for appointment as Professor of English and History at Canterbury College. He was relieved of History from 1906, in order to devote the whole of his time to English.

Professor Wall is the senior Professor of the College, and has at one time or other filled with distinction all of the important official administrative posts in connection with the
institution. He has been especially active in the initiation and promotion of reforms and in organising and carrying out appeals to the public for financial support—the College Library, the Students' Loan Fund, and the War Memorial Fund owe a great deal to his efforts. He has himself recounted the academic developments in which he has been more particularly concerned (*The Sun*, May 12th, 1923). He has been a member of the Board of Studies from its inception in 1908, and has represented the Professorial Board on the Senate of the University from 1918; he has proved himself one of the most active members of these bodies. He was the first Dean of the Faculty of Arts (1922-26), and is President of the University Teachers' Association for the year 1926-7.

Professor Wall is distinguished not only as philologist, but as a botanist, mountaineer, and poet. He has been a prominent member and President of the Philosophical Institute, and, since 1918, Honorary Curator of the Herbarium at the Museum.

His published writings include:—Poems: "At the Cross Roads" (David Nutt, 1894); "King Marchant" (Swan Sonnenschein, 1900); "Blank Verse Lynes" (David Nutt, 1900); "New Poems" (Walter Scott, 1908); "A Century of New Zealand Praise" (Simpson and Williams, 1912); "London Lost" (Whitcombe and Tombs, 1918); and "Of the War," 24 Sonnets (Whitcombe and Tombs, 1918). "The Handbook to the Maude Roll" (Whitcombe and Tombs). "Poetry as a Factor in Education" (Whitcombe and Tombs, 1902). Scientific Papers: "The Botany of Christchurch"; "The Riccarton Bush"; "The Flora of Mount Cook"; "The Southern Alps"; and "Lake and Fiordland" (all published by Whitcombe and Tombs). "The Art of Life—A Guide for the Novel Reader" (Whitcombe and Tombs, 1926).

Oscar Thorwald Johann Alpers, M.A. (80), assisted Professor Macmillan Brown in English for one year, and was Acting-Professor during the latter's absence in 1892. Francis A. Pemberton (142) also assisted for a short time. But assistance was not provided by the Board till the appointment of Amy Irene Wilson (1188), in 1910, as part-time assistant. In 1911 T. W. Cane (343) was appointed assistant, and from 1921 has devoted full time to English.

John Percy Gabbatt, the second occupant of the Chair of Mathematics, was born at Preston in 1880. From 1897 to 1900 he was a scholar of University College, Liverpool, graduating
The College in 1891, Worcester Street Frontage
B. W. MOUNTFORT
Architect to the College
B.Sc. at Victoria University with first class honours, and gaining a Derby Scholarship. At Cambridge he was an Exhibitioner of Peterhouse, 1900-1, and Scholar, 1901-4, and was bracketed eighth wrangler in the mathematical tripos 1903. In 1904 he graduated M.Sc. at Victoria, and was placed in the first class in Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. In 1907 he completed the course for the Teachers' Diploma in the University of London. From October, 1904, to November, 1908, he was Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Nottingham, leaving it to take up his duties at Canterbury College in 1909.

Professor Gabbatt's fine scholarship and philosophical outlook were reflected in his teaching, which appealed with special force to his advanced students. He was a force in the religious life of the College, and a lover of the arts. Besides resuscitating the College Glee Club, he aroused in the students a keen interest in folk-music.

In the sphere of University policy and administration he was very active. He devoted much time and effort to the reorganisation of the Calendar, the reform of the College Regulations and the administrative machinery of the College, the improvement of the constitutional connection between the professoriate and both the Board of Governors and the Senate, and a radical alteration of the degree courses and the system of examinations. He was one of the chief forces in the movement for University reform that marked the second decade of the century.

He has published various geometrical papers in scientific journals.

His decision to resign his Chair in 1922 was made in England on family grounds.

The work of the Mathematics Chair was carried on during 1922 and 1923 by E. J. Pitman, B.A. of the University of Melbourne, until the arrival in 1924 of Dr. C. E. Weatherburn, the third Professor of Mathematics.

The names and order of succession of the assistants to the Chair of Mathematics have been already noted in Chapter XXI.

John Angus Erskine (341), a brilliant mathematician and physicist, was in charge whilst Professor Cook was absent abroad towards the end of the session of 1895; and in 1907 and 1908 the work of the Chair was shared by Evelyn G. Hogg, M.A., Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist in Mathematics,
Trinity College, Dublin, then Senior Mathematics Master at Christ’s College, and Henry D. Cook (955).

The Chair of Classics, established upon the reorganisation of Professor Brown’s duties, was first occupied by Francis William Chapman Haslam, who was born at Cotta, Ceylon, in 1848, son of the Rev. J. Haslam, of St. John’s College, Cambridge, a translator of the Bible into Cingalese. He was educated at Rugby (Entrance Scholarship), where he was head of the School, and at St. John’s College, Cambridge, of which he was a Foundation Scholar and Exhibitioner. He was placed in the first-class of the Classical Tripos in 1871. He taught in Manchester, and, as Composition Master, at Tonbridge, and then as head of the classical department at Westward Ho Military College, Devon. He was Professor of Classics at Canterbury College from 1879 to 1912. The writer of “An Appreciation of Professor Haslam as Teacher,” in the College “Review,” October, 1912, said:—“No one with the slightest tincture of letters can have heard Professor Haslam’s translations without realizing that he was a master craftsman, or listened to his occasional more studied lectures or addresses without learning how much the effect of thought is heightened by the added grace of style.”

Fond of all forms of outdoor sports, he did much for the development of College athletics in the early days. He was the first President of the College Football Club, and played himself in the first fifteen. He was at one time an active member and President of the Philosophical Institute. He was interested in colonial defence, and served as President of the Navy League. During the War he undertook the recruiting of the whole of the Ashley County with conspicuous success; and then worked for about a year on the staff of Christ’s College in order to allow a member to do military service. Professor Haslam died at Auckland in 1924.

Professor Haslam was succeeded in 1912 by Hugh Stewart, M.A., Cambridge. Professor Stewart was born in 1884, son of the late Rev. John Stewart, Premnay, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh University, where he was John Walsh Classical Scholar, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Foundation Scholar. In 1907 he passed with first class Honours in the second division of the Classical Tripos and graduated B.A. He took his M.A. degree in 1912. In 1908-9 he was a master at Rugby, and in 1909-12
Assistant-lecturer and Lecturer in the University of Liverpool. His publications include: Editions, with Professor Strong, of Zielinski’s “Our Debt to Antiquity,” and Niedermann’s Latin Phonetics (Routledge); “Provincial Russia” (Black); “History of the New Zealand Division” (Whitcombe and Tombs); and articles in the “Classical Review,” “The Saturday Review,” “The Quarterly,” etc.

The Great War began during his second session at Canterbury College. On the morning the news of the declaration arrived, Professor Stewart went down to the station to meet the Chairman of the Board, who was arriving by early steamer from Wellington, and begged leave to volunteer for service. He served from August, 1914, to December, 1919, gaining many distinctions. He went as Lieutenant with the first expeditionary force or “Main Body” to Gallipoli, and subsequently served in France and Flanders. From March, 1916, to November, 1918, he commanded the Second Battalion of the Canterbury Regiment. He was twice wounded, and won the following honours: C.M.G., D.S.O. (with bar), M.C., Croix de Guerre (with palm), and four mentions in despatches. From December, 1918, to February, 1919, he was Director of Education in the N.Z. Expeditionary Force. On his return he was appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General of New Zealand.

He has been a very active member of the Executive of the Returned Soldiers’ Association of New Zealand, and for two years Dominion President as well as President of the Christchurch Branch. He was also a member of the Executive of the Canterbury Patriotic Fund.

Professor Stewart was prompt and efficient in administration; he was a member of the Board of Studies of the University 1921-2. He was a stimulating Professor of Classics, and a strong champion of their claims to a prominent position in school and university training. He supported the inclusion of Greek Art., etc., in the B.A. course, and desired to see the teaching of Ancient History placed on a more satisfactory footing in the College. He was keenly interested in the extension of facilities for developing College life, and was looking forward to an active campaign to secure an athletic park for the College when he received, in 1926, the appointment to the Chair of Latin in the University of Leeds. His departure was the occasion of many public expressions of regret.
History of Canterbury College

From 1907 to 1910 Charles F. Salmond, Lecturer in Philosophy, was also Assistant-lecturer in Classics. From 1911 Thomas Cane, M.A. (343), assisted in Classics as well as in English till the end of 1920, when he became full-time Assistant-lecturer in English. Henry Dan Broadhead (1328), who had been Acting-Professor during 1915-9, was made full-time Assistant-lecturer in Classics in 1921, and Acting-Professor again from September, 1926, after Professor Stewart's departure.

Provision was made from the first by Canterbury College for the teaching of modern foreign languages and literature. The first lecturer, Charles W. Turrell, was born in Brussels in 1828. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and pursued further studies at the University of Bonn. He was ordained priest of the Church of England, and served the Church at Home for some years. In 1866 he was selected in England as incumbent of Leithfield, Canterbury. In 1872 he resigned his cure and established a large private school at Riccarton. In July, 1872, he was appointed lecturer in French and German to the Collegiate Union, and retained that position in the Union and its successor, the Canterbury College, till the end of 1890, with the exception that during 1878-80 there was a separate lectureship in German held by Herr von Tunzelmann.

The Rev. Mr. Turrell was one of the best chess players in New Zealand, and President of the Canterbury Chess Club. He was an original member of the Christchurch Savage Club. He died at Christchurch in October, 1906.

Herr von Tunzelmann, a member of a noble Lithuanian family, was highly cultured, enthusiastic, most conscientious, and a remarkably able teacher.

William Michell Clarke was born in 1862. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College), and held the Certificat d'Études Supérieures, Faculté des Lettres, Paris. At the time of his appointment as Lecturer on Modern Languages, in November, 1890, he was teaching at the Bedford Grammar School, England. His advent in New Zealand was marked by a considerable advance in the place given to Modern Languages in the University system. In August, 1894, the Lectureship was made a Chair. Professor Clarke had great charm of manner and appearance. He took an exceedingly keen interest in his students, and those specialising in his
subjects owe him a great debt for the encouragement he gave and the friendly basis of his intercourse with them. His class teaching was earnest and thorough; his advanced students still cherish the recollection of the informal but stimulating talks in his private room. He did all in his power to develop the social life of the students, and exerted a certain subtle but strong refining influence in the amenities of College life.

Thomas Gaire Rockstro Blunt, M.A. Oxford and Durham, and Diplomé de l’Alliance Française (mention très honorable), was born at Shrewsbury in 1867. He was educated at St. Michael’s College, Tenbury, Worcestershire; at Shrewsbury School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was Exhibitioner in Classics. After leaving Oxford, in 1889, he spent two years abroad studying at Sorbonne, Paris, and at the Universities of Bonn and Heidelberg, and nine years teaching as head of the modern side, first of the Merchant Taylor’s School at Crosby, Liverpool, and then of the Durham School, Durham. He was also an Extension Lecturer in the University of Durham. From Durham he was appointed, in 1901, to the Chair of Modern Languages in succession to Professor Clarke. Outside the work of his Chair, Professor Blunt has been prominent in active support of the athletic side of College life, and in various patriotic societies in the City, such as the Navy League, and the Imperial Mission, as well as in the Acclimatisation Society.

The teaching of History and Economics was at first undertaken by Professor Macmillan Brown, the latter becoming attached to the chair of English by prescription. His successor, Professor Mathew retained History, but at his suggestion a separate part-time Lectureship was established in Political Economy, with full control of the subject, to which Joseph Penfound Grossmann, M.A. (P.), afterwards Professor of History and Economics at Auckland, was appointed in 1896. He was succeeded in 1899 by Percy F. Rowland, B.A. (Oxon.), who also held the lectureship in Constitutional History, then separated from the Lectureship in Law. On his resignation, James Hight, M.A. (349), was appointed in 1901; in 1906 he was appointed to the full-time Lectureship in History and Economics, with the post of Director of Studies in Commerce, the English Chair being now relieved of History, and a department of Commerce instituted. In 1909 the Lectureship was raised to a Chair, and at the beginning of 1920 the two separate
Chairs of History and of Economics were instituted, Professor Hight taking that of History with Political Science, and John Bell Condilffe, M.A. (1423), being appointed, in July, to that of Economics. The first assistant (part-time) in History and Economics was James Wordsworth Mellraith, M.A., LL.B. (674), appointed from 1910. He was succeeded by Arnold Wilfrid Shrimpton, M.A. (499), John Ernest Purchase, M.A. (999), Wilfred Wm. Garton, M.A. (1007), and David Arnott, M.A. (998). The first full-time Assistant-lecturer was J. B. Condilffe, appointed in 1916. During his absence on military service, his duties were performed by Messrs. Arnott, Purchase, and D. B. Copland (1695), now Professor of Commerce in the University of Melbourne. At the beginning of 1921 the duties of these Chairs necessitated the appointment of a full-time Assistant-lecturer to each. Alice M. F. Candy, M.A. (1237), was appointed Lecturer in History.

Albert Hamilton Tocker, M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, who was appointed to the Economics post, was educated at the Greytown North D.H.S. From 1910 to 1920 he was teaching under the Wellington Board of Education. He was a student of Victoria College, 1911-6, graduating B.A. in 1914, and M.A. in English and Latin in 1916. From 1917 to 1919 he served with the N.Z. Expeditionary Force. In 1918-19 he was Instructor in Economics in the N.Z.E.F. Education Department, and in 1919 studied Economics at the University of Birmingham. In 1920 he gained a proficiency certificate in Honours Economics in the University of New Zealand, and was admitted Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London. In January, 1921, he was appointed Assistant-lecturer in Economics at Canterbury College. He has been a very successful tutor to W.E.A. classes in Canterbury, and has helped materially in the development of the Economics department at the College, especially on the side of currency and finance, and in the preparation of the Bulletins published by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tocker's special researches into currency theories are attracting considerable attention from economists abroad.

James Morrison, F.R.A., F.I.A.N.Z., was in 1907 appointed Assistant-lecturer in Accountancy, and in 1921 was promoted to the post of Lecturer in charge of Accountancy and Commercial Law subjects, with a seat on the Professorial Board. He has been President of the Incorporated Institute of Ac-
countants of N.Z. (1920), President of the N.Z. Society of Accountants (1922), Chairman of the Canterbury Branch of the N.Z. Society (1916 and 1923), and President of the Accountant Students’ Association (1918).

Mr. Morrison took an active part in placing the various Patriotic Funds on a sound commercial basis, beginning with the Carnival Fund, which proved the nucleus of the Canterbury Patriotic War Relief Fund. He has been prominent in the development of Accountancy as a profession, and in bringing the professional examinations into accord with the degree examinations, and has always been a strong advocate of a close connection between the Society of Accountants and the University, and the grant of a substantial part of the Society’s funds to the University.

Cyril T. Moseley was assistant to the Lecturer in Accountancy during 1920; the post has been occupied since 1921 by William A. Smith, A.I.A., N.Z.

It was not till 1901 that Philosophy was given a place in the College teaching, when a part-time Lectureship was established and filled by Charles Francis Salmond, who was born in Dunedin, third son of the Rev. Dr. W. Salmond, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Otago. He was educated at the Otago Boys’ High School and the University of Otago, where he graduated M.A. with first-class honours in Philosophy in 1891. He was assistant master at the Temuka District High School, 1895-6, and first assistant master at the Ashburton High School, 1896-1907. In 1907 he became full-time lecturer with the additional duties of assistant to the Chair of Classics. From 1910 he was relieved of his classical work, and in 1914 was appointed Professor of Philosophy. Professor Salmond was a prominent tennis player, and has published poems showing a fine literary taste.

The Chair of Philosophy was first given a part-time assistant in 1922, when the Rev. Stephen Parr, M.A. (1611), assumed the duties. The post was made full-time, and shared with Education after 1923, when Clarence Edward Beeby (2294) was appointed. In 1926 Henry Field, M.A., was appointed assistant in Philosophy.

Up to the beginning of the Jubilee year there was but one Professor of Engineering, but he was a host in himself. Robert Julian Scott, Memb.Inst.C.E., Memb.Inst.M.E., M.Am.Inst.E.E., was born at Plymouth in 1861, the son of Rear-Admiral R. A. E.
Scott. He was educated at Abbey School, Beckenham; King’s College, London; and the Royal School of Mines. After railway engineering experience in England he joined the New Zealand railway service in 1881, in which he occupied the positions of locomotive draftsman, manager of the Addington Workshops, designer for the locomotive department, and acting locomotive superintendent. In 1888 he was appointed part-time lecturer in Engineering at Canterbury College, in 1890 Lecturer-in-Charge of the School of Engineering, and in 1894 Professor-in-Charge. He retired in February, 1923. Professor Scott was an engineer of distinction at the time of his appointment. In 1880 he designed and operated in Dunedin the first motor car in Australasia, a 35 h.p. steam buggy. In 1881 he designed for the New Zealand Railways the first insulated waggon for the carriage of frozen meat, of the type that is now universally used as the standard. He prepared the drawings and specifications for the first locomotive built in New Zealand (Class D, built by Scott Bros., Christchurch), and designed and built at Addington the first locomotive made by the New Zealand Government Railways. He originated the “Prairie” type of locomotive, originally termed in America the “Scott” type. The first oil engines made in New Zealand by Anderson’s were designed by him.

After joining Canterbury College he was appointed to several commissions. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the New Zealand Railways Rolling Stock and on Tramway Brakes, the Commission on the Addington Workshops, and the Munitions Commission of New Zealand, in existence during the War.

The Engineering School of Canterbury College is a monument to his foresight, initiative, single-minded enthusiasm, and administrative and organising powers. A man of strong personality, he was not afraid of standing up to Seddon himself in asserting and defending the claims of his department.

His publications consist of papers on engineering subjects and valuable official reports.

Percival Herbert Powell, M.Sc. (Vie., Eng.) and M.Eng. (Liverpool), was educated at Liverpool College and Liverpool University College (afterwards the University of Liverpool). In 1901 he was awarded a scholarship of the Victoria University, and graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours in Engineering. He was the first to hold the David Rew Memorial
The Academic Staff

Scholarship at Liverpool, for research work in Electro-technics, 1901, and in 1902 he was elected to the only Fellowship of Victoria University granted in Engineering. After gaining experience at Siemens Bros.' Works at Stafford, he came to Canterbury College in 1905 as Lecturer and Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering. He was later appointed Lecturer. During Professor Scott's absence in 1913 he was Acting-Professor in Charge, and again in 1922. In 1923 he assumed the duties of the newly-established Chair of Electrical Engineering, and was elected Dean of the Engineering Faculty.

Professor Powell has published "The Ballistic Galvanometer" (British Association); "Hydrodynamical and Electromagnetic Investigations regarding the Magnetic Flux Distribution in Toothed Core Armatures" (in conjunction with Professors Hele-Shaw and Hay for the Institution of Electrical Engineers, awarded a Paris Exhibition Premium); and "The Air Gap Correction Coefficient" (an original communication to the Institution of Electrical Engineers). The College has benefited by his skill and experience in rifle shooting.

Robert Archibald Campbell (744), and Samuel Steele (817), who had been Lecturers in Civil and in Mechanical Engineering respectively, were appointed to the new Chairs established in those subjects at the beginning of 1923.

Alexander Findlay Morrison, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, was dux of the South School, Oamaru, in 1882, and of the Waitaki Boys' High School in 1885, where he held a Scholarship from 1883. He attended the newly established engineering classes at Canterbury College in 1888-91, and was awarded the School of Engineering Entrance Scholarship in 1889, and the Second Year Exhibition in 1891. From 1886 to 1893 he received practical training as a Mechanical Engineer in the Locomotive Department of the New Zealand Government Railways, and was a draughtsman in the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, engaged on the drawing and designing of locomotives, when he resigned to take up the position of Demonstrator at the School of Engineering early in 1893.

Walter Francis Robinson, F.R.G.S., registered architect and licensed land surveyor, was born at Lanes., England, and educated at the Rochdale Grammar School and privately. He was articled to a surveyor and architect in 1885, left for New Zealand in 1886, and completed his articles in 1890. He was
then engaged in survey and mining engineering work on the West Coast of the South Island. From 1904 to 1910 he was in the Lands and Survey Department, and in 1910 was appointed Lecturer in Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Building Construction at Canterbury College, latterly devoting the whole of his time to Surveying and Building Construction.

H. P. Tuck, Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering, 1921-2, was educated at Prince Alfred College, and the University of Adelaide, where he graduated B.Sc. in 1915. He served with the Australian Field Engineers 1916-1919. In 1920 he graduated Bachelor of Engineering at Adelaide, and obtained the Applied Science Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

Other members of the sub-professorial staff of the Engineering School have been mentioned in Chapter XVIII.

The teaching of Education began in 1905. Edwin Watkins, B.A. (P), Principal of the Christchurch Training College, was the first Lecturer. He was succeeded after his death in 1912 by Thomas Scholefield Foster, M.A. (P), who died in 1918, when the present Lecturer, John E. Purchase, M.A. (999) was appointed.

The Chair of Education, created in addition to the Lectureship, was filled by the appointment, in February, 1920, of James Shelley, M.A.

Professor Shelley was born at Coventry in 1884, and educated at Bablake School, Coventry, and Christ’s College, Cambridge; B.A. 1907, M.A. 1912, Diploma of Education 1907. After a short term of secondary teaching, he became Tutor at Chester Training College, 1908, and Lecturer in Education in the University of Manchester, 1910. From 1914 to 1920 he was Professor of Education at University College, Southampton. He joined the ranks 1916, and saw active service as Lieutenant in the R.F.A., 1917. He was promoted Major, 1919, and was Chief Instructor at the War Office School of Education at Newmarket.

After organising his department in the College, which included, among other things, the initiation and development of the teaching of Experimental Psychology, Professor Shelley began to take an active part in promoting adult education, and was given charge of the extension work of the College. He has been one of the most active and popular of W.E.A. lecturers, has initiated and directed the W.E.A. Summer Schools, and succeeded Professor Condliffe as Director of the W.E.A. tutorial
classes in Canterbury. He is a keen student of the theory and practice of Art and the Drama, and he has spared no effort to stimulate the appreciation of these in both the College and the community. He is prominent in most movements and associations of a cultural nature, and his teaching and public lectures have helped to broaden the view of education taken by the teaching profession and the public.

Clarence E. Beeby, M.A. (2294), was appointed to assist the Professors of Education and Philosophy from 1924, and on his departure for further psychological study abroad in 1925, R. B. Wells was appointed assistant to the Chair of Education from 1926.

Though Law has been a Department of the College from the beginning, no Chair of Law has yet been established. There has been a Lecturer in Law, with a seat on the Professorial Board, and from 1912 one or more Assistant lecturers.

The first Lecturer was Charles James Foster, LL.D. of the University of London, who was appointed in 1874, when he was on the staff of the Collegiate Union, and who retired in 1879. Dr. Foster was a member of an old Cambridge Nonconformist family, and was prominent in the movement for the removal of the educational disabilities under which the Nonconformists laboured. He himself was able to pursue his studies at both Cambridge and Oxford and, distinguished as a jurist and legal philosopher, he was appointed to succeed the great Austin at University College, London. Whilst practising in Christchurch he made many contributions to legal literature.

William Izard, who was appointed Lecturer in Law in 1883, was born in London in 1851, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He passed in the Law and History Tripos of 1874, graduated LL.B., and subsequently M.A. and LL.M. He was admitted to the English Bar, Inner Temple in 1875. He arrived in New Zealand the same year, and has since practised as barrister and solicitor at Christchurch. His lectures were sound, delivered in a pleasant informal and chatty manner, and his term examinations and occasional class discussions helped to develop habits of steady reading. The possessor of a fine tenor voice, often heard in concerts in the city, he assisted at the Dialectic Society’s concerts. He retired from the Lectureship at the end of 1901, but resumed connection with the College during 1903-18, when he had a seat on the Board of Governors as representative of the Professorial Board.
Mr. Izard was succeeded in 1902 by George Thorngate-Weston, B.A., LL.B. (528), who retired at the end of 1906. In that year the course had been extended to include Commercial and Industrial Law. From 1907 to 1921 Timothy Ambrose Murphy, M.A., LL.B. (495) held the Lectureship; from 1912 he was assisted by Thomas William Rowe, M.A., LL.B. (8), who lectured in Jurisprudence and Commercial Law to 1919, and thence also in Roman Law and International Law. From 1922 Mr. Rowe has been Lecturer and Director of Studies in Law, taking the courses in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, International Law, and Conflict of Laws, and from 1925 in Forestry Law, in connection with which he has written a "Manual of the Law of Forests, Forest Products, and Forest Industries in New Zealand." The Assistant-lecturers in Law appointed in 1922 were Ronald Alexander Cuthbert, B.A., LL.B. of the practising firm of Garrick, Cowlishaw and Co., William John Hunter, LL.B. (763), succeeded in 1923 by Henry Havelock Hanna LL.B. (1235), Kenneth Macfarlane Gresson, LL.B. (1707), and Alfred Sydney Taylor, B.A., LL.M. (745), for whom Lawrence-William Gee, LL.M. (1851), acted as locum tenens during the session of 1925. The department has always aimed to provide as far as possible a training in the principles of law as required for the degree and honours courses in Political Science and Law as well as a means of preparation for the examinations for barristers and solicitors.

Although the Board established a School of Art in 1880, it did nothing towards the teaching of Music till it was urged by the local music teachers to institute a Lectureship in 1891. The first Lecturer, George Frederick Tendall, Mus.Bac. (Oxon.) was born at Cambridge, England, in 1845. He was a pupil of Sir John Stainer, and much was expected of him, when failing health compelled him in 1881 to come to New Zealand. He was organist at St. Michael's till 1885, and thenceforth at the Christchurch Cathedral till his death in 1901. From 1891 he was Lecturer in Music and his sound and brilliant teaching reflected credit on the College and increased its hold upon public attention. The Board recorded its "high appreciation of the eminent services" rendered by him to the College.

Mr. Harry Wells, another organist and choirmaster of fine reputation, who had occasionally relieved Mr. Tendall, discharged the duties of Lecturer till the arrival of Dr. Bradshaw in April, 1902.
John Christopher Bradshaw was born at Adlington, Lancashire, in 1876. He was educated at Rivington Grammar School, Owen’s College, Victoria University, and the Royal Manchester College of Music. He graduated Mus.Bac. in 1898, and Mus.Doc. 1901, at the Victoria University (Manchester), and was admitted A.R.C.M. 1896, A.R.M.C.M. 1896, F.R.C.O. 1899, and L.R.A.M. 1900.

During 1897-98 he was Hargreaves Exhibitioner at Owen’s College, Manchester.

His appointments at Home included the following:—Organist and Choirmaster, Christ Church, Adlington, 1891; Parish Church, Adlington, 1896; Conductor Adlington Choral Society, 1896; Assistant Organist, Manchester Cathedral, 1896; Organist and Choirmaster Llangollen Parish Church, 1898; Organist and Choirmaster All Saint’s Church, Scarborough, 1900.

He was selected in England in 1902 to succeed Mr. Tendall as Organist and Choirmaster of Christchurch Cathedral, N.Z., and on his arrival was appointed Lecturer in Music at Canterbury College. He was Conductor of the Christchurch Musical Society, 1904-22; Official Organist to the New Zealand International Exhibition, 1906-7; and City Organist, Christchurch, 1908. In 1918 he founded the Christchurch Male Voice Choir, of which he has since been Conductor.

In 1922, whilst on a visit to England, he was Assistant Organist at Southwark Cathedral, London.

Dr. Bradshaw is a musician of deep scholarship, fine interpretative power, and high ideals.

During his absence the Rev. Hubert Jones, Mus.Bac. (1568), was Acting-Lecturer in Music, and in 1925 Jane Leleu Black, Mus.Bac. (1037), was appointed part-time Assistant to the Lecturer.

The institution of the Professorial Council in 1877 has been referred to in Chapter XV. The meetings of the pre-existing Professorial Committee were held at the Museum or Public Library; the first meeting of the Professorial Council was held on December 19th, 1877, at the College itself. The Council thus set up by the Board of Governors was, by the Act of 1896, continued under the name of the Professorial Board, to consist of the Professors and Lecturers of the College. The interpretation of the term “Lecturer” raised difficulties that were removed by legislation in 1925, limiting the membership of
Lecturers to those selected by the Board of Governors. The proceedings of the Professorial Council and Board contribute a valuable source of information as to the development of the College, more particularly on the purely academic side. Its work has increased enormously, and has had to be divided among several committees, and latterly shared, as to preliminary consideration, by the recently-created Faculties. The two Boards have always recognised their responsibilities to the College and the public, and have co-operated in a most amicable spirit in the provision and advancement of University education in Canterbury.

CHAPTER XXIV.

STUDENT LIFE AND ACTIVITIES.

The lot of the early students at Canterbury College was a hard one, as few of them could afford to maintain themselves at College without earning money in some way or another. The great majority of the early students were already teachers or preparing themselves for the teaching profession. They worked all day and attended lectures in early morning or the evening. Quite a large number of country teachers could attend only on Saturdays, so that required lectures were repeated on that day up to the hour of departure of the country trains. Mr. Caughley, the late Director of Education for the Dominion, states that for a part of his university course he had to travel 114 miles by slow train to receive tuition at Canterbury College, and his case was not a very exceptional one.

On Diploma Day, 1884, Professor Brown referred to the hardships besetting many of the students. "I know the Scottish Universities well, and it is generally acknowledged that they are nurseries of hard-pressed and struggling ambition, but I am confident that in proportion to the number of students, there has been more hardship, and more self-denying courage in overcoming it, during these ten years of Canterbury College than in any ten years of a Scots College. The instances here are not rare of young men and women, who, at the risk of ill-health, have supported their relatives and themselves by daily and severe work, and yet have, at the same time, pursued
their College course without flinching. We are too apt to count that alone heroism which has the glory of public martyrdom. It seems to me a far nobler kind of heroism to face an almost hopeless task, and in silence master it by years of unrecognised toil."

In view of the small number of students in the first few years, and their trials, we are not surprised that their College activities were confined almost wholly to the class room and its precincts. The first attempt to form a society in connection with the College, is recorded in an article written by the present Rector in the College "Review" of October, 1901. Professor Brown had received a letter from the Otago University Cricket Club, asking the College Cricket Club, if such existed, to arrange an annual match between the two colleges. There was no Canterbury College Club, but there was sufficient public spirit to resent any suggestion of inferiority to the southern college. Accordingly, within a day or two of the receipt of the letter, the Canterbury College Cricket Club was constituted "with rules, committee, secretary, captain, and colours—everything except the eleven." There was temerity as well as enthusiasm; for the Club knew that Otago had several fine players. They were, however, not undergraduates, and this suggested a way of escape. Canterbury College would be very pleased to meet the Dunedin students "at the earliest possible moment," but in order to give the match a truly collegiate character, it was deemed advisable that the players should be matriculated students only.

The Committee "regretted that owing to the fact that Canterbury College possessed only fourteen matriculated students, of whom some two or three were ladies, and some three or four others incapacitated through age and other infirmities from actively pursuing the noble art of cricket, they would be unable to place an eleven in the field that season; they hoped, however, to be able to do so in the following year." Fortunately by the following year the Otago University Cricket Club had fallen on evil days, and the proposal was abandoned. The Canterbury College Cricket Club, its patriotic mission accomplished, then ceased to exist. It was not resuscitated until 1907, and then for a brief term only.

The Dialectic Society is the oldest of the College clubs. It was founded in March, 1878, at the suggestion of Professor Brown with Edwin Watkins (P) as its first President and
James Hay (P) as Secretary. All the oldest graduates testify to its good work in bringing the students together in social converse at its debates, concerts, and informal gatherings. Dr. Chilton’s “Early History of the Dialectic Society” (1923) shows the important place it occupied in College life. During the last fifteen years its career has been a chequered one, suffering severely at times from the competition of the many newer societies for members; but it has provided a very valuable training for many who have since distinguished themselves in public life, and has a good record as tested by the competition for the Joynt Challenge Shield in the annual Inter-Collegiate Tournament.

In the early nineties a Magazine Club was established, to supply periodicals to students and to facilitate the efforts of the Dialectic debaters and essayists; it was never thoroughly successful, and in 1896 handed over its effects, liabilities, and functions to the Students’ Association, which, in 1898, succeeded in reviving the Club for a short period.

This Association came into existence in 1894 to provide a means through which the students might discuss matters affecting themselves as a body. The most active of its founders was S. Arnold Atkinson (489), who was elected its first Secretary. Membership was voluntary. For many years the President was a graduate of some years standing, the one to whom the Association owes most being Mr. A. E. Flower (494), who held office during the long period 1898-1916; but recently presidents have been elected from the students in residence. The executive of the Association was till 1906 elected by the general body of the students, but from 1906 to 1921 it was constituted mainly of the secretaries of the College Societies affiliated to the Association as provided in the constitution of 1906. The Association discharges a wide range of important functions. It organises and controls the social activities of the students, and is recognised by the Professorial Board and the Board of Governors as the body to be consulted on matters affecting the welfare and conduct of the students as a whole. Since 1921 the executive has been elected directly by the students, who pay a subscription of fifteen shillings each to the Association, which entitles them to membership of any or all of the affiliated societies.

Tennis was the only game played in the early days. We have already referred to the circumstances in which the first
Diploma Day, 1900
South Quadrangle, Chemical Laboratory and School of Art
Cricket Club was formed and dissolved. As the long vacation covers most of the cricket season, and there has been no suitable College ground, there is little opportunity for cricket; but occasionally teams have been got together to play Victoria College or Otago University, as in 1908-10.

The first tennis court was a green where the Engineering wing now joins the Arts Building. In 1881 an attempt was made to play on a clay patch on the site of the Hall, but the following year a clay court was laid out on the old lawn near the site of the present Physics laboratory. In 1888 an asphalt court was formally opened with great rejoicing, and the women's court was laid down in Hereford Street, west of the Biology site. Tennis was now by far the most popular diversion at College. Outside matches were arranged. Grossmann was runner-up for the Canterbury Championship in 1887; J. M. Marshall won it outright in 1889, and was New Zealand champion in 1890. A greater name than theirs is that of Anthony Wilding, who attended College in 1901-2, and whose tennis record is a national possession.

The building of the Engineering wing restricted the students to one court for both men and women. It was not till 1910 that the new courts were opened in Hagley Park, at a cost of over £400. During late years the Tennis Club has been very successful in the annual University Tournament.

The origin of the Football Club is obscure. Hugh Mathias was the first captain; G. M. Hutton and H. von Haast were among the very first players. At first ideas as to how the game should be played were very vague. About 1886 matches commenced with Otago University. For a few years after 1887 the College had a very strong team, the names of its chief players—Cresswell, Craddock, Bean, Balch, the Marshalls, and W. F. Ward being household words in Canterbury. There were several exciting games with Otago University. In the late nineties decadence proceeded apace. There was even doubt as to whether the match with Otago University could be continued. But about 1900 the Students' Association saved the situation. The Club gradually revived, and at the present day is in a strong position.

Before the advent of motor cars, boating was a popular pastime in Christchurch, and from its foundation in October, 1887, till 1896 the Canterbury College Girls' Boating Club was one of the most vigorous institutions in the College.
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Membership was always large. The first President was Helen Connon. The annual picnics at Wainoni are still vivid in the memory of old students.

It was not till towards the end of 1898 that the Amateur Athletic Club was formed, with Professor Cook as President, and held its first meeting in conjunction with another amateur club. Its first independent meeting was held in 1900, but it was with the advent of the Easter Inter-College Tournament in 1902 that it made its footing sure.

The first Paper Chase was held in 1901. In the same year the first Challenge Cup was presented to the Club by the women students, and allotted to the half-mile event. A proposal to hold periodical Inter-Collegiate Tournaments was made by Otago University a few years before, and in 1900 a tennis match between Canterbury and Otago provided the occasion of further discussion of the proposal. That year a local committee considered the question; but it was not till Easter, 1902, that the efforts of the two Colleges, seconded by Victoria and Auckland, bore fruit in the first Tournament held at Christchurch.

The General Committee charged with its arrangements was composed of E. D. Rice and F. T. M. Kissell (Secretary), representing the Athletic Club; H. J. D. Stowe and A. P. Cox, representing the Tennis Club; E. Edwards and W. C. McDouall, representing the Dialectic Society; and W. L. Scott (Chairman) and S. Steele representatives of the Students' Association. The Athletic Shield went to Canterbury up to 1904. From 1905 to 1907 Canterbury athletics were in the doldrums. There came a revival, and 1910 was a notable year. During 1915-8 athletics had to give way before the demands of the War upon the manhood of the College. The Steeplechase, first run in its present form in 1904, was dropped only in 1915, but the annual sports were discontinued till 1919. The ranks of the athletes were sorely depleted, but a few of the older men, like R. Beattie, S. P. McCallum, and J. K. Moloney undertook the necessary organisation to effect the improvement now so clearly evident. The Club has counted among its members some of the finest athletes of their day in New Zealand, such as E. D. Rice, W. H. Moyes, and R. Opie.

The Hockey Club, which in its early years had a very chequered career, appears to have evolved from the formation of a team in 1905; but it did not experience a really successful season till 1907.
An impetus was given to rifle shooting in 1909 when Professor Haslam presented a Shield—known as the Haslam Shield—to be competed for by the University Colleges of New Zealand. The first competition took place in May, 1909, and was won by the Canterbury College team.

It was about the same time that the older noble art of self-defence found a place in the organised sports of the College, though some students had formed a private Boxing Club about 1898. The Boxing Club as now constituted was formed in 1909, and concluded its first year with a victory in a tournament with Otago University. For several years past boxing has been a popular feature at the Easter Tournament, where the Canterbury boxers have achieved considerable success.

After the dissolution of the Boating Club the women students satisfied their sporting energies with tennis, till about the middle of 1919, when a Basket Ball Club was formed, which has had quite a vigorous life and given a good account of itself at the Tournaments.

Of late years the associative instinct has been remarkably active among the students of Canterbury College, resulting in the formation of a dozen or so clubs, each specializing in some field of study. The oldest of such is the Engineering Society. No Society has had a more prosperous and steady career than this Society, which was formed on May 19th, 1897. Its aims are the discussion of matters of interest to engineering students and engineers, the inspection of engineering works of various kinds, and the creation of bonds between present students, past students, the engineering profession, and the public interested in engineering problems. The first President was Professor Scott, the Chairman A. R. Craddock, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer T. Ross Burt. The "Aims and Objects of the Society" was the subject of the President's inaugural address. The membership has increased from 30 to over 100, and in 1923 had for its President, for the first time, an old student of the School and an ex-Chairman of the Society. Papers have been regularly contributed by men of note in the profession as well as students; they show a wide range over subjects of great interest. As far back as 1898 the Society had a paper on wireless telegraphy, by J. S. S. Cooper. In that year the Society held the first of its annual series of Laboratory Nights, when the general public are admitted to the Engineering laboratories under working conditions. Since
1922 the Society has been enabled, with a small grant from the Board, to publish its Proceedings. It has provided a regular supply of technical periodicals for its members. The social side has not been overlooked, and since 1904 the annual dinner of the Society has been one of the outstanding social functions of the College year.

The Amateur Swimming Club was established September, 1921 (Secretary, A. H. Jecks), in the hope that Swimming would be developed as a College pastime and ultimately given a place in the University Tournament. The latter hope was disappointed, but the Club was very successful in its primary object. Professor W. P. Evans, the first president, presented the Club with a Champion Cup, the first club Captain, J. S. L. Deem, being the first to hold it. Several members of the Club have been successful in the examinations of the Royal Life Saving Society.

Of social clubs in the wide sense of the term there are two. The Men's Club dates from 1907, when it was given a habitation at the corner of Montreal and Worcester Streets, later transferred to its present quarters in Montreal Street. The Women's Social Club, inaugurated in 1918, called since 1921 "The Canterbury University College Women's Club," is restricted in its operation by the lack of suitable rooms.

A Canterbury College Graduates' Association was formed in 1894 as a convenient medium for the discussion of questions mainly of university politics, but it had a very feeble life, showing signs of vitality at rare intervals, chiefly when contested elections to the Board of Governors or the Senate were pending. It could never claim to represent the opinion of the Graduate body, which was too widely dispersed to function through such a body. A much more successful association is the Canterbury Branch of the Federation of University Women recently formed. The Women Graduates' Association, which has existed for some years has had no more success than the general association of graduates.

During the first term of 1921 a meeting convened by Professor Stewart decided to form a New Zealand Branch of the English Classical Association. At a subsequent meeting on June 16th the Christchurch Centre of the New Zealand Branch was established. The Association doubled its membership in two years. Similar bodies are the Economics Club, 1920, to study contemporary economic problems; the Historical Asso-
Student Life and Activities

Student Life and Activities

1922; the English Association, 1922; the Law Society, 1923; the French Society, 1923, which has a certain connection with the Cercle Français of Christchurch; the Scientific Society, 1923, which resuscitated the Science Society of the late nineties; and the Photographic Society, 1924. The College Orchestral Society was formed in 1922, and has given annual concerts under the conductorship of Mr. A. G. Thompson, B.A., and the Rev. Hubert Jones, Mus.Bac. The Choral Society, formed in 1922, and conducted successively by Messrs. Thompson, Baverstock, Sydney Williamson, and Burtt, has joined in these concerts.

In the Introduction to his Anthology of College Rhymes (pp. xviii.-xxx), Mr. Justice Alpers recounts the part played by the practice of the drama, "legitimate" and otherwise, in the student life of the College. It was not till recently, however, that we have had a College society specially devoted to the Drama. Knowing his enthusiasm and skill in production and acting, a number of students approached Professor James Shelley shortly after his arrival in 1920. The result was the formation on March 9th, 1921, of the Canterbury College Drama Society, with Professor Wall as president, Professor Shelley as producer, and A. J. Harrop as secretary. The Society has organised every year very popular and largely attended meetings for readings and exposition, chiefly by Professor Shelley, and has produced "The Two Mr. Wetherbys," September, 1921 (cast: Misses F. Fairbairn, F. Nicholls, G. Alley, and K. Turner, and Messrs. H. M. Cocks, N. Williams, and A. J. Harrop); "The Man of Destiny," April, 1922 (Miss F. Fairbairn, Professor Shelley, and Messrs. P. T. Cox and J. Earl). The Society has been of great value to those desirous of gaining some acquaintance with the vast field of modern drama, whilst its productions have been very successful, the latest in October, 1926, "The Devil's Disciple," winning high praise from press and public.

The years 1894-1898 would seem to have been a creative period in the history of Canterbury College Societies. 1894 saw the birth of the Students' Association; 1897 is the foundation year of the Engineering Society; 1898 that of the Athletic Club; whilst in 1896 the Christian Union was founded.

It is difficult to estimate now what the corporate life of the College has owed to the Christian Union. Only one who can look back beyond 1896 can realise the change the Christian
Union has brought about in the attitude of the College to freshers. "Welcome Socials" are now under the aegis of the Students' Association; but were originally undertaken by the Christian Union. Inter-College relationships now include the Easter Tournament; formerly, but for one or two football matches, they were limited to Christian Union Conferences. Internationally, the Christian Union still provides practically the only link the New Zealand University student has with his fellow-students in other lands.

The World's Student Christian Federation was founded in Sweden in 1895. In April, 1896, John R. Mott arrived in Christchurch and formed the Canterbury College Branch, with H. A. Hawkins as president. At a general conference in June, at Melbourne, the Australasian Student Christian Union was founded, to foster Bible study, prayer, and mission study in the Universities. Since 1899 New Zealand Student Conferences have been held annually, and since that held at Sheffield in 1908-9 have been organised as "Camps." Dr. Mott visited New Zealand again in 1903, and in 1926. In 1908 the first woman travelling secretary for Australasia was appointed. In 1909 Canterbury College provided the first New Zealand representative of the A.S.C.M. at the W.S.C.F. General Conference at Oxford, when Miss Margaret Walker, B.A., attended. Since 1911 the New Zealand movement had had autonomy, and has been directed by a Dominion Co-operating Committee located at Canterbury College. An Australasian Conference was held at Rangiora in 1912-3, when the first travelling secretaries for New Zealand, Irene Wilson and James R. Young, were appointed. J. T. McWilliam and E. K. Mules had previously been Australasian Secretaries. In 1920-1 the New Zealand Student Christian Movement was formally constituted, independent of Australia.

Among those who were Presidents of the Canterbury College Christian Union in their student days are Archdeacon Hawkins, and Rev. J. T. McWilliam (Maori Mission), Mr. E. J. Parr (Inspector of Secondary Schools), Mr. W. L. Scott (Civil Service Judge in India), Dr. C. M. Stubbs (China), Canon Rice (Napier), Rev. F. B. Redgrave (New Zealand Anglican Board of Missions), and the Rev. S. Parr (Headmaster Cathedral Grammar School).

In the early days it conducted a Boys' Gordon Hall, but found it impossible to combine this effectively with College
work. The Union has given a fair number of its members to missionary work. About 21 of the 71 of the New Zealand Student Christian Union Movement members who are, or have been on the Mission field, belonged to the Canterbury College Union, and are serving in Africa, India, China, South America, the Pacific Islands, and the Maori mission.

In the last year or two, before the Jubilee, the Union justified its membership of the World's Student Christian Federation by co-operating in the work of the Federation for the relief of students in the destitute countries of Central Europe, and has since co-operated in the formation of the Canterbury College Branch of the International Student Service.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE COLLEGE AND THE COMMUNITY.

The position the College occupies in the regard of the community, measured by the benefactions it has received, is scarcely commensurate with the services rendered. From the first its doors and all its privileges have been open to women as well as men. Fees have been as low as possible, and are trifling in comparison with the fees of similar institutions outside New Zealand. It has drawn its students from all classes, and given them equal opportunities. The degree and diploma courses of study have been extended as resources permitted until they provide not only a sound cultural basis in the arts and sciences but a certain specialised training in such important activities as teaching, politics, law, business, journalism, literature, and engineering. The Calendar of Graduates shows that the College has provided a large share of the leadership that has guided and controlled development in all these professions. Mr. Justice Alpers (Lyttelton Times, May 12th, 1923, p. 15) has particularised the notable services of many graduates of the College; but its influence has been exerted through the whole body of graduates whether more or less distinguished, and the even greater number of students who have pursued courses without graduation, some of whom have made a deep impression upon the life of the country.

Broadly stated, the functions of a university are the correlation and transmission of knowledge, the training of the mind
in right methods of reasoning, the formation of just standards for the appreciation of art and conduct, and the extension of the bounds of knowledge by research. It cannot be said that Canterbury College has failed in her recognition of these functions, though they have necessarily varied in their claims upon the attention and resources of a new university in a young country. Many of her professors and graduates have made notable contributions to learning and to the applied sciences; some of them have occupied influential places in international conferences, and others through the press, the pulpit, the political platform, school and college, or business, in court or council chamber, have been the means of enriching material life and raising the intellectual and moral standards of the community. That patriotism which consists in love of country, in the desire for its good as a part of the common good of the world, and in the will to serve the community has been a distinguishing mark of the members of Canterbury College. Their careers show a wonderful amount of unselfish unremunerated public work; and whenever the call to military service came it brought instant response. When war threatened in 1885, the members of the College, with Captain Hutton as leader, offered the services of a College company. During the South African War 1899-1902, many volunteered for service with the contingents. The World War greatly extended the College roll of honour. Professor Stewart says:—"Over 440 graduates, undergraduates, and past students proceeded on service overseas, together with two members of the governing body and twelve members of the present teaching staff. Of these 160 held commissions. Of the whole number ninety-eight laid down their lives, and at least eighty others were wounded. That is to say, some twenty-two per cent. were killed, and at least eighteen per cent. wounded, so that out of every ten men, four were either killed or wounded."

Among the honours won were the following:—C.M.G., 2; D.S.O., 11 (including 1 with bar); D.S.C., 1; M.C., 25; O.B.E., 1; D.C.M., 3; M.M., 8; Legion of Honour, 1; Croix de Guerre, 3.

The relation between College and Community has been made more intimate by the rapidly growing provision of the last twenty years for the study of those sciences, social and philosophical, which concern man himself and his associations, and the laws that govern his life in society. The University is doing much more than producing specialists in professions,
business, or research. Through these sciences, and the general spirit of its culture, it aims at developing high national ideals of citizenship. It is in this respect that the connection of the College with the movement for the education of adults is so important. The College turned its attention to extension work about 1900, but it was not till it undertook to share in the W.E.A. work that its efforts achieved any notable success. "The eight hundred students of these classes," said Professor Condliffe in 1923, when he was Director of the W.E.A. Tutorial Classes attached to the College, "are drawn from all occupations, from many widely separated parts of the province, and from all ages represented in the community to-day. They are endeavouring to understand more of the nature of social organisation or of human problems; they are exploring the world of nature under the guidance of skilled botanists and zoologists; they are entering a new world of literature or music. Their number this year is only eight hundred, but nine years ago it was seventy-four, and before that no classes at all existed. The opportunity that has opened up, by which the College may serve the community which supports it, may well prove to be one of its proudest boasts in years to come."

In view of the vital services rendered to the nation by the College over the last fifty years, it was a source of regret to its members that these received no official recognition from the Government of the Dominion in its Jubilee year by the conferment of honours upon either the administrative or academic Head of the College.

The influence of the College is much more than provincial, not only because this influence is largely spiritual, knowing little of limitations of time or place, or because it has been spread by alumni, many of whom are scattered wide over many lands, but also because it has been a prominent and often predominant factor in shaping the policy of the University of New Zealand. The contribution of Canterbury College—professors, graduates, and administrators—to the University system of New Zealand has been at all times a very considerable part of the whole fabric; but it is impossible to pursue this fruitful subject in detail here. From the beginning Canterbury subordinated its own immediate interests to its idea of the general good of the country, taking the initiative in urging the institution of a common matriculation examination and one university for New Zealand. In framing the univer-
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University courses, defining the scope and character of the subjects, broadening the basis of studies, and maintaining standards, Canterbury has exercised a very strong influence. The position to which English, modern languages, the different social studies such as history, economics, political science, and education, as well as certain special courses like agriculture, engineering, commerce and music, have been raised in the university is largely the outcome of Canterbury initiative and labours. The movement for university reform, originating about 1910 at Victoria College, found its strongest outside support in Canterbury, which was also prominent in the advocacy of progressive changes in the movement culminating in the royal commission of 1925 and consequent legislation. Canterbury College has made no mean effort to impress, both directly and indirectly, the mind of New Zealand with the spirit associated with true university ideals.

Chapter XXVI.

The Jubilee Celebrations.

The Board of Governors, on 30th July, 1923, resolved to incorporate in its Minutes the following reference, *inter alia*, to the Celebrations of the Jubilee of the College:

The first classes affiliated to the University of New Zealand that were established in Christchurch were opened on July 22nd, 1872, and conducted till May, 1874, by the Canterbury Collegiate Union, a body constituted in August, 1871, and consisting of representatives of Christ’s College and the Canterbury Museum Trust. The Ordinance of the Canterbury Provincial Council establishing the Canterbury College to take over these classes and generally to provide University Education, received the Governor’s assent on June 16th, 1873. The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the College was held on July 9th following, and the College classes began with the Trinity Term (June) 1874. In view of the approach of the fiftieth year of its existence the Board of Governors early in 1921 began to consider the question of fitly celebrating the Jubilee of the College. On February 21st, 1921, the College Committee set up a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. H. D. Acland, J. C. Adams, A. E. Flower, and L. B. Wood, to make preliminary arrangements.
On March 9th the Professorial Board, by invitation of the Governors, appointed Professors Chilton, Gabbatt, Hight, and Stewart, to act with the Sub-Committee as the Jubilee Celebrations Sub-Committee. On May 3rd this Committee resolved:—

1. That a Register of Graduates, with notes on their careers, and with an historical account of the College as an introduction, be prepared for the Jubilee.
2. That a History of the College be prepared by the Professor of History; and
3. That an invitation to attend the Jubilee Celebrations be drawn up in Latin by the Professor of Classics, and sent to all the Universities of the world.

These resolutions were adopted by the College Committee, and the Board of Governors, and in June, 1921, were communicated to the Professorial Board.

The next meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on May 11th, 1922; certain resolutions were passed which, as amended by the College Committee, decided:—

1. That the Jubilee be celebrated in 1923.
2. That the College Librarian be asked to prepare the Register of Graduates; and
3. That the Professorial Board be asked for recommendations on the whole subject of the Celebrations.

On June 14th the Professorial Board referred the question to a Committee consisting of Professors Chilton, Hight, Shelley, Stewart, Wall, and Mr. Powell. The recommendations of this Committee were adopted (with amendments by the Professorial Board) on July 12th, and approved in toto by the Jubilee Celebrations Sub-Committee on July 26th.

They set out in detail the programme as it was actually carried out; they also contained a note of preliminary arrangements for the students' part in the programme, suggested that the graduates be consulted in connection with the Celebrations, and limited the Universities to be invited to those in the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and certain selected foreign Universities. Professor Stewart's draft of the letter of invitation was approved.

At its meeting on July 26th the Jubilee Celebrations Sub-Committee, besides approving of the programme suggested by the Professorial Board, resolved to ask Professor Hight and Miss Candy to prepare a short History of the College, with a Register of Graduates and notes on their careers, to notify all
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graduates of the Jubilee Celebrations, to convene a meeting of the Graduates’ Association, to appoint a Committee to make a list of the Universities to be invited, and to ask the Professorial Board to report on the students’ activities in the Celebrations.

On August 15th the Celebrations Sub-Committee resolved to print the Latin Invitation:

COLLEGIUM CANTUARIENSE.

SALUTEM DICIT PLURIMAM.

Reputantibus nobis antiquitatem famam magnitudinem uniuersitatum in aliis orbis terrarum partibus florentium subiret fortasse dubitatio an iuuenum speciem missis ad uos huiusce modi litteris cum senibus convicium praebemus, nisi neque ulli rei non necessitatem imposuisse principium et studiorum communitatem tamquam uineulum caritatis esse recordaremur. celebraturi igitur proximo anno mensis Maii die tertio decimo et inequentibus duobus diebus semisaecularia collegii nostri sacra uos audemus orare ut ex ordine professorum uestorum amplissimo unum ad nos mittatis legatum qui nobiscum sacra concelebret. quod si obstabunt immensa spatia itinerum interiecta quominus ex uobismet ipsis quisquam huic invitationi obsequatur, alumnorum forsitan in hac orbis terrarum parte habitantium aliquem possitis delegare quem feris nostris interesse gaudeamus. illud utique pro certo habetote si quem potueritis laetitiae nostrae adlegare participem hunc nos maxima beneuolentia hospitem esse accepturos. ualete.

Dabamus Christi Aede die xii mensis Augusti
AS MCMXXII

HENRICUS DYKE ACLAND,
   Praeses Consiliariorum.

CAROLUS CHILTON,
   Rector.

LEONARDUS A. STRINGER,
   Tabularius.

The Sub-Committee recommended that the Board should get authority to expend up to £1,000 on the Celebrations. On the 28th the Board, on the recommendation of the College
Committee, resolved to obtain the authority of Parliament to expend from its own funds up to £1,000. The College Committee had already resolved, on the 21st August, to print 1,000 copies of a Short History of the College, limited to 250 pages, subject to the grant of authority to expend the above-mentioned sum.

On October 11th, the Celebrations Sub-Committee was informed that the authority to spend up to £500 had been conferred in the Canterbury College and Canterbury Agricultural College Amendment Act, 1922. It was resolved that a sum up to £400 be spent on the History and Register, that the price of this work be 12s. 6d. (reducible to 10s. if ordered by a certain date), and that all proceeds from it be credited to the Jubilee Celebrations Fund. Preliminary steps were taken as to the character of the service in the Cathedral.

On March 5th, 1923, it was reported that the Chancellor of the University, Dr. J. Macmillan Brown (first Professor of Classics and English at the College) would hold a Reception as part of the Jubilee Celebrations. It was resolved that the opening of the new wing of the Engineering School should also form part of the Celebrations, and that the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Education be asked, in the order named, to perform the opening ceremony.

It was decided that the Graduates' Association be represented on the Celebrations Sub-Committee, and thereupon Miss M. V. Gibson, Messrs. O. T. J. Alpers, R. H. Livingstone, and A. G. Henderson (Graduates), and H. P. Kidson (president Students' Association) joined the Sub-Committee.

An Executive Committee consisting of the Rector (Dr. Chilton), and Mr. Flower (Board of Governors), Dr. Hight (Professorial Board), Mr. O. T. J. Alpers (Graduates), and Mr. H. P. Kidson (Students) was set up to make the necessary detailed arrangements, and to consider any further proposals for the Celebrations. Professor Wall was given authority to represent the College in the preparation of a special illustrated number of the Weekly Press.

On the 19th March the Celebrations Committee passed the final draft of the Programme; and on April 16th re-affirmed its decision to include an official Dinner in the Programme. In the meantime, the Graduates of the College had held meetings and set up Committees to assist in the work of preparation, and the Executive Committee had appointed several
committees (Dinner, Billeting, Photographs Exhibition, etc.) to supervise details. Arrangements as completed, were reported to the last meeting of the Jubilee Celebrations Sub-Committee on May 8th.

The First Term of the 1923 Session ended on Friday, May 11th, the Annual Ceremony of conferring degrees on students of the College was conducted by the Chancellor of the University on the following day, on the evening of which the College Drama Society and a few Graduates of past years combined to provide a dramatic entertainment for visitors to the forthcoming Celebrations.

The Jubilee Celebrations began on Sunday, 13th May, when the visiting delegates, members of the Board of Governors and of the Professorial Board, the College Staff, Graduates, and students, to the number of about 700 assembled in the College Quadrange and marched in procession to attend divine service at the Anglican Cathedral.

The Jubilee was celebrated according to the “Programme of Jubilee Celebrations” (as amended).

**SUNDAY, May 13th.**

**11 a.m. Religious Service—The Cathedral.**

A Religious Service will be held in the Christchurch Cathedral on Sunday, 13th May.

Delegates from other Universities, Members of the New Zealand University Senate, Members of the Canterbury College Board of Governors, the Professorial Board, and other Members of the Teaching Staff, Graduates of the New Zealand or other Universities, and Under-Graduates are asked to meet punctually at 10 a.m. in the Quadrangle at Canterbury College. Here academic dress will be assumed.

The procession will then be formed in the following order:

The Visitor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Rector, Delegates from other Universities, the Chancellor, Members and Registrar of the New Zealand University Senate, Members of the Board of Governors, and the Registrar of Canterbury College, Members of the Professorial Board and other Members of the Teaching Staff, Women Graduates, Men Graduates, Members of Christ’s
The Jubilee Celebrations

College Upper Department, Women Under-graduates and Men Under-graduates.

The Procession (in threes) will enter the Cathedral at 10.45 a.m. and occupy the seats in the central aisle, each file of three taking seats alternately to right and left.

Seats in the body of the Cathedral will be reserved until 10.45 a.m. for guests who have obtained tickets issued for the service. Guests are requested to be seated by that time.

Guests are asked to enter by the North East Door, and to present their tickets to the sidesman. The printed Order of Service will be distributed to them in the Cathedral.

After the offertory has been received the procession other than those desirous of remaining for Holy Communion, will reform and leave the Cathedral in the reverse order to entering.

The congregation is requested to remain until the procession has retired.

3 p.m.—5 p.m.—Professor Macmillan Brown will hold a reception of Graduates and other visitors at his residence, Holmbank, Cashmere.

MONDAY, May 14th.

10 a.m. Reception of Delegates, Canterbury College Hall.

Delegates from other Universities, Members of the N.Z. University Senate, Members of the Canterbury College Board of Governors and of the Professorial Board are asked to meet at 9.30 a.m. in the Board Room, in the Registrar's Office.

Seats will be provided on the platform for The Visitor, The Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Rector, The Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Registrar, The College Solicitor, The Deans of the Faculties, The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, The Registrar of the University, His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch.

The Delegates will occupy the front seats.

The order of entry will be as follows:—The Visitor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Rector, the Deputy Chairman, the Chancellor of the University, the Members of the University Senate, the Registrar of the
History of Canterbury College

University, His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch, the Members of the Board of Governors, the Registrar, and the College Solicitor, the Members of the Professorial Board, Delegates from other Universities.

Seats will be reserved until 9.50 a.m., for invited guests, who are asked to present their invitations to the ushers.

**Proceedings.**

The Chairman of the Board of Governors will briefly welcome the Delegates. The Registrar will read a list of Universities and Learned Societies which have not appointed representatives, but which have sent letters of congratulation.

The Registrar will read the list of representatives appointed by Universities and Learned Societies.

The List is as follows:

**List of Delegates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>University of New Zealand</td>
<td>Professor J. Macmillan Brown, M.A., LL.D., Chancellor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor J. Rankine Brown, M.A., Vice-Chancellor.</td>
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<td>E. T. Norris, Esq., M.A., Registrar.</td>
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<td>Auckland University College</td>
<td>Hon. Geo. Fowlds.</td>
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<td>Professor H. W. Segar, M.A.</td>
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<td>Rev. Andrew Cameron, B.A., LL.D.</td>
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<td>T. K. Sidey, M.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Fitzgerald.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor T. D. Adams, M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor W. B. Benham, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor R. Jack, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria University College</td>
<td>P. Levi, Esq.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>G. G. S. Robison, Registrar.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Professor D. C. G. Florance, M.A., M.Sc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Aberdeen</td>
<td>Dr. A. F. J. Mickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Adelaide</td>
<td>Professor C. C. Farr, D.Sc., F.Ph.S.L.</td>
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The Jubilee Celebrations

University of Birmingham
University of Bombay
University of Bristol
University of Cape Town
University of Durham,
    Armstrong College
University of Dublin, Trinity
    College
South West of England
    University College
University of Glasgow
University of Harvard
University of Liverpool
University of London,
    King’s College
    Imperial College of Science
    and Technology
Royal Holloway College
    Westfield College
University of Malta
University of Manchester
University of Michigan
University of New Brunswick
University of Oxford
University of Pennsylvania
University of Queensland
University of Toronto
University of Wales,
    Bangor University College
    Cardiff University College
    Swansea University College
University of Yale
British Museum
New Zealand Institute

Professor H. P. Pickerill,
    C.B.E., M.D.S.
R. S. Cree Brown, B.Sc.
Geo. George, Esq.
Professor H. G. Denham, M.A.,
    D.Sc., Ph.D.
F. Barkas, Esq.
Right Rev. Bishop Sprott,
    M.A., D.D.
H. D. Acland, B.A.
Professor R. J. Bell, M.A.,
    D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
R. B. Beals, Esq.
Professor H. Stewart, C.M.G.,
    D.S.O., M.A.
Professor H. Stewart, C.M.G.,
    D.S.O., M.A.
Professor J. Park, M.Am.Inst.
    M.E., F.G.S.
Miss B. E. Baughan, B.A.
Miss Isaacson
H. D. Skinner, B.A.
E. Marsden, D.Sc.
N. K. Cox, Esq.
Mrs. Calvin Lord
Professor T. G. R. Blunt, M.A.
Dr. A. S. Sandston
Professor H. G. Denham, M.A.,
    D.Sc., Ph.D.
Dean A. R. Fitchett
Mrs. Haddow
Rev. R. E. Davies
Rev. R. E. Davies
C. E. Adams, D.Sc.
Professor W. B. Benham, D.Sc.,
    M.A., F.R.S.
Professor H. B. Kirk, M.A.
Philosophical Institute of
Canterbury

F. W. Hilgendorf, D.Sc.

Royal Society, London

Dr. L. Cockayne, F.R.S.

When his name is read each delegate is asked to proceed
to the platform to be received by the Chairman of the
Board of Governors and either to present an address of
greeting or very briefly to convey the greetings of his
University by word of mouth.

The following delegates will then deliver short
addresses:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Sprott, Very Rev. Dean
Fitchett, Rev. Dr. Andrew Cameron, Professor H. W. Segar.

At the conclusion of the presentation of these addresses
the National Anthem will be sung, and the procession will
retire in the reverse order of entering. The audience is
asked to remain seated until the procession has left the
Hall.

A photograph of Delegates and Graduates will then be
taken in the College Quadrangle.

2.30 p.m. Inspection of the College Buildings and Museum.

The College Buildings will be open for inspection by
Delegates, Graduates, Members of the College, and invited
guests. Professor Speight will be in attendance to show
visitors round the Museum from 2.30 p.m. to 2.55 p.m.

3 p.m. Opening of New Wing of Engineering School.

The new wing of the Engineering School will be opened
by the Hon. C. J. Parr.

Tea will be provided in the College Buildings by a Com­
mittee of Ladies.

8 p.m. A Reception by the Chairman of the Board of Governors
and the Rector of the College will be given in the Art
Gallery.

TUESDAY, May 15th.

10.30 a.m. Addresses will be given in the College Hall by
Professor Macmillan Brown and distinguished Graduates
of the College.

8 p.m. The Official Dinner will be held at Warner’s Hotel.

In addition to the official celebrations detailed above
the following functions will be held:—
The Jubilee Celebrations

SATURDAY, May 12th.

3 p.m. The Graduation Ceremony for 1923 will be held in the College Hall.

8 p.m. An Entertainment will be given by the College Drama Society and by ex-students in the Choral Hall, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Memorial Window Fund.

TUESDAY, May 15th.

2 p.m. Tennis matches will be commenced between past and present students on the College Courts.

The Hagley Golf Club extends the hospitality of its links during Tuesday to all golfers attending the Celebrations.

6.30 p.m. A Ladies’ Dinner for Graduates and other invited guests will be held at the Oriental Cafe.

A Reception will subsequently be held by Mrs. W. H. Clark at her residence at 8.15 p.m.

8 p.m. A Graduates’ Dinner will be held at the United Service Hotel.

8.45 p.m. The Diploma Ball will be held at the Art Gallery.

Jubilee History—Anthology—Song.

To commemorate the Jubilee Dr. J. Hight has been asked to prepare a History of Canterbury College and a Register of Graduates. This is in course of preparation, and will be published later in the year.

Publications now obtainable are:—


2. The Early History of the Canterbury College Dialectic Society, by Dr. Chas. Chilton.

3. The College Carmen Academicum (words by Professor H. Stewart, music by Dr. J. C. Bradshaw).

An exhibition of photographs of the staff and students of earlier days will be on view in the Professorial Board Room and in the Music Lecture Room.

The proposed Reception to be held by the Chancellor of the University on the 13th had been abandoned a few days before owing to continuous rain.
Reports of the addresses delivered appeared in the newspapers of the week. The distinguished Graduates of the College selected to give addresses on the 15th were:—

Dr. Charles Chilton (Rector), and

All the newspapers of the City published special College Jubilee Numbers containing a large number of articles on the College and its work.

The following was adopted as a resolution of the Board to be communicated to the Universities and Learned Societies who either sent letters of congratulation or appointed delegates for the presentation of addresses:—

"The Board of Governors of Canterbury College places on record its appreciation of the honour done to the College by those Universities and Learned Societies throughout the world which either forwarded letters of congratulation or appointed delegates to attend the Celebrations of the Jubilee of the College in May, 1923, for the purpose of presenting addresses of felicitation, and its keen sense of the fellowship which inspired the sentiments therein expressed.

"The College feels itself bound to make every effort in the future to justify the high hopes and fraternal good wishes spontaneously offered from so many centres of education and learning."
### APPENDIX I.

**STATISTICAL TABLE 1890-1925**

Showing number of matriculated and unmatriculated students in the College (excluding the School of Engineering), total revenue and expenditure, students' fees, expenditure on salaries, income from endowments, and similar figures from the School of Engineering.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>Rents from Endowments</th>
<th>Students' Fees</th>
<th>Total Expend.</th>
<th>Expend. on Salaries</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>Students' Fees</th>
<th>Total Expend.</th>
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**Note.** The year 1890 is chosen as the first for which figures are given, as it was then that the numbers of students attending lectures during the academic year was first actually recorded. Previous returns had been made on a different basis, the year having been regarded as ending on 30th June.
APPENDIX II.
List of Present and Former Members of the
Board of Governors.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

_Appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General_ Until

Miss EMILY ANNE CHAPLIN, B.A.
John JOSEPH DOUGALL
The Hon. LEONARD MONCK ISITT, M.L.C.

_Appointed by Members of Parliament_ Until

EDWIN JOHN HOWARD, M.P.
Colonel the Hon. GEORGE JOHN SMITH, C.B.E., M.L.C. T.D.
Lieut.-Colonel JOHN STUDHOLME, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.

_Appointed by Graduates_ Until

WILLIAM BROCK, M.A.
Miss EMMA LELLIOTT CLARK, M.A.
John Roberts CUNINGHAM, L.L.B.
John Guthrie, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Albert JOHN Orchard, M.B., C.M.

_Appointed by Teachers_ Until

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS ASCHMAN
John GUNN POLSON
Lawrence BERRY WOOD, M.A.

_Appointed by School Committees_ Until

HENRY DYKE ACLAND, B.A.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER BANKS
WILLIAM MILNE HAMILTON

_Representatives of the Professorial Board_ Until

HENRY GEORGE DENHAM, M.A., D.Sc.
CHARLES CHILTON, M.A., D.Sc. (Rector) _ex officio_
**History of Canterbury College**

**FORMER OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE**

**CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th></th>
<th>Until</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Joshua Strange Williams, B.A.</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>Henry Barnes Gresson, B.A.</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>William Montgomery</td>
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<td>Frederic de Carteret Malet</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Henry Richard Webb, F.R.M.S.</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>Thomas Shailer Weston</td>
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<td>Arthur Edgar Gravenor Rhodes, B.A., LL.B.</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Charles Lewis, M.H.R.</td>
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<td>George Warren Russell, M.P.</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Jonathan Charles Adams, B.A.</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Henry Dyke Acland, B.A.</td>
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**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

(a) *Named in the Ordinance*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Charles Christopher Bowen</td>
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<td>1873</td>
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<td>Thomas William Maude, M.A.</td>
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<td>John Studholme</td>
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<td>Henry John Tancred</td>
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<td>James Sommerville Turnbull, M.D.</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>Henry Richard Webb, F.R.M.S.</td>
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<td>1873</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>Rev. William Wellington Willock</td>
<td>1878</td>
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</table>
Board of Governors

(b) Elected by the Board in accordance with Clause 7 of the Ordinance

<table>
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<td>Hon. John Barton Arundel Acland, M.A., M.L.C.</td>
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<td>Richmond Beetham, S.M.</td>
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<td>1876</td>
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<td>Leonard Harper</td>
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<td>Henry Porcher Lance, B.A.</td>
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<td>Joseph Veel Colborne Veel, M.A.</td>
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<td>Robert Wilkin</td>
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<td>Sir John Cracroft Wilson</td>
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(c) Elected by Graduates in accordance with Clause 18 of the Ordinance.

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<td>John Anderson, Junr.</td>
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<td>Heinrich Ferdinand von Haast, M.A., LL.B.</td>
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<td>Joseph James Kinsey</td>
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<td>John Valentine Ross</td>
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<td>Hon. Edward Cephas John Stevens, M.L.C.</td>
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<td>1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Walter Stringer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
History of Canterbury College

From 1886 Hon. William Campbell Walker, M.A., M.L.C. Until 1897
1895 Rev. Gordon Webster, M.A.
1885 Richard Westenra
1894 Thomas Shailer Weston
1893 Edward George Wright

(d) Elected in accordance with the Act of 1896
From
1909 Henry Dyke Acland, B.A.
1903 Jonathan Charles Adams, B.A.
1897 Thomas William Adams
1920 Christopher Thomas Aschmann
1924 William Alexander Banks
1899 Harry Joseph Beswick
1917 George Thomas Booth
1914 Hugh Boyd
1912 William Brock, M.A.
1916 Right Rev. Matthew Brodie, D.D.
1920 Very Rev. Charles Walter Carrington, M.A.
1924 Miss Emily Anne Chaplin, B.A.
1901 Charles Chilton, M.A., D.Sc.
1897 William Chrystall
1924 Mrs Emma Lelliott Clark
1901 Charles Carteret Corfe, B.A.
1919 John Roberts Cunningham, LL.B.
1912 Matthew Dalziel
1912 Thomas Henry Davey, M.P.
1923 James Deans
1901 John Deans
1923 Arthur Telford Donnelly
1916 John Joseph Dougall
1926 John Joseph Dougall
1908 Henry George Ell, M.P.
1902 Rev. Robert Erwin, M.A., D.D.
1921 Andrew Fairbairn
1899 Thomas Scholfield Foster, M.A.
1897 Right Rev. John Joseph Grimes, D.D.
1907 Right Rev. John Joseph Grimes, D.D.
1925 John Guthrie, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
1919 William Milne Hamilton
1926 William Milne Hamilton
1924 Charles Dorey Hardie, B.A.
1897 Rev. Walter Harper, M.A.
1900 Rev. Walter Harper, M.A.
1915 Very Rev. Francis Hills, S.M.
1897 Charles Smith Howard
1897 Thomas Hughes, B.A.
Board of Governors

From  
1916 LEONARD MONCK ISITT, M.P.  
1903 WILLIAM IZARD, M.A., LL.M.  
1898 JOHN JACKSON  
1897 Right Rev. CHURCHILL JULIUS, D.D.  
1905 Right Rev. CHURCHILL JULIUS, D.D.  
1897 HENRY BLAND KIRK  
1901 Rev. SAMUEL LAWRY  
1912 GEORGE MACKENZIE LESTER LESTER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
1901 CHARLES LEWIS, M.H.R.  
1897 Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, M.L.C.  
1900 WILLIAM HUGH MONTGOMERY, B.A.  
1897 BENJAMIN MICHAEL MOORHOUSE, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.  
1897 Rev. WILLIAM M. MORLEY  
1900 COURTNEY NEDWILL, M.D.  
1902 CHARLES HENRY ADOLPHUS TRUSCOTT OPIE  
1924 ALBERT JOHN ORCHARD, M.B., C.M., Edin.  
1899 SAMUEL GEORGE RAYMOND, K.C.  
1899 CHARLES REID  
1908 GEORGE RENNIE  
1897 ARTHUR EDGAR GRAVENOR RHODES, B.A., LL.B.  
1902 ARTHUR EDGAR GRAVENOR RHODES, B.A., LL.B.  
1906 THOMAS WILLIAM ROWE, M.A., LL.B.  
1907 THOMAS WILLIAM ROWE, M.A., LL.B.  
1897 GEORGE WARREN RUSSELL, M.P.  
1917 JOHN GEORGE LAWRENCE SCOTT, B.A.  
1901 JOHN LEE SCOTT  
1904 JOHN LEE SCOTT  
1919 SAMUEL HURST SEAGER, F.R.I.B.A.  
1903 GEORGE JOHN SMITH  
1913 Hon. GEORGE JOHN SMITH, M.L.C.  
1920 Hon. GEORGE JOHN SMITH, M.L.C.  
1897 GEORGE GATONBY STEAD  
1897 Hon. EDWARD CEPHAS JOHN STEVENS, M.L.C.  
1925 JOHN STUDHOLME, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.  
1904 ALFRED GEORGE TALBOT, M.A., M.B., C.M.  
1897 HENRY RICHARD WEBB, F.R.M.S.  
1897 Rev. GORDON WEBSTER, M.A.  
1897 RICHARD WESTENRA  
1907 GEORGE THORNGATE WESTON, B.A., LL.B.  
1919 GEORGE THORNGATE WESTON, B.A., LL.B.  
1897 THOMAS SHAILER WESTON  
1904 LAWRENCE BERRY WOOD, M.A.  

(e) Elected in accordance with Amendment Act, 1922.

1923 CHARLES CHILTON (Rector) ex officio
1926 HENRY GEORGE DENHAM
1923 JAMES HIGHT
APPENDIX III.
Publications relating to Canterbury College.

1. The Canterbury College Calendar, published annually from 1879.
2. Annual Statement of the Chairman of the Board of Governors, published separately each year from 1890, illustrated from 1909.
3. The Canterbury College Review—a periodical published by the Students of the College from 1897. Among articles, etc., of special interest are the following:
   Early Days—May, 1897.
   The Cottage’s Last Lament—June, 1917.
5. Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in New Zealand, 1925, in Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1925, E-7a.
7. In Memoriam—Emily Sophia Foster, by Mary Colborne-Veel—1898.
9. Student Life and the Fallacies that Oftenest Beset It, by Professor Macmillan Brown—1881.
10. University Life, by Professor Cook—1882.
12. The Perils of a Pioneer, by Professor Bickerton—1902.
14. The Scientific Work of Sir Ernest Rutherford, by Dr. C. C. Farr (Wildley)—1925.
15. College Rhymes: An Anthology of Verse, by O. T. J. Alpers and others (Whitcombe and Tombs)—1923. The Introduction recounts the history of drama and verse at Canterbury College.
18. “The Press,” Christchurch, Special Supplement, May 12th, 1923, contained the following:
   “University Pioneering,” Emeritus Prof, Macmillan Brown—page I.
""The University and the Community,"" Prof. C. F. Salmond—page II.
""The College in the Nineties,"" Dr. J. Hight—page II.
""Study in Post Pioneering Days,"" H. F. von Haast—page III.
""Recollections 1884-87,"" O. T. J. Alpers—page III.
""Canterbury College, 1873-1923,"" George H. Mason—page IV.
""At the End of the Century,"" M. C. Keane—page III.
""The Growth of the College,"" told from Official Records—page V.
""The Functions of a University,"" Sir Robert Stout—page I.
""The College Buildings,"" Prof. H. Stewart—page II.
""The University and Its Students,"" Prof. J. B. Condliffe—page III.
""Those Who Died Young,"" Professor T. G. R. Blunt—page II.
""The Guide—An Allegory,"" Prof. A. Wall—page I.
""Early College Days,"" H. F. von Haast—page II.

19. ""The Lyttelton Times,"" Supplement, May 12th, 1923:
""Origin of University Education in Canterbury,"" Dr. J. Hight—page 14.
""Reminiscences of a Registrar,"" G. H. Mason—page 15.
""Landmarks of Early Days: When we followed the Arts,"" H. F. von Haast—page 16.
""A Lady Student's Recollections,"" Mrs. E. S. White—page 16.
""Forty Years Ago,"" T. W. Rowe.
""A Retrospect and a Comparison,"" Prof. A. Wall—page 17.
""Many Changes,"" J. H. E. Schroeder—page 17.
""Through the Mist of Years,"" Dr. J. W. McIlraith—page 17.
""The College in Athletics,"" C. S. Thomas—page 17.
""The College in the Great War,"" Prof. H. Stewart—page 18.
""The School of Engineering"—page 18.
""Sir Ernest Rutherford: a World Famous Student of the College,"" Dr. C. C. Farr—page 13.
""Collegiate Union Days,"" Gertrude H. Merton—page 14.
""An Enthusiastic Genius; Professor Bickerton,"" S. Page—page 14.
""The Fruit of the Vine"—Distinguished Members of the College, Mr. Justice Alpers—page 15.
""Farmer Professors and Students,"" T. W. Ambrose—page 15.
""The Roll of Honour"—page 15.
""The First Girl Graduates,"" Mrs. K. W. Evans—page 16.
""The College Football Club,"" Prof. F. W. Haslam—page 16.
""Some Brilliant Students,"" W. Brock—page 16.
""Student Life: the Lighter Side,"" F. W. Hoddinott—page 17.
""The Students' Association: an Active Body"—page 18.
""Policy as of Old: Education for all Classes,"" H. D. Acland, Chairman of the Board of Governors—page 13.
""The College Library,"" W. D. Andrews—page 15.
""The Retention of Endowments"—page 15.
""The Canterbury Museum"—page 17.
""University Extension,"" Professor Condliffe—page 18.

20. ""The Sun,"" Christchurch, May 12th, 1923:
""History of the College: an Inside View,"" Professor Wall—page 15.
Register of Students of Canterbury College from 1873 to 1923

who have graduated either from Canterbury College or from some other University.

TAYLOR, William. 1872.
Student of Collegiate Union; entd. 21st August, 1872; 1884, B.A. Deceased.

AMBROSE, Thomas William. 1873.

FOSTER, Thomas Scholfield. 1873.

HERBERT, William Henry. 1873.

THORNTON, James Ronaldson. 1873.
1880, B.A.; 1881, M.A. Hons. in Physics and Chemistry; 1885, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Dunedin, in partnership with Dr. Fitchett. Died, Feb., 1908.
WILKINSON, James Reeve. 1873.

BROWN, Helen (née Connon). 1875.

DOUGLAS, William Braddyll. 1875.

FITCHETT, Frederick. 1875.
Born Grantham, Lincolnshire; 1875, transferred from Melbourne University to Canterbury College; 1876, Bowen Prize; 1878, Senior Scholarship in Latin and Third Year Scholarship in Greek; 1879, B.A.; 1880, M.A., 1st Class Honours Pol. Science and LL.B.; 1887, LL.D.; 1887-90, practised in Dunedin; M.H.R. for Dunedin Central; 1894, Parl. Law Draughtsman; Crown Law Officer; Solicitor-General; 1911, C.M.G.; from 1883-1915, Member Senate, University of New Zealand; 1907, represented N.Z. on Joint Conference of French, British, and Colonial delegates held in London on New Hebrides question; now Barrister and Solicitor in Auckland.

HILL, Henry Thomas. 1875.
Born in England—ed. Cheltenham Training College; 1875, Bowen Prize (first winner); 1878, B.A. Canterbury College, N.Z., teaching under Canterbury Provincial Government; 1878, Secretary and Inspector of Schools, Hawke's Bay, F.G.S., Member of Royal Commission to consider teachers' salaries. Publications: started "New Zealand Schoolmaster" in Napier, editing it until sold to Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd., Articles on Education, Geology, Maori Folk Lore, Numerous Papers in "Transactions of N.Z. Institute." A great mountaineer, and has thorough
acquaintance with volcanic regions of New Zealand. Address: Napier.

NEWTON, Alfred Coombs. 1875.
Born London—ed. King's College School, London; Headmaster Heathcote Valley School, Ch.Ch.; 1878, B.A. (N.Z.); Lecturer at Normal College for several years; Director Lyttelton Orphanage. Married 1867, Fanny Watson, of London; 6 children. Deceased.

WATKINS, Edwin. 1875.
Born Ludlow, Shropshire, Eng.—ed. Ludlow, Battersea Training College; 1881, B.A.; 1877-95, First Tutor Normal Training College, Christchurch; 1879-80, Acting Principal; 1895-1912, Principal Normal T.C.; from 1905 Lecturer on Education at Cant. College; organist at Durham Street Wesleyan Church, St. Luke's, Merivale, and Fendalton; editor of 'New Zealand Schoolmaster.' Married, in England, to Fanny Loveless; 3 children. Died 1912.

MAYNE, James Boxer. 1876.
Born Cornwall, England—ed. Halswell and St. Michael's Church School; attended classes 1876; 1891, B.A.; 1892-1897, Headmaster Ashburnton; 1897-1907, St. Albans, and 1907-21, at Sydenham; 1912-21, Inspector of Schools. Married. Two daughters, 1 son (killed in action). Address: 90 Hackthorne Road, Cashmere.

HAY, James. 1876.

BOLTON, Anne Jane. 1877.

EDGER, Kate Milligan (Mrs. Evans). 1877.

INNES, John. 1877.
Born Christchurch—ed. St. John's Church School, Latimer Square, Cook's Private School, Christ's College; Provincial Govt.
Register of Students

CHILTON, Charles. 1878.
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1904); The Manhood of the Nation (Address to Industrial Corporation of N.Z., 1919). Married 1888, to Elizabeth Jack; one son (killed in action, Gallipoli, 1915). Address: 16 Hereford St., Christchurch.

CONNAL, Benjamin Michael. 1878.
Born Christchurch—ed. Durham Street Wesleyan and Christ's College; Provincial Govt. Scholar.; 1878, Junior Univ. Scholar.; 1878, Exhib. Maths. and Latin; 1879, Exhib. in Latin; 1880, Exhib. Greek and English; 1879, Senior Scholar in Latin; 1880, Senior Schol. English, Greek, Pol. Science; 1881, B.A. and Third Year Schol.; 1882, M.A. 1st Class Hons. Latin and Greek; 1882-6, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (Exhibitioner; 1883, 1st Class in Mods. (Classics); 1886, 1st Class Litterae Humaniores, B.A.; 1889, M.A.; 1887-1904, Lecturer and Examiner in the Victoria Univ.; since 1904, Professor of Classics, University of Leeds; External Examiner to Univ. of Wales, New Zealand, Sheffield, Liverpool; 1908-10, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Memb. of the Univ. Council; 1912-14, Member of Council of Classical Assn.; Vice-Chairman Northern Univ. Joint Matriculation Bd.; Member of Teachers' Registration Council; Member Secondary Schools Exams. Council; Member Council of Federated Superannuation System for Univs.; 1912, Pres. of Leeds Branch of Assoc. of Univ. Teachers; retired 1926. Married 1909, Clara Winifred Matthews, M.A., Headmistress Dulwich H.S.; 2 daughters. Address: 7 Claremont Drive, Headingley, Leeds, England.

FIDLER, William. 1878.
Born in Perth, Scotland; 1877, Matriculated in N.Z. University; 1879, Senior Scholar Lat., French, Mental Sc.; 1882, M.A., Hons. Mental Science; Master of Woolston, Greendale, Papanui, and West Christchurch Schools; Headmaster, Addington. Died 1892.

FLEMING, Thomas Reid. 1878.

SCOTT, John George Lawrence. 1878.
Born in London. 1875 emigrated to Australia; Headmaster Rangiora District School (1876), and later of East Christchurch; Choirmaster, Avonside Church for many years; 1885, B.A.; 1897-1904, member of Board of Governors Cant. Coll; 1904, died at Fremantle, W.A.

CROSS, HENRY. 1879.
Born Dunedin—ed. West Christchurch and Christ's College; 1879, Junior Univ. Scholar.; 1882, Senior Schol. in Latin and
South Quadrangle, Physics and Biological Laboratory
FRANCIS GRELLIER STEDMAN
Registrar 1876-1891

ALEXANDER CRACROFT WILSON
Registrar, 1891-1908

GEORGE HARRY MASON
Registrar, 1908-19

LEONARD AUBREY STRINGER
Registrar since 1919
Register of Students


LAWRENCE, BASIL KEITH SENIOR. 1879.
Born Ash Priors, Somersetshire—ed. Cowbridge Grammar School, Gloucestershire; 1879, Matriculated in N.Z. Univ., having kept two years' terms at Oxford Univ. (Jesus College); 1881, B.A.; 1881-1913, Asst. B.H.S., Christchurch. Married, 1882; 4 children. Address: 49 Rossall Street, Fendalton, Christchurch.

WATSON, GEORGE. 1879.

WILLIAMS, Herbert William. 1879.

COHEN, Louis. 1880.
History of Canterbury College


Publications: Various papers and lectures on Theosophy.

Address: Darbhanga, Behar, W. India.

GROSSMANN, Joseph Penfound. 1880.
Entrance Scholar.; 1881, Exhib. in Latin, Senior Scholarship-Latin, English, and Political Science, and Bowen Prize; 1882, Exhibition Latin (equal); 1883, M.A., 1st Class Hons. Political Science, 1st Class Hons. Latin and English; Professor of Economics and History, Auckland University College.

GROSSMANN, Janette Grace. 1880.

HAMILTON, Staples. 1880.
Born Crossgates, near Leeds, England—ed. Christ's Hospital, London; Theological Student, College House; passed Four Grades N.Z. Bd. of Theol. Studies; 1881, Exhib. Physics; 1883, B.A.; 1884, Ordained Priest; 1882-4, Curate at Heathcote, and 1884-9 at Ellesmere; 1889-1894, Vicar at Leeston; 1894-9, at Hokitika; 1899-1920, at Geraldine, and since 1920 at St. Albans; 1913, elected Honorary Canon of Christchurch Cathedral; 1889-94-Diocesan Examiner for Sunday School Teachers and Scholars in Christchurch diocese. Married, (1) 1885, Rose Margaret Wylde, 3 sons; (2) Louisa Annie Preston, 4 children. Address: St. Matthew's Vicarage, St. Albans, Christchurch.

IRVINE, Robert Francis. 1880.
1880, First year's terms and Bowen Prize; 1881, Senior Scholarship-Political Science and Exhibition English; 1884, M.A., Hons. Latin and English; 1883-4 and 1888-9, Assistant Christ's College; later Headmaster Moore College, Sydney; Commissioner of the Public Service Board, N.S.W., and late Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at Sydney University.

PURCHAS, Henry Thomas. 1880.
WATSON, Henry Brereton Marriott. 1880.
Son of Rev. Henry Marriott Watson, St. John’s, Ch.Ch.—
ed. Christ’s College, 1873-79; Provincial Government Scholar,
1875; Sons of Clergy Scholar; N.Z. Junior University Scholar,
1879; Exhib. Latin, 1882; B.A., 1883; novelist and late co-editor
‘Pall Mall Gazette,’ London. Deceased.

GRANT, James. 1881.
Born Grantown on Spey, Scotland—ed. Grantown School; 1880-5,
Asst. Normal School, Ch.Ch.; 1883, B.A.; 1885-1906, Head,
Inglewood, Taranaki. Retired 1906. Married, 1886, Annie E. Drake; 5 children (one son killed in action in France, 1918).
Died Nov. 8th, 1915.

4 CRADDOCK, William Henry Augustus. May 29th, 1883.
Son of W. Craddock, New Brighton—ed. Christ’s College; 1882,
Junior Univ. Scholar.; 1884, Exhib. Hist. and Pol. Sc.; 1885,
1886, M.A. Hons. Latin and English; now Inspector of Schools,
Texas, U.S.A.

Born Christchurch—ed. Brookside, Ch.Ch. West School; 1880,
of N.Z. Univ.; 1st XV.; 1881, passed 1st Year’s Terms; 1884,
B.A.; 1897, B.Sc.; 1884-7, Asst. East Christchurch School; 1888-
91, Asst. Napier B.H.S.; 1892-5, Proprietor and Junior Prin. (in
partnership with Mr. John Fraser), of Heretaunga School,
Havelock North; 1896-7, Lecturer, Ch.Ch. Training Coll.; 1898-01,
Edin. Univ.; 1901, M.B., Ch. B.; 1905, M.D.; 1901-2, Medical
Officer Craigleith Parochial Hospital, Edin.; 1902, Asst. House
Surgeon Leicester Infirmary; 1903, Practising Penygraig,
S. Wales; 1903-9, Private Practice Gillingham, Kent; 1910-11,
Post Graduate study at London Hospital and Charing Cross
Hosp.; 1912-19, Private Practice, Sheerness, Kent; 1917-18,
Civilian Surgeon and Anesthetist to the Military Hospital,
Sheerness; from 1919, Private Practice in Dulwich, London, S.E.
Twice married, 1906 to daughter of Frances Symes, Waverley,
N.Z.; 1921 to Marie Hartill of Dudley, Worcestershire. Address:

7 NEWELL, John Alexander. 29th May, 1883.
Born Christchurch—ed. St. Albans and Normal School, Ch.Ch.;
1881, 1st Year’s Terms; 1882, Exhib. Chemistry; 1884, B.A.;
1884-7, Headmaster Little Rakaia; 1891, M.B., Ch.B. at Univ.
of Otago, Clinical Asst. Moorfields, Eye Hospital, London,
Ophthalmic Course at Hospital Lariboisière, Paris; 1892-1903,
Resident Surgeon, Lawrence Hospital; 1903-20, Resident Surgeon,
Lytton; 1922-3, House Surgeon, Western Ophthalmic Hos-
pital, Marylebone Rd., London; since 1924, Eye Specialist,
Ch.Ch. Married. Address: 98 Oxford Terrace, Ch.Ch.

8 ROWE, Thomas William. 29th May, 1883.
Born Christchurch—ed. Wesleyan School; Colombo Road School
(now Sydenham), Harewood Road, Mrs. Alabaster’s, Normal
School, Christ’s College; 1881, First Junior Univ. Scholar; 1882,
1st Year’s Terms; 1883, Exhibs. in English and Botany, and
1884, in Latin; 1883, Senior Scholar in (a) Latin and English,
and (b) Botany; 1885, B.A.; 1886, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Latin
and English; 1906, LL.B.; 1886-1893, Headmaster Rangiora High
School; 1893-1904, Chief Librarian Public Library, Wellington;
since 1906, Barrister and Solicitor, Christchurch; 1906-12,
History of Canterbury College


9 FENDALL, Frederick Philip. 29th May, 1883.
Son of Walpole Chesshyre Fendall, Leithfield; Somes Scholar, Christ's College, Rowley Scholar; 1882, 1st Year's Terms; 1885, Exhib. Nat. Sc.; 1887, B.A.; 1896, Vicar Kanieri and Ross; 1891, Cust; 1892, Rangiora; 1921, Glenmark. Address: The Vicarage, Glenmark.

11 VON HAAST, Heinrich Ferdinand. 30th May, 1883.

12 EVANS, William Perceval. 30th May, 1883.

17 LAING, Robert Malcolm. 30th May, 1883.
Born Caversham, Dunedin—ed. Caversham and Otago B.H.S.; 1880, Junior University Schol.; 1881, 1st Year's Terms, Exhib. Botany; 1882, Exhib. in Natural Science and Senior Univ. Scholar; 1883, B.A., Exhib. in Geology; 1884, M.A., Hons. Botany and Biology; 1889, B.Sc.; 1882-4, Scholar and Student

18 ALEXANDER, Catherine (Mrs. T. W. Rowe). 30th May, 1883.

19 INGLIS, Herbert McClelland. 30th May, 1883.

20 ANDREWS, William Douglass. 30th May, 1883.

21 KIME, Percy. 30th May, 1883.

22 PATTERSON, John James. 30th May, 1883.
Born Melbourne, Victoria—ed. State Schools and Ballarat College; 1879, 1st Year’s Terms; 1884, B.A.; 1882-9, Headmaster, Woolston School; 1896, Admitted as Solicitor, and 1901 as Barrister; since 1896, practising at Dannevirke; 1906-7, Mayor of Dannevirke; 1900-6, Member of Bd. of Education, Hawke’s Bay; 1900-8, Chairman Dannevirke High School Bd. Married 1879; 2 sons. Address: High Street, Dannevirke.

23 PITCAITHLY, Ellen (Mrs. J. Hendry). 31st May, 1883.
History of Canterbury College

to the Education Dept. Married, 1892, James Hendry, B.A., Senior Inspector of Schools for Southland. Address: 48 Elgin Road, Mornington, Dunedin.

24 MILSON, Elizabeth Simson (Mrs. Whyte). 31st May, 1883.


27 LAMB, Robert. 31st May, 1883.

28 HUTTON, Gilbert Montgomerie. 31st May, 1883.
Born Dublin, Ireland—ed. Otago B.H.S. and Christ's College, Christchurch; 1882, 1st Year's Terms; 1884, Canterbury X.V. v. Otago; 1885, B.A.; 1886, Commission in Royal Engineers (selected from N.Z. Graduates); 1895, Captain R.E.; 1889-90, served with Chin Lushai Field Force (Medal with Clasp); South African War, Staff Natal Army; served in Natal, Cape Colony, and Transvaal; Queen's Medal (6 clasps); King's Medal (and clasps); D.S.O., mentioned twice in despatches; 1904, Major R.E. Married, 1908, Kathleen Rose Gilbert; 2 sons. Died October 19th, 1911 (result of accident).

29 MAYNE, Arthur Jonathan. 31st May, 1883.
Born Cornwall, England—ed. St. Michael's Church School,
Register of Students


30 JACK, Bethia. 31st May, 1883.
Born Scotland—ed. Gertscherry Academy (Scotland); 1889, B.A.; Asst. West Christchurch School during College Course; Asst. Otago G.H.S.; Headmistress West Christchurch School.
Died Sept., 1914.

34 HARBAND, Amy Jane. 2nd June, 1883.

38 WILSON, Henry. 2nd June, 1883.

39 MERTON, George Henry. 2nd June, 1883.
Born Stoke, England—ed. privately and at Sydenham School (Christchurch); First Assistant Ch.Ch. Training College; 1891, B.A.; Headmaster, 1891-7, Papanui; 1897-1903, Ashburton; 1903-10, West Christchurch D.H.S.; 1910-19, Inspector of Schools (Cant.); retired on superannuation; since 1926 Librarian Canterbury College; Organising Secretary Young Citizens’ League and Sec. Men’s Branch of Social Hygiene Society; 1924, Member of Board of Governors of Canterbury College. Married: 3 children. Address: 292 Montreal Street, Christchurch.

41 WILL, Louisa Melville. 1882.
1882, 1st Year’s Terms; 1886, B.A. Deceased.

44 HOOKHAM, Marian Ada. 5th June, 1883.

45 RITCHIE, Thomas. 6th June, 1883.
Born County Down, Ireland—ed. Irish National Schools; 1888, B.A., Headmaster of Opawa School during whole of Degree Course; 1893, Inspector of Schools (Cant.), subsequently Chief
History of Canterbury College

Inspector until death in July, 1910. Married 1868; survived by four daughters.

50  **MEEK, Alfred Richardson.** 13th March, 1884.

53  **MILLS, Mahala Champion.** 24th March, 1884.

54  **GIBSON, Beatrice Esther (Mrs. Talbot).** 27th March, 1884.

55  **AIKMAN, May Campbell (Mrs. Anderson).** 27th March, 1884.

56  **LORIMER, Margaret.** 28th March, 1884.

58  **CONNOR, HESTER (Mrs. Hurst Seager).** 28th March, 1884.
Ed. Girls’ High School, Christchurch; 1888, B.A. Married Samuel Hurst Seager, Architect, Christchurch. Address: 16 Hackthorne Road, Cashmere.

59  **COCKS, Henry Somers.** 28th March, 1884.

60  **GRIFFEN, Ellen (Mrs. Dunne).** 29th March, 1884.
Born Melbourne—ed. Nelson Girls’ College; 1888, B.A.; Assistant Mistress Nelson Girls’ College and Ohakune School, Member of Ohakune Borough Council for four years, and of the Wanganui
Register of Students

Education Board. Married P. J. Dunne, of Wellington. Address: 75 Gloucester street.

63 GIBSON, Mary Victoria. 31st March, 1884.

64 BILTON, Eleanor Elizabeth (Mrs. C. A. C. Hardy). 23rd June, 1884.
Born Christchurch—ed. Timaru High School; 1891, B.A. Married, 1891, C. A. C. Hardy, M.H.R., Rakaia; 5 children. Active in woman’s welfare work. Address: Clifton, Sumner.

69 RYDER, Robert Browne. 21st March, 1885.
1917, B.A. at Victoria College; Inspector of Schools, Wanganui District.

70 OWEN, Sydney Charles. 21st March, 1885.

71 MILLS, Aimée Eveline (Mrs. Gibbs). 21st March, 1885.

72 LAMB, Catherine (Mrs. F. Evans). 21st March, 1885.

75 BUNNY, Edmund Percy. 21st March, 1885.
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80 ALPERS, Oscar Thorwald Johan. 25th March, 1885. Born Copenhagen—ed. Copenhagen and Napier School, N.Z.;

81 BOURKE, Charles. 25th March, 1885.
Born Ireland—ed. various primary schools (N.Z.) and Timaru High School; Ch.Ch. Training College Student; 1887-91, 1st XV.; 1914, B.A.; Headmaster till 1900, Mayfield; 1900-05, West Eyreton; 1905-10, Oxford East; 1910-21, Papanui; from 1922, Waltham. Married; 2 children. Address: Waltham School.

82 SWORD, Mary Jane. 26th March, 1885.
Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch and Oh.Oh. G.H.S.; 1891, B.A.; engaged in primary teaching since graduation. Address: Christchurch.

85 COCKS, Philip John. 7th May, 1885.
Born Leigh, Worcester, England—ed. Christ's College; Member of 1st XV. Cant. Coll.; 1890, B.A.; 1906, Fellow of Christ's College; 1889-95, Curate various parishes; 1895, Vicar of Ellesmere; 1902, of Opawa; 1907, of Sydenham; 1913, St. John's, Latimer Square; 1920, Canon of the Cathedral; from 1921, Vicar of Waimate. Married, 1895; 6 children. Address: The Vicarage, Waimate.

87 PITCAITHLY, George. 9th May, 1885.
Born Lyttelton; 1891, B.A., Assistant Lyttelton, Sydenham; 1st Assistant Normal School, Christchurch, Napier; 1895, Headmaster Waimate D.H.S., then Inspector of Schools, Auckland; at present Senior Inspector of Schools, Nelson.

89 MYERS, Phoebe. 12th May, 1885.

92 MARSHALL, Joy Marriott. 20th March, 1886.
WATT, David Alexander. 20th March, 1886.

TALBOT, Alfred George. 20th March, 1886.

CHARLEWOOD, William T. 22nd March, 1886.
1881-91, Assistant Christ's College; 1889, B.A.; after 1891 member of firm of Fletcher, Humphreys and Co., Christchurch. Address: 31 Dyer's Pass Road, Cashmere.

MANNING, Lillian. 22nd March, 1886.

TURNER, Joseph Hurst. 22nd March, 1886.

WILLIAMS, Lillian Harriet (Mrs. Blyth). 18th April, 1886.

FIRTH, Joseph. 31st May, 1886.

ECLENSFIELD, Isabel. 7th October, 1886.
Born Hokitika—ed. Hokitika and Christchurch G.H.S.; course at Canterbury College not completed owing to ill-health; 1891, Final B.A. at Auckland Univ. Coll.; M.A., Hons. Lat. and French at Victoria College; 1889-90, Asst. Mistress Miss Lilian Edger's
Register of Students


104 KIRK, Andrew Ross. 8th October, 1886.
Born Christchurch—ed. Cook’s School, East Christchurch, and Ch.Ch. Boys’ High School; 1889, Proxime accessit Bowen Prize; 1890, Bowen Prize; 1895, LL.B.; since 1894, Barrister and Solicitor N.Z. Supreme Court. Address: 34 Stonyhurst Street, St. Albans.

105 LAING, Thomas Marshall Morrel. 8th October, 1886.
1892, B.A.; Assistant, Waimate D.H.S.

110 PARK, Andrew John. 1886.

111 McLEAN, Mary. 28th March, 1887.

112 McLEAN, Grace Ellen. 28th March, 1887.

114 TODHUNTER, Margaret Ellen (Lady Thomson). 28th March, 1887.
115 HUGHES, Thomas. 28th March, 1887.
1804, B.A.; 1897-1924, Member of Board of Governors, Canterbury College; Member and some time Chairman of Canterbury Board of Education; some time Headmaster Papanui and Waltham Schools, and Inspector of Schools; Farmer. Address: "Garthmyl," Geraldine.

116 THACKER, Henry Thomas Joynt. 31st March, 1887.
Born Okain’s Bay—ed. Okain’s Bay and Christchurch B.H.S.; 1st XV. Canterbury College; 1897, B.A.; 1897-1924, Member of Board of Governors, Canterbury College; some time Headmaster Papanui and Waltham Schools, and Inspector of Schools;Farmer. Address: "Garthmyl," Geraldine.

117 FOSTER, William Henry Leader. 21st April, 1887.
1909, M.A., Vic.; since 1916, Headmaster Clyde Quay School, Wellington; Ex-Pres. N.Z.E.I.; O.B.E.

119 BROCK, William. 2nd April, 1887.
Born Granton, near Edin.—ed. Loburn (N.Z.) School; 1906, B.A.; 1907, M.A., Hons. Pol. Sc.; occupied various posts in primary schools; some time President Ashburton Branch of N.Z.E.I., and later of the Canterbury; 1904-8, Headmaster Richmond School; 1908-12, Inspector Schools; 1912-15, Chief Inspector Schools (N. Cant.); from 1912, Member of Board of Governors of Canterbury College; since 1915, Senior Inspector Canterbury District. Married: 3 children. Address: 52 Rugby Street, Christchurch.

120 HEINE, Augustus. 2nd April, 1887.

121 JACK, David. 2nd April, 1887.
Born Scotland—ed. Gertscherry Academy (Scot.), Selwyn, Dunsandel, and West Ch.Ch. Schools (N.Z.); 1892, B.A.; 1892-9, Sec. of Cant. Coll. Football Club; Reptd. Cant. Coll. v. Otago Univ. in first six matches (1886-91); 1886-93, member of Selection Committee; 1889-93, Delegate to Rugby Union; 1892, Sec. Dialectic Soc.; 1887, Ch.Ch. Training College; 1888-9, Asst. West Ch.Ch.; 1890-2, Asst. Normal School; 1893-1901, Asst. Lyttelton School. Married, 1918, daughter of the late Hon. C. A. C. Hardy; 1920-22, President Lyttelton Ships’ Tally Clerks’ Union. Address: 1 Miller’s Terrace, West Lyttelton.

122 BULL, Benjamin Samuel. 2nd April, 1887.
1888-9, Exhib. Experimental Science; 1889, Senior Scholarship Chemistry; 1890, B.A.; 1891, M.A., First Class Honours Chemistry; 1892, B.Sc.; pursued further chemical studies in England until death.

126 WESTON, Henry Warwick. 18th May, 1887.

134 CLARKSON, Richard Potts. 31st August, 1887.

138 **RICHMOND, Maria Blanche.** 17th May, 1887.
1891, B.A.; music teacher. Address: 10 College Street, Wanganui.

140 **GIBBS, Frederick Giles.** 8th August, 1887.
Born London—ed. Nelson Boys' Coll. (N.Z.); 1885-6, kept terms and 1st Section B.A. at Nelson College, then affiliated to the N.Z. Univ.; Junior University Scholar.; 1888, College Exhibition in Latin; 1889, B.A. and Senior Univ. Scholar, Latin and English; 1890, M.A., 1st Class Honours Latin and English; 1st XV.; 1890-3, Assistant Master Nelson Boys' College; from 1894, Headmaster Nelson Boys' School; retired. Address: 159 Collingwood Street, Nelson.

141 **JONES, Frank Melville Innes.** 30th May, 1887.

142 **PEMBERTON, Frank Augustine.** 20th March, 1888.

144 **NORHCOTE, Hugh.** 26th March, 1888.
History of Canterbury College

145 TOLHURST, Robert Molesworth. 26th March, 1888.

147 BATES, David. 26th March, 1888.

153 TRIFE, Joseph Albert. 4th April, 1888.

155 GARRARD, Charles Wilson. 4th April, 1888.

160 MORRAH, May Constance. 7th April, 1888.

162 MARCHANT, Maria Elise Almann. 7th April, 1888.

164 WESTALL, John Chaddesley. 7th April, 1888.

165 McGREGOR, John Webster. 7th April, 1888.
Born Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, Scotland—ed. Akaroa (N.Z.); 1914, B.A.; Headmaster of Lyttelton West (1894), Ashburton (1904), and Richmond (1908). Retired, 1923; 1911-12, Pres. Educ. Instit. N.O. Branch; 1912, Hon. Sec., and 1913
Joshua Strange Williams, B.A.
First Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1873-75

Henry Barnes Gresson, B.A.
Chairman of the Board of Governors, March-October, 1875

William Montgomery
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1875-1885

Frederic de Carteret Malet
Registrar, 1874-76
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1885-1894
HENRY RICHARD WEBB
Chairman of the Board, 1894-1901

THOMAS SHAILER WESTON
Chairman of the Board, 1901-1902

ARTHUR EDGAR GRAVENOR RHOADES, B.A., LIT.B.
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1902-1904

CHARLES LEWIS, M.H.R.
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1904-19
Register of Students

Pres. of the N.C. Headmasters' Assoen. Address: 131 River Road, Richmond.

171 KNAPP, Jessie. 26th April, 1888.

177 PINDER, Edward. 9th May, 1888.
Senior University Scholar; 1896, M.A., Second Class Honours (Otago); Lecturer on Education, Otago University; Principal Dunedin Training College.

183 AINSWORTH, Emma Florence. 11th June, 1888.

184 PROSSER, Janet. 11th June, 1888.

188 ROWLEY, Francis John. 4th July, 1888.
Born Christchurch—ed. East Christchurch and Sydenham Schools; Teaching until 1892 at West Christchurch; 1893, B.A.; 1902-23, Headmaster Gisborne District High School (D.H.S. disestablished 1909); 1916-23, Director of Gisborne Technical School; retired April, 1923. Married, 1894, Jessie Byers, of Timaru; 3 sons. Address: 210 Ormond Road, Gisborne.

1900, M.A., Otago, Second Class Honours. Deceased.

191 De COWX, Howard, Percival. 23rd August, 1888.
Exhibitioner Bishopsdale College, Nelson; 1890, B.A. and Senior Univ. Scholar in Mental Science; 1891, M.A., 1st Class Hon. taken at Otago; 1887, Bd. of Theological Studies; 1911, L.TH.; 1890, Deacon and Priest; 1890-1, Curate of Brunnerston; 1891-3, Curate of Takaka; 1893-4, Curate of St. John's, Westport; 1894-1900, Vicar of St. John's, Westport; 1896-1903, Examiner Mental Sc. Univ. Coll., Auckland; 1900-2, Vicar, Wanganui Porochial District; 1902-3, Vicar of Waipawa; 1913-14, Organising Sec. C.M.S. for Northern Division of Ireland; 1914, Organising Sec. for South Wales. Address: The Rev. H. P. de Cown, C.M.S. House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

192 MACKENZIE, John. 30th August, 1888.
Born Geraldine—ed. Geraldine and Timaru H.S.; 1887, attended Cant. College as unmatriculated student; matriculated 1888; 1889, Transferred to Otago; 1891, B.A.; 1892, M.A., Hons. Lat. and Eng.; studied two sessions, 1892-3, in Dunedin Theological College; two sessions, 1893-5, in New College, Edinburgh; 1896-1900, Presbyterian Church, Thames, N.Z.; 1900-14, St. Andrew's Church, Christchurch; since 1914, Toorak Pres. Church, Melbourne, Victoria. Married, 1895, Janet Torry Ramsay, daughter of J. Keith Ramsay, Esq., Dunedin; 3 children. Address: The Manse, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.
198 PURCHAS, Duncan. 16th October, 1888.

200 HUTTON, Hugh Montgomerie. 16th October, 1888.
Born Waikato, Auckland, son of Prof. F. W. Hutton—ed. Christ’s College, Ch.Ch.; 1889, Cant. XV. v. Auckland, Otago, S. Cant. and Natives; 1891, B.A. (N.Z.); on active service in South African War; 1899, Farming in N.Z.; 1908, Farming in Australia; Lieut. in N.S.W. Light Horse; Machine Gun Section in late War; Wounded and returned to Australia. Died in Australia, Nov., 1918.

201 CRESSWELL, Thomas Richard. 16th October, 1888.

202 PLANTE, Curtis Crowther. 16th October, 1888.

204 HENDERSON, Christina Kirk. 16th October, 1888.

206 BEARE, Thomas William. 17th October, 1888.

208 HYNDMAN, Mary Euphemia (Mrs. Matheson). 17th October, 1888.

212 WESTON, Thomas Shailer. 18th October, 1888.

213 TINDEL, Agnes Elizabeth (Mrs. McAlister). 18th October, 1888.
1890, B.A.; 1891, M.A., Hons. Maths. and Math. Physics; 1891-2,
Assistant G.H.S., Ch.Ch.; some time Assistant West Christchurch D.H.S. Married. Address: Invercargill.

**LEWIS, Lydia (Mrs. Hutchinson).** 19th October, 1888.
Born Lyttelton—ed. Lyttelton and Ch.Ch. G.H.S.; 1893, B.A.; after graduation teaching at Lyttelton Main, then 1st Asst. at Gisborne D.H.S. 1906, Married, 2 sons. Address: C/o Aria P.O. via Te Kuiti, King Country.

**AIKMAN, Emily (Mrs. Harding).** 19th October, 1888.
Ed. Christchurch G.H.S.; 1892, B.A., teaching for several years after graduation until married. Address: 552 Aberdeen Road, Gisborne.

**TRIMBLE, Montfort.** 24th October, 1888.
1887, Bowen Prize; 1891, LL.B.; 1897, LL.D. Solicitor: Colville Street, Masterton.

**OSWIN, Mabel Ellen.** 20th February, 1889.
B.A., 1895; Headmistress Te Marua School, Wellington District.

**McLEOD, Murdoch.** 8th March, 1889.
Transferred to Otago; Headmaster Temuka District High School; Inspector of Schools, Auckland, Napier; 1896, B.A. (Otago); since 1924 Senior Inspector of Schools, Canterbury. Address: Education Department, Christchurch.

**ADAMS, Charles Edward.** 16th March, 1889.

**KIDD, Henry Lee.** 19th March, 1889.

**HARDCASTLE, Edward Edgington.** 23rd March, 1889.
Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.; Member of Board of Directors since 1906; Assoc. of Instit. of Actuaries of G.B.; Fellow of the Actuarial Soc. of America; Member of the American Statistical Soc. Married, 1905, Erena Kay, of Galt, Canada; 4 sons. Address: 2969 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

227 MARSHALL, Patrick. 25th March, 1889.

228 PYE, Walter George. 25th March, 1889.

231 TENDALL, Alethea Collis. 27th March, 1889.
Ed. Christchurch G.H.S. 1881-1888; Junior University Scholar; 1891, John Tinline Scholar; 1892, B.A.; 1893, M.A., Hons. English and French; 1900-5, Assistant and then Principal of Nelson Girls' College; from 1905, Senior Mistress at "Tintern," Melbourne; at present Principal Private School, Armidale.

235 ADAMS, John Joseph. 28th March, 1889.

239 GRAY, Alexander. 29th March, 1889.

240 THORPE, Arthur Hale. 29th March, 1889.
Educated Christ's College; 1886-8 Senior Somes Scholar; 1893, B.A.; 1894, Assistant Master, Christ's College. Mining Engineer, Auckland.

241 BUTTERFIELD, Matthew William. 29th March, 1889.
Born Christchurch—ed. St. Albans, Normal and Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; Buller and Reay Scholar (Christ's Coll. Upper Dept.); Exhibs. in Grades I., II., and III. (Board of Theolog. Studies); 1892, B.A. and Asst. Master Warwick House; 1894-2, Curate, Temuka; 1894-5, Vicar, Green Island, Dunedin; 1895-8, Vicar, Riverton and Winton; 1900-4, Vicar Wairoa H.B.; 1904-8, Vicar Waerengaahika; 1908, Prin. Native College, Waer.; 1917, Vicar of Waipawa; Editor Waipawa Church Gazette; 1918, Canon of Waiapu; 1904, B.D. Univ. of Durham, England; 1902, Scholar of Theol. Australian College of Theology; Commissions in territorial forces. Married, 1894; 6 children. Address: The Vicarage, Waipawa, H.B.
242 CROMIE, George. 30th March, 1889.
1905, B.A.; Teacher under N.C. Board of Education. Deceased.

243 DALGLISH, Gilbert. 30th March, 1889.

245 McILROY, Robert Logan. 6th April, 1889.

247 NORRIS, Edwin Thomas. 24th April, 1889.

250 HENDERSON, Stella May (Mrs. Allen). 15th May, 1889.

252 STEVENSON, Elizabeth (Mrs. Forrester). 30th May, 1889.

254 KNIGHT, Charles Prendergast. 17th August, 1889.
198 History of Canterbury College

255 KRULL, Ernard Marion Anna (Mrs. Hearson). 19th August, 1889.
1890, B.A. Address: C/o Midland Bank, Ltd., Bloomsbury Branch, London, W.C.

256 WATSON, Herbert Bernard. 19th August, 1889.
Born London, England—ed. Christ's College, N.Z.; 1886-7-8, Somes Scholar; 1889, Student Somes Scholar.; 1891, B.A., Senior Scholar, in Greek and Latin; 1892, M.A., 2nd Class Hons. Lat. and Greek; 1893-1914, Asst. Wanganui Coll.; 1914, Returned to England; engaged in various War work, administrative and educational; temporary (War) posts at Loretto School (1918), Repton School (1919), and Harrow (1921); since 1922, engaged in Private Tuition and Journalism in Wellington, N.Z. Address: 16 Aurora Terrace, Wellington.

257 BEAGLEHOLE, Edward William. 20th August, 1889.
Transferred to Victoria University College; 1908, M.A., 1st Class Honours, taken at Victoria; late Superintendent of Schools, West Tamra; Inspector of Schools. Address: Education Department, Wellington.

260 WILLIAMSON, John. 16th September, 1889.
Transferred to Victoria College; 1905, B.A. at Victoria College.

262 RUDMAN, Robert Edgar. 26th September, 1889.

263 GIBSON, Frederick Goulburn. 30th Sept., 1889.

264 BALDWIN, Myra (Mrs. Morris). 5th October, 1889.

266 LLOYD, Thomas Henry Gordon. 9th October, 1889.
1892, B.A.; 1893, L.L.B. Barrister and Solicitor, Dannevirke.

267 BANKS, Alice Gertrude. 10th October, 1889.
1894, B.A.

274 CHAPLIN, Emily Anne. 21st December, 1889.
Born Westbury-on-Irym, Bristol, England—ed. Westbury-on-


290 BARNICOAT, Constance Abee (Mrs. Julian Grande). 31st March, 1890. Born Richmond, Nelson—ed. Nelson Girls’ College; 1895, B.A.; 1897, Pitman’s Metropolitan School, winning Salters’ Co.’s Travelling Scholarship; 1898-1903, Secretary to W. T. Stead, accompanying him to the Hague Conferences 1897 and 1907; 1904, Reviewing Staff of “Review of Reviews,” articles and reviews to weekly and daily periodicals and to some leading monthly magazines; 1st Englishwoman to take a mountaineering
expedition into the Caucasus 1907; one of the founders of Empire Day, the founder or suggester of Flower Day in Eng. for charity; the foremost woman foreign correspondent of her time. Married, 1911, Julian Grande. Died Sept. 16th, 1922, at Geneva.

297 IVENS, Walter George. 14th April, 1890.

298 JOHNSTON, William Henry. 16th April, 1890.
Born Lyttelton—ed. various State Schools and Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; 1st Section B.A. at Canterbury College; 1897 Transferred to Auckland Univ.; 1898, B.A.; 1895-1906, Headmaster at Takapau and Makotuku; engaged in farming; at present Instructor of Agric. for Westland, Canterbury Educ. Bd. Married, 1897; 6 children. Address: Kilgour Road, Greymouth.

302 McINTYRE, Hugh. 9th June, 1890.
Transferred to Victoria University College; 1902, M.A.; 1903, LL.B.. Of McIntyre, Murphy and Taylor, Barristers and Solicitors, Ranfurly Road, Feilding.

303 BELL, Alex. 17th June, 1890.

308 JULIUS, George Alfred. 22nd August, 1890.
Born Norwich, England—ed. Church of Eng. Grammar School, Melbourne; 1896, B.Sc. in Mech., Eng. (First Graduate); 1896-1907, Assist. Engineer, Chief Designing Engineer, and Engineer of Tests in the Locomotive Dept., West Australian Govt. Railways; since 1907, Consulting Engineer, Sydney; 1907-17, Member of Council of Engin. Assos. of N.S.W.; 1910-12, Pres. Council of N.S.W. Section of Elect. Assoc. of Australia; 1917, Pres.; 1918 and 1919, Member of Federal Council; since 1920, Member of Council and Chairman of Exec. of Instit. of Engineers, Australia; Vice-Pres. 1923 and 1924; Member of Instit. Mech. Engrs., London; Member and Chairman of the Federal Eng. Council of Australia since 1921; Consulting Elect. Eng. of the Royal Aust. Navy during the War, and member of Advisory Comm. for Eng. in the N.S.W. Technical Educ. Dept.
since 1912; since 1908 retained at various times as expert by various Australian Govts., Municipalities, and private corporations; amongst inventions are the totalisators in use on all leading Australian and N.Z. racecourses and in other parts of the world; member of the Rotary Club, the Australian Club, the Univ. Club, Sydney, and the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron. Researches and Publications: 1906, The Physical Character of the Hardwoods of West Aust.; 1907, The Physical Character of the Hardwoods of Australia; many Lectures and Papers for various Scientific and Professional Societies in Australia. Married, 1898, Eva, daughter of C. Y. O'Connor, C.M.G., Engineer-in-Chief for West Aust.; 4 sons (3 living). Address: 906 Culwulla Chambers, 67 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

309 GALWEY, John de Burgh. 23rd August, 1890.

310 KIRK, Christina Ross (Mrs. Hetley). 30th August, 1890.

311 LOW, Benjamin Harris. 2nd October, 1890.

313 RICHMOND, Beatrice Parris. 13th Nov., 1890.
Born New Plymouth—ed. N.P. High School; studying music during Degree Course; 1894, B.A.; 1898, M.A., Hon. Eng. and French; Joint Prin. with Miss Baber, of Fitzherbert Terrace School, Wellington; later resigned to study music in Germany and England; followed profession of music in Wellington. Died May 10th, 1913.

314 CARTER, Ada Alice (Mrs. Costall). 14th Nov., 1890.


BING, Louisa Evelyn, 8th October, 1891. 1895, B.A.; 1901-1922, Assistant Ch.Ch. G.H.S.; specialist in French; prominent in organising the Old Girls' Association; 1920-1, on leave in England; retired 1922.


331 WADDELL, James Marshall. 20th August, 1892.
Junior University Scholar; 1894, Exhib. Latin; 1895, B.A.;

336 CRAIG, Christopher Albert. 23rd March, 1891.

337 MARRIS, William Sinclair. 23rd March, 1891.
Born Birmingham—ed. Collegiate School, Wanganui; Junior Univ. Schol.; 1890, Exhibs. Latin and Maths.; 1891, Exhibs. Latin and Maths.; 1892, Exhibs. Exp. Sc. and Maths.; 1893, B.A., Senior Scholarship in Maths.; 1894, M.A., 1st Class Honours Maths, and 1st Class Physical Science; 1894, 1st Class Exhibition Science Schol. in Electricity; 1901, D.Sc. (N.Z.); 1895-8, at Cavendish Lab. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 1897, B.A. (Cantab.), Research; Coutts Trotter Studentship Trinity Coll.; 1898-1907, Professor of Physics, McGill Univ., Montreal, Can.; 1919, M.A. (Cantab.); 1904, F.R.S., Rumford and Copley Medals; 1907-19, Professor of Physics, Victoria University of Manchester; 1908, Bressa Prize; Nobel Prize; 1914, Knight; 1919-21, Cavendish Prof. of Experimental Physics and Director of Cavendish Lab.; Fellow of Trinity College; after 1921, Professor of Natural Philosophy Royal Instit.; 1925, Order of Merit; President of the Royal Society. Honorary Degrees: from Wisconsin, Penn., McGill, Yale, Clark, Edin., Dub., Melb., Durham, Giessen; Hon. Member many foreign scientific societies; Member of Invention and Research during War; 1917, Dept. of Bd. on the Naval and Military Mission (French) to U.S.A.; 1913-14, Pres. of B.A.A.S.; Member of Council of Univ. of Camb. and of other Univs.; Member of Radio Board. Numerous publications in Science Journals; 1904, "Radioactivity" (C.U.P.); 1912, "Radioactive Substances and Their Radiation" (C.U.P.); 1906, "Radioactive Transformation" (Silliman Lectures Yale Univ.). Married, 1900, Mary Newton, of Christchurch, N.Z.; one daughter. Address: Newnham Cottage, Cambridge.

338 RUTHERFORD, Ernest. 23rd March, 1891.
Born Spring Grove, Nelson—ed. Foxhill, Havelock, and Nelson College; 1890, Junior Univ. Schol.; 1st XV.; Exhib. Maths.; 1891, Exhib. Maths.; 1892, Exhibs. Exp. Sc. and Maths.; 1893, B.A., Senior Scholarship in Maths.; 1894, M.A., 1st Class Honours Maths, and 1st Class Physical Science; 1894, 1851 Exhibition Science Schol. in Electricity; 1901, D.Sc. (N.Z.); 1895-8, at Cavendish Lab. and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 1897, B.A. (Cantab.), Research; Coutts Trotter Studentship Trinity Coll.; 1898-1907, Professor of Physics, McGill Univ., Montreal, Can.; 1919, M.A. (Cantab.); 1904, F.R.S., Rumford and Copley Medals; 1907-19, Professor of Physics, Victoria University of Manchester; 1908, Bressa Prize; Nobel Prize; 1914, Knight; 1919-21, Cavendish Prof. of Experimental Physics and Director of Cavendish Lab.; Fellow of Trinity College; after 1921, Professor of Natural Philosophy Royal Instit.; 1925, Order of Merit; President of the Royal Society. Honorary Degrees: from Wisconsin, Penn., McGill, Yale, Clark, Edin., Dub., Melb., Durham, Giessen; Hon. Member many foreign scientific societies; Member of Invention and Research during War; 1917, Dept. of Bd. on the Naval and Military Mission (French) to U.S.A.; 1913-14, Pres. of B.A.A.S.; Member of Council of Univ. of Camb. and of other Univs.; Member of Radio Board. Numerous publications in Science Journals; 1904, "Radioactivity" (C.U.P.); 1912, "Radioactive Substances and Their Radiation" (C.U.P.); 1906, "Radioactive Transformation" (Silliman Lectures Yale Univ.). Married, 1900, Mary Newton, of Christchurch, N.Z.; one daughter. Address: Newnham Cottage, Cambridge.

339 BUCHANAN, Edgar Simmons. 23rd March, 1891.
1890, Junior University Scholar.; 1891, Exhib. Exp. Sc.; 1892,

ERSKINE, John Angus. 25th March, 1891.

BALCH, William. 26th March, 1891.
Prominent in College football, early nineties; 1912, B.A.; teaching in various N. Canterbury schools. Headmaster, Shirley School, Ch.Ch.

CANE, Thomas Walter. 1st April, 1891.

ROBISON, George Gerald. 1st April, 1891.

ROWLEY, Elizabeth Matilda. 1st April, 1891.

NGATA, Apirana Turupa. 1st April, 1891.
Born Kawakawa, Te Araroa, East Coast—ed. Waiomatatini Native School and Te Aute College; 1893, Exhib. in Pol. Sc.; 1892-3, Lawn Tennis H dep., Prize Essay ( Debating Soc. ); Prize Poem, "Olla Podrida"; 1893, B.A.; 1894, M.A., with Hons. in Pol. Sc.; 1897, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor with firm of Devore and Cooper, Auckland; Organising Sec., 1899-1906, of Young Maori Party, and 1900-2 of Maori Councils; 1905, M.H.R. for Eastern Maori District; Royal Comm. 1906, on Native Land Claims, and 1907 o
Register of Students


348 ISHERWOOD, Kate (Mrs. Parr). 1st April, 1891.

349 HIGHT, James. 2nd April, 1891.
Born Halswell, Christchurch—ed. Malvern District School; 1891-2, Student Christchurch Training College; 1891-4, Canterbury College; 1892-3, Exhibition in English; 1893, B.A., Senior Scholarship in English and French, and Tinline Scholarship in English; 1894, M.A., First Class Honours (Eng. and Fr.); 1906, Litt.D. (first in N.Z.); 1905, English and Commercial Master, Auckland College and Grammar School; 1896-1901, Chief Modern Languages Master, A.C. and G.S. and Lecturer in French, Auckland P.T. Centre; 1901-5, Lecturer on Const. Hist. and Pol. Econ. Canterbury College, and Editor to publishing house of Whitcombe and Tombs, Christchurch, (also Melbourne 1902-3); Editor of the "N.Z. Schoolmaster"; 1906-8, Lecturer in History and Economics and Director of Studies in Commerce; 1909-20, Professor of History and Economics; from 1920, Professor of History; 1923-26, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Commerce; latter part of 1923, Acting-Rector; 1922-25, member of the Board of Governors; 1911-26, Fellow of the University of N.Z.; 1914-26, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Studies of the University; 1927, at University of Leeds on exchange with Professor A. J. Grant; 1922-6, President of College Orchestral and Choral Societies and V.P. of Historical Association; since 1904, Fellow of Royal Economic Society; 1923, local adviser to editors Cambridge History of the British Empire; 1903-9, Member of N. Canterbury Bd. of Education; some time Chairman of Training College Committee; Chairman of Board of Advice to Christchurch Training College since inception; 1906-10, Chairman Board of Governors Christchurch Technical College; 1912, member of Royal Commission on Cost of Living; 1918-19, Assessor to Board of Trade Commission on Coal Mining and Trade in N.Z. Publications: Many articles on economic and educational subjects, and educational books on English, History, and Geography; also the Governance of New Zealand, 1905; Report on Cost of Living (co-author), 1912; "Constitutional History and Law of N.Z.," 1914; Report on Coalmining and Trade in N.Z., 1910; "History of Canterbury College," 1926. Married Margaret Frances Green; one daughter surviving.

350 BUCHANAN, Alfred Johnson. 2nd April, 1891.
History of Canterbury College


351 **INGLIS, Jessie Winifred.** 2nd April, 1891.

352 **STEVENVON, John.** 2nd April, 1891.
1896, M.B., C.M. (Ed.); 1891, F.R.C.S., Edin.; Late Sen. Asst. to Prof. of Surgery, Univ. of Edin. Royal Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Square, Christchurch.

356 **VON HAAST, Eva Veronica.** 8th April, 1891.

363 **MENZIES, Peter.** 20th May, 1891.

364 **FORDHAM, Alice Mary (Mrs. East).** 1st June, 1891.

365 **BROOME, Emily Rose.** 2nd July, 1891.

372 **STUCKEY, Frederick George Albert.** 12th August, 1891.
1909, M.A. at Victoria; teaching in various schools; Chief Inspector of Schools, Wanganui.

373 **WARD, Henry Herbert.** 12th August, 1891.


LOOKING, Catherine Ada. 24th August, 1891. 1895, B.A. Deceased.


BAKEWELL, Frederick Haslam. 24th February, 1892. Born London—ed. Queen's College, Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., and Otago B.H.S. (N.Z.); 1895, B.A.; 1896, M.A., Hon. Pol. Sc.; Member of Victoria College Council; late Inspector of Schools; Fellow of Univ. of N.Z. Address: Education Dept., Wellington.


ROLLESTON, Francis Joseph. 26th March, 1892. Born Christchurch—ed. Christ's College; Somes Junior and Senior Scholar; 1895, B.A.; 1897, LL.B.; 1895-99, on staff of Brandon and Hislop, Solicitors, Wellington; since 1900, Barrister and Solicitor (Tripp and Rolleston), Timaru; 1906-20, Exam. to Univ. of N.Z.; 1912-21, Chairman Timaru Harbour Board; 1921-2, Mayor of Timaru; 1922, elected M.P. for Timaru. Married, 1908; 6 children. Address: Timaru.

MADDISON, Jessie Clarkson. 26th March, 1892.

MACKAY, Charles Evan. 28th March, 1892. 1891, Junior University Scholar.; 1893 and 1894, Exhib. Maths.; 1895, B.A.; Barrister and Solicitor Wanganui; some time Mayor of Wanganui.

PURCHAS, Harold. 30th March, 1892. Born 1866, Ross, Herefordshire—ed. Neuchatel, Switzerland, and Bristol Grammar School; 1894, B.A., ordained Priest; 1895-1905, Vicar, Mt. Somers; 1905-13, St. John's, Ch.Ch.; 1913-18, Governor's Bay; 1918-20, Merivale; and since 1920, Geraldine. Address: The Vicarage, Geraldine.
History of Canterbury College

405 SPENCER, Anna Elizabeth Jerome. 1st April, 1892.
1895, B.A. Address: Omatua (Private Bag), Napier.

407 HENRY, Geraldine (Mrs. Tripp). 6th April, 1892.
Chilton House School, 4 years; Law Clerk, 4 years; 1898, B.A.;
1909, married L. O. H. Tripp; Vice-Pres. Wellington Branch of
Navy League; Member of Council of Victoria League; Pres.
Wgtn. Branch of Women’s National Reserve. Address: 141
Molesworth Street, Wellington.

408 ANDREWS, Edward Weston. 8th April, 1892.
Born Manor Farm, Buckland, Herts., Eng.—ed. Private
School, Royston, Herts., and Univ. School, Hastings, Eng.; 1st Section
B.A. at Cant. Coll., N.Z.; 1897, Captain Ruahine Assoc. Football
Team; 1904, transferred to Victoria Coll., Wellington; 1905,
B.A.; Assist. Master Wanganui College and Napier B.H.S.;
Lay-reader and vestryman St. John’s Church, Wanganui during
many years, and from 1902-1915 at St. John’s Cathedral, Napier;
Pres. of N.Z. Sec. Schools Assist. Masters’ Assoc.; Captain
Napier B.H.S. Cadets. Publication: ‘Synopsis of British
History.’ Deceased.

409 KEBBELL, May Mayo. 12th April, 1892.
1895, B.A. Address: C/o Bank of Australasia, London.

410 MYERS, Michael. 12th April, 1892.
Born Motueka—ed. Thorndon School and Wellington Coll.;
—Turnbull Scholarship (Well. Coll.); 1897, LL.B., Barrister and
Solicitor; since 1922, K.C. and Barrister, Wellington. Married,
1899, Estelle, daughter of the late Hon. M. Salom, of Adelaide,
S.A.; 2 sons. Address: Wellington.

412 CAUGHLEY, John. 20th April, 1892.
Born Auckland—ed. various primary schools; 1st Section B.A.
at Cant. Coll.; 1897, Bowen Prize; 1898, transferred to Auck.
Univ. Coll. and 1899, to Victoria Univ. Coll.; 1899, B.A.; 1905,
M.A. in Pol. Sc.; 1906-10, Asst. Training Coll., Wellington;
1910-15, Headmaster West Ch.Ch. D.H.S.; 1910-21, Asst. Director
of Education for N.Z.; since 1921, Director of Education;
Councillor late Borough of Karori; Member N.Z.E.I. many
years; 1907, Pres. N.Z.E.I.; some time President Ch.Ch.
Kindergarten Assn. 1898, married Ellen Anne King, of Napier;

413 DAVY, Selina (Mrs. Knight). 27th April, 1892.
1896, B.A. Married C. Prendergast Knight, LL.D., Barrister,
Wellington.

414 MULHOLLAND, Jane. 29th April, 1892.
Schol. and G.H.S. Exhibs.; 1892, Junior Univ. Schol. (1st on
list); 1893, Exhib. in French; 1894, Exhib. in Eng.; 1895, B.A.;
1897, M.A., 1st Class Hons. Eng. and Fr.; 1897, Asst. Ashburton
High School; 1902-12, Second Mistress Timaru High School.
Died in Eng. 1914.

418 LANCASTER, George Joseph. 2nd May, 1892.
1892, Junior Univ. Schol.; 1894, Exhib. Maths. and Exp. Sc.;
1895, B.A. and Senior Univ. Schol. Maths.; 1896, M.A., 1st Class
Hons. Maths., and 1st Class Hons. Chem.; 1896-1901, St. John’s
Coll. School, Auck.; 1902-3, Math. Master Ch.ch. G.H.S.; 1904-19,
George Warren Russell, M.P.
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1907-1910

Jonathan Charles Adams, B.A.
Chairman of the Board of Governors, 1910-1918

Henry Dyke Acland, B.A.
Chairman of the Board of Governors since 1918

Col. The Hon. George John Smith, C.B.E.
Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Governors
CAPTAIN FREDERICK WOLLASTON HUTTON
Professor of Biology, 1880-1892

ARTHUR DENDY
Professor of Biology, 1893-1903

CHARLES CHILTON
Professor of Biology since 1903 and Rector of the College since 1921

CHARLES ETHELBERT FOWERAKER
Lecturer in Forestry and Botany since 1921
Register of Students


420 WAKE, Hugh Godfrey. 16th August, 1892.

421 SMITH, Harry. 18th August, 1892.

423 GRANT, Agnes Lilian. 23rd August, 1892.
1897, B.A. Address: 3 Breakwater Road, Napier.

427 BLACK, Bertha. 29th August, 1892.

428 COLLINS, John Ulric. 5th Sept., 1892.

435 ROWLEY, Alice Mary Griffiths (Mrs. Forrester). 3rd Oct., 1892.

436 CRADDOCK, Herbert Osborne. 4th October, 1892.
Junior Univ. Schol.; 1894, Senior Schol. Greek; 1895, B.A.; 1896, M.A.; teaching in various schools, including Prince Albert College, Auckland, and Boys' High School, Christchurch.

438 SUTHERLAND, James. 8th October, 1892.
Born in the North of Scotland—ed. N. Scotland; student Dunedin Training College; Master of Model School, Ch.Ch. Training College; 1897, B.A.; 1889-97, Headmaster, Woodend; 1907-25, Headmaster St. Albans. Retired. Married; one daughter.
PARKINSON, Henry Ainslie. 27th February, 1893.
1901, M.A. at Auck.; Sec. Educ. Instit. of N.Z. Address: Box 466, Wellington.

SMYTH, Henry Montague. 15th March, 1893.

IRVINE, Thomas. 18th March, 1893.

GRESSON, Kathleen Muriel. 18th March, 1893.

WILLIAMSON, Marjorie Ann (Mrs. Colee). 27th March, 1893.

HENDERSON, Alexander Gunn. 28th March, 1893.
Register of Students

459 GIBSON, Lucy Margaret (Mrs. L. A. Rutherford). 5th April, 1893.

464 MARTIN, Barbara (Mrs. Kerr). 8th April, 1893.

465 MILLS, Clara Beatrice. 8th April, 1893.

468 MILNER, Frank. 11th April, 1893.

475 MUIR, Andrew Gray. 17th April, 1893.
Junior Univ. Scholar; 1896, B.Sc.; Surveyor.

476 QUILL, Thomas Richard. 15th May, 1893.

477 ATKINSON, Edmund Gregg. 15th May, 1893.
Born New Plymouth—ed. Grammar School, Stratford-on-Avon, and Collegiate School, Wanganui; Cant. Coll. 1st XV.; 1897, B.A.; 1896-7, Sorbonne, Paris; 1897-8, Master Victoria Coll., Jersey; 1898-9, Strasbourg and Jena; 1899-01, Chief Modern Languages Master, Auckland Grammar School; 1901-6, Wanganui Coll. School; 1907-10, Royal Central Instit., Stockholm; Swedish gymnastics; since 1910 in practice Birmingham; during the War
in charge of Gymnastic, Electrical, and Massage Depts. High-bury Hospital, Birm. Married, 1902; 2 children. Address: 36 Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

478 **COOKE, Charles John.** 27th May, 1893.
 Born London—entered Canterbury College 1893 as exempted student; 1898, transferred to Auckland Univ. Coll., and 1903, to Victoria College; 1903, B.A.; 1891-1911, Headmaster Waipukuran School. Married; 3 daughters. Published Treatise on Cable Laying in the West Indies. Deceased.

480 **CAMPBELL, Eliza.** 22nd June, 1893.

481 **WALL, Alfred Herbert Edwin.** 22nd June, 1893.
 1896, B.A.

483 **COLLIER, Rosa,** 24th July, 1893.

487 **FRASER, Wilhelmina Sara.** 19th August, 1893.
 1899, B.A. Private School, Palmerston North.

489 **ATKINSON, Samuel Arnold.** 21st August, 1893.

491 **GRAHAM, Elizabeth (Mrs. Harper).** 23rd August, 1893.

492 **MAX, Teresa Magdalena (Mrs. Bryant).** 23rd August, 1893.

493 **WATKINS, Laurence Frederick.** 6th Sept., 1893.
 Born Akaroa—ed. Akaroa Academy and by private tutor; 1000, Mus.Bac., Thesis "De Profundis," for solo and chorus of six and eight parts, accompanied by strings and organ; 10 years House Master Cathedral School, Ch.Ch.; several years Asst. Organist Ch.Ch. Cathedral; 5 years Organist St. John's, Latimer Square; from 1896, Organist St. Mark's Church, Wgtn.; Examiner in Music for Educ. Dept.; some time Vice-Pres. and Pres. of the Soc. of Musicians, Wellington. Publications: Monograph on methods of Piano Practice (published); Communion Service in A, published by Weeks and Son, London; Pianoforte


MURPHY, Timothy Ambrose. 16th Sept., 1893.

SHRIMPTON, Arnold Wilfrid. 18th October, 1893.
Student Training College; Assistant Ch.Ch. East and Normal Schools; 1896, B.A.; 1897, M.A., Hons. Pol. Sc.; Assistant in charge Secondary Department Normal School, Ch.Ch.; from 1906, Educational Editor to Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd., publishers; some time Assistant to Professor of History and Economics, Canterbury College; Co-author of "Maori and Pakeha, a History of New Zealand"; "A Junior Geography of New Zealand"; and of several other educational works. Address: Andover Street, Merivale, Ch.Ch.

CRADWICK, James Melville Balfour. 3rd March, 1894.

INGLE, John Kenneth Harold. 14th March, 1894.
History of Canterbury College


519 WILKES, Frederick James. 20th March, 1894.


520 CORRY, William. 28th March, 1894.

1899, LL.B.; Solicitor, Wanganui.

522 HOWARD, Sarah Caroline (Mrs. Low). 29th March, 1894.


525 STRONG, Theophilus Benjamin. 9th April, 1894.


528 WESTON, George Thorngate. 2nd May, 1894.


529 WAKE, Frederick William. 5th May, 1894.

1886, B.A. Address: Remuera Road, Remuera, Auckland.

533 RAYMOND, George. 4th August, 1894.


538 CURRIE, Janet Reid. 13th August, 1894.


539 THWAITES, John Edward. 13th August, 1894.

Teacher, Canterbury and Wellington districts; 1916, M.A. at Victoria; one time Headmaster Island Bay; from 1925, Headmaster St. Albans School, Christchurch. Address: School Road, St. Albans.

544 BELL, Ethel Eimslie. 24th August, 1894.

1898, B.A. Deceased.
ALLEN, Ellen Miriam. 24th August, 1894.

SIEVRIGHT, Roberta Jane. 28th Sept., 1894.
1898, B.A. Address: Gisborne, Poverty Bay.

LOW, Elsie (Mrs. Dohrmann). 29th Sept., 1894.

CRADDOCK, Arthur Rainsford. 29th Sept., 1894.

SIMS, Arthur Vickery. 29th Sept., 1894.

CAMPBELL, William David. 2nd October, 1894.

CRAIG, Margaret Ellen (Mrs. Renner). 3rd October, 1894.
1899, B.A. Married Frederick H. M. Renner. Deceased.

GRIGOR, Robert Renton. 18th February, 1895.

MACLAVERTY, Charles Wilfred Iver. 3rd March, 1895.
Born Nagpur—ed. Restoration House, Chatham, The Philberdas, near Maidenhead, Clifton College (Eng.), and 1893-4, Lincoln Agricultural College, N.Z.; 1895, Some Student Schol. at College House, Ch.Ch.; 1897, B.A. and Senior Schol. in French and German; 1898-1901, House Master, Wellington College; 1901, Ordained Deacon; 1902, Priest; 1902-8, Assistant Curate, St. Peter's, Wellington; 1908-10, Asst. Curate St. Hilda's, Darlington, England; Vicar, 1910-12, Martinborough (N.Z.); 1912-15, Island Bay; 1915-16, Banks Peninsula; 1917-21, Little River; and since 1921 New Brighton. Married; 1 child. Vicarage, New Brighton.

HINE, Hubert. 11th March, 1895.
Born Nottingham, England—ed. Tikorangi School, Taranaki; 1897, transferred to Auck. Univ. Coll.; Premium in Mechanics;
History of Canterbury College


563 THOMSON, Frank David. 12th March, 1895.
1901, B.A., at Victoria; joined Civil Service; Assistant Sec. to Mr. Seddon; Secretary to Hon. J. A. Millar and Sir Joseph Ward; Chief Private Sec. to Mr. Massey throughout his Premiership; now secretary to P.M.’s Department, Wellington.

564 JOHANSEN, Ernest Ferdinand Gabriel. 14th March, 1895.

567 MOORHOUSE, Alice (Mrs. Moreland). 18th March, 1895.
1901, M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow, Queen Margaret College; late Res. Med. Officer Hanmer Springs Sanatorium; Medical Officer St. Helen’s Hospital. Retired. Address: 21 Naseby Street, Ch.Ch.

568 KIRTON, Florence Millicent. 19th March, 1895.


571 STUCKEY, Harry Overton. 19th March, 1895.

573 McWILLIAM, James Thomas. 25th March, 1895.

576 CULL, John Ernest Lelliott. 29th March, 1895.

578 VINCENT, Reginald. 29th March, 1895.
Son of William Vincent, Ch.Ch.—ed. Christ’s College; 1900, L.L.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Ch.Ch. Died 25th Sept., 1914.
579 NEAVE, Kenelm. 30th March, 1895.
Born Christchurch—ed. Christ's College; 1900, LL.B. and
admitted Barrister and Solicitor; 1905-6, in private practice;
1907, joined firm of Lane and Neave; 1917-19, N.Z.E.F., private;
1920, Treasurer of Cant. District Law Soc.; 1921, Fellow of
Christ's College. Address: Helmore's Lane, Fendalton, Christ-
church.

583 RAYMOND, Fanny Christina. 26th April, 1895.
Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch D.H.S. and Ch.Ch.
G.H.S.; engaged in primary teaching; 1898, B.A.; 1900-1, Assist.
Rangiora High School; since 1901, temporary positions in various
Cant. Schools. Address: 164 Durham Street, Christchurch.

584 McEACHAN, Marie Agnes. 29th April, 1895.
Born Nelson—ed. Primary School, Girls’ College, Nelson; 1898,
B.A.; 1899, M.A., Hons. Eng. and French; 1900-2, Resident
Mistress Chetwode Private School, New Plymouth; 1903-23,
Asst. Mistress Nelson Girls’ College; 1923, Retired. Address:
Nile Street, Nelson.

590 ENRIGHT, Ellen (Mrs. White). 12th June, 1895.
Born Charleston—ed. Charleston School and Nelson Girls’ Coll.;
1897, B.A.; 1898, and 1900-5, Assistant Woodford House School,
Havelock North. Married, 1906, W. J. White, Barrister and
Solicitor; 2 sons. Address: 411 Charles Street, Hastings, H.B.

593 DEMMENT, Minnie Caroline. 5th August, 1895.
Moutere Schools (Nelson, N.Z.), and Nelson Girls’ College;
posts, Lower Moutere; 1900-1, Bainham; 1904-7, Tokororo; 1907-
12, Lower Moutere; 1912, Retired. Address: Tottenham Rise,
Lower Moutere.

597 HILL, Reginald Walter, 26th August, 1895.
1911, LL.B. at Auckland.

599 PRENDEVILLE, James. 4th October, 1895.
Born Karori, Wgtn.—ed. Makara School and Wellington Coll.;
1895, Junior Univ. Schol.; 1898, B.A.; 1895-6, 1st XV.; 1898,
Captain against Otago Univ.; Exec. Stud. Ass.; 1899, transferred
to Vict. Univ. Coll.; 1898-1903, Law Clerk; 1902, LL.B., admitted
Barrister and Solicitor; 1903-4, Manager for P. L. Hollings,
Solicitor, Masterton; 1904-17, in practice at Eketahuna; 1917,
Crown Solicitor in Crown Law Office; from 1895, served in
Volunteers and Territorials; 1914-19, Major Commanding 9th
E.C. Mounted Rifles; 1921, Chairman Wellington Rugby Union.
Married, 1906; 4 children. Address: Crown Law Office,
Wellington.

600 CHARTERS, Alex. Burnett. 7th October, 1895.
Born Christchurch—ed. Opawa, West Ch.Ch., and Christ’s
College; Junior Somes Schol.; 1899, transferred to Vict. Coll.;
1907-12, Headmaster Greytown D.H.S.; 1912-14, Inspector of
Schools, Wellington; played Senior Football in Wellington and
Masterton; 1908, refereed in game against British Team; active
interest in Volunteer and Territorial Movements; 1899-1902,
served in ranks in S.A. War, rising to Regimental Sergeant-
Major; Queen’s Medal with 3 clasps; 1914-19, N.Z.E.F., Major
then Lieut.-Col., Commanded 1st Battalion Otago Regt. for three
years in the field; wounded three times; awarded C.M.G. and
History of Canterbury College


601 PEGLER, Leonard Francis. 7th October, 1895.
1907, B.A. at Vict.; Headmaster Waimate D.H.S. Married. Address: John Street, Waimate.

602 RAWSON, Myra May. 8th October, 1895.

603 SCOTT, Katherine. 8th October, 1895.

605 OLLIVER, Margaret Florence Louisa. 19th October, 1895.

606 OSBORN, Alice Ellen (Mrs. C. J. Jones). 19th October, 1895.

614 RICHARDSON, Harry Hay. 17th February, 1896.

620 RICHMOND, Howard Parris. 7th March, 1896.

622 PARR, Edward James. 9th March, 1896.

623 **JACOBSON, Ethel May.** 9th March, 1896.

627 **BLACK, Thomas Arthur.** 2nd March, 1896.
Born Christchurch—ed. B.H.S., Christchurch; 1899, B.Sc.; 1898-1901, U.S.A., studying dentistry; 1901-4, practising dentist in N.Z.; 1904-6, U.S.A. and Australia; 1906-13, Wellington; afterwards adopted profession of mining; for 3½ years Managing Director of the Hauraki Reefs Mine; now principal owner and chairman of the Mount Mitchell Mercury Mine, Puhupuhu, N.Z. Published several articles on mining matters in the "N.Z. Herald"; and in the "Chemical Engineering and Mining Review." Married, 1906, Mary Stewart, of Melbourne; 3 children. Address: Kamo Road, Whangarei, N.Z.

628 **RENNER, Frederick Henry Martyn.** 11th March, 1896.

629 **MOORE, Edward Burns.** 18th March, 1896.
1900, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Pitt and Moore, Nelson.

630 **MOORE, Philip.** 1902, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Nelson.

632 **COOPER, John Sisson St. George.** 17th March, 1896.
Born Timaru—ed. Timaru High School and Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; Student Somes Scholar.; 1896, Junior Univ. Scholar (1st on list); 1898, Exhibs. Maths. and Exp. Sc.; 1899, B.A. and Senior Schols. in Maths. and in Physics; 1900, M.A. and 1st Class Hons. in Elect. and Magnetism; 1901, B.Sc. and 1st Class Hons. in Maths.; 1899, Member Cant. Coll. XV. v. Otago Univ.; Sec., and later Pres. of Stud. Assoc.; Sec. and later Pres. Dialectic Society; head student of College House; 1901-4, Teaching in N.Z. Secondary Schools; 1905-10, Engineer with British Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., 5 years Manchester and London, one year Russia; 1910-14, Engineer, Samuel and Co., Shanghai; since 1915, Engineer, and later Director Arnhold’s, Shanghai, China; Acting-Chairman of various Anglo-Chinese industrial companies; and high executive posts various technical associations. Publications: 1903-4, Three short physical papers in the Journal of Proceedings of the N.Z. Institute; 1897, gave first lecture in Christchurch on Wireless Telegraphy before Cant. Phil. Instit.; "The Steam Turbine"; "American Electric Railway Progress"; "The Engineer in China"; and "Industry in China" (all read
before the Engineering Soc. of China, and published). Married, August, 1923, Nora Macdonald Grant, of Edinburgh. Address: Club, Shanghai, China.

637 BLENNERHASSET, Annie. 20th March, 1896.

643 SHIRLAW, David McFedries. 28th March, 1896.

644 COWLES, Jabez Alfred. 28th March, 1896.

646 JENKINSON, Sydney Hartley. 1st April, 1896.

648 NEWMAN, Elizabeth Amy. 10th April, 1896.

649 GIBSON, Ethel Marianne. 13th April, 1896.

654 WOOD, Robert Taylor. 2nd May, 1896.
1901, B.A. at Otago.

655 CHAPPELL, Albert Bygrave. 7th May, 1896.
Born Southsea, Portsmouth, Eng.—ed. Tauranga, N.Z., and Palmerston North School, Three Kings’ College, and Prince Albert College; 1894, Ministry of Wesleyan Church, appointments in various parishes; Organising Secretary of Young Peoples’ Movement for 2 years; 1903, Exhib. Mental Sc., Canter-

657 BEE, John Guthrie. 4th June, 1896.
1907, M.A. at Victoria, 1st Class Honours; Asst. Wairarapa High School. Address: Renall Street, Masterton.

659 STRONG, Edward Herbert. 4th July, 1896.
1900, M.A. at A.U.C.; Anglican Vicar, New Plymouth.

662 O'BEIRNE, Francis Eugene George. 6th August, 1896.

670 TOWNSEND, Cecil Moore. 24th August, 1896.
1911, B.A. Last address: Lands and Survey Dept., Blenheim.

672 NORRIS, Arthur Hugh. 5th Sept., 1896.
Born Sutton, Surrey, England—ed. East Ch.Ch. School and Christ's Coll., N.Z.; 1899, B.A.; 1900, M.A., Hons. Eng. and Fr.; member of various societies at Cant. Coll.; 1898, Business Manager of "Review"; 1899, Editor of "Review"; 1896, Assistant at Warwick House School; Corporal Christ's College Rifle Volunteers, and after ordination Chaplain and life member; 1897, Private Coaching; 1900-1, N.Z.M.R., Sergeant Second Contingent; 1901, ordained Deacon of Church of England; 1903, Priest; 1901-3, Curate of Holy Trinity, Avonside; Vicar, 1903-6, of Malvern; 1906-10, Banks' Pen.; 1910-23, Temuka and Winchester; and 1923, Cashmere Hills; and Chaplain to Sanatoria; 1902-23, Chaplain to the Forces; Active Member of various War Societies; 1924, Winner Christ's College Old Boys' Race. Married, 1906, Ethel Mary Dudley; 5 children. Address: Dyer's Pass Road, Cashmere Hills, Christchurch.

673 BURLEY, William Edward. 9th Sept., 1896.

674 McILRAITH, James Wordsworth. 23rd Sept., 1896.
History of Canterbury College


LYNSKEY, James Henry. 25th September, 1896.

IZARD, William Arthur. 22nd February, 1897.
Son of William Izard, Christchurch; 1902, LL.B., Barrister and Solicitor, Wanganui.

GLASGOW, John. 2nd March, 1896.

KEANE, Michael Cormac. 9th March, 1897.

ATKINSON, Reginald Cyril Everitt. 10th March, 1897.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register of Students</th>
<th>223</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>685 EAST, Cuthbert. 10th March, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Christchurch—ed. Christ’s College; Theological Course at College House; Grade III. 2nd class; 1899, Exhib. in French; 1900, Exhib. in English; 1912, B.A.; Reptd. Cant. Coll. in Rugby v. Otago Univ.; Member of Athletic Team First Univ. Tourn.; Tennis Team; Business Manager “Review”; Editor “Review”; Exec. Stud. Assoc., and other College bodies; an organiser of C.C. Athletic Club and of Univ. Tourn.; 1902-12, “Lyttelton Times” staff; 1912, Editor “Timaru Post”; 1913-20, Editor-Manager of “Post”; Member of local educational and patriotic bodies; 1918-20, Executive Newspaper Proprietors’ Assn. of N.Z. (Provincial Section); 1920, Editor “Northern Advocate,” Whangarei; 1921-2, President Whangarei Cricket Assoc. Married, 1904; 4 children. Address: Whangarei.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697 BLAIR, Jeanie Glasgow (Mrs. Steele). 22nd March, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>704 DIVE, Margaret Ann. 7th April, 1897.</td>
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<tr>
<td>705 SMYTH, Annie Isa. 22nd April, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905, B.A. Victoria; transferred to Victoria College; now Staff Captain of the Salvation Army Training Garrison, Tokio, Japan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>706 HALL, Robinson Early. 22nd April, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1902, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>708 GURNEY, Thomas. 27th April, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906, B.Sc. in Engineering (Mech.); Asst. Engineer Gasworks, Christchurch, and Colonial Sugar Co.; now Consulting Engineer, Richards and Gurney, Sydney.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711 BROWN, Mona Martha (Mrs. Osborne). 5th June, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906, M.A.; 1908, B.Sc. at Auckland. Address: Great South Road, One Tree Hill, Auckland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>712 POGSON, Frank Lubecki. 8th June, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior University Scholar.; transferred to Auckland; Senior University Scholar.; 1901, M.A. Deceased.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713 GORDON, Sara Margareta (Mrs. Mawson). 30th June, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714 BURNS, John Campbell. 7th August, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912, M.A., Victoria; teaching. Address: 65 Hutt Road, Petone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715 CULL, Emma Lelliott (Mrs. W. H. Clarke). 7th August, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1904, B.A.; 1905, M.A., Hons. Lat. and French; 1904-7, Assistant Girls’ High School, Christchurch; 1924, Member of Board of Governors, Canterbury College. Married, 1907; 3 children. Address: 100 Bealey Avenue, Christchurch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718 BALLACHEY, Ernest Harold. 11th August, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Karori, Wellington—ed. Carterton School; 1897-1900, Cant. Coll. 1st Year’s Terms; 1900, transferred to Vict. Univ. Coll.; 1904, B.A. Address: 159 Hanson Street, Wellington.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721 PAGE, Samuel. 14th August, 1897.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Ireland—ed. Sydenham School, Ch.Ch., N.Z.; 1874-99, Demonstrator in Chem. and Physics, Cant. Coll.; 1900, in charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History of Canterbury College


HASLAM, Charles Nelson. 19th August, 1897.
Transferred to Victoria; 1915, B.A.; teacher various schools, Inspector of Schools, Canterbury District. Married; 2 children. Address: Rugby Street, Christchurch.

GRAHAM, John. 21st August, 1897.

HOUKHER, James. 21st August, 1896.

BOWMAN, Mabel Florence. 28th August, 1897.
1901, B.A.; 1904, M.A. Address: 4 Sealey Road, Napier.

AVERY, Rosa Emma. 3rd Sept., 1897.
1901, B.A. Deceased.

HORNSBY, Janetta Martha (Mrs. Coulter). 3rd September, 1897.

COWLES, Georgiana Agnes (Mrs. Luxmore). 3rd Sept., 1897.

HICKSON, Cora Violet (Mrs. Longton). 17th Sept., 1897.
ARNOLD WALL  
Professor of English since 1898

JAMES HIGHT  
Lecturer in Economics and History from 1901;  
Professor from 1909; Professor of History since 1919

THOMAS Gaire Rockstro Blunt  
Professor of French and German since 1901

CHARLES FRANCIS SALMOND  
Lecturer in Mental Science, 1901-1914;  
Professor of Mental Science since 1914
JOHN PERCY GABBATT
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1908-1922

CHARLES ERNEST WEATHERBURN
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy since 1923

FRANCIS WILLIAM HASLAM, M.A.
Professor of Classics, 1879-1912

HUGH STEWART
Professor of Classics, 1912-26


HUTTON, William Augustus. 9th March, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Robert Archibald. 9th March, 1898.

TAYLOR, Alfred Sidney. 9th March, 1898.

RUSSELL, Gerald Warren. 12th March, 1898.

ROBERTSON, Struan Sholto Douglas. 14th March, 1898.

BARKER, Mary Frances. 14th March, 1898.

GIBSON, Ruth Constance. 17th March, 1898.

BATHAM, Alithsea Mary. 17th March, 1898.
GREENSILL, Nina Agatha Rosamund (Mrs. Barrar). 22nd March, 1898.

CONNON, Mabel (Mrs. Rhodes). 23rd March, 1898.

HUNTER, William John. 2nd April, 1898.

MILES, John Hamilton. 7th April, 1898.
1902, LL.B. Address: C/o Fullerton, Smith and Co., Solicitors, Marton.

MAGINNITY, Arthur Charles.

BOWIE, John. 27th April, 1898.

CLARK, Sidney Alfred. 30th April, 1898.

IRWIN, James Wyn. 4th June, 1898.
Born Dunedin—ed. East Christchurch and West Christchurch D.H.S.; 1916, B.A.; 1917, M.A., Honours in Eeons; Research:

780 KING, Eustace. 1st July, 1898.

781 HARDING, Emma. 5th August, 1898.

782 THOMAS, Theodore Thomas. 8th July, 1898.
1903, B.A.; 1917, M.B., Ch.B.; Med. Practitioner, Palmerston N.

788 LYON, William Alexander. 3rd August, 1898.
1908, B.A.; 1914, LL.B.; Solicitor, Woodville, H.B.

790 JORDAN, Thomas. 9th August, 1898.
Junior University Scholar.; 1902, M.A., 1907, LL.B., at Victoria; Barrister and Solicitor, Church Street. Address: The Terrace, Lansdoune, Masterton.

793 McCASKILL, Donald. 10th August, 1898.

794 BLAIR, Mary Alice. 10th August, 1898.

795 WILSON, Marion Kitty. 11th August, 1898.
Senior Univ. Scholar.; 1903, M.A. Address: 43 Salamanca Road, Wellington.

805 ROSS, Margaret Cleland. 19th September, 1898.
1902, M.A. (Victoria).

806 MENZIES, Agnes. 18th February, 1899.
Born Heathcote Valley; ed. Heathcote, West Christchurch, and Ch.Ch. G.H.S.; Student Ch.Ch. Training College; 1906, B.A.; 1908, M.A. in Pol. Sc.; various teaching posts; 1907-19, First Asst. Mistress, Phillipstown; 1919-22, Head Teacher, Phillips-
town; 1922-4, Infant Mistress, Phillipstown; 1924, Infant Mistress, New Brighton. Address: The Grange, 20 Grange Street, Opawa, Christchurch.

811 WILSON, William Hendry. 20th March, 1899.

814 COLEE, Walter Cuthbert. 23rd March, 1899.

815 KISSELL, Frederick Templeton Mannheim. 24th March, 1899.

816 NEWTON, Isaac Edward. 25th March, 1899.

817 STEELE, Samuel. 28th March, 1899.

818 GILLMAN, Herbert Alfred William. 13th April, 1899.

827 McDOWALL, Crichton Willoughby Stuart. 3rd August, 1899.

830 FRYER, Andrew Cunningham. 8th August, 1899.

831 EDWARDS, Edward. 11th August, 1899.
Born Oamaru—ed. Oamaru South and Waitaki High School; 1st XV. Cant. Coll.; 1904, B.A.; 1908, Ordained Priest; Curate at Avonside; Acting Vicar, Phillipstown; Curate in Toronto, Canada; Curate at St. Anne’s, Limehouse, London; 1915, Private in the R.A.M.C. on Gallipoli and in Egypt; later 2nd Lieut. in 4th Battalion Worcester Regt. Killed May 31st, 1917.

833 CUNINGHAM, John Roberts. 15th August, 1899.

840 ROGERS, George Percival. 23rd August, 1899.
1906, LL.B. at Victoria.

842 WORLEY, Frederick Palliser. 23rd August, 1899.

845 CURNOW, Tremayne Munro. 15th Sept., 1899. 1898, Junior University Scholar.; 1899, Exhibition, French; 1900, Exhibition, Latin; 1901, Exhibition, Latin; 1903, B.A.; 1904, M.A., with Honours; Vicar of West Lyttelton.

852 WILLIAMS, Florence Bertha (Mrs. F. W. Martin). 1st March, 1900. Born Napier—ed. Private Schools, G.H.S., Napier, and G.H.S., Wellington; First Year of Bachelor of Music at Canterbury College; Transferred to Auckland Univ. Coll.; 1906, Mus.B. 1919, Married Rev. F. W. Martin; one child. Address: 18 Burlington Road, Napier.

854 IRVING, Hannah Margaret. 5th March, 1900. 1904, B.Sc. (N.Z.); Edin. University, M.B., Ch.B.; now with St. Barnabas Mission, Mbengana, Pondoland West, S. Africa.

859 BLAIN, Thomas. 12th March, 1900. 1919, M.A. in Political Science; teaching various schools; Assistant at St. Albans School.


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Giant Kelp Durvillea antarctica (Chamisso). Address: 28 Windsor Terrace, Richmond, Christchurch.

SIEVWRIGHT, Wilhelmina (Mrs. Sheppard). 1st June, 1900. 1903, B.A. Address: Gisborne, P.B.

KING, Esther Annie. 9th August, 1900. Transferred to Otago; Senior University Scholar; 1906, M.A., with Honours (Otago); Assistant Mistress Timaru Girls’ High School.

WYLIE, Robert Henry. 13th August, 1900. 1920, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago).

THOMAS, William. 14th August, 1900. Teaching various schools, South Canterbury; 1908, M.A. in Political Science; 1922, LL.B.; Headmaster, Timaru Boys’ High School.


BOWEN, Charles Henry Croasdaile. 4th Sept., 1900. Son of Ven. Archdeacon Croasdaile Bowen—ed. Christ’s College; Somes Scholar.; 1903, Exhib. Physics; 1906, B.Sc. in Engineering (Elect.); Captain, O.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, R.E., in the War; District Engineer M.S.M.R., Madras, India. Address: Verral House, Miller’s Road, Bangalore (Cantonment), S. India.


ACHESON, Albert Robert. 8th March, 1901.
1906, B.Sc. in Engineering (Elect. and Mech.); formerly with Westinghouse Co., and Student Assistant in Electrical Engineering School of Engineering, Canterbury College; Professor in Engineering and Head Mech. Eng. Dept., Syracuse Univ., and in private practice at Syracuse.

HARDEY, Mary Isabella. 9th March, 1901.
1910, B.A.; Assistant West Christchurch District High School.

STRINGER, Cyril Alexander. 13th March, 1901.


CURRIE, Archibald Ernest. 18th March, 1901.


COOK, Charles Frederick Denman. 21st March, 1901.

TAMBLYN, Joseph. 22nd March, 1901.
1903, M.A., Hons. (Vicit.); Headmaster Hutt Primary School. Address: Hautana Square, Lower Hutt, Wellington.

CHAPMAN, Herbert. 30th March, 1901.
DENHAM, Henry George. 13th April, 1901.

MAHONEY, Victor William. 6th April, 1901.
1903, Engin. Exhib. (second year); 1907, B.Sc. (Engineering); Asst. Engineer Water Supply, Gippsland; Draughtsman, N.Z. Railways; now Resident Engineer N.S.W. Railways. Married Maria Louisa Wilkinson; 4 children.

MORLAND, Charles J. 3rd August, 1901.
Teacher, Headmaster various district schools, Canterbury; 1918, M.A., Hons. in Economics; now farming at Hororata.

CLARKE, Robert Bruce. 12th August, 1901.

PARK, George John. 14th August, 1901.


WILSON, William. 9th Sept., 1901.

944 LANCASTER, John Gill. 9th Sept., 1901.

946 MERTON, John Llewellyn Charles. 13th Sept., 1901.

949 KIDSON, Edward. 16th October, 1901.
History of Canterbury College


950 WILDING, Gladys Julia. 21st October, 1901.

955 COOK, Henry Denman. 10th March, 1902.

956 TRIGGS, William Warren. 10th March, 1902.

957 BENJAMIN, Henri Lionel. 10th March, 1902.

958 SANDSTON, Leopold Maurice. 10th March, 1902.
M.A., B.Sc., Columbia University, U.S.A.; Consulting Engineer to the American Rolling Mills Co., Middleton, Ohio, U.S.A.

960 McKAY, Robert John. 10th March, 1902.

961 CHISHOLM, Dudley Sedman. 10th March, 1902.
962 HOPKINS, Luther. 10th March, 1902.
1907, LL.B.

965 PAULIN, George. 10th March, 1902.
1909, B.Sc. in Engineering (Electrical); 1909, B.E. (Mech.).
Draughtsman, Drainage Bd., Dunedin; Selwyn County Council;
and in N.S.W. Now Engineer and Surveyor, Fiji.

967 PATRICK, William Hugh Clifford. 11th March, 1902.
1907, M.B., Ch.B.; 1909, M.D. (Otago). Late Hon. Surgeon St.
Peter's Hospital and Bolingbroke Hospital; Surgeon, Civil
Hospital, Larnaea, Cyprus. Now Hon. Surgeon, Warrington
Infirmary, Specialist Trop. Med. Min. Pensions. Address: Kenil-
worth, Grappenhall, Cheshire.

968 BROWN, Robert Scott Cree. 8th March, 1902.
Born Dunedin—ed. George Street School and Otago B.H.S.; 1st
year of Engin. Course at Otago Univ.; 1905, B.Sc. in Engineer-
ing (Mech.), Sec. of Eng. Soc. for one year, and Treasurer of
the C.U.; 1905-6, Dunedin Waterworks Extension; 1907-9, New
Works Dept., North British Railway, Edinburgh; 1908-9, Resi-
dent Engineer for Messrs. Beattie and Sons, Scotland; 1909-19,
Professor of Engineering, Coll. of Eng., Poona, India; from
1915, Prof. of Mech. Engineering; 1919-23, Principal of College
of Engineering, Poona, India; Major in the Indian Defence
Force; 1922, Vice-Pres. Bombay Eng. Congress; since 1923,
Consulting Engineer, Dunedin. Researches on Characteristics
of Hydraulic Lime Mortars, and on Properties of Indian Build-
ing Stones (Proc. of Bombay Eng. Cong). Experiments on
Chlorination of Water for Troops. Married, 1916, Kathleen
Glasgow, of Dunedin; 2 children. Address: 127 Clyde Street,
Dunedin, N.Z.

971 FELL, Charles Richmond. 15th March, 1902.
Born Nelson—ed. Nelson College; represented Cant. Coll. in
football and athletics; 1903, Sec. Football Club; 1904, LL.B.—
admitted barrister and solicitor; practising at Nelson as member
of firm, Fell and Atkinson; since 1918, Crown Solicitor;
1912-13, Nelson City Council; 1915-16, Nelson Hospital Board;
Chamber of Commerce; Trustee Suter Art Gallery; Examiner
N.Z. Univ. Married, 1908; 3 children. Address: Brougham
Street, Nelson.

972 WITHERS, John McKeown. 17th March, 1902.
Transferred to Otago; 1907, M.B., Ch.B. Deceased.

975 WILLIAMS, Wilfred Gaster. 20th March, 1902.
Born Nelson—ed. Wanganui College; 1903, Exhib. in Nat. Sc.;
1906, B.A.; 1905, Member Exec. C.U., N.Z. Treasurer for the
Australasian Students' C.U.; 1906-8, resided at Ridley Hall,
Theolog. Coll., Camb.; 1908, Cambridge Divinity Testimonium;
1909, ordained Priest; 1908-10, Asst. Curate St. James's, Hat-
cham, London; 1910-13, Vicar, Wanganui; 1913-21, Asst. Super-
intendent of the Maori Mission, Wellington Diocese, and since
1921, Superintendent: 1922, Member of the N.Z. Mission Trust
Board. Married, 1910, Madeline Chalk, of Southwell, England;
2 children. Address: 27 Grey Street, Wanganui.
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976  McLENNAN, Telford.  21st March, 1902.

978  GREEN, Alan Renata.  24th March, 1902.
Born Lyttelton—ed. Lyttelton, East Christchurch, and Christchurch B.H.S.; lst year of Medical Course at Cant. Coll.; 1903, transferred to Otago; 1907, M.B., Ch.B.; 1907-8, House Surgeon, Dunedin Hosp.; 1909 and 1914, Post Graduate Course at London and Middlesex Hospital, Diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.; 1910-14, House Surgeon at Stafford, Warrington, and Children’s Hospital, Bethnal Green, London; 1915-20, served in R.A.M.C. in France and Macedonia, and after Armistice at Salisbury and Bath; rank of Major; since 1920, private practice at Motueka, Nelson. Married; 1 child.  Address: Addington, Motueka.

979  WATSON, Harold Clement Nelham.  27th March, 1902.

981  ANDERSON, George Pellew.  3rd April, 1902.

986  OSBORN, Mabel Edith.  14th April, 1902.

987  HOPKINS, Harold Arthur Phelps.  17th April, 1902.

989  EVANS, Elsie May (Mrs. Furness).  21st April, 1902.

995  DYSON, Priscilla (Mrs. I. H. Kidd).  15th August, 1902.
Born Christchurch—ed. South Belt School, Christchurch, Southbrook and Christchurch G.H.S.; Senior Bd. of Educ. Schol.;
1907, B.A.; 1908, M.A., Hons. in Lat. and Eng; 1908-9, Asst. Southland G.H.S. Married, 1910; 2 children. Address: 36 Macmillan Avenue, Christchurch.

997 GOW, John Graham. 15th August, 1902.
1915, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago). Medical Practitioner, Kent Street, Levin.

998 ARNOTT, David. 16th August, 1902.

999 PURCHASE, John Ernest. 16th August, 1902.

Transferred to Victoria University College; 1908, M.A. Married. Assistant Mistress, Featherston District High School. Address: c/o. Mr. R. H. Livingstone, Box 731, Christchurch.

1003 MOYES, William Henry. 3rd September, 1902.

1006 WILKINSON, Maria Louise (Mrs. Mahoney). 22nd Sept., 1902.
1901, Junior University Scholar; 1905, B.A. Married: Victor William Mahoney, of Sydney; 4 children. Address: Bancroft Avenue, Roseville, Sydney.

1007 GARTON, Wilfrid William. 23rd September, 1902.

1009 JORDAN, Charles Boughton. 21st January, 1903.
History of Canterbury College

1010 LEVIEIEN, Felix Hector. 29th January, 1903.

1011 BUTT, Charles Congreve. 3rd March, 1903.
1911, B.E.; Public Works Department, New Zealand. Died at Lower Hutt, 1925.

1012 EDMONDSON, Percy Clement. 3rd March, 1903.
1909, B.A. Teaching at Nelson College, Southland Boys’ High, and at present at Gisborne High School.

1015 O’CALLAGHAN, Ada (Mrs. Cull). 5th March, 1903.

1017 BISHOP, Alfred Wedderburn. 6th March, 1903.
Ed. Christ’s College; 1908, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Christchurch; Lieut. 1st Battalion Hampshire Regt.; killed in action, June, 1917.

1019 WILLIAMS, Ernest Perceval. 6th March, 1903.

1021 MCKEE, William Huston Dod. 6th March, 1903.
1909, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago); Medical Practitioner, Methven.

1024 MONRO, James Scott. 7th March, 1903.
1902, Junior University Scholar; 1907, LL.B.; in firm of Mundy, Stephens, Monro and Stephens, Solicitors, Dunedin.

1025 WILLIAMS, Florence Arnold (Mrs. A. P. Gillen). 7th March, 1903.
1910, B.A.; teaching various schools, including Christchurch Technical College, 1912-15. Married. Address: Box 702, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

HENRY DAN BROADHEAD
Acting Professor of Classics, 1914-1919

JAMES SHELLEY
Professor of Education since 1920

JOHN BELL CONDLIFFE
Professor of Economics, 1920-1926

ALBERT HAMILTON TOCKER
Professor of Economics since 1927
EDWIN WATKINS, B.A.
Lecturer in Education, 1905-12
1030  KITCHINGHAM, Frederick Arthur. 12th March, 1903.

1035  FURNESS, Roy Patterson. 15th April, 1903.

1037  BLACK, Jane Leleu. 24th April, 1903.

1038  HARRISON, Leonard Hubert. 27th April, 1903.
Junior University Scholar; 1905, Exhib. Chemistry; 1906, B.A.; Research work at Manchester Univ. and in Germany, D.Sc.; Analyst for William Boby and Co., Ltd., 62/64 Brook Street, London.

1041  GRESSON, Maurice James. 19th June, 1903.
Born Papanui—ed. B.H.S.; leaving Exhib. B.H.S.; 1908, LL.B., Barrister and Solicitor; 1920, awarded Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise for work done for French Red Cross; 1913, married Lydia Mary, daughter of the late Charles Gould; 3 children. Address: 152 Fendalton Road, Christchurch.

1044  HUNT, Margaret Louisa (Mrs. T. E. Bowes). 8th July, 1903.
Born Timaru—ed. Timaru G.H.S.; 1908, B.A.; Assistant, Gisborne High School, Ch.Ch. G.H.S. Married, 1910; 2 sons. Address: 66 Springfield Road, Christchurch.

1045  MADDINS, Olive Mary (Mrs. H. H. Cook). 8th August, 1903.

1049  REESE, Marion. 15th August, 1903.

1053  KEITH, Isabella Maude (Mrs. Wright). 3rd September, 1903.
Born Clarkeville—ed. Clarkeville, Harewood, and Christchurch.

1054 WILSON, Grace.

1057 FLORENCET, David Charles Hamilton. 12th September, 1903.

1058 PONSONBY, William Gordon. 14th September, 1903.
1909, B.E. Elect. Late Head Locomotive Engineer Nizam’s State Railway, Secunderabad, India; Bridge Draughtsman, P.W.D., in England and Spain.

1062 LAURENCE, Cecil Walter. 21st September, 1903.

1068 REDGRAVE, Frederick Burton. 2nd March, 1904.
Born Patea—ed. Nelson Primary School and Nelson College; eight years in N.Z. Insurance Co. before Degree Course; 1907, Exhib. in Econ; 1st XV. during four years; Pres. of C.U. and Vice-Pres. Stud. Ass.; 1908, B.A.; 1909, M.A., with Hons. in Pol. Sc.; 1909, ordained Priest; 4 years Curate at St. Luke’s, Christchurch. Attached to staff of clergy at Leeds Parish Church (Eng.); Vicar of Lincoln; Vicar of Port Ahuriri; now Gen. Sec. of the N.Z. Board of Missions. Married Bessie Robinson, of Christchurch; one child. Address: 41 Ballance Street, Wellington.

1074 GRIFFIN, Isabel Rachel (Mrs. Schneider). 5th March, 1904.

1075 GRIFFIN, Annie Maud. 5th March, 1904.
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1078 WILLS, Kathleen Pendower. 7th March, 1904.

1079 OPIE, Gwen Lilias Fannie. 8th March, 1904.

1081 PEACOCK, John. 8th March, 1904.

1083 SLOCOMBE, Nellie (Mrs. Wilkins). 9th March, 1904.

1084 SLOCOMBE, Mary Annie (Mrs. Barrell). 9th March, 1904.

1085 MEHAFFEY, Maurice William. 10th March, 1904.

1086 CAPE-WILLIAMSON, Keith Hawthorne. 10th March, 1904.
D'OYLEY, Edward Nigel. 15th March, 1904.
Born in Dunedin—ed. Christ's College; 1910, B.E. (Elect.); 1911-12, Electrical Engineer, Stave Falls, Vancouver; 1913, employed by Stone and Webster in construction of Big Creek No. 1 Plant; 1916, M.Sc. (Univ. of California); 1917, Degree of Electrical Engineer; in charge of Dept. of Aerial Observations at the School of Military Aeronautics, Berkeley; 1917-19, Research Work in Radio Telegraphy, Washington, D.C. Since 1919, Superintendent of Electric Distribution, California. Married. Address: Western States Gas and Electric Co., Stockton, California, U.S.A.

REVELL, Harold Thomas. 19th March, 1904.
1906, Exhibition Chemistry; 1907, B.A.; 1909, M.A. in Chemistry. Assistant Master, King's College, Auckland.

WOOD, Elizabeth Aner (Mrs. Wilkinson). 19th March, 1904.

McCALLUM, Peter. 28th March, 1904.

MORLAND, Thomas Arthur. 9th April, 1904.

WILKINSON, Henry Foster. 9th April, 1904.
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1098 OWEN, Alexander Cay. 14th April, 1904.

1101 LOW, Norman Kwong-Tsu. 26th April, 1904.
1909, B.E. (Elect.), A.M. Inst. C.E.; Sapper N.Z. Engineers; Asst. Engineer, Dunedin Drainage Board; later with Palmer and Tuner, Shanghai. Died Shanghai, 5th November, 1921.

1106 ARNOTT, May Ferguson. 13th August, 1904.

1107 O'DEA, Patrick. 15th August, 1904.
Born Co. Limerick; 1904, B.A.; 1905, M.A., with Hons. in Polit. Science; 1907, LL.B. School Teacher for 18 years (Headmaster, Patea District High School); practising Law at Hawera; seven years member of Wanganui Education Board. Married; 5 children. Address: Hawera.

1110 WILLIAMSON, Mary Connolly (Mrs. Staveley). 20th Sept., 1904.

1111 DE RENZI, William. 26th September, 1904.
1906, Engin. Exhib. (2nd year); 1910, B.E. (Elect.). Formerly Test House, Siemens; practising as Elect. Engineer, Hamilton, Scotland; taken out several patents for inventions. Address: Hamilton, Motherwell, Scotland.

1113 KING, George Whitaker. 11th October, 1904.
1909, B.E. (Civil). A.M. Inst. C.E.; County Engineer, Raglan County Council, Ngaruawahia; formerly County Engineer, Patea County; with Wellington Harbour Board; Broken River Railway; Brunner Coal Co.; and P.W.D.

1114 FARRA, Edward St. Clair. 18th October, 1905.

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BELL, Norman Murray. 4th March, 1905. Born Auckland—ed. Primary Schools and Christ's Coll., Christchurch; 1904, Junior Univ. Schol.; 1906, Exhibs. in Greek and Chemistry; 1907, Sir George Grey Schol. and Exhibs. in Greek and Physics; 1908, B.A., and Sen. Schols. in Greek and Chemistry; 1909, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in Classics and 2nd Class Hons. in Chemistry; 1908, National Research Schol.; 1909-12, Exhibitioner at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; 1912, B.A., with 1st Class Classical Tripos; 1912-14, Chemical Research Student, Univ. of Liverpool, external student in Theology, London Univ.; 1914, B.D. (Lond.); 1914-15, Research Student Chemistry and Education, Univ. of St. Andrew's, Scotland; 1st Class Hons. in Theology, London; Medallist in Educ., St. Andrew's; 1915-16, Univ. of Berne; candidate in Philosophy; 1916, Asst. Master B.H.S., Christchurch; resigned owing to refusal to comply with demands of Military Service Act; sentenced by Court Martial to two years’ imprisonment; since 1919, Private Tutor, being debarred from teaching in Government Schools. Publications: Pamphlets in various Scientific Journals; Theological and Educational Pamphlets. Address: 134 Fitzgerald Street, St. Albans, Christchurch.


BAXTER, Ellen Blanche. 13th March, 1905.

THOMAS, William Howard. 21st March, 1905.

JOHNSON, Alfred Gadsby. 25th March, 1905.
Enterance Scholar; 1918, M.Sc., Otago; 1st Asst. New Plymouth B.H.S.

RYDER, Aby Raymond. 17th April, 1905.

FARROW, Frederick Denny. 24th July, 1905.
History of Canterbury College

1912, A. 87, 524, with Dr. R. E. Slade); (4) The System Copper-Oxygen (British Assoc. 1913).

1153 **NELSON, Percy Sylvander.** 1st August, 1905.

1155 **CROSS, Bella Dytes Macintosh (Mrs. P. McCallum).** 11th September, 1905.

1158 **CARDWELL, Jane (Mrs. Hampton).** 13th September, 1905.
Culverden, North Canterbury; 1908, B.A. Deceased.

1162 **FIRTH, Clara Jane (Mrs. Wagstaff).** 16th September, 1905.


1171 **JACOBS, Annette Marjorie (Mrs. R. J. Coates).** 7th March, 1906.
1172 **BEVAN-BROWN, Charles Maurice.** 7th March, 1906.


1173 **TAIT, A. G.** 7th March, 1906.

Transferred to Victoria University College; 1912, B.A. First Asst. Timaru Boys' High School; now Headmaster, Dannevirke High School.

1175 **DAVEY, John Douglas.** 7th March, 1906.


1177 **HOLLISS, Geoffrey James.** 8th March, 1906.

1913, B.Com.; Accountant. Address: 36 Palm Avenue, Wellington.

1180 **GUIDEX, Michael Christian.** 9th March, 1906.

1905, Junior University Scholar; 1906, 1907, Exhibs. in German; 1908, Exhibs. in French and German; 1909, B.A.; 1910, M.A., with Hons. in French and German. Asst., Hamilton High School.

1182 **WILLIAMS, Lily Church (MRS. L. C. RAYNER).** 10th March, 1906.


1186. **MACFARLANE, Samuel George.** 10th March, 1906.


1188 **WILSON, Amy Irene.** 14th March, 1906.

Born Timaru—ed. Greendale School and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1907, Exhib. in Latin; 1908, Exhibs. in Latin and Eng.; 1908-9, Student Christchurch Training College; 1909, B.A.; 1910, M.A., with Hons. in Eng. and Latin; Asst. to Prof. of English, Cant.
History of Canterbury College


1204 MEAD, Arthur David. 27th March, 1906.

1205 McCULLOUGH, Robert William. 27th March, 1906.
Junior Univ. Scholar; 1908, B.Sc. (Auck.).

1207 MAUNDER, George Thomas. 2nd April, 1906.
Born Te Rore, Auckland—ed. various State Schools in Auckland and Taranaki; 1st year’s Course B.Sc. at Canterbury College; 1906, transferred to Otago; 1908, Sir George Grey Science Schol., Ulrich Memorial Medal; 1909, B.Sc.; 1910, M.Sc., with 1st Class Hons. in Geology, 2nd Class Hons. in Heat, etc.; 1910, Asst. Waitaki B.H.S., and since 1911, Gisborne High School. Married; 2 children. Address: High School, Gisborne.

1208 MANDENO, Lloyd. 24th April, 1906.

1209 KING, Herbert William. 6th June, 1906.
Transferred to Auckland; 1912, B.A. (Auck.). Asst. Master, Auckland Grammar School; deceased.

1210 HARLEY, William Carol. 18th June, 1906.

1213 CURRIE, Thomas Edward. 4th August, 1906.
History of Canterbury College


1214 HUNT, Florence Maud. 7th August, 1906.
    1909, B.A. Deceased.

1215 SHANAHAN, Edward William. 9th July, 1906.

1220 POWERAKER, Charles Ethelbert. 15th August, 1906.

1223 METSON, James. 20th August, 1906.

1224 BLACKMORE, Nora. 23rd August, 1906.
    1909, B.A. Deceased.

1225 RONALDSON, Margaret. 11th September, 1906.
Register of Students


1229 Quill, Elsie May. 20th Sept., 1906. 1914, B.A. Address: 9 Epsom Avenue, Auckland.


1234 Julian, Thaddeus. 5th March, 1907. 1912, M.B., Ch.B., Otago; Medical Travelling Scholarship; 1919, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Med. Super. of Wairau Hosp., Blenheim.


1238 Mann, Ida. 5th March, 1907. 1910, B.A. Deceased.

History of Canterbury College


1240 ARNOLD, Cuthbert Frederick. 5th March, 1907.

1242 McCARTHY, Claude. 6th March, 1907.
1907-8, Oh.Oh. Training College; 1919, M.A. Address: 545 Cerillos Av., Long Beach, California.

1246 HOLLAND, Dorrice May. 7th March, 1907.

1247 MERTON, Agnes Gertrude Stonehewer. 7th March, 1907.

1249 BARRELL, Arthur Frederick. 7th March, 1907.

1250 EDGAR, Harold. 8th March, 1907.

1251 JENNINGS, Lancelot Shadwell. 8th March, 1907.

1262 LEVERSEDGE, Helen Patton (Mrs. Young). 18th March, 1907.

1263 **BEVAN BROWN, Frederick Vivian.** 19th March, 1907.
Born Christchurch—ed. Ch.Ch. Boys’ High School; Medical Preliminary Course at Canterbury College; five years at Guy’s Hospital, London; 1919-20, Post-Graduate course in London; 1920, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond.; 1914-19, Captain in the R.A.M.C.; 1921, Medical Practitioner, Ch.Ch. Address: Cashmere Hills, Christchurch.

1268 **MULGAN, Geoffrey William Douglas.**

1270 **TWYNEHAM, Roy.** 27th March, 1907.
Three years Champion Mile Walk; 1908-11, 1st XV.; 1910, LL.B.; 1911, married Christobel Wells, of Ch.Ch.; 3 children. Barrister and Solicitor, Hereford Court.

1280 **SINCLAIR, David Livingstone.** 25th April, 1907.
1913, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago). Surgeon, Taihape.

1284 **PARKER, William Leonard.** 24th June, 1907.

1286 **TYTHERIDGE, Alan Courtney.** 27th July, 1907.
Born Epsom, Surrey, England—ed. Christ’s College, Christchurch; 1909-10, Exhibs. in German; 1910, B.A. and Senior Univ. Scholar in German; 1911, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in French and German; 1912-1918, Journalism, Christchurch (‘Press’), Fiji (editor of ‘Fiji Times’), and Japan; 1918-19, Asst. Manager of Amplex Inc., Tokio; since 1921, Lecturer on Eng. Lang. in Tokio Univ. of Commerce and in Hosei (Law and Politics) Univ., Tokio. Address: Shiba P.O., Box 10, Tokio.

1288 **HAY, Jessie Frith (Mrs. H. H. Townsend).** 16th August, 1907.

1289 **JOLLY, Francis Leslie Gordon.** 22nd August, 1907.
1912, B.Com.; War service, Gallipoli and France; some years on staff of National Bank; Manager Todd Motor Co., Auckland.

1290 **HERCUS, Charles Ernest.** 3rd Sept., 1907.
Born Dunedin—ed. Christchurch Boys’ High School; transferred to Otago; 1911, B.D.S.; 1921, M.D.; D.P.H.; Professor of Bacteriology, Otago University; Sub-Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Otago University; served in N.Z.M.C.; despatches five times; D.S.O.; O.B.E. Married. Publications: several medical papers. Address: Otago University, Dunedin.

1297 **BAILEY, Violet Millicent (Mrs. H. N. Armstrong).** 8th Sept., 1907.
MARRIOTT, Gladys Eva. 10th Oct., 1907.

HERMAN, Cedric Arthur. 21st February, 1908.
1913, LL.B.; Barrister and Solicitor, Auckland.

ARCHLEY, Gilbert Edward. 2nd March, 1908.

O'CONNOR, Daniel. 6th March, 1908.

HUTTON, Leslie Bertram. 11th March, 1908.
Born Otahuhu, Auckland—ed. King's College, Auckland; 1913, B.E. (Electrical); 1910-12, 1st XV.; College Representative University Athletic Tournament; Vice-President Students' Association 1914, and other Executive positions; 1914, Assistant Engineer P.W.D, Lake Coleridge, and 1919 at Hamilton; 1914-9, N.Z. Expeditionary Force, Main Body; M.C., promoted Captain; now Engineer Southland Power Board. Married, 1916; 2 children.

YOUNG, James Rarity. 11th March, 1908.
Born Karoilt, Victoria, Australia—ed. Palmerston North High School; at College 1908-10, and again 1915; 1915, 1st XV.; and Singles Tennis Champion; 1910, College Representative, University Athletic Tournament, President Christian Union, and various other executive posts; 1913-14, Travelling Secretary in N.Z. for Australasian Student Christian Movement; 1915, Completed Theological Examinations; 1916, Ordained Priest; 1911, admitted ad eundem statum Sydney Univ.; M.A. 1912; “Sterling Exhibitioner” 1911; Abbot Exhib., 1912; 1917-19, Chaplain to the Forces (1st Brigade N.Z. Field Artillery); 1922-3, Chairman N.Z. Student Christian Movement; Corresponding Secretary Christchurch Council of Christian Congregations; 1919-23, Vicar of Heathcote and St. Chad's; since 1923, Vicar of Ross and South Westland. Research: “The Value of Mysticism,” 1912. Married, 1920, Helen Leversedge, M.A.; 2 children. Address, Hari-hari.

WILKIN, Alan Cleland. 12th March, 1908.
1920, LL.B. at Auckland; Solicitor. Address: 42 Omahu Road, Remuera, Auckland.

BROADHEAD, Henry Dan. 19th March, 1908.
Born Peebles, Scotland—ed. Arthur Street School, Dunedin, Addington and East Christchurch Schools, Christchurch Boys' High School; 1908, Junior University Scholar; 1908, 1909, and 1910, College Exhibs. in Greek and in Latin; 1911, B.A., and Senior University Scholar in Latin and Greek; 1909, Winner
Henry George Denham
Professor of Chemistry since 1922

William Izard
Lecturer in Jurisprudence and Law, 1883-1901

George Frederick Tendall
Lecturer in Music, 1893-1901

Thomas Scholfield Foster
Lecturer in Education, 1912-18
JOHN CHRISTOPHER BRADSHAW
Lecturer in Music since 1902

JAMES MORRISON
Lecturer in Accountancy since 1921

WILLIAM DOUGLASS ANDREWS
Librarian, 1916-1926
BEVAN BROWN, Robert Eldred. 21st March, 1908.

DONNELLY, Arthur Telford. 23rd March, 1908.
Born Christchurch—ed. Marist Brothers’ School and Christchurch Boys’ High School; 1911, LL.B.; 1913-16, in partnership with Michael Donnelly, of Christchurch; 1916-19, Active Service with 1st Otago Battalion; since 1921, Crown Solicitor, Christchurch, and in firm Raymond, Stringer, Hamilton, and Donnelly; 1923-25, Member Canterbury College Board of Governors. Address: West End Chambers, Hereford Street, Christchurch.

SEYMOUR, Douglas James Burness. 24th March, 1908.
Born Chatham Islands—ed. Nelson College; 1911, B.A.; 1912, M.A. in English and German; 1910-1, Canterbury College Representative Univ. Tennis Tournament; 1911, President of the Christian Union; 1912-13, Teaching in N.Z.; 1914, Resident Tutor in English, Trinity College, Melbourne; 1914-15, on service with the A.F.; 1917-20, General Sec. N.Z. Returned Soldiers’ Association; 1921, LL.B.; since 1923, practising Law at Hamilton. Married, 1923, Phyllis Rix-Trott, of Nelson. Present address: C/o Smith, Hopkins, and Seymour, Hamilton.

TRACY, William Francis. 24th March, 1908.
1911, Exhibition Economics; 1914, M.A. in Economics; Barrister and Solicitor, Christchurch. Address: 33 George Street, New Brighton.

BEST, Isobel Winifred. 24th March, 1908.

STRAKER-SMITH, Thomas Dalrymple. 25th March, 1908.
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and Tees, Assistant Manager; 1914-19, on Active Service; Commission and afterwards on the Staff; Resident Director on the Tyne of Smith's Dock Co., Ltd.; 1921, M.I.C.E.. Married Edith Helen Straker, daughter of Joseph Henry Straker, of Howden Dene, Northumberland, and took combined name of Straker-Smith; one son. Present address: Howden Dene, Cambridge-on-Tyne, North England.

1345 SUCKLING, Horace Edwin. 25th March, 1908.
Transferred to Otago University; 1913, B.D.S., Otago; in practice in Christchurch. Address: 121 Merivale Lane, Christchurch.

1353 SUCKLING, Lydia Annie (Mrs. Hickmott), 30th March, 1908.

1365 RANDS, Henry. 15th April, 1908.

1368 GRIFFITH, Elizabeth Gladys. 23rd April, 1908.
Born Te Awamutu—ed. Te Aroha, Point Chevalier, and Prince Albert College, Auckland; 1911, Ch.Ch. Training Coll.; 1911, B.A.; 1913, M.A. in Mental Science; Active Member of Christian Union and Dialectic Society; 1914, Rep. of Australasian S.C.M. at Conf. in England; Asst., 1913, Rangiora High School; 1915-17, 'Archerfield' School, Dunedin; and since 1922, Solway College, Masterton; actively associated with the work of the Methodist Church. Address: 10 Grange Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland.

1369 SAGE, Constance Marion. 24th April, 1908.

1372 HANCOX, George Gilbert. 5th May, 1908.
BAUCHOP, Duncan Forrest. 6th May, 1908.

HANSEN, David Ernest. 22nd August, 1908.

REEVELL, Percy. 26th November, 1908.
1911, B.A.; Minor Canon Christchurch Cathedral. Married. Address: 42 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

McMULLIN, Henry James. 3rd March, 1909.
1913, LL.B. Solicitor, McMullin and Brown, Victoria Street, Hamilton.

WILSON, David George. 5th March, 1909.

MacINDOE, George. 6th March, 1909.

REYNOLDS, Mary Catherine (Mrs. Mackle). 8th March, 1909.  

DENNISTON, John Geoffrey. 8th March, 1909.  
Born Christchurch—ed. Christ's College; 1908, Senior National Scholar.; Manager of the "Review"; 1909-11, 1st XI.; 1912, B.A.; 1912-14, Emmanuel College, Camb.; Class Trip. Hon. (War) Degree B.A., 1916; 1912-14, kept terms Middle Temple; Admitted Barrister, 1919-25, Asst. Master Christ's College; 1923, Admitted Barrister of N.Z. 1920, Married daughter of Sir Francis Bell; one child.

ROWE, Arthur Leslie. 8th March, 1909.  
Born Rangiora—ed. Clyde Quay School, Wellington College, and Christ's College; Somes Scholar.; 1909, National Univ. Scholar.; Prize in History; Cant. Coll. XI. v. Otago Univ.; 1922, LL.B., Assistant Master at Christ's College; 1922, B.Sc., Assistant Master at Christ's College; 1922, B.A. (Cantab.); 1924, M.A., Hons. in History; at present Assistant Master Nelson College. Married Elsie Milne Keith; 3 children. Address: Weka Street, Nelson.

MALTHUS, Cecil. 9th March, 1909.  


SPARROW, Charles Leslie. 22nd March, 1909.  
Born Launceston, Tasmania—ed. Milton D.H.S. and Normal Secondary School, Dunedin; 1909, Resident student at College House until 1914; 1913, Studens Rex Diploma Day Procession; 1914, B.A., and completed Theolog. Course; 1915-17, Curate Ashburton; 1917-23, Vicar of Methven; Scout Master of All
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Saints Troop; since 1923, Vicar Malvern. Married; 2 children. Address: Malvern.

1421 **SPRATT, Frederick Campbell.** 22nd March, 1909.

1422 **MOORE, Frederick William.** 22nd March, 1909.
Born Kaiapoi—ed. Kaiapoi District High School; 1915, B.A. and Exhibition in Mental Science; 2nd Asst. Richmond School; 1916, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Mental Science; 1916, Active Service; Gained Commission in Camp; 12 months’ Service in France; gassed and invalided home; 1916-19, Headmaster, Ashley School; 1919-20, Officer in Charge Vocational Training, Cant. Military District; 1920-22, 1st Asst. Timaru Main School; Tutor in Psychology, W.E.A., in 1921; since 1922, Headmaster Belfast School. Married, 1919, to Nurse Lylie Gair, Wellington Hospital; 2 children. Address: The School, Belfast.

1423 **CONDLIFFE, John Bell.** 24th March, 1909.

1428 **MAXWELL, Robert Wyndham Devitt.** 29th March, 1909.
Born Christchurch—ed. Normal and St. Albans District Schools and Ch.Ch. Boys’ High School; Student Ch.Ch. Training College; 1918, Class Prizes in History, Philosophy, and Economics; 1919, B.A.; 1920, M.A., Honours in History; 1920-22, Asst. in charge of Senior Model School, Ch.Ch. Training College; since 1922, Organising Teacher for Westland District. Address: Stafford Street, Hokitika.

1429 **CAMERON, Donal Lochiel.** 30th March, 1909.

1430 **BIRD, John Woodward.** 31st March, 1909.
1915, M.A., with First Class Honours Natural Science; Assistant Wairarapa High School.
1432 BELL, Raynor Colin. 1st April, 1909.

1437 CALLAGHAN, Francis Raymond. 16th April, 1909.

1447 FRAZER, Francis Vernon. 25th May, 1909.


1550 WHITEHEAD, Louis Grenville. 3rd August, 1909.

1557 GARLAND, Ella (Mrs. R. W. Gunson). 3rd September, 1909.
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1558 GARLAND, Myrtle. 3rd September, 1909.

1563 GORDON, James Alexander. 29th September, 1909.
Born Christchurch—ed. East Christchurch School and Christ's Coll.; 1909, Exhib. in Geology; 1911, Exhib. in History; 1912, B.A.; 1913, M.A., with Hons. in Pol. Science; 1912-13, lst XV.; 1909-14, teaching; 1914-15, N.Z.E.P.; since 1916, practising as solicitor in Feilding and Taumarunui. Married, 1919, Miss M. G. Withers; 1 child. Address: Box 20, Taumarunui.

1565 CARRINGTON, Philip. 30th September, 1909.

1568 JONES, Hubert Blandford. 26th November, 1909.
of N.Z. Married Edith Emily, daughter of the late Sydney James, of Dunedin; 1 child. Address: The Vicarage, Prebbleton.

1571 **BAKER, Aro Keith.** 7th March, 1910.

1572 **GILLING, William Osric Robert.** 7th March, 1910.

1575 **CORKILL, Francis Malcolm.** 10th March, 1910.

1581 **MARSHALL, Charles Stanley.** 14th March, 1910.
Junior Univ. Scholar; 1911, Bowen Prize, Haydon Prize; 1912, Senior Univ. Scholar, Economics; 1913, B.A.; 1914, M.A., with Hons. in Pol. Science and Eng. and French; Asst. Master, Christ's College, then at Boys' High School, Napier. Died, Napier, 1918.

1583 **LAMBIE, George Sidey.** 15th March, 1910.
1586 GODFREY, John Douglas. 21st March, 1910.
Born Christchurch—ed. Richmond District School, Cranmer House School, and Christ's College; 1911-13, 1st XI. Cant. Coll.; 1915-19, N.Z.E.F., Sergt. 1st Cant. Infantry Battalion, Gallipoli; Staff 2nd A.N.Z.A. Corps and XXII. Corps, France; Meritorious Service Medal, mentioned in dispatches; 1921, LL.B. (N.Z.); barrister and solicitor, Christchurch. Married, April, 1922; 1 child. Address: 141 Knowles Street, Christchurch.

1921, B.A. Asst. Waimate D.H.S.

1590 MURCHISON, Donald Sinclair. 22nd March, 1910.

1591 PURCHAS, Alban Charles Theodore. 22nd March, 1910.
Born Christchurch—ed. Christ's College; 1912, Exhib. in Geol.; 1913, B.A., Senior Univ. Scholar.; 1914, M.A., Haast Prize in Geology, Hons. in Geology, and ordained Priest; 1916, L.Th. (Bd. of Theological Studies); 1914-16, Asst. Curate, Geraldine; 1917-19, Chaplain, Christ's College; 1919-21, Vicar of Kumara; 1921-4, Vicar of Hokitika; Scoutmaster, Hokitika Boy Scouts; since 1924, Vicar Akaroa. Married, 1917; 3 children. Address: The Vicarage, Akaroa.

1592 KNIGHT, Leslie Albert. 22nd March, 1910.

1593 DUNPHY, William Patrick. 22nd March, 1910.
Transferred to Otago University; 1922, B.A. (Otago). Asst. Master, Gisborne High School.

1596 WITHERS, Robert Lanktree. 1st April, 1910.
Transferred to Otago University; 1919, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago). Address: Kaikoura.

1602 ADAMSON, Robert de Burgh. 4th April, 1910.
1918, B.Sc.; formerly Asst. Timaru Boys' High School; Asst. Balaclutha High School.

1605 FERON, Joseph Francis. 5th April, 1910.
Transferred to Auckland University College; 1913, B.A. (Auck.); since 1921, Vicar of Rangiora.

1608 LIVINGSTONE, Robert Heaton. 8th April, 1910.
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1611 PARR, Stephen. 14th April, 1910.
Born South Canterbury—ed. Timaru High School and Upper Dept. Christ's College; 1911, Exhib. in Mental Science; 1913, B.A.; won Steeplechase; Secretary Dialectic Society; Vice-Pres. Stud. Ass.; 1914, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in Philos.; Capt. 1st XV.; 1915, Vicar of Heathcote and Otira; 1916-19, active service, Chaplain 1917-19; 1917, Military Cross; 1919-23, Chaplain, Christ's College; 1921, President Students' Ass., Cant. Coll.; since 1923, Headmaster Cathedral Grammar School, Christchurch. Married, 1918; 2 children. Address: Cathedral Grammar School, Christchurch.

1616 LOVELL-SMITH, Constance Isabel. 19th April, 1910.

1620 ENSOR, Edna Jean (Mrs. R. Pearcy). 23rd April, 1910.

1624 LAWRY, Raymond Alexander Reid. 30th April, 1910.

1631 RULE, William Bramwell. 28th July, 1910.

1632 BARNETT, Graham Roy. 28th July, 1910.
Senior University Scholar; 1905, M.A. (Victoria), with 1st Class Honours. Anglican Vicar, Waihi.

1638 CONNELL, Richard Patrick. 8th August, 1910.
1918, M.A. (Otago); journalist. Address: 13 Thames Street, Hamilton.

1639 WARNER, Beatrice Alice. 12th August, 1910.

1647 ROWE, Harold Vincent. 11th March, 1911.
Born Wellington—ed. various primary schools and Christ's College; Junior Somes Scholar; 1911, National Univ. Scholar;
1648 WHITE, Jeffry Frank Dalziel. 11th March, 1911.

1650 FAIRBAIRN, Eileen. 13th March, 1911.

1656 WILSON, Joseph Vivian. 23rd March, 1911.

1657 TURNER, Gertrude May Dyke (Mrs. J. C. McDowall). 24th March, 1911.

1658 GREENWOOD, Fred Wilson. 27th March, 1911.

1660 ROBINSON, Isaac Richard. 28th March, 1911.
Born Christchurch—ed. primary schools of Canterbury and Christchurch B.H.S.; 1911, Engineering Entrance Exhib.; 1912, Exhib. in Applied Mathematics; 1913, Engineering 2nd year Exhib.; 1917, B.E. (Civil); 1916-17, Engineer's Asst., P.W.D.; 1917-19, active service N.Z.E.F. in France and Germany; since
History of Canterbury College


1661 CURRIE, Donald Eric. 28th March, 1911.

1667 RICHARDS, Henry Stokes. 6th April, 1911.

1668 COX, Edwin Thomas. 8th April, 1911.
Born Marton, N.Z.—ed. Prince Albert College, Auckland; Methodist ministry; 1911, 1st year Terms; 1913, trans. to Victoria College; 1914, B.A.; 1915, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in History. Married, 1916; 1 child. Address: 351 Palmerston Road, Gisborne.

1672 HICKEY, Mary Margaret. 10th April, 1911.

1675 BRUCE, Edith Mary. 22nd April, 1911.
1914, B.A.; Holloway College, Scholarship (not taken up); one time Asst. Girls' Grammar School, Suva, Fiji, and later Christchurch G.H.S. Address: Akaroa.

1680 COLLINS, John Christopher. 1918, B.E. (Elect.). Consulting Engineer, Dunedin.

1687 HARVEY, Elizabeth Alice. 1st May, 1911.

1690 PATERSON, Stanley Logan. 15th May, 1911.

1695 COPLAND, Douglas Berry. 1st August, 1911.
Born St. Andrews, South Canterbury—ed. Esk Valley Primary and Waimate D.H.S.; 1913-14, College Exhibitions in Economics;


GOUGH, Edgar Charles. 11th March, 1912.

HYDE, William Julius. 11th March, 1912.
Born Clyde, Otago—ed. Clyde School, and Waitaki B.H.S.; 1912, Engineering Entrance, Special Exhibition; 1914-16, N.Z.E.F. Gallipoli (twice), and Egypt; wounded; 1917, Resumed College course; 1920, B.E. (Civil); 1920-1, Assist. to Gauvain and Macleod, Consulting Engineers to Thames Valley Electric Power Board. Married, 1921; 1 son. Address: Box 51, Kaikoura.

HAYMAN, Benjamin Franklin. 20th March, 1912.

WAGSTAFF, Nancy Noel Hinemoa. 23rd March, 1912.

WARDING, Thursa Anne (Mrs. Jermyn). 23rd March, 1912.


BELL, Harold George, 25th March, 1912.
1914, Exhib. Economics; 1914, Senior Scholar Mental Science; 1915, B.A.; Journalist. Address: 13 Bassett Road, Remuera, Auckland.

RULE, Andrew Kerr. 27th March, 1912.
Born Melbourne—ed. various District Schools in N.Z. and Christchurch B.H.S.; 1915, B.A.; 1916, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Mental Science; 1918-15, Teaching at West Christchurch D.H.S. and Rangiora High School; 1916, Student Minister in Presbyterian Church, Sumner; 1916-19, Studied Theology at Princeton, New Jersey; B.D. and Fellow in Apologetics; Studied Education
in Columbia Univ., New York, during 1919; 1917-20, Temporary charge of churches at Farningdale, New Jersey; in New Brunswick, Canada; and Wichita, at Kansas; since 1919, Professor of Philosophy and Education in Friends’ Univ., Wichita, Kansas; 1919, Ordained to the ministry of the Pres. Church; 1921-2, Studies pursued in Edin. and later in Bonn; 1923, Ph.D.; 1922, Appointed assistant minister of Gorgie U.F. Church, Edinburgh, and Lecturer in Psychology to the Corstophine Continuation School. Research: Lotze’s Theistic Philosophy, 1923. Married Charlotte Brodie, Wichita; 1 child. Address: 252 Park Street, Jacksonville, Illinois.


1741 DOAKE, David. 2nd April, 1912. Jun. Univ. Schol.; 1912, B.Sc.; 1921, B.E. (Civil); 1921, accidentally killed in Waikato; formerly with Gauvain and McLeod, Hamilton, and Lieut. N.Z. Engineers.


History of Canterbury College

1760 O'DONOGHUE, Michael Francis. 2nd May, 1912.

1764 ARNOLD, Clarence Banks. 28th May, 1912.

Born Timaru—ed. Timaru Main School, Cox's School, Ossett, Yorks, England, Sydenham School, Ch.Ch., West Ch.Ch. D.H.S., and Christchurch B.H.S.; 1915-6, Winner public speaking competitions of Accountants Students' Society; 1916, B.Com.; served as officer of Customs Dept. mainly in Statistical Branches at Christchurch and Wellington during Degree course; 1917-19, N.Z.E.F.; 1918, in France; wounded; assisted with classes in Economics at Hornchull; 1919, Instructor in Economics at Torquay; 1920, Examining Officer H.M. Customs; Sept., 1920, partner in firm of Westerman and Co., Hastings. 1921, married; 1 child. Address: P.O. Box 203, Hastings, H.B.

1778 YOUNG, Charles Lefanu. 24th Sept., 1912.
Born Melbourne—ed. Carneot, Palmerston North, and Palmerston North High School; 1914, Exhibition in Geology; 1915, B.A.; nominated for Rhodes Scholar, Cant. Col. Rep.; 1912-14, College 1st XV.; Captain 1919; 1st Cricket XI. 1912-4 and 1919; Captain 1914; Cant. College Rep. Univ. Tourn. 1913-14; C.C.A.A.C. Points Cup 1913; South Is. Univ. XI. 1912-3-4; 1914, House Tutor, Christ's College Lower School; 1915, N.Z.E.F., 2nd Lieut. Maori Battalion in Egypt; 1916, 1st Lieut. in France with Maori Battalion; 1917, Area Officer with Div. Headquarters and Adjutant Maori Battalion; Captain, March, 1917; then appointed instructor in tactics and topography at 3rd Army Infantry School; 1919, B.Sc.; 1920, Headmaster Christ's College Lower School. Married, 1918, Miss S. G. Bryan-Brown, of Eastbourne, England; one son. Died February 10th, 1920.

1779 OLDS, Charles Henry. 24th Sept., 1912.
Born Oamaru—ed. North School, Oamaru; 1909-10, Auckland Univ. Coll. 1st Section B.A.; 1911, Victoria College, Wellington; Terms; 1912, Transferred to Canterbury College; 1914, B.A.; 1914-16, Methodist Minister, New Plymouth; 1917-18, Superintendent in Charge of the Don Street Methodist Church, Invercargill; 1918-9, Chaplain N.Z.E.F. at Trentham, Sling, and Etales; 1919-21, Organising Secretary of the Young Peoples’ Dept. of the Meth. Church throughout the Dominion; since 1922, Supt. Min. Auckland West. Married, 1914, 5 children.

HOLFORD, George Henry. 1912.
Register of Students


1784 QUIGLEY, Clarence Vivian. 7th March, 1913.
Born Doyleston—ed. Doyleston and Southbridge D.H.S.; 1916 and 1919, 1st XV.; 1916, Secretary Athletic Club; Business Manager of "Review"; 1921, Captain 1st XV.; 1917-19, N.Z.E.F. 8th Cant. Mounted Rifles; 1921, LL.B.; 1921, Temporarily on Staff Christ's College; since 1921 practising as Barrister and Solicitor, first at Picton and since Aug., 1922, at Christchurch. Address: 151 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

1789 RICHARDS, Reginald James. 10th March, 1913.
Ed. Christ's College; Entrance Scholar; 1912, Senior National Scholar; 1914, Exhibition Greek; 1915, Senior University Scholar, Greek; 1916, B.A.; 1922, M.A., with 1st Class Honours Greek and Latin; 1914, South Island XI. v. North Island; Lieut. 2nd Battalion N.Z.R.B., 34th Reinforcements in Great War; Assistant Master, Clifton College, England.

1790 GRANT, George Hamilton. 3rd March, 1913.
Born Melbourne, Victoria—ed. Preparatory School, Sydney, and Auckland Grammar School; 1912, Junior University Scholar; 1922, B.E. (Civil); 1917-19, N.Z.E.F. (Engineers); since 1919, in P.W.D., N.Z.; now Asst. Engineer Bay of Islands County. Address: 60 Mountain Road, Epsom, Auckland.

1792 McCALLUM, Stanley Powell. 11th March, 1913.
1912, Junior University Scholar; 1915, Haydon Prize, Physics; 1916, B.A.; 1920, Rhodes Scholarship (special Scholarship); Oxford: Demonstrator in Physics at the Electrical Lab. and Research work with the Wykeham Professor of Physics, Professor Townsend; now Demonstrator Nottingham University College, England.

1793 ADAMS, Rolf Cherry. 11th March, 1913.
1917, B.E. (Civil); Asst. P.W.D., Hamilton, and Lieutenant Royal Flying Corps; now with the Dominion Bridge Co., Auckland.

1794 HARKNESS, Donald Ernest. 11th March, 1913.

1795 COCKER, William Hollis. 12th March, 1913.
History of Canterbury College

1920-21, W.E.A. School at Oxford, as tutor and lecturer in Econ.; since 1921, on the staff of Messrs Stanton, Johnstone and Spence, solicitors, Auckland. Address: Fort St., Auckland.

1801 HARDCASTLE, Dorothy Clare (Mrs. Wooding). 18th March, 1913.

1802 JERMYN, James Alexander. 20th March, 1913.

1803 MURRAY, Charles Stewart. 28th March, 1913.

1807 REID, Edric Davidson. 2nd April, 1913.

1811 JOBBEYNS, George. 5th April, 1913.

1829 JONES, Rewi Melville Stephenson. 1st May, 1913.

1838 LAIRD, John. 26th May, 1913.
Born Co. Donegal, Ireland—ed. National Schools and Irish Baptist College, Dublin; Royal Univ. of Ireland; trans. to Cant. Coll. 1913; 1917, B.A.; 1917, M.A., with Hons. in Greek and Hebrew; since 1917, Minister of Nelson Baptist Church. Married, 1912; 3 children. Address: Mount Street, Nelson.

HOLLOWAY, John Ernest. 1913.

1842 LASCELLES, William Ross. 11th February, 1914.

1843 SCHRODER, John Henry Erle. 11th February, 1914. Born Hokitika, Westland—ed. Hokitika D.H.S.; 1914, in residence College House; prizes in English, Philosophy, and Education; Somes Exhib. at College House; 1918, B.A., Senior Univ. Scholar in Latin; 1920, M.A., with Hons. in Eng. and Latin; represented C.U.C. at Tennis for several years; Tennis Championship Cup; Tournament Rep. 1919; Debating Scroll; Vice-Pres. Stud. Ass.; Exec. of Tennis, Social and Dialectic Clubs; Editor "Review" 1915-18 and 1920; 1922, Vice-Pres. Drama Society; 1918, teaching at Christ's Coll. and B.H.S.; 1919-26, Asst. at Christchurch B.H.S. (Senior English Master since 1921); 1922, Lecturer W.E.A., Mod. Eng. Literature; 1926, Assistant Editor "The Sun."

1844 STRAIN, Samuel Bertram Wanless. 24th February, 1914. 1919, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago) Medical practitioner, 257 High Street, Dunedin.


History of Canterbury College

1851 GEE, Laurence William. 26th February, 1914.
Born Christchurch—ed. Boys' High School; Exec. Stud. Association, Men's Club, Tennis Club, joint editor of "Review"; assisted production of "You're Hit" and of "Gosh"; 1914-16, law clerk (Donnelly and Son); 1915, Prizes Con. Hist. and Juris.; 1916-17, War service; 1918, Public Trust Office; 1918-19, managing clerk (Donnelly and Son); 1919, LL.B.; 1920, barrister and solicitor in Christchurch; 1923, LL.M.; 1924, Asst. Lecturer in Law, Cant. Coll. Address: 88 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

1853 LAMB, Oswald Fyffe. 12th March, 1914.
Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch and B.H.S.; one year Medical Course at Cant. Coll.; 1916, trans. to Otago Univ.; 1919, M.B., Ch.B.; 1918-19, House Surgeon, Dunedin Hospital; 1919-20, House Surgeon, Christchurch Hospital; 1921, Post Graduate work in Edin.; Fellowship Royal College of Surgeons, Edin.; 1921-2, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Maternity Hosp.; 1922-3, general practice, Northumberland; since 1923, Auckland; Married, 1922, Miss Badger, of Christchurch; 1 child. Address: Auckland.

1855 HOLDERNESS, Mina Constance. 12th March, 1914.
Born Christchurch—ed. Christchurch G.H.S.; 1919, M.A., with Hons. in Eng. and French; Headmistress, Queen Philippa Coll. Address: 36 Bealey Avenue, Christchurch.

1856 ROWE, Eric Arnold. 12th March, 1914.
Born Wellington—ed. various primary schools and Christ's College; Junior Somes Scholar; 1912, Senior National Scholar; 1913, Junior Univ. Scholar; 1917, B.Sc.; 1918, M.Sc., with Hons. in Chemistry; Asst. Editor for two years of "Review"; Asst. Master, Christchurch and New Plymouth B.H.S.; 1920, 1851 Exhib. Scholar in Chemistry; Research Student at Univ. Coll., London; Lieut. in Army Ordnance Corps, England; died 16th July, 1921.


1869 HARDY, John Laurence. 16th March, 1914.

1870 SLOCUMBE, Charles Spencer. 17th March, 1914.
1921, Science Master, Hawera T.H.S. Address: 10 Wilson Street, Hawera.

1871 SCOTT, Marcellius James. 18th March, 1914.

1873 BOSSELMANN, Vernon Cranley. 23rd March, 1914.
1920, B.E. (Civil); P.W.D. in Cant. and Auck., and later Land Drainage Engineer under the Land Drainage Branch of the Lands and Survey Dept., Ruatangata, Auckland.

1876 BECKLEY, Ronald Joseph. 30th March, 1914.

1877 BORER, Oscar Dafter. 31st March, 1914.

1884 ROBINSON, Stella Joyce. 22nd April, 1914.

1891 BAVERSTOCK, Henry Sykes. 4th May, 1914.

1894 TURNER, Kassie Bowring. 16th May, 1914.
History of Canterbury College

1895 McMaster, James. 21st May, 1914.

1898 Plimsoll, Beatrice Ellen Tozer. 28th May, 1914.

1909 Woodward, Matthew Francis. 29th August, 1914.

1915 Richmond, Norman Macdonald. 10th March, 1915.

1918 Watkins, Claude Charles. 5th March, 1915.

Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch School and D.H.S.; 1917, Prize in Education; 1918-19, N.Z.E.F.; 1920, Prize in English; 1923, B.A.; since 1923, Assistant Master, Christchurch West D.H.S. Address: 355 Lincoln Road, Christchurch.

1920 Belshaw, Horace. 11th March, 1915.
Register of Students

Professor of Econs., Univ. Coll., Auckland. Researches: The Dairying Industry of New Zealand; Rural Credit. Married, 1920; 1 child.

1925 BILLOFF, Harold Shaw. 15th March, 1915.
Born Christchurch—ed. B.H.S.; Course for Intermed. Exam. for M.B. Ch.B. at Cant. Coll.; trans. to Otago Univ. 1916; 1920, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago); 1919-20, Lecturer in Osteology at O.U.; 1921, Senior Demonstrator in Anatomy; 1921-2-3, Asst. Exam. in Anatomy; 1923, A.M.O., Dunedin Hospital; 1924, Medical Superintendent, Ashburton Hospital. Married; 1 child.

1926 ALLISON, Percy Errol. 15th March, 1915.

1929 PAGE, Robert Owen. 16th March, 1915.

1934 EARWAKER, Elsie Elizabeth. 20th March, 1915.
Born Christchurch—ed. Normal, St. Albans School, and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1915, Gammack Schol., Prizes in French and Maths. (1915), in Latin (1916-17), and in Mental Science (1917); 1918, B.A.; 1919, M.A., with Hons. in Lat. and Eng.; 1919, Asst. Wellington Diocesan School; since 1920, Invercargill Girls' High School. Address: 49 Dover Street, St. Albans, Christchurch.

1936 MURRAY, Flora Buchanan. 22nd March, 1915.
Born Carterton—ed. various primary schools and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1916-17, Prize in Zoology; 1920, B.A.; 1921, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in Botany; Asst. Rangi-ruru School, Christchurch; 1922, Research Asst. in Forestry, Cant. Coll.; since 1922, Asst. Lecturer, Biological Dept., Cant. Coll. Address: Canterbury College.

1941 REVELL, Geoffrey Adrian. 24th March, 1915.

1943 RHODES, Bertha Hannah Elizabeth. 24th March, 1915.
Born Christchurch—ed. Normal and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1915-

1951 **IVERACH, John Alex. Douglas.** 9th April, 1915.

1959 **MCKEAGE, Kathleen Annie.** 24th April, 1915.

1967 **BROWN, Alan Walter.** 11th May, 1915.

1971 **JAMES, Lionel Harry.** 31st May, 1912.


1974 **PATERSON, Alfred Hughes.** 14th June, 1915.

Born Adelaide, S. Australia—ed. Hobart G.H.S.; College Prizes


1920, B.E. (Civil); Asst. Engineer P.W.D., Electrical Branch, Arapuni.

Born Christchurch—ed. Christchurch G.H.S.; 1917, Prizes in Latin and English (equal); 1918, Prize in Latin (equal); 1919, B.A.; 1920, M.A., in English and Latin; Exec. of Tennis Club, Dialectic and C.U.; 1920, Student, Christchurch Training Coll.; since 1921, Asst. Christchurch G.H.S. Address: 311 Manchester Street, Christchurch.

1986 SMITH, Beatrice Emily. 9th March, 1916.

1987 JAKINS, Aileen Mary. 9th March, 1916.
Born Belfast—ed. East Christchurch and G.H.S.; 1921, B.A.;
Asst. Mistress Gisborne High School, and Wellington Girls’ College; nurse in training, New Plymouth Hospital.


Junior University Scholar.; 1922, B.Sc.; 1924, M.Sc. Address: Lyndhurst, North Road, Oamaru.

1917, Engineering Entrance Exhibition; 1922, B.E. (Elect.). Asst. Engineer, Raetihi Borough Council and Electric Power Board.


LEONARD, Kate. 17th March, 1916.
Born Upper Hutt—ed. Marlborough School (Northern Wairao),
Cust School, Rangiora H.S., and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1909,
Junior Edue. Bd. Schol.; 1911, Senior National Schol.; 1916,
Gammack Schol.; 1917, Prize in Applied Maths.; 1919, B.A.
and Sen. Schol. in Applied Maths.; 1920, M.A., with Hons. in
Maths., and Cook Memorial Prize; Member of Exec. of Stud.
Ass. and of C.U.; 1921, Asst. Hawera Technical High School;
and since 1923, Wairarapa High School, Masterton. Address:
44 Conway Street, Spreydon.

KIDSON, Charles Idris. 20th March, 1916.
Born Christchurch—ed. Cashmere Hills School and Nelson Coll.;
1916, Prizes in Chemistry, Physics, Maths. and Applied Maths.;
1922, B.E. (Civil); 1918-19, Sec. Engineering Society; 1919,
Sec. Dialectic Society; 1920, Haslam Shield Team; 1925, Engr.
with Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Hamilton; 1926, Asst. City
Engineer, Nelson.

PORTER, Harriett Newport. 27th March, 1916.
Born Ashburton—ed. Ashburton High School; 1916, Entrance
Scholar.; 1917, Prize in Botany; 1918, Prizes in Botany and
Latin; 1920, B.A.; 1921, M.A., Latin and French; 1920-21,
Women’s Treasurer Stud. Ass.; 1921, Student Christchurch Train
ing College; since 1922, Asst. Feilding High School. Address:
Feilding.

RICHMOND, Helen Macdonald. 29th March, 1916.
Born Wellington—ed. Fitzherbert Terrace School, Wellington;
1916, Prizes in English, Latin, and French; 1917, Prizes in
English (equal), French, and German; 1918, Prizes in English
and French (equal); 1919, B.A.; 1920, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in
English and French; Royal Holloway College Schol.; 1917-18,
Women’s Treasurer Stud. Ass.; 1918-19, Winner of Women’s
Speaking Competition (Dialectic Soc.); 1920-23, Post Graduate
Research Work at Royal Holloway College (Univ. of London)
on “The Work of Henry Mackenzie”; 1923, Ph.D. (London); 1925,
Assistant Lecturer in Eng. and Hist. at Ch.Ch. Training College. 
Address: Holmwood Road, Fendalton.

STARK, Herbert Allan. 31st March, 1916.
N.Z.E.F., Royal Air Force to August, 1919; 1919-20, Accountant,
J. H. Bethune & Co., Wellington; 1920-21, Public Accountant,
Hawera; since 1921, Accountant (Auditor), Price, Waterhouse,
Faller and Co., Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

1919, B.A.; Vicar of Walkari.

INNES, Rosa Margaret (Mrs. Seddon). 3rd April, 1916.
Born Wellington—ed. Borough School, Blenheim and Marl
borough College; 1st Year Terms at Victoria College; 1916,
Transferred to Cant. Coll.; First House Captain at Helen Conn
Hall; 1919, B.A.; 1920, M.A., Hons. in Botany, Research: “Some
Points in the Anatomy and Structure of Paratrophis heter
phylla”; 1920-21, Assl. Fitzherbert Terrace School, Wellington;
1920-21, Diocesan High School, Auckland, and 1922, Marlborough
College, Blenheim. Married, G. B. Seddon; 1 child. Address:
Blenheim.

JAMES, Horace William. 4th April, 1916.
Born Linwood—ed. East Christchurch, West Ch.Ch. D.H.S., and
Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; 1916-17, Christchurch Training College Student;
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1920, Transferred to Otago University; 1921, B.A.; Asst, 1920-2, Otago Boys' High School, and 1922, Sec. Dunedin Sec. Schools Rugby Assn.; since 1922, Thames High School; Married, 1923, Florence Coupar, of Wellington. Address: Banks Street, Parawai, Thames.

2019 HAMILTON, Archibald Milne. 5th April, 1916.

2020 METHVEN, Ronald Henley. 5th April, 1916.

2021 HOLLOW, Phyllis Gwenllian May. 5th April, 1916.

2032 HEPBURN, Ross. 12th May, 1916.

2039 BOWIE, Dorothy Winifred Murison. 17th June, 1916.

1921, B.A.; teaching various schools including H.M. Kaikoura D.H.S.; now Headmaster, Marton District High School.

2043 TAFT, Harold Douglas. 8th Sept., 1916.

2046 RANTIN, Thomas James Leslie. 20th February, 1917.
1921, B.A. (at Otago); 1923, M.A., Asst. Otago Boys’ High School. 25 Royal Terrace, Dunedin.
Register of Students

2049 BRUCE, Noeline Marion Selwyn (Mrs. A. Peebles). 9th March, 1917.

2050 BOURKE, Alice Sarah. 9th March, 1917.

2051 BURNS, Alison Macdonald. 9th March, 1917.

2052 MILNES, Irene Fortescue. 9th March, 1917.

2053 DICKENSON, James Collett. 9th March, 1917.

2054 DENNY, Laurence Radford Ryan. 9th March, 1917.
2055 **GRANT, Arthur Post.** 9th March, 1917.

2056 **BELL, Graham Brook.** 9th March, 1917.

2057 **EDGAR, Cuthbert.** 10th March, 1917.
Born Christchurch—ed. Elmwood, and Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; 1917, Prize in History; 1921, B.A.; 1922, M.A., Hons. in History; 1919-20, Ch.Ch. Training College Student; 1921-2, Asst. Cobden School, and 1922-5, Gore High School; since 1925, West Ch.Ch. D.H.S.

2059 **McENNIS, Edward Walpole.** 10th March, 1917.
1922, B.E. (Civil); Eng. Asst. P.W.D. Lake Pukaki.

2062 **ASKEW, Henry Oscar.** 12th March, 1917.
Born Whangarei—ed. West Christchurch D.H.S. and Ch.Ch. B.H.S.; 1912, Junior Board Scholar; 1914, Senior Board Scholar; 1916, University National Scholar; 1917-8-9, Prizes in Chemistry; 1920, Haydon Prize for Chemistry and B.A.; 1921, M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Chemistry; 1921, Cook Memorial Research; elected F.C.S.; 1921-4, Chemist with N.Z. Refrigerating Co. Ltd.; 1924, Imperial College of Science Research Scholar, London. Researches: 1921, “The Solubility of Calcium Carbonate in Solutions of Alkali Salts, and an attempt to determine by electrometric means the produce (Ca”) (O0){' constant”; 1921, “The action of Sodium Sulphate and Magnesium Chloride on N.Z. Coals.” Address: Roethwaite,” Konini Road, Riccarton, Christchurch.

2065 **TODD, Eric McDonald.** 13th March, 1917.

2071 **TAYLOR, Irene Annie Eliz.** 16th March, 1917.

2075 **FROST, Cyril Alexander.** 21st March, 1917.
Born Wellington—ed. Karori, Wellington College, and Christ-

2076 COX, Walter Ronald. 22nd March, 1917.
Born Ashburton—ed. Christ’s College; 1917, Prize in Inorganic Chemistry; 1918, Engineering Exhib. (2nd year); 1922, B.E. (Elect.); 1921, Exhib. with General Electric Co., Birmingham; 1921-2, Fitter at Hora Hora Hydro-Power Station. Address: 121a Tinakori Road, Wellington.

2077 PAGE, Alfred William. 28th March, 1917.

2080 PALMER, Thornton John. 30th March, 1917.

2081 NEAL, Norman Percy. 31st March, 1917.

2083 ZIMMERMAN, Carl. 1917.

2099 QUARTERMAIN, Allan Arthur. 7th May, 1917.

2100 MCLAUGHLIN, Alice.
History of Canterbury College

2101 RYAN, Agnes. 29th May, 1917.

2106 PATTON, William Chas. 25th September, 1917.

2110 PATERSON, Theodore. 15th February, 1918.

2111 GREENE, Cedric Llewellyn Sheppard. 26th February, 1918.

2115 BENNETT, Edward William. 8th March, 1918.

2122 WISE, Herbert Perceval. 12th March, 1918.

2124 BAIRD, Hamilton Fellowes. 13th March, 1918.
Born Takaka, Nelson—ed. Takaka D.H.S. and Nelson College; Education Bursary; 1921, Prize Geology (Pass); 1924, B.Sc. Asst. at Magnetic Observatory, Christchurch.

2128 ANDREWS, Myrtle Augusta. 14th March, 1918.

2129 HOLMES, Catherine Osyth. 14th March, 1918.
Born Mongonui—ed. Whangarei High School; 1921, B.A.; 1922, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in History; 1923, Asst. Kaikoura

2131 BOURKE, Harold. March, 1918.

2132 BISHOP, John Montague.

2137 DUNN, Frederick George. 15th March, 1918.

2138 THOMPSON, Albert. 15th March, 1918.

2139 THOMSON, Ralph Harold. 15th March, 1918.
Born View Hill, Oxford—ed. various Canterbury Schools and Christchurch B.H.S.; 1918, Prize in Latin; 1921, B.A.; 1922, M.A., with Hons. in Lat. and French; 1918-19, Student Christchurch Training College; 1920 and 1922, relieving work under the Cant. Educ. Board; since 1922, Asst. Wairarapa High School. Address: Station Road, Hillsborough, Christchurch.

2145 HABERFIELD, Dulcie Mercia.
Born Christchurch—ed. West Christchurch and Rangiora, and Christchurch G.H.S.; Student Christchurch Training College; 1923, B.A.; 1924, M.A., in Education.

2146 CAMPBELL, Percy William. 16th March, 1918.
1922, B.A.; 1924, M.A., with Hons. in Econs. Asst. Methven D.H.S.

2148 CORCORAN, Edmund James Patrick. 19th March, 1918.

2149 CUNNINGHAM, Jean Boag. 19th March, 1918.

2151 BLACK, Donald Harrison. 20th March, 1918.
Born Nelson—ed. Stoke and Nelson College; 1918, Univ. Nat. Schol.; 1919-20, Prizes in Physics; 1921, B.Sc., Senior Scholar. in Maths.; Sir George Grey Schol.; 1922, M.Sc., with 1st Class
History of Canterbury College


INNES, Muriel Agnes. 27th March, 1918.

DOBSON, Sarah Ellen Welch (Mrs. Penney). 4th April, 1918.

VALENTINE, Hilda Mary Florence (Mrs. Harrop). 19th April, 1918.
Born Timaru—ed. Timaru South and Timaru G.H.S.; 1918, Gammack Schol.; one of six original members of Helen Connon Hall; 1918, Prize in English; 1920, Vice-Pres. C.U., various other Exec. posts on College Societies; 1921-2, Student Christchurch Training College; 1922, B.A.; 1923, M.A., with Hons. in History; Rep. C.U.C. in four Inter-Univ. Tourns.; gained "Blue"; Captain of Basket Ball Club; 1923, New Plymouth G.H.S. Research: "Relations between White Men and Maoris." Married, 1926, Angus Harrop. Address: 4 King William Street, London, W.C.2.

COCKS, Hubert Maurice. 31st October, 1918.

TOSSWILL, Ethne Earle. 10th May, 1918.
Born Pelorus Sound—ed. Kaituna (Marl.) and Christchurch G.H.S.; teaching, mainly in Deaf Mute Institute, Sumner; 1918, 1921, Prizes in History; 1922, Prize in French; 1918, Arnold Atkinson Memorial Prize; 1922, Macmillan Brown Prize; 1920, full course of Lectures available at British Museum; 1922, Sec. of Women's Club; 1923, Vice-Pres. Stud. Association, Co-Editor of "Review," member of other Committees; 1923, B.A.; 1924, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in History. Research: "Life of Sir Harry Atkinson." Address: 10 Ranfurly Street, Christchurch.

REED, Alan Arthur Gilmour. 3rd December, 1918.

McHARG, Irvine Stephens. 3rd February, 1919.
Born Christchurch—ed. Opawa, West Christchurch D.H.S., and
Register of Students

Christchurch B.H.S.; 1916, Senior Bd. of Educ. Schol.; 1918-21, Agricultural Bursary; 1921, Prize in Zoology; 1922, B.Agr.; Student at Christchurch Training College; 1918-20, Student at Cant. Agric. College, Lincoln; Diploma of the College; since 1926, Agric. and Science Instructor, Wairarapa High School, Masterton. Address: 24 Sheldon Street, Woolston, Christchurch.

2185 BUCK, Esther Mary. 28th February, 1919.

2190 CLEMOW, Robert Keith. 10th March, 1919.
1922, B.E. (Civil); Auckland City Council Hydro-Elect. Scheme. Now Onehunga Borough Council.

2191 BROWN, James Goldie. 10th March, 1919.

2192 LAWTHER, Robert Alexander. 12th November, 1919.

2195 MACKIE, Donald Gordon Douglas. 13th March, 1919.


2203 HARRIS, Gertrude Lauretta. 14th March, 1919.
Born Wanganui—ed. Otago G.H.S. and Christchurch G.H.S.; 1920, Prizes in French and English; 1922, B.A.; Student Christchurch Training College; 1923, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in French; Asst. Epsom Girls' Grammar School. Address: 75 Market Road, Epsom.

2204 HOOPER, Vera Lydia. 14th March, 1919.

2205 COCKS, Edgar Basil. 14th March, 1919.
1923, B.E. (Civil); formerly P.W.D., Mangahao. Travelling Scholarship.

2206 OLDRIDGE, Doris Marjorie. 14th March, 1919.
Born Le Bon's Bay, Banks Peninsula—ed. Opawa and Linwood

2207 WILFORD, James Russell. 14th March, 1919.
Born Denver, Norfolk, England—ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch. 1918, Somes Scholar, Christ's College; 1922, B.A., 1st XV.; 1923-6, Cambridge University; B.A. (Cantab.). Address: College House, Christchurch.

1922, B.E. (Civil). Auckland City Council Engineer's Asst.; now in Canada.

2209 POLLOCK, George Alexander. 14th March, 1919.

2211 LIGHTBAND, Denis Adrian. 14th March, 1919.

2213 CRAVEN, Edward Stanley. 14th March, 1919.

2214 WILLIAMS, Nigel. 15th March, 1919.

2215 JOHNSTON, Margaret Gordon. 15th March, 1919.

2217 SEYMOUR, Maud Ella. 15th March, 1919.


PECK, Ethel Mary (Mrs. R. Methven). 17th March, 1919.

CLAGUE, Robert Malcolm Kneale. 17th March, 1919.

AULT, Harold Frank. 18th March, 1919.

COOPER, Benjamin William Binton. 21st March, 1919.

SCOTT, Horace McDonald. 24th March, 1919.

HARROP, Angus John. 24th March, 1919.
Born Hokitika—ed. Victoria School, Hokitika, and Waitaki
History of Canterbury College


JENNINGS, Margaret Aileen. 29th March, 1919.

LAING, James Macfarlane. 29th March, 1919.

SAUNDERS, Ada Alice. 31st March, 1919.

TAIT, John Morrison. 1st April, 1919.

ENSOR, Leonard le Fleming. 1st April, 1919.
Born Christchurch—ed. Somerfield School and West Christchurch D.H.S.; 1921-2, Christchurch Training College; from 1923, Asst. Master, Somerfield School; 1924, B.A. Address: Hoon Hay Road, Halswell.

RANTIN, William Robert. 9th April, 1919.
1925, B.D.S., Otago; dental surgeon. Address: 159 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

BAKER, Marjorie Ethel. 10th April, 1919.
2269 HARDIE, Edith Mary. 15th April, 1919.

2270 SCOURIER, Spencer Gray. 29th April, 1919.

2282 MORRISON, Margaret Katherine Cruickshank. 8th Nov., 1919.

2285 ARCHER, Kendrick Gee. 16th June, 1919.

2288 STRACHAN, John Ernest. 1919.
1905, M.A. at Otago; 1921, B.Sc. at Cant. College. Headmaster, Rangiora High School.

2294 BEEBY, Clarence Edward. 18th February, 1920.

2295 WRIGHT, Claude Evelyn. 29th February, 1920.
1922, B.E. (Elect.) Westinghouse Co., U.S.A.

Born Christchurch—ed. West, Christchurch D.H.S. and Christ-
History of Canterbury College

church B.H.S.; College Prizes: 1920 in Maths. Applied and Pure (equal), 1921-2 Maths. (equal); 1920, Asst. in Chemical Laboratory, Islington Freezing Works; 1921-2, Student Christchurch Training College; 1923, B.A.; 1924, M.A., with Hons. in Maths.; 1926, Asst. Master, B.H.S., Palmerston N.

2317 COX, Percy Thomas. 11th March, 1920.
Born Ashburton—ed. Christ's College; 1920-1-2, College Prizes in Geology; 1923, B.A., and Sen. Schol. in Geology; 1924, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in Geology; since 1925, with the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.


2330 FLESHER, Hubert de Rie. 11th March, 1920.

Register of Students


Born Oberon, Blue Mountains, N.S.W.—ed. Fendalton School and West Christchurch D.H.S.; Junior National Scholar.; 1922-3, Christchurch Training College; 1921, Prize in Education; 1922, Prize in Adv. History; 1923, B.A.; 1924, B.A.; 1925, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in History; since 1926, Asst. Gisborne High School.

Born Invercargill—ed. Timaru Main and B.H.S.; 1921-22, Student Christchurch Training College; 1922-3, Prize in Hist.; 1924, B.A.; since 1924, sole teacher, Marco Road School, Kohu­ratahi, Taranaki.


Born Doyleston—ed. Doyleston and Leeston Schools and Christ-
History of Canterbury College

CALDER, John William. 18th March, 1920.

DUNCAN, Joseph Ferguson. 24th March, 1920.
B.E. (Civil). Wellington City Council.


MACKIE, Howard James. 29th March, 1920.

DUNCAN, Frank Alexander. 8th April, 1922.
1922, B.E. (Civil). Wellington City Council.

DOWLING, John William. 5th April, 1920.

BURNS, Melvin Johnston. 13th April, 1920.
Born Wellington—ed. Elmwood and Christ's College; 1920-2, in residence College House; 1920-2, "B" Grade Cant. Coll. Tennis Team; 1922, Sec. Tennis Club, Captain "B" Grade Team, Delegate to Cant. Lawn Tennis Ass.; 1923, Exec. Cant. Coll. Tennis Club; 1923, LL.B., Barrister and Solicitor Supreme Court of N.Z.; since 1923, Confidential Clerk to C. S. Thomas, Barrister and Solicitor. Address: 244 Manchester Street, Christchurch.

STONE-WIGG, John Lowes. 8th March, 1920.

Born Timaru—ed. Timaru South and Timaru B.H.S.; 1920-1, Student Christchurch Training College; 1922-5, Asst. Master Papanui School; 1924, B.A.; 1925, M.A., with 1st Class Hons. in Econ.; 1926, Asst. Timaru B.H.S. Address: 17 Berry Street, St. Albans.
WORKER, Rupert Vivian de Renzy. 18th May, 1920.

MOORE, Neville Arthur. 9th November, 1920.
1922, B.A.; 1925, M.A.; Asst. Master, Timaru B.H.S.


BELL, Charles Frederick Robert. 1920.
Born Timaru—ed. Ashburton Borough and High Schools; 1921-22, Editor College “Review”; 1923, Dip. in Journalism; since 1923, Hertford College, Oxford; 1926, B.A. Address: Literary Staff, Liverpool “Post”.

CUTHBERT, Ronald Alexander. 1920.

RYBURN, Enid. 28th February, 1921.

ROWE, Olive Mary. 10th March, 1921.

EARL, James. 3rd March, 1921.

CRAMPTON, Philip Leslie Adams. 3rd March, 1921.
Born Domett—ed. Domett and West Christchurch D.H.S., Christchurch B.H.S.; 1921, Gammack Schol. and Univ. Bursar; 1922,
Prize Greek; 1921-3, Student Pastor, St. Albans Baptist Church; 1922, Sec. Christian Union; 1924, B.A.; Div. Student, Baptist College, Wellington; trans. to Victoria Coll. Address: 83 Fairlie Terrace, Kelburn, Wellington.

2515 **MURRAY, Fergus John Boag.** 3rd March, 1921.

2542 **KELLY, Daniel Thomas.** 7th March, 1921.

2543 **WISE, Henry Leslie.** 7th March, 1921.
Born Christchurch—ed. Christ's College; since 1917, Accountant with William Wood and Co. Ltd., Christchurch; 1923, B.Com. Address: 69 Antigua Street, Christchurch.

2552 **NEWCOMBE, Raymond.** 8th March, 1921.

2574 **PENLINGTON, Dorothy May.** 14th March, 1921.
Born Lepperton, Taranaki—ed. Lepperton and Leeston District Schools, Oh.Oh. G.H.S.; 1921-22, Ch.Ch. Training College; 1923, B.A.; 1924, M.A. Address: 209 Clyde Road, Fendalton.

2579 **NEWNHAM, Beatrice Eleanor (Mrs. C. E. Beeby).** 14th March, 1921.
2596 KIRBY, Harold Alexander. 16th March, 1921.

2613 BYBURN, Hubert James. 21st March, 1921.

2596 MONEY, Herbert. 2nd March, 1921.

2646 BLACK, Henry Rolland Ellis. 1st April, 1921.

2667 HARLE, Margaret Amy (Mrs. Mackay). 13th April, 1921.

2703 PURDIE, William Cattermole. 18th June, 1921.

2714 STEVEN, John Porteous. 26th July, 1921.

2715 WHITE, Olive Josephine Margaret. 26th July, 1921.
Born Dunedin—ed. Convent School, Normal School, Secondary Dept., Dunedin; kept 1st and 2nd years’ terms at Otago Univ.;
tr. to Cant. Coll. 1921.; 1922, B.A.; since 1921, Asst. Timaru Main School. Address: 108 Church Street, Timaru.

2717 CASEY, Mary Maude. 11th September, 1921.

JOHNSTON, John George. 1921.

2754 THOMPSON, Alfred George. 3rd March, 1922.

2815 RONALDSON, Frances Elizabeth (Mrs. Kemsted). 17th March, 1922.

JONES, Ernest Glynn. March, 1922.

2994 FITZGERALD, Margaret. 7th March, 1923.

3092 O’Meara, Agnes. 7th June, 1923.
Born Auckland—ed. Convent (Sisters of Mercy), Newtown School, Auckland; first and second section B.A. at Victoria Coll.; 1924, B.A.; 1925, M.A. with Hons. in History. Address: Convent, Ferry Road, Christchurch.
CERTIFICATES
Associateship of the School of Engineering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>ALLISON, Archibald James</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>P.W.D., Taumarunui.</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>BALLANTYNE, Stewart John</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Civil</td>
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<td>1190</td>
<td>BEAMISH, Frederick Noel Hamilton</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Mech.</td>
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<td>889</td>
<td>BOWEN, Charles Henry Croaisdale</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Elect.</td>
<td>B.Sc. in Engineering.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1615</td>
<td>CALVERT, Guy Gawthorp</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1309</td>
<td>CHRYSTALL, Harvey Maillard</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Civil</td>
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<tr>
<td>1599</td>
<td>DAVIS, Richard Henry O'Donel</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Elect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2271</td>
<td>DEEM, John Stanley Longton</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.N.Z.I.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567</td>
<td>EASTIN, Matthew George</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1161</td>
<td>FOX, Thomas Overbury</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Civil</td>
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<td>1666</td>
<td>FRYER, Percy William</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>947</td>
<td>GOULD, Henry John</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Mech.</td>
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<td>1059</td>
<td>HASKINS, Gerald</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Mech.</td>
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<td>1585</td>
<td>HICKS, Richard Joseph</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Civil</td>
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<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>HOLDEN, John</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Mech.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registered for Engineering School at Christchurch, 1905.
History of Canterbury College

1159 Hope, Owen Morley—1909 (Civil).
   Assistant Engineer, Armstrong, Whitworth, Arapuni.
853 Hungerford, John Thomas—1903 (Mech.).
   Engineer and Manager, Wellington Gas Co.
1276 Kirkpatrick, Robert Duke—1911 (Mech.).
   Senior Instructor Engineering, Wellington Technical College.
1142 Lane, Henry Walker—1909 (Mech.), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
   P.W.D., Kenya, B.E.A.
960 McKay, Robert John (B.E.)—1905 (Mech.).
812 McKellar, Cecil George—1901 (Mech.).
   Accountant, Christchurch.
2227 Mackersey, Colin Alleyne—1923 (Elect.).
   Assistant Electrical Engineer, N.Z. Railways.
2291 Mason, John Brooks—1922 (Civil).
   Wellington City Council.
918 Moore, Walter Lancelot—1905 (Elect.), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
1211 Rhodes, Meredith Heaton—1909 (Mech.).
   Sladden and Pavitt, Civil Engineers, Wellington.
2250 Roberts, Roy Baines—1922 (Civil).
   Surveyor, Fiji.
906 Salmon, Charlie Tennison—1906 (Mech.).
   Practising as Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Palmerston N.
2466 Shepherd, Roy William—1923 (Mech.).
872 Stowe, Henry John Danforth—1903 (Mech.).
   Manager in Calcutta for Babcock, Wilcox and Co.
919 Temple, John—1922 (Elect.).
   In business in Timaru.
2418 Slocombe, Arthur Tom—1923 (Civil).
   Engineer’s Assistant, P.W.D.
2058 Thomas, George Ivan Bickerdyke—1921 (Civil).
   Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Napier.
1163 Thomas, Malcolm James—1911 (Mech.), 1910 (Civil).
   Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Napier.
700 Walker, Cecil Ramsay—1905 (Mech.).
   Retired; Cashmere Hills.
1306 Webb, Eric Norman—1914 (Civil), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.,
   D.S.O.
   Engineer and Manager in India for Boving and Co.
   Draughtsman, Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.
2238 White-Parsons, Gordon Douglas—1923 (Civil).
1160 Wigley, Arthur James—1919 (Civil), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.C.
   Killed in Palestine.

Certificate in Commerce

1168 Arlow, Edward John—1907.
   Wellington.
   Buchanan, Charles—1907.
   Naseby Street, Merivale.
INDEX to
REGISTER OF STUDENTS

N.B.—The Declaration Book does not commence until 1883, so that some Students have no number at all, whilst many who signed up in 1883 had been attending lectures for some years prior to that date.

901 Acheson, Albert Robert
224 Adams, Charles Edward
235 Adams, John Joseph
1783 Adams, Rolf Cherry
1602 Adamson, Robert de Burgh
183 Ainsworth, Emma Florence
1745 Aliquist, Margaret Matilda
(née Goy)
250 Allan, Stella May
(née Henderson)
546 Allen, Ellen Miriam
1926 Allison, Percy Errol
80 Alpers, Oscar Thorwald Johan
37 Ambrose, Thomas William
1170 Anness, Arthur Newton Ross
1977 Anderson, Alexander Knox
981 Anderson, George Pellow
5 Anderson, May Campbell
(née Aikman)
408 Andrews, Edward Weston
2128 Andrews, Myrtle Augusta
1705 Andrews, John Douglass
20 Andrews, William Douglass
2285 Archer, Kendrick Gee
1305 Archey, Gilbert Edward
1168 Arlow, Edward John
1297 Armstrong, Violet Millicent
(née Bailey)
1764 Arnold, Clarence Banks
1240 Arnold, Cuthbert Frederick
998 Arnott, David
1106 Arnott, May Ferguson
2062 Askew, Henry Oscar
477 Atkinson, Edmund Greg
684 Atkinson, Reginald Cyril
Everitt
489 Atkinson, Samuel Arnold
2224 Ault, Harold Frank
728 Avery, Rose Emma
315 Baber, Esther Mary
2024 Baird, Hamilton Fellowes
1571 Baker, Aro Keith
2367 Baker, Marjorie Ethel
386 Bakewell, Frederick Haslam
342 Balah, William
718 Ballachey, Ernest Harold

1117 Bamford, Percy George
267 Banks, Alice Gertrude
278 Bannister, John Edgar
751 Barker, Mary Frances
1632 Barnett, Graham Roy
757 Barrar, Nina Agatha Rosamond (née Greensill)
1249 Barrell, Arthur Frederick
1084 Barrell, Mary Annie
(née Slocombe)
147 Bates, David
754 Batham, Alithen Mary
1373 Bauchop, Duncan Forrest
1891 Baverstock, Harry Sykes
1130 Baxter, Ellen Blanche
257 Beaghole, Edward William
1190 Beamish, Frederick Noel Hamilton
379 Beadmore, Annie Elizabeth
(née Dykes)
206 Bearer, Thomas William
1376 Beckley, Ronald Joseph
657 Bee, John Guthrie
2579 Beeby, Beatrice Eleanor
(née Newnham)
2294 Beeby, Clarence Edward
303 Bell, Alexander
Bell, Charles Frederick Robert
Bell, Ethel Esmie
2056 Bell, Graham Brook
1732 Bell, Harold George
1121 Bell, Norman Murray
1432 Bell, Raynor Colin
1920 Belshaw, Horace
957 Benjamin, Henri Lionel
2115 Bennett, Edward William
1336 Best, Isabel Winifred
1172 Bogan-Brown, Charles Maurice
1263 Bogan-Brown, Frederick Vivian
1330 Bogan-Brown, Robert Eldred
1925 Billcliff, Harold Shaw
323 Bing, Louisa Evelyn
1430 Bird, John Woodward
2132 Bishop, John Montague
1017 Bishop, Alfred Wedderburn

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History of Canterbury College

Black, Donald Hanison
Black, Bertha
Black, Homy Rolland Ellis
Black, Jane Lelcu
Black, Thomas A
BlackmoTe, Nora
Blain, Thomas
Blair, Mary Alice
Blennerhassett, Annie
Blyth, Lilian Harriet
Bowen, Charles Henry Crossdale
Bowes, Margaret Louisa
Bowie, Dorothy Winifred Muirson
Bowie, John
Bowman, Mabel Florence
Broadhead, Henry Dan
Broadhead, Hilda Innes
Brock, William
Brown, Alan Walter
Brown, Helen
Brown, James Goldie
Brown, Robert Scott Cree
Bruce, Edith Mary
Bryant, Teresa Magdalena
Buchanan, Alfred Johnson
Buchanan, Charles
Buchanan, Edgar Simmons
Buck, Esther
Bull, Benjamin Samuel
Bunny, Edmund Percy
Burger, Arthur Leopold
Burley, William Edward
Burns, Gilbert
Burns, Alison Macdonald
Burns, Melvin Johnston
Burns, Andrew Nisbet
Burns, John Campbell
Burt, Thomas Ross
Butt, Charles Congreve
Butterfield, Matthew William
Calder, John William
Caldwell, Athol Cedric Albin
Callaghan, Francis Raymond
Cameron, Donald Lochiel
Campbell, Eliza
Campbell, Percy William
Campbell, Robert Archibald
Campbell, William David
Candy, Alice Muriel Flora
Cane, Thomas Walter
Cape-Williamson, Keith Hawthorne
Carrington, Philip
Casey, Mary Maud
Caughley, John
Chaplin, Emily Anne
Chapman, Herbert
Chappell, Albert Bygrave
Charlewood, William Thomas
Charts, Alexander Burnett
Chilton, Charles
Chisholm, Dudley Sedman
Clague, Malcolm Kneale Robert
Clark, Sidney Alfred
Clarke, Robert Bruce
Clarke, Emma Lelliott
Clarke, Richard Potts
Clemow, Robert Keith
Coates, Annette Marjorie
Coats, Robert Keith
Cocks, Edgar Basil
Cocks, Henry Somers
Cocks, Hubert Maurice
Cocks, Philip John
Cohen, Louis
Colee, Marjory Ann
Colee, Walter Cuthbert
Collier, Rosa
Collins, John Christopher
Collins, John Ulric
Combes, Frank Roy
Condliffe, John Bell
Connal, Benjamin Michael
Connal, Gordon Alison Guy
Connell, Richard Patrick
Cook, Charles Frederick Denman
Cook, Henry Denman
Cook, Olive Mary
Cook, Charles John
Cooper, Benjamin William Binnie
Cooper, John Sisson
St. George
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>1695</td>
<td>Copland, Douglas Berry</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>2148</td>
<td>Corcoran, Edmund James</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Patrick</td>
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<td>1075</td>
<td>Corkill, Francis Malcolm</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>520</td>
<td>Corry, William</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Costall, Ada Alice</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(née Carter)</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>Cottrell, Arthur John</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Coulter, Janetta Martha</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(née Hornsby)</td>
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<td>644</td>
<td>Cowles, Jabez Alfred</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td>Cowx, Howard Percival</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Cox, Aubrey Paul</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Cox, Edwin Thomas</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Cox, Percy Thomas</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Cox, Walter Ronald</td>
<td>Male</td>
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56 Lorimer, Margaret
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311 Low, Benjamin Harris
522 Low, Caroline Sarah (née Howard)
1101 Low, Norman Kwong Tso
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395 Maddison, Jessie Clarkson
1006 Magnin, Arthur Charles (née Wilkinson)
930 Mahoney, Victor William
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1238 Mann, Ida
96 Manning, Lilian
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92 Marshall, Joy Marriott
227 Marshall, Patrick
852 Martin, Florence Bertha (née Williams)
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1902 Matthewson, Frank
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347  Ngaia, Apirama Tarupa  
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247  Norris, Edwin Thomas  
144  Northcote, Hugh  
662  O’Boirne, Francis George  
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1107  O’Dea, Patrick  
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1976  Ogilvie, Frances Gordon  
2206  Oldridge, Doris Marjorie  
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605  Olliver, Margaret Florence  
Louisa  
3092  O’Meara, Agnes  
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302  McIntyre, Hugh  
960  McKay, Robert John
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97 Turner, Joseph Hurst
1894 Turner, Cassie Bowring
1286 Tytheridge, Alan Courtney
1270 Twyneham, Roy
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