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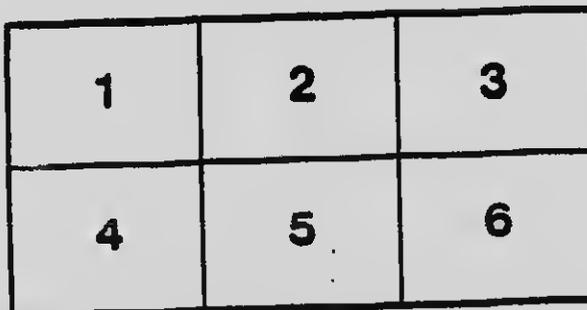
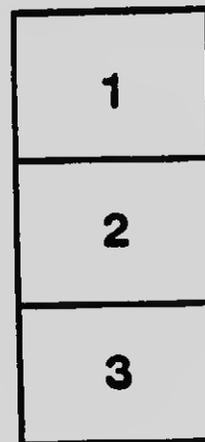
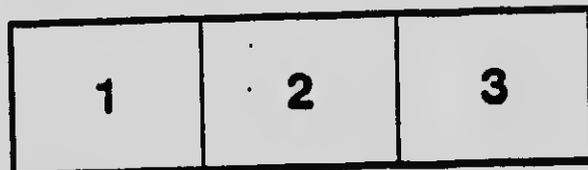
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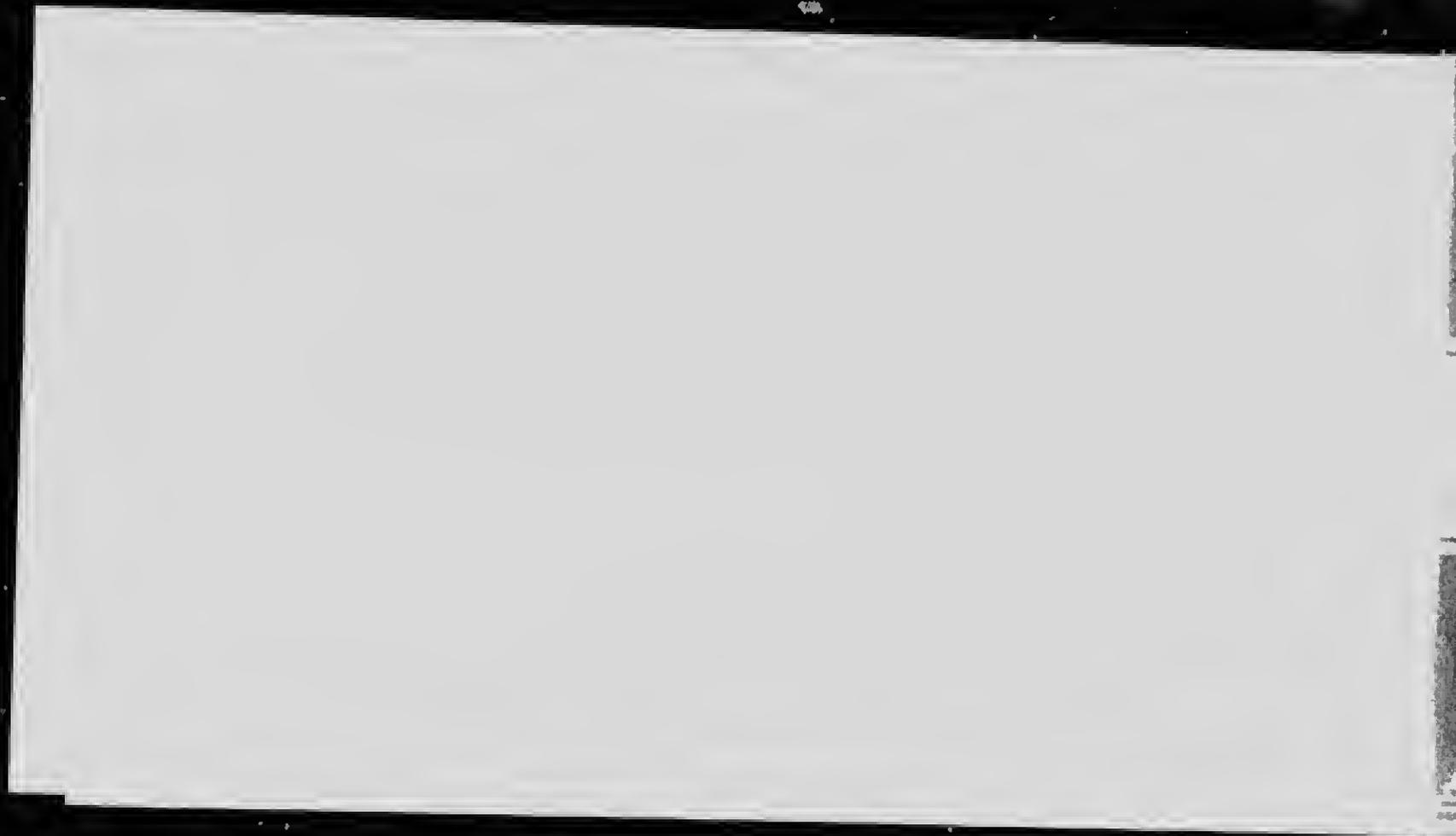
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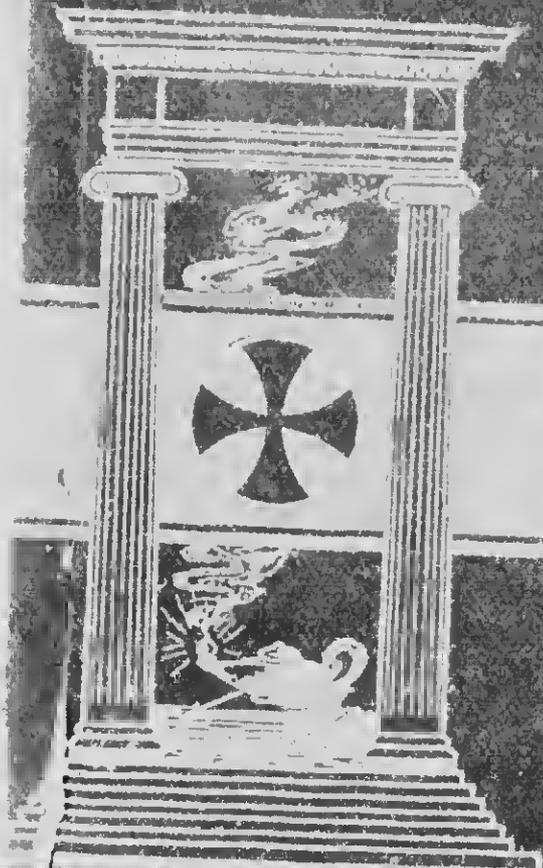
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**KING'S
COLLEGE**

WINDSOR N.S.

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M55
1907
P477

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K6M5

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THE CITIZEN AND THE TRAVELLER.

"Look round you," said the citizen, "this is the largest market in the world."

"Oh! surely not," said the traveller.

"Well, perhaps not the largest," said the citizen, "but much the best."

"You are certainly wrong there," said the traveller,

"I can tell you"

They buried the stranger at the dusk.

—R. L. STEVENSON.

By Mrs. F. J. ...

1909

Ancient Pizaquid.



country which has had many years to grow in has no more effective advantage to offer to the service of education than the silent influence of the history of its past. Its ruined strongholds, monuments of a vitality now quenched, its stately cathedrals, imperishable witnesses to the energetic piety of devoted generations, its spots and scenes thrilled with heroic significance, their very soil trodden by the feet of heroes and stamped with a character drawn from their deeds and struggles, all teach their involuntary lessons, minister culture and add to that understanding of the past which is the clue to the present and the key to the future.

The young country which has its history to make necessarily misses a distinguished factor in the education of its children. Ours is a country still young in years, yet its soil is not entirely wanting in historic associations. It is true that its history stretches back for little more than two hundred years. It lacks much of the romantic glamour given by the haze of centuries. It is utterly different in kind from the history of older nations. We see the practical nature of the strenuous life of our past from its closer proximity. Yet, when it is looked upon from the same point of distance, it will be found not less heroic in incident, not less animated in vitality, not less heroic than the much studied histories of the older world.

Perhaps no home of education in British North America has a history more intense in interest or more rich in romance than Windsor, the seat of the oldest of our Canadian Universities, King's College. It had an earlier title, far more essentially its own, given by its primitive owners, in accordance with that ancient sense of fitness which made names descriptive of the characteristics of their bearers. Embowered in trees and surrounded by fertile meadows, it lies within the elbow formed by the junction of two rivers, the Avon and the St. Croix. As its third boundary, a range of thickly wooded mountains gives it a background of strength and grandeur. It was this happy situation which won its earliest name in the poetic Indian speech, "PEZAQUITH,"—the meeting of the waters,—that was its name throughout the ages whose history is lost because the sacred bard was wanting. "Pizaquid" it became on the lips of the French, who recognized the poetry of Indian names and retained them.

It was about the end of the seventeenth century that white men first settled on the fertile districts of Pizaquid. The neighbourhood of LES MINES, now Horton, had long been occupied by French colonists. But the meadows of Minas became all too narrow for those prolific Acadians. As their youths grew up they married and sought new lands at Pizaquid. About the time when the Treaty of Utrecht was signed and Nova Scotia was yielded by France to her conqueror, Britain, fifty-three families,

over three hundred persons, had taken homesteads here, and before seventeen years had passed the number of families had grown to one hundred and fifty.

They were good settlers, those sturdy Acadian peasants. The men hewed timber in the forest for their log houses, raised endless dykes to hold the rivers back from the fertile flats, and turned the brown marshes into fields of golden grain. The women spun and wove, kept house and helped their husbands in the fields. Poorer at first than their neighbours of Les Mines or Grand Pre, they were soon able to supply grain for the needs of the mother colony of Port Royal. They found the surrounding Indians good neighbours to whom they allied themselves by bonds of blood as well as policy. Young Acadian farmers were not above seeking their wives in the red man's wigwam, or giving their undowered sisters in marriage to Micmac braves. In return for this good fellowship the Indians poured more riches into their storehouses in the shape of furs and skins which they brought them in great abundance. Thus, as summer and winter passed over them, the hardships of the pioneer's life were surmounted and overcome. At this time the settlement at Halifax was still unplanned, and the shores of its harbour were thickly covered with forest. Now the entire revenue which the British Government derived from Nova Scotia amounted to only thirty pounds sterling, paid yearly in quintals of codfish by each owner of a fishing shed in the community of Canso. But on the edge of the wilderness the settlers at Piziquid waxed prosperous and extended their borders. Their small villages dotted the country over a large area. These villages have now so completely disappeared that the very sites of them are unknown, though grass-grown ruins of

the cellars of Acadian farm houses, and the ruins of their orchards may still be seen in the vicinity of Windsor. Before many years went by the number of the inhabitants of these villages mounted into thousands, and there were more Acadians at Piziquid than in the older settlements of Grand Pre and Canard.

But they were a people of another race and another faith from the conquerors and owners of the land. For their religious direction they looked to Quebec, the stronghold of England's hereditary foe—and England distrusted their priests, Frenchmen sent by a French church to be political agents. Hence, in 1747, the English Government not only protested to the French authorities against their proceedings, but later, as in the case of L'Abbe LaLoutre, offered a reward for his apprehension and delivery. This intensified the Acadian resentment. The French, who still endeavoured to retain a secret direction over them, fomented the discontent, even stirring them to rising in some parts of the country. The stream of Indian feeling also flowed in accordance with the pulsing of Acadian sentiment. Here and there English settlers, drawn by the fertility of the land, had taken homesteads at Piziquid, but their presence was unwelcome to Acadians and Indians alike, and their place was continually disturbed by alarms from painted savages, fearful with

SCALPING KNIFE AND FIRE-BRAND.

English traders sailing up the river were captured by Indians and plundered. These aggressions went on until, at length, the English Government was impelled to offer a high reward for Indian scalps, and a higher one for the living bodies of braves and squaws

who should be held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes.

To combat this disaffected condition of the settlers in 1750, the British built Fort Edward at Piziquid, and garrisoned it. It was placed on a commanding hill near the juncture of the rivers, in the centre of a group of seven Acadian villages. Its grassy embankments, substantial blockhouse and barracks are still standing on the outskirts of Windsor. Now two lines of railway pass directly beneath it, and its slopes are the rendezvous of a club of ardent golf players. It saw more serious service in those early days when it was devoted to keeping in order an excited and turbulent people with their host of savage allies.

Fort Edward had hardly been standing four years when the French planned an invasion of Nova Scotia. The English knew well that ten thousand disaffected Acadians with unknown numbers of redskins at their back would flock immediately to the enemy's aid. With their knowledge of the country they would make invaluable allies to the French invaders. The Government resolved upon their deportation. Longfellow has caused us to associate Grand Pre almost exclusively with the expulsion of the Acadians, but hundreds were shipped from Beau Bassin, and nearly a thousand of these people were seized at Piziquid and shipped to the New England states. From this district, however, large numbers escaped to the woods and to the Indian encampments. There they were joined by other refugees from Canard and from New England, and even from further south. They attempted to form a new settlement in the thickly wooded hills back of Piziquid, but the troops from Fort Edward hunted them relentlessly down. Now the sturdy little fortress saw expedition after expedition leave its gates to scour

the forest and raid the woodland settlements of the outlawed French. Many prisoners were led in triumph through the villages by the returning soldiers, and others voluntarily surrendered at last to avoid starvation. For nine years Fort Edward as well as other blockhouses then built along the Avon, formed a prison house for captive Acadians. The average number of prisoners during this time amounted to three hundred and forty-six. They were employed as paid labourers on government works in the vicinity in order that they might support their wives and children who lived near at hand, outside Fort Edward.

In the summer of 1755, Beau Sejour fell after a short siege by a New England force, which practically destroyed French power in Acadia, and in January, 1764, England and France were at peace again, but it was not until the September of the following year that the prisoners were released and on taking the necessary oaths, received permission to settle in the province.

After the expulsion of the Acadians, one

HUNDRED FAMILIES FROM RHODE ISLAND

were settled in Piziquid and its neighbourhood. Blockhouses were built for their protection. Corn was supplied them for planting and for their food for one year. The farms of the banished Acadians with their houses, were distributed among them by lot. With settlers of English blood came also English names. In 1764, the original English name of Piziquid was discarded and the district which had borne it was declared a township.

CALLED WINDSOR.

The river, too, was now named the Avon. Henceforth the new

township progressed according to the ordinary order of settlement in a new country. The Indians, overpowered by the irresistible strength of their conquerors, gradually sank from being the aggressive defenders of their ancient rights to become the dispirited pensioners of the usurpers of the soil. The fort was the nucleus around which workshops, stores, mills and churches sprang up. There the settlement gradually centralized into a larger village, and the village extended into a flourishing town. In 1784, after the acknowledgment of the independence of the seceding American colonies, many disbanded soldiers settled at Windsor, and a number of American loyalists, harried from their homes in New England, found a refuge here.

King's, Past and Present.

No more beautiful seat could be found for an institution of learning than Windsor, a town with a population of about 4,000 people. Its shady streets and grassy lawns seem immeasurably removed from the stir of business, and the excitements of city life. The college, a venerable brown building in the dignified colonial style of its early days, stands on the summit of a high hill approached by an avenue of graceful elms. It is the first object of interest seen by the traveller from the Atlantic coast as he enters the town of Windsor. From its eminence it looks over the green King's Meadow and across rolling fields which the French settlers cleared, and the thrifty New England farmers cultivated. Far away beyond

STAND THE MOUNTAINS,

blue and misty, still now apparently, as densely wooded as in the

Soon after their coming we hear of the founding of the Collegiate School, in 1788, and of King's College, in 1790. The foundation of Edgemoor, too, long after, in 1891, completed a trio of educational institutions, of which the members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia, have good reason to be proud. They only need the appreciation and loyal enthusiasm of the Church people in whose interests they were established, to sustain them in as high a state of efficiency as could possibly be desired.



days when Indians held them as their stronghold, and the hunted Acadians sought shelter in their recesses from alien foes. The dykes built by Acadian pioneers still stretch their endless lengths protecting a vast expanse of meadow from the rushing tides which the Bay of Fundy thrusts with impetuous violence up the red channel of the Avon.

The elms which the New Englanders brought and planted, now grown into majestic trees, the stateliest and most perfect of their kind, are seen in all directions; here and there along the lanes, tall poplars from Normandy display in their topmost branches a silent "Ichabod" in memory of the departed people which planted them, and on the meadows, groups of ancient willows, broad in girth and



BARON HALIBURTON OF
WINDSOR.

The Right Hon. Baron Haliburton, of Windsor, was a son of Sam Slick. On the occasion of his death in May, 1907, the Illustrated London Items said:—"Lord Haliburton was a distinguished public servant, whose best services, tho' they are associated with past decades, will not readily be forgotten in government circles. The late Peer was born in 1832, and called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1855. He joined the commissariat Department of the British army during the Crimean War, some years later he became Director of Supplies and Transport, and in 1888 was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, in War Department, and held the post for two years. In 1898, he was raised to the Peerage.



WINDSOR ABOUT 1840.



WINDSOR ABOUT 1860.



REV. DR. HILL.



T. B. ATKINS, ESQ.



SIR JOHN INGLIS.



REV. DR. McCAWLEY



REV. DR. WILLIAM COCHRAN.



CONVOCATION HALL.



COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.



BISHOP CHARLES INGLIS.



BISHOP JOHN INGLIS.

defiant of decay, stand here and there, as they do everywhere, where Acadians broke the soil. Through a beauty which is distinctly of to-day, the whole scene tells of its historic past.

Around the college are grouped its Chapel, Convocation Hall, its professors' houses and the modern Collegiate School, with gymnasium, cricket-field and tennis courts and other appurtenances which surround the modern institutions of learning. Across the field at the back stands Edgehill on the crest of another hill. Its high roofs and towers look over the town from behind a dense screen of trees which completely seclude the beautiful grounds and their occupants from the inquisitive glance of the world without.

A distinctive feature of the college life is the

RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM,

with its twofold advantage of remoteness from the distracting influences of the town, and the stimulus of the companionship and competition of those who are gathered together with the one object of learning. Young men of widely different trainings, opinions and points of view are here brought together in closest contact, and the result is a broadening of outlook and smoothing of individual prejudices. Where president, professors and students live together in one community a far better opportunity is afforded for the professors to understand the progress and meet the needs of the individual student. These advantages King's College possesses in a high degree and is prepared to make use of them.

King's College owes its origin to the loyalists.



Old Chapel.

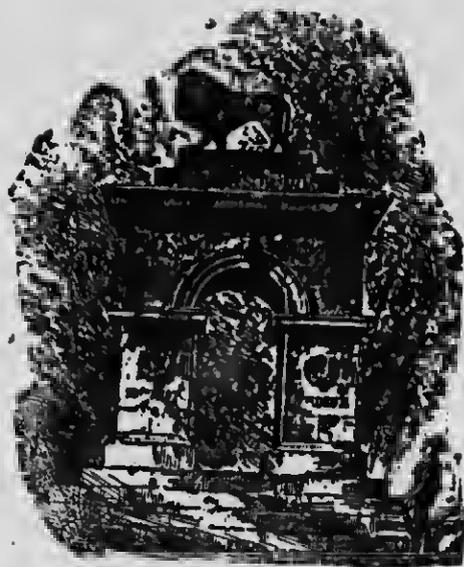
At the close of the Revolutionary War, eighteen clergymen met in New York for the purpose of organizing a new episcopal diocese in Nova Scotia, and also for considering the founding of educational institutions in the province. Most of these men were suffering the pains and penalties of a disastrous internecine war. Their property had been confiscated, they were being driven from their homes. Five of them signed the plan for a college, and those five were Charles Inglis, Jonathan Odell, Benjamin Moore and Charles Morgan, and — Addison.

Mr. Inglis was an Irishman by birth, but had been rector of Trinity Church, New York, after 1777. At the close of the Revolutionary War he returned to England, and four years later (1783) was sent to Halifax as the first Colonial bishop of the English Church. There he died some twenty-nine years later at the age of eighty-two years, and lies buried in St. Paul's Church.

Mr. Moore succeeded Mr. Inglis as Rector of Trinity. In 1801 he became President of King's, afterwards Columbia University and Bishop of New York.

Mr. Odell was for many years rector of Burlington, Vt., removing to England, however, in 1785. Three years later he was appointed to the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. He died in Fredericton in 1818.

Mr. Addison was born in Maryland. A strong loyalist, he gave up his parish, St. Johns, Ct., at the close of the Revolutionary War and moved to England. The change was only temporary, however, for he soon returned to America. His parishioners would have no other minister during his lifetime.



Weisford-Parker Monument.



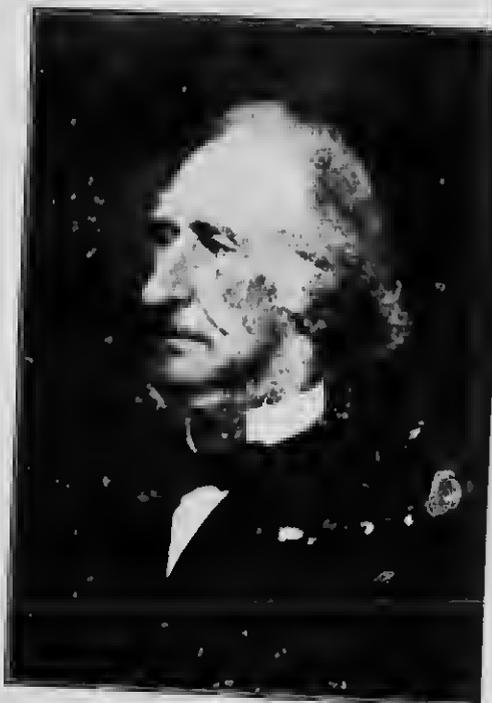
THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE AND OFFICERS' BARRACKS ZAQUID.



REV. DR. TWINING.



ATTORNEY GENERAL J. B. UNIACKE.



REV. DR. CRAWLEY.



SAM SLICK.



HON. DR. ALMON, SENATOR



CHESTNUT STREET AND RAILWAY BRIDGE.

COLLEGE ROAD AND SAM SLICK HOUSE.

Among the loyalist clergymen who sought an asylum in Nova Scotia were the Rev. Messrs. Walter, Panton, John and James Sayres Brown and Beardsley. There were also Dr. Mather Byles, Jacob Bailey, celebrated as the frontier missionary, Joshua Wingate Week, of Marblehead, a graduate of Harvard, Dr. Caner, Rev. S. Cook from New Jersey, and Messrs. Scovil, Andrews and Clark from Connecticut, who formed missions in New Brunswick.

Bishop Inglis on his arrival at Halifax commenced at once an agitation for a grammar school and college. The legislature granted £400 for the school, which was located by the bishop at Windsor—the bishop's own residence being at "Clermont," Aylesford.

The grammar school (since known as the Collegiate School) was opened in 1783 by Rev. A. P. Inglis, the bishop's nephew, and John Inglis, the Bishop's son, afterwards third Bishop of Nova Scotia, was the first scholar enrolled. An Act was passed the following year to establish a college; £500 was granted by the Legislature for the purchase of property; an annual grant of £400 was promised in perpetuity, and the first

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

appointed, consisting of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut. Governor, the Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Provincial Secretary, the Speaker, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General.

Providence seemed to have provided a man to undertake the work in the person of Wm. Cochran, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who had been for five years Professor of Classics at King's (afterwards Columbia) College, New York, but who was driven by



Bishop Binney.

his loyalist sympathies to seek a home in Nova Scotia. Arriving in Halifax in 1788, he was admitted to Holy Orders by Bishop Inglis, and was placed in charge of the college.

A property of 79 acres was purchased the same year, and the site selected for the college building was at the top of a hill, sloping gently to the south and west, and commanding a view of rich diked lands, dotted with French willows, stretching for miles, with well-wooded hills beyond.

The work of building was begun in 1797, the foundation stone being laid by Governor Parr. There was no classic grace about the building as it first stood a conspicuous object on the hill top. It had a high unbroken front over 200 feet long. It was built of wood, but afterwards "nogged" with stone and brick between the studding, so that its walls are solid. The present pitched roof and the Ionic porticos were added in 1854. The President's quarters were in the West Bay, and at the opposite end was the Commons Hall, which also served as chapel, lecture-room and Convocation Hall.

DISTINGUISHED SONS.

There was no matricula kept in the days before the Charter, but several of the students of that period rose to prominence. Of these were James Stuart, Attorney General of Lower Canada and his brother, the Ven. G. Okill Stuart, Archdeacon of Upper Canada, who came all the way from Niagara, Sir James Cochran, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and Rev. B. C. Gray, Rector of Trinity Church, St. John.

Also the following belong to the roll of King's distinguished sons :—



Sir W. F. Williams.

Major General Sir John Inglis, K. C. B., one of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny; Lieut. General Wm. Cochran, C. B.; Hon. Henry H. Cogswell; Lieut. General James R. Arnold, R. E.; Judge W. B. Bliss; Chief Justice Parker, of New Brunswick, and also Judge Neville Parker; Chief Justice Jarvis; Judge Hill; Chief Justice Gray, of British Columbia; Baron Haliburton, of Windsor; Major Argustus F. Welsford, of 97th Regt, killed at Sebastopol, in the Crimea, a public monument to whom and to Captain Parker, are prominent objects in St. Paul's Churchyard. Colonel Delancy Barclay, who was aide-de-camp to Geo. III., and who rendered distinguished services at Waterloo. The two names most prominent in the educational management of King's are the first Bishop Inglis and Rev. Wm. Cochran. In later years Bishop Binney rendered the college splendid service.

No less than seventeen descendants of the first Richard John Uniacke have hailed King's as their Alma Mater; most of them attaining prominence in law, politics or divinity.

A ROYAL CHARTER

was granted by George III. in 1802, in which the college was referred to as "the Mother of an University for the education and instruction of youth and students in Arts and Faculties to continue forever and to be called KING'S COLLEGE."

CHURCH AND STATE VS. EDUCATION.

It was the unfortunate fate of King's College at its very birth to be swept into a political maelstrom, which checkered its history, impaired its usefulness and impeded its growth. The political

rulers of the day came through the fires of the revolution, and were permeated with extreme torism. — Governor Wentworth had been, before the revolution, governor of New Hampshire, and sacrificed property and position to preserve his loyalty. Chief Justice Blowers, a Bostonian by birth, occupied high judicial positions in the imperial service, and left New York when evacuated by the British in 1782, for Halifax. Sir Alexander Croke was an Oxford man, a lawyer, a violent controversialist, and a typical John Bull, whose unfortunate bigotry and intolerance as the author of religious tests at Windsor long retarded the advanced education of our people. To these men was entrusted the higher education of the new colony.

The Royal Charter named the governors as follows: The governor, Sir John Wentworth, Bishop Inglis, Chief Justice Blowers, Sir Alexander Croke Judge of Vice-Admiralty, R. J. Uniacke Speaker, James Stewart Solicitor General; Benning Wentworth Provincial Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to frame the statutes, and this committee was directed to take the Oxford statutes as the model, the idea being to create in Nova Scotia a union of "Church and State" as it existed in England. The Statutes Committee consisted of Dr. Croke, Chief Justice Blowers and the Bishop. Amongst the objectionable statutes adopted was one compelling all students on matriculation to sign the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England. This was carried mainly by the predominating influence of Dr. Croke on the Board. This, in effect, excluded, it is said, four-fifths of the class for whom the college was required from the benefits of higher education.

The Bishop protested in vain against so unwise and unjust a

course. He had secured the aid of members of other religious bodies in obtaining legislation for the college as well as a public grant, and he represented without avail that such a clause was cruel to himself and perilous to the college. The governors not only ignored the Bishop's protest, but prevented the printer from posting his protest in a blank leaf of the statutes so that there was nothing to show that the statute had not passed unanimously. The Bishop remonstrated against the suppression, but was again over-ruled, as Dr. Croke carried a resolution of the Board that it would have been highly improper to have published the protest with the statutes. Bishop Inglis appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury who in 1806 annulled them. In turn Judge Croke protested against the Archbishop's action on the ground that education from public funds ought to be confined to members of the Church of England in order to support the British Constitution. While the statutes were changed by the Archbishop in 1806, the amended ones were not printed until 1820—so determined were the political authorities to thwart the just and liberal views of the clergy. The bigoted and arbitrary conduct of the political authorities has prejudiced the college in the public mind to this day.

There were still two obnoxious enactments—one confining degrees to members of the Church of England, and the other forbidding students worshipping in any other church—against which the Bishop inveighed—all to no purpose. In 1818, the Earl of Dalhousie was instrumental in passing a resolution of the Board repealing these statutes, but it was not sanctioned by the Archbishop—apparently with the concurrence if not at the suggestion of the home government.

At this time, a good deal of disorder prevailed amongst the student

body owing to lax discipline. This arose largely from the professors' absence, they being engaged in outside employments, when their duties to the college required and demanded their exclusive services. President Porter's salary was £550, but he accepted the additional charge of Newport at £200 salary. The Earl of Dalhousie, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, despairing of making King's a national institution open to all classes and sects, advocated a college at Halifax, the corner stone of which was actually laid in 1822. The Earl's hostility was limited to the political swaddling clothes that were wrapped about Kings, for he sent his oldest son, Lord Ramsay, afterwards Marquis of Dalhousie, as a resident student to the Academy.

It was not until 1827 that the test clauses were repealed, and students of all denominations were admitted without distinction.

It was 27 years later, or in 1854, that the college was incorporated by a Special Act of the Assembly, thus severing it from all governmental control, that for nearly 60 years of its history had threatened its career with extinction. Its future was committed then to the care of its Alumni, to whom its subsequent success and progress is to be attributed.

The statutes drawn up by the Board of Governors required that the President should be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge or Windsor. This disqualified Dr. Cochran, much to the Bishop's regret, and a President was sought in England. Dr. Thos. Cox, who was first given the position, died within a year, and was succeeded by Dr. Chas. Porter, of Brasenose College, Oxford, who only resigned



LABORATORY



GYMNASIUM.



WINDSOR AT HIGH TIDE.



WINDSOR AT LOW TIDE.



STREET SCENE, COLLEGE ROAD.



KING'S COLLEGE AND THE HENSLEY CHAPEL



KING'S COLLEGE, FROM THE EAST.



HOSPITAL, ERECTED BY THE BOUNTY OF THE LATE GODFREY PAYZANT, ESQ

In 1836. Dr. Cochran shared the work with him as Vice-President until 1831, when he retired on a pension of £200. His retiring memorial stated he had had as pupils one Bishop, one Archdeacon, very many missionaries and other preachers of the gospel, one Chief Justice, six judges, one Attorney General, two Solicitor Generals, and many others eminent in the professions.

Rev. Geo. McCawley, D. D., graduate of the college, sometime Professor of Mathematics in King's College, Fredericton, succeeded Dr. Porter as President in 1836, and filled the office with distinction until 1875, maintaining well the scholarly traditions of his predecessor, who had moulded such men as T. C. Haliburton, the author of *Sam Slick*, L. M. Wilkins, the last judge of the old school on the Supreme Court bench, the brothers R. F. and J. B. Uniacke, one rector of St. George's, and the other Attorney General of the Province, Dr. J. T. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, and for many years Master of the Grammar School at Halifax, Rev. Dr. E. A. Crawley, afterwards founder and first President of Acadia College, T. G. S. Suther, Bishop of Aberdeen, W. J. Almon, honoured alike as physician and senator, and J. J. Ritchie, Rector of Annapolis.

A RADICAL CHANGE

In the constitution of the college was effected in 1854, when the old Board was done away with and a new elective Board constituted in its place. This was the work of the Alumni, who at once set to work developing the college.

The first step was the raising of the sum of £10,000 to establish

A CHAIR OF SCIENCE

which was accomplished by the then Secretary of the Alumni, Rev.

J. C. Cochran. The very best equipment possible for the time was secured, and a proficient and enthusiastic mineralogist and chemist, Henry How, of Glasgow, was appointed to the Professorship, which he held until his death in 1880. King's College was thus the leader in scientific work of the colleges of the Maritime Provinces.

Two other graduates of the college were appointed on the staff in 1854: Rev. G. W. Hill (afterwards rector of St. Paul's, Halifax), to the professorship of Pastoral Theology, and Rev. J. N. Hensley (afterwards Divinity Professor), to the Chair of Mathematics, both pupils of Dr. McCawley.

The introduction of Modern Languages into the curriculum dated from 1842, when an exiled Italian patriot, bearing the name of Luigi Nariotti, but whose real name was Antonio Gallenga, began the work. He returned to England soon after, and was for many years a well known writer on the staff of the *Times*.

General Sir W. F. Williams, the hero of Kara, who was a native of the province, but not a Kingsman, was deeply interested in the college, from which he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1858, and in 1866 he established three prizes of \$60 each, which were given annually during his lifetime: one for Modern Languages, one for Mining and Mineralogy, and one for Mechanics and Engineering.

It was this, perhaps, which encouraged the governors to provide a course of Engineering in 1871, leading to the degree of B. Eng. The course in Science (B. Sc.) was introduced some years later.

There was but one college building for all purposes until 1858, when the Alumni undertook to provide residences for professors, and a building to accommodate three families was erected a few rods to the east of the college. This was burned in 1883 and detached cottages built instead.

The Convocation Hall owed its inception to Dr. Gray, of St. John, who urged upon the Alumni the necessity of such a building. General Williams offered £100 towards it in 1858; the building was begun in 1861, and the first Encænna held in it in 1863.

The College Chapel was undertaken in 1876, as a memorial to Canon Hensley, and it was completed in 1877. It was built almost entirely through the liberality of Mr. Edward Binney, uncle of the late Bishop, who also built the tower on the lower side of Convocation Hall. Chapel services were at first held in Commons Hall, but in 1841, by the generosity of some friends in England, a "little Gothic chapel" was fitted up in the bay next the President's, and this served for daily prayers till the new chapel was built.

The governing body of King's has always

OPPOSED CONSOLIDATION

with other colleges on the grounds that:—

1st. The endowment of King's is made up of gifts made to it in consideration of its being a Church of England University, and any departure from that was deemed a breach of faith with the donors.

2nd. The advantage to undergraduates of a small residential college where the teaching staff is brought into close contact with

the pupils is proved by experience to be of so small value and importance in the formation of habits and the development of character, especially in the case of juniors and undergraduates. Cecil Rhodes in his will disposing of his millions for scholastic purposes lays particular stress on the value and importance of the residential system. He said:—"I attach very great importance to the University having a residential system . . . for without it those students are at the most critical period of their lives left without any supervision."

It is accepted by the Synod of New Brunswick as the Church College for that diocese.

VALUABLE LIBRARY.

The library of King's College is an exceedingly interesting and valuable one. Its nucleus was a gift of £50 by Mr. Lambert, of Boston, in 1790. Dr. Croke and Mr. Brymner, of Halifax, each gave £100, and in 1799 the governors commissioned John Inglis, then a young man of twenty-two, to go to England to purchase books. He succeeded in interesting many influential persons, and the collection of books which he brought back—840 volumes in all— including gifts from the University of Oxford, the trustees of the British Museum, and from private individuals, was probably at that time, with the exception of the library of Laval, at Quebec, the most valuable one in British North America. And it has been growing ever since. The Boydeli Shakespeare, in nine large folio volumes, was presented by the Hon. Jonathan Belcher in 1810. A large number of books, chiefly theological, including two service books which were used by Abbe Chevreux in the old Church of the As-



HENSLEY CHAPEL.



EDGEHILL.

sumption, Pizaquid (Windsor) in 1753, came from the library of an old Acadian priest. The greatest treasures, from the bibliophiles point of view, are to be found in the collection given to the college by T. B. Akins, Esq., D. C. L., late Commissioner of Public Records. There are no less than eighteen volumes from the celebrated Aldine Press, twenty Elzevirs, sixteen from the press of Stephens, not to mention particularly those from the presses of Froben of Basle, Coberger of Nuremberg and others. Mr. Pier's Catalogue, published in 1893, contains the titles of thirty-eight books published before 1500, and four volumes have been added since.

The publication of the Record Commission of Great Britain, in 84 volumes, presented in 1835, are probably the only ones in Canada.

One of the treasures of the library is a collection of ceramics that recalls the name of a grandson of Sam Slick, namely the late Haliburton Weldon, a half brother of the late Charles Wesley Weldon, K. C., of St. John, a distinguished barrister. Mr. Weldon died soon after he attained manhood, and his mother, Mrs. (Judge) John Wesley Weldon, made it a commemoration presentation.

Among the benefactions of later days may be mentioned those of Dr. McCrawley, Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Rev. W. R. Cochran, Rev. E. Ansel, and Rev. H. Sterns, and Dr. Charles Cogswell.

The library now numbers over 15,000 volumes, and although it is a good working library, it stands in need of further gifts of books, both literary and scientific, to bring it up to the requirements of the present day.

ITS WANTS.

Freed from the clogs that have checked its progress in the past,

King's has broadened her system, and is successfully taking her place beside the higher schools of the land. To-day she stands at the threshold of a new era. An Arts course, with all its grace and culture does not appeal as in older civilizations to an industrial people inhabiting a new country throbbing with great potentialities. The treasures of forest and sea, soil and mine require to be unlocked, and the golden key is education and training in those arts and sciences that utilize the forces and resources of nature. Without disregarding the humanities, King's aims to confer on her children those advanced educational facilities that are adapted to the wants of a new and progressive country. To accomplish this, it needs the strenuous help of its sons and those who sympathize with its aims. The higher its ambition the greater its needs.

Through its system of nominations, and during the many years it has been in force, King's College has given about \$75,000 worth of free education to students holding nominations, sons chiefly of the Maritime Provinces; surely such generosity entitles our Alma Mater to some substantial recognition by the present generation.

Its newly reorganized science department, with its instructors and apparatus and machinery makes large pecuniary demands on the friends of King's. It is now giving the first two years course in science, enabling students to complete the third and fourth year at the new school of Technology now being organized at Halifax or at McGill University.

An increase in the endowment fund is urgently demanded. The present buildings are totally inadequate to its purposes. The college residence, which contains class rooms, President's residence, laboratory, at present houses about half the students only. It ought

to be reserved entirely for residential purposes. A new hall of instruction is needed, with lecture rooms, laboratory and for manual and technical work. Three new professors' residences are required.

To help secure these and other improvements, and thus extend the educational facilities of King's and broaden her scholarship is worthy of the highest ambition of any man, for it is by the inspiration imbibed at such fountains of culture and learning that good citizens are made and a great country created.

King's was originally founded as a Church of England School. Its endowment is made up of bequests and gifts on the foundation of teaching her doctrines as well as the arts and faculties. The aim of its governors and alumni is to preserve in it that character as a sacred trust from the past. In teaching the doctrines of our common Christianity as interpreted by the Church, King's refuses to be considered an adherent of any class or party within the Church. It cordially welcomes pupils of other denominations who may find it to their advantage to attend its lectures.

ITS MISSION.

King's does not find its true mission in shouting party shibboleths or waving sectarian banners, nor alone in attempting to meet in some degree the physical problems and demands of the country. There is work more urgent, claims more serious and ideals higher

to be realized. Increased knowledge and heaped up wealth, the marvels of modern invention and discovery, as applied to production and transportation, are not meeting the problems of the time. Ignorance is not stopped, nor is vice nor crime nor the misery from squalid poverty. The age is still baffled by many political and social problems, by struggles between capital and labor; it still retains poor houses and asylums, jails, penitentiaries and a thousand other agencies for remedying deformities that could be prevented, and that prevention calls for the grandest effort of man; of the highest type of educationists to create conditions tending to level up the lower stratum of mankind, to hasten the time when the "Kingdom of God is at hand."

ITS WORK.

Classes in Arts, Law and Divinity are well attended. The Faculty of Science, lately organized, with modernized apparatus and three instructors offers good facilities to students purposing to study Civil, Mining, Mechanical or Electrical engineering in which it gives the first two years of the course laid down by the New School of Technology at Halifax.

The increasing attendance of students, and the enthusiasm they manifest in the welfare and prosperity of their Alma Mater, are evidences of growing confidence in the future of King's.

Edgehill and the Collegiate School are both in a high state of efficiency, and are amongst the most successful in Canada.

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