

RHODES TRUST SCHOLARSHIPS

In April 1902 when the contents of Cecil Rhodes' now-famous will were published, his Trustees, Lord Rosebery, Lord Grey, Dr. Starr Jameson, Alfred Beit, his banker, Sir Lewis Michell, and his lawyer, Bouchier Hawksley, were faced with the immense responsibility not only of winding up his large estate in South Africa, and administering rich properties in Rhodesia, but also with carrying out Rhodes' wishes by establishing the first large international system of Scholarships tenable at Oxford University. The Scholars, to be chosen from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland, the United States, and Germany, were to be selected not for intellectual ability alone but for qualities of character and participation in sports.

With the culture of the schools he [Rhodes] desired to combine the qualities which make for practical success and moral influence in life. He wished his Scholars to have a sound body as well as a clear head. He would have them strong in character as well as reasoning power - in short, all round men in body, mind and spirit.¹

Rhodes always had a strong belief in education and was a generous subscriber to the cause of education on numerous occasions. In particular, he had a life-long love for Oxford University and an appreciative awareness of the distinguished role that Oxford men played in all aspects of British public life and Imperial affairs. Determined to attend Oxford himself he earned his living in South Africa, and attended Oxford when he could for several terms in 1873, 1876, and 1881.

Rhodes hoped to give "young Colonists" an opportunity to broaden their views and to inculcate the idea in their minds of

¹. Parkin, George R. The Rhodes Scholarships. London: Constable, 1913, p. 100.

"the advantage to the colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire". He thought that the union of the English-speaking peoples of the world would bring many beneficial advantages and he wished to inspire students from the United States with an "attachment to the country from which they sprung without withdrawing their sympathies from the land of their birth or adoption". In a codicil to his will Rhodes provided for five German scholarships so that "an understanding between the three great powers will render war impossible and educational relations, make the strongest tie".²

By a curious coincidence the Trustees were to choose as the first Organizing Secretary of the Scholarship Trust, a Canadian, Dr. George R. Parkin (later sir George), who had matriculated into Oxford University on the same day as Cecil Rhodes in 1873 but who was never to meet Rhodes during his lifetime. Parkin was eminently well-suited by personality and professional and education background for his new post. Born and brought up in Salisbury, New Brunswick, he attended the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, taught for six years and in 1873 attended Oxford as a non-collegiate student. The following year he returned to his position as Headmaster of the Collegiate School, Fredericton until 1889 when he returned to England where he lectured on behalf of the Imperial Federation League, wrote numerous articles for newspapers and magazines and three books including Imperial Federation and Round the Empire. In 1895 Parkin returned to Canada to become Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto until 1902 when he assumed his position with the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. While at U.C.C. he completed his biography of Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham

2. Willison, Sir John. Sir George Parkin; a biography. London: Macmillan, 1929, p. 156.

School and one of the most influential figures in English educational circles in the nineteenth century.

During his term at Oxford, Parkin numbered among his friends, Alfred Milner who was a supporter of the Imperial Federation League and its successor, The British Empire League, and who was later to become a Rhodes trustee along with Albert, third Earl Grey, a Governor-General of Canada and a close friend of Parkin's and to whom Parkin was to write on May 19, 1913:

"I thank you most sincerely for your kind letter of the 17th. Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to know that the sketch of Rhodes pleases you. That is quite enough for me. That conversation we had at Upper Canada College the year before Rhodes died left a remarkable impression on my memory. The perfect confidence you felt that if I could talk with him I would be convinced about not only the greatness but the nobility of his views seemed to make me understand the man more than anything I have ever heard of him."³

Parkin's personal qualities of kindness, gaiety, sincerity, his genuine interest in people, and his adaptability in varying social situations together with his ability to inspire enthusiasm especially in young people, and his impressive capacity as a public speaker were put to good use on behalf of the Scholarship Trust.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust material in the Public Archives of Canada consists of 38 reels of Microfilm (PAC microfilm accession numbers A-620 to A-622, A-727 to A-734, and A-781 to A-807) which cover the establishment and the administration of the Scholarship system during the period of Sir George Parkin's position as Organizing Secretary (1902-1920). The Trustees, with the help and advice of Sir George, had the responsibility of setting up the system in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Germany and certain British

³. Rhodes Scholarship Trust Microfilm A-803 (2109), May 17, 1913.

Colonies as specified in Rhodes' Will or as determined in subsequent decisions of the Board of Trustees. Some of Rhodes' structures regarding the selection of candidates had to be modified by the Trustees when it came to the task of transforming the terms of the will into formal yet practical regulations. The task was complicated by the fact that the scholarships were to be applied to countries, dominions and colonies which differed greatly in the rate of development of their respective educational systems. On taking up his appointment in the Summer of 1902 Sir George consulted with the authorities at Oxford as to the best method of facilitating the entry of the Scholars into the University and to membership in the various Colleges, then embarked on the first of his extensive travelling on behalf of the Trust to the United States, Canada, South Africa and Australasia to meet and consult with public and educational authorities in the various local jurisdictions as to the best methods of selecting the Scholars in accordance with the criteria enumerated in the will, and determining policies in regard to age limits, minimum academic standing, place of residence and other matters such as the need, if any, for qualifying examination and the composition of Committees of Selection and guidelines for their deliberation. Slowly but surely, questions of policy and their application were clarified and adjusted during the early years of the Trust despite the disruption caused by the first World War and its postwar aftermath at Oxford.

The Rhodes Trust microfilm is an admirable primary source for material on the establishment of the first international

scholarships in Canada, the United States, Australia, South Africa, Germany and certain British Colonies and the comparative light it cast on the educational systems involved in terms of entry to Oxford and British educational standards. The files on the various jurisdictions themselves reveal the state of development of their respective secondary and university levels of education and the impact the Scholarships made locally.

The reels display the internal workings of the Scholarship aspect of the Rhodes Trust and the problems and difficulties encountered by the Trustees and Trust Officials in carrying out their responsibilities. They are an excellent source for Sir George Parkin's correspondence, reports and memoranda concerning his role in the establishment and administration of the Scholarship System and provide an admirable supplement to the Parkin Papers in the Public Archives of Canada. Sir George's correspondence is found throughout the reels as is that of Sir Francis Wylie, Oxford Secretary, who supervised the Oxford aspect of the Scholarship administration.

Bouchier Hawksley was the Trustee most concerned with the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and there is a considerable amount of his correspondence on the reels. In addition the letters of Sir Lewis Michell, one of the Trustees resident in South Africa for most of the period 1902-1920 appear, especially in connection with the South African Scholarships. To a lesser extent there are letters of Lord Milner and Lord Grey but little of the remaining Trustees, Alfred Beit, Dr. Starr Jameson, Lord Rosebery or some of their successors during the period, Sir Otto Beit, Rudyard Kipling, and L.S. Amery. There is

also the correspondence of Frank Aydelotte, an ex-Scholar and American Secretary, particularly for the years 1918-1920.

Researchers will find the following books helpful for background material:

The first fifty years of the Rhodes Trust and the Rhodes Scholarships, 1903-1953. Oxford, Blackwell, 1955. 268 pp.

An informal history of the founding and development of the Trust and the Scholarship system.

Parkin, George R. The Rhodes Scholarships. London, Constable, 1913. 250 pp.

The first Organizing Secretary's account of Cecil Rhodes' life, the will and the reasons for it, the method of selecting the Scholars and the relationship of the Scholars to Oxford.

Rhodes Scholarships; record of past Scholars elected between the years 1903 and 1927 inclusive. Oxford [Rhodes Trust], 1931. 412 pp.

The book gives the date of birth of each Scholar, brief details of where he was educated, date of graduation from Oxford, war record and occupation up to the date of publication.

The reels are not listed numerically by PAC microfilm accession number but in an order which it is hoped will be of help to a researcher. The general files are listed first followed by the files for the various geographic jurisdictions. The files pertaining to each jurisdiction contain correspondence, reports and memoranda concerning the establishment and administration of the Scholarship system and cover the appointment of Committees of Selection or University Boards to select the Scholars, enquiries about the Scholarships, problems encountered by the selectors relating to eligibility, age limits, qualifying examinations and other local problems.

In order to locate references to individual Scholars, the Record of Past Scholars is useful in verifying the names and dates of the Scholars and the province, state or colony in which they were

elected. The researcher can then consult the appropriate geographic file. The material on an individual Scholar may vary from a letter from the Chairman of the Committee which selected him announcing his selection, a letter of reference, or a complete curriculum vitae. Several of the Australian files and the South African files tend to have more complete records of the applications of successful candidates. Mention of individual Scholars will also be found on reels number A-803, A-804 and A-806.

This survey has been carried out by Mrs. Jane Naugler. It constitutes one aspect of a project currently (1973) being undertaken by Raleigh Parkin in association with the Public Archives of Canada to develop and enlarge the existing collection of Parkin Papers.

The following descriptive list gives the PAC Accession number for each reel, the titles of the files on each reel, the Rhodes Trust internal file number in brackets and the dates covered by the files. The original files are at Rhodes House, Oxford.

A-799 Rhodes House, General
Annual Statements (1529), 1902-1921.

This file serves as a useful introduction to the contents of the reels because it includes Sir George Parkin's Report of Progress [1902], and his reports to the Trustees on his tours to the United States and Canada in 1902, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand in 1903, to Canada and the United States in 1906 and 1907, to South Africa in 1910 and his trips to North America in 1910, 1912, 1913, and his lengthy tour of Canada and the United States in 1917-1918. The reports give a summary of the establishment, organization and administration of the Scholarship system and outline the various problems and difficulties in administering the system in countries and colonies with differing levels of development within their respective educational systems. This file also

contains the brief statements issued annually by the Trust giving the number of Scholars in residence at Oxford, the various Schools in which they were reading for their degrees, prizes, scholarships and academic standing achieved by the Scholars, and appointments and publications of previous Scholars.

Applications for Scholarships (1949), 1908-1949

This file contains applications for scholarships from individuals resident in countries not covered by the Scholarship system.

A-803 Book on Scholarships (2109, First and Second Files), 1911-1925

G.R. Parkin's correspondence with Rhodes Trust officials and the publishers of his book The Rhodes Scholarships, (London, Constable, 1913), about its content and publication. The file also includes letters from ex-Scholars and others on the occasion of the publication of the book. The correspondents include George E. Barnes, Robert L. Borden, R.P. Brooks, W.C. Crittenden, W.A. Fleet, Arthur C. Hall, Robert L. Henry, G.C. Huckaby, James H. Kirkpatrick, E.E. Lincoln, Sir Daniel McMillan, H.C. Merriam, T.T. Mosley, E.W. Murray, F.M. Potter, Dr. Henry Pritchett, Theodore Roosevelt, B.E. Schmitt, R.M. Scoon, W.T. Stead, Harry P. Steger, William T. Stockton, W.W. Thayer, B.D. Tucker, J. van der Free, Woodrow Wilson, George M. Wrong.

Qualifying Examinations (1007), 1917-1919

Correspondence and memoranda about the holding of the qualifying examinations for American candidates in 1918 and the decision of the Trustees to abolish the American qualifying examination.

Scholars - Age Limit (1066), 1902-1920

This file is concerned with the policy the Trustees set in regard to the age limits of the candidates and its interpretation in specific cases.

A-804 Lecture on Scholarships (1110), 1904

The text of a lecture given by Sir George Parkin at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, November 8, 1904. The lecture is about Cecil Rhodes, how he conceived the idea of the Scholarships, and the way in which the Trustees carried out his wishes.

Colour Question (1122), 1902-1911

This file is concerned with the lack of opportunity for Negroes in the southern United States to apply for the Scholarships and the reaction of Rhodes Scholars from the Southern States to the election of a Negro Scholar from Pennsylvania in 1907. It also reveals the attitude of the Trust to selection of Negro and coloured Scholars from the United States, Queensland and Jamaica.

Scholars Careers after Leaving Oxford (1191), 1911-1921

Correspondence between Sir George Parkin and various ex-Scholars and also extracts from F.J. Wylie's Annual Reports listing place of residence of ex-Scholars. Also correspondence between Parkin and Wylie regarding certain ex-Scholars. Correspondents include Leigh Alexander, T.D. Boyd, Louis Brehaut, C.F. Tucker Brooke, A.G. Cameron, John B. Clark, A.W. Clemes, _____ Cowper, C.E. Crossland, Lloyd Dixon, Charles C. Fannin, C.M. Foster, George E. Foster, A. Gérin-Lajoie, P. Grigg, Lord Grey, Daniel C. Harvey, R.L. Henry, G.C. Huckaby, L.C. Hull, C.E. King, James H. Kirkpatrick, Thorlief Larsen, E.E. Lincoln, Cecil K. Lyans, W.M. Macmillan, Charles W. Mahaffie, W.J. Pearse, William Peterson, F.M. Potter, B.E. Schmitt, R.M. Scoon, L.E. Sherman, W.T. Stockton, J. Allan Thomson, J. van der Zee, G.R. Vowles, Sir Samuel Way, Philip W. Whitcomb, T.R. Williams, F.J. Wylie,

A-805 Scholarship Organization (1256 First and Second Files)
1902-1921

Correspondence and memoranda relating to the establishment of the Scholarship system and its relationship with Oxford University. The correspondence includes long letters from Parkin to B.F. Hawksley about his travels, meetings and conferences during his initial trips to Canada, the United States, South Africa and Australasia, about the setting up of the machinery of the system and administering its activities. There are also letters of Sir Lewis Michell and F.J. Wylie concerning various aspects of the Scholarships on the reel.

A-806 Resignation of Scholars (1268), 1905-1921

Resignation of Scholars because of financial, health or academic reasons.

Complaints about Scholars (1349), 1905-1913

This file refers to complaints about various Scholars made by the Colleges at Oxford for academic failure, pranks and other misdemeanours.

Articles, Books, and Addresses on the Scholarships (1460),
1902-1920

Articles about the Scholarship system by Sir George R. Parkin and others and newspaper clippings which provoked reaction from the Trustees. The file also contains several letters from Parkin to Frank Aydelotte in 1919 and the text of Parkin's speech to the Association of Presidents of State Universities, Washington, November 9, 1912.

A-807 Speech: Dr. Parkin to Royal Colonial Institute (1914)

Correspondence between the Secretary of the Institute and Sir John Anderson and Sir Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State

for the Colonies about their protests over the content of the speech made by Parkin at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute on May 25, 1914. The file also includes correspondence between Parkin and the Secretary about the matter.

A-620 Sir George R. Parkin - General (1985 5 files), 1902-1956

The first two files deal mainly with Parkin's correspondence with B.F. Hawksley, F.J. Wylie, Earl Grey and other officials of the Trust concerning his appointment as Organizing Secretary, establishment of the Scholarships, his travels on behalf of the Trust and details of Scholarship administration. The third, fourth and fifth files refer to various memorials in tribute to Sir George, the publication of Sir John Willison's biography of Parkin, and pension arrangements for Lady Parkin.

CANADA

Reels A-620 to A-622, and A-727 to A-731 are concerned with the Scholarship system in Canada. Rhodes had created only two Scholarships for Canada for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1903 Parkin persuaded the Trustees to create six more for the remaining provinces British Columbia, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories (Alberta-Saskatchewan), Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In 1917 one of the lapsed German Scholarships was allotted to Alberta-Saskatchewan which had previously shared one between them.

Under the Colonial Universities Statute Scholars who had studied for two years at most of the Canadian universities were exempt from the Oxford University Responsions examination so that a qualifying examination for Canadian candidates was not usually necessary except in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island where there were not degree-granting institutions. The Scholars were selected by the Universities in rotation or by a Committee of Selection usually consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Superintendent of Education, the Chief Justice and other prominent figures.

By birth and profession Parkin was especially familiar with the Canadian educational scene and the reels contain his official correspondence with Canadian university officials, many of whom were personal friends, and other correspondence, reports and memoranda referring to the Canadian Scholarships and special problems such as the difficulties of choosing candidates from the Roman Catholic universities in Quebec and the suspension of the activities of the Prince Edward Island Committee of Selection, or the sectarian involvements of the Newfoundland Committee of Selection. (Newfoundland is included with the Canadian files although it was not then part of Canada).

A-620 (continued)
Ontario (1202 First file) 1903-1914

- A-621 Ontario (1202 First file continued and Second file) 1914-1959
Quebec (1269 First and Second files) 1902-1929
- A-622 Quebec (1269 Second file continued) 1902-1929
- A-727 Canadian Scholarships - General (1247) 1902-1919
Alberta (2357) 1912-1920
British Columbia (2016) 1903-1907
- A-728 British Columbia (2016) 1907-1921 Continued from A-727
Manitoba (1221) 1904-1921
Maritime Provinces - General (1272) July to December 1902
New Brunswick (1216) 1902-1921
- A-729 Newfoundland (1049) 1902-1921
North West Territories (2157) 1905-1915
Nova Scotia (1250) 1902-1909
- A-730 Nova Scotia (1250) 1909-1920 Continued from A-729
Prince Edward Island (1381) 1904-1910
- A-731 Prince Edward Island (1381) 1910-1921
Saskatchewan (2358) 1909-1921

UNITED
STATES

The United States received the largest number of Scholarships with one for each of the States. None were given to Alaska, Hawaii, the Indian Territories or the District of Columbia.

Because of the great number of American universities and colleges the Trustees concluded that a qualifying examination based on the Oxford Responsions was a necessary requirement for American candidates. The majority of the State Committees of Selection were under the Chairmanship of the President of the State University.

The country presented a varied picture in terms of administration from the populous east with its well-established universities to the new western States with their thin populations and fledgling universities and where there was a lack of suitable candidates and at times unstable political conditions which could disrupt the operation of a Committee of Selection, as in Oklahoma where the Trust had to take over the selection of Scholars directly for a period of time.

There was much less emphasis on the Classics in American schools and universities. In some States it was difficult for candidates to obtain instruction in Greek and Latin so that they could try the qualifying examination. And some educators felt that the value of an Oxford degree to an American was questionable and that the University, with its ancient traditions and customs, would make too great demands on young Americans. As well as the problem of the Greek requirement, many potential American candidates wanted to pursue a career in law, engineering, agriculture or science and could not see an Oxford degree as a desirable qualification.

<u>A-732</u>	Rhodes Schol. Trust Records Parkin Papers	American Scholarship - Gen. No. 1233, no. 1; 26 Oct. 1902- 7 Mar. 1911 to American Scholarship - Gen. No. 1233, no. 5 (pt. 1) 19 Aug. 1919 (cont'd)	N	P	100
<u>A-733</u>	Rhodes Schol. Trust Records Parkin Papers	American Scholarships - Gen. No. 1233, no. 5 (pt.2) [19 Aug. 1919] American Scholarships - Gen. No. 1233, no. 6, 3 Mar. 1920 Alabama: No. 1421, 8 Oct. 1904- 16 May 1919 Alaska: No. 1008, 22 Oct. 1902- 4 Apr. 1916 Arizona: No. 1484, 1 Dec. 1903- 1 Feb. 1917 Arkansas: No. 1226, 28 Nov. 1903- 15 Oct. 1919 California: No. 1267, 29 Aug. 1902- 7 Oct. 1915	N	P	100
<u>A-734</u>	Rhodes Schol. Trust Records Parkin Papers	California: No. 1267 (pt. 2) 7 Oct. 1915-23 Feb. 1921 Colorado: No. 1512, 28 Nov. 1902- 5 June 1919 Columbia: No. 1282, 12 Nov. 1902 - 10 Nov. 1920 Connecticut: No. 2351, 19 Jan. 1903- 14 Apr. 1917 Delaware: No. 1225, 29 Jan. 1903- 1 Mar. 1917 Florida: No. 1468, 23 June 1904- 7 June 1919 Georgia: No. 1685, 10 Nov. 1903- 3 June 1919	N	P	100
<u>A-781</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Idaho: No. 1698 (1902-1922) Illinois: No. 1261 (1902-1920) Indiana: No. 1265 (1902-1919) Iowa: No. 1472 (1903-1919) Kansas No. 1589 (1904-1916)	N	P	100
<u>A-782</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Kentucky: No. 1695 (1903-1920) Louisiana: No. 1266 (1902-1917)	N	P	50
<u>A-783</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Maine: No. 1575 (1902-1923) Maryland: No. 1260 (1903-1916) Massachusetts: No. 1080 (1902-1916) Michigan: No. 1222 (1902-1919)	N	P	100

<u>A-784</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Minnesota: No. 1548 (1902-1919) Mississippi: No. 1597 (1902-1916) Missouri: No. 1585 (1903-1916) Montana: No. 1259 (1902-1917) Nebraska: No. 1232 (1903-1916) Nevada: No. 1230 (1903-1918)	N	P	100'
<u>A-785</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	New Hampshire: No. 1258 (1902-1919) New Jersey: No. 1580 (1903-1919) New Mexico: No. 1686 (1903-1922) New York: No. 1231 (1902-1919)	N	P	100'
<u>A-786</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	North Carolina: No. 1371 (1903-1921) North Dakota: No. 1469 (1903-1917) Ohio: No. 1373 (1904-1919) Oklahoma: No. 1455 (1903-1921)	N	P	90'
<u>A-787</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Oregon: No. 1283 (1904-1917) Pennsylvania: No. 1365 (1902-1916) Rhode Island: No. 1228 (1903-1919) South Carolina: No. 1280 (1903-1919) South Dakota: No. 1227 (1903-1920)	N	P	90'
<u>A-788</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Tennessee: No. 1023 (1902-1919) Texas: No. 1547 (1904-1919) Utah: No. 1964 (1902-1917) Vermont: No. 1263 (1902-1919) Virginia: No. 1264 (1904-1916)	N	P	100'
<u>A-789</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	West Virginia: No. 1224 (1903-1914) Washington: No. 1604 (1903-1919) Wisconsin: No. 1395 (1903-1922) Wyoming: No. 1223 (1904-1920)	N	P	80'

SOUTH
AFRICA

In many ways South Africa was the most difficult jurisdiction for the Trustees to administer. Under the terms of Rhodes' Will eight scholarships were apportioned for South Africa: one each for the four schools in the Cape Province - Stellenbosch College School, the Diocesan College School, Rondebosch, St. Andrews College School, Grahamstown and the South Africa College School, Cape Town; one for Natal; and three for Rhodesia. In 1917 three of the lapsed German Scholarships were assigned to the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and to Kimberley-Port Elizabeth.

The Thinness of the population, the lack of development in education at the secondary and university levels, and the political situation contributed to the problems the Trustees encountered in finding qualified candidates who would be adequately prepared to cope with study far away from home in the rarified air of Oxford. Questions of eligibility

in terms of place of residence, the writing of the Oxford Resposions or its equivalent were compounded by the fact that the four Cape Province schools chose their Scholars themselves. At times charges of favouritism were raised and elements of racism appeared in the selection of Scholars at the Stellenbosch College School. The Scholarships for Rhodesia and Natal were open ones and were chosen by a Committee of Selection.

Because Sir Lewis Michell was one of the Trustees resident in South Africa a considerable amount of his correspondence appears on the South African reels together with inter-office communication between the Rhodes Trust offices in Cape Town and London. The Cape Town office was closed and transferred to Bulawayo in 1907. Often Sir George Parkin was away on his travels in the early years and there tends to be more of his correspondence in the years after 1908.

<u>A-790</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	S.A. Scholarships - General No. 2009 (1902-1920) Cape Province: No. 2509 (1903-1915)	N	P	80'
<u>A-791</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Kimberley: No. 2362 (1916-1920) Natal: No. 1000 (1902-1920) Port Elizabeth: No. 2353 (1916-1920)	N	P	70'
<u>A-792</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Rhodesia: No. 1219 (1902-1912) (cont'd)	N	P	90'
<u>A-793</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Rhodesia: No. 1219 (1913-1920) St. Andrews Coll. [Grahamstown] No. 1378 (1902-1911) (cont'd)	N	P	90'
<u>A-794</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	St. Andrews Coll. [Grahamstown] No. 1378 (1911-1920) S.A. College School: No. 1005 (1902-1920) Transvaal: No. 1136 (1903-1920)	N	P	100'
<u>A-795</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Orange Free State: No. 2365 (1909-1920) Stellenbosch - Scholarships: No. 1654 (1902-1920)	N	P	90'

AUSTRALIA
and NEW
ZEALAND

The six Australian Scholars were chosen by Committees of Selection in the various States made up of the Governor, the Chief Justice, university and educational officials. Two of the States, Queensland and Western Australia, did not have universities at the commencement of the Scholarships and there were problems of qualifying examinations: In several of the other States there was initial disagreement between university and secondary

school teachers over whether the candidates should be required to have at least two years of university education but with few exceptions Australia did not pose the difficult problems of administration which South Africa presented to the Trustees. The South Australia file, unlike most of the other files, contains the curricula vitae of some of the successful candidates.

New Zealand Sir George Parkin found that New Zealand and Canada were the two jurisdictions which displayed the warmest and most intelligent interest in the Scholarships. In New Zealand there tended to be some concern among the public that the ages of the Scholars (Twenty-three to twenty-five) was too advanced to fit in with the undergraduate life at Oxford but New Zealand Scholars generally did well at Oxford. This is the only file which contains a transcript of the proceedings of the initial conference to discuss the Scholarships in 1903. Sir George's general statement on the aims and objectives of the proposed system and his answers to the conferees' Questions are given.

<u>A-796</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	New South Wales: No. 1155(1902-1920) Queensland: No. 113 (1903-1907) cont'd.	N	P	70'
<u>A-797</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Queensland: No. 113 (1907-1920) South Australia: No. 1537 (1903-1919) Tasmania: No. 1542 (1902-1920)	N	P	90'
<u>A-798</u>	Rhodes House, Oxford, Parkin Papers	Victoria: No. 1160 (1903-1920) Western Australia: No. 1014 (1903-1920) New Zealand: No. 1628 (1903-1920)	N	P	100'

BERMUDA,
JAMAICA,
and the
WEST
INDIES

In order to assist potential scholars from Bermuda, the Island Legislature provided two scholarships tenable for two years at a Canadian university. Because of the smallness of the populations there were few candidates to choose from. In Jamaica many parents sent their children to England or Canada for their education and there was opposition to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica because it was felt that candidates educated locally were not dealt with fairly. The Trustees refused to restrict the competition except every third year when only locally-educated candidates were eligible to apply.

Despite requests from the rest of the islands in the West Indies the Trustees did not allot one of the vacated German scholarships to them in 1917.

<u>A-800</u>	<u>Bermuda</u> (1546) 1909-1921 <u>Jamaica</u> (1986) 1903-1909
<u>A-801</u>	<u>Jamaica</u> (1986) 1909-1921 (continued from reel A-800) <u>West Indies</u> (2364) 1916

GERMANY

The German Scholars were selected by the German Emperor and his representatives. There was some resentment in German university circles that the choice of Scholars was restricted to the aristocracy. However, the Trustees on investigating the situation found that the Oxford Colleges were satisfied with their German Scholars and let the matter rest.

Though the reel contains correspondence among the Trustees and Trust officials about the Bill to abolish the German Scholarships and its passage through Parliament in 1917, there is not much evidence to indicate just how the decision to repeal the Scholarships was initiated. There were many requests for the lapsed Scholarships and the Trustees allotted them to Alberta-Saskatchewan, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Kimberley-Port Elizabeth.

A-801
(cont'd.)

German Scholarships (1682) 1902-1916

A-802

German Scholarships (1682) 1916-1919 (cont'd. from reel A-801)