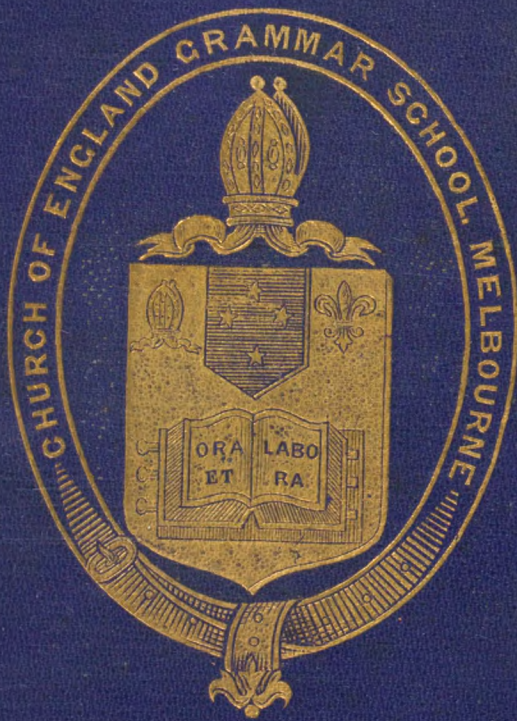


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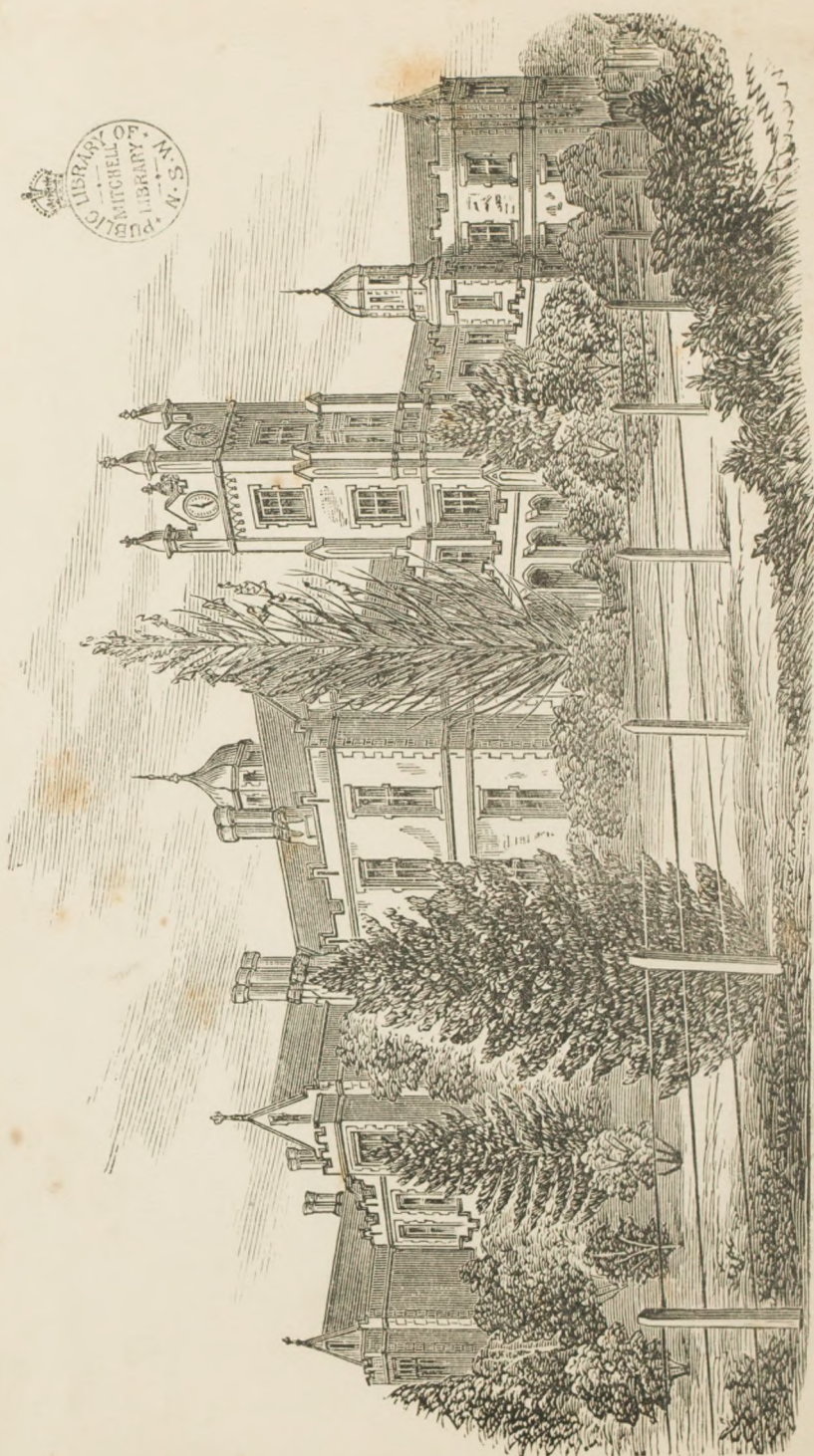
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LIBER MELBURNIENSIS:

THE BOOK OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

MELBOURNE.

ITS HISTORY, REGISTER, AND VARIOUS MEMORANDA.

[By E. C. Mornie].



FERGUSON AND MOORE, 48 FLINDERS LANE EAST.

MDCCCLXXIX.



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THE SCHOOL HISTORY.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

ON the 24th of January, 1848, the first Bishop of Melbourne arrived. It was less than eleven years since Melbourne had been first laid out, and the town was still but a little place, with comparatively small promise for the future. It was before the discovery to which the extraordinary growth and present size of Melbourne are due. Dr. Perry received his school education at the great Public School of Harrow, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and crowned a brilliant University career with the distinction of a Fellowship. Amongst the ideals that he brought with him from his native land was the belief in the English Universities and the English Public Schools. If we look forward ten years from the date of his arrival we find the Melbourne University established, and the Bishop with a seat upon its Council. The glory of this foundation is due to the Ministry of the day; Mr. Childers (now the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., for Pontefract in Yorkshire,) being the prime mover. The Bishop was consulted by him upon several points of the scheme, the arrangements for Affiliated Colleges, the constitution of the Governing Body, and the designation of the Head. Sir Redmond Barry was elected the First Chancellor, for this was the title the Bishop chose. If the glory of the foundation of the University be due to others, it is to Sir Redmond Barry's constant, fostering care that much of its later success is due.

It was the Bishop's aim to keep as closely as possible to the English models. Besides occupying a seat on the University Council we find him in January, 1858, presiding over a council charged with the duty of bringing into existence a College in the University, and a Grammar School, both in connexion with the Church of England

The second part of this duty had been nearly performed. The school buildings were almost ready, and the Council were only waiting for the arrival of a distinguished English schoolmaster to open the school. It is certainly to Bishop Perry, and to the zealous body of Churchmen who were helping him in all good works, that this Church of England Grammar School owes its existence. But no zeal could so soon have produced such results, had it not been for the rapidity with which, at this time, Melbourne had filled with people and grown up.

The discovery of gold was not an unmixed blessing, but it was the cause of the quick development of the Colony of Victoria. Without the large number of people who were brought together under that strong excitement, many of whom soon settled down to ordinary occupations, it would have been absurd to found a University, and the various public schools of the Colony would not have been needed. In 1851, gold was discovered, and, when the news reached Europe, the influx began. Leyden University was founded just after the darkest, yet most glorious hour of Holland's history. Berlin University was founded, when Germany, torn and distracted, was suffering under the dominion of Napoleon. So, with a wise prescience that wealth alone or material prosperity will not make a people, it was in 1854, at a time when the colony was suffering from the strain of a prosperity that came too suddenly, that Melbourne University was founded. A year earlier than this the first public meetings were held, which ended in the establishment of the Grammar School. The preliminary committee then appointed, which was small enough to mean work and not talk, first met seven weeks after the foundation of the University (10th July, 1854.)

Men were beginning to see that if this country was to be their home, provision must be made for the education of their families. The first comers might prefer to keep up a connexion with England, and send their sons and daughters to the old country for education. As long as the settlers were few, and meant only to be sojourners in the land, this was feasible, and, perhaps, a good plan. But it would be a poor prospect for a young colony if its best citizens were unable or unwilling to regard it as a home, and, as Victorian patriotism sprang up, men began with it to feel the desire to have the best means of education within their own power, at their own doors.

On the consideration of the subject arose such questions as these:—Would not private enterprise supply these means of education? Cannot education be fairly trusted to the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand? A full answer to these questions would fill a treatise, for it involves the whole controversy between public and private schools. Without undue depreciation of the latter, we, at any rate, are bound to support the public school side. The experience of England tells us that in the large school it is possible to obtain better masters, greater permanence of management, mellowed experience, more honourable traditions, just as water and air are found purer and sweeter in large masses than in small. It is found that whereas in the small private school there may be excellent teaching, there is no permanence. It depends on an individual's will whether the school shall continue or not. The masters of public schools have usually large and independent powers left in their hands, but within certain well-defined limits. They go, but the school continues, and even whilst they are in power, wise masters will always recognise that they must not ruthlessly violate traditions or offend public opinion. A council or a governing body is behind and above them.

Certainly the establishment of a public school is not beyond the reach of private enterprise. It is not so difficult as the management of a line of railway, or of a fleet of steamers; and in our own age, which has seen the joint-stock principle so frequently and so successfully employed in commerce, more than one company has been started to found and manage a public school. Some English schools of great reputation are proprietary Schools, the property of such joint-stock companies. Under enlightened rule, the best interests of the school would coincide with those of the shareholders; but it would be not unlikely that a natural desire to secure dividends might interfere with school improvements. The best known of the English public schools were founded, many years ago, by pious individuals, and all the profits of the schools, and often large endowments besides, are spent entirely upon the schools themselves.

Upon considerations like these, it became evident to those who were anxious to reproduce in Victoria the English Public School, that either a large subscription or a Government grant would be required to start such a school; but that, once started, it might be self-supporting. Now, a

sufficient subscription did not seem likely. Men came out to the goldfields, not with fortunes ready made, but with desire to make them. Successful diggers, open-handed and generous as they often were, were yet, in most cases, not likely to be enthusiastic in the cause of education. Fortunately, the Ministry of the day held large views on the subject of education. The founders of the University were also the founders of the public schools. At the instance of these ministers, a grant of money was made by the old Legislative Council (for it was in the days before the Constitution,) for their establishment.

In further contemplation of the proposal, another difficulty arose, one that had been hovering round and haunting education for some time. Should religion be taught in these schools, and, if so, what creeds? In England, the public schools mostly belong to the Established Church; but in the Colony there was no Established Church—or, rather, there were many, for the State, in those early days, gave assistance to all creeds that claimed it. Of this difficulty there seemed to be three solutions possible—the establishment either of a single school, from which the teaching of religion should be banished altogether, as in the Grammar School at Sydney; or of one where some form of Christian teaching might be given acceptable to the great majority of the sects, as in the City of London School; or else the separation into different schools, each under the management of a separate denomination, and teaching its creed. The last was the course adopted in Victoria; and the Government grant was divided between the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans.

II.—THE DIOCESAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Before, however, the Government took up the matter the Church of England had taken some steps. There was a school, at first a private venture, but afterwards invested by the Bishop with a quasi diocesan character.

In the beginning of 1847, Mr. R. Hale Budd,* a Rugby

* Mr. Budd was afterwards Secretary of the Denominational School Board, and later the Inspector-General under the Education Act of 1862. He is now Head Master of a large ladies' school in Melbourne.

man of the time of Dr. Arnold, who had been afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, and had then had some experience in school work in Tasmania, opened a private school in Victoria Parade, near St. Peter's Church. When Bishop Perry came to the Colony a year later, having some funds supplied from England for such a purpose, he built a schoolroom on the land belonging to St. Peter's Church, on the understanding that when a suitable site should be secured elsewhere for a Grammar School, that schoolroom should be purchased by St. Peter's parish for the purposes of a parochial school. Of the two St. Peter's Schools now standing the room then built is the one nearest to the Houses of Parliament. To this room Mr. Budd transferred his private school at Easter, 1849, and it was henceforth called the Melbourne Diocesan Grammar School. The first entries in the school register were made on 11th April, 1849, upon which day eighteen boys were entered; and twelve more before the month was over. Mr., now the Rev. H. H. P. Handfield, was Mr. Budd's chief assistant-master. At first the connexion with the Bishop took away from the number of Mr. Budd's private pupils some whose parents belonged to other denominations; and it is said that this secession gave rise to a school, which afterwards became the Scotch College, in the same way that the school in St. Peter's school-room may be looked upon as the ancestor of the Church of England Grammar School. Gradually, however, the numbers rose, the boarders living in Mr. Budd's private house. It is said that if the Bishop had asked for it in 1849, we might have obtained the land on which now stands the Roman Catholic Cathedral. But the Bishop, not liking to ask too much, did not make the application. Then came the Gold Fever, in 1852, and with it the influx of wealth and increase of population. Hereby rents were raised, the possibility of getting servants diminished, and at the same time the number of boarders was increasing. The Head Master naturally pressed upon the Bishop the expediency of putting the Church of England School on a more permanent footing than an arrangement by which the boarders lived in a private house and the school was taught in a building from which it was open to the parish at any time to buy them out. The discomfort and difficulties, however, increased more quickly than it was possible to mature a scheme to remedy them: and Mr. Budd, not caring to face them any longer, after

ineffectually attempting to find a successor in the Colony who would keep the school together until the present Church of England Grammar School was ready, at length closed it in December, 1854, at which time there were about seventy boys under tuition, of whom over twenty were boarders.

This Diocesan Grammar School was the ancestor, so to speak, of the present Church of England Grammar School; and because of the relation which it bears to our school, its register of names is printed as an appendix to our own.

III.—THE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Three public meetings were held in 1853, to discuss the establishment of a Grammar School and College in connexion with the Church of England. They were held in the school-room of the Diocesan Grammar School, adjoining to St. Peter's Church, called in the newspapers of the day, Collingwood. The date of the first is 26th May, 1853. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee to prepare an outline of the constitution of the Church of England Grammar School and College.

The committee prepared their draft, one might almost say at leisure, for they took two months about it—and submitted it to the second public meeting, held 20th July, 1853. The account of this meeting appears in the *Argus* of the next morning; the minutes moreover have been preserved. The Lord Bishop presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Dean of Melbourne. The Bishop stated the purpose for which the meeting had been summoned. The speaker, Sir J. Palmer, was called upon to read the report of the committee. It was moved by the Dean, and seconded by Mr. Rusden, that this report be received; and it was then decided that the report should be read to the meeting, paragraph by paragraph. A contest arose over a clause about the College, providing that one of its objects should be "to supply instruction in those branches of learning and science which are omitted in the University course." The Dean, always courteous, thought "omitted" too strong, and proposed to change the expression to "not sufficiently provided for." The Rev. H. H. P. Handfield seconded this amendment, and it was ultimately carried. Mr. Budd

proposed another amendment, the object of which was apparently to cut the College loose from the University. The Dean opposed this. He said that he disapproved of the principles upon which the University was established. In fact he thought the colonial system with regard to religion was wrong, and that this error arose out of that. He thought a nation ought to be founded on truth; but they had now no other alternative than to accept the University or have none at all. The Bishop observed that it had been already settled that the College should be affiliated with the University. If the amendment was agreed to, it would make the proposed institution an independent college, which he had no doubt would be a failure. Experiments of that kind made in these Colonies to establish such institutions rendered them no better than common schools. After further discussion there was a division, and Mr. Budd's amendment was lost by sixteen to twenty-nine. Mr. Colin Campbell proposed an amendment giving parents and guardians a right to vote for the members of council, the appointment of which body was vested by the draft in the "shareholders." Thereupon the meeting was adjourned for a few days.

At the third meeting, held on 28th July, the Dean took the chair. The Bishop had been expected to preside; but on his way, and passing from Bishop's Court to St. Peter's, crossing the site now occupied by the Fitzroy Gardens, he had walked, the night being pitch dark, into a pit into which broken bottles and all kinds of rubbish had been thrown. By the fall the Bishop cut a tendon of his little finger, and had to return home. The newspapers of the following morning contain the constitution adopted by the meeting, but no detailed account of the proceedings. A comparison of the committee's draft of the constitution with the constitution which was ultimately carried, shows that Mr. Campbell's idea was accepted, and, indeed, it is acted upon to this day. Another important alteration is in the name given to subscribers. The draft called them shareholders, but this was changed to governors. The word "Shareholder" was too suggestive of a company and dividends. Here follows the Constitution which resulted from these meetings.

IV.—THE HEADS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL [AND COLLEGE.]

OBJECTS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SCHOOL [& COLLEGE.]

The objects of the School shall be to impart a sound religious education, according to the principles of the Church of England, and to afford such instruction in all branches of learning and science, as may fit the pupils either for business, or for the more advanced studies of the University.

[The objects of the College shall be : 1st. To give students a sound religious education, according to the principles of the Church of England, and exercise over them a strict moral discipline : and, 2ndly. To provide instruction in those branches of learning and science, which are not sufficiently provided for in the University course.]

THE GOVERNORS.—Contributors of £50 and upwards and their representatives shall be deemed Governors, and each Governor shall be entitled to one or more votes, as hereinafter mentioned, according to the following scale :—that is to say, contributors of £50 to one vote, of £150 to two votes, and of £500 and upwards to three votes ; and each Governor shall also possess the privilege of a nomination every third year to the Grammar School, in virtue of which there shall be a remission in favour of a Contributor of £50 of one-third, of £150 of two-thirds, and of £500 and upwards of the whole of the school fees : provided that no Governor shall have the benefit of more than one nomination at the same time.

The rights and interest of the Governors shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable ; but no person shall exercise the privilege of voting or nomination, unless he shall, at or immediately before giving such vote, or making such nomination, declare himself to be a member of the Church of England.

THE COUNCIL.—The Grammar School [and College] shall be under the management of a Council, consisting of nine members, two *ex-officio*, viz. :—the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court, who is a member of the Church of England, and seven *elective* members, not less than four being laymen ; two to retire biennially, and to be eligible for re-election.

All subscribers of £10 and upwards shall have one vote during the current year, terminating on the 31st day of December then next.

All the elective members shall in the first instance be chosen, and all vacancies filled, by the Governors and subscribers of £10 and upwards; but, so soon as the Grammar School shall have been actually established for one year upon the contemplated system, the three first vacancies then occurring shall be filled, and thereafter three of the elective members shall be chosen in rotation by the parents and guardians of the students, who shall be entitled to one vote for each pupil placed by them at the school [and so soon as twenty students of the said College shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts or any equivalent degree at the University, two others of the elective members, and so soon as fifty students shall have obtained such a degree, the four others of the elective members shall be chosen respectively by the students who have obtained such a degree.]

No candidate shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council, unless he be a member of the Church of England, and resident in the Colony of Victoria.

Subject to the foregoing regulations, elections to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or six months' absence from the Colony (which shall be deemed equivalent to a resignation) shall be made by the persons entitled to elect the member whose death, resignation, or absence shall have caused such vacancy; and if at any time such person shall fail to hold an election within three months after a vacancy has occurred, the remaining members of Council shall appoint thereto.

[Contributions and subscriptions may be appropriated at the direction of the Council, unless their destination to any object connected with either the Grammar School or the College shall be specifically mentioned.]

The Council shall have full power to make rules for their own guidance, for the time and mode of holding elections, and generally for the conduct of business and the management of the Grammar School [and College] subject to these regulations.

1. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The site shall be a piece of land, of not less than five acres, in the north of Melbourne, to be applied for from the Government.*

* *The site ultimately adopted was a piece of land of about fifteen acres on the south of Melbourne, granted by the Government.*

2. The Head Master shall be elected by the Council, and shall hold office for five years, *si se bene gesserit*; shall have the use of all buildings, receive all fees, *except those specified in Rule 3*, and *conduct the School at his own expense*; the *maximum* rate of school fees being determined upon by the Council.

3. A sum, to be determined by the Council, shall be paid by each pupil, to form a fund for keeping the School and buildings in repair, *and for such other purposes as the Council may direct*.

4. *The number of assistants to be appointed by the Head Master shall be subject to the approval of the Council.*

A general scheme of education shall be framed by the Council; but the Master shall have full power to arrange details, and shall not be interfered with in carrying them out.

[THE COLLEGE.—The site shall be within, or in close proximity to, the University limits.

The College shall be under the management of a Provost, who shall be a clergyman of the Church of England, in full orders; assisted, as circumstances may require, by one or more Fellows, who shall have signed the Articles and be members of the Church of England, to be selected as the Council shall appoint.

As a temporary arrangement, a Bursar shall be appointed by, and account to, the Council. As the College increases, he may be appointed by, and account to, the Provost and Fellows, in such manner as the Council shall appoint.

The duties of the Bursar shall consist in receiving fees, keeping accounts, supplying provisions, and managing all domestic arrangements. He shall be a paid officer.

The Provost shall reside in the College, and receive a fixed income.

The Students shall pay a sum sufficient to cover all expenses of rooms, commons, and fees for tuition, as the Council shall determine.

The Provost and Bursar shall be appointed by the Council, and hold office—the Provost *quam diu se bene gesserit*; the Bursar, during pleasure.

The Statutes of the College shall be framed by the Council.

A general meeting of the Council and electors, if convened by the Council, shall have power to alter the constitution of the Grammar School [or College] provided that

three months' previous notice shall have been given of such meeting, two-thirds of the Council shall be present and vote thereat, and, further, that any such alteration shall be carried by at least two-thirds of such meeting.

V.—THE FUNDS.

At the last of these meetings a preliminary executive committee was appointed, consisting of the Bishop, the Speaker of the Legislative Council (Sir J. F. Palmer,) and the Attorney-General (now Sir W. F. Stawell.)

Their first meeting was not held until 31st August, 1854, *i.e.* thirteen months after the settlement of the Constitution. What was the reason for this delay? Of one thing we may be quite certain, it was not from lack of zeal. The cause is rather to be sought in—

“The eternal want of pence
That vexes public men.”

It had become evident that subscriptions alone, or what the first draft constitution called “shares,” would not produce enough money to start a school upon the scale that its promoters desired. It was also known that the Government would help, and time was required to mature its plans. It was in this interval of thirteen months that the Government decided to carry out the denominational system for Grammar schools.

In the session of 1853, the sum of £20,000 was voted by the old Legislative Council for the establishment of Grammar schools. There is no account in the newspapers of the day of any debate upon the principles or conditions of distribution. The estimates were laid on the table on 6th October, and £130,000 was voted for education *sub silentio* at some time before 16th December, when the estimates emerged from committee. Of the vote of £20,000 for Grammar schools, £10,391 17s. fell to the share of the Church of England. The letter from the Treasury in which the offer was made is not to be found; but the President of Wesley College has a copy of that addressed to the Head of the Wesleyan Church, bearing date, 23rd August, 1854. It simply states that “the money voted is arranged to be distributed to the heads of the four principal recognised denominations according to the Census of 1851.”

This seems curiously to ignore the change that had come over the Colony between 1851 and 1854. The Government Statist has been good enough to make the following return from the Census of 1851.

DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP.
CENSUS OF 1851.

Denomination.	Persons.
Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.	37,433
Church of Scotland, Presbyterians, &c.	11,608
Wesleyan Methodists, &c.	4,988
Roman Catholics and Catholics not otherwise defined.	18,014

It may be as well to finish the question of the grant of money from the Government.

A little more than two years later, there was a second grant of £15,000, which also apparently passed with as little comment, or notice, through the Legislative Council. The estimates were laid on the table on the 21st December, 1855, and the debate, if debate there was, must have taken place before the 7th February, 1856. In the Appropriation Act the amount for Grammar Schools appears as £15,500.

The total amount received towards the building of the different Grammar Schools is thus stated in the "Victorian Year Book:"—

Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne ...	£13,784
Do. do. do. do., Geelong ...	7,000
Scotch College	6,445
Wesley College	2,769
St. Patrick's College	2,500
	£32,498

Can any one tell what became of the balance? And can any one reconcile the amounts with the Census of 1851, or with any other Census?

On the 29th of August, 1854, the Bishop consulted his Council of Advice, then newly instituted, as to what should be done with respect to the £10,391 17s., the lion's portion that fell to the Church of England out of the first vote of the Council. On this occasion the Western District put in a claim for a share. The Archdeacon of Portland asked for a part in order to establish a Grammar School at Belfast.

A site had been granted, and certain large subscriptions promised, on condition that there was no delay in the establishment of a school.

Two days later than this, 31st of August, the Committee, which had waited thirteen months, met and resolved that the Bishop be requested, first, to apply for five acres of land north of Carlton Gardens; secondly, to communicate with the present Head Master of the Diocesan Grammar School, and ascertain his intentions as to retaining the mastership of that school; thirdly, to recommend the appropriation of the whole of the amount of the vote for Grammar Schools applicable to the Church of England to the erection of one superior school in the vicinity of Melbourne. On the 14th September (the grass is not growing now,) the Council of Advice advised—

1. That one school only should be established in the first instance.
2. That half the amount received from the Government be required to be subscribed, before application is made to the Government for a school site.
3. That the site should be in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.
4. That the constitution already approved, be submitted for confirmation to a meeting of intending subscribers.

The last recommendation seems never to have been carried out. On 18th September, the small committee met again, and the result of the meeting was that the Bishop was requested to draw up a prospectus, and that the Speaker was requested to advertise for a Grammar School plan,—to provide for extension, and estimate not to exceed £15,000.

VI.—PROSPECTUS OF 1854.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE want of a superior school for the education of boys in this Colony has long been felt, and often loudly complained of, by the members of the Church of England. Hitherto the Diocesan Grammar School, which was established by the Bishop shortly after his arrival, has been the only

institution of the kind; and, whether from the want of suitable buildings or from other causes, it has failed to satisfy the demands of the public. Hence many persons send their sons to schools in connection with other Churches, some to Van Diemen's Land, a few, as we have heard—we hope only a very few—to a Roman Catholic College, which has recently been established; while many are induced, for no other reason than the education of their children, to leave the Colony, and return with their families to England.

An opportunity is now offered for supplying this want. Of £20,000, voted for Grammar Schools by the Legislative Council last year, the sum of £10,391 17s. has been placed in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese for the use of the Church of England; and his Lordship, on the recommendation of the Council of Advice appointed by the recent Conference, has determined, with the view of affording to parents throughout the Colony the means of procuring for their sons the best possible education, to appropriate the whole amount to the establishment of a single school.

For the attainment of this object, however, a large additional sum will be required. For, in order that a gentleman, possessing the requisite abilities and other qualifications, may be procured to preside over the institution, and also that parents, residing at a distance from the School, may share in its advantages, it is necessary that the buildings should afford ample accommodation, not only for the Head Master and his assistants, but also for a large number of boarders.

The Bishop therefore, with the entire concurrence of his Council of Advice, thinks it right to make the appropriation of the above mentioned sum of £10,391 17s. from the Colonial Treasury, conditional upon the raising of half the amount, viz., £5,195 18s. 6d. by voluntary contributions.

Subject to this condition, His Lordship proposes to adopt the resolutions, which were agreed to at several meetings, held for the purpose of determining upon the constitution of a Church of England Grammar School and College, in the months of July and August, last year: and he has requested us, as the Committee appointed on that occasion, to carry out the requisite preliminaries; which we are ready to do.

It is sufficient here to mention that, according to those resolutions,—

The site for the Grammar School is to be upon the North side of Melbourne, if a suitable portion of land can be obtained for the purpose :

Contributors of £50 and upwards are to be *Governors*, and will be entitled to certain privileges in the remission of the school fees for boys nominated by them, according to the amount of their contributions : and, lastly,

The appointment of the Head Master, and the general management of the School, are to be entrusted to a Council, consisting of the Bishop, the Senior Judge, who shall be a member of the Church of England, and seven others, of whom not less than two thirds shall be laymen, and all members of the Church of England resident in the Colony, to be elected, in the first instance, by the Governors and other contributors of not less than £10 each.

In fulfilment of the trust committed to us, we have selected a suitable piece of land, for a grant of which the Bishop has applied to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor ; but an answer has not yet been received.

We have also advertised for plans of a building, which may hereafter be submitted to the judgment of the Council.

And now it only remains for us to appeal—and we do appeal with confidence—to the members of the Church of England for support, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the object which is sought to be attained. We ask every one who is really interested in the undertaking and who has the means, to give *largely*. We ask parents to give *largely* for the sake of their children. We ask those who have no children of their own to give *largely* for the sake of the Colony, the progressive well-being of which must greatly depend upon the success of this and similar institutions. We ask those who would not see our University become a by-word to give *largely* : for it is only by such a school as this is intended to be, that a body of students can be trained up, capable of profiting by the Professorial Lectures, and preparing themselves for an Academical Degree. Large sums have been contributed to similar objects in Van Diemen's Land, and other Colonies ; and we feel assured that the members of our Church in Victoria, whose resources are so far superior, will not be behind their brethren in the liberality of their donations.

It is proposed that the subscriptions should be made payable in four quarterly instalments ; the first to be paid

on the 1st of November next ensuing, either to one of us, or at the Bishop's Registry (Mr. T. T. A'Beckett's office,) Little Collins Street West.

A meeting of the Governors, and other subscribers entitled to vote, will be held on Saturday, the 11th November, at three o'clock p.m., at the Diocesan Grammar School, adjoining St. Peter's Church, for the purpose of electing the Council of Management.

(Signed)

{ C. MELBOURNE.
 { J. F. PALMER.
 { W. F. STAWELL.

The confession is sad, but the response to the Bishop's appeal to give largely, was by no means hearty. It was not found possible to nail to the mast the condition that a sum should be raised by subscription equal to half the Government grant. At the time that this circular was sent round, no less a sum than £3,525 had been already promised. The names were printed with the circular, but £400 of this was never given. The total amount subscribed ultimately, was £3695; £570 was therefore the result of this circular. The names of the Governors are given elsewhere.

But, first, the history of the second grant should be traced. The Church's share out of £15,500 was exactly the same as its share out of £20,000, which looks as if the Treasury was favourable to us. Then arose the question of the division of the second £10,391 17s. Again Belfast put in its claim, but this time with a weaker voice, a less definite plan. It was found that the requisite subscriptions could not be raised there, and it was at length (July 1856,) decided that £7000 should go to Geelong, and the balance to Melbourne. The total share of this School, therefore, amounted to £13,783 14s.

VII.—THE SITE.

After the publication of the constitution and of a prospectus, several meetings of subscribers were held, and in December of the same year (1854) the first Council was elected. Two of the number then elected have held office

in the Council ever since, the Very Rev. the Dean of Melbourne, and the Hon. T. T. A'Beckett, Registrar of the Diocese.

The newly-elected Council proceeded in the same month to the consideration of designs for the school buildings, which the Speaker had already invited. The plans and designs of Mr. A. E. Johnson, architect, were selected; a building committee was appointed, who soon afterwards called for tenders, and selected a contractor. The Bishop, who was on the eve of departure for England, handed over the money received from the Government, and the Council gave the Bishop full power to select a schoolmaster during his stay in England.

Matters, however, were going too fast. The zeal of the Council had made the members take for granted that they could obtain the land which they desired, to the north of Carlton Gardens. They would probably have acted more wisely had they not selected architect's plans, or arranged with their contractor until they had secured their site. The whole of the year 1855 was occupied with the important question of site. Its settlement at the close of that year upset all the previous arrangements, and made new plans necessary.

The Council first applied to the Governor for eight acres to the north of Carlton Gardens. Sir Charles Hotham, who was then Governor, was apparently taken aback. A letter embodying his views has been preserved—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Melbourne, 16th November, 1854.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th September last, applying for a grant of eight acres of land near the Carlton Gardens for a Church of England Grammar School. In reply, I am commanded by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that he considers the alienation of eight acres of land so close to Melbourne a serious question; but that, could any means be devised to confine the appropriation, the subject might be entertained.

His Excellency desires me to point out the consequences which it is evident would ensue if this application were granted:—Every religious denomination would solicit a similar privilege, to accord which would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the metropolis, nor would close proximity to this city be desirable for the school itself. In England the principal public schools, Winchester, Harrow, and Eton, are at a distance from the capital, while, of the positive disadvantages of a school being near a city, His Excellency (who was educated at Westminster,) expresses his strong conviction. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to add he would be

glad if your lordship would give your consideration to a site near one of the parks, which might, His Excellency considers, embrace the object you have in view.

I have the honour to be

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN FOSTER.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

Ultimately, His Excellency replied that he could only grant two acres, because the land in Carlton was so valuable, and because he objected to any interference with the natural growth of the town in that direction. It is evident that this reply of the Governor arose from no unfriendliness to the project of the Council, for he himself subscribed £100 towards the establishment of the school.

He said that he would be willing to grant twenty or thirty acres in a suburban district. Then came a definite suggestion of Prahran as a suitable suburb, "not wholly in the busy town, nor quite beyond it," and a correspondence with the Surveyor-General, Captain Clarke, of the Royal Engineers, afterwards Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Straits Settlement.) The Surveyor-General suggested two sites near the junction of the Punt Road and the St. Kilda (or, as it was then more generally called, the Brighton) Road; one of them facing each of these roads. A deputation was appointed by the Council to call upon the Governor, and get what they could from him. It consisted of the Dean, who was then Vicar-General of the Diocese, the Attorney-General, Mr. Griffith, the first Chancellor of the Diocese, Mr. Nicholson, and the Registrar. The deputation were successful in obtaining a definite offer of thirteen acres, running from road to road, apparently where the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has since been built, and a little overlapping the land afterwards granted to the Wesleyans, and occupied by Wesley College.

The present site was first suggested at a meeting of subscribers on the 17th August, 1855. The meeting found it generally acceptable, and superior to that already offered. The desired ground was described as thirty acres at the corner of Domain and Toorak roads. Four days later there was a deputation to the Governor, and an inspection of the ground by the Surveyor-General representing the Government, the Dean, still Vicar-General of the Diocese and the Registrar. But it is to be presumed that suggestions had been made that the friends of the School should moderate their demands: application was made only for eight acres.

Now a new cause of delay arose. Sir J. F. Palmer had been entrusted with the duties of a Building Committee, but doubts were suggested to his mind on the subject of a Boarding School. He said that his objection was "founded upon facts that had come to his knowledge with reference to the Public Grammar Schools in Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and Adelaide." What these facts were no deponent saith; it is even doubtful to what Schools this information referred. The Council, however, heard, pondered, and disregarded. They decided, first, that there should be a limited number of boarders. They then became more precise, and passed a resolution showing what was their idea of the limits—limits that have never been reached, and which our wildest expectation hardly thinks probable—"that the designs be framed so as to be capable of being extended to give accommodation for 200 boarders, in separate establishments, containing in each not more than fifty boarders."

But possibly this was not the whole reason of the delay. It would seem as if the amount of land promised was not enough, now that the decision was made that the School should be a boarding-school, and with separate boarding-houses. In the last month of the year 1855, there was to be a deputation to the Governor, but on 19th December, it went instead to the Chief Secretary, Mr. William Clark Haines, first Prime Minister of this Colony, and a governor of the School. The effort was successful, and the grant was extended to fifteen acres. The site was formally approved in a letter from the Surveyor-General, dated 24th January, 1856, and the battle of the sites and their sizes was over; not that our friends were wholly satisfied with the result; they always hankered after the land that lay to the south.

The deputation called upon the Chief Secretary and not the Governor, because Sir Charles Hotham was very ill. He had caught a violent cold at the opening of the Gas Works in the middle of December, and the cold turned to English cholera. He was then reported much better, but an attack of epilepsy followed, perhaps brought on by the troubles of the first ministerial crisis, and on the last day of December he died.

With respect to the land that lies to the south between Bromby Street and the Gardiner's Creek Road, there was always a feeling in the early days that it ought to have belonged to the School. It is even stated that Sir Charles

Hotham promised to grant the extra piece, but afterwards found that he could not. He "could, an if he would," is the language of one authority; "was obliged to change his mind" of another. There is a rumour that the land was granted to the School, but that the authorities neglected to fence it, and that some years later the Minister of Lands resumed it. Of this tradition no documentary confirmation can be discovered. The block would certainly now form a very valuable endowment, if it had been bestowed upon the School. The following is the language of the *Church of England Record*, which by the way used then to be published at Geelong:—"It is desirable, not to say essential, that the portion of land lying between the southern boundary and the Toorak Road, should be added to the present grant. The breadth of the schoolground from north to south is far too limited, and there is, moreover, otherwise every probability that buildings may be erected in the adjoining portion of the reserve, which would seriously mar the effect of the Schools. If not yet too late, it will be worth the while of the Council to make every effort to secure this important addition."

Now that the site was finally settled in January, 1856, the Council, which had kept Mr. Johnson's plans in abeyance for a little more than a year, determined to have a fresh competition, into which Mr. Johnson, who had other important work on hand, was unwilling to enter. After a little negotiation, it was determined to give him £250 as honorarium for his services, and to start fresh. It may interest readers to hear that the building which Mr. Johnson designed was in the Tudor style—the same as that of the present building, but that the material was to have been red brick with white freestone facings.

The following paper, drawn up at this time, will be read with interest. Its authorship is not known, but the quaint phraseology carries us back to a much earlier period than the Victorian Gold Fever:—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ARCHITECTS IN SUBMITTING PLANS FOR A CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1. The style suggested is the old English; but the architect is not absolutely restricted to that style.
2. The expense of the building must not exceed £10,000. Plans, however meritorious, which shall fail to comply with this condition, will be disregarded.

3. Separate plans are invited for fencing the whole ground, with the requisite partition fences, with handsome carriage entrance and gateways, to be accompanied with an estimate.

4. The architect is invited to inspect the ground, and to suggest the most preferable site and aspect for the building.

5. The accommodation required is:—1st. For 400 scholars—say 200 in the high, and 200 in the low school. 2nd. Two class-rooms will be necessary to each of the schoolrooms. 3rd. A complete suite of apartments for the head master. 4th. Sleeping accommodation (under superintendence of head master,) for fifty boys; and it is suggested that this accommodation should be furnished by not more than two wards, and ample space allowed. 5th. Reference should be had so as to enable further buildings to be erected to accommodate 200 boarders in all under separate superintendency—no one to exceed 50 boarders.

6. Reference to be had also to the necessity of a sick ward in the healthiest part of the building, and of providing small separate studiums for at least twelve of the most advanced scholars.

7. A dining-hall to accommodate from 200 to 300 boys.

8. The partition of the ground must secure an entrance space for carriage approach to a play-ground for the boys, a garden and pleasure for the head master in connection with the plantation at the apex of the ground; also drying-yards in connection with the laundry and back premises.

9. Attention is invited so as to secure the effectual drainage of the ground; also a drain of supply in connection with the scheme contemplated for the city.

10. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 14th day of February, 1856.

The new designs were to be sent in before St. Valentine's Day, 1856. Six designs were submitted in competition. The *Church of England Record* of the following April says—"The design selected by the Council of Management is by Messrs. Webb and Taylor, the architects for the South Yarra Church, now building in the same district. The two buildings will perhaps form the finest specimens of Ecclesiastical architecture in the Colony. Of the other competitors, the designs of Messrs. Ramsay, of Messrs. Robertson and Hale, and of Mr. Reed, are entitled to the very highest praise."

On the 3rd of March, 1856, a meeting of subscribers was held to answer a question put by the architects. The meeting is interesting, because some noteworthy friends of the School were present, who were not generally able to attend the meetings, and because the answer given to the question was not acted upon for twenty years. Present—the Speaker in the chair, Messrs. Russell, Childers, Foster, Griffith, A'Beckett, and Mr. Justice Barry. The question was, Shall the tower and cloisters be at first included or

omitted? And the decision of the meeting was, that the building should be completed. Ultimately the tender was made in three forms—

A. Exclusive of upper portion of Tower and south east Cloister.

B. Inclusive of the same.

C. Inclusive also of Eastern Dormitory and Turret.

Mr. Cornwell's tender (A) was accepted with the option left open to the Council of claiming to change to B or C within three months. His amounts were—A, £14,698; B, £15,989; C, £16,989. Before the three months had passed the Council found themselves hampered by want of means, and the upper portion of the Tower and the south east Cloisters of the Eastern Dormitory and the Eastern Turret were left unfinished until 1876, just twenty years later.

We have only here to add that during the period of building Mr. Griffith, the Chancellor of the Diocese, was the guiding and controlling spirit. Architects and contractors always require some one with whom to consult on the hundred and one points of detail that arise and that cannot be foreseen. Mr. Griffith was not only a member of the Building Committee, but practically himself discharged its duties.

VIII.—THE FOUNDATION STONE.

On 4th April, Bishop Perry returned to his Diocese in the ship *Walmer Castle*, after a visit to England, the chief object of which was to procure the consent of the Queen to the Bill for regulating the affairs of the Church in Victoria, in accordance with which the Church Assembly was afterwards constituted.

On 30th July, 1856, he laid the foundation-stone of the school. Long search in the *Argus* gave no clue to this date, and furnished forth no account of the ceremony. The *Argus* of the period is full from end to end of the forthcoming elections to the Assembly and Council under the new constitution. Search in the *Age* was better rewarded, and it is from the columns of that paper that the following interesting account is taken :—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(From the Age, 31st July, 1856.)

ON Wednesday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the foundation-stone of this building was laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, in the presence of a large concourse of people. About four hundred persons were on the ground, a large proportion of whom were ladies.

At a few minutes after two, the people began to assemble, and as they came up they took their places on the temporary platforms erected for their reception. The Lord Bishop, the Very Reverend the Dean, and the clergy of the diocese were amongst the first to arrive. Almost all the city and suburban Church of England clergy were present, as were also several members of the Legislative Council, and their families, together with the families of one or two high Government officials.

After some little delay, C. J. Griffith, Esq., M.L.C., the Chancellor of the Diocese, said that they had that day assembled to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of "The Church of England Grammar School." For a long time such an institution was urgently required, and the time had now arrived to meet that requirement. He was not about to occupy their time with any encomiums on the advantages of education, but would at once call upon His Lordship, the Bishop of Melbourne, to lay the foundation-stone of the building.

The Bishop of Melbourne came forward and opened proceedings with an appropriate prayer.

Mr. Griffith read the following scroll:—

THIS FOUNDATION STONE
of the
CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Was laid by the
RIGHT REV. CHARLES PERRY, D.D.,
Lord Bishop of Melbourne,

On the 30th of JULY, in the year of Lord God, 1856, and the twentieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Major-General Macarthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and administering the Government of the Colony. Trustees—The Bishop of Melbourne; the Hon. William Foster Stawell, Attorney-General; Charles James Griffith, Esq., M.L.C., Chancellor of the Diocese. Building Committee—W. F. Stawell, Esq.; C. J. Griffith, Esq.; and F. J. Palmer, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Architects—Messrs. Charles Webb and Thomas Taylor. Builder—Mr. George Cornwell.

The scroll was then placed in a bottle covered with leather, which was sealed up and deposited in a cavity formed on the spot on which the stone would lie. The stone was then lowered into its place, and his lordship having gone through the usual formalities, declared the stone to be well and truly laid. He then invoked a blessing on the work, and retired to the platform.

The Bishop then said that he would not dismiss the assembly without saying a few words on the "Church of England Grammar School," the foundation-stone of which they had just seen laid. Ever since his first arrival in the Colony, he had desired to see such an institution in this country, but various causes had, up to the present time, prevented its foundation. He, however, thought that delay had brought about good. He saw that the people were fully alive to the importance of education, as were also the representatives of the people, who had shown their interest in the subject by the munificent grant they had made for that purpose. Education was not only beneficial in itself, but was serviceable in training the mind, and fitting the man for the duties of every-day life. He desired this school to be as nearly as possible of the same character as the great grammar schools of England. He would also have the same style of education imparted here as there. For whatever might be urged against the necessity of a classical education, he knew its value in fitting the faculties for the business of after life. As a tradesman spent some time in preparing his tools for work, so a boy should spend a great part of his time in the preparation of his mind for the duties of manhood. He could, in his intercourse with the world, easily discern between the man whose mind had had the advantage of this early training and the man who had not been so fortunate. He had well considered the subject of education, and he thought a boarding-school was preferable to a day-school. In the former the discipline was stricter, and therefore more efficient than that which could be conferred in the latter. The breaks were not so frequent, and there was less probability of interference on the part of the parents, who were often led to interfere by the complaints of the boy, thus cultivating a habit of complaining instead of one of self-denial and self-dependence. It was for these reasons that this school had been placed a short distance out of Melbourne, whence, as well as from the more distant parts of the Colony, they hoped to have

many boarders. He hoped that establishment would not only be a credit to the section of the Church to which it was attached, but that it would prove a blessing to the Colony of Victoria.

Mr. Chapman, M.L.C., then came forward, and addressed the people for several minutes, but as what he said was nearly, if not altogether, to the same purpose as that which fell from the Bishop, we deem it unnecessary to report his speech.

The Very Rev. the Dean said that every man felt proud of the country in which he was born, although that had not been an object of his choice; much more then should men be proud of the country of their adoption; for that *had* been the object of their choice, and well might the colonists of Victoria be proud of their high favoured country. He said highly favoured, for if any compiler of almanacs should decide in marking in illuminated characters the days that have been propitious to Victoria, they would be found very numerous—as the opening of the Colony; the establishment of a Government; the laying of the foundation stone of the first church, where the people were religiously educated—they all remembered that little wooden building that stood so long close to St. James'; the laying of the foundation stone of the first school, where the people were secularly educated; the arrival of the Bishop, and the consequent spread of religion; the separation of this Colony from Sydney; and the present day when the foundation-stone of the Church of England Grammar School is laid, where a scriptural education would be provided for the people at large, together with that secular education that was not only so desirable but so necessary. (The speaker here took nearly the same view of education, both public and private, as that which had been taken by the Bishop.) He continued—Now a great want is about to be supplied to the people of this Colony. They will now be certain of always finding an establishment in which to place their children, which was not heretofore the case. By this he did not wish to disparage the very many excellent persons who had been engaged in education; but the nature of the Colony prevented the schools from obtaining that permanence that was necessary to ensure a good education. No sooner was confidence felt in a school than it was shut up, either because the master had made his fortune or for some other

purpose. They now had a settled place that would command talent, and our best and most useful men need not now go home for the education of their children. This blessing had been secured to them by the munificent grant of £10,000 voted to them by the Legislature. At the time of coming to this vote, it had been long and anxiously debated whether the money should be expended in one large central school such as they then saw commenced, or in the erection of several smaller schools in various parts of the Colony. The former decision had been arrived at, and he thought very properly, and that the public thought so too, was evinced by the fact that shortly after the vote was made, and before they had obtained the necessary grant of land, a sum of £4000 was, by subscription, made up in aid of the funds. And further, to show the interest felt in the undertaking, this sum was principally made up by donations of £100 and upwards. The speaker concluded by expressing a hope that the Church of England Grammar School would be the means of not only supplying Victoria with faithful ministers of the Gospel, but also with able and trustworthy public men.

The Bishop then pronounced the apostolic benediction, and the people separated at a few minutes after three.

After his return, Bishop Perry reported to the Council that he had taken steps before leaving England to procure the appointment of a Head Master for five years. The first appointment made, however, was not completed. The Master accepted the position because he was engaged to be married, but he afterwards found that the lady would not leave her friends and come out to Australia! The willingness of Dr. Bromby to accept the appointment was first announced on 3rd October, 1856. The selection had been left in the hands of Dr. Vaughan, the Head Master of Harrow, and the Rev. J. Cooper, Fellow and late Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and brother-in-law of Bishop Perry, now Archdeacon of Westmoreland. On 1st February, 1858, Dr. Bromby arrived in the *Countess of Elgin*.

IX.—DR. BROMBY.

THE REV. JOHN EDWARD BROMBY, D.D., is the son of the Rev. John Healey Bromby, who was for the remarkable period of sixty-nine years Vicar of Hull, in Yorkshire. He was born at his father's vicarage on the 23rd of May, 1809. In common with his brother, the present Bishop of Tasmania, he received his early education at Uppingham School, in Rutlandshire. Thence he went with an exhibition to Cambridge in 1827, entered as a member of St. John's College, where he soon gained a Scholarship on the Foundation, and in his first year of residence gained the Bell University Scholarship. He graduated in 1832 as ninth Wrangler and a second-class Classic. A Fellowship at his college followed as a matter of course on so brilliant an undergraduate career. Mr. Bromby was elected Fellow of St. John's College in 1834, and shortly afterwards took Holy Orders, being ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York, and in due course receiving Priest's orders at the hands of Bishop Allen of Bristol.

On leaving the University he began his schoolmaster career, in the position of Acting-Principal of Bristol College, the Principal being laid aside by illness. Here Professor F. W. Newman was his colleague; and among his pupils were the Rev. S. W. Wayte, late President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Walter Bagehot, the eminent political economist. At Bristol, in 1836, Mr. Bromby married the daughter of Alderman Lilly of that city. After a sojourn of some years at the Bristol College, Mr. Bromby opened a private school, "Mortimer House," Clifton, where he was very successful in preparing young men for the universities. In 1847 he became Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, an old foundation dating from the reign of the Queen whose name it bears. Amongst his pupils at Guernsey was Hugh C. E. Childers, a prominent politician in the early history of Victoria, afterwards a Cabinet Minister in England, and, as we have already shown, one of the founders of the very school to which Dr. Bromby was afterwards appointed. It was during the Guernsey Headmastership that Mr. Bromby took his D.D. degree. The Rev. Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was also a Guernsey boy at this time. The Doctor left Guernsey in 1854 in order to assist his father in clerical work at Hull.

In 1856 overtures were made to him with reference to the Melbourne appointment, and on the 1st of February, 1858, Dr. Bromby arrived with his family in the *Countess of Elgin*.

Dr. Bromby held the Headmastership of the Church of England Grammar School until Easter, 1875. Cordial testimony to his success, as well as to the affection that his pupils entertain for him is borne in the address presented to him by the Old Grammar School Boys on the occasion of his resignation. Increase of years, and the feeling that the responsibilities of his post required a younger man, were the causes of his resignation, of which Dr. Bromby gave the Council long notice, in order that there might be ample time for the selection of a successor.

Dr. Bromby took pastoral charge of the parish of Toorak during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. Walter Fellows, the incumbent. Of this parish he had once before taken temporary charge during his Headmastership, pending the appointment of the first incumbent. The enthusiasm of the folk of the parish for their pastor seems to disprove the applicability of the *bon mot* with which the Doctor at first wittily declined the appointment, saying that he was not "fitted to be an Apostle of the Genteels." On the return of Mr. Fellows, Dr. Bromby, at the request of the present Bishop of Melbourne, became the incumbent of St. Paul's parish, Melbourne, an office that he still holds.

Dr. Bromby has a considerable reputation as a preacher and as a lecturer. Several separate sermons and lectures have been printed. A sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, 1850, is on the "Irregular Element in the Church." Another preached at Hull on the return of peace after the Crimean War in 1856, was printed by request of the Mayor of that town. The lectures, "Beyond the Grave," and "Development versus Creation," are of the Melbourne period. The former, delivered in the Town Hall to an audience estimated at 4000, created considerable excitement, and a lengthy controversy ensued upon the views enunciated.

Dr. Bromby has had six sons, of whom, the eldest, when only eleven, met with his death by accident in Guernsey. Five were at the Grammar School, and their names are duly entered on the register, and one (Edward) is now an assistant master. The Rev. Christopher Bromby has charge of the parish of All Saint's, Hobart Town.

The following is the address presented to Dr. Bromby by his old pupils on the occasion of his leaving the School :—

To the

REV. JOHN EDWARD BROMBY, D.D.,

Head Master, Church of England Grammar School, Melbourn e.

DEAR DR. BROMBY,—On behalf of the Old Grammar School Boys, we take the opportunity of your retirement from active duty to express to you our warm feelings of affection and esteem. Although we cannot but regret the loss which education in this country is about to sustain, we yet feel that your exertions in the cause justly entitle you to the rest you now seek, and we wish to record our gratitude to you, not merely as our able instructor, but still more as our counsellor and friend.

To you is owing, in great degree, the worldly success which has been already achieved by many of our number ; the force of your example has, we believe, given earnestness and consistency to lives that might else have been purposeless and vain ; and the cheering recollection of the kindness, the manliness, and the just dealing of your rule stays with us to our lasting good.

In begging your acceptance of the accompanying purse, we would earnestly hope that every happiness may attend you and yours in the enjoyment of your well-earned repose.

For the Old Grammar School Boys,

R. H. WILLAN, Chairman.

P. DE JERSEY GRUT, Hon. Treasurer.

GEO. H. JENKINS, Hon. Secretary.

Easter, 1875.

Dr. Bromby read the following reply :—“ My Dear Friends and Quondam Pupils,—You have indeed done enough, and more than enough, to manifest the warmth of your enduring affection. I only wish I could feel that I so much deserved it. It is quite true (as you observe in your address,) that many of you have achieved success, and the preponderating number of distinctions gained at the University by the students of the Grammar School bears testimony that there must have been (as you say) both energy and consistency of life amongst you. I am afraid, however, that I can claim but a small portion of the credit of such a result. Out of the complimentary phrases which the kindness of your hearts has dictated, the only one

which I can at all take to myself with anything like comfort is that of 'just dealing.' For there, certainly, I can say in all honesty that it has been my consistent aim to act towards every student with the strictest impartiality. It mattered not where the pupils came from, whether from what are considered the higher or lower rungs of society's ladder, once committed to my charge they all fared alike, and every question of rivalry or casual quarrel was adjudicated upon according to its intrinsic merits. On other points I have not time to speak. With so much business on hand I must content myself at present with thanking you (which I do with much fervour of feeling,) for the kind wording of your address, as well as for your most munificent gift. I pray God may bless you and prosper you in your several vocations in life. For myself, should it please Providence that my life should be prolonged, one of the chief delights of my old age will be to learn that my old pupils are walking in the paths of honour and religion, and keeping the fair fame of our old Grammar School in unsullied purity."

X.—OUR CONNEXION WITH TRINITY COLLEGE.

WHEN the University of Melbourne was first founded, in the year 1854, it was intended that colleges should form an integral part of the scheme, as may be seen from an inspection of the map inserted from the first in the University calendar. If the founders had not intended that affiliated colleges should, at some time or other, be built, they would not have set aside as college reserves the large portion at the northern end of the land reserved for the purposes of the University. Of course these early founders were confronted by the religious difficulty, as so many other friends of education have been. The solution upon which they settled is one that certainly commends itself to common sense. The University was to be secular, established by the State, and supported by the State. As the colleges were to take the place of the family, and rule the life of students which the University could not be expected to touch, seeing that it has no system of proctors, whose office would be no sinecure in such a town as Melbourne, the colleges were to be religious, varying with the religion in which the student was brought up. They were to be established by the

principal denominations and supported by them. The college land was equally divided between four sects, numerically the most important—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan.

It is easy to object that this is not a just arrangement, as it excludes the smaller sects from any share. The answer is, *De minimis non curat lex*. This settlement of the question is not, perhaps, absolutely just; but there is about it a rough-and-ready justice which would satisfy the feelings of most men. The statesmen who established the University (to whom be all honour) did not wish on the one hand to exclude religion, nor on the other to establish a system of religious education if the people did not want it. They offered to help those who were willing to help themselves. It is uncertain whether any grant of money was at first intended to accompany the grant of land. Some maintain that it was, and at Sydney, where the establishment of colleges followed more closely upon the foundation of the University, such grant was made, bearing in each of the cases a certain proportion to subscriptions raised. But in Melbourne the denominations were slow in performing their side of the compact, and by the time that the Grammar School Council first stirred in the matter, a change had come over the spirit of the dream. There were other men and other minds in the Government of the day. "*Non possumus*" was the answer given, and those who gave it were doubtless glad to make the financial excuse stand shield against the unpleasant necessity of bringing forward other excuses more substantial.

When the Grammar School was first established, it formed only part of a larger scheme duly set forth in the constitution of a Church of England College and School.

The original idea that the school should be in the north of Melbourne seems to point not only to the placing school and college under the government of the same Council, but near each other and perhaps making the relations still closer, for instance, by some arrangement like that for theological students at Wesley College. Naturally the school came first, but when it was once fairly started, and in good working order, the Council were reminded by Bishop Perry, who always felt strongly on this question, of the want of accommodation at the University for students belonging to the Church of England. On 14th November, 1859, it was resolved that the Council should wait upon the Chief Secretary.

It seems as if there was a feeling that a happy opportunity had arrived, for Mr. William Nicholson had become Chief Secretary on the 27th October, not three weeks previous, when he had displaced Sir John O'Shannassy; and Mr. Nicholson was not only a Churchman, but had subscribed £100 to the Grammar School and College. Having friends in power, therefore, the Council intended to request that the Chief Secretary would place upon the Estimates a sum of £8000, on condition that a sum of £2000 be raised by private subscription. In passing, one may remark that this looks as if great enthusiasm amongst subscribers were hardly expected. And one is almost prepared for the answer of the Chief Secretary, which was not formally reported to the Council until the August of the following year. It ran thus:—"The state of the public revenue, and the claims upon it, would prevent his placing any sum on the estimates for collegiate purposes." An exceedingly discouraging, even if not unexpected, answer. And under its influence, the Council let the matter sleep again until December, 1864, when Bishop Perry once more drew the attention of the Council to the need for a college, and to the fact that the sum of £2000 and more, granted by the S. P. C. K., was available for the purpose. It was decided to carry out the original scheme, and it was left in the Bishop's hands to summon a meeting. Such meeting was held at the Bishop's Registry, on 6th June, 1865.

The minutes of a meeting of a provisional committee for the establishment of a Theological College, held eighteen months earlier (4th January, 1864,) were read. The following were present:—The Bishop, Revs. C. T. Perks, M. H. Becher, R. B. Dickinson, and Dr. Bromby; Messrs. J. W. Stephens, R. W. Pohlman, J. Spowers, and Henry Henty. The number is not large, but the men are representative, prominent clergy, prominent laymen, and some of the names are those of men not as yet connected with the Grammar School.

After a prolonged discussion of the matter it was proposed by Mr. Stephen, seconded by Mr. Perks, and carried unanimously, "That it is expedient proceedings should be taken for the establishment of a Church of England College in connexion with the University, of which a Theological Institution shall form a part." Then it was moved by Mr. Stephen, seconded by Mr. Spowers, and carried unanimously, "That the Bishop be requested to confer with

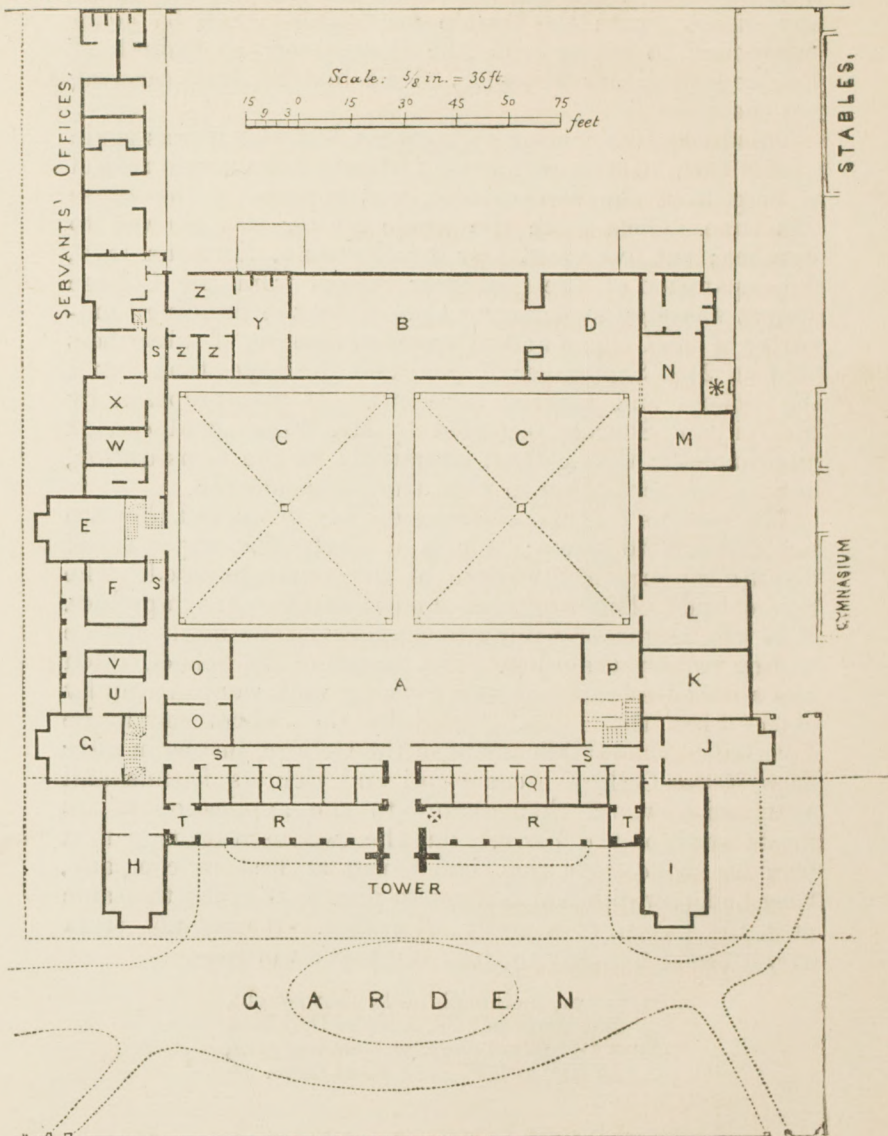
Sir W. F. Stawell, Professor Wilson, and Mr. Terry as to the time for another meeting, when the gentlemen present and any others whom the Bishop may choose, shall be again summoned to confer with the Council of the Church of England Grammar School as to the best mode of carrying out the object."

This looks like coming to business, but alas it was again a false start. Luke-warmness of friends, not the cold refusal of help from the Government, was apparently the cause this time. Once more the whole matter was allowed to slumber; but five years later it woke again. In June, 1870, the separation of the Grammar School from the College project was suggested to the Council by the Building Committee of the College, and at a general meeting of subscribers held on 24th September of that year the ropes that bound the School and College were cut. It was proposed by Sir William Stawell, seconded by Mr. Willan, and carried unanimously, that certain alterations in the Constitution, having this separation in view, should be adopted.

The reasons for this severance are not given, but they are not difficult to guess; nor is it likely that anyone will dispute the practical wisdom of the course pursued. The School and College appeal to somewhat different sympathies. Men who might be willing to support the one might not be willing to help the other. The friends of the School, which was already established and working well, would naturally object that the funds gained by the School should be diverted to the establishment of the College, just as in after days, if the College became full and rich, its friends and authorities would then demur to the application of its funds south of the Yarra. But the two institutions parted friends. Like ships that had sailed at first in company, they had now different courses to pursue, to reach the same port, the haven of a godly education. It may not seem overstrained to apply to them the poet's words—

One port methought alike they sought,
 One purpose hold, howe'er they fare,
 But O, blithe breeze, O bounding seas,
 At last, at last, unite them there.

DOMAIN ROAD.



J. LAKE DEL.

REFERENCE TABLE.

GROUND PLAN.

- A.—Big School.
- B.—Dining Hall.
- C.—Open Cloister Court.
- D.—Boarders' Room and III. Form Room.
- E.—Head Master's Drawing Room.
- F.— " Dining Room.
- G.— " Library.
- H.—Boys' Library.
- I.—Upper IV. Form Room.
- J.—Lower IV. "
- K.—Mathematical Room.
- L.—V. Form Room.
- M.—Carpenter's Shop.
- N.—Lavatory.
- O.—Masters' Common Rooms.
- P.—Lobby and Staircase.
- Q.—Boarders' Studies.
- R.—Stone-terraced Cloisters.
- S.—Corridors.
- T.—Turrets.
- U.—Clerk's Room.
- V.—Music "
- W.—Store "
- X.—Sick "
- Y.—Kitchen.
- Z.—Scullery, Larder, Pantry.
- *—Tuck Shop.
- +—The Foundation Stone.

IN THE UPPER STORY.

- Over U. V. F., Dormitory.
- „ H., "
- „ S. Q., "
- „ I., VI. Form Room.
- „ J., II. "
- „ K. L., Lecture Theatre and Science Laboratory.
- „ P, Prefects' Room.

XI.—LATER HISTORY OF BUILDINGS.

THE history of the School after its opening is of necessity of a different nature from its earlier history. It is no longer a question of public meetings or of committees. We cannot follow the boys into their classrooms: it would be rude to take notes of their lessons. In the Register now published are given the names of all the boys in the order in which they entered the School. The names of the masters as far as memory and the annual reports could supply them, are also given in this volume. The results of the school work, as far as such results can be measured, for it stands to reason that adequate measurement is impossible, must be gathered from the prize lists which have been compiled, or from the foot notes, which tell of success at the University or elsewhere. Some account of the Speech Days could be found in the newspapers; but a Speech Day has only an evanescent interest, and the accounts of twenty following each other in close succession would be but dreary reading; nor would the interest be much freshened, were we to find one of them a Speech Day in common with other Schools, when the prizes were distributed by a royal Duke. It might perhaps, one would have thought, have been easier to follow the boys into the play-ground and chronicle their games, but very scanty records have been preserved. Even the Lists of the Elevens and the Football Twenties have disappeared, and after two or three efforts which looked more or less promising the attempt has been given up in despair. We regret that the modesty of our predecessors or their carelessness in the keeping of records has placed them somewhat in the position of the brave who lived before Agamemnon.

A plan of the School grounds and a more detailed plan of the School-house building is here given; but at the opening in 1858 the buildings were not, of course, as complete as they now are. There was nothing east of the Dining Hall, and to the east of the Big School only two

little rooms. At each end of the Big School two door-ways are still to be traced, and originally each of these four doors led into a little class-room, which were soon found to be too small for use; and in each case, though not at the same time, the two had to be knocked into one. The room at the east of the Dining Hall, now used as the Third Form Room and as the Boarders' Room, was the first to be added, at the end of 1860. This room has one great advantage over the other classrooms—a large fireplace. A fire was found very necessary for the Boarders in the winter evenings.

In 1863 additions were made to the Lodge of two large rooms, with the necessary offices, in order to provide a detached Infirmary in cases of infectious illness. In such cases complete isolation is the only proper treatment, and in English public schools it has often been found possible by prompt measures to stop an outbreak which would otherwise have proved calamitous. Fortunately it has not often been found necessary to use the Infirmary.

In 1864 the Yan Yean water supply was brought into the building for the convenience of baths, at a cost of about £640; and new class-rooms were built, now tenanted by the Upper Fourth and by the Lower Fourth.

All this while, and until Dr. Bromby's leaving, the front of the building remained incomplete. The time is not very long ago, and a good many must remember the lopsided appearance of the front, which others will know from photographs. The completion of this in accordance with the original design was the earnest wish of many friends of the School. During the later years of Dr. Bromby's rule the building fund had fortunately accumulated, and in the Christmas holidays, 1875-76, extensive additions and alterations were made. The Witherby Tower was built, the Library enlarged, the upper story completed from the Tower eastwards. The old French room, at the end of the Big School was converted into a lobby, very useful for lockers, hats, and great-coats. From this lobby a staircase leads upstairs, where the new accommodation consisted of the Prefect's room and two classrooms, as well as the large further Dormitory for the boarders.

All the east end of the Quadrangle was altered at the same time, the present lavatory in the north-east corner and the carpenter's shop being built. The latter, we may here add, contains four benches and two turning lathes.

The alteration of the eastern wall of the Quadrangle, the placing of the gate in the centre of the new iron railings, marks the definite abandonment of a portion of the original plan of the architect. According to the first plans, the building was to consist of two wings running back from the front. The Head Master's house on one side, to be balanced by a Second Master's house, an exact counterpart upon the other side of the Quadrangle. In this way it was proposed gradually to extend the School, by the boarding-house system, but, we believe there was a flaw in the arrangement, because complete separation of government, the very idea of the separate house system, would have been impossible.

The contract that was signed in December 1875 provided all the accommodation mentioned, but the front was not yet completed. The Cloisters and the Turret to the right of the Tower were not included in the contract, but fortunately before it was quite carried out, the Council saw their way to the additional expense involved in leaving nothing in front unfinished. This Turret as well as the other is on the first floor a bath-room.

The story of the Witherby Tower should find record here. Hubert Witherby, son of Mr. Arthur Witherby, of Blackheath, near London, had been a pupil of the present Head Master in former years, in England, at St. Peter's College, Radley. Being taken ill with consumption, the doctors ordered him a complete change of air, and sent him to New Zealand. Through the breaking of a blood-vessel he became much worse on the voyage, during which the ship was driven unusually far to the south. The medical men whom he consulted at Auckland gave him no hope of rallying or even of life, and bade him return at once to his relatives in England. When he reached Melbourne and called upon his only friend in this part of the world, it was found that he was too ill to proceed further. After eight weeks' illness he died at the Grammar School, and was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery. Out of gratitude his father built the Tower, which is called after his son's name, and placed the clock in it. Outside of the Tower is the inscription:—

IN MEMORIAM

HUBERTI WITHERBY,

MDCCCLXXVI.

And on a marble slab inside the porch is engraved the following longer inscription:—

IN MEMORIAM

HUBERTI WITHERBY,

juvenis eximia pietate, moribus purissimis,
 qui sub caelo sereniore frustra salutem quaerens,
 apud amicum, hujusce scholae praesulem,
 tabe consumptus in Christo obdormivit,
 hanc turrim exstruendam curavit
 moerens et gratus pater.

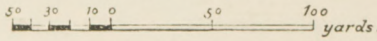
A.S. MDCCCLXXVI.

The clock is of colonial make, being by Messrs. Joseph and Sons, of Swanston-street and Sandhurst. The bells were cast in Glasgow.

The beginning of the year 1878 was likewise a season of building, being the time when the new Boarding House and the Science Rooms were erected. At the School itself, there was the second enlargement of the Library, bringing that room to its present attractive form. A somewhat neglected looking corner of ground was occupied by two spacious new class-rooms on the ground floor, the Fifth Form Room and its neighbour, the Mathematical Room, and above these the Science Lecture Room, and beyond it the Chemical Laboratory. At the same time since the number of boarders seemed to be increasing, a second boarding house, to be under the Second Master, was erected in the corner of the School grounds, between the St. Kilda and Domain Roads, capable of containing twenty boarders, with hall, studies, and dormitory complete. A single very well known case of illness at Easter 1878, just before the new house was opened, seems somewhat to have frightened boarders away, and the unsettled state of the Colony has not been propitious. In spite of this temporary want of success, those who established the second boarding house are still of opinion that the separate house system, as adopted in the first rank of English schools, is the best for a public school. Whether in the face of the competition it will prevail here is a different question.

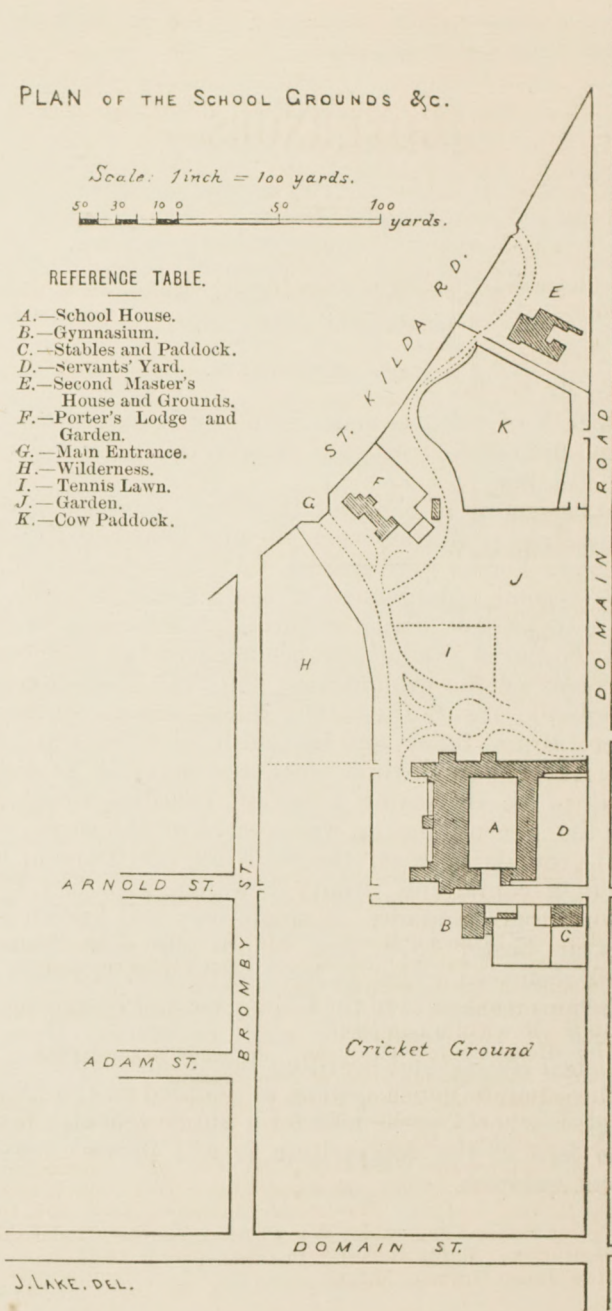
PLAN OF THE SCHOOL GROUNDS &c.

Scale: 1 inch = 100 yards.



REFERENCE TABLE.

- A.—School House.
- B.—Gymnasium.
- C.—Stables and Paddock.
- D.—Servants' Yard.
- E.—Second Master's House and Grounds.
- F.—Porter's Lodge and Garden.
- G.—Main Entrance.
- H.—Wilderness.
- I.—Tennis Lawn.
- J.—Garden.
- K.—Cow Paddock.



J. LAKE, DEL.

GOVERNORS.

The list is given in the text as when first published, obvious misprints only being corrected.

1. A'Beckett, Hon. T. T.	-	-	-	-	£100 0 0
2. Barry, Mr. Justice	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
3. Bear, J. P.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
4. Campbell, C.	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
5. Chapman, Hon. H. S.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
6. Childers, Hon. H. C. E.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
7. Cole, Captain G. W.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
8. Cole, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
9. Fellows, Hon. T. H.	-	-	-	-	105 0 0
10. Fletcher, W.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
11. Foster, Hon. J. V. L.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
12. Graham, J.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
13. Greene, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
14. Greene, Molesworth	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
15. Grice, R.	-	-	-	-	100 0 0

-
1. Hon. Thomas Turner A'Beckett. Registrar of the Diocese. Member of the Legislative Council, 1851-78. Member of the School Council and Honorary Secretary from the first.
 2. The Hon. Sir Redmond Barry. First Chancellor of the Melbourne University. Member of the School Council from the first.
 3. Late Member of the Legislative Council.
 4. M.L.A. for Crowlands, 1874-7. Member of School Council, 1854-60. Now the Rev. Colin Campbell.
 5. The Hon. Henry Samuel Chapman. Attorney-General 1858. Late Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.
 6. The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., for Pontefract. Commissioner of Customs in Victoria. First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.
 7. The Hon. Capt. George Ward Cole, R.N. Ob. 1879. Member of the Legislative Council, 1859. Member of the School Council, 1860-72.
 8. Thomas Howard Fellows. The late Mr. Justice Fellows. Ob. 1878.
 9. John Vesey Foster Fitzgerald. Was Colonial Secretary under the old Constitution. Acting-Governor in 1854. (See p. 18.)
 12. The Hon. James Graham, M.L.C.

16. Grice, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	-	£100	0	0
17. Griffith, C. J.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
18. Haines, Hon. W. C.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
19. Henty, Hon. J.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
20. Horne, Hon. G. S. W.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
21. Hotham, Sir C.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
22. Hutton, C.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
23. Melbourne, Bishop of	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
24. Moore, H.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
25. Macartney, Very Rev. H. B.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
26. McArthur, General	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
27. McKinnon, L.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
28. Nicholson, W.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
29. Nicholson, G.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
30. Palmer, Hon. Sir J. F.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
31. Pohlman, R. W.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
32. Russell, A.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
33. Smith, H. A.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
34. Smith, J. M.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
35. Smith, J. T.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
36. Sladen, C.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0

-
15. Member of the School Council, 1858-64.
17. Chancellor of the Diocese. (See p. 22.) Member of the School Council, 1854-8.
18. The Hon. William Clarke Haines. First Chief Secretary of Victoria, 1855. Ob. 1868.
19. Late Member of the Legislative Council.
20. Hon. George Samuel Wegg Horne. Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1857; of Public Works, 1858.
21. Governor of Victoria. Ob. 31st December, 1855. (See p. 19.)
23. The Right Rev. Bishop Perry.
24. First Registrar of the Diocese of Melbourne, and afterwards M.P. for Brighton in England.
25. The Dean of Melbourne. Member of the School Council from the first.
26. Commandant of the Forces, and Acting-Governor after the death of Sir Charles Hotham.
27. One of the original proprietors of the *Argus*.
28. Hon. William Nicholson. Chief Secretary, 1859-60. (See p. 32.)
29. Germain Nicholson, J.P.
30. Hon. Sir James Frederick Palmer. Speaker of the old Legislative Council. Member of the School Council, 1854-69. Ob. 1873.
31. Robert Williams Pohlman. County Court Judge. Member of the School Council, 1854-8. Ob. 1877.
35. Hon. John Thomas Smith. Several times Mayor of Melbourne. M.L.A. for West Bourke. Minister of Mines, 1869. Ob. 1879.
36. The Hon. Sir Charles Sladen, M.L.C. Chief Secretary, May, July, 1868.

SUBSCRIBERS.

43

37. Stawell, Sir W. F.	-	-	-	-	-	£100	0	0
38. Webb, C.	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
39. Willan, R.	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0

LATER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Fellows, Mr. Justice	-	-	-	-	-	£50	0	0
40. Witherby, A.	-	-	-	-	-	1250	0	0

37. The Hon. the Chief Justice. Member of the School Council, 1854-60, 74.

38. The Architect of the School.

39. Member of the School Council, 1864-72.

40. Mr. Arthur Witherby, of Blackheath, near London, at whose expense the Witherby Tower was built.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Subscriptions were given—not sufficient to make the donor a Governor :—

Bland, R. H.	-	-	-	-	-	£10	0	0
Burnley, J.	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Clarke, Hon. Captain	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Guillaume, G.	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Henty, Hon. S. G.	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	0
La Trobe, C. J.	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Martin, R.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Moore, Hon. D.	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	0
Moule, F. G.	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
McArthur, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Pasley, Captain	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Powlet, F. A.	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Riddell, J. C.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Sellar, R.	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	0
Simpson, J.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Woolley, A.	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	0

COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION.

THE following comments on the Constitution of the School, which is given in Section IV., may be worth consideration :—

This Constitution, made some time ago, has stood the test of age well, and yet it may be capable of improvement. It is quite possible that it may be taken as the model for the constitutions of other schools, and even if the authorities of this School be content to let well alone, and hesitate to incur the charge of constitution tinkering, it may be of advantage to point out possibilities of improvement.

The parts placed between brackets refer to Trinity College, now separated from the School and governed by a Council of its own. The words in italics on p. 10, as well as the note on p. 9, were introduced at the last revision by the Council, before the School was opened.

As the rights of governors are declared personal property, and transferable, it has been decided that they are not extinguished by death, but can be bequeathed by will, and if not bequeathed, will pass to the heir. Some think that a release of £7 per annum in perpetuity is too great an advantage to give for a subscription of £50, and that subscriptions as liberal would have been received had the rights of Governors been extinguished by death.

It has been suggested that those Governors who have left the Colony, and are not likely again to exercise their privileges as Governors, should cede their power of nomination to the Council of the School or to the Head Master for the time being, in order that the nominations may be used in deserving cases, either as prizes at the School or in admission to it.

The words "in rotation," in line 10 on page 9 have been interpreted to mean that three electoral members shall be chosen by Governors, then three by parents and guardians. It is at least open to argument that it was contemplated that the Governors on the one hand, parents and guardians on the other, were to be considered two electoral colleges, intended to use their suffrage alternately. The college of the Governors must be small, probably never amounting to twenty-four available, all told, because out of the forty many are away in England. The number of parents will vary with the number in the School; and the question again arises whether herein also the privileges of Governors should not be limited.

The "Senior Judge" of the Supreme Court has been interpreted to mean the Judge who has been longest on the Bench. At the time of the framing of the Constitution the Chief Justice was not a member of the Church of England. But probably the words Senior Judge would mean the Chief Justice before any Puisne Judge.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

-
- 1849.—April 11. Diocesan Grammar School opened.
- 1853.—May 26. { Three public
July 20. { meetings about
July 28. { Grammar School
 { and College.
- 1854.—Aug. 31. Executive Committee.
- 1854.—Dec. Diocesan Grammar School closed.
 Designs called for.
- 1856.—Jan. 24. Site formally approved.
 Feb. 14. New designs.
 July 30. Foundation stone laid.
- 1858.—Feb. 1. Dr. Bromby arrived.
 April 7. School opened.
- 1875.—April 7. Dr. Bromby resigned.
- 1835.—June. Batman's camp.
 Aug. Fawkner's camp.
- 1837.—Mar. 8. Melbourne named.
- 1848.—Jan. 24. First Bishop of Melbourne arrived.
- 1851.—July 1. Separation of Victoria.
- 1853.—May 25. Sir R. Barry gazetted Chancellor of the University; Mr. Childers, Vice-Chancellor.
- 1854.—June 22. Sir Charles Hotham.
 July 3. Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- 1855.—Nov. 25. New Constitution proclaimed.
 Dec. 31. Sir Charles Hotham died.
- 1856.—Dec. 27. Sir H. Barkly.
- 1863.—Sept. 11. Sir Charles Darling.
- 1866.—May 7. Re-call of Sir Charles Darling.
- 1876.—Oct. 22. Bishop Moorhouse consecrated.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	ELECTORS.
The Bishop	—	<i>Ex officio.</i>
His Honour Mr. Justice Barry	—	Do.
R. W. Pohlman	12th Dec., 1854	Governors and Subscribers.
The Very Rev. the Dean	—	—
The Hon. the Speaker (afterwards Sir J. F. Palmer)	—	—
The Hon. the Attorney-General (afterwards Sir W. F. Stawell)	—	—
C. Campbell	—	—
The Chancellor of the Diocese (C. J. Griffith)	—	—
The Registrar of the Diocese (Hon. T. T. A. Beckett)	—	—
R. Grice, vice Griffith	9th July, 1858	—
R. Willan, do. Pohlman	Do.	—
Hon. Capt. Cole, vice Campbell	8th Sept., 1860	Parents and Guardians.
R. H. Budd, do. Stawell (by this time Chief Justice)	Do.	Do.
Hon. T. T. A. Beckett, re-elected	20th Sept., 1862	—
Sir J. F. Palmer, do.	Do.	Governors and Subscribers.
R. Willan, do.	24th Sept., 1864	—
Hon. J. Henty, vice Grice	Do.	—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	ELECTORS,
Hon. Capt. Cole, re-elected ...	12th Oct., 1866	Parents and Guardians.
F. G. Moule, vice Budd ...	Do.	Do.
The Very Rev. the Dean re-elected ...	3rd April, 1869	—
Sir W. F. Stawell, vice Palmer ...	Do.	Governors and Subscribers.
Hon. T. T. A'Beckett, re-elected ...	24th Sept., 1870	—
J. Wilberforce Stephen, vice Henty ...	Do.	—
Edwin Brett, vice Cole ...	6th Sept., 1872	Parents and Guardians.
Theyre Weigall, vice Willan ...	Do.	—
F. G. Moule, re-elected ...	4th Dec., 1874	—
Sir W. F. Stawell, re-elected ...	Do.	Governors and Subscribers.
Bishop Moorhouse, consecrated ...	22nd Oct., 1876	<i>Ex officio.</i>
The Very Rev. the Dean, re-elected ...	23rd Nov., 1876	Governors and Subscribers.
Hon. T. T. A'Beckett, do. ...	Do.	—
E. S. Parkes, vice Brett ...	23rd March, 1877	Parents and Guardians.
Theyre Weigall, re-elected ...	8th Nov., 1878	—
Frank Grey Smith, vice Stephen ...	Do.	—

P R A Y E R

(Read every morning on opening School.)

May Thy blessing and protection, O Lord, be upon us this day; upon our homes; and upon all for whom we are in duty bound to pray; upon the Queen, the Governor, and all who are set in authority under them; upon the Ministers of Christ's holy religion and the Magistrates who administer justice. And that there never may be wanting a sufficient supply of persons duly qualified to serve Thee, whether in Church or State: we pray for a blessing upon all places of sound learning and religious education, especially upon this School; that those who are called to bear any office herein may always remember that strict and solemn account which they must themselves one day give before the judgment seat of Christ; and that those who shall here receive the lessons of piety and knowledge may use the talents committed to their charge to the welfare of their fellow-creatures and the honour of Thy great name. And this we beg for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

P R A Y E R

(Read every afternoon on closing School.)

O, Almighty and Most Gracious God, now that our work together for this day is over, we meet once more to ask Thy blessing upon it. Forgive all our shortcomings and faults. Help us in all our labours. Grant that we may increase in knowledge, and, with knowledge, in wisdom and in holiness of life. Thou knowest our particular temptations here at school;—help us with Thy Holy Spirit to struggle against them. Save us from being ashamed of Thee and of our duty. Save us from the base and degrading fear of one another. Save us from idleness and want of thought. Save us from the sin of falsehood and lying. Save us from unkindness and selfishness—caring only for ourselves, and not for Thee and for our neighbours. O, Thou who knowest all our weaknesses, save us from ourselves and our own evil hearts. Renew us with Thy Spirit to walk as becomes those whom Thou hast redeemed, through Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE PRESENT HEAD MASTER.

MR. EDWARD ELLIS MORRIS, M.A., the present Head Master, is the son of John Carnac Morris, late of the Madras Civil Service, and grandson of Mr. John Morris, for many years a director of the Hon. East India Company. Mr. Morris was born at Madras on Christmas Day, 1843. He was educated first at a preparatory school, Temple Grove, East Sheen, under Dr. Rowden; then at Victoria College, Jersey, under Dr. Henderson; and finally at Rugby, under the present Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Temple. On leaving Rugby, in 1862, he entered as an Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, Oxford. Mr. Morris was placed in the Second Class in Classics (Final School) in 1866, and in the Second Class in Law and Modern History in the following Autumn. He was an assistant master at St. Peter's College, Radley, and afterwards at Haileybury College, Hertford. Between the times of these two appointments he studied for a short time at the University of Berlin. Towards the end of 1871 Mr. Morris was appointed Head Master of the Bedfordshire Middle Class Public School, a position which he held until he left England for Melbourne.

MR. MORRIS has published the following books:—

1. An edition of Scott's "Marmion," with notes, introduction, and glossary, for the use of schools.—Longmans.
2. A similar edition of Thomson's "Seasons" (in the British India Classics, a series chiefly intended for the use of natives of India.)—Longmans.
3. "The Age of Anne" (in the Epochs of Modern History, a series of school histories, projected and originally edited by Mr. Morris.)—Longmans.
4. Milton's "Comus" and Macaulay's "Essay on Milton," with notes for school use (in conjunction with Mr. T. Harlin, formerly fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.)—Melbourne, Mullen.

RECORD OF ASSISTANT MASTERS.



- REV. William Baxter, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Second Master. 1858-1863.
- Roderick Mackenzie, late Scholar of Durham University. 1858-1866.
- Arthur Deighton, late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge.
1858-1859.
- Frederick John Halden. 1858-1861.
- Jean Gruchy. French Master. 1858-1859.
- Charles Acton Goslett, Barrister-at-Law, Sizar of Trinity College,
Dublin. 1860-1874.
- Walter Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, Billing's Medallist in Law.
1860-1863.
- A. De Forest, of Yale College, U. S. A. 1860.
- J. Molteno. 1860.
- Aristide Dellas, late Student of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.
French and Drawing Master. 1860-1877. Now Professor of
French at the University of Otago.
- Charles Jewel Hearle, M.A., of Melbourne University, afterwards
Senior Master of the Training Institution. 1862-1870.
- Frederick Burkett, late Hebrew Sizar of Trinity College, Dublin.
1862-1863.
- John Henning Thompson, M.A., late Scholar of Melbourne University
(Old Boy, No. 79.) 1864-1875. Second Master. 1873-1875. Since
then Head Master of Kew High School.

John Sumner Seddon, B.A., of Melbourne University. 1864-1875.

Leonard J. Woodruff. (Old Boy, No. 23.) 1864-1869.

Alfred H. Davis, late Exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge ;
B.A., of Melbourne University. 1867—.

F. H. Edwards, A.A., Newcastle Scholar, of Tasmania. 1868-1869.

G. S. Manns. 1870.

J. T. Daley. 1870.

Charles William Miles (Old Boy, No. 898.) 1874—.



Alexander Leeper, M.A., LL.B., Trinity College, Dublin, afterwards
Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford. 1st class in Moderation
prox. acc. to the Gaisford (Greek Prose) Prize. Now Principal
of Trinity College in the University of Melbourne. Second
Master. 1875.

Joseph Henry Skinner, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Balliol College,
Oxford. Mr. Skinner is now a Master at the Sydney Grammar
School. 1875-76.

Edward Hippius Bromby, M.A. of Melbourne, B.A. of Queen's College,
Oxford. Mr. Bromby is a son of Dr. Bromby, the late Head
Master, and an Old Boy (No. 16.) 1875—.

Joshua Lake, B.A., late Exhibitioner St. John's College, Cambridge.
1875—.

Alfred William South, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. South
was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards held an
Exhibition at Trinity, Cambridge. He was bracketed Sixth in
the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, 1865. He was for some
years Assistant Master at Dulwich College. Second Master.
1876—.

Joseph Grindy Burton, B.A., Melbourne. (Old Boy, No. 929.) 1876.
Now at Trinity College, Dublin.

William E. Russell, B.A. Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College,
Oxford. He was educated at St. Peter's, York, and afterwards
at Haileybury. Second Class in Modern History 1875. 1876-77.
Mr. Russell returned to England, and is now a master at Haileybury.

R. T. Hopkins, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. First-place-man at entrance, Royal Exhibition, Classical First-honour-man, University Scholar, and Moderator in Classics at degree. Classical Master at High School, Hobart Town, 1876-77. Now Second Master at Ballarat College.

John Walker Miller. 1876—.

Wyndham Monson Madden, M.A., late Scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge; Seventeenth Wrangler, 1872; Mathematical Master at Christ's College, Finchley. 1877—.

Thomas Harlin, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Ninth Wrangler, 1856; Head Master of the Brisbane Grammar School. 1877—.

Frank Spurling, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. Spurling was at St. Peter's College, Radley, and at Oxford he obtained a Second Class in Modern History, 1875. 1878—.



PREFECTS.

INSTITUTED APRIL, 1876.

F. G. Smith.
 H. Ross.
 N. A. Vance.
 C. Bage.
 G. Pigott.
 A. Walker.
 F. Stephen.
 G. Wright.
 C. Y. Shuter.
 G. Buckley.
 F. H. Mackay.
 H. C. Bagot.
 C. P. Dyring.
 W. H. Roberts.
 W. M. Stephens.
 C. J. Shields.
 W. J. C. Riddell.
 J. F. Shuter.
 W. L. Mullen.
 H. W. Bryant.
 J. Cuming.
 G. A. Glen.
 S. J. Stephen.
 R. Henderson.

E. S. Herring.
 J. C. Potter.
 H. S. Park.
 G. P. J. Hume.
 C. G. Hammond.
 H. A. Smith.
 W. T. Coldham.
 G. R. Graham.
 J. G. Pitcher.
 A. J. Evans.
 C. Mollison.
 E. A. Mackay.
 H. R. Maclean.
 W. R. Sale.
 J. Lombard.
 A. W. Sandford.
 R. H. Potter.
 N. Watson.
 H. Cooke.
 A. Brazier.
 W. W. Rogers.
 C. Guinness.
 W. H. Bruce-Gardyne.
 C. Shuter.

THE BOARDS IN BIG SCHOOL.

HONOURS AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

J. E. Watson, Jun. Op. Camb.	1864.
C. Bromby, Sen. Op. Camb.	1867.
E. H. Bromby, { 1st Math. Mods., }	{ Oxf., }	{ 1868.
	{ 2nd Math. Final, }	{ 1870.
H. M. Andrew, 27th Wrangler, Camb.,		1872.
A. R. Blackwood, { 2nd Cl. Mods., }	{ Oxf., }	{ 1870.
	{ 3rd Cl. Final, }	{ 1873.

SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

C. Bromby.	C. Tynan.
F. McCoy.	W. Thomas.
J. H. Thompson.	J. Holland.
H. M. Andrew.	W. Harker.
T. Mann.	J. Johnson.
J. P. E. Francis.	W. Fink.
J. S. Elkington.	H. B. Allen.
G. B. Stuart.	D. Paterson.
C. A. Topp.	G. T. Teague.
S. Summons.	T. A. Garlick.
J. Moorhead.	E. F. Mitchell.
F. J. Pirani.	S. G. Woinarski.

FINAL HONOURS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

1863 C. Bromby.	1871 S. Summons.
1865 J. H. Thompson.	1871 D. Paterson.
1865 H. M. Andrew.	1871 J. Holland.
1866 J. S. Elkington.	1872 C. Tynan.
1869 T. Mann.	1873 W. Fink.
1869 C. A. Topp.	1874 G. T. Teague,
1870 F. H. McCoy.	

CAPTAINS OF THE SCHOOL.

1858	C. Bromby.	1869	H. B. Allen.
1859	} J. H. Thompson.	1870	} R. H. Bromby.
1860		1871	
1861	} T. Mann.	1872	} E. O. Joske.
1862		1873	
1863	G. B. Stuart.	1874	} T. A'B. Weigall.
1864	} D. Paterson.	1875	
1865		1876	C. Bage.
1866	F. J. Pirani.	1877	N. C. A. Vance.
1867	J. Holland.	1878	W. L. Mullen.
1868	F. J. Bromby.		

EXHIBITIONERS AT MATRICULATION.

1859	(Math.) J. E. Watson.
1860	(Math.) F. McCoy.
1862	(Cl. and Math.) E. Bromby.
1863	(Cl. and Eng.) T. Mann.
1863	(Math.) J. P. E. Francis.
1864	(Cl.) G. B. Stuart.
1867	(Cl. and Math.) F. J. Pirani.
1868	(Cl. and Eng.) J. Holland.
1869	(Cl.) F. J. Bromby.
1870	(Cl. Math. Eng.) H. B. Allen.
1872	(Math.) L. Lupson.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

1859	} E. H. Bromby. T. Mann.	1870	E. O. Joske.
1861		H. J. Kyezor.	1871
1863	D. Paterson.	1872	T. A'B. Weigall.
1865	} F. J. Pirani. M. Macnamara.	1873	W. L. Mullen.
1866		A. Skene.	1874
1867	} W. H. Tuckett. A. Moule.	1875	E. S. Herring.
1868		A. S. Skinner.	1876
1869	J. Fulford.	1877	W. C. Daish.
		1878	R. E. Weigall.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

1868	M. Macnamara.	1872	R. H. Bromby.
1869	R. G. Davidson.	1877	W. M. Stephens.
1871	A. S. Skinner.	1878	N. C. A. Vance.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

One Scholarship of £21 for three years, given every year, to boy under fourteen years of age, on 1st December, on condition that the holders continue at the School.

- 1859—Edward Hippius Bromby ; Thomas Mann.
 - 1861—Henry James Kyezor.
 - 1863—Douglas Paterson.
 - 1865—Frederick Joy Pirani ; Melbourne John Macnamara.
 - 1866—Alexander Skene.
 - 1867—William Henry Tuckett ; Arthur Moule.
 - 1868—John Fulford ; Alan Swinton Skinner.
 - 1869—John Fulford.
 - 1870—Ernest Ouzer Joske.
 - 1871—William Henry Moule.
 - 1872—Theyre A'Beckett Weigall.
 - 1873—William Lowell Mullen.
 - 1874—Noel C. A. Vance.
 - 1875—Edmund Selwyn Herring.
 - 1876—Alfred Henry Weigall.
 - 1877—William Christian Daish.
 - 1878—Reginald Edward Weigall.
-

WITHERBY SCHOLAR.

The Witherby Scholarship is a full exemption from School Fees for three years, and is given to the boy, under thirteen years of age, who shall be the highest in the School after the Midwinter Examination of 1877, and every third following year.

- 1877—Wilfrid Kent Hughes.

UNIVERSITY EXHIBITIONERS.

One Exhibition of £20 a year for two years, given annually to a student going to the University, conditionally upon his having been at the School for two years previously, and his passing the Matriculation Examination *with credit*.

1868—Melbourne John Macnamara.

1869—Raleigh Gilbert Davidson.

1871—Alan Swinton Skinner.

1872—Robert Henry Bromby.

1877—William McGillicuddy Stephens.

1878—Noel Crawford Atterbury Vance.



SCHOOL PRIZES.

BISHOP PERRY'S SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

This Prize has now been funded. The Treasurer is Mr. W. E. Morris,
at the Diocesan Registry.

- 1859—1. Arthur Manning Topp, Alexander Smith. 2. Charles
Alfred Topp.
- 1860—1. A. Smith. 2. Henry Hale Budd.
- 1861—1. A. Smith. 2. Thomas Mann.
- 1862—1. A. Smith and T. Mann (*equal.*)
- 1863—1. C. A. Topp. 2. George Ballingall Stuart.
- 1864—1. Charles Tynan. 2. John Garlick.
- 1865—1. C. Tynan. 2. William Kennedy Brodribb, Henry
Jennings.
- 1866—1. C. Tynan. 2. Frederick Jeremie Bromby.
- 1867—1. Jas. Holland. 2. F. J. Bromby.
- 1868—1. F. J. Bromby. 2. Raleigh Gilbert Davidson.
- 1869—1. R. G. Davidson. 2. Harry Brookes Allen.
- 1870—1. John Fulford. 2. Robert Henry Bromby.
- 1871—1. R. H. Bromby. 2. John Fulford.
- 1872—1. R. H. Bromby. 2. Wm. Henry Moule.
- 1873—1. W. H. Moule. 2. H. E. Fulford.
- 1874—1. W. H. Moule. 2. Theyre A'Beckett Weigall.
- 1875—1. T. A'Beckett Weigall. 2. G. C. S. Smith.
- 1876—1. W. Roberts. 2. E. W. Crawford.
- 1877—1. N. Vance. 2. H. S. Park.
- 1878—1. R. H. Rodda. 2. N. Vance.
-

ELOCUTION PRIZES.

£3 3s. and £2 2s., given by the Hon. George Coppin, M.L.C.

- 1859—1. Francis Reid Murphy. 2. Ernest Bromby. 3. Archibald
Macdougall.
- 1860—1. F. R. Murphy. 2. Thomas Scott Atkinson.
- 1861—1. T. S. Atkinson. 2. Ernest Bromby. 3. William Quirk.

1862—1. T. S. Atkinson. 2. Nicholas James Barry.

Two of £2 2s. and £1 1s., given by the Head Master.

1863—1. N. J. Barry. 2. T. S. Atkinson.

First Prize, £3 3s., by Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B. ; a second, £2 2s., by the Head Master.

1864—1. T. S. Atkinson. 2. N. J. Barry.

1865—1. T. S. Atkinson. 2. W. K. Brodribb, Walter H. Thomas.

Two of £2 2s. and £1 1s., given by the Head Master.

1866—1. John Jennings Smith. 2. Kenrick Edward Brodribb.

1867—1. J. J. Smith. 2. Melbourne J. Macnamara.

1868—1. J. J. Smith. 2. Edward Arthur Crawford.

1869—1. E. A. Crawford. 2. William Barker.

1870—1. Charles William Miles. 2. Alexander Thomson Creswick.

1871—1. Thomas W. Riddell. 2. Frederick Wegg Horne.

1872—1. George Edward Wollaston. 2. C. W. Miles.

1873—1. Andrew Murray. 2. William Watson. 3. William Henry Moule.

1874—1. Walter Andrew Thomson. 2. W. H. Moule.

1875—1. Ernest W. Crawford.

1876—1. Harry Steel Park. 2. Hugh Ross.

1877—1. H. S. Park.

1878—(Awarded Easter, 1879.)—1. H. Cooke. 2. J. Cuming and G. P. Hume.

HISTORY.

Two annual Prizes of £3 3s. and £2 2s., given in books, by Alderman Smith, M.L.A.

1860—1. John Nicholson. 2. Ernest Bromby.

1861—1. Ernest Bromby. 2. Thomas Mann. 3. Alexander Smith.

1862—1. Thos. Mann. 2. Marshall Singleton.

1863—1. John Bristow Docker. 2. William Crawford.

1864—1. William Kennedy Brodribb. 2. Nicholas James Barry.

1865—1. W. K. Brodribb. 2. Douglas Paterson.

Discontinued after this year.

LATIN PROSE PRIZE.

- 1875—Theyre A'Beckett Weigall.
 1876—(Lady Margaret Prize)—Louis J. Fitzgerald Pigott.
 1877— Noel C. A. Vance.
 1878— N. C. A. Vance.
-

LATIN VERSE PRIZE.

- 1875—Theyre A'Beckett Weigall.
 1876—Noel C. A. Vance.
 1877—N. C. A. Vance.
-

FRENCH PROSE PRIZE.

- 1876—Charles Bage.
 1877—Walter John Sedgfield.
 1878—W. J. Sedgfield.
-

PROGRESS PRIZE.

Founded by the Hon. Jas. Graham, M.L.C. This is the only Prize, except that given by Bishop Perry, which is funded. Mr. Frank Graham is the Treasurer of the Fund.

- 1877—Richard Henry Rodda.
 1878—Edward Alan Mackay.



ROWING FOURS.



1868.	1869.	1870.
J. Sweeney, bow.	H. M. Strachan, bow.	J. F. Hamilton, bow.
T. Teague, 2.	T. W. C. Riddell, 2.	G. F. Armytage, 2.
W. Barker, 3.	J. Watson, 3.	J. J. Smith, 3.
H. Ryan, str.	E. A. Crawford, str.	S. Seward, str.
H. M. Strachan, cox.	A. J. Manifold, cox.	A. J. Manifold, cox.

1871.	1872.	1876.
J. C. Ritchie, bow.	J. C. Ritchie, bow.	W. L. Splatt, bow.
E. A. Vieusseux, 2.	G. T. Watson, 2.	T. D. Watson, 2.
J. G. Burton, 3.	J. G. Burton, 3.	F. S. Stephen, 3.
J. F. Hamilton, str.	J. Watson, str.	F. G. Smith, str.
A. J. Manifold, cox.	W. Greenland, cox.	C. G. Shuter, cox.

1877.	1878.	1879.
H. A. Smith, bow.	H. A. Smith, bow.	R. Henderson, bow.
F. H. Mackay, 2.	G. P. Smith, 2.	A. Brazier, 2.
S. J. H. Stephen, 3.	G. R. M. Graham, 3.	F. Thonemann, 3.
F. S. Stephen, str.	S. J. H. Stephen, str.	W. Barlow, str.
A. Edwards, cox.	A. Edwards, cox.	A. Edwards, cox.

SCHOOL REGISTER.

SCHOOL REGISTER.

[*N.B.—Where a Degree, Exhibition, or Scholarship is given, but no University named, the Melbourne University is meant.*]

HEAD MASTER :

REV. JOHN EDWARD BROMBY, D.D.

1858.

A'Beckett, Edward
 Willan, Robert Henry
 Willan, Edmund
 Willan, Charles Parker
 5 Webb, Edward
 Webb, Thomas Prout
 Macdougall, Archibald
 Macdougall, Ormond
 McClure, Robert Richard
 10 Seymour, Philip Henry
 Inman, George James
 Budd, Henry Hale
 Palmer, Thomas William (*d.*)
 Bromby, Christopher

-
1. Student, Royal Academy, London, 1870.
 2. & 4. Willan and Sons, Solicitors.
 6. B.A., 1867. Barr.-at-Law. Exhib. Const. Law and Legal Hist., Inns of Court, 1869. Author of a "Compendium of the Imperial Statutes in force in Victoria."
 12. Solicitor.
 13. Late Judge's Associate.
 14. Exhib., Cl. and Eng., 1859, 1860. Math., 1860. B.A., 1862. Holy Orders. Scholar, Christ's Coll., Cambridge. Sen. Op., 1867.

- 15 Bromby, Ernest (*d.*)
 Bromby, Edward Hippius
 Moore, Lorenzo
 Moore, Charles (*d.*)
 Maclean, Leyburn
- 20 Campbell, John Campbell
 Bennett, George Lyon
 Bennett, Lyon Duncombe
 Seddon, John Sumner
 Seddon, Frederick Paul
- 25 Heales, Richard Parker (*d.*)
 Heales, Samuel Thomas
 Alleyne, Richard Henry
 Chapman, Charles William
 Chapman, Martin
- 30 Grice, James
 Smith, William
 Smith, John
 Wintle, Edwin Walton
 Gordon, Thomas
- 35 O'Mullane, Arthur Augustus (*d.*)
 O'Mullane, George (*d.*)
 Ireland, James Davis
 Ireland, De Courcy
 Felstead, Alfred
- 40 Pyke, Robert Harvey
 O'Reilly, Thomas Henry
 McCombe, Alexander George
 Cooke, Thomas Corbett
 De Bathe, William Nicholas
- 45 Baird, William

15. Exhib., Cl. and Eng., and Math. and Eng. (Matric.) 1862.
 16. M.A., 1873. Exhib. of Queen's Coll., Oxford. 1st Cl. in Math. Mods.
 2nd Cl. Final Math., 1870. Assistant Master, 1875.
 23. B.A., 1864. Assistant Master, 1864-75.
 29. Barr.-at-Law, Christchurch, N.Z.

- Peers, Lewis Arthur
 Peers, Heddington
 Peers, Alfred Frederick
 Montgomery, Edward Hardell
 50 Turner, George James
 Walstab, Frank
 Walstab, Arthur
 Conway, John
 Anderson, Alfred
 55 Anderson, Edward
 Sugden, William
 Sugden, Robert
 Harwood, John Thomas
 Butement, Thomas
 60 Young, William Broughton.
 Young, Charles Stephens
 Young, Wardell
 Topp, Arthur Manning
 Murphy, Francis Reid
 65 Murphy, Alexander Dyce
 Davis, Richard William Equator
 Rickards, John
 Birkmyre, William
 Birkmyre, Henry Alexander
 70 Summons, Samuel
 Smith, William Howard
 Smith, Edmund Edmonds
 Mackenzie, Æneas (*d.*)
 Mackenzie, Junius Joseph
 75 Lucas, Alexander Brander
 Hillsden, Frank Robert

53. Manager, Australian Eleven in England, 1878.

70. Exhib. Engineering, 1865; Mathematics, 1866; *proxime accessit* Natural Science, 1867; Scholar, Natural Science, 1869; Scholar, Law, 1871; M.A., LL.B., 1871. Barr.-at-Law. Inspector of Schools.

- Hillsden, Charles Arthur
 Foot, Alfred Knethel
 Thompson, John Henning
 80 Bromby, Frederick Jeremie (*d.*)
 Thompson, Henry
 Hadaway, William Woolley
 Palmer, Frederick
 Johnston, Hugh
 85 Smith, James Bartlett
 Smith, James
 Yeend, Henry
 Mann, Thomas
 Watson, John Edward
 90 Blackwood, Arthur Ranken
 Nankivell, John Thomas
 Hepburn, Henry (*d.*)
 Skinner, Russell Grey
 Skinner, Edward Morland
 95 Felstead, Thomas
 Walker, Herbert Osborne
 Harker, Robert
 Harley, Edward Steane

79. Exhib. Cl. 1861, 1862. Hist. and Law, 1862. Hist. and Logic, 1863. Schol., Hist., and Pol. Econ., 1864. Lang. and Logic, 1865. Shakspeare Scholar, 1865. M.A., 1866. Assistant Master, and ultimately Second Master, 1864-75. Head Master of the Kew High School.
80. Exhib. Classics (Matric.,) 1869; B.A., 1873.
88. Exhib. Classics (Matric.,) 1863; French and English (Matric.,) 1863; Classics and History, 1863; Classics and Logic, 1864; Laws, 1865; Scholar, History and Political Economy, 1866; Gold Medalist for Law, 1866; B.A., 1866; LL.B., 1870; Scholar, Law, 1870; Solicitor, Ballarat.
89. Exhib. Math. Matric., 1859. Holy Orders. B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb. Jun. Opt., 1864.
90. B.A., Ball. Coll., Oxford. 2nd Cl. Mods. 3rd Cl. Final Classics, 1873. Barr.-at-Law.
91. Trin. Hall, Camb.

- Blundell, Martin Petrie
- 100 Montefiore, Arthur Augustus Levi
 Kyte, Hugh
 Davis, George Washington
 Davis, Alfred
 Baird, James
- 105 Turner, Ralph
 Williams, Charles John
 Chapman, Ernest Arthur (*d.*)
 Chapman, Frederick Revans
 Woolley, Edward Alfred
- 110 Miller, Albert
 Miller, Edward
 Mackenzie, Charles Edward
 Sawell, James Greig
 Thomas, Howell Jones
- 115 Pitt, Cholwell Dean
 Nicholson, John
 Nicholson, Miles (*d.*)
 Nicholson, William Dalzel (*d.*)
 Sutherland, Charles Edward
- 120 McCombe, John
 Ottoway, George
 Kennon, William
 Dawson, Richard
 Budd, Richard Purves (*d.*)
- 125 Turner, Lancelot Thomas
 Robinson, Charles James
 Robinson, George William
 Bennett, John Edward

107. Drowned in the *London*.

108. Barr.-at-Law, Inner Temple, London. Lecturer in Law, University of Otago.

114. LL.B., 1870. Second Master of Wesley College.

116. B.A., 1864.

118. Drowned in the wreck of the *British Admiral*.

- Lavender, George Wood
 130 Clutton, Charles Chinnery
 Mackay, George Edward
 Mackay, John Dight
 Cole, William Gordon McCrae (*d.*)
 Cole, Farquhar McCrae (*d.*)
 135 Earnshaw, Charles
 Johnston, Charles Richard

1859.

- McKellar, Ormonde
 Smith, Malcolm David
 Smith, Alexander
 140 Chessell, Charles Lawford
 Barber, Charles Henry
 Ryan, Henry
 Lord, Samuel
 Farrell, Edward Thomas
 145 Phillips, William Beavar
 Brown, Kenneth Campbell
 Ross, James
 Brodribb, William Kennedy
 Brodribb, Kenric Edward
 150 Holmer, William
 Cashmore, Joseph
 Topp, Horatio
 Topp, Charles Alfred
 Thomas, David
 155 Miles, Thomas John
 McCoy, Frederick Henry

134. Barr.-at-Law. Late Judge's Associate.

148. Holy Orders. B.A., 1869.

153. Exhib. Math., 1864. Schol. Law, 1869. M.A., LL.B., 1869. Inspector of Schools.

156. Exhib. Math. at Matric., 1860. Nat. Science, 1866. Gold Medallist for Law, 1868; and for Prize Poem, 1869. LL.B., 1868. Barr.-at-Law.

- Box, Charles Vallatte
 Desailly, Frank
 Foxton, Justin Fox Greenlaw
 160 Lyons, Alfred
 Balcombe, Alexander Stephen
 Dunlop, John Anthony Wallace
 Mackenzie, Hector Roderick
 Lambert, Albert
 165 Youlden, William
 Michie, Archibald Donelly
 Burke, William Ulick
 Cavenagh, Edward
 Johnson, William
 170 Henty, Lawrence Shum (*d.*)
 Grut, Percival de Jersey
 McGan, Bryan
 Stubbs, Edwin Fitz
 Morton, Richard
 175 Cowper, William
 Campbell, Malcolm Middleton
 Ellis, Henry James
 Van Zuilecom, Albert Henry
 Chamberlain, Benjamin John Wesley
 180 Chamberlain, Henry Amos
 Jupp, Frederick
 Andrew, Henry Martyn
 Andrew, John Wesley

-
166. Late Judge's Associate. Hughes and Michie, Solicitors.
 171. Manager of Engl. Scott. and Aust. Chartered Bank, Fitzroy, which he defended, at the risk of his life, against four burglars, two of whom were afterwards hanged, June, 1864.
 182. Exhib. Math., 1862. Scholar Math. and Phys., 1864. Exhib. Chemistry, 1865. Lecturer in Civil Engineering, 1864-8. M.A., 1867. Scholar, Exhibitioner and Wright's Prizeman, St. John's Coll., Camb. 27th Wrangler, 1872. Professor of Math. Royal Agric. Coll. Cirencester, 1872. Head Master of Wesley College.

- Andrew, Charles
- 185 Jenkins, George Henry
Egan, John
Morton, John Dendy Lockhart
Morton, William Lockhart
Baxter, Charles Hall Alan
- 190 Hughes, Henry
Hammett, Henry Paley
Farrar, Thomas Henry
Ingram, Oswald
Evans, Samuel Tull
- 195 Bartlett, Edward John
Simson, David
Elworthy, Frederick
Hellicar, Ames
Hellicar, George Valentine
- 200 Johnson, Richard
Crawley, Edward William
Smith, James Edward
Cheyne, Anthony
Munby, John Thomas
- 205 Hunter, Stirling
Forrest, William St. Leger
Alexander, George Ronald
Lanktree, Charles Albert
Lanktree, Charles William
- 210 Splatt, Thomas Bayly
Kyezor, Henry James
Simson, John Coghill Campbell
Taylor, John
Robinson, Robert Grant
- 215 Rolfe, Edward Moorhouse
Willis, Richard Greenwood

184. Holy Orders.

185. Assistant Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

188. Presbyterian Minister.

- Willis, Vincent John
 Willis, Louis
 Birkmyre, Alexander Young
 220 Baynes, George William Shaw
 Walker, Bernard
 Patrick, Frederick
 Hill, Henry Woodruff
 Stubbs, Frederick Fitz
 225 Liddle, Joseph
 Liddle, Frederick Charles
 Day, James Stitt
 Holmes, George Henry
 Egan, Michael

1860.

- 230 Brandt, William
 Cornish, William
 Cornish, Robert
 O'Regan, William
 Morgan, Nicholas
 235 Francis, John Patterson Emilius
 King, William Cobb Last
 Foord, Roderick
 Cleary, Michael Augustine
 Yewers, Henry
 240 Yewers, Alfred
 Bee, Walter John
 Stevens, Ernest James
 Nicholson, Joseph
 Stokes, William Albert
 245 Dight, Hamilton Hume
 Jäger, Ernest
 Symonds, Charles Arthur

229. Architect: see "Victorian Men of the Time."

235. Exhib. Math. (Matic.,) 1863. Prox. Acc., Classics, 1863. Exhib. Classics, 1865. M.A., 1869. 2nd Master, Wellington College, N.Z., 1879.

- Symonds, Samuel
 Anderson, William
 250 Anderson, Arthur
 Fairchild, James Robert
 Chadwick, Henry
 Treacy, William
 Johnston, Waldron John
 255 Johnston, George Keane
 Chenery, Charles John
 McMullen, John Franklin
 Long, Charles William
 Gilmore, John Boyd
 260 Staughton, Harry Werribee
 Poulter, Henry
 Cocking, Samuel
 Turnley, Harry
 Darke, William Floyd
 265 Sawyers, John
 Boyd, Alfred
 Hammill, William Aird (*d.*)
 Boyes, John George Armagh
 Miller, William James
 270 Orr, William Alexander
 Dare, Douglas George
 Strettle, Abraham Stratford
 Gemmell, John
 Jessup, Alfred
 275 Flack, Thomas
 Bird, William Benjamin
 Ryder, George Lyon
 Smith, John Jennings (*d.*)
 Corlett, Henry Pringle
 280 Hart, Studholm Brownrig
 Hart, Edward Riddell

259. Wadham Coll. Oxford.

278. Drowned at Port Adelaide.

- Langdon, Montague William
 Rickards, Frederick Robert
 Creswell, Charles Alfred Costly
- 285 Clarke, Henry Felix
 Clarke, Reginald Heap
 Robinson, William John
 Delany, William
 Vicary, Frank Myers
- 290 Docker, John Bristow
 Taylor, Hamlet Waters
 Whyte, Henry John
 Box, George Hayward
 Patterson, Magnus Lloyd
- 295 Cornish, James
 Harcourt, William Henry
 Harcourt, Charles (*d.*)
 Chambers, Robert
 Reid, David
- 300 Atkinson, Thomas Scott
 Davidson, Walter Henry
 Finlay, Charles Knox
 Wall, Joseph Lewis
 Trenchard, Edward
- 305 Warner, Thomas Davenport
 Jordan, Edward
 Brewer, Charles Thomas
 Whitehead, Joseph David
 Whitehead, Robert
- 310 Toohy, James
 King, Ernest Henry Charles Augustus
 Playford, Charles Willis
 Jennings, Henry John
 Downey, William

297. Murdered by natives in Fiji.

305. Trin. Hall. Cam. Holy Orders.

313. Jennings, Coote and Jennings, Solicitors.

1861.

- 315 Johnson, Robert George
 Johnson, William
 Searle, Richard Cooper
 Quirk, William Thomas Francis
 Vaughan, Bradford Selby (*d.*)
- 320 Haines, John
 Thomas, John
 Thomas, George
 Baldwin, Albert Robert James
 Wright, James
- 325 Grice, John
 Davies, John George
 Davies, Charles Ellis
 Daley, Thomas Frederick
 Baker, Charles
- 330 Rucker, William Sigismund
 Reilly, Henry
 Cox, Henry John William
 Perrin, George Joseph Samuel
 Perrin, Harry William
- 335 Treacy, Richard Bradley
 Grave, James
 Jones, John William
 Jackson, Frank George
 Hurst, Daniel Whitehead
- 340 Turner, Edward
 Damyon, James Philpott Byerley
 Chick, Alfred Vincent
 Smith, Sydney
 Smith, Henry William
- 345 Serrell, William Henry
 Serrell, Thomas

319. B.A., 1871. Late Vaughan and Son, Solicitors.

325. LL.B., 1871, B.A., 1872. Barr.-at-Law.

342. Capt. 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

- Brougham, Henry Edward
 Brougham, John Waugh
 Brougham, Patrick William
 350 Beaver, Stamford Francis
 McPherson, Alfred William Angus Wallace
 Wyse, John William
 Ross, James Hunter
 Bignell, John
 355 Barrow, Isaac Lepipre
 Barrow, Richard Bladen
 Fitzgerald, Nicholas Francis
 Counsel, John Francis
 Johnson, John
 360 Bellman, William Henry
 Graham, Frank
 Cumming, Alexander
 Stuart, John
 Stuart, George Ballingall
 365 Johnson, Alfred Walter
 Cumming, William
 Pyke, Vincent Adolphus
 Pyke, Harold James Augustus
 Robinson, Walter Crue
 370 Wooldridge, Charles (*d.*)
 Woolcott, William John
 Grieve, John
 Barlow, John
 Longmore, Francis
 375 Holland, John Timothy (*d.*)
 Holland, James

359. Exhib. Nat. Science, 1869. *Proxime accessit*, Medicine, 1870 and 1871. M.B., 1873.

364. Exhib. Classics (Matic.) 1864; Classics and Logic, 1864. Then at Edinburgh Univ. Surgeon in Grenadier Guards.

376. Exhib. Classics (Matic.) 1868. English and French (Matic.) 1868. Classics and Logic, 1868. Classics and Logic, 1869. Scholar Language and Logic, 1871. B.A., 1871; Inspector of Schools.

- Dean, Charles Edmund (*d.*)
 Dean, Frederick Adolphus
 Helpman, Walter Stephen
 380 Abraham, Isaac
 Dumas, Alexander George
 Doran, George
 Doran, Charles James
 Ryder, Charles Whitley
 385 Evans, Henry Smith Mitford
 Stuckey, John
 Pascoe, Henry Martyn
 Hawthorn, Henry
 Nankivell, Frederick Murray
 390 Beaver, George Sweetman
 Bradley, Walter William
 Woolley, Frank
 Cox, Percy Alfred Algernon
 Sincock, Richard Jenkyns.
 395 Sincock, William Flamank
 Paterson, Douglas.

1862

- King, John Bigam
 May, William Henry John
 Hill, Gascon Charles
 400 Major, George
 Major, Frank
 Topp, Samuel St. John
 Gardiner, Melville
 Gardiner, Abraham
 405 Singleton, Marshall

-
396. M.A., 1872. Scholar Language and Logic, 1871. Assistant Master
 Hawthorn Grammar School.
 402. Exhib. Law, 1876. Scholarship Law, 1877. Shakespeare Scholar,
 1877. LL.B., 1877. Barr.-at-Law, 1878.
 405. B.A., 1866. LL.B., 1867.

- Woodfin, James (*d.*)
 Peregalli, James Pane
 Porter, Arthur John
 Wright, Thomas James
- 410 Stephen, George Ravenscroft
 Smith, Alfred Bowden
 Hann, Ferdinand
 Rees, David Curtis
 Shortt, Henry Charles
- 415 Barry, Nicholas James
 Wright, George Robert
 Campbell, John Rankine
 Hull, George (*d.*)
 Ingham, James Walter
- 420 Lording, William John
 Crewe, John
 Dwyer, John
 Henderson, Robert Charles Marsham
 Webb, Arthur Matthew
- 425 Webb, Herbert John
 Widgery, John Frederick
 Widgery, Edward George
 Crook, James Robert
 Palmer, Richard Rossiter Louis Austin Aloysius
- 430 Palmer, Harry Arthur
 Atkins, John Ringrose
 Harker, John
 Harker, William
 Peregalli, Antonio Josephus
- 435 Clough, Charles Frederick
 Barrow, Henry

418. Drowned at Western Port, 1875.

425. Law Prize, Otago; Barr.-at-law, N.Z., 1876.

433. Exhib. Civil Engineering, 1869. Associate, Institute of Civil Engineers, England. C.E., 1874.

435. C.E.

- Stub, Oscar
 Cooper, William Norris
 Cantlon, Louis Matthew
 440 Sperrey, John George
 Evans, Woodford
 Johnson, Ernest Southwell
 Rickards, Harry
 Benjamin, Philip Harris
 445 Brown, Richard Henry
 Abraham, Morris
 Cobham, Frank (*d.*)
 Bouchier, Harry Berners
 Lenneberg, Theodore
 450 Elkington, John Simeon
 Boyd, Douglas Kennedy
 Alsop, Thomas Osmond Fabian
 Flint, Henry Theodore
 Bailey, Harry Elphinstone
 455 McPherson, James Sinclair
 Robinson, Joseph Emanuel
 Hay, Alfred
 Hay, Henry
 Stewart, Robert (*d.*)
 460 Tunmer, Henry
 Watts, Salter
 Watts, Henry
 Towers, Arthur Wellesley
 Seddon, David St. John
 465 Baker, Frederick
 Williams, George William

450. Exhib. History and Law, 1864. Natural Science, 1864. Scholar,
 History and Political Economy, 1866. M.A., 1874. Late
 Inspector of Schools. Lecturer in History and Political Economy,
 1875. Professor of same subjects, 1879.
 452. M.B., C.M., London.
 463. B.A., 1875. Assistant Master, Scotch College, Melbourne.

- Chessell, John James
 Chadwick, William John
 Crawford, William
 470 Foote, Thomas Vicars
 Foote, Richard Vicars
 Splatt, Edmund Bayly
 Manifold, Walter Synnot
 King, Henry John
 475 Treacy, John
 Fox, Alfred Richard
 Lewellin, Augustus John Richard
 Pirani, Frederick Joy
 Pirani, Samuel Gabriel
 480 Pryce, Edward Weston
 Bromby, Robert Henry
 Clough, Edgar Alfred
 Skinner, Frederick Samuel
 Hammill, Herbert
 485 McPherson, Murray Bennett
 Hodges, Henry Edward Agincourt

1863.

- Jones, Thomas
 Chase, Charles Lloyd Purvis
 Chapman Walter
 490 Brown, John Theodore
 Garlick, John

469. C.E.

477. M.B., 1873; L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.F.S.P., Glasgow;
 L.K.Q.P., Ireland.

478. Exhib. Classics (Matic.) 1867. Mathematics (Matic.) 1867.
 Mathematics, 1867. *Proxime accessit* Classics and Logic, 1867.
 Mathematics, 1868. Natural Science, 1868. Civil Engineering,
 1868. Scholar, Mathematics, 1870. Lecturer in Mathematics
 and Logic, 1874; and in Natural Philosophy, 1876.

486. B.A., 1870. Barr.-at-Law.

491. Holy Orders.

- Fulford, Edward John
 Fulford, Francis Whaley
 Williams, James
- 495 Craig, James
 Moorhead, John (*d.*)
 Oliver, Edkins
 O'Halloran, Charles Dennis
 Gatehouse, Samuel
- 500 Le Capelain, Frederick
 Casement, David Atkins
 Scales, Austin
 Maggs, George Borton
 Singleton, Thomas Lewis
- 505 Sherren, William
 Darling, Charles Henry
 Darling, William James
 Goodwin, John Edward
 Grier, Henry Monro
- 510 Grier, Charles Walker

1864.

- Fulford, John
 Skene, James
 Skene, Alexander
 Skene, Archibald
- 515 Dascombe, James
 Monichon, François
 Jenvey, Henry Walter
 Jones, John
 Pleasants, Charles
- 520 Bage, Edward
 Bage, Robert Terry (*d.*)
 Bage, William

496. Exhib. Natural Science, 1865.

511. M.R.C.S., England; Surgeon to the Russian Sick and Wounded Society, 1877.

- Buckley, Arthur John
 Kirkpatrick, William Agar Arbuthnot
- 525 Lyons, Robert
 Bostock, Robert
 Sharp, Henry
 Tynan, Charles
 King, Felix Thomas
- 530 Crawford, Edward Arthur
 Crawford, Archibald
 Goslett, Charles Beresford
 Clarke, Arthur Osborne
 Wynne, Agar
- 535 Goethe, John Henry
 Jeremy, John
 Hepburn, Thomas
 Morgan, Edward Allan
 Houston, John
- 540 Dascombe, John
 Hore, John
 Autard, Edward
 Leigh, Herbert William
 Shaw, Hudson Campbell
- 545 Gregory, Samuel
 Gregory, Robert Donald
 Gregory, Richard
 Haines, Edward
 Thompson, Thomas
- 550 Butler, Walter
 Farmer, Felix

528 Exhib. Classics and Logic, 1867. Classics and Logic, 1868. History and Law, 1869. History and Law, 1870. Gold Medallist, for Law, 1871. Scholar, Law, 1872. Scholar, History and Political Economy, 1872. B.A., 1870. LL.B., 1872. Barr.-at-Law. Inspector of Schools.

530 B.A., 1873. King's Coll., London. Holy Orders.

534 Cuthbert and Wynne, solicitors, Ballarat.

- Wigley, Frederick George
 Thomas, Walter
 Richardson, William Despard
 555 Browne, Arthur Henry Light
 Green, Bernard
 Green, James
 Green, Edward Henry
 Doveton, Frank (*d.*)
 560 Hearn, Richard Thomas
 Hearle, Arthur Herbert
 Glass, Alfred
 Vance, William James
 Hogg, Thomas Jervis
 565 Hogg, Charles Edward
 Liddle, Edwin Alfred
 Mickelburgh, John George
 Hepburn, William Robert
 Willis, Everard Buckland
 570 Farquhar, James Dickson
 Henty, George Edward
 Henty, William
 Ryan, Charles Snodgrass
 Moule, Frederick Arthur
 575 Deakin, Alfred
 Garlick, Thomas Augustine
 576A Garlick, Edward Charles
 Sullivan, William John
 Harker, Thomas
 Fox, Charles James
 580 Phillips, Thomas Vincent
 House, Henry Melbourne

553 Exhib. in Medicine, 1867, 1869, and 1870.

573 M.B., Edinburgh. Surgeon in Turkish Army, afterwards in charge of Red Cross Hospitals at Plevna and at Erzeroum.

575. Barr.-at-law, 1877; Elected M.L.A. for West Bourke, 1879.

576 Exhib. Natural Science, 1873. Medicine, 1874 and 1876. M.B., 1877.

- Davies, Charles Moss
 Downham, Charles Henry
 King, William Girvin
 585 King, Robert Caskey
 Rakowski, Edgar Stanislaus
 Merrin, George Frederick
 Smith, Joseph
 Morgan, William
 590 Orr, Charles Byron
 Orr, Lavington Roope
 Anning, Francis Albert

1865.

- Schneider, Edward
 Smith, Joseph William Belcher
 595 Riddell, Thomas William Carre
 Harris, Henry Lewis
 Williams, Benjamin
 Stephen, Frederick Wilber.
 Thomson, Matthew Barclay
 600 Moore, William Edward
 Morton, William Benjamin
 Turner, Edmund Walter
 Turner, Frank
 Hughes, Frederic Godfrey
 605 Snowball, William Roach
 Jenvey, Horace John
 Brearley, Joseph Henry
 Hebden, George Henry
 Hebden, Charles Spencer
 610 Hebden, William Wrathall
 Pirani, Henry Bonetter
 Wright, William Joseph
 Ross, John George

595. Judge's Associate.

599. Medalist Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Edinburgh Univ.

- Ross, Hugh Peter McDonald
 615 Drysdale, John
 Drysdale, Henry
 McPherson, Hunter
 Campbell, Alexander John
 Macnamara, Melbourne John
 620 Jones, John
 Bargmann, Rudolph Henry
 Dumaresq, Alfred William
 McPherson, William Sutherland
 Ogilby, Francis Hardman
 625 Tuckett, Charles Helton
 Tuckett, William Henry
 Gordon, George Frederick
 Duncan, James
 Logan, Walter Thomas (*d.*)
 630 Harrison, Frederick Rolando
 Sinclair, Peter
 Wakefield, George
 Watt, Thomas Riddell
 Walker, Alfred
 635 Coote, Frederick
 Veal, Edward Gritton
 Bear, John Williams
 Schlesinger, Richard
 Ireland, Richard Stanley
 640 Ireland, Thomas Carr
 Ireland, Charles Warburton
 Singleton, George Lewis
 Holmes, George Augustus
 Pearson, William Thomas
 645 Wrangles, Maxwell
 Hearn, Alfred Edward
 Hearn, Francis John

619. B.A., 1871.

628. M.B., Glasgow. Resident Surgeon, Melb. Hospital.

- Elkington, Victor
 Sohler, Edwin E.
 650 Smith, Elms George
 Cummins, Robert Dallas
 Cummins, John Stephenson
 Read, Alexander
 Sweeney, James
 655 Wheeler, Frederick
 Millar, Thomas Glass
 Snowball, John Alexander
 Drummond, Osborne Camble

1866.

- Seward, Stephen
 660 Seward, Henry
 Bartlam, John Francis
 Bartlam, William Bradford
 Stokes, Francis William
 Damyon, Alfred Thomas
 665 Williatt, Newman Moubray
 Murray, Andrew
 Murray, David Edmund
 Mallett, David
 Hart, Maurice John
 670 Webster, Alexander
 Fry, Alick
 Johnson, Edward Engelbert
 Ross, William
 Donaldson, John
 675 Jamieson, Alexander Young McLeod
 Jamieson, George
 Charsley, Edward Neville
 Charsley, Herbert John
 Woolley, Edward Montague (*d.*)
 680 Groves, Alfred Richard

679. Lost in the Bush, Western Australia, 1878.

- Schäfer, Alfred
 Crowl, Richard Terrell
 Clarke, John Augustus Kenny
 Falconer, Thomas
 685 Taylor, Charles Joseph
 Taylor, George Pyke
 Ker, Charles de Burgh
 Looker, William Henry
 Looker, George Arthur
 690 Looker, James Charles Albert
 Dean, Alfred Augustus
 Beggs, Francis
 Fry, Herbert Arnold
 Farmer, Charles Bliss
 695 Moule, Charles Gerald
 Miller, George Hope
 Russell, James
 Russell, George
 Doyne, William
 700 Taylor, Walter Leonard
 Taylor, Arthur Hamlet
 Pike, Ernest Maxwell
 Flaxman, Frederick Charles
 Desailly, George
 705 Glass, Charles
 Miller, Septimus
 Davies, Rhys
 Chase, Arthur Pelham
 Moule, William Henry
 710 Wilkinson, William Tomline
 Yencken, Edward Lowenstein
 Sandford, Edward George Gregory
 Holden, Thomas
 Raine, William
 715 Jesse, Henry William

- Von Ziegler, Alexander Sterne Marcus
 Burke, Thomas Jonathan
 Morgan, John Gardiner
 Davidson, George Douglas
 720 Davidson, Raleigh Gilbert
 Taylor, William Drayton
 Reilly, Francis
 Mills, Benjamin Stratford De Renzi
 Schlicht, William Peter
 725 Stewart, Charles James
 Mack, Frank
 Mack, John
 Mack, Albert
 Whitton, Henry Ernest
 730 Gresson, George Leslie
 Stander, Frederick
 Galvin, Alfred John
 Wilson, Thomas Abraham
 Wilson, George Henry
 735 Henry, Louis
 Henry, Ivan

1867.

- Dixon, Charles David
 Barber, George
 Jukes, Alfred Wingfield
 740 Jukes, Arthur
 Jesse, John Hastings
 Wren, Asser Vassall
 Wren, Walter Lewis
 Wren, Erasmus Robert
 745 Farie, James Claud

720. B.A., 1875.

735. L.R.C.P., Eng.

739. M.R.C.S.E.

745. R.N.

- Teague, George Thomas
 Ford, Frederick William Grylls
 Ford, Charles Powlett
 Chauncy, William Snell
 750 Chauncy, Auscher William
 Turner, Sydney Charles
 Austin, Fleetwood James William Cowan
 Middleton, George Alfred
 Crowl, Joseph Terrell
 755 Allen, Alfred Samuel
 Vieusseux, Edward Antonio
 Barker, William Ruffel Ralph
 Barker, Ralph Beevor
 Balderson, William Henry
 760 Strachan, Hugh Murray
 Miller, Arthur
 Armytage, George Francis
 Goodman, Herbert John
 Patterson, Robert Charles
 765 Patterson, Brook Orwell
 Aspinall, Hugh Richard Cole
 Woolley, Frank Boyle
 Harper, Alfred
 Carter, Patrick Ignatius
 770 Coyler, James Roland
 Harris, Percy Barnard
 Harris, Walter Cleaver
 Horner, Alfred James
 Onions, Parker Samuel
 775 Stephen, Herbert Ravenscroft
 Hodgson, Alfred Dean
 Arnold, Newman

746. Exhib. Medicine, 1870 and 1871. Scholar, Medicine, 1874. M.B., 1873.

749. Solicitor, Wellington, N.S.W.

751. B.A., 1874.

762. Camb. eight, 1875.

- Campbell, John Henry
 Campbell, Colin Hamerton
 780 Campbell, George Mungo McCredie
 Hearn, William Edward Lefanu
 Anstis, William Valentine
 Harper, William
 Mullen, George Edward
 785 Major, Gilbert Franklin
 Thomas, John
 Foot, Charles Francis
 Ross, Alfred George
 Stephen, Harry Parland
 790 Barker, William
 Watson, John
 Watson, George John
 Watson, William Henry
 Robinson, Henry Edmund
 795 Holt, Joseph
 Byrne, Patrick
 Sleight, Samuel
 Rand, John Dixon
 Tallerman, Godfrey
 800 Taylor, Benjamin
 Jones, Edward George
 Francis, James Ogilvie
 Taylor, Tom
 Witcomb, Charles

1868.

- 805 Finn, Hugh Joseph
 Macdonald, Charles
 Garot, Louis Gotfroid
 Spowers, William George
 Herring, Joseph Gifford

 781. M.B., 1876.

790. C.E.

- 810 Allan, George Clark
 Chenery, Alfred George
 Bertrand, Henry
 Robinson, Thomas Alfred
 Morton, William
- 815 Farie, John Alan
 Manifold, Archibald John (*d.*)
 Allmey, Charles Henry
 Allmey, Robert William
 Hutchinson, Jeremiah
- 820 Hutchinson, William
 Platts, George Frederick
 Chambers, Robert
 Detmold, John Alfred
 Detmold, Frederick Ernest
- 825 Dunn, William Edward
 Dunn, Frederick Cooper (*d.*)
 Abson, Frederick Matts
 Williams, Arthur Morrice
 Ritchie, John Cox
- 830 Crockford, Arthur
 Rigby, William James
 Lang, Frederick Andrew
 Newcomen, Arthur
 Downie, Charles
- 835 Sandilands, John Henry
 Sandilands, William Alfred
 Sandilands, Frederick Erskine
 Johnstone, William Arras
 Skinner, George Lindsay
- 840 Skinner, Charles Ross
 Skinner, Alan Swinton
 Mullen, John Nelson

819. C. E., 1873.

820. C. E., 1877.

841. Barr-at-law, 1879.

- Gamble, Samuel John
 Egan, Barton
 845 Price, Charles Samuel
 Stach, Leopold William
 Buddee, Charles Henry (*d.*)
 Brown, John Vigor
 Hamilton, John Ferrier
 850 Iffla, Charles Henry Edmund
 North, William George Carson
 Dickson, Henry
 Dickson, Robert
 Dickson, Thomas Frederick James
 855 Ridgway, Francis Leigh Campbell
 Handfield, Charles Arthur Stuart
 Murphy, George Red
 Snowball, William
 Fink, Wolfe
 860 Rand, Edward
 Macvean, Alexander Donald
 Lupson, John Thomas
 Taylor, Robert
 Peck, Francis James
 865 Pleasants, William Benjamin
 Lord, Thomas Albion
 Heron, Thomas McPherson
 Nissen, Henry George
 Pannifex, William Robert
 870 Lang, William Cape

1869.

Allen, Harry Brookes

849. Smale and Hamilton, Solicitors.

858. M.B., 1875.

859. Exhib. Classics, 1869. Scholar, Language and Logic, 1873.

862. Exhib. Math. (Matric.) 1872. Laws and LL.B., 1873.

871. Exhib. Classics, Mathematics, and French and English (Matric.,)
 1870. Classics and *proxime accessit* Mathematics, 1870. Medicine,
 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. *Proxime accessit* Natural Science, 1872.
 Scholar Medicine, 1876. M.B., 1876.

- Symonds, James Melville
 Graham, Charles Christie
 Spowers, Allan Alfred
 875 Learoyd, Frederick William
 Elliot, William
 Vance, Clive Jocelyn
 Vance, Noel Crawford Atterbury
 Carpenter, Edwin Robert
 880 Harding, Frederick Mackinnon
 Lempriere, Charles Louis
 Bage, Charles
 Tovell, Charles Edward
 Nicholson, Stephen
 885 Knapp, Henry John
 Ilsley, William
 Dwyer, Patrick Joseph
 Dwyer, William
 Morton, Winfield
 890 Lang, John
 Serrell, Edward
 Webb, Charles Hayward
 Malpas, Henry Lloyd
 Fulford, Harry English
 895 Thomson, John Ray Menzies
 Woinarski, Stanislaus Emil Antony Zichy
 Woinarski, Gustave Henry Stephen Zichy
 Miles, Charles William
 Mackenzie, Alfred John
 900 Mackenzie, Ernest James Edward
 Joske, Adolph
 McKinnon, James Archibald
 McDonell, John

872. Barr.-at-Law, 1877.

895. Afterwards at Geelong; Exhib. Med. 1874, 1875, 1877.

896. Exhib. Medicine, 1875.

898. Assistant Master, 1874.

- Fenner, Charles Edward Graham
- 905 Lester, Alfred
 Lester, George
 Brook, William Francis Henry
 Tucker, Gerard
 Best, Francis George
- 910 Best, Benjamin Paul
 Smith, Ronald Whiteford
 Harley, Thomas Henry
 Williams, Oliver Morrice
 Sincock, Francis Jenkyns
- 915 Mullen, Samuel John
 Mullen, William Lowell
 Martin, Joseph William
 Mitchell, Edward Fancourt
 Hornby, William Anthony
- 920 Ward, William Richard Bernard
 Bryant, Henry William
 Ingram, William T. W.
 Youngman, Henry
 Cleveland, Reginald
- 925 Leplastrier, Lewis Henry
 Johnston, Moses
 Mingaye, John Charles Henderson

1870.

- Drake, Edward
 Burton, Joseph Grindy
- 930 Creswick, Alexander Thomson
 Parker, Richard John
 Hall, Harry Drakeford
 Hornidge, Frederick William
 Kimpton, Charles Augustus
- 935 Hooper, George Apthorp

918. Exhib. Mathematics, (Matic.) 1874.

929. B.A., 1876. Assistant Master, 1876. Trin. Coll. Dublin.

- Brooks, Vivian William
 Weigall, Theyre A'Beckett
 Mair, Charles Robert
 Brodribb, Ernest George
 940 Martin, Thomas
 Lamb, Reginald D'Arcy
 Stacey, Theodore Charles
 Rain, Charles Fearney
 Woods, George Roby
 945 Norman, Charles
 Hughes, Ernest Selwyn
 Hornby, Alfred Arthur
 Lyttleton, Thomas Rowland
 Stephen, Francis Sidney
 950 Stanway, John
 McMicking, Gilbert Torrance
 Walker, Charles Claude
 Joske, Sydney Brewster
 Cleveland, Francis
 955 Watts, Edward Sydney
 Watts, Alfred
 Armytage, Oscar
 Watts, Charles
 Evans, Tyrrell George
 960 Tovell, William Raymond
 Jones, Henry King
 Forster, Henry Blackett
 Menzies, John Henry
 Menzies, William Alexander
 965 Shaw, Frank Madden
 Hick, William McRea
 Daunt, John William
 Tuckett, Arthur Helton
 Austin, George Brougham Hubert

937. Scholar, Trinity College. Exhib. Law, 1877.

962. L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.; L.F.S.P., Glasgow; L.K.Q.P., Ireland.

- 970 Norman, George Harold
 Ferguson, John Franklin
 Madden, William Henry Francis
 Madden, Henry William
 Barlow, George Booker
- 975 Barlow, Robert Borrowes
 Millar, Hugh Glass
 Dobbs, Edward Wilson
 McLaurin, Archibald
 Nicholas, Gregory James
- 980 Graham, George Robert Moore
 Pigott, Louis James Fitzgerald

1871.

- Stanway, Charles
 Amess, John William Braithwait
 Roberts, Walter Henry Loyd
- 985 Crosby, Thomas William Laroche
 Crosby, Richmond Fenwick
 Isaacs, Charles
 Davy, Edward
 Swallow, William Henry
- 990 Joske, Ernest Ouzer
 Walker, Alfred Curwen
 Webb, Alfred William
 Evans, George Sexton
 Buckley, Godfrey Rose
- 995 Byrne, John Thomas
 Wollaston, George Edward
 Snodgrass, Douglas Sebastian
 Johnson, Charles
 Splatt, William Laskey
- 1000 Splatt, Colin Narson
 Loughrey, Bernard
 Buckley, Gerald

- Fink, Theodore
 Robinson, William Henry
 1005 Horne, Frederick Wegg
 Roy, Charles Campbell
 Shann, Charles Joseph
 Mackenzie, Harold Montague
 Brett, Edwin
 1010 Brett, Alfred
 Thomson, George Laurence
 Barrett, James William
 Looker, Robert Victor
 Tullett, Frederick
 1015 Sturt, Clifton
 Sturt, Robert

1872

- Murphy, Arthur Ernest
 Matthews, Isaac Humphries
 James, Thomas Fuller
 1020 Greenland, Walter
 Swallow, Thomas Fulton
 Swallow, John James
 Smith, John Matthew Vincent
 Mullen, Charles Arthur
 1025 Potter, John Cochrane
 Payne, Charles Frederick (*d.*)
 Winterbottom, John Charles
 Lister, George
 Lister, Frank
 1030 Ashton, Thomas Graham
 Ashton, William Graham
 Richardson, Frederick
 Murray, Robert Stuart
 Wells, William Henry
 1035 Wyburn, Frank Herbert

- Crawford, Ernest Walter (*d.*)
Archer, Walter Kermodé
Robinson, Thomas Kerslake
Phillips, Charles Henry
- 1040 McKellar, Campbell Duncan
Broughton, William
Wedge, Edward Davy
Wood, Charles Henry
Clutterbuck, Arthur
- 1045 Ramsden, Benjamin
Wells, George Edwin
Pigott, Edgar Fox
Cobham, Marcus
Lewellin, Herbert Gordon Hill
- 1050 Parker, Frederick Hugh
McCulloch, William Fenton
Terry, Henry Margrave
Terry, Marmaduke
Clarke, Courtenay Henry Staley
- 1055 Smith, Francis Grey
Smith, Herbert Austin
Appleton, William Thomas
Synnot, Richard Walter
Synnot, John Patrick
- 1060 Synnot, Marcus
Synnot, George Houston
Brush, Charles
Francis, Ernest Ogilby
Davies, David Morgan
- 1065 Slater, John Gascoigne
Slater, Henry Alfred
Lowe, Joseph
Rae, Thomas
Ashton, Harry Moss
- 1070 Joske, Alexander Brewster
Potter, Richard Harry

- Edwards, Charles Melbourne James
 Reid, John
 Reid, Curtis Victor
 1075 Trood, Charles John
 Priestly, Alfred Edward

1873.

- Glen, George Augustus
 Miller, Alexander
 Riddell, Walter John Carre
 1080 Moffat, Alexander
 Hume, George Piers James
 Paterson, Falconer
 Wise, Alfred Edward Denne
 Moffat, John
 1085 Walter, John Morris
 Pigdon, Thomas
 Payne, Arthur George Crawford
 Mackay, Arthur Eric
 Cobham, Richard
 1090 Vaughan, Owain Fargues
 Vaughan, Hugh Samuel
 Stephen, Sidney James Henry
 Macmeikan, John
 Forbes, Charles Edward
 1095 Webb, Walter Edward
 Guinness, Robert Cecil
 Parker, Joshua Goldsborough
 McKellar, Ernest Edward
 McLeod, Norman
 1100 Splatt, Ralph Clifton
 Newcomen, William
 Holland, Henry
 Morris, James Smith
 Nettleton, Arthur Henry
 1105 Brown, Charles Henry

- Brown, James Frederick
 Kavanagh, Thomas John
 Williamson, Gustavus Alfred
 Lyon, Vivian Hugh
 1110 Platts, Charles Oakley
 Parsons, George
 Grace, Alan Gardiner
 McCloskey, Richard
 Kelly, Henry Oscar Paul
 1115 Alexander, Albert Durer
 Kelly, Frederic George
 Weber, Arthur Leopold
 Terry, Leonard
 Mason, Asline Collett
 1120 Mason, Arthur Burdekin



1874

- Rodier, William
 Climie, Henry Westcott
 Weigall, Alfred Henry
 Thomson, Walter Andrew
 1125 Robbins, George Washington
 Shields, Charles James
 Talbot, Richard Francis
 Sefton, Joseph George
 Salway, Henry Arthur
 1130 Salway, Percy Benoni
 Cobham, William Gordon McCrae
 Fraser, George Henry
 Cotton, Calvely William Gordon
 Woinarski, Casimir Julius
 1135 Charlton, John Price
 Smith, Guy Percy
 Watson, Thomas Driver
 Watson, Robert Molesworth

- Creswick, John Frederick
- 1140 Burke, Edward Francis
Hughes, Wilfrid Kent
Macmeikan, Norman Hugh
Liddy, Walter Adam
Hughes, Charles William
- 1145 Parkes, Edmund Considine
Reid, James
Reid, John Jopling
Mitchell, John Robert
Bagot, Harry Cooper
- 1150 Adams, John
Watson, Alfred Copland
Watson, Rupert Septimus
Pender, George
Pender, James
- 1155 Quihampton, Henry
Grant, Lewis
Withers, William
Graham, Frederick Arthur
Mackay, Francis Hugh

1875.

- 1160 Agg, Henry Charles Hotham
Stephens, William McGillicuddy
Thomas, John William
Pringle, George Alexander Mendelssohn
Chambers, Henry Francis Townsend
- 1165 Thompson, Robert Joseph
Miller, John William Gunn
Weigall, Reginald Edward
Joske, Alexander Sydney
Smith, George Charles Selwyn
- 1170 Splatt, Alexander Fuller
Stewart, Archibald Galbraith
Quarterman, John George Robertson

- Smith, Leslie Octavius
 Palmer, Arthur Louis
 1175 Butterworth, Joseph Benjamin
 Dyring, Carl Peter Wilhelm
 Pitcher, Josiah George
 Pitcher, William Thomas
 Herring, Edmund Selwyn
 1180 McLaurin, William Robert
 McLaurin, Archibald McGibbin
 McLaurin, Robert McGibbin
 Close, Archibald

HEAD MASTER:

EDWARD ELLIS MORRIS, M.A.

- Shaw, Adam Gibson
 1185 Loughrey, Thomas
 Murray, Frederick William
 Norman, Edgar
 Wright, George Frederick
 Woolley, Sidney Herbert
 1190 Hammond, Campbell Gosworth
 Hammond, Henry Warren
 Cooper, John
 Pigott, Percy
 Shuter, Charles Yalden
 1195 Shuter, John Frank
 Shuter, Clement George
 Macmeikan, Percy Alexander
 Whittingham, John Matthew
 Whittingham, George Douglas
 1200 Whittingham, Harry Brown
 Ward, John William Petty
 Beasley, Thomas
 Foster, John Frederick
 Adamson, Travers Patrick Muirhead

- 1205 Thönemann, Frederick Emil
 Leplastrier, Claude
 Carne, Herbert Kennedy
 Courtney, Thomas John
 Baston, George
- 1210 Brett, Percy Bremridge
 Noyes, Alexander Wellesley Finch
 Platts, Frederick William
 Campbell, Archibald Lorne
 Pearson, Henry Travers
- 1215 Dickinson, Rivers William
 Bruce-Gardyne, William Herbert
 Daish, William Christian
 Cunningham, Percy
 Hitchins, Vernon Brown
- 1220 Hatch, Rason Edward
 Daish, Walter Peter
 Cornwell, Fitzroy Redpath
 Mair, George Wright
 Learmonth, Somerville Reid

1876.

- 1225 Langwill, Harold Corry
 Tanner, Vivian
 Johnson, Walter Isaac
 Rogers, William Warrington
 Ford, John Charles
- 1230 Smyth, Charles Crawford
 A'Beckett, William Gilbert
 Watson, Robert Galsworthy
 Neill, William Pollock
 Walker, James Frederick
- 1235 Woods, Norman Horatio
 Graham, Frederick Lionel
 Ricketson, James Henry
 Plummer, William Frederick

- Plummer, Frederick John William
- 1240 Chambers, Armyne Hawdon
 Park, Harry Steel
 Chase, William St. John
 Chase, Edward Selwyn
 Youngman, Edward
- 1245 Youngman, Arthur
 Youngman, Charles Frederick
 Ritchie, Geoffrey
 Sheldon, James Christian
 Barrett, John Edward
- 1250 Barnard, Frederick Henry
 White, Thomas Edward
 Eville, Sidney Alexander
 Snodgrass, Frederick Evelyn Sturt
 Herring, Edward Ken
- 1255 Pearson, Hugh Boyd (*d*)
 Pearson, Alexander Littlejohn
 Mayne, Frederick
 Stephen, George Vernon
 Stewart, James
- 1260 Pitcher, Samuel Walter
 Slater, John Rose (*d*)
 Williams, Robert Medley (*d*)
 Heath, Amos Kimball
 Johnson, Alfred Sprackley
- 1265 Short, Arthur Montague
 Short, Francis Theodore
 Walters, Ernest John
 Page, James William
 Potter, William Allen
- 1270 Williams, Cyril Gower Voss
 Climie, Frank Campbell
 Gregory, Arthur Bradford
 Shields, William Andrew
 Snodgrass, Frank Campbell

- 1275 Whittakers, Edward Sydney
Whittakers, William Hamilton
Low, John Stanley Wilberforce
Browne, Thomas Henry
Webb, Henry
- 1280 Rees, George Symons
Cuming, James
Foster, Arthur Alexander
Mallett, Frederick William Burton Pynsent
Robinson, Robert Grange
- 1285 Row, Richard Goldsbrough
Thorburn, George Alfred
Hayes, Horace Frederick
Hayes, Robert Hall
Looker, Henry John
- 1290 Read, Frederick Fitzwalter
Rogers, James Charles Warrington
Parkes, William Considine
Sandford, Arthur William
Mollison, Crawford Henry
- 1295 Wilkinson, Henry Alfred
Doria, William Samuel
Thomson, Arthur Pollock
Stobie, Edward Haldane
Sandford, Herbert
- 1300 Barclay, Archibald Henry
Barclay, Malcolm Alfred
Chapman, Frederick John Richardson
Desailly, Lewis James
Phillips, Joseph Samuel
- 1305 Sandford, Henry Folliott
Hamilton, Alexander Andrew
Spowers, James Clendon
Dickinson, Richard Rivers
Sedgfield, Walter John
- 1310 Adeney, John Henry

- Maclean, Hector Rath
 Gaunt, Cecil Robert
 Gaunt, Ernest Frederick Augustus
 Anderson, Acland Alfred Gordon
 1315 Teague, George Herbert
 Birnie, William
 Taylor, Sebert Hamlet
 Taylor, Oswald Hamlet
 Rounsevell, William
 1320 Rounsevell, Horace Vernon
 Ricketson, Henry Joseph
 Ricketson, Frederick William
 Sedgfield, Arthur Ernest

1877.

- Holtom, William Victor
 1325 Atkinson, George William Morley
 Atkinson, Joseph Reginald
 Dodd, John
 Robertson, Charles Frederick
 Merrett, Charles Edward
 1330 Rodda, Richard Henry
 Rodda, Herbert Foley
 Crawford, William
 Hardy, Charles Henry William
 Hardy, Samuel John
 1335 Seward, John Thomas
 Webb, George
 Knight, Harry Stephen John
 Woods, Frederick Charles
 Kirkpatrick, John Maitland
 1340 Barlow, Frederick Arthur
 Lombard, John
 Kennedy, Robert
 White, John Warren

- Moody, William Alexander
- 1345 Roset, John
McCarthy, Herbert Justin
Noyes, Reginald Edward
Heales, Charles Frederick
Henderson, Roderick William
- 1350 Henderson, Robert
Whittaker, James Edward
Stewart, Francis William
Anketell, Richard John
Mitchell, Arthur Nevett
- 1355 Acocks, William George
Klingender, Frederick Lewis
Brown, Thomas William
Mackay, Edward Alan
Simmons, Edward King
- 1360 Dougharty, William
Dougharty, Guy
Barlow, Henry Purdon
Morrow, William John
Watt, Charles Harboard
- 1365 Kenney, William Edmund
Crawford, Edward James Frederick
Syme, Arthur Edward
Taylor, John Thomas
Taylor, James
- 1370 Hill, Alfred
Hill, George
Wilson, Gordon Chesney
Teale, Alfred
Ridgway, Richard D' Este Moline
- 1375 Ridgway, Julian Campbell
Edwards, Arthur
Guest, Thomas Bibby
Stembel, William John
Black, James William

- 1380 Black, Edward Francis
 Robinson, George Deverell
 Heath, Charles Robert
 Coldham, Walter Timon
 Macfarland, Samuel
- 1385 Macfarland, John
 Kerr, William Warren
 Perry, Henry Stuart
 McKaige, Edward James
 McKaige, Robert John
- 1390 Pearson, William Cunninghame
 Pearson, John Charles
 Francis, George William
 Umphelby, Harold Marzetti
 Hamilton, Harry James Eustace
- 1395 Hughes, Edward John
 Bucknall, Harold Wiseman
 Locke, Charles Graham
 McCallum, Alexander William
 Osborn, Charles James
- 1400 Mack, Austin Gardner Joseph
 Austin, Albert Sydney
 Acocks, Alfred Warden
 Millear, Thomas
 Savage, John Brimley
- 1405 Bullivant, James Austin (*d*)
 Vance, Roden Wilberforce

1878.

- ✓ Currie, James Cedric
 ✓ Currie, Edwin
 ✓ Currie, Charles Sibbald
 ✓ 1410 Trood, John Herbert
 Sinclair, William Robert
 McCausland, Marcus Erskine Hillhouse

- Cockburn, Henry Younghusband
 Woinarski, Victor Joseph Emanuel Zichy
- 1415 Nyulasy, Francis Armand
 Pownall, William Goulburn
 Horsenail, Arthur William
 Smith, George Frederick Belcher
 Paxton, George William
- 1420 Rose, Hugh Hay
 Slater, Alvara Lofthouse
 Higinbotham, George Robert
 Johnson, Harry Bell
 Johnson, Marcus Beauchamp
- 1425 Salmon, Norman Stanley
 Salmon, Arthur
 Thomas, Charles Frederick
 Longstaff, Frank Harry
 Argyle, Charles Alfred
- 1430 James, Louis Fox
 Gibson, James
 Hayes, Frederick William
 Connell, Alexander
 Greene, William Pomeroy
- 1435 King, John Henry
 Brazier, Amos William
 Stephen, James Sidney
 L'Oste, John Bernard
 McGillivray, William Ellery
- 1440 Thönemann, Louis Arnold
 Murray, John Alexander Sinclair
 Robinson, William
 Blackwood, Robert Officer
 Blackwood, George Russell
- 1445 Robinson, Hercules Arthur Temple
 Parkes, John Lawry
 Neill, John
 Sherry, John Filmore

- Wiseman, Ernest George
- 1450 Burch, Herbert Heathcote
Affleck, Robert Rutherford
Affleck, James Guthrie
Watson, Godfrey Gray
Broughton, Vernon Warburton Delves
- 1455 Walters, Henry Albert
Champion, John
Evans, Alfred James
Lattin, Alfred Augustus
Buckhurst, Walter
- 1460 Ingram, Francis Edward
Bucknall, Stephen Athelstan
Matthews, St. John Frederick Whitlock
Watson, Grandison John Arthur
Anderson, Douglas Alexander Gordon
- 1465 Watson, William Norman
Watson, Cyril
Birnie, Robert Stewart
Woodward, Albert William
Young, Herbert Lockyer
- 1470 Low, Hedley Walford
Shaw, Robert de Courcy
Wragge, Charles Alfred
Wragge, Henry Gerald
Moline, Charles Albert Pritchard
- 1475 Moline, Geoffrey Handfield Pritchard
Sale, William Robert
Ogg, Henry Eastgate
Thomson, Charles James
Thönemann, Emil Stelling
- 1480 Thornton, John Herbert
Cockshott, Harold Murray
A'Beckett, Arthur Haywood
Howitt, William Charlton
Skellett, Alfred John

- 1485 Heron, George William
Heron, Alfred Ernest

1879.

- Smith, Alfred Ernest Grey
Jenkins, Arthur George
Guest, William Campbell
- 1490 Burgess, Hugh
Pender, Letrim Codrington
Kelly, James Patrick
Cooke, Henry
Wolfe, Alfred James
- 1495 Gibbs, Seymour Farrage
✓ Isaacs, Ernest Louis
✓ Isaacs, Joseph Walter
Menzies, Norman Hay
Blyth, George
- 1500 Tovell, Ernest Walter
Elliot, William Charles Henderson
Oliver, Andrew Leslie
Osborne, Frederick William
Ryan, Cecil Godfrey
- 1505 Payne, William Charles
Roche, George Frederick Hodgkinson
Henderson, William Sextus
Hamilton, Vereker Thomas Sidney
James, Robert
- 1510 James, Henry John Temple
Lempriere, John Thompson
Lempriere, James Boyes
White, Walter Merrington
Gibson, Richard
- 1515 Gowan, John Denovan
Lawry, John Alfred
Lawry, Arthur Edmond
Dickinson, Herbert Rivers

- Burrows, Arthur James
 1520 Burrows, Ernest Alfred
 Blackwood, Harry Officer
 Manning, Francis
 Marshall, Daniel
 Thomson, Alfred Kerr
 1525 Thomas, Edgar Ward
 Lavender, John William
 Lang, Charles Edward
 Isaacs, Percy Isadore
 Langdon, Charles Petley
 1530 McHaffie, David James Wemyss
 Sims, William
 Cotes, Percy Robert
 Boyd, Frederick Macarthur
 Chauncy, Frederick Lamothe Snell
 1535 Chauncy, Clement Henry Snell
 Kerr, William Duncan Russell Harry
 Macleod, James Alexander
 Barton, George William
 Thomas, Edward George Turnbull



	No.		No.
Barlow, J.	373	Bradley, W. W.	391
Barlow, R. B.	975	Brandt, W.	230
Barnard, F. H.	1250	Brazier, A. W.	1436
Barrett, J. E.	1249	Brearley, J. H.	607
Barrett, J. W.	1012	Brett, A.	1010
Barrow, H.	436	Brett, E.	1009
Barrow, I. L.	355	Brett, P. B.	1210
Barrow, R. B.	356	Brewer, C. T.	307
Barry, N. J.	415	Brodribb, E. G.	939
Bartlam, J. F.	661	Brodribb, K. E.	149
Bartlam, W. B.	662	Brodribb, W. K.	148
Bartlett, E. J.	195	Bromby, C.	14
Barton, G. W.	1538	Bromby, E.	15
Baston, G.	1209	Bromby, E. H.	16
Baxter, C. H. A.	189	Bromby, F. J.	80
Baynes, G. W. S.	220	Bromby, R. H.	481
Bear, J. W.	637	Brook, W. F. H.	907
Beasley, T.	1202	Brooks, V. W.	936
Beaver, G. S.	390	Brougham, H. E.	347
Beaver, S. F.	350	Brougham, J. W.	348
Bee, W. J.	241	Brougham, P. W.	349
Beggs, F.	692	Broughton, W.	1041
Bellman, W. H.	360	Broughton, V. W. D.	1454
Benjamin, P. H.	444	Brown, A. H. L.	555
Bennett, G. L.	21	Brown, C. H.	1105
Bennett, J. E.	128	Brown, J. F.	1106
Bennett, L. D.	22	Brown, J. T.	490
Bertrand, H.	812	Brown, J. V.	848
Best, B. P.	910	Brown, R. H.	445
Best, F. G.	909	Brown, T. H.	1278
Bignell, J.	354	Brown, T. W.	1357
Bird, Wm. B.	276	Brown, K. C.	146
Birkmyre, A. Y.	219	Bruce-Gardyne, W. H.	1216
Birkmyre, H. A.	69	Brush, C.	1062
Birkmyre, W.	68	Bryant, H. W.	921
Birnie, R. S.	1467	Buckhurst, W.	1459
Birnie, W.	1316	Buckley, A. J.	523
Black, E. F.	1380	Buckley, G.	1002
Black, J. W.	1379	Buckley, G. R.	994
Blackwood, A. R.	90	Bucknall, H. W.	1396
Blackwood, G. R.	1444	Bucknall, S. A.	1461
Blackwood, H. O.	1521	Budd, H. H.	12
Blackwood, R. O.	1443	Budd, R. P.	124
Blundell, M. P.	99	Buddee, C. H.	847
Blyth, G.	1499	Bullivant, J. A.	1405
Bostock, R.	526	Burch, H. H.	1450
Bourchier, H. B.	448	Burgess, H.	1490
Box, C. V.	157	Burke, E. F.	1140
Box, G. H.	293	Burke, T. J.	717
Boyd, A.	266	Burke, W. U.	167
Boyd, D. K.	451	Burrows, A. J.	1519
Boyd, F. M.	1533	Burrows, E. A.	1520
Boyes, J. G. A.	268	Burton, J. G.	929

	No.
E.	
Earnshaw, C.	135
Edwards, A.	1376
Edwards, C. M. J.	1072
Egan, B.	844
Egan, J.	186
Egan, M.	229
Elkington, J. S.	450
Elkington, V.	648
Elliott, W.	876
Elliot, W. C. H.	1501
Ellis, H. J.	177
Elworthy, F.	197
Evans, A. J.	1457
Evans, G. S.	993
Evans, H. S. M.	385
Evans, S. T.	194
Evans, T. G.	959
Evans, W.	441
Eville, S. A.	1252

	No.
F.	
Falconer, T.	684
Fairchild, J. R.	251
Farie, J. A.	815
Farie, J. C.	745
Farmer, C. B.	694
Farmer, F.	551
Farquhar, J. D.	570
Farrar, T. H.	192
Farrell, E. T.	144
Felstead, A.	39
Felstead, T.	95
Fenner, C. E. G.	904
Ferguson, J. F.	971
Fink, T.	1003
Fink, W.	859
Finlay, C. K.	302
Finn, H. J.	805
Fitzgerald, N. F.	357
Flack, T.	275

	No.
Flaxman, F. C.	703
Flint, H. T.	453
Foord, R.	237
Foot, A. K.	78
Foot, C. F.	787
Foote, R. V.	471
Foote, T. V.	470
Forbes, C. E.	1094
Ford, C. P.	748
Ford, F. W. G.	747
Ford, J. C.	1229
Forrest, W. S. L.	206
Forster, H. B.	962
Foster, A. A.	1282
Foster, J. F.	1203
Fox, A. R.	476
Fox, C. J.	579
Foxton, J. F. G.	159
Francis, E. O.	1063
Francis, G. W.	1392
Francis, J. O.	802
Francis, J. P. E.	235
Fraser, G. H.	1132
Fry, A.	671
Fry, H. A.	693
Fulford, E. J.	492
Fulford, F. W.	493
Fulford, H. E.	894
Fulford, J.	511

	No.
G.	
Galvin, A. J.	732
Gamble, S. J.	843
Gardiner, A.	404
Gardiner, M.	403
Garlick, E. C.	576A
Garlick, J.	491
Garlick, T. A.	576
Garot, L. G.	807
Gatehouse, S.	499
Gaunt, C. R.	1312
Gaunt, E. F. H.	1313
Gemmell, J.	273
Gibbs, S. F.	1495
Gibson, J.	1431
Gibson, R.	1514
Gilmore, J. B.	259
Glass, A.	562

	No.		No.
Lester, G.	906	Mackay, E. A.	1358
Lewellin, A. J. R.	477	Mackay, F. H.	1159
Lewellin, H. G. H.	1049	Mackay, G. E.	131
Liddle, E. A.	566	Mackay, J. D.	132
Liddle, F. C.	226	Mackenzie, A. E.	73
Liddle, J.	225	Mackenzie, A. J.	899
Liddy, W. A.	1143	Mackenzie, C. E.	112
Lister, F.	1029	Mackenzie, E. J. E.	900
Lister, G.	1028	Mackenzie, H. M.	1008
Locke, C. G.	1397	Mackenzie, H. R.	163
Logan, W. T.	629	Mackenzie, J. J.	74
Lombard, J.	1341	Maclean, H. R.	1311
Long, C. W.	258	Maclean, L.	19
Longmore, F.	374	Macleod, J. A.	1537
Longstaff, F. H.	1428	Macmeikan, J.	1093
Looker, G. A.	689	Macmeikan, N. H.	1142
Looker, H. J.	1289	Macmeikan, P. A.	1197
Looker, J. C. A.	690	Macnamara, M. J.	619
Looker, R. V.	1013	MacVean, A. D.	861
Looker, W. H.	688	Madden, H. W.	973
Lord, S.	143	Madden, W. H. F.	972
Lord, T. A.	866	Maggs, G. B.	503
Lording, W. J.	420	Mair, C. R.	938
L'Oste, J. B.	1438	Mair, G. W.	1223
Loughrey, B.	1001	Major, G.	400
Loughrey, T.	1185	Major, G. F.	785
Low, H. W.	1470	Major, F.	401
Low, J. S. W.	1277	Mallett, D.	668
Lowes, J.	1067	Mallett, F. W. B. P.	1283
Lucas, A. B.	75	Malpas, H. Ll.	893
Lupson, J. T.	862	Manifold, A. J.	816
Lyon, V. H.	1109	Manifold, W. S.	473
Lyons, A.	160	Mann, T.	88
Lyons, R.	525	Manning, F.	1522
Lyttleton, T. R.	948	Marshall, D.	1523
		Martin, J. W.	917
		Martin, T.	940
		Mason, A. B.	1120
		Mason, A. C.	1119
		Matthews, J. H.	1018
		Matthews, S. F. W.	1462
		May, W. H. J.	398
		Mayne, F.	1257
		Menzies, J. H.	963
		Menzies, N. H.	1498
		Menzies, W. A.	964
		Merrett, C. E.	1329
		Merrin, G. F.	587
		Michie, A. D.	166
		Mickelburgh, J. G.	567
		Middleton, G. A.	753
		Miles, C. W.	898
		Miles, T. J.	155

M.

Macdonald, C.	806
Macdougall, A.	7
Macdougall, O.	8
Macfarland, J.	1385
Macfarland, S.	1384
Mack, A.	728
Mack, A. G. J.	1400
Mack, F.	726
Mack, J.	727
Mackay, A. E.	1088

	No.		No.
Nicholson, J.	116	Parker, J. G.	1097
Nicholson, J.	243	Parker, R. J.	931
Nicholson, M.	117	Parkes, E. C.	1145
Nicholson, S.	884	Parkes, J. L.	1446
Nicholson, W. D.	118	Parkes, W. C.	1292
Nissen, H. G.	868	Parsons, G.	1111
Norman, C.	945	Pascoe, H. M.	387
Norman, E.	1187	Paterson, D.	396
Norman, G. H.	970	Paterson, F.	1082
North, W. G. C.	851	Patrick, F.	222
Noyes, A. W. F.	1211	Patterson, B. O.	765
Noyes, R. E.	1347	Patterson, M. L.	294
Nyulasy, F. A.	1415	Patterson, R. C.	764
		Paxton, G. W.	1419
		Payne, A. G. C.	1087
		Payne, C. F.	1026
		Payne, W. C.	1505
		Pearson, A. L.	1256
		Pearson, H. B.	1255
		Pearson, H. T.	1214
		Pearson, J. C.	1391
		Pearson, W. C.	1390
		Pearson, W. T.	644
		Peck, F. J.	864
		Peers, A. F.	48
		Peers, H.	47
		Peers, L. A.	46
		Pender, G.	1153
		Pender, J.	1154
		Pender, L. C.	1491
		Peregalli, A. J.	434
		Peregalli, J. P.	407
		Perrin, G. J. S.	333
		Perrin, H. W.	334
		Perry, H. S.	1387
		Phillips, J. S.	1304
		Phillips, C. H.	1039
		Phillips, T. V.	580
		Phillips, W. B.	145
		Pigott, E. F.	1047
		Pigott, L. J. F.	981
		Pigott, P.	1193
		Pigdon, T.	1086
		Pike, E. M.	702
		Pirani, F. J.	478
		Pirani, H. B.	611
		Pirani, S. G.	479
		Pitcher, J. G.	1176
		Pitcher, S. W.	1260
		Pitcher, W. T.	1177
		Pitt, C. D.	115
		Platts, C. O.	1110
		Platts, F. W.	1212
O.			
Ogg, H. E.	1477		
Ogilby, F. H.	624		
Oliver, A. L.	1502		
Oliver, E.	497		
Onions, P. S.	774		
Orr, C. B.	590		
Orr, L. R.	591		
Orr, W. A.	270		
Osborn, C. J.	1399		
Osborne, F. W.	1503		
Ottoway, G.	121		
O'Halloran, C. D.	498		
O'Mullane, A. A.	35		
O'Mullane, G.	36		
O'Regan, W.	233		
O'Reilly, T. H.	41		
P.			
Page, J. W.	1268		
Palmer, A. L.	1174		
Palmer, F.	83		
Palmer, H. A.	430		
Palmer, R. L. A. A.	429		
Palmer, T. W.	13		
Pannifex, W. R.	869		
Park, H. S.	1241		
Parker, F. H.	1050		

Platts, G. F.	No. 821	Reid, J. J.	No. 1147
Playford, C. W.	312	Reilly, F.	722
Pleasants, W. B.	865	Reilly, H.	331
Pleasants, C.	519	Richardson, F.	1032
Plummer, F. J. W.	1239	Richardson, W. D.	554
Plummer, W. F.	1238	Rickards, F. R.	283
Porter, A. J.	408	Rickards, H.	443
Potter, J. C.	1025	Rickards, J.	67
Potter, R. H.	1071	Ricketson, F. W.	1322
Potter, W. A.	1269	Ricketson, H. J.	1321
Poulter, H.	261	Ricketson, J. H.	1237
Pownall, W. G.	1416	Riddell, T. W. C.	595
Price, C. S.	845	Riddell, W. J. C.	1079
Priestly, A. E.	1076	Ridgway, F. L. C.	855
Pringle, G. A. M.	1163	Ridgway, J. C.	1375
Pryce, E. W.	480	Ridgway, R. D'E. M.	1374
Pyke, H. J. A.	368	Rigby, W. J.	831
Pyke, R. H.	40	Ritchie, G.	1247
Pyke, V. A.	367	Ritchie, J. C.	829
		Roberts, W. H. L.	984
		Robertson, C. F.	1328
		Robinson, C. J.	126
		Robinson, G. D.	1381
		Robinson, G. W.	127
		Robinson, H. A. T.	1445
		Robinson, H. E.	794
		Robinson, J. E.	456
		Robinson, R. G.	214
		Robinson, R. G.	1284
		Robinson, T. A.	813
		Robinson, T. K.	1038
		Robinson, W.	1442
		Robinson, W. C.	369
		Robinson, W. H.	1004
		Robinson, W. J.	287
		Robbins, G. W.	1125
		Roche, G. F. H.	1506
		Rodda, H. F.	1331
		Rodda, R. H.	1330
		Rodier, W.	1121
		Rogers, J. C. W.	1291
		Rogers, W. W.	1228
		Rolfe, E. M.	215
		Rose, H. H.	1420
		Roset, J.	1345
		Ross, A. G.	788
		Ross, J.	147
		Ross, J. G.	613
		Ross, J. H.	353
		Ross, H. P. McD.	614
		Ross, W.	673
		Rounsevell, H. V.	1320
		Rounsevell, W.	1319

Q.

Quarterman, J. G. R.	1172
Quihampton, H.	1155
Quirk, W. T. F.	318

R.

Rae, T.	1068
Rain, C. F.	943
Raine, W.	714
Rakowski, E. S.	586
Ramsden, B.	1045
Rand, E.	860
Rand, J. D.	798
Read, A.	653
Read, F. F.	1290
Rees, D. C.	413
Rees, G. S.	1280
Reid, C. V.	1074
Reid, D.	299
Reid, Ja.	1146
Reid, J.	1073

	No.		No.
Walker, B.	221	White, W. M.	1513
Walker, C. C.	952	Whitehead, J. D.	308
Walker, H. O.	96	Whitehead, R.	309
Walker, J. F.	1234	Whittaker, J. E.	1351
Wall, J. L.	303	Whittakers, E. S.	1275
Walstab, A.	52	Whittakers, W. H.	1276
Walstab, F.	51	Whittingham, G. D.	1199
Walter, J. M.	1085	Whittingham, H. B.	1200
Walters, E. J.	1267	Whittingham, J. M.	1198
Walters, H. N.	1455	Whitton, H. E.	729
Ward, J. W. P.	1201	Whyte, H. J.	292
Ward, W. R. B.	920	Widgery, E. G.	427
Warner, T. D.	305	Widgery, J. F.	426
Watson, A. C.	1151	Wigley, F. G.	552
Watson, C.	1466	Wilkinson, H. A.	1295
Watson, G. G.	1453	Wilkinson, W. T.	710
Watson, G. J.	792	Willan, C. P.	4
Watson, G. J. A.	1463	Willan, E.	3
Watson, J.	791	Willan, R. H.	2
Watson, J. E.	89	Williams, A. M.	828
Watson, R. G.	1232	Williams, B.	597
Watson, R. M.	1138	Williams, C. G. V.	1270
Watson, R. S.	1152	Williams, C. J.	106
Watson, T. D.	1137	Williams, G. W.	466
Watson, W. H.	793	Williams, J.	494
Watson, W. N.	1465	Williams, O. M.	913
Watt, C. H.	1364	Williams, R. M.	1262
Watt, T. R.	633	Williamson, G. A.	1108
Watts, A.	956	Williatt, N. M.	665
Watts, C.	958	Willis, E. B.	569
Watts, E. S.	955	Willis, L.	218
Watts, H.	462	Willis, R. G.	216
Watts, S.	461	Willis, V. J.	217
Webb, A. M.	424	Wilson, G. C.	1372
Webb, A. W.	992	Wilson, G. H.	734
Webb, C. H.	892	Wilson, T. B.	733
Webb, E.	5	Winterbottom, J. C.	1027
Webb, G.	1336	Wintle, E. W.	33
Webb, H.	1279	Wise, A. E. D.	1083
Webb, H. J.	425	Wiseman, E. G.	1449
Webb, T. P.	6	Witcomb, C.	804
Webb, W. E.	1095	Withers, W.	1157
Weber, A. L.	1117	Woinarski, C. J.	1134
Webster, A.	670	Woinarski, G. H. S.	897
Wedge, E. D.	1042	Woinarski, S. J. E. A.	896
Wells, G. E.	1046	Woinarski, V. J. E.	1414
Wells, W. H.	1034	Wolfe, A. J.	1494
Weigall, A. H.	1123	Wollaston, G. E.	996
Weigall, R. E.	1167	Wood, C. H.	1043
Weigall, T. A.	937	Woodfin, J.	406
Wheeler, F.	655	Woods, F. C.	1338
White, J. W.	1343	Woods, G. R.	944
White, T. E.	1251	Woods, N. H.	1235

	No.		No.
Woodward, A. W.	1468	Y	
Woolcott, W. J.	371	Yeend, H.	87
Woodriddle, C.	370	Yencken, E. L.	711
Woolley, E. A.	109	Yewers, A.	240
Woolley, E. M.	679	Yewers, H.	239
Woolley, F.	392	Youlden, W.	165
Woolley, F. B.	767	Young, C. S.	61
Woolley, S. H.	1189	Young, H. L.	1469
Wragge, C. A.	1472	Young, W.	62
Wragge, H. G.	1473	Young, W. B.	60
Wrangles, M.	645	Youngman, A.	1245
Wren, A. V.	742	Youngman, C. F.	1246
Wren, E. R.	744	Youngman, E.	1244
Wren, W. L.	743	Youngman, H.	923
Wright, G. F.	1188		
Wright, G. R.	416		
Wright, J.	324		
Wright, T. J.	409		
Wright, W. J.	612		
Wyburn, F. H.	1035		
Wynne, A.	534		
Wyse, J. W.	352		



REGISTER

OF THE

DIOCESAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[*Names in Italics are names of Boys afterwards at the Church of
England Grammar School.*]

11TH APRIL, 1849.

- Budd, Henry Hale*
 Hepburn, Thomas
 Hepburn, George Stewart
 Mackellar, James
 5 Wintle, George
 Lyons, Samuel
 Burnett, Charles John
 Burnett, William
 Duerdin, James
 10 Haskell, Charles
 Haskell, Edwin
 Howitt, William Godfrey
 Howitt, Edward
 Laing, Charles
 15 Bell, Arthur Waite Tredale
 Lawler, Richard
 Clark, Thomas John
 MacGuire, Robert Price
 Mackenzie, George William Russel
 20 MacDonnell, Edward James
 MacDonnell, Francis
 Chomley, Hussey
 Chomley, William
 Chomley, Henry
 25 Chomley, Arthur Wolf
 Faram, George James
 Learmonth, Thomas Tertius
 Dinwoodie, John Hamilton
 Balbirnie, John Arthur
 30 Mackenzie, Hugh
 Locke, Robert Shaw
 Foreman, John
 Chomley, George Hanna
 Chomley, Charles Albert

- 35 Power, Robert
 Power, Herbert
 Jennings, Robert Legge
 Denny, John
 Laing, Robert Hunter

1850.

- 40 Cass, Arthur
 Bridgeman, Arthur
 Denny, James Oliphant
 Tolson, Thomas William
 Box, Henry
 45 Box, William Draper
 Box, John Burnett
 Harrison, Henry Colden Antill
 Purves, James Liddle
 Guthrie, William
 50 King, James George
 Budd, Henry Francis Hastings
 Budd, Edward Waldron Vincent
 Hamilton, William
 Palmer, Herbert
 55 Davies, James
 Blackburn, Theodore Juxon
 Blackburn, Walter
 Blackburn, Gerard
 Blackburn, Arthur
 Bennett, Kenric Henry
 60 Hopwood, Alfred Fielding
 Hopwood, Arthur William

1851.

- Smith, John Thomas
Budd, Richard Purves
Willan, Robert Henry
 65 Greene, George Henry
 Greeves, Edward Goderich
 Griffin, John George
 Horne, Thomas Benjamin
 Horne, George William
 70 Shekelton, Joseph
 Shekelton, Robert
 McNall, John
 Kenny, Eyre Evans
Box, Charles Vallatte
 75 Greene, Charles Phillip
 Lees, William
 Wilson, James Yelverton
 Park, Alfred Leath

1852.

- Davies, John
 80 Davies, James
 Macartney, Hussey Burgh
Smith, James

- Tripp, William Follett
 Baxter, Benjamin
 85 Mackenzie, Alexander Kenneth
 Mackenzie, Robert James
 Poingdestre, Lyndon John Agnew
 Morton, Atwell Harris
 Sidebottom, William
 90 Cowell, James Richard
 Pemberton, John
 Davis, Peter Stevenson
 Park, Leslie John
 Furniss, John Wright
 95 White, Thomas Clive
 Okeden, William Edward Parry
 Whitehead, Thomas Ralph
 Cowell, Charles Joseph
 Waldron, Charles
 100 Filgate, William
 Filgate, Henry

1853.

- Kenney, Robert Arthur
 Kenney, George Edward
 Howlett, Henry Seymour
 105 Crossley, Henry
 Turnbull, George
 Turnbull, Thomas
 Menere, Henry William
 Bailliff, William
 110 Nicholson, Thomas
 Pyke, Thomas Henry
 Willoby, William
 Reid, Curtis Alexander
 Dight, John Thomas
 115 Dight, Charles Hitton
 Mitchell, James
 Dight, William George.
 Montgomery, James
 Filgate, John
 120 Giles, Henry Sydney
 Farmer, Joseph
 Brown, Arthur Raymond
 Brown, Horatio Russell
 Brown, Albert Odell
 125 *Murphy, Francis Reid*
 Standeven, John James
 Lindsell, Benjamin Frederic
 Jackson, Edward Howard
 Barrett, John Clifford
 130 Hallett, John Renons
Sutherland, Charles Edward
 Turnbull, James
 Andrews, John
 Woolley, George Burrows

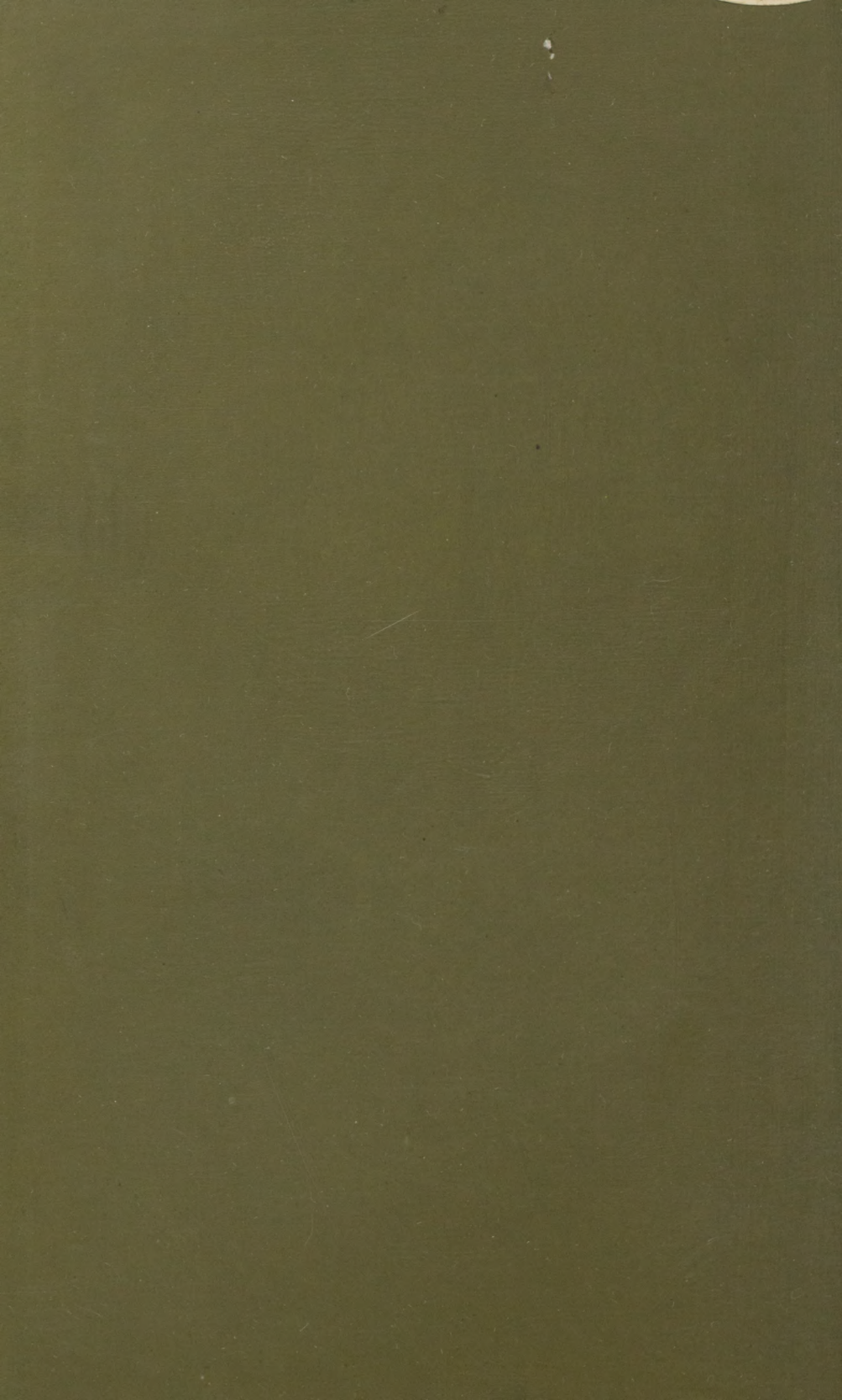
- 135 Chauncy, Hugh Rynd Snell
Smith, Sydney
 Rushall, George Codrington
 Hobson, Francis James
 Pittman, William
- 140 Pittman, Edward Ellis
 Bowie, Walter Nathaniel
 Bowie, Thomas James
 Barker, John
 Huon, Henry
- 145 Keatinge, Terence
 Clifton, Edward
Jordan, Edward
 Jones, John Theodosius
 Ferguson, Edward Augustus
- 150 Snodgrass
 Hyde, Silas



1854.

- Ewart, Thomas
 Evans, George Alexander
 Evans, James
- 155 Harper, Alfred Joseph
 Hyde, John
 Hyde, William
 Mackenzie, Charles Edward
 Farrage, Robert Naisbitt
- 160 Porter, Thomas
 Porter, John Alexander
Francis, John Patterson Emilus
 Barfoot, Bracee
 Roberts, John Hartley
- 165 Gwatkin, Alfred
 Hume, James Stirling
 Macpherson, William
 Martin, Joseph
 Spotswood, George
- 170 Purcell, Charles
 Moore, John
 Lyons, Alfred
 Bellman, William, Henry
 Smithers
- 175 Llewellen, George
Moore, Lorenzo

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