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Chancellor.

February 10th
1880

PROCEEDINGS

ON LAYING

THE MEMORIAL STONE

OF THE

WILSON HALL

OF THE

University of Melbourne

BY

THE HONOURABLE

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, KNT., M.L.C.

OCTOBER 2nd, 1879

MELBOURNE
STILLWELL AND CO., COLLINS STREET EAST
MDCCCLXXIX

PREFACE.

THE University of Melbourne is a Corporation, consisting of a Council and a Senate, established by Act of Parliament * in the year 1853, and endowed with an income of nine thousand pounds a year, payable out of the general revenue.

By a proclamation dated 11th April 1853, the Council was appointed. Its functions were for many years legislative and executive. It was the sole governing body.

On the 3rd July 1854, the foundation stone of the buildings—consisting of four dwelling houses for the Professors and lecture rooms for the Students—was laid by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria; and on the 13th of April 1855, the University was formally opened by him. The first Matriculation of 16 Students—admitted without examination—took place on that day in the Exhibition Building, William Street, and the lectures were delivered there for several months.

* 16 Victoria, No. 34.

Sir Charles Hotham opened the Buildings of the University on the 3rd of October in the same year.

The selection of Professors for the several Chairs was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England. Their selection was confirmed, and the following Professors were appointed:—

HENRY ERSKINE ROWE, M.A., Professor of the Greek and Latin Classics, with Ancient History.

WILLIAM PARKINSON WILSON, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.

FREDERICK MCCOY, Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM EDWARD HEARN, LL.D., Professor of Modern History, Modern Literature, Political Economy, and Logic.

These gentlemen arrived in Victoria in December 1854, and January 1855. Professor Rowe died on the 5th February following.

A Professorial Board was established for the consideration of all questions of study and discipline; it consisted of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors. The first meeting of this Board was held on the 21st of February 1855.

Professor Irving was selected to fill the place of Professor Rowe. He arrived in Melbourne in July 1856.

In 1867 the Council having reported to the Governor that the number of Graduates admitted by the University to the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Music, was not less than one hundred, the Senate became constituted by a proclamation, dated June 1867. After that date, vacancies in the Council were filled up by election in the Senate of persons admitted to Full Degrees in the University, and the legislative duties of the Senate commenced.

The first Matriculation Examination was held in the month of February 1856, when 7 Candidates presented themselves. The number who presented themselves for that Examination during the year 1879 was 803.

The total number of Students who have matriculated since April 1855, up to the present time is 1324.

In 1855 the number who attended lectures was 17, in 1879 the number was 263.

The number who presented themselves for the Examination for Degrees in 1855-56, was 10; in 1878-79 the number was 275.

Professor Irving resigned in January 1871, and Professor Strong was appointed to fill his place in June 1872.

Professor Wilson died in December 1874, and Professor Nanson was appointed his successor in June 1875.

The total number of Degrees conferred is 595, as will be seen by the following table :—

	B.A.	M.A.	LL.B.	LL.D.	M.B.	M.D.	Ch.B.	Ch.M.	Mus. Doc.	Total.
Direct ...	83	146	58	3	51	13	21	0	0	375
Ad eundem	76	55	5	13	8	61	0	1	1	220
Total ...	159	201	63	16	59	74	21	1	1	595

The Law School was established in 1856. In 1873 the Faculty of Law was created. Professor Hearn resigned his Professorship, and was made Dean.

The Medical School was established in March 1862. George Britton Halford, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, was elected Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. In 1876 the Faculty of Medicine was created, when the Professor was made Dean.

In the year 1860 the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, and in 1875 the School of Mines, were respectively opened, and Certificates were issued to those Students who passed therein.

Previous to the year 1870, Candidates for the Civil Service were examined by Boards composed of different individuals sitting at uncertain times. In that year the examinations were transferred to the University, and Candidates were obliged to qualify by answering the same questions put to Candidates for Matriculation, in four subjects out of nine, of which subjects English and Arithmetic must be two. Since the adoption of this system, the number of candidates for examination for Matriculation and the Civil Service has largely increased, so much so that the number of Candidates who presented themselves during the year 1879 alone amounted to 803.

The Library contains 18,000 volumes, including many important donations received from Crowned Heads, Universities, Literary and Scientific Societies and individuals. A classification of the books according to the division of subjects taught in the Schools renders them easy of access.

Apparatus, diagrams, and specimens, for the illustration in the Schools of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural Science, and Medicine, have accumulated during several years.

An appropriation to another gentleman of

the labours formerly undertaken by Professoı Hearn has rendered necessary the recent appointment of John Simeon Elkington, M.A., Professor of History and Political Economy; accordingly, the Teaching Staff consists of—

5 Professors, 1 being Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
1 Dean of the Faculty of Law, no longer a Professor.

And 15 Lecturers.

1 in Logic and Natural Philosophy
4 in Law
8 in Medicine
1 in Mining
1 in Engineering

In all 21 Members.

From the accompanying lists may be learned the names of all persons connected with the Institution since its foundation, and it will be observed that the University, which has already supplied many members for the various learned professions, has established itself firmly as the head of the system of education in Victoria.

Lands adjoining the grounds have been set apart for Denominational Colleges affiliated to the University. One—of the Church of England,

already built, — has been opened, and has a Principal, Vice-Principal, with 2 Assistants, and 25 Resident Students. The buildings of another —the Presbyterian— have been commenced. It is expected that they will be ready for occupation before many months elapse.

These, when all in active operation, will relieve the Professors of the University in a great measure from the tutorial duties now performed by them.

Hitherto, the Examinations have been held in separate chambers. The various Lecture Rooms, the temporary Library, and the Students' Apartment, have been employed for that purpose. Such a distribution of candidates has entailed multiplied supervision, and caused increased expense. Degrees have been conferred with "maimed rites" in temporary structures prepared for the occasion.

These inconveniences will be obviated on the completion of the WILSON HALL, and the generous Founder will have the satisfaction of knowing that through his munificent benefaction, Examinations and the other functions may be conducted in future with a dignity and solemnity worthy of and becoming the University of Melbourne.

LIST OF BENEFACTIONS.

The Vice-Chancellor's Annual Prize of 20 Guineas for English Essay, continued during twenty years.

The Shakespeare Scholarship.

The Stawell Exhibition for Engineering.

The Bowen Prize.

Dwight's Prizes.

Howitt National History Scholarships.

The "Argus" Scholarship for Engineering.

The Hastie Bequest.

Mr. Kernot's Prize for Surveying and Levelling.

Sir Samuel Wilson's Gift.

The University of Melbourne.

1880.

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121	Burke, Richard George	1875
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10	Cook, Charles Henry Herbert	1868
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62	Dillon, Edward Emmett	1879
2	Duerdin, James	1862
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36	Holmes, William Tope ..	1875
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49	Quick, John	1877
60	Searll, Charles Thomas..	1879
61	Serjeant, Percy Pye ..	1879
16	Shaw, John Henry ..	1869
27	Shiels, William	1873
8	Singleton, Marshall ..	1867
45	Skinner, Alan	1876
5	Smith, John Thomas ..	1865
19	Summons, Samuel ..	1871
18	Thomas, Howell Jones ..	1870
14	Topp, Charles Alfred ..	1869
48	Topp, Samuel St. John ..	1877
23	Tynan, Charles	1872
42	Wall, William Joseph Macmahon	1875
9	Westby, Edmund Wright	1867

MEDICINE.

54	Armstrong, William ..	1879
34	Barker, Edward Hamilton Blair	1876
49	Bennie, Peter Bruce ..	1878
9	Bull, George	1865
43	Browning, John Henry ..	1877
30	Cox, James	1875
58	Fitzgerald, John Patrick	1876
39	Garlick, Thomas Augustine	1876
42	Haley, Frank	1877
35	Haley, George	1876
36	Hearn, William Edward le Fanu	1876
31	Heffernan, Edward Bonaventure	1875
26	Johnson, John	1873
12	Kelly, Edmund	1867
40	Kennison, John Alexander	1876
22	Kirkland, John Drummond	1873

48	LeFevre, George ..	1878
21	Lewellin, Augustus John Richard	1873
28	Macfarlane, William Holdsworth	1874
24	Magarey, Sylvanus James	1873
14	Maunsell, Henry Widenham	1868
16	McCrea, William ..	1868
11	Moloney, Patrick ..	1867
41	Munro, Angus	1876
44	Murray, Alexander ..	1877
23	Phillips, John Walter ..	1873
29	Poulton, Benjamin ..	1874
37	Rowan, Thomas	1876
53	Ryan, Charles Snodgrass	1879
45	Scott, Charles Henry ..	1877
46	Sides, Richard	1877
19	Smith, William John ..	1871
32	Snowball, William ..	1875
55	Springthorpe, John William	1879
47	Stirling, Robert Andrew	1877
25	Teague, George Thomas	1873
56	Thomas, John David ..	1879
50	Thomson, John Rae Menzies	1878
59	Trood, Charles John ..	1879
57	Welchman, John Arthur Cromwell	1879
27	Wilkie, David William Balfour	1873
58	Woinarski, Stanislaus Emil Antony Zichy	1879
51	Wood, Henry Simpson ..	1878

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178	Andrews, Thomas Richards	1878
174	Angwin, Thomas Britton	1877
46	Bardin, Charles Peter Macan	1865
47	Becher, Michael Henry	1865
94	Brodribb, William Kennedy	1869
28	Bromby, Christopher ..	1862
147	Buckland, John Vansittart	1875
171	Buley, Arthur Alfred ..	1877
159	Burton, Joseph Grindy	1876
123	Butchers, Barnard ..	1873
156	Callan, John Bartholomew	1876
186	Campbell, Archibald Henry	1879
6	Campbell, Colin ..	1857
68	Carter, Francis John Charsley	1867
141	Chater, Richard Britten	1875
158	Coffey, William Henry	1876
51	Cook, Charles Henry Herbert	1866
63	Copeland, Samuel ..	1867
187	Corr, John Redford ..	1879
124	Crawford, Edward Arthur	1873
92	Crompton, William ..	1869
45	Crooke, Robert	1864
122	Curnow, John	1873
117	Davis, Alfred	1872
118	Duffy, Francis Gavin ..	1872
188	Dutton, William Henry	1879
189	Eddy, Frederick ..	1879
160	Fitchett, William Henry	1876
182	Forlong, Robert Rochfort	1878
35	Gibton, Robert	1863
199	Gladman, Frederick John	1879
200	Green, Arthur Vincent	1879
30	Greene, Charles Phillip	1862
11	Greene, George Henry	1858
39	Gregory, John Burslem	1864
58	Grice, John	1866
119	Grice, John	1872
27	Griffith James	1861
190	Hackett, James Thompson	1879
183	Hayes, Robert Edward	1878
176	Hepburn, Thomas Robert	1878
193	Hodges, Henry Edward Agincourt	1870
191	Howard, Douglas ..	1879
201	Jamieson, James ..	1879
185	Keily, John Nicholas Joseph	1878
128	Kelly, William Trench Clifford	1874

164	Kemmis, Arthur ..	1876
180	King, John Riddoch ..	1878
192	Laing, James Edgar ..	1879
21	Lee, Richard	1860
77	Liseignol, Eugène Adolphe	1868
126	Loughrey, Andrew ..	1873
150	Loughrey, Bernard ..	1875
170	Macdonald, James Middleton	1877
136	Macdonald, Middleton Balbirnie	1874
104	Macfarlane, John Horton	1871
115	Macnamara, Melbourne John	1871
133	Macneil, John	1874
41	Madden, John	1864
193	Maguire, James Richard	1879
53	Mann, Thomas	1866
194	Marshall, John Horn ..	1879
162	McArthur, Alexander ..	1876
155	McDonnell, John Louis	1876
197	McIntyre, Alexander Grant	1879
139	McKinley, Henry ..	1875
61	Meeson, John Thomas	1867
55	Metcalf, George ..	1866
18	Miller, John	1860
81	Millie, Alexander ..	1868
198	Mitchell, Henry St. John	1879
31	Molesworth, Hickman ..	1862
73	Moussé, Antoine ..	1867
43	Nicholson, John ..	1864
195	Pennefather, Richard William	1879
48	Permezel, Zépherin Pierre Edouard	1865
84	Perry, Charles Lindley	1868
19	Phillips, Thomas Myddleton Biddulph ..	1860
175	Robertson, John ..	1877
80	Robertson, William ..	1868
179	Rennick, Francis Henry	1878
110	Roche, Alfred Frederick William	1871
168	Russell, Robert Frederick	1877
59	Sasse, Harry Augustus	1866
79	Scott, James	1868
44	Seddon, John Sumner ..	1864
143	Shelton, Henry ..	1875
54	Singleton, Marshall ..	1866
137	Smyth, John Thomas ..	1874
129	Stretch, John Francis ..	1874
196	Sutherland, William ..	1879
120	Tait, Lithgow	1872
109	Taylor, Charles Frederick	1871
161	Thomas, Thomas Egglestone	1876
10	Thynne, Robert ..	1858
177	Topp, Samuel St. John	1878
148	Towers, Arthur Wellesley	1875
140	Turner, Sydney ..	1875
99	Tynan, Charles	1870
184	Ulbrick, John Charles Frederick	1878
36	Venables, Henry Pares	1863
163	Wall, William Joseph MacMahon	1876
172	Ware, Samuel	1877
67	Webb, Thomas Prout ..	1867
107	West, John Dobbyn ..	1871
100	West, William Henry ..	1870
181	Wilson, James	1878
138	Wood, Charles	1874

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1	Allen, Harry Brookes ..	1879
2	Annand, George	1879
3	Bennie, Peter Bruce ..	1879
4	Browning, John Henry ..	1879
5	Fitzgerald, John Patrick	1879
6	Haley, Frank	1879
14	Haley, George	1879
7	Heffernan, Edward Bonaventure	1879
15	Kirkland, John Drummond	1879
19	Lewellin, Augustus John Richard	1879

16	Macfarlane, William Holdsworth	1879
20	Murray, Alexander ..	1879
8	Neild, James Edward ..	1879
21	Poulton, Benjamin ..	1879
9	Scott, Charles Henry ..	1879
18	Springthorpe, John William	1879
10	Stirling, Robert Andrew	1879
11	Teague, George Thomas	1879
12	Thomson, John Rae Menzies	1879
17	Welchman, John Arthur Cromwell	1879
13	Wood, Henry Simpson ..	1879

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Barker, William	1873
Bennie, John	1874
Booth, John	1878
Buchanan, John	1877
Campbell, Frederick Alexander	1879
Cornish, Alfred	1877
Harker, William	1874
Henderson, Anketell Matthew	1872
Hutchinson, Jeremiah ..	1873
Johnstone, James	1873
Kernot, William Charles ..	1861
Loughrey, Bernard	1878
McEachern, Hugh	1878
Newman, Walter	1876
Oliver, Calder Edkins ..	1877
Paul, Arthur William Leake..	1879
Pirani, Frederick Joy ..	1870
Tait, William Finlayson ..	1872
Thwaites, William	1872

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306	Abbott, David	1869
895	Adam, Alexander ..	1875
1252	Adams, Harry	1879
259	Adams, Robert Hopkins	1868
843	Adamson, Samuel ..	1875
1124	Agg, Alfred John ..	1878
1026	Aitchison, Alexander Smith	1877
1027	Aitchison, Roderick ..	1877
869	Alexander, Samuel ..	1875
891	Alexander, William Murdoch Mackay ..	1875
667	Allen, Alfred Samuel ..	1873
220	Allen, George	1867
260	Allen, George Thomas	1868
407	Allen, William ..	1870
159	Allman, William Dowden	1865
1073	Allpress, Charles Rivers	1877
1248	Altmann, Charles August	1879
307	Amess, Samuel ..	1869
598	Anderson, Adam ..	1872
444	Anderson, Andrew ..	1871
443	Anderson, Charles ..	1871
1049	Anderson, Eugene William	1877
946	Anderson, James Sandhurst	1876
883	Anderson, James William	1875
361	Anderson, John Fortescue Cockburn	1870
308	Anderson, Stephen Robert	1866
237	Andrew, Charles ..	1867
1245	Andrews, Charles Leonard	1879
885	Appleton, Frederick Charles	1875
975	Armstrong, John Faloon	1876
823	Armstrong, Thomas Henry	1874
816	Armstrong, William ..	1874
1107	Askew, David Christopher	1878
1025	Aspinall, Charles ..	1877
408	Attwood, William Barratt	1870
773	Austin, Austin Albert	1874
229	Austin, Henry Selwood	1867
541	Bacchus, George ..	1872
662	Backhouse, John Burder	1873

703	Commins, Charles Arthur	1873
1106	Connell, Andrew Gurney	1878
730	Connelly, Thomas Jefferson	1874
1279	Conroy, Alfred Hugh Claudius Beresford ..	1879
660	Conway, Michael George	1873
505	Cook, Walter Edmund	1871
806	Coote, Frederick Eaden	1874
1115	Coote, William Edmund	1878
827	Cormick, Thomas Bernard	1874
452	Cornish, Robert ..	1871
1044	Coutie, John Thomas Copeland	1877
731	Coutie, William Henry	1874
542	Cowan, George ..	1872
560	Cowperthwaite, John ..	1872
209	Cox, Henry John William	1866
312	Cox, Percy Algernon ..	1869
35	Cox, William	1859
239	Cox, William Mason ..	1867
506	Cozens, Thomas ..	1871
637	Craig, John George ..	1873
704	Craig, Stuart Douglas	1873
649	Craven, Albert William	1873
1247	Crawcour, Henry Hyam	1879
646	Crawford, Archibald ..	1873
536	Creswick, Alexander Thomson	1872
873	Crisp, Thomas James	1875
369	Croker, Patrick Alfred	1870
370	Croker, William Henry	1870
371	Crooke, William Tasman	1870
663	Crooke, Warren Robert	1873
1090	Crosbie, Thomas James	1877
903	Crosbie, William Barry	1875
253	Culcheth, Jabez James	1868
165	Cumming, Donald ..	1865
1160	Cumming, Francis Miller	1878
313	Cumming, John ..	1869
865	Cumming, Thomas ..	1875
642	Curdie, James Purves Cook	1873
1286	Curdie, John William	1879
198	Curtain, Robert John	1866
1040	Curtayne, Frank Lee ..	1877
963	Curtayne, Herbert Maxwell	1876
969	Cussen, Leo Finn Bernard	1876
1038	Cutts, William Henry	1877
669	Dalrymple, John George Wemyss	1873
414	Daly, Arthur Disney Joseph	1870
1304	Darroch, John ..	1879
372	Davies, Edwin ..	1870
1308	Davies, John George ..	1879
315	Davies, Joseph ..	1869
670	Davies, Joseph Henry	1873
373	Davies, Matthew Henry	1870
1198	Davies, Richard ..	1878
821	Davies, Walter ..	1874
233	Davis, Alfred	1867
1191	Davison, Henry Ernest	1878
777	Day, Alexander Stuart	1874
374	Day, George Griswolde	1870
577	Deakin, Alfred ..	1872
454	Dease, William Nicholas	1870
1183	De Gille, Joseph ..	1878
80	Delahey, Henry ..	1862
601	Demaine, Robert Alfred	1872
453	Dennant, John ..	1871
1045	Dennis, Richard Herbert	1877
984	Deravin, John Adolphus	1876
786	Derham, Thomas Plumley	1874
543	Devine, Peter John ..	1872
1128	Dickson, Frederick William	1878
561	Dickson, George Logue	1872
166	Dickson, Raynes Waite	1865
266	Dilany, William ..	1868
837	Dillon, David Tone ..	1875
375	Dimelow, Alfred Bearpark	1870
804	Ditchburn, John ..	1874
955	Dixon, Joseph William	1876
1196	Donaldson, James Blair	1878
581	Donovan, William Richard	1872

602	Doogan, James Louis	1872
624	Doolan, Joseph Aloysius	1873
1080	Douglass, Henry Percival	1877
1292	Dowden, Michael Francis	1879
1278	Downes, Henry Joseph	1879
507	Doyle, James	1871
603	Drake, Edwin Tiptree	1872
854	Drysdale, Henry Henderson	1875
1033	Duerdin, George ..	1877
11	Duff, Robert George Campbell	1855
671	Duffy, Charles Cashel Gavan	1873
435	Duffy, John Gavan ..	1871
932	Duigan, Charles Beamish	1876
30	Dumaresq, Henry Rowland	1857
267	Dumas, Alexander George	1868
972	Dumergue, Charles ..	1876
199	Duncan, James Campbell	1866
99	Dunn, Alexander Forbes	1863
582	Dunn, William Edward	1872
1315	Dutton, Edward Samuel	1879
696	Dwyer, Peter Burke ..	1873
1020	Dyring, Carl Peter Wilhelm	1877
1151	Eadie, James	1878
1013	Eales, Thomas.. ..	1877
664	Earl, Frederick Jones..	1873
784	Eastwood, Francis Hudson	1874
812	Edgar, Walter Birmingham	1874
1273	Edmondson, Francis William	1879
316	Edwards, Frederick Henry	1869
941	Egan, Michael Francis	1876
167	Eggleston, John Waterhouse..	1865
993	Embling, Herbert Augustus	1876
234	Emmerton, Harry ..	1867
455	England, Arthur Andrew Pearce	1871
1064	Eudey, Walter.. ..	1877
415	Evans, Henry Smith Midford	1807
771	Evans, John Henry ..	1874
672	Evans, Woodford Augustus	1873
707	Farr, Robert Elisha ..	1873
999	Farrell, Henry Ince ..	1877
920	Farrell, Samuel ..	1875
5	Farrelly, Michael ..	1855
456	Fearon, Patrick Sarsfield	1871
1265	Feehan, Martin Joseph	1879
544	Fender, Thomas ..	1872
951	Fenton, Herbert ..	1876
919	Fenton, William ..	1875
1143	Fergie, Alfred William	1878
1001	Fergie, William Seymour	1877
835	Field, William Graham	1875
1004	Figg, James Carnegie..	1877
545	Fink, Theodore ..	1872
218	Finn, Edmund ..	1869
317	Finn, Hugh Joseph ..	1869
7	Finn, William	1855
1192	Fischer, Thomas ..	1878
200	Fishley, Edmond Peter	1866
508	Fitchett, Frederick ..	1871
734	Fitzgerald, Joseph Henry	1874
1132	Fitzherbert, Edward ..	1878
981	Fletcher, Arthur Augustus	1876
1148	Florance, James William	1878
53	Flower, Joseph Nicholas	1860
832	Fookes, William John	1875
269	Forbes, Charles ..	1868
1078	Forbes, Charles ..	1877
201	Forbes, James	1866
673	Ford, Charles Powlett..	1873
817	Ford, Frank Beresford Campbell	1874
509	Forster, Henry Blackett	1871
604	Fowler, John Robert Sedgwick	1872
1070	Fowler, Thomas Walker	1877
1002	Fox, William Robert ..	1877
762	Francis, James Ogilvie	1874
1042	Fraser, James Hamilton	1877
1112	Fraser, Richard Henry Wallace ..	7
978	Fredman, Joel	

1009	French, Benjamin Matthew	1877
674	Friedman, Henry ..	1873
529	Fry, Herbert Arnold ..	1872
240	Fulford, Edward John	1867
510	Fulford, John	1871
942	Fullarton, James Innes	1876
772	Galletly, Charles Armytage	1874
377	Gardner, William ..	1870
876	Garlick, Edward Charles	1875
168	Garlick, John	1865
675	Gatehouse, Samuel ..	1873
848	Gillespie, James McGregor	1875
457	Gillespie, Robert Kerr..	1871
947	Glass, Samuel Stephen	1876
605	Gleeson, Denis Cornelius	1872
416	Glennon, James Francis	1870
571	Glennon, John Patrick	1872
186	Goldsmith, Benjamin..	1866
202	Goldsmith, Emanuel ..	1866
203	Goldsmith, Louis ..	1866
537	Goodman, Herbert John	1872
1322	Goodwin, Thomas George	1879
724	Gordon, William Matheson	1874
210	Goulding, Richard ..	1866
776	Goulding, William Randall	1874
710	Goyen, Peter	1873
1250	Graham, George Robert Moore	1879
768	Graham, James Joseph	1874
770	Graham, John Francis Patrick	1874
944	Grano, Theodore George	1876
583	Grant, Lachlan ..	1872
1082	Gray, Charles Hugh ..	1877
1084	Gray, Thomas	1877
417	Green, William Wentworth	1870
270	Greenwood, Arthur ..	1868
805	Gregson, William Hardinge	1874
1165	Grenfell, Sydney ..	1878
555	Gretton, George Le Mesurier	1872
676	Griffin, Joseph Walter	1873
863	Guerin, Marco	1875
1283	Gummo, Frank Moorhouse..	1879
996	Günst, Charles Werner	1877
967	Hadley, Arthur Capel..	1876
717	Hall, William	1874
1311	Hall, Thomas Serjeant	1879
629	Hamilton, David Thomas	1873
589	Hamilton, John Ferrier	1872
82	Hamilton, William ..	1862
1178	Hamilton, William ..	1878
986	Hancock, John ..	1876
1246	Hancock, Theodore William	1879
634	Hanson, Alfred ..	1873
929	Harbison, James Alexander..	1876
1146	Harbison, John Wesley	1878
1169	Hardy, Charles Henry William	1878
132	Harper, John	1864
645	Harris, Henry Louis ..	1873
1117	Harrison, Samuel ..	1878
606	Hart, Edward	1872
379	Hart, Richard Henry ..	1870
1092	Hartmann, Ernest William Frederick ..	1878
936	Harvey, Richard Richards	1876
677	Hastie, Thomas ..	1873
62	Hausmann, John Gottfried	1861
945	Haydon, John Harry ..	1876
829	Haygarth, Joseph ..	1874
1302	Hayward, Charles Henry	1879
179	Healy, James Ultan ..	1865
665	Healy, William ..	1873
1136	Hedley, Charles ..	1878
778	Heinecke, Frederick William	1874
992	Henderson, Andrew ..	1876
1127	Henderson, Arthur Vincent	1878
241	Henderson, Victor Edwin	1867

909	Henderson, William Arthur	1875
546	Herald, David Houston	1872
884	Heriot, Robert Maitland	1875
880	Higgins, George ..	1875
961	Higgins, Samuel Ormsby	1876
733	Higgins, William ..	1874
741	Highett, Anglesea ..	1874
513	Highett, William Edward	1871
1047	Hill, Charles Herbert..	1877
991	Hill, Ernest Ormerod..	1876
1181	Hill, Henry Ashworth..	1878
380	Hill, John Henry ..	1870
921	Hobart, Richard Newstead	1875
578	Hobkirk, Horace Wakeman	1872
272	Hockin, John	1868
563	Hodgson, Alfred Dean..	1872
575	Hodgson, Charles William Cavendish ..	1872
1284	Hodgson, Thomas ..	1879
657	Hogan, James	1873
460	Holden, David	1871
727	Holding, Thomas ..	1874
678	Holmes, Charles George	1873
754	Hood, William.. ..	1874
775	Hope, James Hassall ..	1874
133	Hope, Robert	1864
211	Hope, Thomas Culbertson	1866
1295	Hopkins, Arthur ..	1879
965	Hopkins, Henry ..	1876
780	Hopkins, Walter ..	1874
764	Horan, Denis	1874
54	Horan, Frederick Edward	1860
1103	Horsley, Reginald Ernest	1878
822	Horwitz, Louis ..	1874
974	Hosken, Harry ..	1876
1058	Hossack, Alexander George Douglas ..	1877
907	Howard, George Thomas	1875
1207	Howison, William Archibald	1878
134	Howitt, Charles Ernest	1864
824	Hughes, Frederick ..	1874
55	Hunt, James Francis ..	1860
1086	Huntsman, Thomas ..	1873
1294	Hutcheson, David George	1879
755	Hutchinson, William ..	1874
1063	Hutchison, Henry Kerr	1877
437	Huxtable, Charles Henry	1871
715	Hyde, Robert Henry ..	1874
1214	Hyett, Eleazar Barkley	1878
767	Ick, George	1874
322	Inglis, Andrew Russell	1869
654	Innes, William ..	1873
418	Ireland, James Davies	1870
564	Ireland, Thomas Carr	1872
615	Irving, Edward Hamilton	1873
1312	Irwin, William ..	1879
828	Isaacs, Isaac Alfred ..	1874
960	Jackson, Ernest Sandford	1876
1197	Jackson, John Charles	1878
461	Jacobs, Samuel Joshua	1871
462	Jacomb, Robert Kerr ..	1871
1244	James, John	1879
968	James, John Frederic Chase	1876
242	Jennings, Henry ..	1867
1184	Jennings, John Charles	1878
679	Jenvey, Horace John	1873
1032	Johnson, Millard ..	1877
463	Johnson, William ..	1871
926	Jones, Albert	1876
547	Jones, Frederic Douglas	1872
257	Jones, Henry	1868
1243	Jones, Leifchild Stratten	1879
738	Joske, Ernest Ouzer ..	1874
1153	Keenan, Alfred James William	1878
1316	Kellaway, Alfred Charles	1879
274	Kelleher, Robert John Winter	1868
898	Kelly, Edward Joseph	1875
1272	Kelly, Henry	1879
1162	Keogh, Arthur George	1878
384	Keogh, Claude Osmond Harrison	1870
275	Kernot, Maurice Edwin	1868
1220	Kerrigan, Edward Francis	1879
1202	Kerrigan, William James	1878
530	Kiddle, John	1872
464	Kiernan, John Joseph	1871

1164	King, Herbert Alexander	1878
83	King, William Cobb Last	1862
385	Kirby, Edward Wilmer	1870
808	Klingender, Edward William	1874
594	Kneen, William Howard	1872
1062	Knight, Herbert Manning	1877
933	Knipe, John	1876
655	Knowles, Francis Edward	1873
748	Lacey, William Nicholas	1874
273	Laidlaw, William ..	1868
323	Lambert, Charles Alexander	1869
607	Lambert, Thomas ..	1872
1291	Lamrock, Samuel Cuthbert	1879
324	Landon, Arthur ..	1869
420	Landon, Edward ..	1870
1071	Lane, Charles Timon	1877
548	Lang, John	1872
752	Langford, William ..	1874
925	Lazarus, Joseph ..	1876
911	Leach, Henry Bassett	1875
648	Learmonth, Edward Bruce	1873
1083	Learmonth, James Allan	1877
1240	Lelean, William Rowland	1879
386	Leonard, William Howard	1870
466	Le Page, William Peter	1871
1061	Levinson, Nahum ..	1877
1251	Levy, Henry Philip ..	1879
1060	Levy, Nathaniel Lewis	1877
783	Lewers, Thomas Ross	1874
250	Lewis, James	1867
1104	Lewis, Walter Henry	1878
421	Liddle, Edwin Alfred	1870
1095	Lilly, John Arnold ..	1877
1193	Lind, Edmund Frank	1878
465	Lind, Henry Martyn	1871
438	Lind, William Alexander Teas	1871
680	Little, Richard ..	1873
387	Little, William ..	1870
1109	Little, William Parker	1878
565	Longden, Herbert Duncan	1872
973	Loughrey, Thomas ..	1876
753	Lowe, Alfred	1874
556	Lupson, John	1872
584	Lush, Joseph Walter ..	1872
1133	Lynch, Arthur Alfred	1878
515	Lynch, Michael ..	1871
1154	Lynch, Peter	1878
468	Lynn, Charles John Townsend	1871
632	Lyons, Harry Sydendam	1873
681	Lyons, Lyon	1873
388	Lyons, Samuel ..	1870
1152	McCarthy, Charles Louis	1878
1043	MacDermott, Alfred Charles	1877
278	Macdonald, Daniel ..	1868
608	Macfarlane, Archibald Martin	1872
809	Macgibbon, Walter ..	1874
1281	MacIntyre, William Aloysius Menzies ..	1879
1158	Mackay, Francis Hugh	1878
84	Mackie, Alexander ..	1862
718	Mackie, Frederick ..	1874
802	Mackie, John Gordon	1874
1028	Mackinnon, Donald ..	1877
825	Macleod, Hugh Wilson	1874
878	Macmeikan, John ..	1875
470	Macoboy, Frank James	1871
1094	Madden, Henry ..	1871
661	Madden, William Henry Francis	1873
899	Maddock, John Henry	1875
1157	Mailer, Melrose ..	1878
328	Major, Albert George	1869
906	Major, Gilbert Franklin	1875
795	Manchester, Francis George	1874
281	Manifold, Walter Synnot	1868
1323	Marden, John	1879
282	Martin, Arthur Patchett	1868
1186	Martin, Frederick Ernest	1878
641	Martin, Herbert Sumner	1873
516	Martin, James Alexander	1871
990	Martin, Sidney George	1876

1289	Martin, Thomas ..	1879
1156	Matthew, John ..	1878
471	Mattingley, Montem Edward	1871
723	McAllister, James Archibald	1874
586	McAnulty, Paul Anthony	1872
1030	McArthur, John Niel	1877
1317	McArthur, William Gilbert Stewart ..	1879
390	McCarthy, Daniel Thomas	1870
855	McCoach, Robert ..	1875
725	McCormick, John ..	1874
549	McCracken, Alexander	1872
277	McCracken, Collier ..	1868
1314	McCrae, John Arthur	1879
1142	McCrimmon, Hector ..	1878
474	McDonald, Hector ..	1871
736	McDonald, Robert Colquhoun	1874
1225	McDonald, Thomas Paul Alipius	1879
38	McDonnell, Edward James	1859
101	McDougal, Thomas Duncan	1863
475	McFarland, Charles James	1871
1215	McFarlane, Colin Campbell	1879
279	McGauran, Duncan James	1868
280	McGregor, John ..	1868
1167	McGuigan, Thomas Henry	1878
1015	McGwire, William Walter	1877
422	McIntosh, James Augustus	1870
1228	McIntyre, James Eadie	1879
517	McKail, Hugo	1871
1036	McKay, John	1877
709	McKay, Robert ..	1873
1268	McKenzie, George ..	1879
1293	McKenzie, Murdoch ..	1879
916	McKie, James George	1875
1296	McLaren, James ..	1879
818	McLaughlin, James ..	1874
952	McLean, Charles ..	1876
1274	McMeekin, Samuel ..	1879
326	McNab, Louis Kossuth	1869
63	McPherson, James ..	1861
1174	Mellor, Frederick William	1878
1239	Melville, William Henry	1879
868	Menzies, James Kerr	1875
1253	Merrillees, John Stuart	1879
1300	Merrin, Henry Smythe	1879
935	Meyer, Felix Henry ..	1876
905	Michie, Archibald Donnelly	1875
682	Mickle, John	1873
13	Middleton, Alexander Gordon	1855
595	Miles, Charles William	1872
953	Millar, Frank	1876
609	Miller, Arthur ..	1872
782	Miller, John Walker ..	1874
831	Miller, Peter	1875
1134	Miller, William Francis	1878
329	Mills, Benjamin Stratford De Rinzi ..	1869
982	Mitchell, Alfred William	1876
1258	Mitchell, David ..	1879
756	Mitchell, Edward Fancourt	1874
596	Mogg, William James..	1872
432	Moloney, James ..	1870
136	Molteno, Frederick James	1864
1051	Montgomery, John Park	1877
618	Montgomery, Robert Cay	1873
73	Moore, Lorenzo ..	1861
1123	Moore, William ..	1878
1008	Moors, Elphinstone MacMahon	1877
51	Moors, Henry	1860
743	Moors, Henry Erskine	1874
20	Moran, Terence ..	1856
937	Morey, Alexander James Edward	1876
722	Morgan, Robert Clarke Thomas	1874
726	Mornane, Michael ..	1874
1313	Morrison, George Ernest	1879
1201	Morrison, James ..	1878
988	Morriss, William ..	1876

959	Mortimer, John Thomas	1876
796	Morton, Francis William Watson	1874
1056	Morton, Thomas Richards Burrowes ..	1877
531	Moss, George Andrew McClure	1871
472	Moule, Frederick Arthur	1871
859	Mullen, John Nelson ..	1875
740	Murdoch, James ..	1874
705	Murray, James ..	1873
1232	Murray, Thomas ..	1879
1172	Murray, Walter Galbraith	1878
1039	Murray, Walter Scott..	1877
1035	Muskett, Philip Edward	1877
1091	Must, Philip William ..	1877
751	Myers, Isadore.. ..	1874
212	Nagle, Valentine Flood	1866
57	Nagle, William ..	1860
1261	Nance, John	1879
1111	Napier, Theodore ..	1878
356	Nathan, Samuel ..	1870
1305	Newbury, Samuel ..	1879
623	Newcomen, Arthur ..	1873
1121	Newing, Thomas Henry	1878
874	Newman, Fossey James	1875
532	Newman, Walter ..	1872
904	Nichols, Alfred Canova	1875
423	Nicholls, William Henry	1870
1150	Nish, John Henderson Young	1878
297	Noble, John Augustus..	1868
650	Noel, Arthur	1873
213	Nye, Edward Wason ..	1866
870	Oakley, George Frederick	1875
1188	Oakley, Henry Warburton	1878
518	O'Brien, Thomas Cuthbert	1871
900	Ochiltree, Edward Graham	1875
550	Ochiltree, William Bertram	1872
6	O'Connell, John ..	1855
1166	O'Connor, Nicholas Lawrence	1878
587	Odgers, Harold Fielding	1872
1233	O'Donnell, Nicholas Michael	1879
1048	Officer, William ..	1877
284	O'Halloran, Charles Denis	1868
574	O'Hara, Henry Michael	1872
425	O'Hea, George.. ..	1870
426	Oldham, George ..	1870
424	Oldham, James ..	1870
1113	O'Leary, Cornelius Jerome	1878
610	Oliver, Calder Edkins..	1872
1024	O'Meara, Morgan John	1877
427	O'Reilly, Francis Philip	1870
285	Orr, Orlando Thomas..	1868
1276	Osborn, George Henry Robert	1879
1249	Overend, Ernest Knight	1879
1155	Owen, Frederick James	1878
590	Page, William Stewart	1872
1149	Palmer, George ..	1878
1088	Palmer, John	1877
1087	Palmer, Thomas ..	1877
794	Pardey, Charles William	1874
1217	Parry, Edward William	1879
1077	Pasco, Montague Gordon Charles	1877
713	Patterson, John James	1874
1209	Patterson, Robert Sturrock	1878
572	Pattison, Robert Charles	1872
1096	Paul, Arthur	1877
58	Pears, Edwin	1860
997	Pearson, Albert Edward	1877
1189	Petherick, Harold Edmond..	1878
1053	Perry, Harry William..	1877
287	Phillips, Lewis Samuel	1868
1179	Pigott, Louis James Fitzgerald	1878
519	Pike, Henry Morris Liebgeber	1871
1182	Pinkerton, Frank ..	1878
288	Pinnock, Robert Denham St.	1868
439	Pirani, Samuel Gabriel	1871
620	Pitfield, Edward ..	1873
289	Pitman, Clarence ..	1868
647	Pitman, Edward Fisher	1873
892	Poolman, Frederick William	1875
1226	Porter, James	1879

844	Powell, Arthur Worsley	1875
716	Prendergast, James Joseph	1874
611	Prévôt, Edward Henry Joseph	1872
995	Price, Charles Samuel..	1876
18	Price, John Frederick..	1856
1267	Pritchard, William Charles	1879
358	Purves, George Hurdis	1870
1161	Pye, Hugh	1878
683	Quarterman, Reginald	1873
977	Quirk, Thomas Augustus Frederick	1876
140	Quirk, William Thomas Francis	1864
612	Radcliffe, John Leslie..	1872
428	Ramsay, James Douglas	1870
958	Rannard, David Alfred	1876
1000	Raphael, Emanuel Sydney	1877
994	Ratten, Arthur.. ..	1876
551	Ray, Henry	1872
1171	Ray, William Robert ..	1878
527	Rayner, James Blastock	1872
113	Rees, David Curtis ..	1863
989	Relph, Arthur John ..	1876
635	Reeve, Henry	1873
1130	Rennick, William Robert	1878
552	Rice, Thomas John ..	1872
702	Ricketts, George ..	1873
684	Riddell, Thomas William	1873
1279	Riddell, Walter John Carre..	1879
1014	Rimmington, Robert Richard	1877
1285	Rinder, Alfred William	1879
290	Ritchie, Frederick Henry	1868
391	Rix, Henry Finch ..	1870
685	Roberts, Edward ..	1873
1022	Roberts, Walter Henry Loyd..	1877
262	Robertson, Home James	1879
1298	Robertson, James Gordon	1879
1264	Robertson, James Home Hogarth	1879
846	Robertson, James Lang	1875
1297	Robertson, Thomas ..	1879
1034	Robertson, William ..	1877
922	Robinson, Frederic Gordon	1875
429	Robinson, George ..	1870
1031	Robinson, Thomas Kerslake	1877
189	Robinson, James Leman	1866
987	Roche, David Michael..	1876
1222	Rodda, Richard Henry	1879
392	Rogers, Robert Samuel	1870
174	Rogers, William John..	1865
1303	Rogers, William Warrington ..	1879
813	Rose, James Alfred ..	1874
893	Ross, John George ..	1875
227	Ross, Thomas	1867
1163	Ross, William Chisholm	1873
588	Rourke, Alexander Henry	1872
304	Row, Samuel	1869
1067	Roy, Charles Campbell	1877
1210	Royce, James Hamilton	1878
245	Russell, Edward ..	1867
393	Russell, James.. ..	1870
1224	Ryan, John James ..	1879
871	Ryan, Martin Joseph ..	1875
940	Ryan, Timothy Bernard	1876
653	Sabeston, Robert ..	1873
838	Sage, Arthur James ..	1875
1257	Salmon, Harry Robert	1879
956	Salter, Arthur Edward	1876
719	Samson, Henry Augustus	1874
520	Sandford, Edward George Gregory	1871
1137	Sandford, Herbert Russell	1878
792	Sandilands, William Alfred	1874
686	Savage, Francis Michael	1873
1116	Sawyer, Osbert ..	1878
235	Scales, Alfred	1867
1199	Scantlebury, George James	1878
77	Schutt, John	1862
712	Scott, Andrew ..	1874
1260	Scott, Henry James Herbert	1879
1263	Scott, Robert	1879
886	Scott, William Henry	1875
131	Seddon, Frederick Paul	1864

1168	Serjeant, Henry Bruce	1878
1019	Serjeant, Thomas Wilson	1877
477	Serrell, Thomas ..	1871
224	Sexton, John	1867
526	Shannahan, William O'Connell	1871
619	Sherard, Charles Allen	1873
879	Sherrard, Egerton James	1875
1200	Shields, Charles James	1878
332	Shiels, Francis Martin	1869
708	Shiels, William ..	1873
1282	Short, Arthur Montague	1879
396	Shortt, Henry Charles	1870
1287	Shrigley, Joseph Parker	1879
810	Silvester, Eugene ..	1874
1299	Simpson, Henry Walter Courtenay	1879
687	Sims, George Littlefield	1873
888	Simson, Huntly Stuart	1875
1194	Simson, Robert James Philip	1878
1089	Sincock, Francis Jenkyns	1877
853	Singleton, Frederick George	1875
292	Singleton, Thomas Lewis	1868
14	Sircom, John	1855
480	Skinner, George Lindsay	1871
479	Skinner, William Henry Stock	1871
1319	Slade, Arthur Scroggan	1879
688	Smellie, Charles Clement	1873
333	Smith, Adam	1869
105	Smith, Alexander ..	1863
651	Smith, Arthur Bruce ..	1873
834	Smith, Charles Lort ..	1875
1075	Smith, Francis Grey ..	1877
1288	Smith, Frank Ellis ..	1879
1126	Smith, Frederick ..	1878
1176	Smith, George Herbert Harvard	1878
644	Smith, George Victor	1873
1147	Smith, Henry Edgar ..	1878
1309	Smith, James Kennedy Ogilvie	1879
729	Smith, Richard Hartley	1874
1069	Smith, Robert William	1877
881	Smith, Thomas ..	1875
745	Smith, Thomas Jollie	1874
1093	Smith, William Carter	1877
175	Smyth, Peregrine Fernandez	1865
1187	Snowball, Oswald Robinson	
698	Somerville, Philip Horatio Townsend ..	1873
689	Somerville, Richard Neville	1873
966	Spalding, John James	1876
918	Speed, Arthur ..	1875
1144	Sprigg, James Gordon	1878
1050	Stacpoole, Adam Richard	1877
334	Staples, George Walter	1869
1301	Steane, Samuel Albert	1879
1221	Stephen, Francis Sidney	1879
656	Stephen, George Alexander	1873
928	Stephen, Harry Parland	1876
1108	Stephen, Reginald ..	1878
1324	Stephen, Sidney James Henry	1879
397	Stephens, Walter James	1870
1131	Stephens, William McGillycuddy ..	1878
17	Stevens, Charles Cecil	1856
398	Stevens, Frederick Stephens	1870
912	Stewart, Charles ..	1875
1021	Stewart, Archibald Galbraith	1877
141	Stewart, Robert ..	1864
962	Stewart, Robert ..	1876
1180	Stirling, James ..	1878
1079	Stobo, James Robert ..	1877
1097	Story, Henry Clark ..	1877
484	Strahan, Edward ..	1871
521	Strahan, Richard ..	1871
486	Strongman, Alfred Martin	1871
129	Stuart, George Ballingall	1864
799	Stuart, James Fyfe ..	1874
950	Sturt, Clifton	1876

939	Sturt, Robert	1876
1037	Sunter, Joseph Tregilgas	1877
833	Sutherland, Alexander	1875
359	Sutherland, Alexander John	1870
1223	Sutherland, John ..	1879
1236	Sutton, William Henry	1879
728	Swan, Ernest Harrison	1874
399	Swan, Henry	1870
568	Swan, Thomas ..	1872
1065	Swan, William Joseph	1877
246	Swindley, Samuel James	1867
215	Sykes, John Alexander	1866
1280	Syme, Francis George	1879
1011	Syme, George Adlington	1877
1290	Syme, Herbert John ..	1879
917	Syme, Joseph Cowen ..	1875
522	Symonds, James Melville	1871
643	Tait, James Budge ..	1873
1170	Talbot, John Pathfield	1878
711	Talbot, Robert John De Courcy	1873
746	Taylor, Arthur Bertram	1874
335	Taylor, Benjamin ..	1869
913	Taylor, George Jeremy	1875
1173	Taylor, Harry Stapylton	1878
430	Taylor, Herbert Edward	1870
894	Templeton, Thomas ..	1875
1229	Thomas, David John ..	1879
1208	Thomas, John Oliver ..	1878
193	Thomas, Walter ..	1866
1110	Thomas, William Henry James	1878
1219	Thompson, Henry Lonsdale	1879
116	Thompson, John Edward	1863
666	Thompson, Reginald ..	1873
901	Thomson, George Alexander ..	1875
864	Thomson, Matthew Barclay	1875
1259	Thomson, Peter ..	1879
841	Thomson, Robert James	1875
697	Thomson, William ..	1873
1052	Thurgood, Charles William Lloyd ..	1877
488	Thwaites, Robert ..	1871
87	Timms, Harry Alexander	1862
1007	Tovell, Charles Edward	1877
236	Trevan, John Henry Carew	1867
983	Trollope, William John	1876
793	Tucker, Horace Finn ..	1874
815	Turner, George ..	1874
1054	Turner, Herbert ..	1877
613	Turner, James ..	1872
1211	Turner, John William	1878
690	Twigg, Alexander James	1873
1230	Tyers, Alexander McKenzie	1879
553	Upton, Henry	1872
489	Upton, Thomas ..	1871
402	Uren, William Henry	1870
1100	Vail, Edward Luke ..	1878
1006	Valentine, Andrew McClure	1877
1237	Vance, Noel Crawford Atterbury	1879
1227	Van-Damme, William Charles Edward ..	1879
1005	Vasey, George Brinsden	1877
1231	Vaughan, Alfred Purdue	1879
15	Venables, George ..	1855
627	Vieusseux, Edward Antonio Lloyd ..	1873
569	Vivian, Herbert Richard	1872
142	Wade, Harrington Evans	1864
490	Waite, Edward Benham	1871
1085	Walker, Alfred Curwen	1877
1190	Walker, Arthur ..	1878
1041	Walker, John	1877
1120	Walker, William ..	1878
441	Wallace, Henry John	1871
403	Ware, James	1870
1320	Warren, Arthur Joseph	1879
524	Waterfield, James Henry	1871
204	Waterfield, William Purves	1866
882	Watson, Anwyll ..	1875
188	Watson, Charles Marriott	1866
1203	Watson, George Darnton	1878

337	Watson, John Edward	1859
525	Watson, Wentworth Marriott	1871
492	Watts, Thomas Salter	1871
24	Webb, Robert Bennett	1857
927	Weigall, Theyre a'Beckett	1876
338	Welsh, John Allen ..	1869
293	Wheatland, Charles Henry	1868
856	Whelan, William Henry	1875
339	White, Thomas Edward	1869
658	Whitney, Frederic Middleton	1873
340	Whittington, Richard Henry	1869
493	Whyte, Louis Australia	1871
216	Whyte, Thomas Napier	1866
760	Wickens, George Frederic	1874
1175	Wight, Gerard ..	1878
839	Wight, John Cam ..	1875
1057	Wighton, James ..	1877
71	Wilkie, Daniel ..	1861
341	Wilkie, George Henry McKellar	1869
294	Wilkinson, William John	1868
405	Wilkinson, William Tomline	1870
342	Willan, Charles Parker	1869
143	Willan, Robert Henry	1864
1277	Willdridge, Ernest ..	1879
539	Williams, Alfred Henry	1873
691	Williams, Arthur Morrice	1872
1255	Williams, Ernest Thurston	1879
404	Williams, John Henry	1870
914	Williams, Seton, Gordon	1875
872	Willis, Thomas Rupert Henry	1875
176	Wilmoth, Joseph Alfred	1865
343	Wilson, Arthur Chesney	1869
494	Wilson, Charles Vernon	1871
1141	Wilson, Daniel ..	1878
943	Wilson, David Moffat	1876
1256	Wilson, Francis Rawdon	1879
1241	Wilson, George ..	1879
206	Wilson, Hector Alexander	1866
570	Wilson, Robert ..	1872
495	Wilson, Samuel ..	1871
1076	Wilson, William ..	1877
761	Wilson, Wolstenholme Murray Owen ..	1874
1068	Wilton, Wyndham John Edwards	1877
1271	Winning, Alexander ..	1879
344	Wise, George Henry ..	1869
781	Wisewould, Frank ..	1874
866	Woinarski, Gustave Henry Stephen Zichy	1875
800	Wollaston, Harry Newton Phillips	1874
1139	Woodward, Frederick William Morris ..	1878
144	Wooldridge, Charles Buckland	1864
1023	Woolf, Joseph ..	1877
554	Woolf, Louis Sydney ..	1872
177	Woolley, Edward Alfred	1865
40	Woolley, Henry Kirby..	1859
700	Wright, Algernon Arthur	1873
692	Wright, Louis Garner..	1873
442	Wright, Wesley ..	1871
1118	Wrigley, William ..	1878
3	Wrixon, Arthur Nicholas	1855
1012	Wyburn, Frank Herbert	1877
406	Wynne, Agar	1870
1218	Wynne, Edwin Percy..	1879
934	Wynne, Walter Palmer	1876

MATRICULATED UNDER THE SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN MEDICINE.

147	Birney, George.. ..	1864
146	Blair, John	1864
148	Dermott, Fitzherbert..	1864
119	Harris, George Smith Deravel	1863
121	Howitt, William Godfrey	1863
91	James, Edwin Matthews	1862
150	McGrath, Thomas ..	1864
120	Molloy, Thomas William	1863

ADMITTED AD EUNDEM STATUM.

123	Austin, Richard ..	1863
573	Baldwin, Joseph ..	1872
296	Bolam, Thomas ..	1868
251	Coates, Joseph ..	1868
830	Coutts, John	1875
152	Farmer, Thomas ..	1864
351	Figg, Edward Garland	1869
693	Fitzgerald, Robert ..	1873
298	Gilchrist, Daniel ..	1869
96	Gilchrist, William John	1868
48	Hamilton, William Campbell	1853
693*a*	Huntsman, Thomas ..	1873
1197	Jackson, John Charles	1878
248	Leggett, Joseph ..	1867
802	Mackie, John Gordon..	1875
576	Maclean, Charles William	1872
1015	McGwire, William Walter	1877
496	Morrison, Alexander ..	1871
1172	Murray, Walter Galbraith	1878
153	Ross, Charles Stuart ..	1865
47	Walker, Percy	1859
766	Walshe, John	1874
155	Wigmore, John ..	1865

THE WILSON HALL

OF THE

University of Melbourne.

THE Memorial Stone of the Wilson Hall of the University of Melbourne was laid on the 2nd of October, 1879, by the Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and a large and brilliant assemblage. The ceremony was, of course, of a purely formal character, but for all that there was attached to it a considerable amount of interest, preparations being made to render the occasion a memorable one, and to surround it with as much éclat as possible.

Guests to the number of about five hundred were present by invitations issued by the Council, and for these accommodation was afforded in such a manner that the usual inconvenience of a crush generally attached to similar ceremonies was entirely avoided, whilst at the same time every one was enabled to obtain an unobstructed view of the proceedings, and to hear distinctly all that was said.

The scaffolding in connection with the building was profusely decorated with flags, which imparted

to the scene an enlivening aspect, the general effect being also heightened by the cheerful strains of the "Cerberus" band, the members of which did their best to discourse excellent music during the several intervals of waiting throughout the afternoon.

As a detailed description of the Wilson Hall and some information regarding its first inception will be of interest, we will here give a few particulars concerning it.

The work of erecting this splendid addition to the architecture and accommodation of the University of Melbourne was commenced about fifteen months ago, and the building has now risen many feet above the ground. Much further progress would have been already made by the contractors, but that it was decided to use Sydney and New Zealand stone in the superstructure, and there have been several delays in procuring sufficient stone to continue the work. From arrangements which have been recently perfected, however, it is anticipated that no further difficulties of the kind will occur, and the erection of the Hall will proceed uninterruptedly until its completion.

In giving a brief description of the appearance which the Wilson Hall is designed to present when completed, it will not be out of place to recall shortly the origin of the building. In December, 1874, the Chancellor of the University,

Sir Redmond Barry, received from Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoune, the following letter:—

"Ercildoune, near Ballarat,
"December, 1874.

"Sir,—It is my desire to apply a sum of money to a purpose of a public nature, which will testify in a permanent manner the interest which I feel in the welfare of Victoria.

"It is now about twenty-three years since I first placed my foot on Australian soil, and during that time my exertions have been successful, far beyond my expectations. Under these circumstances, I feel that to Australia, the land of my adoption, and the birthplace of my wife and children, I owe a debt of gratitude which I now desire in some small degree to repay.

"In fully considering the subject of what would be the most suitable way of giving expression to the feeling to which I have referred, many ideas suggested themselves, which were, one after another, for various reasons abandoned. Our benevolent and charitable institutions are already cared for by the State and by the exercise of individual charity, the cultivation of which feeling it would be unwise to discourage. Our several churches are prosperous, and on the whole well supported. My inclinations were at one time in favour of establishing a permanent fund for the purpose of adding to the art treasures of our

national collection—already very creditable to this community—the works of some of our rising artists, both Australian and European. But as the true greatness of every country consists chiefly in the right use of the cultivated intellects of its most gifted sons, it is to the highest seat of learning that we must look for the great men of our future history; and I finally decided that the head of the system of secular education in Victoria, the University of Melbourne, is the institution most worthy of my aid. By the high educational standard which it maintains, it enables men of talent and industry, without distinction of station in life, or of religious belief, to fit themselves for any position to which they may attain, whether as merchants, professional men, resident landowners, or statesmen, whose duty it will be to guide the destinies of this young but growing country, the future greatness of which no one can doubt.

"Having come to this conclusion, I made inquiries as to the best mode in which a benefit could be conferred upon the University. In the first instance, I felt inclined towards the endowment of a professorship, or of fellowships, or of scholarships, but it appeared that the colonial Parliament has made provision for the educational requirements of the institution, and that the most urgent want at present is a Hall in which to hold the matriculation examinations, which have now,

in the absence of sufficient accommodation at the University, to be held in the Town-hall, and also the periodical assemblies for the granting of degrees, and other academical ceremonies. I therefore, through you, as Chancellor, place a sum of thirty thousand pounds (£30,000) at the disposal of the authorities of the University for the erection of a Hall in keeping with the design of the present buildings, this donation to be free from any conditions whatever. My hope is that this sum, judiciously expended, will build a Hall sufficient for the requirements of the University, which will at the same time be an ornament to the city of Melbourne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILSON."

The Hon. Sir Redmond Barry,

Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, &c.

Sir Redmond Barry forwarded the letter to "The Argus," for publication with the following note :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARGUS."

"Sir,—I send you a letter addressed to me by Samuel Wilson, Esq., of Ercildoune.

"You will oblige me by publishing it in 'The Argus.'

"It will inform you that this gentleman has placed in my hands the sum of £30,000, to be

expended in building a Hall at the University. This munificent donation given spontaneously, and without any condition annexed, deserves the earliest recognition by me; and the generous mode in which the presentation has been made demands that the fact should receive the widest publicity.

"An instance of this large-hearted bounty is well worthy of imitation, and there are in our community many men whose enterprise and energy have been rewarded by the acquisition of great wealth who may well follow his noble example, rendering by similar liberality material assistance to the institutions established in this country, with the laudable intention of improving the intellectual development of both sexes of the rising generation, and fitting them for the work, which will devolve on them in due time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

REDMOND BARRY,

Chancellor."

The University of Melbourne,

15th December, 1874."

It is needless to say that the munificent gift was accepted by the Council with the warmest expression of their thanks, and although the donation was expressly "free from any conditions

whatever," it was unanimously resolved that the Hall should be called after its generous founder.

The work of erecting the Hall was, however, not set about immediately on the receipt of the gift, great deliberation being exercised in selecting the exact site, and deciding on the architectural style of the building. Interest, of course, in the meantime was swelling the original donation, and the amount at the disposal of the University authorities from £30,000 became £37,000 in 1878, and before the building is completed it will exceed £40,000.

At length in 1877 a design for the building, in accordance with general instructions given by the Council, was prepared by the University architects (Messrs. Reed and Barnes), and approved. Tenders for the erection of the Hall were called for, and in February 1878, one at £35,910 was accepted. The tenderer, however, declining to sign the contract, the next lowest tender, that of Messrs. Nation and Co., the energetic contractors for the Eastern Market, at £36,707 was accepted, and from the manner in which they have so far done their work, there can be no doubt of their completing the undertaking to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. Their contract was entered into on the 8th July, 1878, the period allowed for the completion of all the works being three years, so that in a little less than two years from the present

time the Wilson Hall may be expected to be available for use.

The most prominent feature in the work in its present stage is the enormous scaffolding, which is observable from a great distance, and as this is only 50 ft. high at present, and the gables of the roof of the new Hall will reach a height of 96 ft., the commanding aspect of the building when finished can be realised. As regards the work actually done, the massive bluestone foundations have all been built, and upon them the bluestone plinth, which is of Malmsbury bluestone, has been erected. The handsome appearance which the superstructure with all its fine workmanship will present when completed can also be now gathered, as in most portions of the building the walls have been built up to a height of about 15 ft. It was at first intended to form the exterior of Tasmanian freestone, but subsequently the splendid stone obtainable from Sydney was preferred, and the result has fully justified the choice made.

A short description of the building as it will appear when completed may now be given.

The new Hall is placed so as to form an extension of the east wing of the present University building, with which it will be eventually connected by a block of buildings containing an entrance vestibule, corridors, reception and other rooms, the whole forming the east side of a noble open

quadrangle, with the open side towards the south. The west side of the quadrangle is designed to receive a new Library and Museum as a balance for the Wilson Hall, but these buildings are altogether in futuro, requiring for their inception the gift of some other generous patron like Sir Samuel Wilson.

The style of architecture adopted in the Wilson Hall was decided on by the Council of the University after very careful and prolonged inquiry, and the designs were prepared by the University architects according to the Council's instructions. The style is known as that of the best period of the perpendicular Gothic, this order being considered most in keeping with the present buildings, and with the traditions of similar institutions in the mother country. The internal dimensions of the Hall will give some idea of its magnificent amplitude when completed. The length of the hall will be 140 ft. by a width of 50 ft., while the height from the floor to the top of the walls will be 45 ft., and from the floor to the apex of the roof 82 ft. The external dimensions, taking in the thickness of the walls, and architectural features, will be as follows:—Length, 152 ft.; width, 62 ft.; height from the ground to the top of the gable, 96 ft.

The walls are being built of freestone, the exterior being of a hard durable sandstone obtained from Sydney, and the interior of soft New Zealand

limestone. Between the outer and inner walls there is a "backing" of brick. Longitudinally the building is divided into five bays of 20 ft. each, with a large bay of double that size destined to receive the two bay windows at the south or dais end. Externally, the bays are formed by boldly projecting buttresses, and the angles are emphasised by octagonal turrets. In each of the ordinary bays there is a three-light traceried window, and in the south end is placed a very large and richly traceried window. On either side of the dais there are handsome bay windows of noble dimensions, that on the east side being semi-octagonal, and the western window rectangular. The main entrance —which will be at the north end, next the present University buildings—will be by a highly decorated triple doorway, opening into the future vestibule. The whole of the interior will be surrounded by a richly panelled oak wainscoting, and the doors will also be of massive oak, beautifully panelled. The roof of the hall will be an open one, elaborately framed, and highly decorated in the interior with tracery and carving—the hammer-beams being terminated with winged angels holding shields.

Over the group of entrance doorways a large arch is formed in the design, which can be opened into the future organ-loft, which is to be placed over the main entrance lobby. Externally the roof is surmounted by a high lantern or flêche, and all

the buttresses and principal angles are topped by pinnacles—the turrets having high pointed stone crocketed roofs, and the walls being finished with a richly-panelled and embattled parapet. The floor of the hall is to be formed of wood, to be decorated with ornamental parquetry work.

Notwithstanding the stage of progress which the erection of the building has reached, the foundation or rather Memorial Stone has not been formally laid till now, the delay having been caused by various circumstances. The Council of the University, however, invited Sir Samuel Wilson to lay the stone on his return from England, and he consented to perform the ceremony at the time fixed by them.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, Lord Hervey Phipps; Captain Le Patourel, his Private Secretary; Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the Commandant's Staff, entered the University Reserve, and were met by a Guard of Honour from the Garrison Artillery Corps. Sir Redmond Barry and the Members of the Council of the University then conducted His Excellency and party to a position near the Memorial Stone, the band playing the National Anthem. The seat provided for His Excellency was placed facing the stone, where he then sat, having Lady Wilson and the Hon. Mrs. Bright

on his right hand, and the Chief Justice, Sir W. Stawell, on his left, and near him were accommodated his personal staff, and the three members of the Ministry who were present, viz., the Honorables J. M. Grant, Major Smith, and John Woods. To the right of that again, and situated at right angles to the vice-regal party, were seated the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Council, who, in their turn, were faced by the Lecturers and Professors of the University. The Undergraduates were placed in the background, and conducted themselves pretty well on the occasion.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, Sir Redmond Barry, accompained by Sir Samuel Wilson, ascended to a slightly elevated position, where the Ceremony was to take place.

The Memorial Stone will form part of the front elevation just over the southern entrance to the edifice. It bears the coat of arms and crest of Sir Samuel Wilson, with the motto *Semper vigilans*, and the inscription in letters of gold.

The ceremony commenced at three o'clock. A temporary platform was provided for the accommodation of Members of the University and invited Visitors, and the quaint old chairs belonging to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Council were arranged on the front of the platform in the open air, for the first time since the foundation of the University. There was a large muster

of the Members of the Council and Senate, including Sir Redmond Barry, Chancellor; Dr. Brownless, Vice-Chancellor; His Honor Sir Wm. Stawell, Chief Justice; Dr. Morrison; Mr. J. W. Rogers, Q.C.; Mr. H. M. Andrew, M.A.; and the following Professors and Lecturers:—Dr. Hearn, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Dr. Halford, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Professor Nanson, M.A., Chairman of the Professorial Board; Professor Strong, M.A.; Professor M'Coy, Professor Elkington, M.A.; Mr. Pirani, M.A.; Dr. Barker; Mr. Kernot, M.A.; and numerous other Graduates and Undergraduates. The Members of the Ministry present were:—Mr. W. Collard Smith, Minister of Education; Mr. Grant, Minister of Justice; and Mr. J. Woods, Commissioner of Railways.

Sir Redmond Barry and Sir Samuel Wilson having ascended the steps leading to the position of the Memorial Stone, the CHANCELLOR said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sir Samuel Wilson,—The Council of the University of Melbourne are desirous that you should lay the Memorial Stone of the New Hall, now in course of being built, and have invited you to do so here to-day. On me devolves the duty of conveying to you their thanks for the bounteous liberality which has actuated you in presenting to them funds to erect the building. (Loud cheers.)

The performance of this duty affords me unmixed satisfaction. No event connected with our transactions which has occurred since the auspicious day on which the passing of our Act of Incorporation was announced has rejoiced me more truly. Nothing has confirmed so completely my conviction that what was then regarded by many as an ambitious and premature step, a doubtful and costly experiment, was in fact wisely designed by prudent men, who looked hopefully in advance, made a sagacious provision for the training of generations yet to come, and, amidst the bewildering excitement of the times, prevailed upon the Legislature to found the University and create an endowment for its support. (Applause.)

In the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Visitor of the Institution, of the Governing Body, the Senate, and collective Members of the University, and also of this concourse of persons of the greatest distinction in the country assembled to do honour to you on this occasion, I tender to you their sincere acknowledgment of this act of yours, which affects so materially our interests and future prospects, which demonstrates so admirably your discriminating judgment in selecting a suitable object for the exercise of your generosity, which makes manifest to all the large-hearted bounty and the free and open hand with which you have supplied the means

of carrying out your purpose thoroughly and well. In recognition of this, and in order to perpetuate your deed of noble munificence, they have resolved that the building shall be called and known as "The Wilson Hall." (Cheers.)

We cannot boast of the hallowed traditions of former times, to which older institutions can refer; in that respect the past is not for us. We may indulge, however, buoyantly in brilliant anticipations of the future.

Postera crescam laude is the motto chosen by us in the moment of our early confidence, accordingly it has been determined that your name shall be connected indissolubly with the history, the fortunes, and the "late born" renown of the University of Melbourne.

At the outset, I may be permitted to inform Your Excellency and those present that the building is to be in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture. It is in length 140 ft.; breadth, 47 ft.; height of the walls, 45 ft.; and to the apex of the roof, 84 ft. That it is florid, but pure in taste, maintaining the elegance of character by which the style was distinguished before degeneration took place. The moneys to be devoted to the erection will exceed £40,000, and there is every reason to induce the expectation that you, Sir Samuel, will be satisfied with the care taken and efforts made to render it in every respect worthy

of the lofty ideas you had in view, and that it will, when finished, compare creditably with any hall of ancient or of modern times. (Cheers.)

It may be asserted safely that of the numerous forms which the bounty of the rich assumes, none is deserving of higher commendation than this. Many opulent men have retained through life, the possession rather than the enjoyment of, vast fortunes, and when no longer able to retain them in their grasp, have not unfrequently—to the severe disappointment of expectant and neglected relatives—dedicated portions to the foundation or maintenance of charitable, literary, or scientific institutions. They sought to have their names rendered memorable through the medium of a posthumous testamentary bequest.

It is obviously unseemly and ungrateful in the extreme to accept any donation of that nature and to slight or speak disparagingly of the donor or his motives.

A diffident reserve, an extreme sensibility, commendable in themselves, a wish to shrink from the plaudits which are always accorded to the authors of such kindliness, have actuated some to postpone, until withdrawn from the scene, the operation of those acts of benignity.

But how often have we beheld instances in which such mistaken notions of humility have thwarted, if not absolutely frustrated, the inten-

tions of the testator? How often have we seen large sums of money laid out in the expenses necessarily incurred to establish the validity of wills? How often have bequests of that nature been rendered only partially available or wholly lost by reason of the inexpert or ignorant penning of a will, through an error which might never have arisen had the thought been worked out by the benefactor himself, or rectified by him in his lifetime under competent legal advice? While some men have lived who have been considered more lavish of their wealth in the direction of good deeds, after the power of use or abuse of it has eluded their hold upon it, than when it was actually within their dominion; when the fruits of the donation, that is, the gratitude of the recipients, might have been culled by them—a recompense no well-regulated mind would disregard.

The demands upon those charitably disposed have in this country been marked invariably by a genial and ready response; whether the object be domestic or local, or affecting the welfare or misfortunes of those in remote lands. We have but to look around us and see the structures reared for the relief of those afflicted with the maladies which assail the vital forces, or those which satisfy the wants or alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, the aged, the infirm. Creditable to them is the pure spirit which has animated

the contributors, and they have earned from the public the respect and esteem due to them for their meritorious conduct. But when we reflect that the waves of time rolling continuously over their names cause the letters in which they are written to become more faint, and the biographical characteristics to grow indistinct, we are forcibly reminded that with respect to a monument such as this the effect is wholly different. This gift of yours soars above a compliance with duties of perfect and imperative obligation, and is superior to those the offspring of a halting and procrastinating benevolence, which gives tardily, perhaps defectively, what you entrust to us completely and at once. (Applause.)

Princely in its amount, it forms part of the ample means honourably acquired by you, through the successful efforts of your strong and active mind directing your indefatigable activity and skill. It is spontaneously bestowed while you are in the prime of manhood, exercising in addition the charities and benefactions becoming your position, taking your full share in the work of serving your country in the various relations of public life, ardent in the prosecution of other useful undertakings to promote the material prosperity of the community, and dispensing the hospitalities which lend society a grace and charm. (Cheers.)

There is much also to render this gift and the purpose to which it is your wish it should be applied especially deserving, not only of the thanks of the Council of the University, but of the community at large.

In the early days of our struggling existence there were many oppressive burthens on the State, and numerous calls upon its rulers. The country was to be rescued from the wildness of nature, forests were to be penetrated by roads, rivers spanned by bridges, departments to be instituted and organised, buildings of all kinds provided, and the wants of a population, augmented by the arrival of more than 300,000 in one year, promptly supplied.

The fabric of the social communion was not allowed as elsewhere to be set up by gradual expansion and development, but created as it were by the wand of a magician. Amidst such distractions and such serious pressure on the revenue, it was incumbent on the Council to exercise due caution. They felt that the ultimate prosperity of the institution must depend —not on the magnitude or splendour of their buildings, their spacious halls, and a mimic pageantry disproportionate to their condition, but as they were invested with a serious responsibility to carry out fully, and as a primary duty, the spirit which breathed in the preamble of their

act of incorporation—"Whereas it is expedient to promote sound learning in Victoria"—they saw their course was plain. Accordingly their first step was to introduce from the universities and colleges of the mother country gentlemen of the highest attainments, selected by men of the fullest competency to judge of their abilities. Immediately on their arrival the professors commenced their teaching on a basis which would raise the standard of education to its proper level, and ensure the end proposed. The Council declined to weary the Government with solicitations to build a hall, and contented themselves by procuring at intervals funds sufficient to enable them to erect the modest group of chambers, lecture rooms and museums, and the small but admirably-arranged medical school which surround this spot.

They were not altogether without hope that at perhaps a not remote future, some friend to the Institution, a cordial supporter of the principles on which it was established, might arise, who from the abundance of his resources might ennoble the Institution and enrich the country by means of a deed like this. Nevertheless, the most exaggerated expectations of the most sanguine, did not allow them to indulge a hope that their necessities would be so soon and so amply relieved.

During several years, the increased number of students in the schools, and of the books and scientific apparatus in the library and lecture rooms have caused much inconvenience by reason of the limited space, and the want of a suitable apartment in which to confer degrees and perform the high offices of the University. This has divested the ceremonies of much of the accustomed and acknowledged solemnity with which they should justly have been celebrated.

Few are now to be found who will underestimate the value of such exertions in the cause of paying a due reverence to sound learning, its preceptors, and their pupils.

In all ages we have instances of the homage paid to those who advanced, and those who cultivated learning under instruction and guidance, and of illustrious men who made their memories imperishable by acts of generosity in furtherance of its advancement, as well as in promoting the enjoyment of the people by giving them the means of recreation and healthful exercise.

The name of ACADEMUS—incorporated into our language as expressing a seat of learning, or body of learned men—was revered by his countrymen, as much by reason of his having dedicated his groves in the suburbs of Athens to their use, as by the fact that in them, beautified by Cymon, desolated by Sylla, the Peripatetics

disclosed their precepts. While the biographies of the great teachers, and their successors, who laboured to instruct the youth of Greece, and also the principles they inculcated, are but little known to the majority of persons—the meaning of Academy is familiar to all.

The school of Zeno and his disciples is remembered better in consequence of their having pursued their studies under the painted colonnade at Athens, than from the dogmas propounded by them.

For centuries in its ranks were enrolled philosophers of eminence, and the "Stoa" gave to them the distinctive title of Stoics—their creed has been superseded, their names have passed into oblivion, but the title connected with the Porch remains.

Again, the most effective passage in the speech of the accomplished rhetorician, Antony, reminds us of this. Over the bleeding corse of Cæsar, when inflaming the passions of the Roman citizens, previously aroused by the skilful orator Brutus, is that in which he cites from the will of Cæsar with some amplitude :—

> "Moreover, he hath left you all his walks,
> His private arbours, and new planted orchards
> On that side Tiber; he hath left them you
> And to your heirs for ever—common pleasures
> To walk abroad and recreate yourselves."

How immeasurably superior that donation to the other bequest,

> "To every Roman citizen he gives
> To every several man seventy-five drachmas."

One dissipated probably on the instant by the legatees, the other prized by the descendants of the original recipients who esteemed aright the privileges they inherited, though mayhap ignorant of the military and political history of the great Julius.

Influences of this nature have existed throughout all ages, and the greatest names have been perpetuated when associated with a noble example of the art of architecture in some one of its numerous imposing forms. Fortunate, indeed, has it been that at this stage, when the University has but lately reached the period of emancipation, a man has been found whose breadth of view has enabled him to include within his scope of vision the wide field which is open to the intelligent inquirer. One anxious to benefit his fellow-men, one who has had the sagacity to appreciate the full value of the moral as well as the material significance of the mode in which he proposed to appropriate his wealth, and of the effect socially of the result which he hoped would be attained. (Loud cheers.)

Here, then, is a new impulse given to every individual connected in any manner with this

crowning head of the edifice of literature, whether he may have been linked with the early days of its infancy, or with its present stage of more matured growth, or to be united with its future fuller ripeness.

Those who have gone before may lament that it has not been their high prerogative to have graduated within this Hall. Those who in the future come up may feel their honours sit with accumulated lustre on their brows.

The youth of ingenuous mind and manly sensitiveness, he who can frame in his mind

"The high ideal of a noble life,"

will understand the motives of those who make sacrifices, in order that he may be received in a stately Hall, instilling elevating thoughts, and banishing all those connected with the mean and lowly ideas forced on him by the associations superinduced in consequence of the compulsory recourse to expedients, to enable the Council to confer on him, in a temporary structure as hitherto, the rewards of his proficiency and the honours to which he has become entitled.

He will be impressed with a sense of what is required of him in conduct and demeanour, what he owes to his own immediate associates, to his seniors, to those who are put in authority over him, and those who attend to witness his triumphs, sympathise with his defeats, and

encourage him to renewed and sustained exertion. (Applause.) He will remember what he owes to the founder and to the University, and will not forget what he owes to himself. He will not forget the vows he has pledged, the hostages he has given—"to maintain in all places and on all occasions the credit, the dignity, and the honor of the University."

There is also a lesson of deeper interest conveyed by the ceremony at which we assist to-day. It is an illustration of the great progress of human thought, the triumphant march of intellectual expansion, which marks the present epoch. We, inhabitants of a part of Her Majesty's wide dominions far remote from the seat of government, occupied by the British race only as of yesterday, may here behold the approval with hearty fervency, of those principles which direct and influence those engaged in matters relating to education. All who have given attention to the subject know that it is only within the present century that university education has widened the base of its operations, timidly at first, owing to the exclusiveness of the old corporations (may I be pardoned for daring to say, the bigoted adherence to ancient rule and precedent), but latterly with freer and more elastic step. There is no unseasonable presumption in asserting, that in every direction within which the

boundaries of university teaching were, as we conceived, unduly circumscribed, and beyond which they required enlargement, the barriers have been withdrawn by us, and the circle of instruction enlarged.

The study of the ancient classics is anxiously encouraged. Without them an intelligent understanding of the richness and beauty of our own language is impossible. New fields for the acquisition of learning, of various kinds not yet imparted in the universities of Great Britain, have been thrown open. Schools have been established, in which the scientific foundation for discipline in many practical pursuits and occupations in which our young men will engage themselves have already produced good results. The ranks of the different professions are being filled with them, and many of them, through the considerate co-operation of several members of successive Ministries, having passed with credit through the course of study assigned to them, have found ready occupation in the departments of education, mining, engineering, surveying, and all branches of the public service for which their training here has rendered them competent. (Cheers).

By the addition of these branches of practical study, collateral, but at the same time closely allied to those taught in the universities of older communities, preparation for scientific and practical

professions is given, the number of our students is considerably augmented, a greater amount of sympathy with you, Sir, for your active generosity is secured, and the gravity of the obligation we are under to you is largely enhanced.

Again, there has been of late years much healthy growth of the ideas which inculcate the principles of how to enjoy the expenditure of the surplus of accumulated wealth. You, Sir, have displayed here, how thoroughly you have imbued and saturated yourself with these principles. Your enthusiasm has inspired others, who as our neighbours in New South Wales, in South Australia, nearer home in the instances of our own affiliated colleges, have distinguished themselves in like manner. (Applause).

We may point, indeed, to Great Britain and to other countries of Europe where the wealthy and the great have, out of their superfluity, promoted literature, science, and the arts; to the Great Republic, the United States of America, whose people sustain with an admiring emulation, a friendly contest with other peoples in all things pertaining to matters such as these.

However, admitting all due in other quarters, we may, in the meantime, claim the merit to be righteously ascribed to a fellow-citizen, one of our own soil, and with excusable exultation point to the Wilson Hall. (Loud cheers).

Thus regarded, this is not a transitory and evanescent ceremonial—a vain and empty rite. We join in the exercise of a solemn function, believing that in endeavouring to do you justice we but imperfectly express our sense of the obligation. On this commanding site, dominating the city and the country around, will rise the Wilson Hall, conspicuous by its position and proportions, the solidity and durability of its materials, the style of the architecture, but eminently prominent in this, that it is dedicated to the uses of education of the highest order.

You are now requested, Sir Samuel, to lay the Memorial Stone. (Cheers).

Sir Samuel Wilson, who was loudly cheered, said :—

My Lord, Sir Redmond Barry, ladies and gentlemen,—I feel that anything I could say would fall far short of conveying to you my feelings on this occasion, which to me is one of no ordinary interest and importance; and I will ask your indulgence for the few remarks which I have to make.

In the first place, I have to express my grateful appreciation of the kindness of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, in favouring us by his presence, and thereby lending éclat to the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone

of this building, which we have met to-day to celebrate.

It would have given me still greater pleasure if it had been arranged that His Excellency should have also laid the Memorial Stone of this building, but the authorities of the University were opposed to my strongly expressed opinions on this point, and desired that I, as the actual founder of the building which is to be called by my name, should officiate at the placing of the Memorial Stone in the ceremony of to-day.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the honour done me by the Council of the University in this matter, and in following the examples of Oxford and Cambridge, in naming this building the "Wilson Hall," after its founder; and I would tender my most grateful thanks to them, and also to the Honourable Sir Redmond Barry, Chancellor of the University, for the very kind consideration they have shown to me at all times in this matter.

It is indeed very gratifying to me to have these tokens of their kind feelings towards me, and I am deeply sensible of the high honour they have conferred upon me in associating my name with the Melbourne University, which is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Australia, and which, unless it belies its early promise, bids fair to make Melbourne the great seat of learning of

the South, the Athens of Australia, and the Oxford of the Southern Hemisphere. (Cheers.)

The talented and highly-respected Governor of the neighbouring colony of New Zealand, in one of his public utterances, made the remark that he never rose to make a speech unless he found that he had really something which he felt called upon to say; but on this occasion I cannot find words to express my sense of gratification in seeing round me such a brilliant assemblage, containing so many ladies, who have come here to lend the grace and charm of their presence, and to witness the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone of this addition to the Melbourne University.

I am pleased to think that in giving the donation for this building, I may be of some public service to the country in which my efforts have been blessed by a kind Providence, and in following in a humble way the example of the illustrious founders of the great seats of learning in the old world, I anticipated that others would likewise give a portion of their means for works of this kind, and in this expectation I was not disappointed. (Applause.)

In the early history of Australia, with most men who have been successful, that success has been earned by arduous exertion extended over a period of years. In such instances the means

gained by long and sustained efforts are valued by the owner beyond their real worth, and it is only by learning the lesson that wealth can be put to its best use, and enjoyed to the best advantage when a portion of it is spent in promoting the happiness, welfare, or enlightenment of others, that it is possible to devote a large amount to a public object of this kind.

I do not desire to claim any undue credit for anything that I have done in this or other matters, in the endeavour which I have made to benefit the country; and the reception which these efforts have had from the public, when all due allowance is made for political feeling, has amply repaid me for any services which I have rendered to the colony. (Cheers.)

There are undoubtedly no truer or purer pleasures than those arising from actions such as those to which I refer; but on this side of the world there is a very strong temptation to men of means to go to other lands, where they can find, in a refined and cultivated society, everything that can gratify the intellect or charm the senses, and where all the treasures of art, literature, and science, are within their reach—where any climate they may consider preferable can be reached in a journey of a few hours, and where they are not looked upon by a political party, and a section of the public press, as the natural enemies of the

people, to be abused and misrepresented if they have, by energy and industry, acquired a greater amount of wealth than their less industrious or less fortunate neighbours. (Cheers.) It may be a natural law that this feeling should exist here, and if so it must be, like all other natural laws, useful to the race; but it is worth considering whether it be not carried to an excess, and as time which tries all things, passes onward, and knowledge increases, the true effects of this feeling will be more clearly seen—if, indeed, they are not already evident—and a changed tone may possibly be the result. (Hear, hear.)

If prosperity be set up as the aim of life, recognising nothing higher, nothing nobler, no other use in labour, no grander outlook for the soul, then is life shorn of its crowning grace. Life to be truly of value to the world must have aims beyond that of self. If success be considered as a means to higher ends, labour has a power to develope the yet unascertained capabilities that nature has placed within our reach, as well as for the immediate gain, in the endeavour to produce valuable results in the future, rather than to be enjoyed in the present, life will then be felt to be valuable to the world; and the real happiness arising from honest and successful endeavour after a good object, outside of self, will be the true and rightful result.

There is a temptation after a certain amount of success has been attained to give up work because it is irksome, and to seek pleasure alone, spending time and means in the pursuit, which, if followed, brings in only disappointment, and the real and solid satisfaction which comes from worthy achievement is never reached. (Cheers.) Though success crown endeavour in each fresh pursuit of selfish enjoyment, it has no significance in the world, and leaves no trace behind.

This building, the plans of which have appeared in the illustrated papers, and which have no doubt been seen by most of those present, is, I think, of good proportions. The counsel of Socrates, that philosophy should sacrifice to the graces, has not been forgotten by the architect who planned the building and the Council who selected this design, which, indeed, is a very handsome one; and I found that it was much admired in England, where the grandest works of some of the most celebrated architects in the world are to be seen. We may reasonably hope that this Hall may, in the not distant future, have within these walls men of Australian birth who will equal, if they cannot hope to surpass, the great and learned men of the dear old fatherland we all revere.

There is, said an English writer, a philosophy which never reposes; the word progress is its

motto; its ending of to-day is the starting-point of to morrow; it advances without ceasing, and each day registers another step onward. Let this philosophy be the study and aim of the youth of Victoria, and with energy and industry to aid them, let them not rest satisfied until the laurel crown of victory be won. Who can tell whether the English race under our sunny Australian skies may not develop bodily and and mental powers hitherto unequalled? as indeed seems indicated, so far as physical powers are concerned, by the recent successes of an Australian oarsman, and of an Australian team of cricketers. The indications are still far to seek of our energetic and progressive population producing a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Byron, in literature; or a Pitt, a Palmerston, or a Beaconsfield in politics. In this latter pursuit let us hope for better things as the mental darkness arising from ignorance of the fundamental truths of political science is dispelled before the light of education. (Applause.)

Knowledge is not only power, but it is pleasant in itself, and valuable in its after-results. Its votaries are raised above their fellows, but, as Montaigne says, "Wisdom should not be set upon a rocky and inaccessible mountain, as a phantom to astonish the world, but lodged in a beautiful park which may be reached by shady avenues

bordered with sweet flowers. It is wrong to give her a frowning and uninviting aspect, instead of a lively and pleasant disposition, with a look of contentment and happiness."

A great French savant has well said that the tree of science loses nothing of its majesty, if, while plunging its roots into the mysterious depths of the earth, and raising its summit as far as the celestial regions, it places at the door of every one the flowers and the fruits with which its branches are laden. Science is a powerful sovereign of a kingdom without a frontier. No barrier can stop her advance, and its limits are beyond the verge of the horizon. Her empire extends over all nature. She avails herself of their strength after having conquered them, and bent them to her will, and puts within the reach of man for his use, time, space, and the natural elements. Water, air, light, heat, and electricity become in her hands powerful and docile instruments to be used as precious aids to her labours. This sovereign power, which is wielded by science, is principally due to the practical nature of her researches, which tend so largely in our time to increase and develop the cultivation of industries, which contribute to the comfort and welfare of mankind, by the manufacture of textile fabrics, the cultivation of trees and plants, ornamental or valuable for the production of timber, or of alimentary

substances, and other useful products, and by the care and selection of improved races of animals to increase the food supply of the people, and provide a superior covering for their bodies. In following these pursuits an enlightened self-interest is the ruling motive; for what is useful to each one individually is so to the general community.

Socrates prayed Minerva to descend to the earth that she might converse with simple mortals. In the same spirit, a temple is here raised to that deity, and in no blind pagan idolatry, but in a true Christian spirit, we desire to see in the coming years crowds of votaries worshipping at her shrine.

Before I close these remarks, I would like to say one word about the practice of the English Universities in the college course prescribed for students, which practice is, I believe, the same as that which is followed here. It may seem presumptuous in me to criticise unfavourably what so many wise men have looked upon as being so nearly perfect, but this I will say, that in my humble opinion a little less Greek and Latin, with a little more study of the arts and sciences and a better knowledge of modern languages, would make the educational course of the Universities of more practical use in the after life of nine-tenths of the number of University students

than it is at the present time. (Cheers and counter-cheers.)

It is not a very edifying spectacle to see a B.A. or an M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or it may be even a learned professor whose knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin is most profound, who, from want of acquaintance with modern languages spoken almost at his door, fails to make himself understood in his travels through countries within twenty-four hours' journey of his Alma Mater. (Cheers.)

What is required is not to bury the student's brains under the weight of ponderous tomes of the ancient classics, but to infuse the practical aims of everyday life into the course of instruction. If the higher educational course is to meet the requirements of the age, and be what is really wanted by the community, all musty and antiquated notions should be cast to the winds, and the education given should be such as will be of real value to our sons when they leave the University, and begin the practical work of life.

In conclusion, if I could find words to express what I feel, I would reply to the very complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the University towards myself. However, as others have yet to address you, I feel that I should not detain you longer; but I hope you will give me credit for desiring to express my warmest

thanks, in suitable terms, to him and to you all, for the great kindness which I have received this day at your hands, and which I shall never forget.

The Governor and his Staff, accompanied by the members of the Council, then ascended the steps to the site of the Memorial Stone, and

SIR REDMOND BARRY on behalf of the Council of the University, presented to Sir Samuel Wilson the tools required to lay the stone. They consisted of a trowel, mallet, and mortar board, and were of more than ordinary beauty of design and workmanship. The trowel was of solid silver, ornamented with Australian flowers and foliage, and bore the following inscription:

Presented
TO THE
HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL WILSON,
ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING
THE MEMORIAL STONE
OF
THE WILSON HALL,
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE,
2nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879.

The mallet was a splendid specimen of wood carved, and enriched with several mountings of chased silver. The wooden mortar board was also handsomely carved, and elaborately mounted with silver. All the wood used was of the native

blackwood, specially chosen for the beauty of the grain. The set of tools was enclosed in a very handsome polished blackwood case, with a silver shield on the top bearing the arms of Sir Samuel Wilson. The manufacture of these articles was entrusted to Messrs. Walsh Brothers of Collins-street, and they have added to their reputation by this specimen of their skill.

Sir Samuel accepted the very handsome present, and thanked the Chancellor as representative of the Council for these very beautiful tools. He then spread a little mortar on the place where the stone was to be laid. The stone was lowered into position, properly adjusted, and after a few blows with the mallet was then declared well and truly laid. It bore the following inscription:

This Memorial Stone
WAS LAID
ON THE 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,
BY THE
HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL WILSON, KNIGHT,
TO
INAUGURATE THE BUILDING
OF
THE WILSON HALL,
ERECTED WITH
FUNDS MUNIFICENTLY PRESENTED
BY HIM TO
THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

REDMOND BARRY,
CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Marquis of NORMANBY, before leaving the platform, said:—" Sir Redmond Barry, Sir Samuel Wilson, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I feel on this occasion my duty here is more that of a spectator than a performer. All that is necessary to be said has already been uttered, but I think I may be allowed to add a few words, with a view of expressing my very great gratification and satisfaction at being present on this auspicious occasion. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that you will all co-operate with me, as her Majesty's representative in the colony of Victoria, to do honour and credit to one who has so munificently provided the funds for the erection of this Hall (cheers), and who has thereby exhibited his desire to procure the advancement and completeness of the University of Melbourne. (Renewed cheers.)

It is unnecessary for me, especially in the colony of Victoria, to utter any observation upon the necessity of a good sound education. The colony, from one end to the other, has abundantly admitted that necessity, and has made large strides in the fulfilment of its duty in that direction.

In a colony like this, endowed with free and liberal institutions, and where the highest positions are open to every person, it is peculiarly necessary that an education of the best possible

character should be given to the young of the country. The Legislature has wisely enacted that a primary education shall be offered to all children in the colony, but great and valuable as the education they receive is, it is not sufficient to fit them for fulfilling all duties which may fall to their lot. I therefore rejoice to see that a great and good beginning has been made in the institution of a University, and I trust the example set by Sir Samuel Wilson will be followed by many of the sons of the country, not only in this, but in other directions. (Cheers.)

We know that it is a very common thing for men to leave in their wills large sums of money towards charitable and learned institutions, and, for so doing, we honour them. But if we honour those who so dispose of their money when it can no longer be of any use to them, how much more should we honour him who gives the money during his lifetime. (Loud cheering.)

In conclusion, I can only wish prosperity to the University of Melbourne; and I trust, in future years and ages to come, when the colony shall have doubled, trebled, quadrupled (and even more than that) its population, that young and old, on seeing this noble building, will look back to this day, and give all honour and credit to the founder of Wilson Hall. (Loud cheering.)

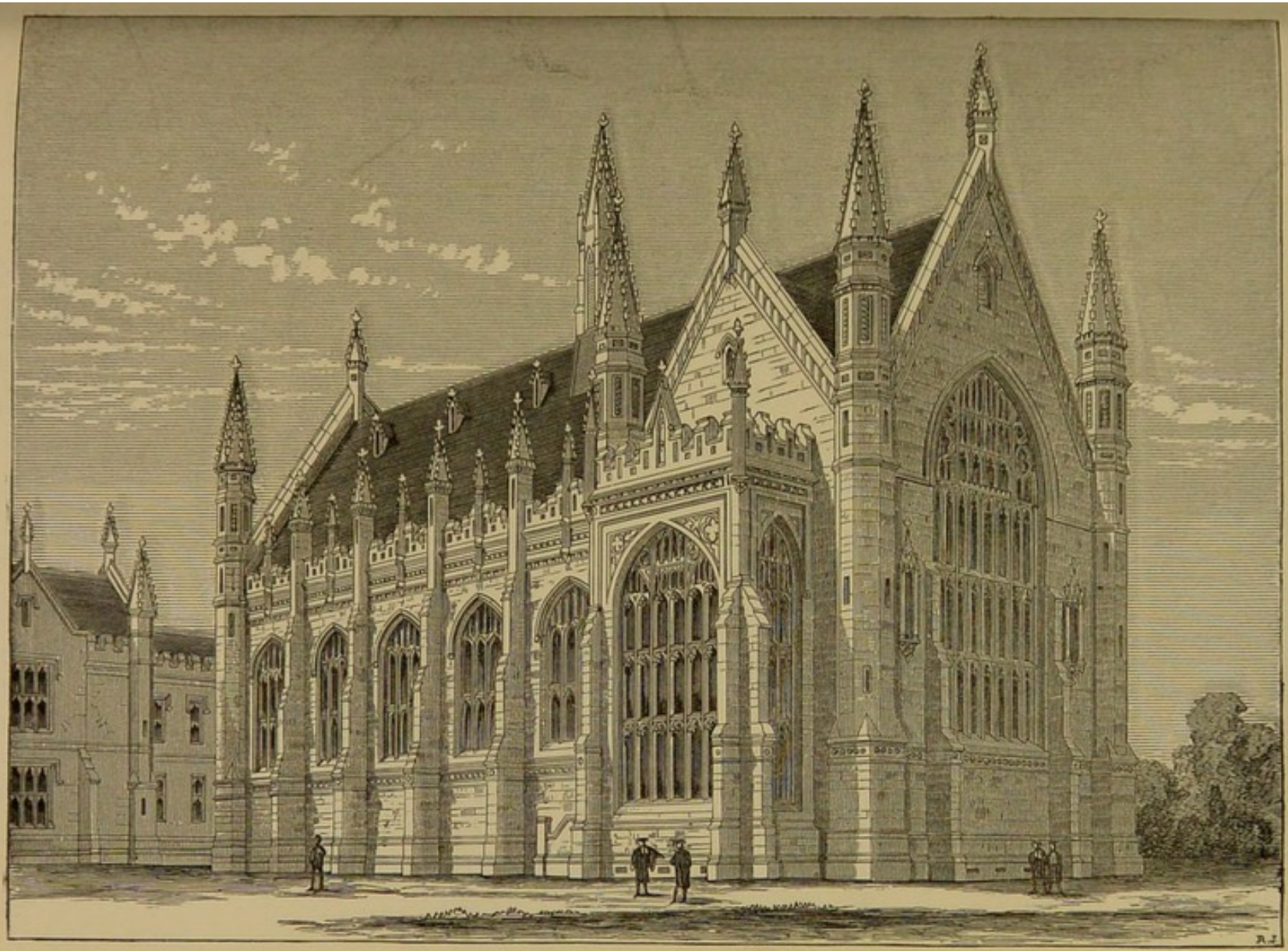
Sir REDMOND BARRY called for three cheers for the Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to. The National Anthem was played.

Three cheers were also given for the Governor.

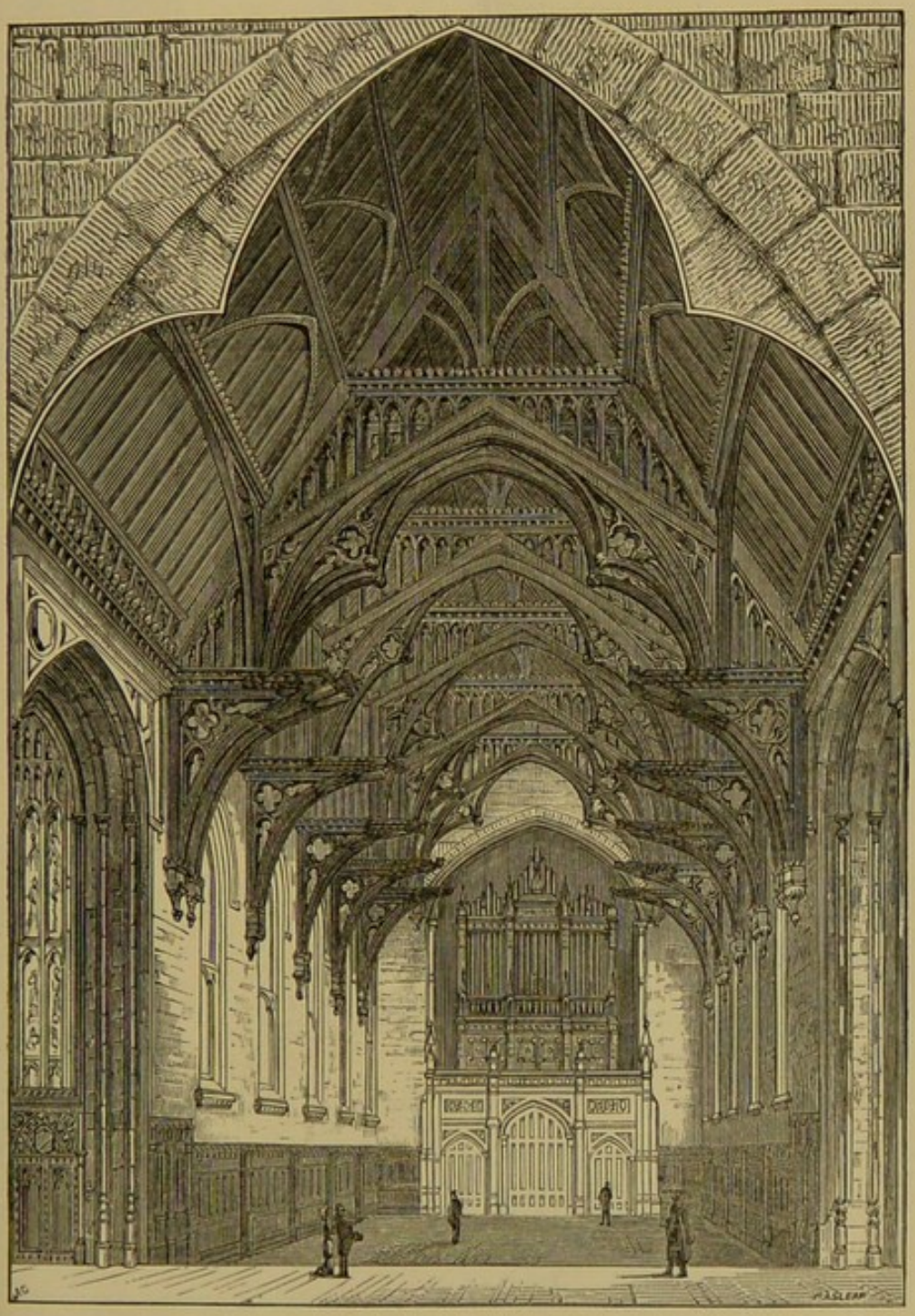
His EXCELLENCY called for three cheers for Sir Samuel Wilson.

Sir SAMUEL WILSON called for three cheers for the Chancellor, Sir Redmond Barry.

Long and continued cheering was indulged in, and the proceedings terminated with selections of music played by the band.



THE WILSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.



INTERIOR OF THE WILSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.