# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS FOR MATRICULATION—</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Subjects for 1878-9</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination Subjects for Belmore Medal</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination Subjects for Hercules Robinson Prize</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination Subjects for LL.B. Degree</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize Subjects for 1878-9</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Books recommended</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabus—Practical Chemistry Class</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabus—Geology Class</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabus—Mineralogy Class</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.—Preface</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.—Calendar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.—Royal Charter</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.—Acts of Parliament relating to University—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. University Incorporation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Act to Amend University Incorporation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Act to Amend University Incorporation</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sydney College</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Privileges of Graduates</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Electoral Law</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Building</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Affiliated Colleges</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges’ Acts—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. St. Paul’s</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. An Act to Enlarge the Council of</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. St. John’s</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wesley</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Andrew’s</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Alfred Hospital Acts—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Incorporation</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Act to Resume Land</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.—Grants of Land</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.—University Officers—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Visitor</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chancellor</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vice-Chancellor</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Senate</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Professors</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## UNIVERSITY OFFICERS—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Examiners</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Superior and Other Officers</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## VII. — MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Members of Convocation</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Graduates</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Undergraduates</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## VIII. — COLLEGES—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. St. Paul's College</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. St. John's College</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. St. Andrew's College</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## IX. — FOUNDATIONS—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Professorship</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fellowship</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scholarships</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Exhibitions</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bursaries</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prizes</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## X. — ANNUAL UNIVERSITY PRIZES—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. M.A. Honors</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B.A. Honors</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Composition</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Public Examinations</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XI. — PRIVATE BENEFACIONS AND PRIZES—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Professor Smith's Prize</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hercules Robinson Prize</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XII. — PAST BENEFACIONS AND PRIZES—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mort Travelling Fellowship</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. English Essay (Professor Woolley)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. English Verse (E. F. Hamilton, Esq.)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Latin Verse (Sir C. Nicholson)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Greek Iambics (Sir C. Nicholson)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Greek Iambics (Professor Woolley)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Greek Iambics (Hon. G. Allen)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Latin Elegiacs (F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Latin Essay (Professor Woolley)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Professor Pell's Medal</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XIII. — FIRST CLASSES AT YEARLY EXAMINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XIV. — CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT B.A. EXAMINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XV. — STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XVI. -BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY—

Chancellor ............ 138
Vice-Chancellor ........ 138

SENATE—
Meetings and Rules of Procedure .......... 139
Election to Vacancies .............. 140
Ex-Officio Members ............. 141
Superior Officers ............ 142
Registrar .................... 142
Seal of the University ......... 142
Faculties .................... 142
Limitation of the Title of Professor .... 143
Proctorial Board .......... 143
Boards of Studies .......... 144
Dean of the Faculty of Arts ...... 144
Terms .................... 144

FACULTY OF ARTS—
Subjects of Study .......... 145
Board of Examiners .......... 145
Matriculation ............ 146
Lectures ............. 147
Exemption from Lectures .... 148
Yearly Examinations ...... 148
Admission "ad cundem statum" ...... 149
Bachelor of Arts .......... 150
Master of Arts .......... 151
Scholarships ............ 152

FACULTY OF LAWS—
Bachelor of Laws .......... 152
Doctor of Laws ......... 153

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—
Bachelor of Medicine .......... 154
Doctor of Medicine .......... 156
Register of Graduates ...... 157
Substitutes for Officers .... 157
Academic Costume and Discipline ...... 158
Non-Matriculated Students .... 159
Public Examinations ...... 159

XVII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS—
1. Curriculum of Study .......... 161
2. Public Examinations .......... 162
3. Civil Service Examinations ...... 162
4. Discipline ............. 163
5. Museum of Antiquities ...... 163

XVIII.—RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION TO THE LAW .......... 165

XIX.—TABLE OF FEES ............. 167

XX.—REPORT OF THE SENATE FOR 1877-8 .......... 168

XXI.—EXAMINATION PAPERS ............. 177
MATRICULATION.

CYCLE OF CLASSICAL SUBJECTS.

1879.

HORACE ................................. Odes—Books III and IV.
           Satires—Book II.
XENOPHON .............................. Anabasis—Books III and IV.

1880.

CICERO .................................. De Senectute.
TERTIUS ................................ Andria.
DEMOSTHENES ............................ Olynthiacs, Books I, II, and III.

1881.

Livy ........................................ Books XXI and XXII.
ÆSCHYLUS ................................ Prometheus Vinctus.

1882.

HORACE ................................. Odes—Books I and II.
           Satires—Book I.
XENOPHON .............................. Memorabilia—Books I and II.

MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS.

Pass.

(i.) Arithmetic
(ii.) Algebra up to Simple Equations and Euclid, Book I.

Honours.

(i.) Higher Arithmetic and Algebra
(iii.) Trigonometry.
LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1878-9.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS.

**Pass.**
- Homer—Iliad, Book I.
- Herodotus—Book I.
- Horace—Odes, Book III, and Satires, Book II.
- Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

**Honours.**
- Homer—Iliad, Book V.
- Euripides—Medea.
- Greek and Latin Verse Composition.

MATHEMATICS.

**Pass.**
- (i.) Arithmetic and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations and Easy Problems.
- (ii.) Euclid—Books I–IV, and Elements of Trigonometry.

**Honours.**
- (i.) Algebra.
- (ii.) Trigonometry.
- (iii.) Geometry, including Geometrical Conies.
- (iv.) Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Experimental Physics.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS.

**Pass.**
- Demosthenes—De Corona.
- Aristophanes—Acharnenses.
- Virgil—Georgics, Book IV.
- Livy—Book XXIII.
- Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

**Honours.**
- Aristophanes—Knights.
- Sophocles—Antigone.
- Greek and Latin Verse Composition.
### Mathematics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Honours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i.) Algebra, including the three Progressions, Surds, and Logarithms.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii.) Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with Elementary Trigonometry and Mensuration, including Solution of Triangles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv.) Statics.</td>
<td>(i.) Analytical Geometry, including Curve-tracing</td>
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<td>(ii.) Differential Calculus.</td>
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<td>(iii.) Mechanics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Natural Science

Chemistry (two terms).
Geology (one term).

### Third Year (B.A.)

### Classics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Honours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thucydides, Book I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æschylus—Agamemnon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace—Epistles, Books I and II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sallust—Jugurtha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek and Latin Prose Composition.</td>
<td>Thucydides, Book II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plato—Euthydemus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek and Latin Verse Composition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mathematics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Honours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i.) Mechanics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii.) Hydrostatics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii.) Optics.</td>
<td>(i.) Differential and Integral Calculus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.) Dynamics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii.) Analytical Geometry (plane and solid).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv.)* Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This subject may possibly be omitted in Examination; in which case due notice will be given.
NATURAL SCIENCE.
Practical Chemistry.
Geology.
Mineralogy.
Physical Geography.

SUBJECTS FOR LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1878-9.
Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction.
Book I.
Book II (Introduction).
Book III.
Book IV (Part i.), 'Caps. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Book VI, Cap. 29.
Broom's Maxims.
All excepting —
Cap. 6, section 3.
Cap. 7.
Cap. 9.
Cap. 10.
Justinian's Institutes.
Hallam's Constitutional History.

SUBJECTS FOR BELMORE MEDAL.
Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, in addition to the books recommended for Chemistry and Geology.

SUBJECTS FOR HERCULES ROBINSON PRIZE.
Henry VI (second part).
Henry VI (third part).
Richard III.
Henry VIII.
Romeo and Juliet.
Merchant of Venice.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
Much Ado About Nothing.

PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR 1878-9.
University Medal (English Heroic Verse.)
"Boabdil from the pass into the Alpujarras takes his last view of Granada."

WENTWORTH MEDAL (ENGLISH ESSAY.)
"The Expulsion of the Moors from Spain: Its results as affecting the Arts, Science, and Civilisation of Spain."
"All's Well that Ends Well," Act II., from "My duty then shall pay," to "Nor you past cure."

The exercises for these prizes, which must not be in the handwriting of the author, must be sent in to the Registrar before the conclusion of the Easter recess. They must be contained in an envelope with a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and motto of the author.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

For Classics.
Dr. W. Smith’s larger Latin Grammar.
Curtius’ smaller Greek Grammar, by Dr. W. Smith. (J. Murray.)
Ihne’s Latin Exercise Book, Part II. (Williams and Norgate.)

For Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Pass. Todhunter’s Euclid, Algebra for Beginners, and Mechanics for Beginners, Griffin’s Algebra and Trigonometry (Text Books of Science), Besant’s Elementary Hydrostatics, Deschanel’s Natural Philosophy, Parts I. and IV.
Honours. Todhunter’s Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections (analytical), Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Spherical Trigonometry, C. Taylor’s Geometrical Conics, Parkinson’s Mechanics, Garnett’s Dynamics, Salmon’s Conic Sections, Frost’s Curve-tracing, Godfrey’s Astronomy, Goodeve’s Mechanics (Text Books of Science), Gross’s Algebra.

For Experimental Physics.
Clarendon Press Series, Heat, or Text Books of Science, Heat;
do. Electricity.

For Chemistry.
Fownes’ Manual of Chemistry.

For Geology.
Necessary. Manual of Geology. (Jukes and Geikie.)

For Mineralogy.
Optional, for reference, &c. Dana’s larger work on Mineralogy, and Dana’s Manual.
,, Bristow’s Glossary of Mineralogy.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

During one Term of each year a course of Demonstrations in Chemistry is given in the University Laboratory. These are held on alternate afternoons from 2 to 5 p.m. The usual course is as laid down in the following Syllabus; but since each Student works independently, and not in a class, a more advanced Student will be permitted to pay particular attention to any portion of the course.

I. The Preparation and Experimental Study of the more common Gases, such as Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Ammonia, &c. Also of the common Acids; as Nitric, Hydrochloric, and others.

II. Exercises upon the Reactions or Properties of Chemical Reagents used in Analytical Chemistry.

III. Qualitative Analytical Chemistry. Exercises upon the analyses of simple and compound bodies; these will include ordinary chemical Substances and certain Ores, and Minerals. Special attention will be given to the use of the Blowpipe.

N.B.—Each Student will be provided with a set of Reagents, and a separate working bench fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards, to which gas and water are laid on. He will, in addition, have to provide himself with a set of small apparatus, which he can obtain at the University at cost price (£2), and which will remain his own property; larger pieces of apparatus for the use of all, in common, are supplied by the University.

These Demonstrations in common with all the University Lectures, are also open to non-matriculated Students.

GEOLOGY.

Courses of Lectures will be delivered upon Geology during two Terms. These lectures will be illustrated by numerous hand specimens of rocks and fossils for close inspection; also by the aid of models and diagrams.

Introduction, including common Geological terms.

Lithology, including the composition of the common rocks and their constituents; also the origin, classification, and determination of rocks.

Petrology, including the formation of rock beds, joints, inclined strata, faults, cleavage, foliation, unconformability, mineral veins, concretions, and metamorphism of rock.
GEOLICAL AGENCIES OR DYNAMICAL GEOLOGY.—Form and internal condition of the earth, movement in the earth's crust, coral reefs, earthquakes, volcanoes, central heat, disintegration, denudation, origin of plants, valleys, mountains and lakes.

PALEONTOLOGY.—Nature of fossils, the mode of occurrence of organic remains in rocks, the "fossilization" of such, consideration of the kinds of remains most likely to be preserved, imperfection of the geological and palaeontological record, brief introduction to the classification of animals and plants.

The second part will include a short description of the different geological formations passing upwards from the oldest known strata, or primary, through the secondary and tertiary, to the age of man. Attention will be directed to the characteristic fossils of each group of beds.

In this part of the course the origin of coal, rock salt, and other useful deposits will be considered as fully as time will allow.

MINERALOGY.

A COURSE of lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during one Term. These lectures will be illustrated by a series of hand specimens for close inspection; also, by models of crystals, and diagrams, and will include—

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—The different systems under which crystals are grouped; the laws by which their variations and combinations are governed. The formation of crystals.

III. The principal PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of Minerals which aid in the recognition of the various species.

IV. An introduction to the CHEMISTRY OF MINERALS. Especial stress will be laid upon such tests as would be useful to the miner, geologist, and explorer.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS.

VI. The PHYSIOGRAPHY, or systematic description of minerals, including all the more abundant and important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value.

VII. PRACTICAL MINERALOGY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION PRIZES.

The following resolution has been passed by the Senate with reference to these prizes:

"In conformity with the usual practice, the Senate resolves that no Candidate at the Public Examinations shall be entitled to take the same prize more than once."
PREFACE.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent on the 9th December, 1851. The objects set forth in the preamble are—"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." It is empowered after examination to confer degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, and is endowed with the annual income of £5,000.

By a Royal Charter, issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence were granted to Graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by Graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney is also declared in the amended Charter granted to the University of London, to be one of the Institutions in connection with that University, from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received with a view to admission to Degrees.

The government of the University is vested in a Senate consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "ex officio" members, being Professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. Under this power the Senior Professors of Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry, have been constituted ex officio Members of the Senate. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

The curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years, during which attendance on Lectures is required. Any Matriculated Student, however, may obtain exemption from Lectures, who shall satisfy the Senate that he is
PREFACE.

prevented from attending by the necessities of his position, and who shall have received from the Examiners a special certificate that his abilities and attainments are such as to enable him, in their opinion, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance on Lectures.

Lectures are given on the Greek and Latin Languages, Ancient History, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical (Laboratory Work), Experimental Physics, Geology and Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Senior and Junior Public Examinations analogous to the Middle Class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge are held annually in Sydney and at any place in the Colony where a person approved by the Senate can be found to conduct the Examination. All persons seeking appointment to a Clerical Office in the Public Service of the Colony must pass a satisfactory examination in Section I. of the subjects appointed by the University for the Public Examinations.

In the Faculties of Law and Medicine, Boards of Examiners have been appointed to test the qualifications of Candidates for Degrees. It is anticipated, however that an increased endowment (according to a scheme which the Senate have laid before the Government) will enable the University to produce a complete curriculum in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, as well as in Engineering and Mechanical Science.

The Lectures of the Professors are open to persons not Members of the University upon payment of a moderate fee for each course.

Members of other Universities are admitted ad eundem statum under certain regulations prescribed by the By-Laws.

Graduates of other Universities can be admitted to Degrees after Examination only, as required by the Act of Incorporation.
The object of the Sydney University is to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations without any distinction whatever."

An act to encourage the erection of Colleges in connection with different Religious Denominations was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1854. Ample assistance is offered towards their endowment; and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the University—the association of students without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge—is secured consistently with the most perfect independence of the College authorities within their own walls. Colleges in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian Churches have been established.

An account of the several Scholarships and other Prizes for proficiency which have been established out of the funds of the University, or have been founded by Private Benefactions will be found in this Calendar.

By virtue of the 15th Clause of the Electoral Act, 22 Victoria, No. 20, the University is empowered to return a Member to Parliament. The present Member is W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, M.A. Graduates of this University enjoy also certain privileges (granted by Act of Parliament), exempting them from all Examination other than an Examination in Law before admission as a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and a similar privilege as well as a shortening of the period of service from five to three years before admission as an Attorney or Solicitor. The Matriculation and Arts certificates of this University are also recognised by the leading Medical Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as exempting Candidates from further Examination in the subjects for which they hold certificates.

The recently adopted rules of the Supreme Court of the Colony require all Students in Law to pass the Matriculation Examination of the Colony.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>First Sunday after Ascension.</td>
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Sydney University Calendar
1878.

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- Civil Service Examination.
- Senate Meets.
- Third Sunday after Trinity.
- Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
- Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
- Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
### Sydney University Calendar

1878.

**AUGUST, XXXI.**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| TH | F | S | S | M | T | U | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | U | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | U | W | T | F | S | S | M |

- **Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**
- **Senate Meets.**
- **Eighth Sunday after Trinity.**
- **Ninth Sunday after Trinity.**
- **Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**
- **Trinity Term ends.**
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Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
1878.

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- **Senate Meets.**
- **Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Michaelmas Term begins.**
- **Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.**
- **Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Last day of entry of names for Public Examinations.**
- **Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
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**Sydney University Calendar**

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*Sydney University Calendar 1879.*
### Sydney University Calendar

1879.

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- **Senate Meets.**
- **Septuagesima Sunday.**
- **Sexagesima Sunday.**
- **Quinquagesima Sunday.**
- **Ash Wednesday.**
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Sydney University Calendar
1879.

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Senate Meets.

Sunday next before Easter.

Good Friday.

Easter Sunday.

First Sunday after Easter.

Second Sunday after Easter.
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MAY, XXXI.

1879.

Third Sunday after Easter.

Senate Meets.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.

Lent Term ends.

Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.

Ascension Day.

First Sunday after Ascension.
ROYAL CHARTER
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," and to which our Royal Assent was granted on the 9th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-One, a Senate consisting of sixteen Fellows was incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of the University of Sydney, with power to grant, after Examination, the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to Examine for Medical Degrees in the Four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy. AND WHEREAS our trusty and well beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Commander of our most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony, has transmitted to us the humble petition of the Senate of the said University of Sydney under their common seal, dated the ninth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty-seven, wherein is set forth a statement of the establishment of the said University, the appointment of learned Professors of the Faculty of Arts, and the provisions adopted and to be adopted in respect to the faculties of Laws and Medicine and the course of Education and Discipline for the Scholars, Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the Rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is vested in him the power of interference should the Rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice, and that, therefore, the Memorialists confidently hope that the Graduates of the University of Sydney will not be inferior in scholastic acquirements to the majority of Graduates of British Universities, and that it is desirable to have the Degrees of the University of Sydney generally recognized throughout our dominions. And it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal assent to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting Degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University, under the authority of the said Act are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales. And that the memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognize the Degrees given under the Act of the Local Legislature in the same manner as if the said University of Sydney had been an University established
ROYAL CHARTER.

within the United Kingdom under a Royal Charter or an Imperial enactment: And the Memorialists therefore hereby most humbly pray that we will be pleased to take the premises into our gracious consideration and grant to the University of Sydney Letters Patent effective of the object therein set forth. Now know ye that we, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it to be the duty of our Royal Office for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects without any distinction whatsoever throughout our dominions, encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education, and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies in the Colony of New South Wales on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may induce them to persevere in their laudable pursuits, Do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and of our especial Grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will grant and declare that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney shall be recognised as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in our United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom. And we further will and ordain that any variation of the Constitution of the said University which may at any time or from time to time be made by an Act of the said Governor and Legislature shall not, so long as the same or the like standard of knowledge is in the opinion of the said Governor preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid Degrees therein, in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University, by these
our Royal Letters Patent, nor the rank, rights, privileges, and consideration conferred by such degrees. And lastly we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense of the best advantage of the said University, as well in all our courts elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the Twenty-First year of our Reign.

By warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.
WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education: Be it, therefore, enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, That for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honour proportioned thereto, a Senate, consisting of the number of persons hereafter mentioned, shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by proclamation, to be duly published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, which Senate shall be and is hereby constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of the "University of Sydney," by which name such Body Politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and shall in the same name sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded.
and answer and be answered unto in all Courts of
the said Colony, and shall be able and capable in Law to
take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors all
goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever,
and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase,
and hold, to them and their successors, not only such
lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as
may from time to time be exclusively used and occup-
pied for the immediate requirements of the said Univer-
sity, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments,
and possessions whatsoever situate in the said Colony or
elsewhere; and that they and their successors shall be
able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or other-
wise dispose of all or any of the property, real or per-
sonal, belonging to the said University, and also to do
do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining
to a Body Politic.

Not to have

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall
not be lawful for the said University to alienate, mort-
gage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or heredita-
tories, unless with the approval of the Governor and
Executive Council.

Governor
may issue
out of Gen-
eral or Ord-
ary Reven-
ues yearly
a sum not
exceeding
£5000, to de-
fray annual
expenses.

III. And be it enacted, That by way of permanent endowment of the said University, the said Governor shall be, and is hereby empowered, by Warrant under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the general or Ordinary Revenues of the said Colony by four equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year, as a fund for building and for defraying the several stipends which shall be appointed to be paid to the several Professors or Teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers
and servants as shall be from time to time appointed by
the said University, and for defraying the expense of such
prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as shall be awarded
for the encouragement of Students in the said Univer-
sity, and for providing, gradually, a Library for the same,
and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges
connected with the current expenditure thereof, or other-
wise the sum of five thousand pounds in each and every
year, the first installment thereof to become due and
payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-one.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Body Politic and
Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of
whom shall be laymen, and all of whom shall be mem-
bers of and constitute a Senate, who shall have power to
elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a
Provost of the said University for such period as the
said Senate shall from time to time appoint; and whenever
a vacancy shall occur in the office of Provost of the
said University, either by death, resignation, or other-
wise, to elect out of their own body, by a majority of
votes, a fit and proper person to be the Provost instead of
the Provost occasioning such vacancy.

V. And be it enacted, That until there shall be one
hundred graduates of the said University who shall have
taken the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or
Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies that shall occur by
death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows of the
said Senate, shall be filled up as they may occur by the
election of such other fit and proper persons as the remain-
ing members of the said Senate shall, at meetings to be
duly convened for that purpose, from time to time elect to
fill up such vacancies: Provided always, that no such
vacancy, unless created by death or resignation, shall occur
for any cause whatever, unless such cause shall have been
previously specified by some by-law of the said Body
Politie and Corporate, duly passed as hereinafter men-
tioned.

* Amended as respects the number of Fellows and the title of Provost and
Vice-Provost, by an Act passed in 1861.
† Repealed by Act of 1861.
VI. And be it enacted, That the office of Vice-Provost of the said University shall be an annual office, and the said Fellows shall, at a meeting to be held by them within six months after the passing of this Act, elect out of the said Senate a Vice-Provost, and on some day before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other fit and proper person to be the Vice-Provost of the said University, and so from time to time annually; or in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Provost before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be held by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect some other fit and proper person to be Vice-Provost for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen, such person to be chosen from among themselves by the major part of the Fellows present at such meeting: Provided always, that the Vice-Provost shall be capable of re-election to the same office, as often as it shall be deemed meet.

VII. *Provided always, and be it enacted, That as soon as there shall be not fewer than one hundred Graduates who have taken any or either of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies thereafter occurring in the said Senate shall be from time to time filled up by the majority of such Graduates present and duly convened for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all Professors, tutors, officers, and servants belonging to the said University, and also the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes intended for the said University; and the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter any statutes, by-laws, and

* Repealed by Act of 1861.
regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to any existing law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the discipline of the said University, the examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, or honours, and the granting of the same respectively, and touching the mode and times of convening the meetings of the said Senate, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and all such statutes, by-laws, and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same—all such statutes, by-laws, and regulations having been first submitted to the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, and approved of and countersigned by the said Governor: Provided always, that the production of a verified copy of any such statutes, by-laws, and regulations, under the seal of the said Body Politic and Corporate, shall be sufficient evidence of the authenticity of the same in all Courts of Justice.

IX. And be it enacted, That all questions which shall come before the said Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present, and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Provost or Vice-Provost and seven Fellows, or in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost, unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision.

X. And be it enacted, That at every meeting of the said Senate, the Provost, or in his absence the Vice-Provost, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

XI. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of colleges and educational establishments already instituted for the promotion of literature, science, and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by con-
be admitted as Candidates for certain degrees.

be admitted as Candidates for such purposes with the said University:

Be it enacted, That all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of Sydney, on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any such colleges or educational establishments, or from the head master thereof, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall determine: Provided that no such certificate shall be received from any educational establishment, unless the said University shall authorise it to issue such certificate: Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said Senate to apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the supervision of the said University.

XII. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well as in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, the said Senate shall from time to time report to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being of the said Colony what appears to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in the city of Sydney, from which either singly or jointly, with the Medical Institutions and Schools in the said Colony or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Senate, to admit Candidates for Medical degrees; and, on approval of such report by the Governor and Executive Council, shall admit all persons as Candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred by the said University on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any institution or school to the effect that such Candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate from time to time, by regulation in that behalf, shall prescribe.
XIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, and that such reasonable fee shall be charged for the degrees so conferred as the said Senate, with the approbation of the said Governor and Executive Council, shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University; and that a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct.

XIV. And be it enacted, That at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said degrees, and the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to that of other Candidates, and he shall receive, from the said Provost, a certificate under the Seal of said University of Sydney, and signed by the said Provost, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all statutes, by-laws, and regulations made from time to time touching the examination of Candidates, and granting of degrees, shall be submitted, for the consideration and approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the said Colony for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said University of Sydney, with authority to do all things which pertain to Visitors as often as to him shall seem meet.
XVII. And be it declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Professors and Teachers in the said University, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the Students of the said University such reasonable fees for attendance on their Lectures, and for the Treasurer of the said University to collect from the said Students on behalf of the said University, such reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, and other University charges, as shall be from time to time provided by any statutes, by-laws, or regulations of the said University.

XVIII. And for the better government of the Students in the said University: Be it enacted, That no Student shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the same, unless he shall dwell with his parent or guardian, or with some near relative and friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the Provost or Vice-Provost, or in some collegiate or other educational establishment, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the Provost or Vice-Provost as hereinafter mentioned.

XIX. And be it enacted, That every person, who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or a master of a boarding-house in connection with the said University, shall apply in writing under his hand to the Provost or Vice-Provost of the said University for his license, and it shall be lawful for the said Provost or Vice-Provost, if he or they shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to such Provost or Vice-Provost; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of Students, and the number of Students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Provost or Vice-Provost in their discretion to grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing, and every such license shall be registered in the archives of the said University, and shall inure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall
ACT OF INCORPORATION OF 1850.

then be of no force, unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may forthwith be revoked by the Provost or Vice-Provost, in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house or of the Students under his care, which, in the opinion of the Provost or Vice-Provost, and a majority of the Professors of the said University, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

XX. And be it enacted, That no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a Student of the said University, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof: Provided always that this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the Students for Divine Worship at such Church or Chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians respectively.

XXI. And be it enacted, That all statutes, by-laws, rules, and regulations which shall be made and approved from time to time by the said Governor and Executive Council, concerning the government and discipline of the said University, which shall be in force at the beginning of every session of the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, and which shall not have been before that time laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, shall from time to time, within six weeks after the beginning of every such session, be laid before the same by the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said University shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor for the time being shall be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the said Governor and Executive Council, and a copy of every such report shall be laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if such Legislative Council or Assembly be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the meeting of the same.
XXIII. Provided always, and be it declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at anytime seem to render necessary or expedient.

XXIV. And be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect or to interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or in any way to limit the Royal Prerogative.

Passed the Legislative Council, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY, Governor.

Govt. House, Sydney, 1st October, 1850.
An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the 'University of Sydney,'" 16 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 21st December, 1852.]

WHEREAS it is provided by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," 14 Vict., No. 31, that the Senate of the said University shall consist of sixteen Fellows, of whom one shall be elected by them as Provost, and another as Vice-Provost; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the senate, unless the Provost or Vice-Provost or seven Fellows, or in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost, unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at such decision:
And whereas it is expedient that the number of such Quorum be lessened: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, all questions which shall come before the Senate of the said University may be decided at any meeting duly convened, where there shall be present five Fellows of the University, of whom the Provost or Vice-Provost shall be one.

Passed the Legislative Council, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk to the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY,
Governor.

Govt. House, Sydney, 21st December, 1852.
An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act.

[Assented to 26th April, 1861.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act, fourteenth Victoria, number thirty-one, in respect to the Constitution of the Senate and the mode of electing the Fellows thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. The fifth and seventh sections of the Act fourteen Victoria, number thirty-one, are hereby repealed.

II. In addition to the number of sixteen Fellows of whom the Senate of the said University now consists, there shall not be fewer than three nor more than six ex officio Members, who shall be Professors of the said University in such branches of learning as the Senate shall from time to time by any by-law in that behalf select.

III. Every Professor and other Public Teacher and Examiner in the Schools of the said University, every Principal of any Incorporated College within the said University, and every superior officer of the said University declared to be such by any by-law duly passed shall during his tenure of such office in the University, but no longer, be a member of the said University with the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by persons holding any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine within the said University.

IV. Every Professor or other person so declared by this Act to be a Member of the said University, and every person having taken the Degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, and keeping his name in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the Register of the said University, shall have the same
INCORPORATION AMENDMENT ACT OF 1861.

privilege as the existing Fellows now have of attending and voting at the election of Fellows, and every future vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows for the time being shall be filled up by the election at a meeting duly convened for the purpose of such other fit and proper person as may be elected to fill such vacancy by the majority of the following persons present at such meetings, viz., Fellows of the Senate of the said University for the time being—Professors and other persons so as last aforesaid declared to be members of the said University—Graduates keeping their names on the Register of the University who shall have taken within the said University any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine: Provided that unless by death or resignation no such vacancy shall occur for any cause not previously specified by some by-law of the University duly passed.

V. The Chief Officers of the University now called Provost and Vice-Provost respectively, shall hereafter be and be styled Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University: Provided that the present Provost and Vice-Provost shall be the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively: And that all the provisions of the said Act of Incorporation now applicable to the Provost and Vice-Provost and to their respective offices shall apply to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and their offices respectively.

VI. Nothing herein shall affect the said recited Act or any other Act or any Letters Patent or other instrument or by-law of or relating to the said University otherwise than as is by this Act expressly enacted.

VII. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the Short Title "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

JOHN YOUNG,
ADMIRAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Govt. House, Sydney, 26th April, 1861.
An Act to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College, with the land attached thereto.—

17 Vict., No. 18.

[Assented to 5th September, 1853.]

Preamble. Whereas in time past a certain Institution called the Sydney College was established by a certain number of Subscribers, forming a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of imparting the rudiments of a liberal education to the youth of the Colony: And whereas a parcel of land in the City of Sydney was given as and for the site and other necessary purposes of the said College by the then Governor of this Colony, Sir Richard Bourke, which land was granted by Her present Majesty, by a Grant or Letters Patent bearing date the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, to certain Trustees therein named, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, in and by which said Grant or Letters Patent it is declared that such land was given and granted for the promotion in the said Colony of Science, Literature, and Art: And whereas a College Hall and other Buildings were erected on the said land by the said Company at a great expense: And whereas after some years the said College began to languish, and at last was temporarily closed as an educational establishment, and the said Land, College Hall, and Buildings are now occupied by the University of Sydney: And whereas William Bland, of Sydney, Esquire, is the sole surviving Trustee named in the said Grant, and is also the last appointed President of the said Sydney College: And whereas at a meeting of the Proprietors of the said Institution, held on the eighteenth day of June last, it was resolved unanimously that the said William Bland should be empowered to treat with the University of Sydney for the sale of the said Land, College Hall, and
PURCHASE OF SYDNEY COLLEGE.

Buildings, on behalf of the said Proprietors at the full price of all the shares held by the said Proprietors in the said Institution: And whereas the Senate of the said University of Sydney, having had the same resolution submitted to them, have agreed, on behalf of the said University, with the said William Bland, on behalf of the said Proprietors, to purchase the said Land, College Hall, and Buildings, for the full price of all the said shares, together with the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the estimated expenses incurred and to be incurred by the said William Bland in and about carrying the said agreement into effect: And whereas divers volumes of classical books, and certain scientific instruments and apparatus, and other personal property, formerly used in the educational establishment conducted in the Sydney College, now belong to the Proprietors of the said Sydney College, as such Proprietors, which said books, instruments, apparatus, and other property, are now in the possession of the Senate of the said University, and it is desirable, and the Proprietors of the said College are willing, that the same shall be transferred to and vested in the said Sydney University, for the use and benefit thereof: And whereas a certain legacy or sum of five hundred pounds, bequeathed to the said Sydney College, by the late Solomon Levey, Esquire, together with an accumulation of interest thereon, amounting in the whole to the sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereabouts, is now in the possession of George Allen, Esquire, the Treasurer of the said Institution, and the intention of the said Solomon Levey will be best carried out by the said sum of money being transferred to the said University in manner hereinafter mentioned, and the Proprietors of the said Sydney College are willing that the same shall be so transferred for such purposes: And whereas such sale and purchase, and the other above-mentioned objects cannot be perfected without the sanction of the Legislature: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—
The President of the Sydney College is hereby empowered to sell, and the said University of Sydney to buy, the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings for the full price of all the aforesaid shares in the said Institution, and the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and aforesaid estimated amount of the said expenses incurred and to be incurred by the said William Bland as aforesaid; and a conveyance of the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings, duly executed by the said William Bland to the said University, shall be held and deemed to vest to all intents and purposes valid and absolute title in fee simple in and to the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings in the said University of Sydney and their Successors.

II. Upon the execution of such conveyance every Proprietor of the said Sydney College shall be entitled to receive on demand from the said University or the Senate thereof, and on such demand the said University or the Senate therefore shall be bound to pay to every such Proprietor the full amount of all and every share or shares in the said Institution held by such Proprietor; and upon the execution of such conveyance the said William Bland, his executors or administrators, shall also be entitled to receive on demand from the said University or the Senate thereof, and on such demand the said University or the Senate thereof shall be bound to pay to the said William Bland, his executors or administrators, the aforesaid sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.

III. Provided always, that in case any doubt shall arise or exist as to who is or are or shall or may be entitled to any of such shares, it shall be lawful for any person or persons claiming to be entitled as such Proprietor or Proprietors, to demand and receive any money from the said University or the Senate thereof, under or by virtue of the provisions hereof, to apply to the Supreme Court of the said Colony, or any Judge thereof, in a summary way for an order for the payment of so much money as such person or persons shall be so entitled to receive, and such Court or Judge shall and may hear
and determine every such application in a summary way; and every order made by such Court or Judge thereon, directing the payment of any such money shall be binding and conclusive upon the said University and the Senate thereof, and shall be a valid and sufficient authority for any payment thereby directed to be made.

IV. The said books, instruments, apparatus, and other personal property belonging to the Proprietors of the said Sydney College, which are now in the possession of the Senate of the said University as aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said University to the intent and so that the same shall be the absolute property of the said University and their successors, for the purposes of the said University.

V. It shall be lawful for the said George Allen or such other person or persons as has or have or may have the possession of the said sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereabouts, and he and they is and are hereby directed, so soon as the conveyance to the said University of the aforesaid Land, College Hall, and other Buildings, shall under and by virtue of the provisions hereof; be executed by the said William Bland, to transfer and pay over to the said University, or the Senate thereof, the said sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereabouts; and such last-mentioned sum shall thereupon become and be the property of the said University and their Successors, to be held nevertheless by the said University and their Successors upon trust, to invest the same at interest upon such security and in such manner in all respects as the Senate of the said University shall, from time to time, in their absolute discretion think fit, and to apply the clear or net interest or income arising therefrom, in or towards the formation or endowment of a Scholarship in the said University, under such regulations as the said University and their Successors, or the Senate thereof, shall deem to be as nearly in accordance with the intentions of the said Solomon Levey in making the aforesaid request as circumstances may permit: Provided always, that the said University
UNIVERSITY

and their Successors, or the Senate thereof, shall have an absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering all such regulations.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHARLES A. FITZROY, Governor.

Govt. House, Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

An Act to confer certain privileges on Graduates of the University of Sydney, 20 Vic., No. 14.

[Assented to 3rd February, 1857.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient, in order to encourage the pursuit of a regular and liberal education in the University of Sydney, that persons who become Graduates of that University should acquire certain privileges: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. No person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted to be a Barrister of the Supreme Court, shall be required to pass any examination under the provisions of the Act of Council eleventh Victoria number fifty-seven, other than an examination in law.

II. Every person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, shall be exempt from any examination either before or after entering into Articles of Clerkship, other than in Law, and shall be entitled to admission as such Attorney or Solicitor, after service as a Clerk for a term of three years, instead of the term of five years, as now required.
Extract from an Act to Amend the Electoral Law, 22 Vict., No. 20.

XV. So soon as there shall be in the University of Sydney not fewer than one hundred Graduates, who shall have taken therein any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, the said University shall return one Member to serve in the Assembly, in addition to the number of Members hereinbefore mentioned. And the first Writ for the Election of such member shall thereupon be issued by the Governor, and all subsequent Writs, in the manner hereinafter provided for election Writs. And the following persons shall be entitled to vote at the Election of such Member, the said persons being of the full age of twenty-one years, and natural born or naturalized subjects of her Majesty, and not being disqualified or incapacitated by this Act:

The Fellows of the Senate for the time being.
The Professors, and all other Public Teachers and Examiners in the University Schools, and the Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University for the time being.
Masters of Arts, Doctors of Laws or Medicine, and all other Members of the University who at the date of the issue of the Writ of Election, shall be entitled to vote at elections for Fellows of the Senate thereof.

And at every election of such Member, the Provost, or in his absence, the Vice-Provost, of the said University shall act as Returning Officer, and the Registrar thereof shall act as Polling Clerk. And the Books of the University, in which shall be registered the names of the persons so qualified to vote, shall be deemed to be the Electoral Roll for the said University.
An Act to provide a Fund for Building the University of Sydney.—17 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 24th October, 1853.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view gradually to provide a Building Fund for the University of Sydney, that a grant for this specific purpose should be made from the General Revenue, payable by the amounts and at the periods hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. There shall be payable to the Senate of the University of Sydney, out of the General Revenue of this Colony, or out of any consolidated Revenue Fund with which such General Revenue may be incorporated, in addition to the sum of five thousand pounds voted this Session towards a Building Fund for the said University, the sum of forty-five thousand pounds by instalments, not exceeding ten thousand pounds,* nor less than five thousand pounds in each year, until the whole sum so payable shall have been issued, all which payments shall be applied by the said Senate in building the University of Sydney, on such site as may be fixed upon for that purpose, and in no other manner.

II. There shall be laid before the said Legislative Council, or any House of Assembly, or other House that may be substituted for it, accounts in detail of the expenditure of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, and of every part thereof, within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made; and all such accounts shall be subject to examination in the same manner as all other accounts of expenditure chargeable on the General Revenue of the Colony.

* By a provision in a subsequent Act of Council (19 Vict., No. 28) the Governor was empowered to raise the full amount by loan, and to issue it “in such sums and at such times as to him might seem fit, notwithstanding the provisions in the Act of Council, 19th Vict, No. 28, that the sum to be paid in any one year out of the Consolidated Revenue shall not exceed ten thousand pounds.”
This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Passed the Legislative Council, this fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY, Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 24th October, 1853.
ACTS RELATING TO COLLEGES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney.—18 Vict., No. 37.

[Assented to 2nd December, 1854.]

Whereas it is expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which College systematic religious instruction, and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, shall be provided for Students of the University: be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

Pecuniary endowment in aid of certain Colleges within the University of Sydney.

1. Whenever any College shall have been established and incorporated by any Act of the Governor and Council, as a College within the University of Sydney, and the founders of or subscribers to such College shall have complied with the conditions mentioned in the next section, such College shall be entitled to the endowments hereinafter severally mentioned, which said endowments shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony under warrants signed by the Governor.

Conditions of such Endowment.

2. No such College, although incorporated, shall be entitled to such endowments unless and until the sum of ten thousand pounds, at the least, shall have been subscribed by its founders, and of that sum not less than four thousand pounds shall have been paid and invested in such manner as shall be approved of by the Governor and the residue shall have been to his satisfaction secured to be paid, within three years next following; nor unless the whole of the said ten thousand pounds shall be devoted exclusively to the erection of College Buildings, on land
granted for that purpose by Her Majesty to the University in trust for such College (if any shall be so granted, and if not, then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University in such trust), and it shall have been agreed by the founders that the entire amount shall be so expended, if the University so require, within five years next after the first payment on account of either of such endowments.

III. There shall be paid out of the General Revenue, in aid of the Building Fund of every College so incorporated, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds, nor more than shall have been from time to time actually expended by the College out of its subscribed funds for the purpose of building.

IV. There shall be paid out of the said General Revenue annually to such incorporated College in perpetuity, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as a salary to the Principals of such College or in aid of such salary.

V. Every such Principal shall be entitled to the annual salary hereby provided for, on the production of his own certificate, at the time of each payment, that he has during the period to which it relates performed the duties of his office: Provided that he shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary, once in each year, a certificate to the like effect under the hands of such persons as shall be for that purpose appointed by the constitution or rules of the particular College.

VI. Where any person selected to be the Principal of any such College shall be out of this Colony at the time of his appointment, no such certificate shall be required until after he shall have actually entered on his duties, but he shall be entitled to the salary (and the College to which he shall have been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use) from the day of his embarkation for this Colony: Provided that every Principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation, unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, shall think fit to extend that term to nine months.
VII. Until the subscribed fund shall be required for the erection of College buildings as aforesaid, the interest or other proceeds accruing from the investment thereof, or of the portion remaining unexpended from time to time, may be applied to the general purposes of the College, as the governing body of such College may determine.

VIII. All Students in any such College shall, immediately upon entering therein, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by any such College) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

IX. And whereas it has been resolved by the Senate of the University of Sydney that Honours and Degrees shall not be given to any student who shall not produce testimonials of competent religious attainments, and it is expedient to give legal permanency to such resolution: Be it therefore enacted, that no Honour or Degree shall be conferred by the University on any student who shall not produce from the Principal of his College, or (if not belonging to a College) from some religious teacher or other responsible person accredited by the University, a Certificate that he is of competent religious attainments.

X. The term Principal shall include Master, Warden, or any other Head of a College.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY, Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 2nd December, 1854.

By an Act passed during the Session of 1858, Clause IX. has been repealed.
An Act to Incorporate St. Paul's College as a College
within the University of Sydney.—18 Vict.

[Assented to 1st December, 1854.]

WHEREAS considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Diocese of Sydney of a College within the University of Sydney, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, to be called Saint Paul's College, wherein due religious instruction, in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of that Church, shall be afforded, and provision be made, as soon as may be practicable, for the residence of students, under proper academical control: And whereas it is expedient that the said College (to be governed by a Council consisting of the persons hereinafter mentioned) should be incorporated: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the Endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid, or secured to be paid, for that purpose, and that a Warden and six Fellows for the government of the said College, in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly appointed and elected respectively, the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette, under the hand of the Governor; and immediately upon such notification, and from thenceforth, the Warden and Fellows of the same College, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal,
Restraining disposal of lands derived from the Crown.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

and shall sue and be sued, or otherwise appear and answer and be answered; and may take and hold to them and their successors, by grant, will, or otherwise, in perpetuity, or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property, as lands, buildings and other hereditaments, and the same or any part thereof may alien, or otherwise dispose of, or demise; and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

II. Provided always, That it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation, or any persons or person seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation, or for the purposes of the College, to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation, or for College purposes, by Her Majesty or her successors, without the consent in writing of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Warden and eighteen Fellows, of whom six shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and twelve shall be laymen; * which said eighteen Fellows shall elect six from their own body, to be called Senior Fellows, who shall appoint the Warden, who shall not be one of themselves; and the Warden and six Senior Fellows for the time being shall together form a Council, to be called "The Council of St. Paul's College," in which shall be vested at all times the Government in every respect of the College, and all matters relating thereto.

IV. The Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney shall be Visitor of the College, with all such powers as by law appertaining to the office of Visitor of a College.

V. The Warden shall always be a Clergyman in Priest's Orders of the aforesaid United Church: and he shall have power to appoint a Vice-Warden, who shall in the Warden's absence have all the powers and discharge all the duties of a Warden.

* Repealed as regards the distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows by an Act passed in 1857.
VI. The Warden and Vice-Warden shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension, for sufficient cause, by the Senior Fellows, subject to an appeal to the Visitor; and the Vice-Warden shall also be liable to removal or suspension by the Warden, subject to an appeal to the Senior Fellows.

VII. Of the Senior Fellows three shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders as aforesaid, and the other three shall be laymen.

VIII. All vacancies in the office of Warden or in the number of Fellows, or Senior Fellows, occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, or other cause, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows, or Senior Fellows), be supplied in the manner following, that is to say,—in the office of Warden by the Senior Fellows; in the office or place of Senior Fellow, by the twelve other Fellows, from their own body; and in the place or post of Fellows, by the remaining Fellows.

IX. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College, in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint: and that all vacancies in the number of Fellows (not being Senior Fellows), so soon as there shall be twenty Members of the College, who are Graduates of the University, continuing on the books of the College, shall be supplied by election by such Graduates, in such manner as the Council may appoint.

X. The College of Saint Paul hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney; and all students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University, and shall submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall continue in the College so long only as they shall be Members of the University, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.
XI. In case a Church Constitution for the aforesaid United Church within this Colony shall be hereafter established by any Act or Statute passed for that purpose, every Clergyman resident in the College shall be subject to all such regulations as may (by or in pursuance of such Church Constitution) be enacted for the government of the Clergy in general.

XII. The Council of the College shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish all such By-Laws and Rules, for carrying into effect the several Provisions and objects for this Act, and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow or Senior Fellow, and directing who shall preside at Meetings of the Council, and of the Fellows, and for the management of the College, and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof, and of the Warden and Vice-Warden, and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College, and the discipline thereof, to the promotion of Religion and Learning, as to the said Council shall seem expedient; and such Laws and Rules, or any of them, from time to time to alter or revoke, or to substitute others in their place.

XIII. Provided that every such By-Law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor, within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the Legislative Council or Houses of the Legislature of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

XIV. Provided also that the Warden or Vice-Warden of the College, subject only to the Laws and Rules so made, shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

XV. The votes at all meetings of the Fellows, or Senior Fellows, or Council, (except votes for a Senior Fellow, or the appointment of a Warden), shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding, unless there shall be an equality of votes; and in every case where all the Fellows or Senior Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney, entitled to attend, shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting, one Clerical and one Lay Member of the Council, with the Warden, shall constitute a Meeting
of the Council, and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows with one presiding Fellow shall constitute a Meeting of the Fellows, and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such Meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council of Fellows respectively.

XVI. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council, by any By-Law or By-Laws by them made, and assented to by the Fellows, to ordain and appoint that the person presiding at any Meeting, whether of the Council, or the Fellows, or the Senior Fellows, shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote; and to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow, by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies, until twenty Graduates have become qualified as Electors, shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows, and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

XVII. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Warden, or in the number of Fellows or Senior Fellows of the College, shall be deemed in any way to affect the Constitution of the College, or its privileges or status as an Incorporated Body.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Charles Nicholson, Speaker.

Wm. MacPherson, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Chas. A. Fitz Roy, Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 1st December, 1854.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

An Act to Enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College.
[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

Preamble.
WHEREAS by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty for the Incorporation of St. Paul's College, it was enacted that the Fellows of the College should elect six of their own body, to be called Senior Fellows, who with the Warden should form the Council of the College: And whereas it is deemed expedient by the Warden, Senior Fellows, and Fellows of the said College that the Council thereof should in future consist of the Warden and all the Fellows without distinction, but that change can only be effected by the authority of the Legislature: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

I. After the passing of this Act, the distinction between "Fellows" and "Senior Fellows" of St. Paul's College shall cease, and no Senior Fellow be elected; and the Council of the College shall consist of the Warden and eighteen Fellows for the time being, and in those Fellows the powers now residing exclusively in the Senior Fellows shall be vested.

II. Every vacancy hereafter arising in the number of Fellows, shall be notified to the remaining Fellows by the Warden on the requisition in writing of any two Fellows, and he shall as soon afterwards as may be practicable, convene a Meeting of the Fellows to supply such vacancy.

III. Before any Meeting of the Council or Fellows shall take place, every Fellow resident within fifty miles of Sydney shall have reasonable notice of the day and place of Meeting, and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows, exclusive of the Warden or Presiding Fellow, shall constitute a Quorum.
An Act to Incorporate Saint John's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

WHEREAS considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Archdiocese of Sydney of a Roman Catholic College within the University of Sydney, to be called "The College of Saint John the Evangelist," wherein the students shall receive systematic religious instruction, and be brought up in the doctrines and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and provision be made for the residence of the students and their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations under Collegiate control.

And whereas it is expedient that the said College should be incorporated:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose, and that a Rector and eighteen Fellows for the Government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly appointed and elected respectively, the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette, under the hand of the Governor; and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Rector and Fellows of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The Rector and Fellows of St. John's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal,
and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant, will, or otherwise, in perpetuity or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property as lands, buildings, and other hereditaments, and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any persons or person seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation, or for the purposes of the College to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by Her Majesty or her successors, without the consent in writing of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Rector and eighteen Fellows, of whom six shall always be duly approved Priests and twelve shall be laymen, which said eighteen Fellows shall appoint the Rector, who shall not be one of themselves, and the Rector and Fellows for the time being shall together form a Council, to be called "The Council of St. John's College," in which shall be vested at all times the Government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto.

IV. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney shall be Visitor of the College, with all such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor of a College.

V. The Rector shall always be a duly approved Priest, and the Council shall have power to appoint a Vice-Rector, who shall in the Rector's absence have all the powers and discharge all the duties of Rector.

VI. The Rector and Vice-Rector shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Fellows, subject to an appeal to the Visitor.

VII. All vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows, occasioned by death, resignation, or
removal, or other cause, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows) be supplied in the manner follow­ing, that is to say, in the office of Rector by the Fellows, and in the place or post of Fellow by the remaining Fellows.

VIII. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the Subscribers to the funds of the College at a meeting of the Subscribers to be convened by the Visitor by notice in one or more newspapers published in Sydney at least one fortnight before the day appointed for such meeting. And that all vacancies in the number of Fellows so soon as there shall be twenty members of the College who are Graduates of the University, continuing on the books of the College shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the said Graduates in such manner as the Council may appoint.

IX. The College of St. John hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney, and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University, and shall thereafter continue to be Members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

X. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-Laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act, and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow, and directing who shall preside at Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows, and for the management of the College, and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof, and of the Rector and Vice-Rector, and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College, and the discipline thereof as to the said Council shall
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

By-Laws be laid before Parliament.

Control over Students.

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

Special power by By-Laws.

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation.

seem expedient, and such Laws and Rules or any of them from time to time to alter or revoke or to substitute others in their place.

XI. Provided that every such By-law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the Houses of Parliament of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

XII. Provided also that the Rector or Vice-Rector of the College, subject only to the Laws and Rules so made, shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

XIII. The votes at all meetings of the Council (except votes for the appointment of a Rector) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding, unless there shall be an equality of votes, in which case he shall have a casting vote, and in every case where all the Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney entitled to attend shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting, one Clerical and two Lay Members of the Council with the Rector, shall constitute a meeting of the Council, and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

XIV. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-law or By-laws to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies, until twenty Graduates have become qualified as Electors, shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows, and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

XV. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the Constitution of the College, or its privileges or status as an Incorporated Body.
An Act to Incorporate Wesley College as a College within the University of Sydney.*

[Assented to 1st June, 1860.]

WHEREAS considerable sums have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Colony of New South Wales of a College within the University of Sydney, to be called "Wesley College," wherein the Students shall receive systematic religious instruction, and be brought up in the doctrines and discipline of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and provision be made for the residence of the Students and their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations under Collegiate control. And whereas it is expedient that the said College should be Incorporated: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the Endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid or secured for that purpose, and that a Principal and twelve Fellows for the Government of the said College, in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth, have been duly appointed and elected respectively, the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette, under the hand of the Governor, and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Principal and Fellows of the same College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "Principal and Fellows of Wesley College," by which name the said Incorporated Body shall have perpetual

* The following Act has been retained, although it has become void by the voluntary action of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the land appropriated to the College has been granted for the purposes of the erection of a Hospital, to be called the "Prince Alfred Hospital." For which see Acts.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

succession, and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued, or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant, will, or otherwise, in perpetuity for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property, as lands, buildings, and other hereditaments, and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any persons or person seized or from the Crown entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the purposes of the College to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes, by Her Majesty or Her successors, without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Principal and twelve Fellows, of whom four shall always be Wesleyan Methodist Ministers in full connection with the Conference, and eight shall be Laymen who shall be communicants with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of whom five at least shall be members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, which said twelve Fellows, with the Principal of the College, shall together form a Council, to be called "The Council of Wesley College," in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto. Provided that the ceasing of any person to hold the qualification under which he is elected a Fellow, shall ipso facto vacate his seat.

IV. The four senior Ministers resident for the time being in the County of Cumberland, not being Supernumeraries, shall be the clerical members of the Council.

V. The Principal, who shall not be a Fellow, shall always be a Wesleyan Methodist Minister in full connection with the said Conference, and shall be appointed by the Fellows. Provided that any Minister in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Great
WESLEY INCORPORATION ACT.

Britain or Ireland, shall be eligible, and may be appointed to the office of Principal, if after his acceptance of office and before entering upon the duties thereof he shall become a Member of the Conference defined in the twenty-fourth section of this Act.

VI. The President for the time being of the Conference, or in his absence from the Colony of New South Wales, the Chairman for the time being of the New South Wales District shall be visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed.

VII. The Principal shall be liable to removal or suspension from his office as such Principal for sufficient cause by the Fellows subject to an appeal to the Visitor in any case involving his moral character, provided that if the ground of complaint shall concern the Theological or Religious Doctrines or Teaching of the Principal, the Fellows shall not adjudicate thereon, but shall remit the same for trial to the properly constituted Methodistic Courts, whose decision shall be final.

VIII. The decision of the Fellows for the removal or suspension of the Principal shall not take effect unless it shall be confirmed by three-fourths of the Fellows present at a subsequent meeting, of which seven days' previous notice shall have been given, and at which not less than three-fourths of the whole number of Fellows shall be present.

IX. All vacancies in the office of Principal or in the number of lay Fellows occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, or other cause, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows) be supplied in the manner following, that is to say, in the office of Principal by the Fellows, and in the place or post of Lay Fellow by the remaining Fellows.

X. The first eight Lay Fellows shall be elected by Ballot as hereinafter provided, by the Contributors to the Institution and Endowment of the said College, whose
number of Votes respectively shall be according to the following scale of their paid up contributions:

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<td>£1 and not exceeding £5</td>
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<td>Above £100 and not exceeding £200</td>
<td>Four</td>
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<td>Exceeding £200</td>
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XI. On or before a day to be fixed by the Provisional Committee, and twice advertised in one or more Sydney daily papers, such day not being earlier than fourteen days after the first such advertisement, any two Contributors entitled to vote may, in writing under their hands addressed to such Committee, propose as a Candidate for such election, one layman being a communicant with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and such proposers shall, under their hands, state that fact, and also whether such Candidate is or is not a Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

XII. The Provisional Committee shall cause an Alphabetical List to be made of all Candidates so proposed, with their residences, designations, and qualifications, and shall on an early day appoint by ordinary Ballot three Members of their own Body to be Scrutineers for managing the Election, to whom copies of such List shall be furnished.

XIII. The Scrutineers shall cause a sufficient number of copies of such List for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, to be printed with the heading "Balloting Paper for Eight Lay Fellows of Wesley College," and with an Address of the Scrutineers in Sydney so indorsed as to serve for the return of the Paper when folded, and shall transmit by Post or otherwise to each Contributor one such Ballot Paper marked at the top thereof under the hand of one such Scrutineer with a number corresponding with the number of votes to which such Contributor is entitled. And the said Scrutineer shall place under Seal until the Election is completed all the remaining Ballot Papers.
XIV. Every Contributor shall, on the Ballot Paper so transmitted to him, make a cross or other distinct mark in front of the names of the Candidates, not exceeding eight, for whom he desires to vote, and shall transmit such paper folded and sealed by post or otherwise to the address thereon indorsed before a day, to be fixed and advertised in manner aforesaid.

XV. On the day so fixed as last aforesaid, or so soon thereafter as conveniently may be, the Scrutineers shall meet in Sydney, and they or any two of them shall open and examine all the returned Ballot Papers, and shall make a list of all the Candidates for whom any vote shall have been given in the order of the collective number of their votes, and of these Candidates the five Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society who shall have the greatest number of Votes, and after the selection of these the three Candidates who shall then stand highest on the list, shall be declared by the said Scrutineers to be and shall be the first eight Lay Fellows of Wesley College.

XVI. All vacancies in the number of Lay Fellows, so soon as there shall be twenty members of the College who are Graduates of the University, continuing on the books of the College and being Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the said Graduates, in such manner as the Council may appoint.

XVII. Wesley College, hereby incorporated, shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney, and all Students in the College shall, immediately upon entering therein, matriculate in the said University, and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees.

XVIII. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such by-laws and rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act, and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow,
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

and directing who shall preside at meetings of the Council and of the Fellows, and for the management of the College, and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof, and of the Principal, and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College and the discipline thereof as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such laws and rules or any of them from time to time to alter or revoke, or substitute others in their place.

XIX. Provided that every such By-law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the Houses of Parliament in the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, and shall also be transmitted to the President of the Conference to be laid before the Conference then next to be holden.

XX. Provided also that the Principal of the College subject only to the laws and rules so made, shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

XXI. The Votes at all meetings of the Fellows or Council (except votes for the appointment of a Principal) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding, unless there shall be an equality of votes, and in every case where all the Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney, entitled to attend, shall have had notice of the time, place, and object of the intended meeting, one Clerical, and two Lay Members of the Council, with the Principal, shall constitute a meeting of the Council, and two Clerical, and four Lay Fellows, with one presiding Fellow, shall constitute a meeting of the Fellows, and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

XXII. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-law or By-laws to ordain and appoint that the person presiding at any meeting of the Council shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote, and to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies, until twenty Graduates, have become qualified as electors shall
be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College and being members of the Wesleyan Church) jointly.

XXIII. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Principal or in the number of Fellows of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College, or its privileges or status as an Incorporated Body.

XXIV. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them respectively, so far as such meaning is not excluded by or inconsistent with the context. The term "Conference" shall mean or refer to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, administering the affairs of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales. The term "Layman" shall mean or refer to all persons other than Ministers in full or Preachers in probationary connection with the said Conference, or with any other Wesleyan Methodist Conference, recognized by the said Conference.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

An Act to Incorporate Saint Andrew’s College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 12th December, 1867.]

WHEREAS by Act eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven, provision has been made for encouraging and assisting the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, and whereas it is proposed to institute and Endow such a College within the said University, to be called Saint Andrew’s College, wherein may be afforded to Presbyterian and other Students residence and domestic supervision, with systematic religious instruction, in accordance with the principles of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and also efficient tutorial assistance in their preparations for the University lectures and examinations, and whereas it is expedient that the said College be incorporated: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed for the Endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with section two of eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven, and that a Principal and twelve Councillors, for the government of the said College, in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly elected and appointed, the same shall be notified by proclamation in New South Wales Government Gazette, under the hand of the Governor, and immediately upon such notification, and from thenceforth, the Principal and Councillors of the said College shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of “The Principal and Councillors of Saint
Andrew's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued, or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and to their successors, by grant, will, or otherwise in perpetuity, or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property as lands, buildings, and hereditaments, and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a body politic or corporate.

II. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation, or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation, or for College purposes, to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by Her Majesty or her successors, without the consent in writing of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The Principal, who shall also be a Councillor, and shall always be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister, holding and prepared to subscribe (when called on so to do) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, shall be chosen and appointed by the said twelve Councillors, of whom four but not more shall be ordained Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and all tutors and professors in the College shall be chosen and appointed by said Principal and Councillors.

IV. The Principal and said twelve Councillors for the time being of whom five shall be a quorum, shall together form a Council, to be called the Council of Saint Andrew's College, in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Principal, or in the number of Councillors of the College, shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College, or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.
V. The first twelve Councillors shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College, every subscriber of one pound paid to have one vote, every subscriber of ten pounds to have two votes, every subscriber of twenty-five pounds three votes, and every subscriber of fifty pounds or upwards to have four votes, all such votes to be given by ballot, and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose, who may authorise in writing any other subscriber, shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

VI. All future vacancies, either in the office of Principal or in the number of Councillors, shall be filled up by election by the remaining Councillors and such Graduates of the University as still continue on the books of the College. Provided always that no person shall be deemed eligible as a Councillor who is not a member of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

VII. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales shall be the Visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed.

VIII. The Principal and Professors or Tutors shall be liable respectively to removal or suspension for a sufficient cause by the Council, subject to an appeal to the Visitor in any case involving the moral character of any of them. Provided, that if the ground of complaint shall concern the theological or religious doctrines or teaching of the Principal and Tutors or Professors, or any of them, the Councillors shall not adjudicate thereon, but shall remit the same for trial to the Presbytery of Sydney, subject to an appeal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

IX. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such laws and rules from time to time to alter and revoke or to substitute others in their places. Pro-
vided that every such by-law and rule shall be transmitted to the Governor, within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the House of Parliament of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

X. The College of St. Andrew's hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney, and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University, and shall be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honors and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History. But Students, after taking their Degrees at the University, may continue in the College for a period not exceeding four years, for the purpose of prosecuting such branches of learning as may not be taught in the University.

XI. And whereas in the deed of grant to the University of Sydney of land in trust for certain Colleges, when the founders of the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment as therein mentioned, a portion of the said land is vested in the Senate of the University in trust for a College in connection with the "Church of Scotland," the phrase "Church of Scotland" shall be understood to signify the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
An Act to incorporate "The Prince Alfred Hospital."

[Assented to, 3rd April, 1873.]

Preamble. Whereas a Public Meeting was held in Sydney on the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight at which certain resolutions were passed expressing a determination that a substantial and permanent monument should be erected in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of New South Wales for the preservation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and that the form of memorial most appropriate to the object in view and best calculated to represent the feelings of the community would be a Hospital for the relief of the sick and maimed possessing all modern appliances necessary for the effective treatment of disease and for the comfort of the inmates including a ward for convalescents until suitable accommodation should be provided for such. And whereas a committee was formed for collecting subscriptions for the erection of such Hospital and the carrying out of such resolutions and whereas a number of persons resident in all parts of the said Colony and elsewhere have subscribed towards such objects and there is now in the hands of the Treasurers a large sum of money from such subscriptions applicable to such purposes. And whereas such sum of money has been subscribed by persons of all shades of religious opinion and belief and it is deemed expedient that the said Institution shall be entirely unsectarian in character. And whereas by reason of the very large number of subscribers towards the erection and establishment of such Hospital and the impossibility of having a meeting of such subscribers for the purpose of their choosing the first Directors of the said Hospital to represent them as the donors of the fund with which such Hospital shall be erected it is expedient that such first Directors should by this Act be nominated and appointed and that provision should be made for the election from
time to time of Directors to represent the said persons subscribing the fund for the erection and constitution of the said Hospital. And whereas a portion of the land originally granted to the University of Sydney in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five is intended to be resumed by Her Majesty under an Act of the Legislature for that purpose in order that the same may be granted for the purposes of the Prince Alfred Hospital in accordance with and subject to certain conditions and trusts in such Act expressed. And whereas it is expedient for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the said determination as to the erection of the said Hospital and of providing for and carrying out the good government and management of the said Hospital that the contributors for the time-being to the erection and support of the said Hospital should be incorporated with and subject to the powers, privileges, restrictions, and provisions herein-after mentioned and that the said land should be vested and held in manner hereinafter mentioned. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. All persons who have already subscribed and all persons who after the passing of this Act shall subscribe towards the erection and completion of the said Hospital and who after the passing of this Act and the completion of the said Hospital shall contribute to the support of the said Hospital and also all persons who after the completion of the said Hospital shall contribute to the support of the said Institution for so long and during such time as they shall continue to be such contributors to the support of the said Institution and also all persons who shall have paid or shall hereafter pay one entire sum of fifty pounds towards either the erection completion or support of the said Hospital shall be from the time of the passing of this Act subject to the provisions in this Act contained a body corporate by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital" by which name such body
corporate shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and in the same name shall and may sue and be sued implead or be impleaded proceed or be proceeded against in all Courts of the said Colony and may prefer lay and prosecute any indictment information and prosecution against any person or persons whomsoever for any offence and in all indictments informations and prosecutions it shall be lawful to state any property of the said corporate body to be the property of the said corporate body in its corporate name and to allege any intent to defraud the said corporate body or any or any of its officers to be an intent to defraud the said corporate body in its corporate name.

II. All real and personal estate vested in and held by any person or persons in trust for the said Prince Alfred Hospital at the time of the passing of this Act shall be and the same is hereby transferred to and vested in the said body corporate.

III. It shall be lawful for the said body corporate to take purchase hold and enjoy not only such lands buildings and hereditaments as may from time to time be required used or occupied for the immediate requirements and purposes of the said Hospital but also any other lands and hereditaments whatsoever wheresoever situate and also to take purchase receive hold and enjoy any goods chattels and personal property and also to sell grant convey assure demise or otherwise dispose of either absolutely or by way of mortgage any of the property real or personal belonging to the said body corporate. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said body corporate so to sell grant convey assure demise or dispose of the said portion of the land originally granted to the said University of Sydney so as aforesaid intended to be resumed by Her Majesty and to be granted for the purposes of the said Hospital or any part thereof or any lands or hereditaments which may at any time hereafter be granted to the said body corporate by the Crown by way of free gift unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council to be testified by writing under the hand of the Governor countersigned by the Colonial-
Secretary for the time-being except by way of lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years from the time of the granting of any such lease in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term to be thereby granted the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or premium.

IV. The said Hospital and the property of the said body corporate shall be governed, managed and disposed of by the Board of Directors of the said Institution for the time-being subject to the by-laws rules and regulations for the time-being of the said Institution and six Directors shall form a quorum of such Board for the doing any act or performing or transacting any business which may under the provisions of this Act or the by-laws rules and regulations of the said body corporate be done performed or transacted.

V. The first Directors of the said Institution and who shall for all purposes connected with the said Institution be the representatives of the said persons who have subscribed to the fund for the erection and establishment of the said Hospital shall be fifteen in number and such first Directors shall be the Chancellor for the time-being of the University of Sydney the Dean of Faculty of Medicine of the said University and three other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor and Executive Council together with Ewen Wallace Cameron Robert Coveny Eyre Goulburn Ellis John Fairfax the Honorable Thomas Holt Edward Knox Lewis Wolfe Levy Alfred Roberts John Smith M.D. and John Brown Watt and such Directors shall subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained hold office until the said Hospital shall have been erected and shall be opened and ready for the reception of patients and for thirteen months thereafter.

VI. In the event of any one of such first Directors as mentioned in the last preceding section or any Director nominated and appointed under the provisions of this section at any time and from time to time under any of the provisions in this Act or any by-laws and rules made
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

hereunder ceasing to be a Director the Board of Directors shall within three months of such vacancy nominate and appoint some other person from among such original donors of not less amount than five pounds to the fund for erecting and establishing the said Hospital or from the annual subscribers of amounts not less than two pounds per annum to the said Hospital to be a Director in the room and place of such person so ceasing to be such director and every Director so appointed shall for all the purposes and provisions of this Act be taken and considered to be a first Director in the same manner as if he had been hereby appointed one of the said first Directors. Provided always that when and so often as any person appointed by the Governor and Executive Council ceases to be a Director some other person shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid.

VII. Within thirteen months after the said Hospital shall have been erected and ready for the reception of patients the said first Directors shall call a meeting of the then annual subscribers to the support and maintenance of the said Institution for the reception of patients by an advertisement in any one or more of the newspapers published in Sydney for fourteen days before the time of such meeting for the purpose of electing Directors to represent such annual subscribers at the Board of Directors as the same shall thenceforth be constituted and at such meeting such subscribers shall elect ten Directors and the Governor and Executive Council may appoint three Directors in lieu of the persons previously appointed.

VIII. At every annual meeting subsequently held in the month of July in every year five of such ten Directors mentioned in the last preceding section shall retire and the five who are to retire shall be determined by lot and when the whole of such ten Directors shall have retired then at every such subsequent annual meeting five of the ten Directors elected by the annual subscribers towards the support of the Institution shall retire in rotation the Directors so retiring being eligible for re-election and at every such annual meeting it shall be
PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL INCORPORATION ACT.

lawful for the then annual subscribers to the support of the said Institution to elect five Directors in the room of the said Directors then retiring according to the provisions herein contained and if there shall be more than five candidates such election shall be by ballot.

IX. As soon as the said Directors shall have been so as aforesaid elected the said Board of Directors of and for the said Institution shall consist of fifteen Directors made up of the said ten Directors first herein provided for and the Chancellor of the University for the time being the Dean of Faculty of Medicine of the said University and the three persons appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid and of such Board the presence of six directors shall form a quorum.

X. Ministers of Religion shall subject and according to the provisions of the by-laws rules and regulations to be made by the Board of Directors have free admittance to the said Hospital for the purpose of giving and administering religious instruction and consolation to any patients in the said Hospital of such minister's own denomination but in no case shall any minister of religion of any denomination be capable of being elected a Director of the said Hospital.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors at any time and from time to time to make repeal and alter by-laws rules and regulations for regulating their own times and mode of meetings and transacting business for fixing the number of votes of contributors in proportion to the amount of their contributions for determining the qualification disqualification change retirement, election, and appointment of Directors (except as herein provided for) medical officers auditors executive and other officers and nursing staff and sub-committees of the said Institution and generally for the support management and government of the said Institution and of all officers servants and patients thereof Provided that no such by-laws rules or regulations shall be in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions herein contained

XII. A copy of any such by-laws rules and regulations sealed with the seal of the said body corporate and pur-
porting to be certified by the Secretary for the time-being of the said Institution as being correct shall be received in any Court as being conclusive evidence of such by-laws rules and regulations.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time and for the time-being to invest any of the funds of the said body corporate and which may not in the opinion of such Board of Directors be required for the current expenses of the said Institution and any moneys given or bequeathed to the said Institution or arising from the sale of property granted devised bequeathed or given to the said Institution according to the discretion of such Board of Directors in any Government funds or debentures of the Australian Colonies or in any debentures or debenture stock of any Municipal Corporation in the said Colonies or of any Bank or incorporated company carrying on business in the said Colonies or by way of purchase mortgage or otherwise upon any freehold estate in the said Colonies with power from time to time and at any time to vary and transfer any such investment for or into any other investment of a like kind. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors in their absolute discretion at any time and from time to time to resort to any such investments and to realize the same for the purpose of applying the moneys to arise from the sale and realization of the same in or towards any then current or immediate expense or requirement of the said Institution.

XIV. The Board of Directors shall from time to time elect and appoint from amongst such Board a house committee and such and so many sub-committees as they may think fit for transacting the affairs and business of the said Institution with and subject to such powers privileges provisions and conditions as shall be provided and declared by the by-laws, rules and regulations for the time-being.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time to make provision for the appointment and support of a medical school and a nursing and training staff for the said Institution.
XVI. No irregularity informality or illegality in the election or appointment of any Director or officer of the said Institution shall be taken or construed to render illegal or invalid any act deed matter or thing done or executed or suffered to be done or executed by such Director or officer in pursuance of such election or appointment but any such election or appointment may in such way as may be provided for in the said by-laws for the time-being be determined to be good or bad and if bad the vacancy supplied in such way as may be provided for in such by-laws and the provisions of the said by-laws for the time-being as to the validity of any such election or appointment and the acts deeds and things done by any Director or officer in pursuance of any such election or appointment shall have the force and effect of law.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Directors to design at any time and from time to time to change or alter the common seal of the said body corporate.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer at any time to institute and prosecute on behalf and in the name of the said body corporate proceedings in any Court against any person who may have received medical or surgical care or attention or both in the said Institution or against the executors or administrators of any such person or against the Curator of the estate of any such person for the recovery of fees and remuneration for such care and attention and any amount recovered in any such proceeding shall be applied in such way as may be provided in the said by-laws for the time-being.

XIX. All unclaimed moneys of patients who shall die in the said Hospital shall be the property of the said body corporate and shall form a distinct and separate fund to be called the “Samaritan Fund” which fund shall be managed and disposed of in such manner as by the by-laws for the time-being of the said Institution shall be provided for the benefit of the necessitous outgoing patients.

XX. The words “body corporate” in this Act shall in all cases mean the said Corporation of “The Prince Alfred Hospital” hereby created the word “Institution” in
this Act shall in all cases mean the said Hospital so incorporated as an establishment for all the purposes of an Hospital the words the "Board of Directors" in this Act shall in all cases mean the Board of Directors as the same shall for the time-being and from time to time consist and be constituted either in number or otherwise the word "Treasurer" in this Act shall in all cases mean the Treasurer for the time-being or any person appointed to act and for the time-being acting in the capacity of Treasurer for the said Institution.

XXI. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or constructed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time-being from altering amending or repealing the provisions of this Act or any of them as the public interests may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

Title of Act. XXII. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "The Prince Alfred Hospital Act."
RESUMPTION OF LAND ACT.

An Act to authorise the resumption by the Crown and dedication as a site for the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital of a portion of the Land granted to the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 25th April, 1873.]

WHEREAS by a Deed of Grant under the Great Seal of Preamble, the Colony and dated the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five the land in the said deed particularly described was granted unto the University of Sydney and their successors for ever for the purposes and upon the trusts therein specified and declared as to four several portions of the said land so thereby granted to consist each of not less than eighteen acres to be selected by the Senate of the said University that is to say as to one such portion of the said land thereby granted upon trust when and so soon as a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment mentioned in the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney" to make and execute a sub-grant of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such College for the purposes and upon the conditions thereinafter in the said deed of grant mentioned And as to each of the three other such portions of the land by the said deed granted to the said University upon the like trusts for a College in connection with each of the respective Churches of Rome Scotland and the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" when such College should have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

thereof or subscribers to the same should have complied with the said conditions of public endowment respectively. And whereas it was in the presents now under recital provided that the said University should not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which should not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same should not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of the said presents. And it was therein further provided that if any or either of the above declared trusts should lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso mentioned or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as thereinbefore provided should after the sub-grant thereafter (in accordance with the provisions therein contained) become revested in the said University under or by virtue of the said proviso then and in either of such cases the said University should hold the portions or portion of land in respect of which any such lapse should have occurred or which should have become revested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof or of any portion or portions thereof respectively as should be in that behalf directed by the Governor for the time-being with the advice of the Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council should think fit and as should be in Her Majesty's behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time-being under the Great Seal of the Colony. And whereas one of such portions of land so set apart as aforesaid being the portion selected by the Senate of the said University for the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" in accordance with the provisions in the said deed contained in that behalf has lapsed by reason of the non-compliance of the said Religious Society as aforesaid with the said conditions of public endowment within the said period of five years. And whereas it has been considered desirable that so
much of the said lapsed portion of land as is more particularly described in the Schedule hereto shall be resumed by Her Majesty her heirs and successors in order that a grant thereof should in accordance with the conditions and subject to the trusts hereinafter specified and declared be made to the subscribers towards a fund to be devoted to the erection of a hospital to commemorate the preservation of the life of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred which said subscribers were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature passed during this present session of Parliament by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital." And whereas the Senate of the said University have consented to such resumption and grant and the Trustees of the said fund on behalf of the said subscribers thereto are desirous that the same should be carried into effect. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. The land described in the Schedule hereto and being part of the said lapsed portion of land hereinbefore referred to and containing by admeasurement eleven acres three roods and twenty-six perches more or less shall be and the same is hereby resumed by Her Majesty her heirs and successors free from all trusts conditions and provisions respecting the same contained in the said in part recited deed of grant and the said land subject to the conditions reservations and provisions hereinafter contained shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said body corporate so incorporated by the name of the "Prince Alfred Hospital."

II. The said body corporate shall hold the said land subject to the conditions reservations and provisions following that is to say—

(1.) They the said body corporate shall within three years from the time of the passing of this Act commence the erection of the hospital mentioned in the next preceding section.
(2.) They shall expend on the erection of the said hospital and the buildings connected therewith a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds.

(3.) The said hospital when completed and ready for the reception of inmates shall be open for the reception of all persons without any distinction whatsoever.

(4.) The said body corporate shall reserve for the establishment by the University of a medical school in connection with the said hospital a portion of the said land not being less than two nor more than three acres.

(5.) They shall make proper provision for the drainage and sewerage of the said hospital and carry out the same subject to the approval of the Senate of the said University.

(6.) They shall submit for approval of the said Senate all plans and elevations for the said hospital and for all buildings connected therewith and also all plans for laying out the grounds to be used in connection with such hospital and buildings.

(7.) There shall be reserved for the use of the public a road or pathway through the said portion of land of such width and between such points as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may prescribe in that behalf.

And upon the breach of any of the said conditions it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to resume the said portion of land together with all buildings erected thereon for the use of Her Majesty her heirs and successors.

III. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the “Prince Alfred Hospital Act” all appointments of the medical or surgical officers of the said Hospital shall be vested in a Board to consist of the Senate of the said University and the Directors of the said Hospital acting conjointly and the power of making any such appointment may be exercised at any meeting or adjourned meeting of such Board by a majority of the
RESUMPTION OF LAND ACT. 79

members thereof at which meeting there shall be present not fewer members than a quorum of such Senate as defined by the Act 16 Victoria No. 28 and a quorum of the Directors of the said Hospital.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University to make by-laws regulating the mode of appointment of the professors and lecturers on the staff of the said medical school and for the Board described in the next preceding section to make by-laws regulating the mode in which the students of the said medical school shall have access to and the course of studies to be pursued in the said hospital. And such by-laws shall on approval by the Governor with the advice aforesaid be binding on the said University and on the Prince Alfred Hospital and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such approval if Parliament be then sitting and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

V. This Act may be cited as the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act 1873."

SCHEDULE.

Eleven acres three roods six perches county of Cumberland parish of Petersham (portion of the University Lands) Commencing on the eastern building-line of the Missenden Road at the southern corner of the St. John's College grant and bounded thence on the west by that building-line bearing south twenty-four degrees twenty-six minutes east eight chains and nine links on the south by a line bearing sixty-five degrees thirty-four minutes east nine chains and fifty-four links to the left bank of a watercourse on the east by that watercourse downwards to its intersection therewith by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid St. John's College grant and on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-eastern boundary of that grant bearing south thirty-four degrees thirty-five minutes west thirteen chains and forty-four links to the point of commencement.
DEED OF GRANT

UNDER WHICH THE UNIVERSITY HOLDS THE LAND GRANTED TO IT BY THE CROWN.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," a Senate consisting of Sixteen Fellows to be nominated and appointed; And also were thereafter duly nominated and appointed, as by that Act is directed, was constituted a Body Politic and Corporate with perpetual succession, by the name of the "University of Sydney:" And the said Body Politic were by that name rendered capable in Law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions, as might from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions, whatsoever, and to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property real or personal belonging to the said University: And also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic; and whereas provision has been made by the said Governor and Legislative Council for defraying the cost of erecting buildings for the purposes of the said University: And application has been made to us for a Grant of Land whereon to erect such buildings, and for the formation of a Park and Gardens in connection therewith: And
whereas it is contemplated that Colleges shall be established within the said University, in which Colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations shall be provided for Students in the said University: And the said Governor and Legislative Council have made provision for assisting the erection of the necessary buildings for such Colleges upon land to be granted for that purpose by us to the said University in Trust for such Colleges if any should be so granted, and if not, then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University upon such trusts: And whereas it is expected that Colleges connected with the four several Churches or religious denominations hereinafter particularly mentioned will shortly be established within the said University, and application has been made to us for land to be granted to the said University in trust for such four several Colleges: And whereas it has been determined on our behalf by his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, our Governor-General of our Australasian Possessions, and Governor of our Territory and Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony, that certain lands situate near the City of Sydney comprising in all one hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less, and which lands are hereinafter more particularly described, shall be appropriated and granted upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned for the uses and purposes of the said University and of Colleges within the same: And whereas we being desirous of encouraging the said University and of assisting the establishment of Colleges within the same, to the end that religion, virtue, and sound learning may be by means of the said University and Colleges better advanced within our said Territory of New South Wales have approved of the said determination so made on our behalf: And whereas by reason of the four Colleges herein more particularly mentioned being so as aforesaid expected to be shortly established but without the intention of thereby creating any distinction whatsoever of classes or denominations amongst our
subjects resident in our said Colony, we have approved
of the special provision hereinafter contained being made
at this time for such four several Colleges: Now know
ye that for the purposes aforesaid we of our own special
grace do for us, our heirs, and successors, hereby grant
unto "The University of Sydney," so constituted and
incorporated as aforesaid: All that piece or parcel of land
situate lying and being in the Parish of Petersham and
County of Cumberland in the Colony aforesaid, contain-
ing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty-six
acres, more or less, commencing at a point on the south
side of the Parramatta Road, distant seventy-three links,
south-westerly from the north-west corner of the Toll
Gate House, and bounded on the east by a curved line of
fence, the general bearing being south forty degrees
forty-four minutes, west four chains twenty-four links,
thence south thirty-one degrees twenty minutes, west six
chains and seventeen links, thence south seven degrees,
east five chains and eighty-nine links, thence south
eighteen degrees forty-five minutes, west three chains and
nine links, thence south two degrees, west five chains
sixty-seven links, and thence south fourteen degrees thirty
minutes, east six chains and fifty-two links, to the present
or new New Town Road, and thence by that road bear-
ing south-westerly four chains and sixty-one links to the
site granted for an Episcopal Residence, on the south-
west by the north-east boundary line of that land bearing
north-westerly seven chains and sixty-five links, on the
south-east by the north-west boundary line of that land
bearing south-westerly four chains and sixty links, on the
north-east by the south-western boundary line of that
land in its prolongation bearing south-easterly eight
chains and forty-eight links to a reserved street on the
south by that street dividing it from the Camperdown
Estate bearing west eleven degrees thirty minutes, south
twenty chains and fifty-one links to a reserved road,
again on the south-west by that road bearing north
twenty-four degrees thirty minutes, west thirteen chains
and seventy links, thence west thirty-eight degrees twenty
minutes, north thirteen chains and seventy-six links to
the southernmost corner of the Roman Catholic Church
DEED OF GRANT.

allotment, on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary lines of the Roman Catholic Church Parsonage and School allotments bearing north-easterly four chains, again on the south-west by the north-east boundary line of the said school allotment five chains and fifty-three links to the Parramatta Road, and again on the north-west by that road and its embankments and cuttings bearing north-easterly to the point of commencement aforesaid: With all the rights, privileges, members, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: To hold unto the said University of Sydney and their successors for ever: Yielding and paying therefore yearly unto us, our heirs and successors the Quit Rent of one peppercorn for ever, if demanded, for the purposes and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: As to so much of the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted as shall not be set apart by the Senate of the University for the sub-grants hereinafter mentioned upon trust for the erection thereon of buildings for the said University, and for the formation of a Park and Gardens in connection therewith: And as to four several portions of the said land so hereby granted to consist each of not less than eighteen acres to be selected by the said Senate upon the trusts following, that is to say: As to one such portion of the said land hereby granted upon trust when and so soon as a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly established and incorporated as a college within the said University, and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment, mentioned in the Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the present year of our reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the Establishment and Endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney," to make and execute a sub-grant of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such College for the purposes and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned: And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection with the Church of Rome, when the same shall have been in like manner
established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof or the subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment: And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection with the Church of Scotland, when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment: And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trusts for a College in connection with the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists," when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment: Provided always, that the said University shall not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which shall not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same shall not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of these presents: Provided also, that if any or either of the above declared trusts shall lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso is mentioned, or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as aforesaid, shall after the sub-grant thereof, in accordance herewith in trust for any or either of the said four Colleges, become re-vested in the said University under or by virtue of the proviso hereinafter lastly contained, then and in either of such cases the said University shall hold the portions or portion of and in respect of which any such lapse shall have occurred, or which shall have become re-vested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof, or of any portion or portions thereof respectively, as shall be in that behalf directed by the Governor of our
said Colony, for the time being, with the advice of the said Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University, as the said Governor and Executive Council shall think fit, and as shall be in our behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony: And we do hereby direct that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon trusts for the erection upon the lands thereby sub-granted or conveyed of buildings for the uses and purposes of such Colleges respectively, and for the formation of Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection therewith: And that each of such sub-grants shall be made to five Trustees of whom two and their successors (one of them being the Provost or Vice-Provost of the University,) shall be nominated by the Senate of the said University: And other two and their successors shall be nominated by the Councils or other Governing Bodies of the said Colleges respectively, or by the Heads of the Religious Denominations (if any) in connection with which such Colleges may respectively have been established (as may have been determined by the constitutions of such Colleges respectively), and of whom the fifth and his successors shall be chosen and nominated by the other four Trustees or their successors, or in default thereof shall be nominated by the said Senate: And we do hereby further direct, that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon the conditions that the buildings to be erected upon the lands respectively thereby conveyed shall be completed within five years from the issue of such sub-grants respectively, or such more extended time as the said Senate may allow in such case: And that the same respectively shall be erected in such positions respectively, and according to such designs, plans, sections, and elevations, and of such construction as shall be approved by the said Senate: And that the Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection with such Colleges respectively, shall be laid out and made within a reasonable time in that behalf, and according to such general designs as shall be approved of by the said Senate: And
we do hereby further direct, that such several sub-grants shall be made upon conditions for securing the lands respectively thereby conveyed, and every part thereof from being applied to or used for any purpose other than such as shall be consistent with and in furtherance of the objects hereof, and shall be authorised by the term of the said sub-grants respectively: And also for securing the maintenance of the connection of the said Colleges respectively, with the said University in accordance with the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the present year of our reign: And lastly we direct that in the said sub-grants respectively there shall be contained a provision for making void the same respectively, and for re-vesting the lands thereby conveyed together with all buildings, erections, and other improvements thereon, as the said University in the event of the trusts and conditions of the said sub-grants respectively not being carried out and observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof: In witness whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Territory, witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight-Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, the Eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the Eighteenth year of our reign.

(Seal of the Colony.)

CHA². A. FITZ ROY.

Entered on Record by me in Register of Grants No. 105, pages 419 to 429 inclusive, this twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

C. D. RIDDELL, Colonial Secretary and Registrar.
DEED OF GRANT.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, intituled “An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney,” a Senate of sixteen Fellows, to be nominated and appointed, and also were thereafter duly nominated and appointed as by that Act is directed, was constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of “The University of Sydney; and the said body politic were by that name rendered capable in the law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and premises as might from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments and premises whatsoever; and to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters and things incidental to, or appertaining to a body politic. And whereas it has been determined on our behalf by his Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony, that the lands hereinafter particularly described shall be granted to the University of Sydney for the purpose of forming approaches to the University Hall and buildings, and shall be appropriated and granted upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned for the uses and purposes aforesaid. Now know ye that, for the purposes aforesaid, we of our special grace do for us, our heirs and successors, hereby grant unto the University of Sydney, so constituted and incorporated as aforesaid, all that
piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, and containing by admeasurement eight acres nineteen perches and one-third of a perch, be the same more or less, commencing at the western side of the Newtown Road ninety feet wide at a point where it intersects the southern side of the Parramatta Road ninety feet wide, and bounded thence on the north by lines bearing west seventeen degrees five minutes, south eleven chains and thirty-three links, west sixteen degrees eleven minutes, south fifty-five links, and west seventeen degrees twenty-five minutes, south eighty-four links, on the north-west by part of the south-eastern boundary line of the University Grant south-westerly to the north-west corner of the reserve for public recreation, on the south by the northern boundary line of that reserve bearing east seventeen degrees forty-five minutes, north sixteen chains and ninety-five links, and thence by a line bearing south forty-three degrees twenty minutes east twelve links and three-fourths of a link to the Newtown Road ninety feet wide aforesaid, and on the east by a line bearing north eight degrees fifty-two minutes east six chains and twelve links to the point of commencement, reserving for public use the present access to the pond, the area of which has been deducted from the total area: with all the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to hold unto the said University of Sydney and their successors for ever. Yielding and paying therefore yearly, unto us our heirs and successors, the quit rent of one peppercorn for ever if demanded. For the purposes and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, upon trust to use the same as a portion of the park and gardens in connection with the University Buildings, and in and about so using the said lands to form approaches over the same to the said University Buildings, to erect one or more lodges for a gatekeeper or gatekeepers upon the said lands, and to plant with trees and otherwise use the said lands as part of the park and gardens connected with the University Buildings in such manner as to the University
DEED OF GRANT.

of Sydney and their successors shall seem fit. In witness whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory. Witness our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this first day of September, in the twenty-ninth year of our reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN YOUNG.

Recorded and enrolled in the Registrar-General's Office at Sydney, New South Wales, this tenth day of July, 1866.

THO. JAMES JAQUES,
Registrar-General.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

VISITOR.

The Governor of the Colony for the time being is ex officio Visitor of the University.

*1850.—His Excellency Sir CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, K.C.B., K.H.
1855.—His Excellency Sir THOMAS WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B.
1861.—His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1868.—His Excellency The Right Hon. THE EARL OF BELMORE, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor is elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body, for such period as the Senate may from time to time appoint. The period is at present limited by a By-Law to Three years; but the retiring Chancellor is declared to be eligible for re-election.

1851.—EDWARD HAMILTON, M.A.
1854.—Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.
1862.—The Hon. FRANCIS LEWIS SHAW MEREWETHER, B.A.
1865.—The Hon. Sir EDWARD DEAS THOMSON, C.B., K.C.M.G.

1878.—The Hon. Sir WILLIAM MANNING, LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor is annually elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body.

1851.—Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.
1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. MEREWETHER, B.A.
1862.—The Hon. EDWARD DEAS THOMSON, C.B.
1865.—The Hon. J. H. PLUNKETT, B.A.

1869.—The Rev. CANON ALLWOOD, B.A.

* The dates prefixed to the names of Office Holders refer to the first appointment or entrance upon office.
THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed on the 24th December, 1850, by the following Proclamation:—

WHEREAS by an act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled “An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney,” it is amongst other things enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honour proportioned thereto, a Senate consisting of the number of persons in the said Act mentioned, shall, within three months after the passing thereof, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by a Proclamation to be duly published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, which Senate shall be, and by the said Act is constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment, a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of “The University of Sydney”; and it is thereby further enacted that the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of whom, at least, shall be laymen: Now, therefore, I, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, as such Governor aforesaid, by this my Proclamation, published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, do notify and proclaim that, with the advice of the said Executive Council, I have nominated and appointed the following persons to be such Senate as aforesaid:—

- Edward Broadhurst, Esq.
- John Bayley Darvall, Esq.
- Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.
- The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis.
- Alfred Denison, Esq.
- Edward Hamilton, Esq.
- James Macarthur, Esq.
- Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
- Charles Nicholson, Esq.
- Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
- The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
- The Rev. William Purves.
- His Honor Roger Therry, Esq.
- The Hon. Edward Deas Thomson, Esq.
- William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

By His Excellency's Command.

E. DEAS THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Under the original Incorporation Act the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred graduates holding the Degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1861 the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors, and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-Law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D.—In addition to the sixteen
Fellows, it was provided by the same Act that there should not be fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Hamilton, Edward T., M.A</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Broadhurst, Edward</td>
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<td>1859</td>
<td>Boyce, The Rev. W. B.</td>
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<td>1859</td>
<td>Therry, Roger</td>
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<td>1860</td>
<td>Macarthur, James</td>
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<td>1860</td>
<td>Denison, Alfred, B.A.</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>Donaldson, Sir Stuart A.</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>Cooper, Sir Daniel</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>Douglas, Henry Grattan, M.D.</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Woolley, The Rev. John, D.C.L. (Principal)</td>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>Darvall, John Bayley, M.A.</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>Plunkett, John Hubert, B.A.</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>Parves, Rev. W., M.A.</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>Wentworth, W. C.</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>Nathan, C.</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>Arnold, W. M.</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>Merewether, F. L. S., B.A.</td>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>Polting, Archbishop, D.D.</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>Allen, George</td>
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</table>

PRESENT SENATE.

Allen, The Hon. Sir George Wigram
Allwood, The Rev. Canon, B.A., Vice Chancellor
Badham, The Rev. Charles, D.D.
Dalley, The Hon. W. B.
Faucett, The Hon. Mr. Justice, B.A.
Forster, W.
Gurney, Professor
Hay, The Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
Macarthur, The Hon. Sir William
Macleay, The Hon. W.
Manning, The Hon. Sir William M., LL.D., Chancellor
Martin, The Hon. Sir James
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.
Renwick, Arthur, M.D.
Rolloston, Christopher
Russell, H. C., B.A.
Smith, The Hon. John, M.D., C.M.G.
Thouson, The Hon. Sir E. Deas, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Windeyer, William Charles, M.A.

* Date of vacating office.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

EX-PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.
1852.—Woolley, The Rev. John, D.C.L.

GEOLGY AND MINERALOGY.
1870.—Thomson, Alexander M., D.Sc.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1852.—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.
(a) The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., (Oxford) Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

GEOLGY AND MINERALOGY.
1874.—(d) Archibald Liversidge (Cambridge).

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL, LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
1877.—Archibald Liversidge (Cambridge).

DEMONSTRATOR IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
1874.—Archibald Liversidge (Cambridge).

ASSISTANT-CLASSICS.
1855.—Hugh Kennedy, B.A. (Oxford).

b Fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge.
c Late Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Marischal College, Aberdeen; Fellow of Chemical Society.
d Late University Demonstrator, Cambridge. Associate of Royal School of Mines.
EXAMINERS FOR 1878-9.

FACULTY OF ARTS.
The Professors.

FACULTY OF LAW.
Professor Badham (Dean).
Hon. Mr. Justice Faucett, B.A.
The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D.
His Honor Alfred M’Farland.
The Hon. Sir James Martin.
M. H. Stephen, Esq.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
H. G. Alleyne, M.D.
George Bennett, M.D.
Sprott Boyd, M.D.
J. C. Cox, M.D.
Phillip S. Jones, M.D.
F. N. Manning, M.D.
H. N. McLaurin, M.D.
Arthur Renwick, M.D.
Alfred Roberts.
Professor Smith, M.D. (Dean).

REGISTRAR.
1853.—Hugh Kennedy, B.A.

ESQUIRE BEDELL.
1866.—John Kinloch, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR.
1853.—Arthur Mansfield Allen, M.A.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

AUDITOR.

1861.—THE HON. GEOFFREY EAGAR.

ACCOUNTANT.

WILLIAM CLARK.

YEOMAN BEDELL.

JOSEPH BURROWS.
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allen, Arthur Mansfield, M.A.*</th>
<th>Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Hon. Sir George Wigram†</td>
<td>Clay, William French, M.D.</td>
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<td>Alleyne, Haynes Gibbes, M.D.‡</td>
<td>Clune, Michael, M.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.†</td>
<td>Colyer, Henry Charles, M.A.</td>
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<td>Cooper, David John, M.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.</td>
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<td>Badham, Rev. Charles, D.D.†</td>
<td>Coutts, James, M.A.</td>
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<td>Cowlishaw, William Philip, M.A.</td>
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<td>Barton, Edmund, M.A.</td>
<td>Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.</td>
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<td>Barton, Francis, M.A.</td>
<td>Cox, James, M.D.‡</td>
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<td>Beatty, John James Macartney, LL.D.</td>
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<td>Bennett, George, M.D.</td>
<td>Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.</td>
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<td>Blair, John, M.D.</td>
<td>Deas-Thomson, Hon. Sir Edward, C.B., K.C.M.G.†</td>
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<td>Dillon, John Thomas, M.A.</td>
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<td>Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.</td>
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<td>Boyd, Sprott, M.D.‡</td>
<td>Eagar, Hon. Geoffrey*</td>
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<td>Broughton, Alfred, M.A.</td>
<td>Faithfull, George Ernest, M.A.</td>
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<td>Burdekin, Marshall, M.A.</td>
<td>Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A.</td>
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<td>Butler, Edmund, M.A.</td>
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<td>Cape, Alfred John, M.A.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

† Fellows of the Senate.  * Professors (not Fellows) and Superior Officers.
‡ Examiners.  || Heads of Houses.
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Faithfull, William Percy, M.A.
Faucett, Hon. Peter, B.A.
Fisher, Donnelly, M.A.
Fitzgerald, Robert, Marsden M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.
Fletcher, Joseph, M.A.
Forster, William†
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
Freehill, Francis, M.A.
Garland, James Robert, M.A.
Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Gilchrist, Rev. Alexander, LL.D.
Gillett, Rev. A. W.||
Goldsbro', Charles Field, M.D.
Griffith, Samuel Walker, M.A.
Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.,†
Hay, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.†
Healey, Patrick J., M.A.
Hill, Thomas, M.A.
Houison, James, M.D.
Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Innes, Rev. Gustavus Archibald Clunes, M.A.
Irving, Clarke Arthur, M.A.
Johnson, James William, M.A.
Johnston, Alexander, M.A.
Jones, Griffith Evan Russell, M.A.

Jones, Philip Sydney, M.D.;
Jones, Rees Rutland, M.A.
Jones, Richard Theophilus, M.D.
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kemp, Rev. Richard Edgar, M.A.
Kennedy, Hugh, B.A. *
Kent, Frederick Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Henry Chambers, M.A.
King, Frederick Hart, M.A.
Kinlock, John, M.A.
Kinross, Rev. John, B.A.||
Knox, George, M.A.
Lee, Edward, M.A.
Lee, William, M.A.
Liddell, Andrew Innes', M.A.
Liversidge, Archibald*
Lloyd, Frederick, M.D.
Long, George Edward, M.A.
Lord, George L., M.A.
M'Carthy, Francis, M.A.
M'TFarland, Alfred‡
M'Gibbon, Rev. John, LL.D.
Macarthur, Hon. Sir William†
Maclaurin, Henry Norman, M.D.;
Macleay, Hon. William†
Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.;
Manning, Charles, M.A.
Manning, Hon. Sir William, LL.D.†
Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
Mein, Charles Stuart, M.A.
Metcalf, George, M.A.
Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
Montague, J. H., M.A.
Moore, George, M.D.
Morton, Selby, M.D.
Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, D.C.L., LL.D.
O’Brien, Francis, M.A.
O’Connor, Richard Edward, M.A.
O’Meara, Michael, M.A.
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
Paterson, James Stewart, LL.D.
Perry, John, M.A.
Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
Powell, Theodore, M.A.
Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
Purves, John, M.A.
Quaife, Frederick Harrison, M.A.
Quirk, Daniel Placid, M.A.
Quirk, John Norbert, LL.D.
Renny, Edward Henry, M.A.
Renwick, Arthur, M.D.
Ridley, Rev. William, M.A.
Roberts, Alfred
Robertson, Joseph, M.A.

Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A.
Rolleston, Christopher†
Roseby, Rev. Thomas, LL.D.
Russell, Henry Chamberlain, B.A.†
Rutledge, Rev. David Dunlop, M.A.
Savigny, Rev. William Henry, M.A.
Scott, Rev. William, M.A.||
Sly, George, LL.D.
Sly, Joseph David, LL.D.
Sly, Richard Meares, LL.D.
Smith, Hon. John, M.D., C.M.G.†
Smith, Patrick, M.D.
Smith, Robert, M.A.
Stack, John, M.A.
Stanley, Rev. George Heap, LL.D.
Stephen, Rev. Alfred Hewlett, M.A.
Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.
Stephen, Matthew Henry‡
Tarleton, Waldyve Willington, M.A.
Taylor, Charles, M.D.
Teece, John Jeremiah, M.A.
Thompson, Joseph, M.A.
Thompson, William Mann, M.A.
Want, Randolph Charles, M.A.
Waterhouse, John, M.A.
Watkins, John Leo, M.A.
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Watson, William, M.A.
Weigall, Albert Bythesea, M.A.
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
White, Rev. James Smith, LL.D.

Willis, Robert Speir, M.A.
Windeyer, William Charles, M.A.
Woolnough, Rev. George, M.A.
Yeomans, Allan, M.A.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Allen, Arthur M., 1866
Allen, Walter, 1862
Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
Backhouse, Alfred, 1875
Barton, Edmund, 1870
Barton, Francis, 1878
Beattie, John J. M., 1876
Bowden, John E., 1863
Bowyer, Thomas J., 1872
Bowman, Andrew, 1864
Bowman, Edward, 1864
Broughton, Alfred, 1870
Burdekin, Marshall, 1859
Butler, Edmund, 1877
Cape, Alfred John, 1867
Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
Clune, Michael, 1875
Colyer, Henry C., 1865
Cooper, David J., 1871
Cooper, Pope A., 1874
Coutts, James, 1874
Cowlishaw, William P., 1862
Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
Crompton, Charles, 1876
Curtis, William C., 1859.

Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
Dillon, John T., 1876
Docker, Ernest B., 1865
Donovan, Henry G., 1872
Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
Faithfull, George E., 1869
Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
Faithfull, William P., 1868
Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
Francis, Henry R., 1870
Freehill, Francis, 1876
Garland, James R., 1862
Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
Hawthorn, Stewart, 1863
Healey, Patrick J., 1877
Hill, Thomas, 1878
Hunter; John, 1869
Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Innes, Gustavus A. C., 1870
Irving, Clarke Arthur, 1876
Johnson, James W., 1859
Johnston, Alexander, 1876
Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
Jones, Rees R., 1872
Kay, Robert, 1876
Kemp, Richard E., 1873
Kent, Frederick D., 1874
Kent, Harry C., 1875
King, Frederick H., 1876
Kinloch, John, 1859
Knox, George, 1874
Lee, Edward, 1859
Lee, William, 1878
Liddell, Andrew L., 1875
Long, George E., 1867
Lord, George L., 1878
McCarthy, Francis, 1872
Manning, Charles, 1869
Manning, William A., 1875
Manning, W. Hubert, 1878
Mein, Charles S., 1865
Metcalfe, George, 1868
Mitchell, David S., 1859
Montague, James H., 1877
Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
O'Brien, Francis, 1868
O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
O'Meara, Michael, 1877
Oliver, Alexander, 1869
Pendrill, John, 1863
Perry, John, 1876

Plomley, Francis James, 1876
Powell, Theodore, 1876
Pring, Robert D., 1875
Purves, John, 1873
Purves, William A., 1873
Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
Quirk, Daniel P., 1871
Rennie, Edward H., 1876
Ridley, William, 1864
Robertson, Joseph, 1877
Rogers, Francis E., 1863
Roseby, Thomas, 1871
Rutledge, David D., 1875
Savigny, Rev. William H., 1862
Sly, George, 1874
Sly, Joseph D., 1872
Sly, Richard M., 1876
Smith, Robert, 1878
Stack, John, 1860
Stephen, Alfred H., 1863
Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
Tarleton, Waldyve W., 1872
Teece, John J., 1874
Thompson, Joseph, 1875
Thompson, William M., 1875
Want, Randolph C., 1860
Waterhouse, John, 1876
Watkins, John L., 1876
Watson, William, 1873
Weigall, Albert B., 1869
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
Willis, Robert Speir, 1862
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Windeyer, William Charles, 1859
Woolnough, George, 1873

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Allen, George B., 1877
Alston, John W., 1869
Barff, Henry E., 1876
Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
Bowman, Alexander, 1859
Bowman, Alister S., 1878
Brown, Alfred, 1866
Browne, William C., 1864
Buckland, Thomas, 1878
Bundock, Charles, 1878
Bundock, Francis F., 1877
Burdekin, Sydney, 1860
Butler, Thomas John, 1876
Callachor, Hugh B., 1863
Campbell, Allan, 1874
Chisholm, John, 1872
Chisholm, William, 1875
Coghlan, Charles, 1872
Coutts, John, 1870
Dargin, Sydney, 1871
Debenham, John Wilmot, 1877
Dunne, John D., 1873
Edmonds, Walter, 1874
Elder, Francis R., 1877
Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
Farrell, Charles, 1870
Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
Flynn, John, 1877
Forster, Charles E., 1876

Gibbes, Frederick J., 1860
Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
Gorman, John R., 1866
Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
Hammond, Alfred D., 1878
Hargraves, Edward John, 1859
Harris, Matthew, 1863
Horniman, Alexander, 1866
Houison, Andrew, 1869
Houison, James, 1863
Hunt, Edward, 1859
Hurst, George, 1874
Hynes, William A., 1873
Jackson, Robert, 1878
Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
Kinross, John, 1869
Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
Lynch, Michael D., 1870
Lynch, William, 1863
Macarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
Maclardy, J. D. S., 1878
Macnamara, Patrick B., 1863
Maher, Charles H., 1877
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Meillon, Joseph, 1863
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**DOCTORS OF LAW.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Beatty, J. J. M.</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Donovan John</td>
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<td>Garran, Andrew</td>
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<td>Gilchrist, Archibald</td>
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<td>McGibbon, John</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td>Paterson, James S.</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td>Quirk, John Norbert</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>Roseby, Thomas</td>
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<td>Sly, George</td>
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<td>Sly, Joseph D.</td>
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<td>Sly, Richard M.</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>White, James</td>
<td>1874</td>
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**BACHELORS OF LAW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purves, William A.</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>Rogers, Francis E.</td>
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<td>Thompson, Joseph</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>Tole, Joseph</td>
<td>1869</td>
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</table>
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Barrett, James</td>
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<td>Blair, John</td>
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<td>Clay, William F.</td>
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<td>Goldsbro, Charles F.</td>
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<td>Houison, James</td>
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<td>Jones, Richard T.</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<td>Lloyd, Frederick</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>Moore, George</td>
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<td>Morton, Selby</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Smith, Patrick</td>
<td>1870</td>
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<td>Stewart, Charles</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>Taylor, Charles</td>
<td>1875</td>
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UNDERGRADUATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Reginald C.</td>
<td>scholar and Exhibitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badham, Lewis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnes, Richard H.*</td>
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<td>Black, John G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry, William</td>
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<tr>
<td>Böhrsmann, Christian</td>
<td>scholar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowman, Arthur</td>
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<td>Bowman, Ernest M.</td>
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<td>Bowker, Robert S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brennan, Francis P.*</td>
<td>scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucknell, D'Arcy H.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Campbell, Gerald R.</td>
<td>scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Joseph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen, John J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cribb, John G.</td>
<td>scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullen, William P.</td>
<td>scholar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalton, Gerald T. A.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Du Moulin, Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwards, R. J. R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elphinstone, James F.</td>
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<td>Feez, Arthur H.*</td>
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<td>Fitzpatrick, Thomas J.*</td>
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<td>Fletcher, Charles R.</td>
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<td>Fletcher, Frank E.</td>
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<td>Fletcher, J. A. (scholar)</td>
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<td>Flynn, Joseph A.*</td>
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<td>Forsyth, George J. (Exhibitioner)</td>
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<td>Foster, Thomas C. J.</td>
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<td>Fosbery, Eustace E.</td>
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<td>Fuller, George W.</td>
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<td>Gabriel, Charles L.*</td>
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<td>Gale, John W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibson, J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higgins, Michael A.* (bursar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hills, Henry H.†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeffreys, Robert H. (scholar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Robert R. (scholar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lander, William H.</td>
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<td>Lang, John G. (bursar)</td>
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<td>Lenthall, Rowland (bursar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linsley, William H. (scholar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackay, John K.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Members of St. John's College.  † Members of St. Paul's College.
|| Members of St. Andrew's College.
| Mann, William J. G.|| | Quaife, William F. (scholar) |
| Macmanamey, James W. F.|| | Ralston; Alexander G.|| |
| (bursar).'' | | Rickard, James |
| Mathieson, Walter | | Roberts, Horace F. |
| Mayne, William M.* | | Sandeman, Edgar t |
| McCarthy, Arthur W. | | Schmidt, John |
| McClelland, Hugh || | Tange, Charles L.† |
| McCulloch, Percy G. | | Taylor, Hugh, W.† |
| McDonagh, John M. | | Thompson, James A.|| |
| McFetridge, William | | Trivett, John B. |
| McLeod, James | | Waldron, George C. K. |
| Moore, Samuel | | Walsh, Charles R. |
| Moore, William L. | | Webster, William J. |
| Munro, Alexander|| | Wilkinson, Henry L. |
| Munro, William J.|| | Williamson, Mark A. |
| Owen, Henry P.|| | Wright, Stewart |
By the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, provision is made for the Foundation of Colleges within the University in connection with the various religious denominations, in which Students of the University may enjoy the advantages of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of their respective Churches, and tuition supplementary to the lectures of the Public Professors.

No Student can be admitted to any such College unless he immediately matriculates in the University, submits to its discipline, and attends the Statutable Lectures; nor can he continue a member of the College longer than his name remains upon the University books.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by the Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Bishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Warden, who must be in Priest's Orders, and eighteen Fellows, six of whom must be in Priest's Orders. The Fellows with the Warden, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1855.—The Right Reverend Frederick Barker, D.D.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

WARDEN.

VICE-WARDEN.

BURSAR.
Michael Metcalfe.
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 21 Victoria, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Rector (who must be a duly approved Priest) and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be duly approved Priests, and twelve Laymen. These eighteen Fellows, with the Rector, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1877.—The Most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan, D.D.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Very Reverend A. W. Gillett.

FELLOWS.

Browne, W. C., B.A. Healey, P. J., B.A.
Butler, Hon. Edward Jennings, P. A.
Coghlan, Charles, B.A. M'Alroy, The Very Rev. M.
ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is Visitor. The Corporation consists of a Principal, who must be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister holding and prepared to subscribe (when called upon to do so) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and twelve Councillors, of whom four, but not more, must be ordained Ministers of the same Church. These twelve Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.
THE MODERATOR OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRINCIPAL.
The Reverend John Kinross, B.A.

COUNCILLORS.

Brown, Andrew
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A.
Campbell, John
Frazer, Hon. John
Goodlet, John Hay
Gordon, Hon. S. D.

Lang, Rev. John D., D.D.
Laughton, Rev. J. B., B.A.
Marks, Hon. John
Smith, Charles
Steel, Rev. Robert, D.D.
Waugh, David Lindsay

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
Robert Anderson.
FOUNDATIONS.

I.

PROFESSORSHIP.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL PROFESSORSHIP OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

In the year 1877 certain tenements and lands situated in the town of Goulburn were bequeathed by the widow of the late William Hilton Hovell, Esq., of that district for the endowment of a Professorship or Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography. The present estimated value of the property is £5,000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge.

II.

FELLOWSHIP.

1.—WENTWORTH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of £445 was given, in 1862, by W. C. Wentworth Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach an amount which in the opinion of the Senate would be sufficient for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship, to be awarded to a Graduate in Arts not being over twenty-five years of age, who should be declared to have obtained the highest Honours in the course of his Academical career. This Fellowship is tenable for three years, and the holder is bound to visit England and the Continent of Europe, and on his return to present to the Senate a Narrative of his Tour, with remarks on the objects of Scientific and Literary interest, to which his observations may have been directed. It is not tenable with any other similar Fellowship.

III.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Three Scholarships for General Proficiency, of the annual value of £50 each, have been established by the Senate out of the Endow-
ment Fund of the University. Under the present By-Laws they are allotted to the Undergraduates of the first year, but they are not awarded unless the Candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. They can be held for one year only, and are given for General Proficiency in the subjects to be studied for a Degree in the Faculty of Arts. Under the provisions of the By-Laws in force previous to the year 1855, these Scholarships were tenable during the whole of the Undergraduate course.

1852.

*Curris, W. C.  
Mitchell, D. S.  
Oliver, A.  
Harnett, J.  
Johnson, J. W.  
Kintz, J.  
Salting, G.  
Innes, G., 2.

1853.

Barton, G. B.  
Coulson, T. H.  
Donovan, J.  
Perterson, J. S.  
Kinwiek, A.  

1854.

Hawthorn, S.  

1855.

Jones, R. R., 1.

1856.

Russell, H. C., 2.  
Stephen, Cecil B., 1.  
Stephen, Cecil B., 2.  
Stephen, Cecil B., 3.  
Bowman, Edward, 1.  
Bowman, Edward, 2.  
Bowman, E., 3.  
Griffith, S. W., 2.  
Griffith, S. W., 3.  
Murray, C. E. R., 2.  

1857.

Coward, W. P., 1.  
Coward, W. P., 2.  
Garland, James  
Lane, George, 1.

1858.

Stephen, Cecil B., 1.  
Stephen, Cecil B., 2.  
Stephen, Cecil B., 3.  
Bowman, Edward, 1.  
Bowman, Edward, 2.  
Bowman, E., 3.  
Griffith, S. W., 2.  
Griffith, S. W., 3.  
Murray, C. E. R., 2.  

1859.

Lane, George, 1.

1860.

Griffith, S. W., 1.  
Mein, C. S., 1.  
Griffith, S. W., 1.  
Mein, C. S., 1.  
Mein, C. S., 2.  
Wright, K., 1.  
Allen, A. M., 1.

1861.

Griffith, S. W., 2.  
Mein, C. S., 2.  
Wright, K., 1.  
Allen, A. M., 1.

1862.

Allen, A. M., 2.  
Smith, Robert, 2.  
Mate, Frederick, 1.  
Cape, A. J., 2.

1863.

Smith, R., 3.  
Mate, F., 2.  
Cape, A. J., 2.  
O'Brien, L., 2.  
Knox, C. 1.  
Sly, J. D., 1.

1864.

Mate, F., 3.  
Knox, G., 2.  
Sly, J. D., 2.  
Icton, E. A., 1.

* Up to the year 1854 the names are in alphabetical order, from that date they are placed in order of merit. The numbers show the several years.
110

| 1865 | Cooper, P. A., 2 | Purves, W. A., 1 | Woolley, W., 1 |
| 1866 | | Alston, J., 1 | Roseby, T., 1 |
| 1867 | Cooper, P. A., 3 | Coutts, James, 2 | Richardson, R., 1 |
| 1868 | Roseby, T., 2 | Coutts, John, 1 |
| 1869 | Alston, J., 3 | Sly, R. M., 1 | Dargin, S., 1 |
| 1870 | Morris, R., 3 | Coghlane, C., 1 |
| 1871 | Rennie, E., 2 | Kent, F. D., 1 |
| 1872 | Sly, R. M., 3 | Kent, F. D., 2 | Hynes, W. A., 1 |
| 1873 | Plomley, F., 2 | Hynes, W. A., 2 | Butler, E. J., 1 |
| 1874 | Kelly, S., 2 | Edmonds, W., 2 | Hurst, G., 1 |
| 1875 | | | Jacobs, J., 1 |
| 1876 | Oliver, J., 2 | Butler, T., 1 | forster, C. E., 1 |
| 1877 | Chisholm, W., 3 | Forster, C. E., 2 | Barff, H. E., 2 |
| 1878 | Russell, W., 2 | | Allen, G. B., 1 |
| 1879 | Renwick, G., 2 | Wilkinson, W. C., 1 | Russell, W. 1 |
| 1880 | Debenham, J. W., 3 | Whitfield, 2 | Moore, W. L., 1 |
| 1881 | Maclardy, 2 | Allen, R. C. 1 |
| 1882 | Fletcher, J. A., 2 | Owen, 1 | Cullen, 1 |
| 1883 | Moore, W. L., 2 | | Wright, 1 |
| 1884 | | | seq. |
| 1885 | Brennan, 2 | Linsley, 2 | King, 1 |
| 1886 | Campbell, G. R., 2 | |

2.—CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A special Scholarship of the annual value of £50 was awarded by the Senate in the years 1854–5 for the encouragement of Classical

* Bracketed equal with Coghlane, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship.
† Edmunds, Hurst, and Butler (Lithgow) were bracketed equal.
‡ Nathan, E. A., proxime accessit.
FOUNDATIONS.

Literature, and was open to all Undergraduates without limitation who might have completed their sixth term in the University:

1854.—William Charles Windeyer
1855.—George Salting.

This Scholarship ceased to be awarded on the foundation in 1857 of the

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP.

A sum of £1,000 was given by the Honourable Sir Daniel Cooper in 1857, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Classical Literature. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50, and is open to all Undergraduates who have completed their sixth term. It is tenable for one year only, and cannot be held with more than one other Scholarship.

1857.—Hawthorn, Stuart
1862.—Griffith, S. W.
1864.—Mate, Frederick
1865.—Knox, George
1867.—Barton, Edmund
1868.—Alston, J.
1871.—Coghlan, C (Pjomley, F., proximé accessit).
1872.—Hynes, W. A. (Backhouse, A., proximé accessit).
1874.—Oliver, J.
1875.—Butler, T.
1876.—Russell, W.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1878.—Allen, R. C.

3.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP.

A sum of £1,000 was given by Thomas Barker, Esq., in 1853, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Mathematical Science. This Scholarship was originally open to all Undergraduates, but it can now be competed for by those of the third year only, like the Cooper Scholarship, above described, and is held on the same terms. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50.
4.—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1854 the Honourable E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, left the colony on a visit to England, and on that occasion a Testimonial Fund was raised and presented to him on account of his public services. Out of this Fund, Mr. Deas-Thomson appropriated £1,000 to the foundation of a Scholarship in the University for the encouragement of Physical Science. This sum has been invested in house property at Newtown, and of the rents accruing therefrom £50 is appropriated annually for a Scholarship which is awarded to a student of the third year for proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics. It is held on the same terms as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships. It is moreover, provided by the Trust Deed that when the accumulations shall be sufficient, a Scholarship for the encouragement of Geology shall be founded, and subsequently, when the funds shall permit, one for Mineralogy.
The sum of £500 was bequeathed by Solomon Levey, Esq., to the Sydney College which had been established by a certain number of Subscribers forming a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of imparting the rudiments of a liberal education to the youth of the Colony. The direction of Mr. Levey in respect to this bequest was that the amount should be invested in the purchase of Shares in the College, and that the annual income arising therefrom should be applied towards the education of Orphan Boys at the discretion of the Trustees of the College.

The Sydney College having failed in its object, the Shareholders were empowered by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1853 to sell to the University of Sydney the land in Hyde Park which had been granted by the Government as a site for the College, with the buildings and all other property belonging to the College, including Mr. Levey's bequest. This sale having been effected accordingly in the same year, it was resolved by the Senate of the University that Mr. Levey's bequest which they had acquired should be devoted to the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the Levey Scholarship; but that the principal, which then with accrued interest amounted to £565, should be allowed to accumulate further before its actual application to the intended object. The principal is now invested in Government Debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate 5 per cent. This Scholarship is allotted to an Undergraduate of the second year, and is awarded,
after Examination, for general proficiency in Natural Science.* It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1857.—Tom, W.
1860.—Murray, C. E. R.
1862.—O'Brien, L.
1863.—Belisario, Edward
1865.—Cooper, Pope A.
1866.—Coutts, James
1867.—Farrell, C. P.
1868.—Rennie, E. H.
1870.—Backhouse, Alfred
1871.—Robertson, J.
1872.—Oliver, J.
1873.—Barff, H. E.
1874.—Kenwick, G. J.
1875.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1876.—Quaife, W.
1877.—Linsley, W. H.
1878.—Jeffreys, H.

6.—GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of £381 was given in 1867 by George Wigram Allen, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach £500. Such sum to be then appropriated for the foundation of a Scholarship in the University.

7.—GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship of the annual value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years has been established by the Gilchrist Educational Trust, to be awarded to a Candidate who shall have graduated in Arts, either in the University of Sydney or in the University of Melbourne, and who shall have been resident in Australia for the five years immediately preceding his graduation. The award of the Scholarship is made every other year by this University. The holder of the Scholarship is allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh and University College, London, and is expected to pursue his studies with a view to graduation in one of the four Faculties.

1868.—Cooper, Pope, B.A.
1870.—Alston, J. W., B.A.
1872.—Sly, R. M., B.A.
1874.—Hurst, G., B.A.
1876.—Chisholm, W., B.A.
1878.—Maclardy, J. D. S., B.A.

* Hitherto this Scholarship has been awarded for general proficiency in the first year.
8.—LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

A sum of £1,000 was bequeathed in 1864 by William Lithgow, Esq., to be applied for the foundation of a Scholarship. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures. This Scholarship is allotted to an Undergraduate of the second year, and is awarded, after Examination, for proficiency in Classics. It is tenable for one year, is of the annual value of £50, and is held on the same terms as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships.*

1866.—Barton, E.
1867.—Alston, J.
1868.—Morris, R.
1869.—Sly, R. M.
1870.—Coghan, C.
1871.—Backhouse, A.
1872.—Butler, E. J.
1873.—Chisholm, J.
1874.—Butler, T.
1875.—Allen, G. B.
1876.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1877.—Allen, R. C.
1878.—Cullen, W. P.

9.—RENEWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1877 a sum of £1,000 was given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D. (Edinburgh), and B.A. (Sydney), to found a Scholarship for Natural Science with especial reference to Comparative Anatomy, when a School of Medicine should have been established. It is of the annual value of £50, is tenable for one year, and is held under the same conditions as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships.

1878.—Quaife W. 
   Fletcher J. A.  

10.—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1877 a sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by the Hon. George Allen for the purposes of the University. It has been appropriated to the foundation of a Scholarship for proficiency in Mathematics in the second year. It is tenable for one year, is of the value of £50, and is held under the same conditions as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships.

* Hitherto this Scholarship has been awarded to the first in point of merit of the second year, for general proficiency.
11.—BOWMAN–CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

Government Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given in 1878 by the Trustees of the Will of Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded once every three years for General Proficiency to the most distinguished Candidate of the first year. It is of the value of £50, is tenable for three years, and cannot be held with more than one other Scholarship in the second and third years.

1878.—Cribb, J. G.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS.

1.—SALTING EXHIBITION.

A sum of £500 was given in 1858 by Severin Kanute Salting, Esq., to the University, to be applied for the promotion of sound learning. This Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University, and is tenable for three years. The principal is invested in Government Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent.

1860.—Mein, C. S.
1863.—Knox, George
1866.—Alston, John W.
1869.—Coghlan, Charles
1873.—Forster, Charles E.
1876.—Allen, Reginald C.

2.—JOHN B. WATT EXHIBITION.

In the year 1877 a sum of £1,000 was given by the Hon. John B. Watt to found an Exhibition, to be awarded to a boy who should have been educated for at least three years at one of the Schools under the control of the Council of Education, and who should have passed the most creditable examination at the Senior Public Examination of the year when the Bursary should be available. To be payable quarterly, as under—

£30 in the first year,
£40 in the second year,
£50 in the third year,

so long as the Trustees are satisfied that the money is being
applied towards the maintenance of the boy and in such a course of education as they may consider necessary to qualify him to matriculate in the University at the end of the third year, or sooner if he be in a position to do so, and to compete for any of the benefactions therein.

1878.—Forsyth, George J.

V.

BURSARIES.

The object of these Bursaries is to enable students living away from Sydney to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some other place approved by the Senate, so that they may attend the University Lectures during the three years required for the attainment of the B.A. degree.

The holders are exempted from all Lecture Fees, and from the Fees for Matriculation and for the B.A. degree.

The conditions under which they are conferred are:—

1. That the Chancellor shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant and of his parents are unequal to the expense of residing in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the University.

2. That the Professors of Classics and Mathematics shall certify that the applicant has shown such proficiency and ability as to warrant the hope that he will receive benefit from pursuing his studies at the University.

3. Every Bursar, when appointed, shall be required to come into residence and attendance at Lectures according as the Senate shall direct, and to Matriculate at the commencement of the next Academical year after his appointment, and he shall only continue to hold the Bursary on the conditions that he is diligent and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably the Examinations at the end of the first and the second year after his Matriculation.
4. As it is necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Professors above mentioned as to his proficiency and general fitness, he must either have presented himself at the Matriculation Examination, which will be held in the University at the beginning of June, or he must have passed the Junior or Senior Public Examination held at one of the local centres of the Colony, in Latin and Mathematics.

Applications for nominations to Bursaries, which will be awarded in Trinity Term, must be sent to the Chancellor of the University on or before the first day of the preceding January.

1.—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In the year 1874 Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the endowment of a Bursary in memory of her late husband. The annual value is £50.

1875.—Raper, Edward.
1878.—Higgins, M. A.

2.—JOHN EWAN FRAZER BURSARY.

In the year 1876 Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given by the Honourable John Frazer, for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, John Ewan Frazer.

1876.—Moore, Samuel.

3.—ERNEST MANSON FRAZER BURSARY.

In the year 1876 Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, Ernest Manson Frazer.

1878.—Macmananey, James W. F
FOUNDATIONS.

4.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARIES.

In 1876 the sum of £2,000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of two Bursaries, of the annual value of £50 each, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

5.—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1,000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

1876.—Lenthall, Rowland.

6.—HUNTER BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given by Mrs. Hunter Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called the Hunter Baillie Bursary.

1877.—Brennan, Francis.

7.—HUNTER BAILLIE BURSARY, No. II.

In 1877, Debentures of the value of £1,000 were given by Mrs. Hunter Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, for the sons of ministers of religion. In the deed of gift the Senate is declared to be sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion.

1877.—Lang, John Gavin.

VI.

PRIZES.

1.—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

The sum of £200 (Government Debentures) was given in 1854, by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an Annual Prize for the best English Essay.

1854.—Windeyer, W. C. 1855.—Windeyer, W. C. 1862.—Dockier, Ernest B. 1866.—Knox, George 1870.—O'Connor, Richard
2.—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

In 1867, the sum of £200 was given by Sir Charles Nicholson, to found an Annual Prize for Latin Verse. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures.

3.—BELMORE MEDAL.

A sum of £300 was given by the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore, in 1870, for the purpose of founding a Medal of the value of £15 to be awarded annually to a member of the University, under the standing of M.A., for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. The examination is held in Trinity Term. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures.

1873.—Anderson, C. L. 
King, F. H. 
1874.—Butler, E. J.
1875.—O'Brien, O.
1876.—Renwick, G.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.

4.—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

A sum of £500 was given by John Fairfax, Esq., in 1872, for the purpose of founding two Annual Prizes of £20 and £10 severally, to be awarded to the greatest proficients among the female Candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. In the case of Seniors the Candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. The endowment money is invested in City of Sydney Debentures, yielding 6 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENIOR PRIZE.</th>
<th>JUNIOR PRIZE.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871.—Bolton, Anne Jane</td>
<td>1871.—Rennie, Amelia Cummins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875.—Everitt, M. M.</td>
<td>1872.—Garran, Mary Eppes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876.—Whitfield, Caroline A.</td>
<td>1873.—Badham, Julia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877.—Garran, Helen Sabine.</td>
<td>Carney, Kate.</td>
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<td>1875.—Hall, A. F.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1876.—Shadier, Cornelia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1877.—Holt, Eliza M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOUNDATIONS.

5.—JOHN WEST MEDAL.

In 1874, Debentures to the extent of £200 were given by the subscribers to a memorial of the Reverend John West, Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, for the foundation of an annual Gold Medal, to be awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examinations.

1875.—Allen, Reginald
1876.—Dunn, Thomas
1877.—Murray, Hubert
UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.
M.A. EXAMINATION.

A medal of the value of £10 is awarded to the most distinguished Candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

CLASSICS.
1877.—Beatty, J. J. M.

MATHEMATICS.
1865.—Murray, C. E. R.
1876.—Rennie, E. A.
1877.—Butler, T.

PHYSICS.
1863.—Rogers, F. E.

II.
B.A. EXAMINATION.

Since 1863 prizes have been awarded to the most distinguished Candidate in the first class in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science at the examination for the degree of B.A. Previously to 1857 there were no classes of honours. The prizes are at present of the value of £10 each.

CLASSICS.
1856.—Windeyer, W. C.
1857.—Paterson, J. S.
1863.—Griffith, S. W.
1865.—Murray, C. E. R. (proximé accessit).
1866.—Sly, J. D.
1868.—Barton, E.
1870.—Sly, R. M.
1871.—Cobhan, C.
1872.—Backhouse, A.
1873.—Morrice, J.
1874.—Oliver, J.
1875.—Butler, T.
1876.—Allen, G. B.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.

Maclardy, J. D S. (proximé accessit).

* Rennie passed with distinction in the school of Natural Science.
UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

MATHEMATICS.
1863.—Griffith, S. W.
1863.—Murray, C. E. R. (ecq.)
1866.—Knox, G.
1868.—Cooper, P. A.
1869.—Alston, J. W.
1870.—Sly, R. M.
1871.—Plomley, F.
1872.—Kelly, S.
1873.—Butler, E. J. (proximé accessit).
1874.—Chisholm, W.
1875.—Bariff, E.
1876.—Allen, G. B.
1877.—Macleardy, J. D. S.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
1863.—Griffith, S. W.
1864.—Cape, Alfred John
1865.—Watson, W.
1866.—Emanuel, N.
1867.—Purves, W. A.
1868.—Alston, J. W.
1869.—Morris, R.
1870.—Rennie, E.
1871.—Kent, F. D.
1872.—Anderson, H. C. L.
1873.—Butler, E. J.

NATURAL SCIENCE.
1874.—Chisholm, W.
1875.—Butler, T.
1876.—Russell, W.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.

LOGIC.
1868.—Roseby, T.
1868.—Cooper, D. J. (proximé accessit).

III.

ENGLISH VERSE.
A Medal of the value of £20 is given by the University for the best composition in English Verse, &c.
1857—Salting, W. S.
1860—Yarrington, W. H.
1861—Docker, Ernest B.

IV.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.
Prizes of £20 and £10 are appropriated annually, by the Senate for the greatest proficients amongst the male Candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. The limit of age for Seniors is twenty-five, for Juniors seventeen years of age.

* Includes Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.
UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1873.—Allen, G. B.
1874.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1875.—Allen, Reginald.
    Moore, W. L. (proximē accessit).
1876.—Dunn, Thomas
1877.—Murray, J. H.
    Cribb, John G. (proximē accessit).

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1872.—Fletcher, A. J., Newington College
    Maclardy, J. D. S., Sydney Grammar School
1873.—M‘Keon, P. {eq.
    Moore, A. L. } eq.
1874.—Murray, J. H.
1875.—Lloyd, C. J.
    Rennie, G. E. (proximē accessit).
1876.—Byrnes, Thomas
    Millard, A. C. (proximē accessit)
1877.—Butler, Francis.
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

1.—PROFESSOR SMITH'S PRIZE.

An annual Prize of books is given by Professor Smith to the Student who distinguishes himself most at the Class Examinations *(viva voce)* in Chemistry and Experimental Physics throughout each year. These prizes have been awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Paterson Willis</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Cape Long Manning</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Backhouse Butler Kelly</td>
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<td>1855</td>
<td>Renwick</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Gilchrist Knox</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Hurst Robertson</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Gilchrist Stephen</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Oliver</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>Garland Halley</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Thompson Cooper</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Debenham Thallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Garland Stephen</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Alston Morris</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Maher</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Rennie Coghlan</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Bowman Griffith</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Backhouse Sloman Kent Coghlan</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Bührsmann Mathieson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Griffith Meinon Mein</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Backhouse Sloman Kent Coghlan</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1863</td>
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2.—HERCULES ROBINSON PRIZE FOR SHAKSPERE.

Three prizes of the value of twenty-five guineas each were given by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., the Governor of the Colony, to be proposed for competition in the years 1876-7-8; to be open to Bachelors of Arts of not more than six years' standing. The chief points of the examination which is held in December, are—(a.) Criticism on the plot and characters of one or more of the plays selected, (b) Comparison of persons and events as represented by the poet, with the same as described in history, (c.) The language and literary history of Shakspere's time, together with the knowledge of the sources of the text and and verbal criticisms thereon.

1876.—Oliver, James, B.A.
1877.—Anderson, H. L., B.A.
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACIONS.

Thos. S. Mort Travelling Fellowship, value £315.
1855. Griffith, S. W., B.A.

English Essay.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1853. Windeyer, W. C.

English Verse.—Prize of £25, given by E. T. Hamilton, Esq., Provost.
1854. Willis, R. S. 
      Salting, W. S. 

Latin Verse.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.
1855. Salting, G.
1857. Salting, G.
1862. Griffith, S. W.

Greek Iambics.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.
1853. Forshall, W. F.

Greek Iambics.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1861. Houison, James.
1862. Griffith, S. W.

Greek Iambics.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. George Allen.
1866. Sly, J. D.
1869. Sly, R. M.
1870. Sly, R. M.

Since 1870 this prize has been proposed for a Latin Essay.

Latin Elegiacs.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether.
1856. Salting, G.
1857. Salting, G.
1858. Salting, G.
1861. Griffith, S. W.
1863. Mate, F.

Latin Essay.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1854. Salting, G.
1856. Salting, G.

Mathematics.—A prize of £10 for proficiency in Mathematics among incepting Bachelors, was given by Professor Pell in 1860.
1860. Stephen, C.
1861. Bowman, E.
1863. Griffith, S. W. 
      Murray, C. E. R. 
      Alston, J. W. 
1866. Knox, G.
1868. Cooper, P. A.
1870. Alston, J. W.
1871. Sly, R. M.
1872. Plomley, F.
1873. Butler, E. J.
1874. Chisholm, W.
1875. Forster, C. E.
1876. Allen, G. B.
FIRST CLASSES AT THE YEARLY EXAMINATION.

N.B.—The figures 1, 2, denote respectively Students of the first and second years.

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1856.

* Windeyer, W. C. (Distinguished in Classics.)

1857.

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Salting, George.

CLASS II.
Salting, William Severin.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.
Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R., proxime accessit

CLASS II.
Mein, C. S.

CLASS I.

CLASS II.
Sly, J. D.

1863.

CLASS I.
Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R. \(\text{proxime accessit}\)
Quirk, John.

CLASS II.

Sly, J. D.

1866.

CLASS I.
Knox, George.

CLASS II.
Sly, J. D.

Barton, E.

Cooper, P. A.
Purves, W. A.

1869.

Roseby, J.

Alston, J.

1870.

CLASS I.
Sly, R. M.

CLASS II.
Rennie, E.

Sly, George.

Dargin, S.
Rutledge, W. F.

* There were no Classes of Honours previously to 1857.
### 1871

**SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.**

**CLASS I.**
- Coghlan, C.
- Plomley, F.

**CLASS II.**
- Sloman, J.

**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**

**CLASS I.**
- Plomley, F.
- Coghlan, C.

**CLASS II.**
- Sloman, J.

### 1872

**CLASS I.**
- Backhouse, A.
- Kelly, S.
- Hyues, W. A. *seq.*
- Pring, R.

**CLASS II.**
- Sloman, J.

### 1873

**CLASS I.**
- Morrice, J.
- Hurst, G.
- Hill, T.

### 1874

**CLASS I.**
- Oliver, J.
- Barton, F.

**CLASS II.**
- Lee, W.

**CLASS I.**
- Chisholm, W.
- Forster, C. E.

**CLASS II.**
- Roger, R.

### 1875

**CLASS I.**
- Butler, T.
- Forster, C. E.
- Forster, C. E.

**CLASS II.**
- Thallon.

**CLASS I.**
- Russell, W.
- Allen, G. B. *proxime accessit.*
- Debenham, J. W.
- Russell, E.

**CLASS II.**
- Mullins, J.
- Maher, C. H.
- Tham, A.
- Elder *seq.*

**CLASS I.**
- Oliver, J.

### 1876

**CLASS I.**
- Allen, G. B.
- Debenham, J. W.
- Russell, W.
- Maher, C. H.
- Renwick, G.

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*Before 1874 a prize of £10 was given to the most distinguished candidate in Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the B.A. Examination. See page 123.*
**HONOURS.**

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**1877.**

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LIST OF THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE
GREAT HALL,
WITH NAMES OF DONORS.

WESTERN WINDOW.—Subject.—Founders of Colleges at Oxford, viz.:

Alfred the Great, University College, 872.
John de Balliol, Balliol College, 1263.
Walter de Merton, Merton College, 1264.
Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter College, 1314.
Queen Phillipa, Queen's College, 1340.
William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winton, New College, 1386.
Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, Lincoln College, 1427.
Archbishop Chichele, All Souls' College, 1437.
William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winton, Magdalen College, 1456.
William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Brazenose College, 1509.
Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Corpus Christi College, 1516.
Cardinal Wolsey, Christ Church, 1526.
Queen Elizabeth, Jesus College, 1571.
Richard Wightwick, B.D., Pembroke College, 1624.

Donor.—SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.

EASTERN WINDOW.—Subject.—Founders of Colleges at Cambridge, viz.:

Bishop H. de Balsham, Peterhouse, 1257.
Marie de S. Paul, Pembroke College, 1347.
Eliz. de Clare, Clare Hall, 1326.
John Caius, M.D., Caius College, 1348.
Bishop Bateman, Trinity Hall, 1350.
King Henry VI, King's College, 1441.
Queen Margaret of Anjou, Queen's College, 1446.
Robert Woodlark, D.D., St. Catherine's Hall, 1473.
Bishop Alcock, Jesus College, 1496.
Margaret, Countess Richmond, Christ's and St. John's Colleges, 1505—1511.
Baron Audley, Magdalen College, 1519.
King Henry VIII, Trinity College, 1546.
Sir W. Mildmay, Emanuel College, 1584.
Countess of Sydney, Sydney Sussex College, 1598.

Donor.—SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART.
LIST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, &c. 137

Bay Window.—Subject.—The line of English Sovereigns and their Consorts from the Conquest.

Donor.—J. H. Challis, Esq.

Side Windows.

Subjects—

I. Bede, Alcuinus, Osmund.

II. Roger Bacon, Robert Groathead, John Duns Scotus.

III. Chaucer, Fortescue, James I of Scotland.

IV. Sir Thomas More, Earl of Surrey, Spenser.

V. Beaumont & Fletcher, Shakspeare, Massinger and Ford.

VI. Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Bacon, Sir P. Sydney.

VII. Harvey, Milton, Selden.

VIII. Addison, Pope, Dryden.

IX. Locke, Sir I. Newton, Boyle.

X. Burke, Dr. Johnson, Gray.

XI. Captain Cook, Judge Blackstone, Dr. Black.

Donor.

Henry O'Brien, Esquire.

Charles Newton, Esquire.

Edward Knox, Esquire.

William Long, Esquire.

John Dobie, Esquire.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esquire.

A. Moses, Esquire.

John Reeve, Esquire.

Thomas Barker, Esquire.

Henry and Alfred Denison, Esquires.

Thomas W. Smart, Esquire.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

All By-Laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following By-Laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-Laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-Law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-Law hitherto in force.

CHANCELLOR.

1.—The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term.

2.—The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.

3.—In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4.—The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly-convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.
5.—The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day, should such first Wednesday be a Public Holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

6.—At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings, it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor in any case of emergency to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.

7.—Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.

8.—Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous monthly meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book, to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

9.—The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.

10.—In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting within half an hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any
convenient future day, of which at least three days notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

11.—All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

12.—If any Fellow shall without leave from the Senate be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall *ipso facto* become vacant.

**ELECTION TO VACANCIES.**

13.—At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.

14.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some *legally qualified voter* at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person, and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith on receipt of such communication advertised in one or more of the daily papers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

*The legally qualified electors are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University, declared to be such by By-Law, and Graduates who shall have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D., in this University.*
15. —The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University, and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate shall be declared by the President to be duly elected; but if more than one candidate be so proposed and seconded, an election shall be made by ballot. Before proceeding to such ballot, two members of Convocation shall be chosen by the members present to act as Scrutineers, and such Scrutineers shall report the result of the ballot to the President, who shall declare the Candidate having the majority of votes to be duly elected, and in the event of an equality of votes, the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. —At the time fixed for a Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. —None but legally-qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a Poll.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

18. —The Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics shall be ex officio members of the Senate, under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.
(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

19.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

20.—The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

REGISTRAR.

21.—The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the Proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

22.—All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such, shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

23.—The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

FACULTIES.

24.—There shall be three Faculties in the University, viz:—
1. Arts.
2. Law.
LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

25.—The Title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title; and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognised as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

PROCTORIAL BOARD.

26.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. This Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the Undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting or authorising to be inflicted all such Academic Punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including Fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence: Provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any Undergraduate, or his suspension for a period exceeding one Term, without the express authority of the Senate.

27.—No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board, unless three Members at the least shall be present.

28.—At meetings of this Board, the Chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or in his absence, by the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority
of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board on the requisition of any one of its members at such time within seven days from the date of the requisition, as may be directed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar's application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

**BOARD OF STUDIES.**

29.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the three several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University which may be referred to them by the Senate.

**DEANS OF FACULTIES.**

30.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be elected by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

31.—In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

**TERMS.**

32.—The Academic year shall contain three Terms, that is to say:

- **Trinity Term**—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MICHAELMAS TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

LENT TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

33.—Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate shall give instruction in the following subjects:

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Ancient History.
4. Logic.
5. Mathematics.
6. Natural Philosophy.
7. Chemistry.
8. Experimental Physics.
9. Physical Geography.
10. Geology.
11. Mineralogy.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

34.—The Professors in the Faculty of Arts together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence, the Professor next in seniority shall be Chairman.

35.—The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws for the time
being frame rules and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

36.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result signed by the Chairman, and by at least two other members.

**MATRICULATION.**

37.—Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.

38.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, commencing on the second day of that Term, but the Examiners in special cases with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor are authorised to hold such Examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

39.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

40.—The names of all Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

41.—Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and shall have paid a fee of Two Pounds to the Registrar may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

42.—The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:

The Greek and Latin Languages.

English Grammar and Composition.
*Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.

43.—Any Candidate for Matriculation shall on application to the Board of Examiners be exempted from examination in Greek.

LECTURES.

44.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, excepting in the first or Trinity Term, in which they shall commence on the Monday after the conclusion of the Matriculation and other Examinations hereinafter provided for.

45.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

46.—Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University such fee as shall have been appointed by the Senate.

47.—Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of Examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar and posted at the University from time to time.

48.—Candidates for Degrees shall during their first year attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:—
   1. Greek Language and Literature.
   2. Latin Language and Literature.
   4. Experimental Physics.

49.—Candidates for Degrees shall during their second year attend the following Lectures:—
   1. Greek Language and Literature.

2. Latin Language and Literature.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Chemistry.
6. Geology.

50.—Candidates for B.A. shall during their third year attend the University Lectures upon those subjects in which they shall have elected to be examined in accordance with section 65.

EXEMPTION FROM LECTURES.

51.—Any Undergraduate not holding a Scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the above-named Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption: Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

52.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted ad eundem statum and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a Special Examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

53.—Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, and no Undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate.
54*.—The Undergraduates of the first and second years shall be examined in the subjects of the Undergraduate course upon which Lectures have been given during the year, and shall be required to pass in such proportion thereof as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

55.—No Undergraduate not exempted under Section 51 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these Examinations who without sufficient cause shall have absented himself more than three times during any one Term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

56.—Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under Section 51 shall before being admitted to any Yearly Examination pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds. If any such Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to Examination without the payment of any additional fee.

57.—Prize Books stamped with the University Arms shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first-class in each year.

58.—Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from the Examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall at the discretion of the Senate on the report of the Examiners be required to keep additional terms before proceeding to the B.A. Degree.

59.—Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive Certificates to that effect signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

ADMISSION AD EUNDENM STATUM.

60.—Undergraduates of other Universities may at the discretion of the Senate be admitted ad eundem statum in this

* See resolutions appended to the By-laws.
University without Examination. Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged status, and of good conduct.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

61.—The Examination for the degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Trinity Term.

62.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine terms' standing, and that he has passed all the Examinations required since his admission to the University.

63.—The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be Three Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

64.—The Examination shall be conducted, in the first instance, by means of printed papers; and at the termination of such Examination, each Candidate shall undergo a vivâ voce Examination if the Examiners think fit.

65.—To obtain the Degree of B.A. Candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in two at least of the undermentioned Schools:

2. Mathematical—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Natural Science—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.

66.—In addition to the ordinary Examinations for B.A., there shall be special papers for Honors in the Schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

67.—The Candidates in each school shall be arranged in classes in order of merit.

68.—The most distinguished Candidate for Honours in each of the aforesaid Schools shall if he possesses sufficient merit receive a prize of Ten Pounds.

MASTER OF ARTS.

69.—There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A., during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

70.—Every Candidate for this degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his Examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

71.—The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be Three Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

72.—Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic, Moral, Mental and Political Philosophy.

The Candidate most distinguished in each branch at the Examination shall if he possess sufficient merit receive a gold medal.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

73.—The Senate may at its discretion admit to Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts in any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-Law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Five Pounds. Every Candidate before he is admitted to his Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

*SCHOLARSHIPS.

74.—Scholarships shall be awarded after Examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

75.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such Candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

76.—The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

77.—Until Professorships are established there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates desirous of obtaining a degree in Laws. The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

* See List of Scholarships appended to the By-Laws.
78.—Every Candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, at least one year previously in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Every such Candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

79.—The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be Ten Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If the Candidate fail to pass this Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

80.—Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:

- Roman, Civil and International Law.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

81.—The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every Candidate shall be required to pass an Examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the Degree of LL.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

82.—The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved by the Senate and who shall have completed his
twenty-seventh year and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent first Degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall pass an Examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every Candidate for admission under this By-Law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

83. — A Professor appointed by the Senate shall give Lectures in Chemistry.

84. — Until other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine be constituted in the University, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates who may apply for Medical Degrees to be granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act of Incorporation.

85. — Such Candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory evidence of having taking the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Candidates who have not taken such Degree must pass an Examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. degree in this University, or must produce evidence of having passed such other preliminary literary or scientific Examination as may be considered by the Senate sufficient for the purpose.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

86.—The Candidate must also furnish evidence that he is of good fame and character, that he is not under twenty-one years of age, and that he has diligently pursued a course of Medical Studies, extending over a period of four years, at some Medical School approved of by the Senate. His certificates must shew that he has attended the following eight classes, each for a course of six months—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery; and the following five classes each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; also that he has attended for two years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a Hospital containing not fewer than one hundred beds, and that he has been engaged for six months in compounding and dispensing medicines.

87.—Medical or Surgical Diplomas from regularly constituted Examining Boards in Europe or America may at the discretion of the Senate be accepted as equivalent to the whole or part of the above-mentioned certificates.

88.—As soon as the required documents have been declared satisfactory by the Senate, the Registrar shall notify to the Candidate the day on which his Examination will commence.

89.—Before being admitted to Examination, the Candidate must deposit with the Registrar a fee of Ten Pounds, which will not be returned in the event of the Candidate not passing the Examination; but such Candidate may be admitted to any future Examination without any further charge.

90.—Upon compliance with the above regulations, and on the report of the Examiners that the Candidate has passed a satisfactory professional Examination, the Senate shall confer upon him the degree of M.B.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

91.—The degree of M.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the M.B. Degree.

92.—The Candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of M.B., he has spent two years in hospital practice, or three years in practice, either private or in the public service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of a Public Lunatic Asylum of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the Degree of M.B. Further he shall be required to pass the following Examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and \textit{vivâ voce} interrogations.

(a.)—Commentary on a case in Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetric Medicine, at the option of the Candidate.

(b.)—Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).

(c.)—Examination and Report on cases of Patients under treatment in the wards of a Hospital.

(d.)—\textit{Vivâ voce} Interrogations and Demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

93.—The fee for the Degree of M.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

94.—The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or some corresponding first degree in Medicine at any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-Law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to
the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in
the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his
Degree. Before the granting of the Degree, every passed Candi-
date will be required to furnish evidence of having completed his
twenty-third year.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

95.—A Register of the Graduates of the University shall
be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from
time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence
that any person whose name shall appear thereon as holding the
Degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medi-
cine at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation for the
election of a Fellow of the Senate is so entitled to vote, and that
any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of
his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

96.—Any act required by the By-Laws to be performed by
any officer of the University may during the absence or other
incapacity of such Officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed
by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

ACADEMIC COSTUME AND DISCIPLINE.

97.—The Academic Costume shall be: for

The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor—a robe and
cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the
University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown
worn by other Members of the Senate—black velvet
cap, and gold tassel.
A Member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown (of the description worn by civilians holding degrees from Oxford and Cambridge), with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws or Medicine—the gown worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford,—hood of scarlet cloth lined with blue silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, with hood of blue silk lined with white fur,—black cloth trencher cap.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—a plain black stuff gown; with hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—the same gown, with a velvet bar on the sleeve,—black cloth trencher cap.

98. Members of the University shall on all public occasions when convened for Academic purposes appear in their Academic Costume.

99. The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic Costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the
University, and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University shall respectfully salute them.

100. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each Lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term and preserved for reference.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

101.—Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation, upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

102.—Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all Candidates male or female who may present themselves.

103.—The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

104.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Sciences and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

105.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing Section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.
106.—Every Candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

107.—No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

108.—The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority shall be Chairman.

109.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

110.—Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CURRICULUM OF STUDY.

To enable a Student to pass from the First Year into the Second, or from the Second into the Third, it will be sufficient that he should pass the Examination in any two out of the three schools, namely, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science. But this rule is only to hold good under the following limitations:—

1. Lectures must be attended by Students of the first and second years in all the three schools, according to By-laws 48 and 49. Consequently, a Student who feels himself unable to pass a satisfactory examination in any one of these Schools must nevertheless have attended the Lectures therein; and the Professor or Lecturer in such School must be satisfied with his behaviour in Class.

2. A Student presenting himself for the First Yearly Examination must at his Matriculation have been placed in a Class not lower than the first below the Honour List in the School in respect of which he desires to be exempted from Examination.

3. A Student presenting himself at the Second Yearly Examination can only claim the same exemption as having gained either the place above mentioned at Matriculation, or else a place implying the same degree of proficiency at the First Yearly Examination.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

For further particulars regarding these examinations reference can be made to the "Manual of Public Examinations," published by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard and Co., Pitt Street, which contains the By-Laws, Subjects of Examination, Books recommended, Directions to Candidates, Examination Papers, &c.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of Candidates for employment in the Public Service are held at the University on the first Monday in March, July, and October, and in the Country Districts on the first Monday in November.

PROCLAMATION.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th October, 1871.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th February last, directs it to be notified for general information, that from and after the 1st proximo, all persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony, must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in Section I. of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz.:

Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.
Writing from dictation.
The rudiments of English Grammar.
The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.
Geography.
The outlines of English History since the Conquest, that is, the Succession of Sovereigns and the chief events of each reign.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DISCIPLINE.

(Passed by the Proctorial Board.)

The highest amount of fine which it shall be competent to any Professor acting as Proctor to impose for any one offence shall be Twenty Shillings.

Every fine shall be paid to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the time of its imposition. If not so paid the fine shall be doubled; and if the doubled fine be not paid within one week from the time when the original fine was imposed, the Registrar shall report the fact to the Proctorial Board, in order that suitable means may be taken against the offender for his contumacy.

No excuse for absence from Lectures shall be received from any Undergraduate unless tendered in writing to the Registrar within one week after he resumes attendance. Every written excuse for absence from Lectures shall be submitted to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who may at once decide that such excuse shall be accepted, or in cases of doubt may call a meeting of the Proctorial Board to adjudicate thereon.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

I. The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the Building devoted to the Museum, and during the absence of the Curator shall be responsible for the due care of the Collection.

II. The Museum shall be open for the admission of Visitors every Saturday from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st of November to the 30th of April, from two to six p.m., for the admission of Visitors. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor, or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator, or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

III. All Visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

IV. Children under fifteen years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.
REGULÆ GENERALES.

Tuesday, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Admission of Solicitors.

The following persons only shall be eligible to be admitted as Solicitors of the Court:

1. Persons having been articled to some practising Solicitor in New South Wales, and having served the term of five years clerkship, or if a Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts as hereinafter mentioned previous to entering into articles, the term of three years clerkship, and having passed the examination required by these rules: Provided that such persons may serve for any part of such term not exceeding one year with the Sydney Agent of such Solicitor without assignment, and such service with such Sydney Agent shall be equivalent to service for the same time with such Solicitor under the original articles: Provided also, that such Sydney Agent shall be required to answer such questions and give such certificates as he would have been required to answer and give if such person had actually served him under articles of assignment.

Articled Clerks.

2. Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship who shall not have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, or other University, as provided by the Act of the Legislature passed in the 22nd year of Her Majesty, No. 23, shall, before approval of such Articles, produce to the Prothonotary a Certificate of his having passed a Matriculation Examination in the said University, or in some other University recognized by it; or a Certificate from the Registrar of the University of Sydney, of his having passed some equivalent Examination before Professors or Examiners appointed by the Senate thereof; or of a Certificate of his having passed, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, the Preliminary Examination which articled Clerks may be there required to pass, and shall lodge with the said Prothonotary a copy of such Certificate.
3. Every future Articled Clerk shall, after he shall have entered into Articles, and during his term of Clerkship, pass two Intermediate Examinations, with an interval of at least one year between each, in the subjects of History and Law respectively—such Examination in History to be by such Professor or Examiner as the Senate of the University of Sydney or this Court may appoint in that behalf; and such Examination in Law to be by the Board of Examiners appointed under these Rules, and to have relation to the Laws of Real and Personal Property as set forth in the following works, that is to say, "Williams on Real Property," and "Williams on Personal Property:" Provided that in the case of Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Arts, as hereinbefore mentioned, no intermediate Examination otherwise than in Law shall be required.

Commencement of Rules.

4. These Rules shall come into force on the first day of January, A.D. 1878, save only so far as they relate to the Matriculation Examinations or their equivalent as required by these Rules; the provisions in respect of which shall not come into operation until after the next Matriculation Examinations of the University of Sydney.
# TABLE OF FEES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matriculation</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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**Lecture Fees, per Term—**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry and Experimental Physics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Chemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology and Palæontology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineralogy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.D.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.B.</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.D.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee for entering name on the books</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Yearly Examination Fee** for Students who have obtained exemption from attendance on Lectures 2 0 0
REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic. No. 31.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the last year for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Twenty-three students passed the statutory examination, and were admitted to matriculation. Exemption from attendance upon lectures was granted to four undergraduates, who showed that the circumstances of their case were such as to warrant the concession of that privilege.

3. The following were the successful candidates for Scholarships, Bursaries, and Prizes:—“Cooper” Scholarship (for Classics), W. C. Wilkinson; “Barker” Scholarship (for Mathematics), J. D. S. Maclardy; “Deas-Thomson” Scholarship (for Natural Science), J. D. S. Maclardy; “Lithgow” Scholarship (for general proficiency in the second year), R. Allen; “University” Scholarships (for general proficiency in the second and first years), second year, W. Moore, J. A. Fletcher; first year, W. P. Cullen and S. J. Wright, æq.; “Levey” Scholarship (for second in merit in the first year), W. H. Linsley; First Scholarship of the first year, H. P. Owen; “Hunter-Bailey” Bursary (for sons of Ministers of Religion), J. G. Lang; “John Ewan Fraser” Bursary, F. Brennan; “Sir Hercules Robinson” Prize (for proficiency in Shakspeare), James Oliver, B.A.; University Gold Medal (for Classics at B.A. Examination), W. C. Wilkinson, J. D. S. Maclardy, prox. acct.; University Gold Medal (for Mathematics at B.A. Examination),
J. D. S. Maclardy; University Gold Medal (for Natural Science at B.A. Examination), W. C. Wilkinson; “Belmore” Medal (for Agricultural Chemistry), W. C. Wilkinson; “Professor Smith’s” Prize (for Class Examination in Physics), W. Mathieson and C. Böhrsmann, æq.; University Prize of £20 (for Senior Males at the Public Examinations), John Hubert Plunkett Murray; “John West” Medal (for the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examination), John H. P. Murray; “John Fairfax” Prize (for Senior Females at the Public Examinations), Helen Sabine Garran; “John Fairfax” Prize (for Junior Females at the Public Examinations), E. M. Holt; University Prize (for Junior Males at the Public Examinations), F. Butler.

4. At the yearly examinations in Trinity Term the following Undergraduates obtained first classes in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classics</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>Physics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Wilkinson</td>
<td>J. D. S. Maclardy</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. S. Maclardy</td>
<td>H. Prior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Whitfeld,</td>
<td>L. Whitfeld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Prior.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Lloyd.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classics</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>Physics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. Moore,</td>
<td>J. Fletcher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaife,</td>
<td>J. B. Trivett.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards,</td>
<td>W. Moore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Fletcher,</td>
<td>R. J. Edwards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Böhrsmann.</td>
<td>E. Fosbery.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. In consequence of the death of Mrs. William Hilton Hovell, of Goulburn, the Senate became possessed of certain lands and houses in that district, which were bequeathed for the endowment of a Lectureship in Physical Geography and Geology. Archibald Liversidge, Esquire, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University was appointed to discharge the duties of that office.
6. The chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Pell has been filled by Theodore T. Gurney, Esquire, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. This gentleman, who was selected by Professor Stokes Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in that University and Sir Charles Nicholson out of a large number of candidates arrived in the colony at the close of Lent Term and at once entered upon the active duties of his office.

7. It is with much regret that the Senate has to report the death of two members of its body—the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding and the Honorable George Allen—the former of whom sate as a Fellow for twenty-one and the latter sixteen years and both of whom, during that period ever evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the Institution. At Convocations holden on the 19th May and the 17th December, severally, the following gentlemen were elected their successors:—Arthur Renwick, Esquire, B.A., Sydney, and M.D., Edinburgh; and the Honorable Sir G. Wigram Allen. The Honorable Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G., whose term of office had expired, was unanimously requested by the Senate to accept the office of Chancellor for a renewed period. At the same time, the Reverend Canon Allwood, B.A., was re-elected Vice-Chancellor.

8. Mr. Ebenezer Barff, B.A., was re-appointed to the office of Master of Studies for the Academic year ending in July, 1878.

9. The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, Auditor of the University, was appointed a Superior Officer, with all the rights and privileges conferred by the "University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861," by virtue of a By-law which has received the assent of the Governor and Executive Council.

10. The Senate has the pleasure to report the donation by Arthur Renwick, Esquire, of a sum of £1,000 to found a Scholarship for Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy. The Scholarship pending the establishment of a Chair of Comparative Anatomy to be confined to the subjects included in Natural
Science at present lectured upon by the Professors of Chemistry and Geology and Mineralogy.

11. An application from Professor Liversidge for leave of absence for one year, to enable him to accept an invitation to attend the Geological Congress at Paris, in 1878, was brought under consideration of the Senate. It was urged by him that much advantage would accrue to the University by his visit to Europe, as he would thereby be enabled to make himself acquainted with the improvements in Natural Science to be gathered from inspection of the great scientific school of the world. Satisfactory arrangements for the performance of the duties of the chair during his absence were submitted. In the case of Geology and Mineralogy the work would be undertaken by Captain Hutton, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Otago, while the duties of the class of Practical Chemistry would be performed by the gentleman who had been acting as Laboratory Assistant during the last two years, and who would work under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics. In view of the great advantage to be gained, not only by the University but by the colony generally, by Professor Liversidge's visit to Europe, the Senate unanimously acceded to his request. It further made an application to the Government for the sum of £1,000 for the purchase of Geological specimens and Philosophical apparatus for the use of the University,—the money to be expended under the direction of Professor Liversidge.

12. In anticipation of certain changes in the By-laws with reference to the "curriculum" for B.A., the Senate assented to the following proposition:—"That the Examiners shall be authorised to pass, at the first yearly examination, any candidate who shall have satisfied them in any two schools; subject to the following provisos:—1. That he shall receive a certificate of attendance and orderly behaviour from the Professor in whose subject he has failed. 2. That his answers, though unsuccessful, shall show that..."
he has been desirous of learning all that he could during the lecture hour. 3. That this concession shall only extend to the School of Classics, on condition that the candidate shall have been placed in the first class at the examination of Matriculating students."

13. The "curriculum" of the Senior and Junior Examinations has been considerably extended by the introduction of new subjects of examination. An enlarged scheme of classification of senior and junior candidates, according to proficiency, has also been introduced, and medals are proposed for excellence in every branch of learning. A reduction has also been made in the fees for entry. Full details on all these points, together with all other information as to a cycle of subjects, list of successful candidates, &c., will be found in Appendix A.

14. At the examinations held in Sydney and in the following centres, in November, viz., Brisbane, Grafton, Orange, Bathurst, Mudgee, Singleton, East Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Adelong, and Shoalhaven, the following candidates presented themselves:

| Seniors (males) | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Do. (females)   | ... | ... | ... | 7  |
| Juniors (males) | ... | ... | ... | 250|
| Do. (females)   | ... | ... | ... | 53 |

15. The following students passed the examination for B.A. in Michaelmas Term:

J. D. S. Maclardy.
W. C. Wilkinson.
H. Prior.
L. Whitfeld.
A. S. Bowman.
C. Bundock.
T. Lloyd.
H. Kelly.
R. Jackson.
E. Raper.
W. H. Yarrington.
T. Buckland.

16. The following Degrees were conferred during the year, viz.:

LL.D.—R. M. Sly, LL.B.; J. J. M. Beattie, LL.B.
M.D.—John Blair, M.B.; S. Morton, M.B.
THE UNIVERSITY.


17. The Senate has learnt with much satisfaction that its usefulness in relation to a large professional class will be greatly extended by the recent rules of the Supreme Court for regulating the future admission of solicitors.

By these rules all persons (with the exception of such as have already established their qualifications) who shall be desirous of entering into articles of clerkship with solicitors after the next Matriculation and Public Examination of this University, will be required to produce a certificate of having passed a matriculation or other equivalent examination of this University, or a matriculation examination of some other University recognized by it. And the rules further provide that every articled clerk shall, during his term of clerkship, pass certain other examinations, of which one shall be in History, and may be by such Professor or Examiner as the Senate may appoint in that behalf. The Senate and Professors will very gladly lend their aid to give effect to these rules, and to promote the objects which are in view. As regards the subject of History—when any examination may be referred to the Senate—it will take care that its Examiner be so directed as to relieve the student from the difficulties which have unfortunately excluded the teaching of History from the University curriculum, and have relegated it to the Denominational Colleges in affiliation to it, or to private instructors.

18. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, duly certified by the Auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, is hereto appended.

This report was adopted at the monthly meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th February, and ordered to be forwarded to the Minister for Public Instruction for the information of the Government and Parliament.

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.
## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received by balance in Commercial Bank, 1st January, 1877</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>from Government—Annual Endowment</strong></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hovell Lectureship Account.</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government, under special vote for Repairs</strong></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mrs. Hunter, Baillie, to found a Bursary</strong></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sale of land, portion of Hovell Estate</strong></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J. B. Watt, Esq., to found a Bursary</strong></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Renwick, Esq., to found a Scholarship</strong></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by Sale of Debentures taken from Deas-Thomson Scholarships and sold to Salting and Cooper foundations</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for Pasturage</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lecture Fees, after paying Professors' shares</strong></td>
<td>225</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree and other Fees</strong></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rents of Properties and Interest on Debentures and Investments belonging to Private Foundations, viz.:</strong></td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithgow Scholarship</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Pell Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Allen Scholarship</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levey Scholarship</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deas-Thomson Scholarship</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Fellowship</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Scholarship</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker Scholarship</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmore Medal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Hercules Robinson Prize</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salting Exhibition</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Alexander Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John West Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Baillie Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdekin Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ewan Frazer Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Hercules Robinson Prize</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Watt Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovell Lectureship Account</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts.</strong></td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Receipts: £11,758 8 2

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Auditor.

UNIVERSITY

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received Fees from Candidates for Examination</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£857 13 0

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Auditor.
## Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid for Salaries, Charges, Printing, and Improvement of Grounds</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Scholarship</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; out of amount of special vote for Repairs to Building</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Debenture for Salting Exhibition</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cooper Scholarship</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to Commercial Bank for fixed Deposits:</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovell Lectureship</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revick Scholarship</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Watt Bursary</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Baillie Bursary, No. 2</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; the following sums on account Private Foundations, viz.:</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithgow Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Pell Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levey Scholarship</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deas-Thomson Scholarship</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Scholarship</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker Scholarship</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Prize Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Belmore Medal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fairfax Prize</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salting Exhibition</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Alexander Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John West Prize</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ewan Fraser Bursary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Hercules Robinson Prize</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovell Lectureship</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By balance in Commercial Bank</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£11,753</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILLIAM CLARK, Accountant.

### OF SYDNEY.

Public Examination Fees for the year ended 31st December, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Expenses connected with the Examination</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to Examiners</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£857</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILLIAM CLARK, Accountant.
'Εμοί μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης, τωσότος ὃν, ἐδόκει τιμῆς ἄξιος εἶναι τῷ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ θανάτου. Καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δὲ σκυπὼν ἂν τις τοῦθ' ἐώροι. Κατὰ γὰρ τοὺς νόμους ἢν τις φανερὸς γένηται κλέπτων ἢ λωποδοτῶν ἢ βαλαντιστομῶν ἢ τοιχωρυχῶν ἢ ἀνδραποδιζόμενος ἢ ἱεροσυλῶν, τούτως θανάτῳ ἔστων ἡ ζημία· ὃν ἐκεῖνος πάντων ἀνθρώπων πλείστον ἀπείχεν. Ἀλλὰ μὴν τῇ πόλει γε ὡσ' τοιλέμου κακῶς συμβάντος, ὡστε στάσεως, ὡστε προδοσίας, ὡστε ἄλλου κακοῦ οὐδενὸς πώποτε αἰτίος ἐγένετο. Οὔδε μὴν ἴδια γε οὐδένα πώποτε ἀνθρώπων οὕτω ἀγαθῶς ἀπεστέρησαν, ὡστε κακοῖς περιβάλεν. ἀλλ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν τῶν εἰρημένων οὐδένος πώποτε ἐσχέ. Πῶς οὖν ἔνοχος ἄν εἴη τῇ γραφῇ; ὃς ἂντι μὲν τοῦ μὴ νομίζειν θέους, ὡς ἐν τῇ γραφῇ ἐγέγραπτο, φανερὸς ἄν θεράπευσαν τοὺς θεοὺς καλὰ τῶν ἀλλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἄντι δὲ τοῖς διαφθείρειν τοὺς νέους, ὃ δὴ ὁ γραφάμενος αὐτὸν ἔγραψε, φανερὸς ἄν τῶν συνάντων τοὺς ποιησάς ἐπίθυμημα, ἐχοντας τούτων μὲν παυόν, τῆς δὲ καλλίστης καὶ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτης ἁρετῆς, ἦ πόλεως τε καὶ οἴκου εὐ ὀικούση, προτρέπων ἐπιθυμεῖν ταύτα δὲ πράττουν πώς οὐ μεγάλης ἄξιος ἦν τιμῆς τῇ πόλει;

Καὶ ὁ Χαρικράτης εἶπεν Ἀτοπα λέγεις, ὁ Σωκράτης, καὶ οὐδαμῶς πρὸς σοῦ, ὡς γε κελεύεις ἐμὴ νεώτερον ὁντά καθηγέσθαι. καίτοι τούτου γε παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώπως τάναντία νομίζεται, τὸν πρεσβύτερον ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦτός καὶ ἐργον καὶ λόγων. Πῶς; ἐφ' ὁ Σωκράτης οὐ γὰρ καὶ ὅδοι παραχωρήσατο τὸν νεώτερον τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ συντυγχάνοντι πανταχοῦ νομίζεται; καὶ ὃν καθήμενον ὑπαστήσω, καὶ κοίτη μαλακὴ τιμήσαι, καὶ λόγων ὑπείξας; ὃ ἁγαθε, μὴ ὀκνεῖ, ἐφ' ἀλλ'
ἐγχείρει τὸν ἄνδρα καταστράφνεν καὶ πάνυ ταχύ σοι ὑπακούσει. οὐχ ὁράς, ως φιλότιμος ἐστὶ καὶ ἐλευθέρως; τὰ μὲν γὰρ πονηρὰ ἀνθρώπια οὐκ ἂν ἄλλῳς μᾶλλον ἔλοις, ἡ̂ εἰ διδοῖς τιτούς δὲ καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους προσφιλῶς χρώμενος μᾶλιςτ' ἂν κατεργάσαι.

PASS.

Turn into Greek—

1. I knew that he would say nothing good concerning his parents.
2. No one except Socrates dared to ask what sort of life it behoved men to lead.
3. I did not come to Athens that I might behold the statues and the temples, but that I might hear the philosophers disputing.
4. You would have suffered no wrong if you had not left your house and dwelt with your brother.
5. Many men knew all these things before we were born, and they will know them after we are dead.

HONOURS.

Turn into Greek—

When the fleets of the several states were joined, and the majority were of opinion that Eurybiades should have the chief command, and with his Lacedemonians begin the engagement; the Athenians, who had a greater number of ships than all the rest united, thought it an indignity to part with the place of honour. But Themistocles, perceiving the danger of any disagreement at that time, gave up the command to Eurybiades, and satisfied the Athenians, by representing to them that, if they behaved like men in that war, the Grecians would voluntarily yield them the superiority for the future. To him, therefore, Greece seems to owe her preservation, and the Athenians in particular the distinguished glory of surpassing their enemies in valour and their allies in moderation.
Translate into Latin—

Several miracles of a similar nature are also alleged; as, that images have often sweated; that they have been heard to groan; and that sometimes they have turned from their votaries and shut their eyes. Many such accounts we have from the ancients; and not a few persons of our own times have given us wonderful relations, not unworthy of notice. But to give entire credit to them, or altogether to disbelieve them, is equally dangerous, on account of human weakness. We keep not always within the bounds of reason, nor are masters of our minds. Sometimes we fall into vain superstition, and sometimes into an impious neglect of all religion. It is best to be cautious and to avoid extremes.

Translate into English—

Parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiae
Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus
Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter
Igni corusco nubila dividens
Plerumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos volucremque currum:
Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,
Quo Styx et invisii horrida Tænari
Sedes, Atlantusque finis
Concutitur. Valet ima summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat Deus,
Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus, ac meus; ut si
Reticulum panis venales inter onusto
Forte vehas humero, nihil plus accipias, quam
Qui nil portabit. Vel dic, quid referat intra
Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum an
Mille aret? At suave est, ex magno tollere acervo.
Dum ex parvo nobis tantumdem haurire relinquas,
Cur tua plus laudes cum eris granaria nostris?
Ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna,
Vel cyatho, et dicas: Magno de fluine mallem,
Quam ex hoc fonticulo, tantumdem sumere. Eo fit,
Plenior, ut, si quos delectet copia justo,
Cum ripa simul avulsos ferat Aufidus acer:
At qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo
Turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis.

---

PASS.

Turn into Latin—

1. There is no book which has better precepts about controlling our desires than those which I sent you to read.
2. All pretend to know why the republic has fallen, but did anyone foresee that it would fall?
3. It is not just that those should be spared who advised the mischief, while those whom they used are in danger of their lives.
4. Three thousand sesterces will be given to the man who finds out a remedy for this disease.
5. There will be need of more horses than you will be able to buy for that money of yours.
6. Vegetables are not sold as dear as corn.

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NATURAL SCIENCE.

A Candidate is not required to take more than one group of questions.

L.—PHYSICS.

1. Describe the construction and principle of action of the Bramah or hydrostatic press.
2. Cite some experiments to prove that the air has weight and pressure.
3. On what principle does the mercurial thermometer indicate changes of temperature? Describe the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and of the Centigrade.

4. Prove that the boiling point of water is affected by change of pressure.

5. What do you understand by positive and negative electricity?

6. How would you construct an electro-magnet?

II.—CHEMISTRY.

1. What becomes of a candle when it burns away? How may it be proved that the matter of the candle is not destroyed?

2. Describe some of the leading properties of oxygen gas.

3. What is the composition of water? How may its composition be proved analytically and synthetically?

4. What is the composition of common salt and of chalk? To what extent are these two compounds soluble in water? and what is the effect of heat upon them?

5. What happens when you mix a solution of calcium chloride with solution of sodium carbonate?

6. Write the combining weights of oxygen, carbon, sulphur, and iron.

III.—GEOLOGY.

1. How do you distinguish the sedimentary from the igneous rocks?

2. By what processes have the sedimentary rocks become hard?

3. What is the origin of coal?

4. What is chalk?

5. What are fragmental igneous rocks?

6. What is a fault?

MATHEMATICS.

N.B. Work must be shewn up in each of the three subjects.

1. If fifteen yards of carpet cost £3 7s. 6d., how much can be bought for £161 4s. 6d.?
2. Explain how vulgar fractions are added, giving an example.

3. What are recurring decimals, and what sort of vulgar fractions produce them? Turn $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$ into decimals; also subtract $\frac{3}{5}$ from $\frac{3}{4}$.

4. Extract the square root of 130321, and also its fourth root.

5. What is meant in Algebra by such symbols as $2x$ and $x^2$? Can $x^2$ ever be equal to $2x$?

6. Prove that
   
   $$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab).$$

7. Simplify $\frac{x}{x + y} + \frac{y}{x - y} - \frac{2y^2}{x^2 - y^2}.$

8. Solve the following simple equations:
   
   (i) $(3x - 5)(2x + 7) - (2x - 4)(3x + 6) = 0.$
   
   (ii) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3x^2 + 7}{4x - 1} = \frac{5x - 2}{4}.$

9. What does Euclid mean by a Definition, a Postulate, and an Axiom?

   Give all the definitions referring to four sided figures.

10. Describe an equilateral triangle upon a given finite straight line.

11. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.

12. If the square upon one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares upon the other two sides, prove that the triangle is right-angled.

---

GEOMETRY.

1. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

2. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is on the same part of the circumference.

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the base angles double of the third angle.
In the figure which Euclid uses prove that the large circle cuts off one fifth of the circumference of the small circle.

4. Find a fourth proportional to three given straight lines.

5. The sides A B, A C of a triangle are bisected in D E and C D, B E intersect in F. Prove that the triangle B F C is equal to the quadrilateral A D F E.

6. Prove that the lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides meet in a point and divide the triangle into six equal parts.

7. Two circles intersect in A, and through A any two straight lines B A C, B' A C' are drawn, terminated by the two circles. Prove that the chords B B', C C' of the two circles are inclined at a constant angle.

8. A B C is a right-angled triangle, and D, E, F are points on its sides such that A E D F is a square. Prove that the side of this square is half the harmonic mean between A B and A C.

9. Define a parabola, and prove that if S be the focus of a parabola, and if P T, P G be the tangent and the normal at any point P on the curve, then S G = S P = S T.

10. If P N be the ordinate and P T the tangent at any point P on an ellipse whose major axis is A C A', prove that C N, C T = C A^2.

What sort of properties of the circle may be transferred to the ellipse by orthogonal projection?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Reduce \( \frac{285714}{999999} \) to its lowest terms.

2. Find the price of 623 a. 1 r. 12 p. at £1 14s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per acre.

3. Rent of £225 per annum, payable half-yearly, has remained unpaid for 10 years. How much is now due, allowing compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum?

4. What are the logarithms to base 10 of .01, \( \sqrt{2} \), 3\( \frac{1}{10} \) and \( \sqrt[3]{64} \)? What also is the approximate logarithm of 247, found by proportional parts?

\[ \log 2 = .3010300, \log 3 = .4771213. \]
5. Prove that if \( f(x) \) be a rational integral expression arranged in descending powers of \( x \), and if \( f(x) \) be divided by \( x - a \) until the remainder does not contain \( x \), this remainder will be \( f(a) \), i.e., what \( f(x) \) becomes when \( x \) is replaced by \( a \).

6. Find the least value of \( \frac{(1 + x)(2 + x)}{3 + x} \) for real values of \( x \).

7. Solve the equations:

(i) \[ \frac{5}{x - 1} + \frac{4}{x + 2} + \frac{21}{x - 3} = \frac{5}{x + 1} + \frac{4}{x - 2} + \frac{21}{x + 3} \]

(ii) \[ \frac{y + z}{a} = \frac{z + x}{b} = \frac{x + y}{c} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \]

8. Two coins of the same bulk whose values are as 25 : 4, and whose weights are as 9 : 8, are each composed of silver and copper. Bulk for bulk silver is \( \frac{1}{4} \) as heavy again as copper; weight for weight silver is 42 times as valuable as copper. Find the proportions of silver to copper in each coin.

9. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.

If in \( (a + b)^n \) the 7th and 8th terms are in the same ratio as the 6th and 7th terms in \( (a + b)^{n+1} \), find \( n \).

10. Prove that a series is convergent if, after some finite number of terms, the ratio of each term to the preceding be less than a quantity which is itself less than unity.

Shew that the exponential series for \( e^x \) in powers of \( x \) is always convergent.

11. The number of positive integral solutions of \( ax + by = c \) cannot exceed \( \frac{c}{ab} + 1 \).

Find the positive integral solutions of \( 2x + 7y = 100 \).
Translate into English—

A.

Ἡ, καὶ ἐπάνεις κόρυθος λάβειν ἑποδασείας.
"Ελκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας μετ' ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις.
"Ἀγγε δὲ μιν παλ'httpεστος ἴμως ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρῆν.
"Oς οἱ ὁ' εὐθερεύωνος ὥ' χεῖσ τέτατο τρυφάλεις.
Καὶ νῦ κεν ὑ🔍ρυσσέν τε καὶ ἀσπετον ὢ ratified κῦδος.
Εἰ μῆ ἄρ' ὦξῖ νύσσε Δίσως θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
"Η οἱ ῥέξειν ἴμαντα βοῦς ἴφι κταμένου'

Κενή δὲ τρυφάλεια ἃμ ἄσπετο χειρὶ παχείρ.
Τὴν μὲν ἐπεθ' ἴρως μετ' ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις
Ῥψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρήμες ἔταιροι'
Ἀυτὰρ ὁ ἄψ ἐπόρουσε κατακάταν τε κυνείνων
"Εγχεί χαλκεῖ' τὸν δ' ἐξήρτας Ἀφροδίτη
'Πεία μᾶλ' ὅποτε θέες, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἑρί πολλῆ,
Καδ' δ' εἰς' ἐν ταλάμων ενώδει κηφεύτη.
Ἀυτὴ δ' αὖθ' 'Ελένην καλέως’ ἰε’ τὴν δ' ἐκίχανεν
Πύρην εφ’ ὢψηλαῖ, περὶ δὲ Ἰρων ἀλίς ἱην.
Χειρὶ δὲ νεκτηρέου ἐκανοῦ ἐτεναξε λυβούσα
Γρηῖ δὲ μιν εἰκὼν παλαιγενεὶ προσπέφερεν
Εἰροκόμῳ, ἢ οἱ Δακεδαίμονι ναιετάσῃ
"Ησκείν εἰρία καλα, μάλιστα δὲ μιν φιλεσκεν.
Τῇ μὲν εἰσαμενή προσεφώνεε δ' Ἀφροδίτη.

B.

Καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε ταυσσάμενος, ποτὶ γαῖρ
"Αγκλίναι' προίηθεν δὲ σάκας σχέζων ἐσθλοὶ ἔταιροί,
Μὴ πρὶν ἀναίειαν ἀρ' ἵοι μὲς Ἀχαιῶν,
Πρὶν βλησθαι Μενέλαοι ἀρίησον Ἀτρέος νίον.
Ἀυτὰρ ὁ σύλα πώμα φαρέτρης, εκ δ' ἠλε νῦν
'Αβλητά πτερύθεντα, μελαινών ἔρμη ὀδυνάων' ἄξα δ' ἔτι νευρῇ κατεκύσει πηκρόν ὀἰστών,
Εὔχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτάξω
'Ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτῷ ἕκατομβην
Οικάει νοστίσας ἵερης ὑς ἀστὺ Ζελείης.
Τω δὲ κορυσσεόθην, ἀμα δὲ νέφος εἶπετο πεζῶν. Ὁς δὲ ἄτρι σκοπιτής εἶδεν νέφος αἰτόλος ἀνήρ Ἐργάμενον κατὰ πόλυν ὑπὸ Ζεφύρου ἰωής. Τῷ δὲ τ᾽ ἀνευθεῖν ἔοντι μελάντερην, ἦντε πίσσα, Φαίνετ' ἰὸν κατὰ πόλυν, ἀγεῖ δὲ τὰ λαῖλεπιν πολλῶν Ἐγιγανέν τε ἰδῶν, ὑπὸ τὰ σπέας ἠλάσε μήλα. Τοῦτον ἀμ αἴαντσαι διοτρεφεόν αἰζην δῆμοι ἐς πόλειν πυκνὰ δέ χαλαροῦν πίεται.
B. 

Oί μέν οὖν πολλοὶ Μακεδόνων τῶς ἔχουσιν Φιλίππῳ, ἐκ τούτων ἄν τις σκέψατο οὐ χαλεπῶς, οἱ δὲ δὴ περὶ αὐτὸν ἄντες καὶ πεζαίμωροι δόξαν μὲν ἔχουσιν ώς εἰσὶ θανηματοὶ καὶ συγκεκριμένοι τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ὡς δὲ ἐγὼ τών ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρᾳ γεγενημένοι τινὸς ἥκουν, ἀνέδρος οὐδαμῶς οἷον τε ψευδέσθαι, οὐδὲν εἰς ἑβελτίους. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τις ἀνήρ ἔστιν ἐν αὐτοίς σιδήρας ἔμπεφορος πολέμου καὶ ἀγώνων, τούτους μὲν φιλοτιμία πάντας ἄπωοεἴν αὐτὸν ἔφη, βουλόμενοι πάντα αὐτῷ δοκεῖν εἶναι τὰ ἔργα (πρὸς γὰρ αὖ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ἀνυπερβλητὸν εἶναι) εἰ δὲ τις σῷφρων ἢ δίκαιος ἄλλως, τὴν καθ᾽ ἡμέραν ἀκρασίαν τοῦ βίου καὶ μῆνι καὶ κορδακίσμοις οὐ δυνάμενος φέρειν, παρέσωσθαι καὶ ἐν οὐδείᾳ εἶναι μέρει τῶν τοιούτων.

C. 

Τί οὖν ὑπόλοιπον, ὃ άνδρες Ἀθηναίοι, πλὴν βοηθεῖν ἐφρωμένως καὶ προθόμως; εἰγὼ μὲν οὖν ὁρῶ χώρας γὰρ τῆς περιστάσεως ἄν ἡμᾶς αἰσχύνης εἰ καθυφεῖμεθα τι τῶν πραγμάτων, οὐδὲ τῶν φόβων ὃ άνδρες Ἀθηναίοι μικρὸν ὅρω τὸν μετὰ ταύτα, ἐξόντων μὲν ός ἔχουσι Θηβαίων ἡμῖν, ἀπειρηκότων δὲ χρήματι Φωκεῶν, μηδενὸς δ᾽ ἐμπόδων ὄντος Φιλίππῳ τὰ παρόντα καταστρεψαμενο πρὸς ταύτα ἔπικλιναι τὰ πράγματα. ἄλλα μὴν εἰ τις ἡμῶν εἰς τούτο ἀναβαλλεῖ πανοίησειν τὰ δέοντα, ιδεῖν ἐγγύθει βουλέται τὰ δείνα, ἐξὸν ἄκουειν ἀλλοθι, γεγονόμενα, καὶ βοηθοῦς ἑαυτῷ ζητεῖν, ἐξὸν νῦν ἐτέροις αὐτὸν βοηθεῖν. ὅτι γὰρ εἰς τούτο περιστέρεσαι τὰ πράγματα εἰ τὰ παρόντα προφύμεθα, σχεδὸν ἵσμεν ἀπαντες διποὺ.

HONOURS.

1. Describe the chief events of the Peloponnesian War.
2. Enumerate the principal divisions of the Peloponnesus, and state all that you know about any of them.
3. Give the rules for Iambic, Trochaic, and Anaplectic verses, and point out the place of the caesura in each. Explain the object of the caesura and shew how it affects the catalexis. Into what two feet can the spondee be resolved, and when is the one or the other to be preferred? What is Porson’s canon as to the fifth foot of the Tragic Senarius?
Translate into Greek—

1. We thought we ought to drive the Olynthians to war by all means.
2. The same men ought to abrogate these laws as have passed them.
3. The Phocians are exhausted as to money, and there is no one to prevent Philip from subduing his enemies.
4. Why should we use foreign examples when it is possible to use domestic ones?
5. He came forward and bid them beware lest they should be damaged in place of punishing their enemies.
6. I am persuaded from what I saw that he will not let slip this opportunity.
7. He would not have been so strong if we had not exhausted him in warfare.
8. They knew that he would spend much money to no purpose if they have him the power which he wanted.
9. As long as the best and wisest men are pushed aside it is impossible that any change should occur in our fortunes.

HONORS.

1. Draw a plan showing the situation of the hills of Rome, and marking the principal public places and buildings.
2. Give a brief outline of the wars of Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the dictatorship of Sylla.
4. Show the force of Nimirum, Duntaxat, Alioquin, Proviri.
5. Turn into Latin Hexameters—

Alas, what it boots with incessant care
To tend the homely slighted shepherd’s trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless.
Were it not better done, as others use
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Nessa’s hair?

Translate into English—

A. Nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae,
Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Poeno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharae modis ;
Nec saevos Lapithas, et nimmerium mero
Hylæum : domitosve Herculea manu
Telluris juvenes, unde periculum
Fulgens contremuit donus
Saturni veteris : tuque pedestribus
Dices historiis proelia Caesaris,
Mæcenas, melius ; ductaque per vias
Regum colla minacium.
Me dulcis dominæ Musa Licymniae
Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
Fidum pectus amoribus.

B. Quid quisque vitet, numquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum
Poenus perhorrescit ; neque ultra
Cæca timet aliunde fata :
Miles sagittas, et celerem fugam
Parthi; catenas Parthus, et Italum
Robur : sed improvisa leti
Vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.
Quam pænæ furvæ regna Proserpinae,
Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
Sedesque discretas piorum, et
Æoliis fidibus querenem
Sappho puellis de popularibus : 
Et te sonantem pleniis aureo,
Alectæ, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.
At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus; atque
Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis
Nobiscum vivit; multum demissus homo. Illi
Tardo, cognomen Pingui danus. Hic fugit omnes
Insidias, nullique malo latus obdit apertum?
(Quum genus hoc inter vitae versetur, ubi acris
Invidia, atque vigent ubi crimen pro bene sano,
Ac non incauto, factum, astutumque vocamus.
Simplicior quis, et est, qualem me saepe libenter
Obtulerim tibi, Mæcenas; ut forte legentem,
Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone?
Molestus!
Communi sensu plane caret, inquisimus. Heu, heu,
Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!

Quocumque libido est,
Incedo solus: percontor quanti olus, ac far:
Fallacem Circum, vespertinumque perorro
Sæpe Forum: adsisto divinis; inde domum me
Ad porri, et ciceris referro, laganique catinum.
Cena ministratur pueris tribus; et lapis albus
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet: adstat echinus,
Vilis cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
Deinde eo dormitum; non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
Surgendum sit mane; obeundus Marsya, qui se
Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.

Translate into English—

A. Cl. At enim istoc nil est magis, Syre, meis nuptiis aduorsum.

Nam quo ore appellabo patrem? tenes quid dicam?

Sy. Quid ni?

Cl. Quid dicam? quam causam adferam?

Sy. Quin nolo

mentiare:

Aperte ita ut res se se habet narrato.

Cl. Quid ais?

Sy. Jubeo:

Illam te amare et velle uxorem, hanc esse Clitiphonis.

Cl. Bonam atque justam rem oppido imperas et factu facilem.

Et scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare ut celeut

Senem uostrum?

Sy. Immo ut recta uia rem narrret

ordine omnem.

Cl. Hem,

Satin sanus es aut sobrius? tu quidem illum plane perdis.
Sy. Huíc equidem consílio palmam do: híc me magnífice écfero, Quí uim tantam in me ét potestatem hábeam tantae astútiae, Véra dicendo út eos ambos fállam: ut quom narrét senex Vóster nostro esse ístam amicam gnáti, non credát tamen.

Cl. Àt enim spem istoc pácto rursum núptiarum omnem éripis: Nám dum amicam hanc méam esse credet, nón committet filiam. Tú fors quid fiat parui pándis, dum illi cóusulas.

B. Ch. Derídes merito. míhi núnc ego suspénde: Quot rès dedere, ubi póssem persentíscere, Ni essém lapsis! quae uíd! uae miseró míhi. At né illud haud inúltum, si uiuó, ferent:
Nam iám. Me. Non tú te cóhibes? non te réspicis?
Non tibi ego exemplí sátis sum? Ch. Præ ira-
cúndia,
Menedéme, non sum apúd me. Me. Tene istúc loqui!

Noune id flagitiumst, te áliis consiliúm dare, Foris sápare, tibi non pótis esse auxíliárié?

Ch. Quid fáciam? Me. Id quod me fécisse aiébas parum Fac té patrem esse sénitiat: fac ut aúdeat. Tibi crédere omnia, ábs te petere et póscere:
Nequam áliam quærat cópiam ac te déserat.

Ch. Immo ábeat potius málo quouis géntium, Quam hic pér flagitium ad ínopiam redigát patrem: Nam si illi pergo súppeditare súmpitibus, Menedéme, míhi illaec uéro ad rastros rés redit.

Me. Quot íncomóditates hác re accipies, nísi causa?
Diffícilem ostendes té esse et ignoscés taunen Post, ét id ingrátum. Ch. Ah náscis, quam doleam.

Me. Vt lubet.
Quid hoc quód rogo, ut illa nútbat nostro? nísi quid est
Quot mágis uis. Ch. Immo et géner et adfinés placent.
MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSITIONS.

1. Find the area between the circles in the figure of Euclid, Book I, Prop. 1, taking the radius of each circle as one inch, and working to two places of decimals.

2. A semicircle is drawn, the length of whose bounding diameter is $2a$. The maximum circle is inscribed in this semicircle, and two equal small circles are inscribed, one on each side of it. Find their radii.

3. Find the area of a triangle when the rectangular co-ordinates of its angular points are given.

4. Prove that the centre of a variable circle, which always touches a fixed circle and a fixed straight line, describes a parabola.

5. Prove the rule for turning recurring decimals into vulgar fractions.

6. In the expansion of $(a + bx + cx^2)^n$, if the coefficient of $x^r$ vanishes, prove that the coefficient of $x^{2n-r}$ will also vanish.

7. If the rates at which different horses travel vary as their own weights directly and as their riders' weights inversely, prove, either by supposing two riders to exchange horses or otherwise, that the average rate will be greatest when the heaviest riders have the lightest horses.

8. If $\tan \phi = \frac{m^2 + \sin^2 \theta}{m^2 + \cos^2 \theta}$, then $\sin (3\theta + \phi) = (3 + 4m^2) \sin (\theta - \phi)$.

9. Solve the equation

\[
\tan^{-1}(x+1) + \cot^{-1}(x-1) = \sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5} + \cos^{-1}\frac{3}{5}.
\]

10. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos \theta + 1$ into $n$ quadratic factors.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Find amount of 17 ton 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. at £3 17s. 6d. per ton.

2. What sum will amount to £1000 in 2 years at 5 per cent. per annum, simple interest?
3. A grocer buys coffee at 1s. 8d. per lb., and chicory at 8d. per lb., he mixes them in the ratio of 5 : 1 by weight, and sells the mixture at 1s. 10½d. per lb. How much per cent. does he gain?

4. How many tons of water per acre are represented by a rainfall of 8 inches, assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs 62½ lbs.?

5. Find the G. C. M. of \(18x^4 - 21x^3 - 25x^2 - 14x + 8\) and \(12x^4 + 14x^3 + 14x^2 + 7x + 4\).

6. Simplify \(\frac{x^4}{x^6 - 1} \left\{ x - \frac{2x - 1}{x^2} \right\} \left\{ x + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2} \right\} \).

7. Solve the following equations:
   (i) \(5 - 5x - x^2 = 1 \times x - 3x^2\).
   (ii) \((x + \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{3})(x - \frac{1}{4}) \times 2\).
   (iii) \(\begin{cases} x^2 + 2xy = -15, \\ xy + 2y^2 = 12. \end{cases}\)

8. If \(x = \frac{a + b - c}{a + b + c}\), then \(\frac{a + bx^2}{b + ax^2} = \frac{(a - b + c)^2 + 4ab}{(b - a + c)^2 + 4ab}\).

9. A, who travels 3½ miles per hour, starts 2½ hours before B, who goes the same road at 4½ miles per hour. When and where does B overtake A?

10. A boy is sent to market with apples, which he is to sell at 8d. per dozen, but having eaten some on the way he calculates that he must sell \(\frac{2}{3}\) of what he has left at 9d. per dozen, and the rest at 7d. per dozen, in order to take back the sum he should do; but if he sells \(\frac{3}{4}\) of them at 9d. per dozen and the rest at 7d. per dozen, he will make one penny more. How many apples had he, and how many did he eat?

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**ALGEBRA.**

1. Prove the rule for finding the G.C.M. of two algebraical expressions, and find that of

\[4a^3 + 4a^2b - 13ab^2 + 5b^3\] and \[6a^4 - 5a^3b - 13a^2b^2 + 17ab^3 - 5b^4\]
2. If \( x = a + b + \frac{(a-b)^2}{4(a+b)} \) and \( y = a + b + \frac{ab}{a+b} \), prove that \( (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = b^2 \).

3. Solve the equations

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(i)} \quad & \frac{3x^5 + 12x^4 + 44x^3 + 185x^2 + 8x + 98}{3x^4 + 18x^3 + 26x^2 + 15x + 14} = \frac{3x^3 + 44x + 2}{3x^2 + 6x + 2} \\
\text{(ii)} \quad & \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-a}{x-a}\right)^2 = \sqrt{3}.
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(iii)} \quad & \begin{cases} 
3x + y + 5 & x + y + 1 \\
x + y + 1 & x + y - 1 \\
(x + 2y)^2 + (y + 2x)^2 & 5(x + y)^2 + 4y
\end{cases} = 4,
\end{align*}
\]

4. As I walk into town at four miles an hour I meet a New­town omnibus every three minutes, and one passes me every fifteen minutes. Find at what rate and at what intervals the omnibuses run.

5. Find three numbers such that twice their sum is a number whose two digits are the greatest and least of the numbers, and three times their sum one whose two digits are the two least of the numbers. Shew that there are two solutions, and that in each case six times the sum of the numbers is a number whose digits are the two greatest of the numbers.

6. When is one quantity said to vary as another quantity? If the whole number of feet through which a falling stone has passed varies as the square of the number of seconds which have elapsed since it was dropped, and if it falls through 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet in the first second, through how many feet does it fall during the fifth second?

7. Explain the process called Mathematical Induction. Can a Theorem be rigidly proved by this method? Shew that, if \( n \) be a positive integer, \( x^n - a^n \) is always divisible by \( x - a \).

8. Find for what value of \( r \) the number of combinations of \( n \) things taken \( r \) together is greatest.

9. Separate \( \frac{11 + 4x^3}{4 - 7x + 2x^3 + x^3} \) into partial fractions and hence find the general term when it is expanded in ascending powers of \( x \).
10. Sum the series
   (i) \(1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \ldots \ldots \text{to} \ n \text{ terms.}\)
   (ii) \(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \ldots \ldots \text{to} \ \infty.\)

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**STATICS.**

1. Define *Force*, *Tension*, *Pressure*, *Weight*, *Density*, and *Mass*. What are incommensurable quantities? Prove that the proposition called the Parallelogram of Forces, so far as relates to the direction of the Resultant, if true for commensurable forces, is also true when the forces are incommensurable.

2. Define a *Couple* and the *moment* of a Couple, and prove that two Couples in the same plane of equal but opposite moment, will balance each other. Indicate these balancing couples in the case of a ladder resting on a rough floor against a smooth wall.

3. The distances of any number of heavy particles in one plane from a straight line in the plane being given, determine the distance of the centre of gravity of the system from that straight line.

   Each time that a person reading a book turns over a leaf, shew that the C.G. of the book moves through the same distance.

4. Describe the different kinds of Levers, giving examples of each. A camp stool of given weight and dimensions stands on a smooth floor, find the tension of the canvas neglecting its weight.

5. Describe and graduate the common Steelyard.

6. Draw the system of pulleys in which a separate string passes over each pulley, and is attached by one end to the pulley below, and by the other to the weight. Find the relation between the power and the weight in this system when there are \(n\) moveable pulleys, and \(w\) is the weight of each. If the power is moved through a distance \(a\), shew how the work done on the machine is distributed.

7. Give the laws of Friction, both when and before it reaches its limit. Describe Weston's friction coupling.

8. Prove that the C.G. of a triangle is the same as that of three equal particles placed at its angular points. If \(A, B, C, D\), be the angular points of any quadrilateral of weight \(W\), and if \(a, b, c, d,\)
be the corresponding segments of the diagonals, prove that the C.G. of the quadrilateral is the same as that of four particles at A, B, C, D, whose weights are

\[
\frac{2a+c}{6(a+c)} W, \quad \frac{2b+d}{6(b+d)} W, \quad \text{etc.}
\]

9. D is a point on the side BC of a triangle formed of three rigid rods, jointed at A, B, and C. A string connects A and D, and its tension is T. Find the actions at B and C, and prove that they are in the ratio \(CD : AB : BD : AC\).

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**TRIGONOMETRY.**

1. If O AB be a straight line, \(OB - OA = AB\). Shew how this relation leads us to estimate certain lines as negative.

2. Prove the formulæ:

   (i) \(\tan \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \tan \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -1\).
   
   (ii) \(\cos \theta \pm \sin \theta = \sqrt{(1 \pm \sin 2 \theta)}\).
   
   (iii) \(\tan 3 \theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}\).

3. Shew that \(\sin (180^\circ - A) = \sin A\), and find an expression for all the angles which have the same sine as A.

4. Prove that—

\[9 \cosec^2 3 \alpha = \cosec^2 \alpha + \cosec^2 \left( \alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \cosec^2 \left( \alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right).\]

5. Prove that the sines of the angles of a triangle are proportional to the lengths of the opposite sides, and that the sums—two and two—of the cotangents of the angles are proportional to the squares of the included sides.

6. Prove that, in any triangle, \(\tan \frac{A - B}{2} = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2}\)

Find \(A\) and \(B\) from this formula, having given

- \(a = 325\) feet, \(b = 75\) feet, \(C = 60^\circ\),
- \(\log 2 = \cdot3010300,\)
- \(\log 3 = \cdot4771213,\)
- \(L \tan 47^\circ 16' = 10.0343980,\)
- \(L \tan 47^\circ 17' = 10.0346514.\)
7. A ship sailing N. E. observes a rock and a headland both bearing S.E., and they are known to be 6 miles apart; after an hour the headland bears S. and the rock S.S.W. Find the rate at which the ship is sailing.

8. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the sides. Given the base and the sum of the sides, prove that the area is greatest when the triangle is isosceles, and hence show that of all triangles with the same perimeter the equilateral one is the greatest.

9. Enunciate De Moivre's Theorem, and from it deduce an expansion for \( \cos \theta \) in ascending powers of \( \theta \).

10. Find the sum of—
   \[
   \begin{align*}
   (i) & \quad \sin A + \sin 2A + \sin 3A + \ldots \text{to } n \text{ terms.} \\
   (ii) & \quad \sin 3x + 3 \sin^3 \frac{x}{3} + 3^2 \sin^3 \frac{x}{3^2} + \ldots \text{to } n \text{ terms, and to infinity.}
   \end{align*}
   \]

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**EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**

1. Define the physical states indicated by the words—solid, liquid, gas. How are these states produced or maintained?

2. Define and distinguish from each other the attraction of cohesion and chemical attraction.

3. What is the usual explanation of the fact that when a bar magnet is broken in any part, two new poles are developed? State any objection to the explanation; and, accepting the usual explanation, how may the fact be accounted for that the magnetic force is not restricted to the ends of a magnet?

4. How must a dipping needle be constructed and placed so as to show the true magnetic inclination? If the axis of the needle be placed in the plane of the magnetic meridian, how will the needle be affected?

5. How would you construct a lightning conductor? Does such a conductor attract lightning? If not, what is its exact function?

6. What are the usual components of a simple Voltaic circle or pair? Describe with a diagram a cell of Bunsen's battery.

7. Explain the fundamental principle of electro-metallurgy, and describe some of its practical applications.
8. Describe an electro-magnet, and illustrate the rapidity with which such a magnet can be made and unmade.

9. Describe, with a sectional diagram, the construction and mode of action of Bell's Telephone.

10. A brass scale attached to a barometer measures correctly at 62° F. When the temperature is 92° F. the barometer reads 30 inches; required the true height of the column of mercury reduced to 32° F.

11. In experiments on the conduction of heat, the apparent conductivity of metals is sometimes different from their real conductivity. Give an example and explain it. How may the true conducting power of different metals be accurately compared?


13. What is meant by the spheroidal state of liquids? Describe some of the peculiarities of this condition.

14. What were Tyndall's chief discoveries respecting the diathermancy of gases and vapours?

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

I.—Additional Questions for Deas-Thomson Scholarship.

1. State the different views that have been held in ancient and modern times as to the constitution of matter, defining accurately the terms you may use.

2. Describe Golding Bird's modification of Volta's electrophorus; also the phenomena of induction which it illustrates; and explain each experiment by means of the V. and R. notation.

3. Under what conditions may a primary current of electricity excite secondary currents? Describe the character of the secondary currents as compared to the primary in respect of direction, duration, intensity, and quantity.

4. In the case of electric currents induced by motion of conductors, what is the principle regulating the direction of the induced current, known as Lenz's Law?

5. What is the effect as to temperature of blowing steam at 212° F. into a saturated solution of calcium chloride? What
Explanation would you give of the experiment? State any difficulties connected with the explanation.

6. What weight of steam at 212° F. will melt 1 lb. of ice at 32° and leave the temperature of the resulting water at 100° F.?

II.—Additional Questions for Deas-Thomson and Renwick Scholarships.

1. What is meant by the calorific power, and the calorific intensity of a substance? The calorific power of hydrogen is said to be 34,462; what is exactly meant by that? And how would you deduce the calorific intensity of hydrogen burning in oxygen and in air? [Calculation not required; only the method.]

2. In regard to atomic weights, what is the nature of the hypothesis known as Dr. Prout's? Give your opinion thereon. In testing Prout's hypothesis in the case of nitrogen, what aid is obtained from the composition of the atmosphere?

3. State some reasons for doubling the old atomic weights of oxygen and carbon. In the case of carbon, what argument is obtained from the composition of marsh gas?

4. Describe the leading modifications of phosphoric acid, including in each case the mode of preparation, the formula and tests. Write the formula of microcosmic salt both with old and new notation.

III.—Additional Questions for Renwick Scholarship.

1. How do you distinguish Orthoclase, Oligoclase and Labradorite from each other?

2. What are the principal hypotheses that have been proposed to account for Volcanic Eruptions?

3. State your opinion as to the origin of Granite, and give your reasons.

4. How is it that superposition cannot always be trusted to as a proof of the relative ages of rocks, in localities at considerable distances?
Translate into English—

A.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

Στροφή ἀ.

Τίς, ὁντιν' ἀ θεσπίζεται Δελφῆς εἶπε πέτρα ἀφρήτ' ἀφρήτων τελέσαντα φοινίασι χερσίν; ὥρα νῦν ἄελλάδων ἅππων σθεναρώτερον φιγὰ πόδα νυμμάν.

ἐνοπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπενθρωσκεὶ πυρὶ καὶ στεροταίς ὁ Δίὸς γενέται· δείναι δ' ἀμ' ἔποιηται Κήρες ἀναπλάκητοι.

'Αντιστροφή ἀ.

ἐλαμψε γὰρ τοῦ νυφόντος ἀρτίως φανείσα φάμα Παρνασοῦ τὸν ἀδηλον ἄνδρα πάντ' ἱχνεύειν.

φοιτᾷ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν ἠλαν ἀνὰ τ' ἀντρα καὶ πετραίος ὁ ταῦρος, μέλεος μελέω τοῦ χερεύων,

τὰ μεσόμφαλα γάς ἀπονοσφίζων μαντεία· τὰ δ' αἰε

ζωντα περιποτάται.

B.

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.

'Αρ' οὔκ ἂτ' ὡμοῖ ταῦτα δαιμονός τις ἄν κρίνων ἐπ' ἄνδρι τῷ ἄν ὀρθοὶς λόγοις;

μὴ δὴτα, μὴ δῇτ', ὦ θεῶν ἄγνων σέβας, ἓδοιμι ταῦτην ἡμέραν· ἀλλ' ἐκ βροτῶν

βαίνην ἀφαντος πρόσθεν, ἡ τοιάνυ' ἰδεῖν κηλιδ' ἐμαυτῷ συμφορᾶς ἀφιγμένην.
ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ημέν μέν, ὄναξ, ταύτ' ὅκυρ', ἐγὼ δ' ἂν οὖν πρὸς τοῦ παρόντος ἐκμάθης, ἔχ' ἐλπίδα.

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.

καὶ μὴν τοσοῦτον ἔστι μοι τῆς ἐλπίδος, τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν βοηθάρα προσμείναι μὲν οὖν.

ΙΟΚΑΣΤΗ.

πεφασμένου δὲ τίς ποθ' ἢ προθυμία;

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.

ἐγὼ διδάξω σ'. ἤν γὰρ εὐρεθῇ λέγων σοὶ ταῦτ', ἐγὼγ' ἂν ἐκπεφευγοῦν πάθος.

ΙΟΚΑΣΤΗ.

ποῖον δὲ μου περισσόν ἦκουσας λόγον;

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.

ληστὰς ἐφασκες αὐτὸν ἄνδρας ἐννέπειν ὡς νιν κατακτείνειαν. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἔτι λέξει τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμόν, οὐκ ἐκὼ ἐκατον. οὐ γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν εἷς τὸς πολλοὶς ἵσος εἰ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐν' οἱ ὕπων αὐθίνει, σαφῶς τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἦδη τοῦργον εἰς ἐμὲ ρέπον.

C.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ὡ δεινὸν ἴδεῖν πάθος ἄνθρώποις, ὡ δεινότατον πάντων, ὅσ' ἐγὼ προσέκυρο' ἱδη. τῖς σ', ὡ τλῆμον, προσέβη μανία; τὶς δ' πθοδίσας μείζονα δαίμων τῶν μακίστων πρὸς σῇ δυσδαίμονι μοῖρας; φεῦ φεῦ, δύσταν'. ἀλλ' ὅοῦ' εἰσεδεῖν δύναμαι σ', ἐθέλων πάλλ' ἀνερέσθαι, πολλὰ πυθέομαι, πολλὰ δ' ἀθρήσκα τοίαν φρίκην παρέχεις μοι.
ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.
αἰαί, αἰαί,
δύστανος ἤγῳ. ποτὶ γάς φέρομαι
τλάμων; πά μοι φθογγα φοράδην;
ἰὼ δαίμον, ἵν' ἔξηλου.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.
ἐς δεινόν, οὐδ' ἀκουστόν, οὐδ' ἐπώψμον.

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.
Στροφὴ ἀ.

ἰὼ σκότου
νεῖφος ἐμὸν ἀπότροπον, ἐπιπλόμενον ἀφατον.
ἀδάματόν τε καὶ δυσούριστον ὄν.
οίμοι,
οὐμοὶ μάλ' αὐθις' οίον εἰσίδυ μ' ἁμα
κέντρων τε τῶν' οίστρημα καὶ μνήμη κακῶν.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.
καὶ θαῦμα γ' οὐδὲν ἐν τοσοίσδε πῆμασιν
dιπλά σε πενθείν καὶ διπλὰ φορεῖν κακά.

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.
Ἀντιστροφὴ ἀ.

ἰὼ φίλος,
σὺ μὲν ἐμὸς ἐπίπολος ἔτε μόνωσ. ἔτε γάρ
ὔπομένες με τὸν τυφλὸν κηδεῶν.

φεῦ φεῦ.

οὐ γὰρ με λήθεις, ἀλλὰ γεγυνόσκω σαφὸς,
καίπερ σκοτείνος, τὴν γ' σὴν αὐθῆν ὦμος.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ὡ δεινὰ δράσας, πῶς ἔτλης τοιαῦτα σὰς
δύεις ὕπαναι; τὶς σ' ἐπῆρε δαίμονων;
Translate into English—

A.

Οὐ το ἀρά, ἢν ἀπεαίρωσι τὰς νέας ἀπὸ Σαλαμίνος, οὐδὲ περὶ μῆς ἐτὶ πατριδός ναυμαχίσεις. κατὰ γὰρ πόλις ἐκαστοί τρέφονται, καὶ οὔτε σφῖας Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν δυνάμεθαι οὔτε τὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀλλος ὡστε μὴ οὐ διασκεδαζόνται τὴν στρατιν, ἀπολεῖται τε τῇ Ἑλλάς ἀβουλίσει. ἀλλ' εἰ τις ἐστὶ μηχανῆ, ἢ τι πείρεοι διαχειρίζεται τὰ βεβουλευμένα, ἢν κως ἄναγνώσαι Εὐρυβιάδην μεταβουλεύσασθαι ὡστε αὐτοῦ μένειν. Κάρτα δὴ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεί ἤρεσε ἡ ὑποθήκη, καὶ οὔτε τῶν ταῖντα ἀμειβόμενος ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδεω. ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἐφι ἐθέλειν οἱ κοινὸν τῷ πρήγμα συμμικτές. ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νέα ἐκέλευε σφαλμάντα λέγειν, εἰ τι ἐθέλει. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενος οἰ καταλέγει ἢκείνα τε πάντα, τα ἦκουσε Μνησιφίλιου, ἐσωτοῦ ποιεύμενος, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθεῖς, ἐς ἀνέγνωσε χρηίζων ἐκ τῆς νέος εκβήναι συλλέζαι τε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐς τὸ συνεδρίον.

B.

"Εφη δὲ Δικαίος ὁ Θεοκύδεος ἀνήρ Ἀθηναῖος, φυγάς τε καὶ παρὰ Μήδοισι λόγιμος γενόμενος τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, ἐπείτε ἐκείρετο ἡ Ἀττικὴ χώρη ύπὸ τοῦ πέζου στρατοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου ἔως ἐρημὸν Ἀθηναῖον, τυχεῖν τότε ἐν τῷ Δημαρήτῳ τῷ Γακεδαμίνῳ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσίνῳ πεδίῳ, ἐδεῖν δὲ κοινοί τοὺς χρόνους ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ὡς αὐτῶν μάλιστα κρυσμωρίων ἀποθεωμάζειν τε σφῆνα τῶν κοινῶν δρῶν κοινὸν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ πρόκατα φωνῆς αἰχμάλωτον, καὶ ἐν τῇ θυσίᾳ τῆς Εἰρήνης αὐτὸν ἔκβηναι καὶ συμμαχοῦσιν. "Εφη δὲ Θεοκύδεος ἀνήρ Ἀθηναῖος, φυγάς τε καὶ παρὰ Μήδοισι λόγιμος γενόμενος τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, ἐπείτε ἐκείρετο ἡ Ἀττικὴ χώρη ύπὸ τοῦ πέζου στρατοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου ἔως ἐρημὸν Ἀθηναῖον, τυχεῖν τότε ἐν τῷ Δημαρήτῳ τῷ Γακεδαμίνῳ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσίνῳ πεδίῳ, ἐδεῖν δὲ κοινοί τοὺς χρόνους ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ὡς αὐτῶν μάλιστα κρυσμωρίων ἀποθεωμάζειν τε σφῆνα τῶν κοινῶν δρῶν κοινὸν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ πρόκατα φωνῆς αἰχμάλωτον, καὶ ἐν τῇ θυσίᾳ τῆς Εἰρήνης αὐτὸν ἔκβηναι καὶ συμμαχοῦσιν.

C.

Τούτων δὲ τῶν ἄγγελών ἐστὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι θάρσου παραγίνεται θυντὸν ἐν' οὗτοι τοῖσι. Πέρσαι ἐξεύρησαι τούτοι. λέγουσι γὰρ, ὡς ὅσων ἂν ἡμερίων ἢ ἡ πάσα ὁδὸς, τοσοῦτοι
ΕΠΠΟΙ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΕΣ ΔΙΕΣΤΑΣΙ, ΚΑΤΑ ἩΜΕΡΗΣΙΝ ΟΔΌΝ ΕΚΑΣΤΗΝ ἘΠΠΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΑΚΩΝ, ΤΟΥΣ ΟΥΤΕ ΝΙΦΕΤΟΣ, ΟΥΚ ὈΜΒΡΟΣ, ΟΥ ΚΑΙΜΑ, ΟΥ ΝΥΧ ΞΡΕΒΟΜΗ ΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΝΟΟΤΕ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ ΑΥΤῷ ΔΡΟΜΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΑΧΙΣΤΗΝ. Ὅ ΜΕΝ ΔΗ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΔΡΑΜΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΙΔΟΙΤΑ ἘΝΤΕΧΝΕΜΕΝΑ ΤῴΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΗΝ, Ο ΔΕ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΣ ΤῴΣ ΤΡΙΤῴΣ ΤΟ ΔΕ ἙΝΤΕΥΤΕΝ ᾽ΗΔῴ ΚΑΙ ἈΛΛῴΝ ΔΕΞΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΑ, ΚΑΤΑΠΕΡ Ὁ ΕΛΛΗΣΙ Ὁ ΛΑΜΠΑΔΙΩΡΙ, ΤῴΝ ΤῴΣ Ὁ ΗΦΑΙΣΤῴΣ ἘΠΙΤΕΛΕΟΥΣΙ. ΤΟΤΟΤΟ Ὁ ΔΡΑΜΙΜΙΑ ΤῴΝ ἘΠΠΟΝ ΚΑΛΕΟΥΣΙ ΠΕΡΣΑΙ ἈΓΓΑΡΗΙΟΝ. ΑΜΕΝ ΔΗ ΠΡΩΤῴΣ ΕΣ ΣΟΥΣΑ ἈΓΓΕΛῴΗ ἈΠΙΚΟΜΕΝῴ, ὩΣ ΞΧΟΙ Ὁ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΞΡΙΣῴΣ, ἘΤΕΡΗΝ ΟΥΤῴ ΔΗ Τῴ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΝ ΤΟΥΣ ὩΠΟΛΕΙΦΘΕΝΤΑΣ, ΩΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΟΔΟΥΣ ΜΥΡΩΝΗΣΙΑ ΠΑΣΑΣ ΕΙΣΤΥΡΕΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ἘΘΥΜΙΕΥΣΙ ΘΗΜΙΕΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΙ ἩΣΑΝ ἘΝ ΘΥΣΙΗΣΙ ΤῴΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΠΑΘΕΪΣΙ Η ΔΕ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΗ ΣΦΙ ἈΓΓΕΛῴΗ ἘΠΕΧΕΛΘΟΥΣΑ ΣΕΝΧΕΙΕ ΟΥΤῴ, ὩΣΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΘΩΝΑΣ ΚΑΤΕΡΡΗΞΑΝΤΟ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ, ΒΟῴ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΜΩΓῴ ἘΧΡΕΟΥΣΙ ΑΠΛΕΤῴ, ΜΑΡΘΟΝΙΟΝ ἘΝ ΑΙΤῴ ΤΗΘΕΝΤΕΣ, ΟΥΚ ΟΥΤῴ ΔΗ ΠΕΡΙ ΤῴΝ ΝΕΩΝ ἈΧΘΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΑΣΤΑ ΟΙ ΠΕΡΣΑΙ ἘΠΟΙΕΝ, ΩΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤῴ ΞΡΙΣῴ ΔΕΙΜΑΙΝΟΝΤΕΣ.

HONOURS AND PASS.

We have a particular account of a conversation which Solon had with Anacharsis, and of another he had with Thales. Anacharsis went to Solon's house at Athens, knocked at the door, and said he was “a stranger who desired to enter into engagements of friendship and mutual hospitality with him.” Solon answered, “Friendships are best formed at home.” Then do you,” said Anacharsis, “who are at home, make me your friend, and receive me into your house.” Struck with the quickness of his repartee, Solon gave him a kind welcome, and kept him some time with him, being then employed in public affairs and in modelling his laws. When Anacharsis knew what Solon was about, he laughed at his undertaking, and at the absurdity of imagining he could restrain the avarice and injustice of his citizens by written laws, which in all respects resembled spiders’ webs, and would, like them, only entangle and hold the poor and weak, while the rich and powerful easily broke through them. To this Solon replied, “Men keep their agreements, when it is an advantage to both parties not to break them; and he would so frame his laws, as to make it evident to the Athenians, that it would be more for their interest to observe than to transgress them.”
He was next desirous to make his political constitution immortal, so far as human wisdom could effect it, and to deliver it down unchanged to the latest times. For this purpose he assembled all the people, and told them the provisions he had already made for the state were indeed sufficient for virtue and happiness, but the greatest and most important matter was still behind, which he could not disclose to them till he had consulted the oracle; that they must therefore inviolably obey his laws, without altering anything in them until he returned from Delphi, and then he would acquaint them with the pleasure of Apollo. When they had all promised to do so, and desired him to set forward, he took an oath of the Kings and Senators, and afterwards of all the citizens, that they would abide by the present establishment till Lycurgus came back. He then took his journey to Delphi.

HONOURS.

1. Sketch briefly the History of Thebes from the Peloponnesian War to the time of Alexander the Great.

2. Draw a rough map of Greece outside the Peloponnesus, with the names of the different districts, and the situation of the principal towns.

3. Turn the following phrases into the Doric dialect:
   - Εγώ σε ίστεψάνισα. Et συ θέλεις έγγονικος γνώσταν πάντα. Ου μην εκείνος γε κρείττων εστι των πολιτών. 'Αφιξεται προς ύμας πρώτους υ του θεού τιμωρία.

4. Account for such a form as γεγαώς, and exemplify your answer as copiously as you can.

5. Name the metres in which the following verses are written, and give a scheme of the scansion and licenses in each of them:
   1. 'Ω σοφώτατοι κατερω πρός ύμας ήλενθέρως.
   2. Χρη παρ ευδαίδαλον νων έλθόντας, άβρον τι δείξαι μέλος.
   3. Σοι γ' ώ κατάρατε σωπ' γ' ώ; κα' ταύτα κάλυμνα φορούση.
   4. 'Αλλευνόν τις ώς ές άντλων πεσών.
   5. Πρώτιστα μεν γάρ ένα γε τιν' καθείσεν εγκα-λύψας.
1. Describe the various Comitia, relate the origin of each, and point out their differences.

2. Draw a Map of Ancient Italy.

3. Linguae Æolicæ sermo Latinus est simillimus. Show this to be true in accent and in etymology.

4. Show the force of Atqui, Quanquam, Nimirum, Scilicet, Duntaxat; and give the derivations of Ilicet, Extemplo, Sis, Sodes, Suffoco. Give the English of Igitur em capito, Se fraudi esto, Decoxisse furtur.

5. Write four Elegiac verses on Portus Sydneianus.

6. Translate into Tragic Greek Trimeter Iambics—

   The man that hath not music in his soul,
   And is not touched with concord of sweet sounds,
   Is fit for treason's stratagems and spoils;
   Let not that man be trusted.

Translate into English—

A. At Catilinae crudelis animus eadem illa movebat, tametsi praesidia parabantur, et ipse lege Plautia interrogatus erat ab L. Paulo. Postremo dissimulandi caussa et ut sui expurgandi, sicuti iurgio iacessitus foret, in Senatum venit. Tum M. Tullius Consul, sive praesentiam eius timens, sive ira commotus orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem reipublicae, quam postea scriptam edidit. Sed ubi ille assedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso volu, voce supplici postulare, Patres Conscripti ne quid de se temere crederent; ea familia ortum, ita ob adeiutelnec

B. Deos hominesque testamur, Imperator, nos arma neque contra patriam cepisse, neque quo periculum alis faceremus, sed uti corpora nostra ab iniuria tuta forent, qui miseri, egentes, violentina atque crudelitate feneratorum plerique patriae, sed omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus; neque cuquam nostrum licuit more majorum lege uti, neque amissio patrimonio liberum corpus habere; tanta saevitia feneratorum atque Praetoris fuit. Saepe majores vostrum, miseriti plebis Romanæ, decretis suis inopiae opitulati sunt, ac novissume memoria nostra propter magnitudinem aeris alieni, volentibus omnibus bonis, argentum aere solutum est. Saepe ipsa plebes aut dominandi studio permota, aut
superbia magistratum, armata a patribus secessit. At nos non
imperium neque divitas petimus, quorum rerum causa bella atque
certamina omnia inter mortalis sunt, sed libertatem, quam nemo
bonus nisi cum anima simul amittit. Te atque Senatum obtesta-
mur, consulatis miseris civibus, legis praesidium, quod iniquitas
Praetoris eripuit, restituatis, neve eam nobis necessitudinem impo-
natis, ut quaeamus quonam modo maxume ulti sanguinem nos-
trum pereamus.
C. Explain the words in Italics.

CLASS EXAMINATION.
CHEMISTRY.

1. Describe the general nature of the impurities found in
natural waters. What useful classification may be made of these
impurities? Describe the soap-test and its application, and how
it is affected by magnesia compounds.

2. Describe nitric acid, including atomic composition and
weight, preparation, properties, and tests. Give the rationale
of the ferrous sulphate test.

3. Give the preparation, properties, and tests of carbonic
acid, including its effects when breathed pure, and diluted; its
normal proportion in the atmosphere, and its proportion in air
once breathed.

4. What is known as the Third Law of Combination? Give
examples of it, and state the nature of the earlier experiments
that led to the establishment of this law.

5. Give some reasons for believing that the atoms of elements
in the free state do not exist separately, but combine to form
molecules.

6. Describe the properties of silica, including a process for
rendering it soluble in water.

7. Give the general characteristics of the group of alkalis,
and the tests by which they may be distinguished from each other
in solutions.

8. Describe briefly the production of cast-iron, malleable iron,
and steel; also, the properties wherein they differ, and the differ-
ence in their composition.
9. By what tests would you distinguish soluble salts of iron from all other bodies, and the two classes of iron salts from each other?

10. Describe with a diagram the construction and use of the Spectroscope. What is meant by the spectrum of a substance?

11. What is meant by Fraunhofer lines? On what principle may they be explained?

12. What has the Spectroscope revealed as to the nature of the "red flames" seen round the edge of the sun during a total eclipse?

STATICS.

1. What are Forces, Particles, and Resultants? Prove that two forces acting on a particle must have a resultant.

2. What is the Parallelogram of Forces? Deduce from it the Triangle of Forces.

3. Describe any experiment by means of which the Parallelogram of Forces may be verified.

4. If two parallel forces $P$ and $Q$ act on a body at $A$ and $B$ respectively in the same direction, what is the magnitude and the direction of their resultant, and what formula gives its point of application?

5. What is the Centre of Gravity of a body? Find the C.G. of a uniform straight rod and also of a parallelogram. A uniform rod 10 feet long and weighing 8 lbs has a knob at one end weighing 12 lbs. About what point will it balance?

6. Describe any experiment to shew how the effect of a force to twist a body round a fulcrum is proportional to the distance of its line of action from the fulcrum.

7. If a weight of 10 lbs. is kept on a smooth inclined plane of angle $30^\circ$ by a string fastened to the top of the plane, what is the tension of the string?

8. Draw the system of pulleys on which a separate string passes round each pulley, and is fastened at one end to the pulley above, and at the other end to a fixed beam. If there are 6 moveable pulleys, each weighing a pound, what power will be required to support them? If now the power be increased another pound, what weight can be hung on to the lowest pulley?
9. If a body be placed on a horizontal plane, what are the conditions that it may stand or fall? When is the equilibrium of a body said to be stable? Prove that a hemisphere resting with its curved surface downwards on a table is in stable equilibrium, even if it be not homogenous.

10. Describe, with a figure, the differential wheel and axle.

GEOMETRY.

No Trigonometry nor Algebraical Geometry is to be used.

1. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

If O P A, O Q B be two fixed straight lines, P and Q being points which move on them so that P Q is of constant length, prove that the perpendicular at P to O A, and the perpendicular at Q to O B, meet on a fixed circle.

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part together with the square on the other part may be equal to the square on the whole line.

3. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

If A B, C D be two chords of a circle parallel to any diameter in which is taken a point E, prove that the squares on E A, E B are together equal to the squares on E C, E D.

4. Give an outline of the method Euclid uses to construct regular pentagons.

In any regular pentagon the square on a diagonal is equal to the square on a side, together with the rectangle contained by a diagonal and a side.

5. P, Q, R, S are the middle points of the sides of any quadrilateral; the diagonals of the quadrilateral intersect in O, and Y, Z are their middle points. Prove that P Q R S, P Y R Z, Q Y S Z are parallelograms, that the area of the first is half that of the quadrilateral, the area of the second half the difference of the triangles P O, R O, and the area of the last half the difference of the triangles Q O, S O.

What does this last area become if the sides in which P, R are taken are parallel?
6. If $TP$ be a tangent to a circle and $TQR$ a secant, and if the tangents at $Q$ and $R$ meet $TP$ in $U$ and $V$, prove that $TU : TV = PU : PV$.

7. If from a point $P$ on the circumscribing circle of a triangle $ABC$ perpendiculars be drawn to the sides, the three feet of these perpendiculars lie on a straight line. Also the angle at which this straight line cuts $AB$ is equal to the angle between $PC$ and the radius to $C$.

8. Give the focus-and-directrix definition of a parabola, an ellipse and a hyperbola, and prove that a line perpendicular to the directrix always meets the parabola in one point only, that it meets a hyperbola in two points on opposite sides of the directrix, and that it meets an ellipse either in two points on the same side of the directrix or not at all.

9. If $PG$ be the normal at a point $P$ on a conic whose focus is $S$, prove that the ratio $SG : SP$ is equal to the eccentricity.

Assuming that an ellipse has two foci and directrices, use this result to prove that the normal bisects the angle between the focal distances.

10. The semi-latus rectum of a conic is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord.

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**ALGEBRA.**

1. Divide \( \frac{2a^4}{3} - \frac{11a^3}{6} + \frac{41a^2}{4} - \frac{23a}{2} + 12 \) by \( \frac{2a^2}{3} - \frac{5a}{6} + 1 \).

2. Find the L. C. M. of \( a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + 2ab, b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + 2bc \) and \( c^2 + a^2 - b^2 + 2ca \), by resolution into factors.

3. Simplify \( \frac{a}{a - 1} + \frac{a}{a + 1} \)

and \( x \left( \frac{1}{x + 3} - \frac{1}{x + 4} \right) - \frac{(x-1)(x^3+3x+2)}{(x^2-3x-4)(x^2+5x+6)} \).
4. Solve the following equations:

(i) \[
\frac{(x+a)(x+mb)}{(x-ma)(x-b)} = \frac{(mx+a)(x+b)}{(x-a)(mx-b)}
\]

(ii) \[
\frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{x-1} + \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x+1} = \frac{2x^2 - 6x + 2}{x-3}
\]

(iii) \[
(x-a)^2 - 5(x-a)b + 6b^2 = 0.
\]

(iv) \[
\begin{align*}
\frac{2x-5y}{3} + x &= 1\frac{2}{3}, \\
x + y &= 3 + \frac{2y}{3}.
\end{align*}
\]

5. A butcher bought equal numbers of two kinds of sheep, paying 18s. each for the first kind and 24s. each for the second. If he had divided his money equally between the two kinds, he would have had two sheep more than he did. How many did he buy?

6. Prove the formula for summing an A. P.—

\[S = \left\{2a + (n-1)d\right\} \times \frac{n}{2}, \text{ and use it to find the sum of 10 terms} \]

of the series 10, 7\frac{1}{2}, 5, &c.

7. Extract the square root of

\[x^2 - 6x^4 + 13x - 14x^3 + 10x^2 - 4x + 1.
\]

8. What is meant by the logarithm of a number to base 10? What are the logs of 1000, 0.01, and \(10^{2/3}\)?

9. Prove that \(\log ab = \log a + \log b\). If \(\log 2 = 0.3010300\), and \(\log 7 = 0.8450980\), find \(\log 1372\).

N.B.—The Papers headed Mathematics, p. 181; Arithmetic and Algebra, p. 192; Statistics, p. 208; and Algebra, p. 210, are Pass Papers. The following are Honour Papers:—Geometry, p. 182; Arithmetic and Algebra, p. 183; Miscellaneous Propositions, p. 192; Algebra, p. 193; Statistics, p. 195; Trigonometry, p. 196; and Geometry, p. 209.
The following Mathematical Papers, through inadvertence, were not printed under their proper headings.

MATRICULATION.

HONOURS.

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONICS.

1. The three angles of a triangle A B C are such that A is expressed in circular measure, B in degrees, and C in grades by the same number x. Find x to three places of decimals.

2. Prove that \( \cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \), using a figure in which \( \pi > A > B > \frac{\pi}{2} \).

Find \( \cos 45^\circ \), \( \cos 30^\circ \), and \( \cos 15^\circ \) all to three places of decimals.

3. Prove that

\[
\sqrt{\frac{\tan 2A - 2 \tan (A + B) + \tan 2B}{\tan 2A + \tan 2B}} = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.
\]

4. Find the cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and use this formula to find the largest angle of the triangle, whose sides are 1 foot, \( \sqrt{10} \) feet and \( (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}) \) feet respectively, having given

\[ L \cos 34^\circ 13' = 9.7499866 \]
\[ L \cos 34^\circ 14' = 9.7501723. \]

5. Find the sides of a room from the following data: the doorway is three feet in breadth, and the ends of the wall opposite the door are at distances 12 feet and 18 feet from one door post, and 13 feet and 16 feet from the other.

6. A B C D is the square top of a tower: at A a pole, A E F, is set up, equal in length to A B, E being its middle point. If now two stations be found level with the foot of the tower, at one of which B and E appear to coincide, and at the other B and F, shew that the distance between the stations is equal to the height of the tower above the eye.

7. Find the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle. Also, if three radii be drawn to the points of contact, prove that the areas of the three quadrilaterals into which the triangle is divided are as \( b + c - a : c + a - b : a + b - c \).

8. If \( ax + by + c = 0, a' x + b'y + c = 0 \) be two straight lines, find the equations to the lines which bisect the angles between them.
9. A B, B C are two equal rods jointed at B: A is fixed, and C moves along a straight line which passes through A. Prove that points on B C describe ellipses.

10. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a parabola.

If PT be a tangent and PV an ordinate of any diameter PQV, Q being on the parabola, prove that TQ = QV.

FIRST YEAR.

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. On the same straight line and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles which have their two sides terminated at one extremity of the base equal to each other, and likewise those which are terminated at the other extremity of the base equal.

2. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to each other.

3. What is a rectangle, and what is a gnomon? If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

4. If two circles cut one another, they shall not have the same centre.

5. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle is equal to the square on the line which touches the circle.

6. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

7. What are degrees and grades, and how are they subdivided? Turn 17° 14' 15'' into grades.

8. Prove that \(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1\) and that \(\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1\).

9. Shew that \(\tan (A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}\).

10. Assume the tangents of 30° and 45° and deduce the tangent of 75°.

11. Prove that \(\frac{\sin 7A + \sin A}{\cos 7A + \cos A} = \frac{\sin 9A - \sin A}{\cos 9A + \cos A}\).
EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line, is equal to the square on the line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

3. From a given circle cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

5. If four straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

6. Prove the formula: \[
\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.
\]

7. Shew that \[
\frac{\sin 7\theta + 2 \sin 4\theta + \sin \theta}{\sin 6\theta + 2 \sin 4\theta + \sin 2\theta} = \frac{\cos 3\theta + 1}{\cos 2\theta + 1}.
\]

8. Find the sine, cosine and tangent of 30°.

9. Prove that in any triangle \(a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A\), and that \[
\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc}.
\]

10. Prove that the area of a triangle \(ABC\) is equal to \(\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C\), and hence shew that \[
\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}.
\]

11. The square top of a house is covered with a pointed roof, in the shape of four equal isosceles triangles; the bases of these triangles are 60 feet and the sides are 50 feet. Find the whole number of square feet in the roof.
EXAMINATION PAPERS.

HONOURS.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

N.B.—The axes are rectangular.

1. Find the distance between two points whose co-ordinates are given. What are the co-ordinates of a point which is equidistant from the three points (2,3), (4,5), (6,1)?

2. Prove that any straight line may be represented by the equation \( ax + by + c = 0 \), if \( a, b, c \) are chosen properly. What are the intercepts of this line on the axes, and what is the perpendicular on it from the origin?

The sum of the intercepts of a line on the axes is constant. Find the locus of its middle point.

3. Find the equation to a line passing through a given point and perpendicular to a given straight line. Write down the sine, cosine and tangent of the angle between \( ax + by + c = 0 \) and \( a'x + b'y + c' = 0 \).

4. Prove that \( ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \) will represent two straight lines if

\[
\left| \begin{array}{ccc}
   a & h & g \\
   h & b & f \\
   g & f & c
\end{array} \right| = 0.
\]

Shew that in this case \( ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0 \) represents a parallel pair of lines through the origin, and find the tangent of the angle between them.

5. When does the general equation given in the preceding question represent a circle?

Find the equation to the tangent at \( x', y' \) to the circle \( x^2 + y^2 = c^2 \) from the following consideration:—The square of the distance from the origin of any point on the tangent must equal the square of the distance of that point from the point of contact, together with the square of the radius.

6. Draw the curves \( y^2 = 4ax, \ x^2 = -4ay, \ x^2 = 4a(a-y), \ (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = \frac{(x+y)^2}{2} \).

7. The foot of the perpendicular from the focus on any tangent to a parabola lies on the tangent at the vertex.

8. Find the normal to the ellipse \( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \) at a point on the curve whose co-ordinates are \( x', y' \).
If the normal at a point whose eccentric angle is $\theta$ meet the ellipse again at a point whose eccentric angle is $\phi$, prove that
\[ \tan \frac{\phi + \theta}{2} \tan \theta = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}. \]

9. If the tangent at a point $P$ on an ellipse meet the axes in $T$ and $t$, and if $PN$, $PQ$ be drawn perpendicular to the axes, prove that $CN.CT = CA^2$, and that $CN.CQ = CB^2$. Hence shew that the circle on $PT$ as diameter cuts the auxiliary circle at right angles.

10. The sum of the squares of the perpendiculars from a moving point on the four sides of a rhombus is constant. Prove that the point moves in an ellipse, whose axes are proportional and parallel to the diagonals of the rhombus.

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HONOURS.

STATICS.

1. Prove the proposition called the Parallelogram of Forces, as far as direction is concerned, for a pair of commensurable forces.

2. Find the resultant of any number of forces, $P_1$, $P_2$, $\ldots$, acting in one plane at a point, whose directions make angles $a_1$, $a_2$, $\ldots$ with a known line of reference.

What are the conditions of equilibrium of (i) a particle, (ii) a finite body, when acted on by any number of forces in one plane?

3. Prove that the sum of the moments of any two parallel forces about a point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about that point.

A heavy beam, not uniform, has pairs of equal weights $P$, $Q$, $R$ successively suspended from its ends and is placed so as to rest in a horizontal position over a fixed peg. If $P$, $Q$, $R$ be in A.P., prove that the distances of the peg from the centre of the beam must be in H.P.

4. Explain what is meant by the terms of an equation being of the same dimensions, in space, mass, &c.?

Shew from this theory of dimensions before solving the question, that the vertical angle in the seventh question must be independent of the weight of the sector? Shew, in the same way, that the mutual pressures in a regular pile of equal spherical shot must be independent of the radius?

5. Give the law of extension of elastic strings?

A uniform elastic string, modulus $\lambda$, of natural length $a + 2b$, has the end doubled back and fastened so as to form a loop of
length $b$. If the string, whose length is now $a + b$, be hung by the loop to a small peg, what weight must be applied at the lower end to double that length?

6. Prove that parallel planes intercept equal areas from the surface of a sphere, and that of its circumscribing cylinder whose axis is at right angles to the planes.

Find the C.G. of a spherical sector and of a spherical segment?

7. Investigate the condition that equilibrium may be stable when a heavy body rests upon another body, the surfaces in contact being spherical and perfectly rough, and the common normal vertical.

A uniform spherical sector stands, vertex upwards, on a rough sphere of the same radius, prove that for stable equilibrium the semi-vertical angle must not be $< \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$.

8. Find the position of equilibrium of a common balance when loaded with unequal weights. How is the sensibility of a balance ensured?

Prove that a heavy uniform chain hung in a festoon from the two ends of the beam would increase the stability of the balance?

9. Examine how friction is a self-adjusting force?

An inclined plane of angle $\alpha$ has a ridge on it at right angles to its surface and making an angle $\beta$ with the bottom of the plane, the ridge and the plane being equally rough. A particle of weight $w$ rests on the inclined plane against the ridge and is just on the point of slipping. Resolve, for the equilibrium of this particle, (i) up the plane, (ii) at right angles to the plane, (iii) horizontally, and shew from your equations that the co-efficient of friction is

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \beta}.$$  

Examine this result when $\beta = 0$ and when $\beta = 90^\circ$.

10. What is mechanical work? Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities for a system in statical equilibrium.

Four equal uniform bars are jointed at their ends so as to form a rhombus ABCD, a string connects A and C, and the system is suspended by the point A. If now C receive a small displacement downwards, find the work done by gravity on the four bars, and the work done against the tension of the string. Hence find the tension. Why may we neglect the work done by the actions at B and D, and why may we violate the geometrical conditions of the problem by stretching an inextensible string?
HONOURS.

MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSITIONS.

1. The top of candlestick 10 inches high is a circular disc of 1 inch radius, the base another disc of 3 inches radius. If the candlestick be laid on its side, and allowed to roll on a rough table, find the radius of the circle described by the base.

2. If A B C D be any quadrilateral, prove that twice the difference of the squares of the lines joining the middle points of opposite sides is equal to \((AB^2 + CD^2) - (AD^2 + BC^2)\).

3. If A B C D be a rhombus, and A E, C E any pair of equal lines, prove that the rectangle B E E D is independent of the angles of the rhombus, and equal to A B^2 - A E^2.

Describe the apparatus invented by Peaucellier for obtaining rectilinear from circular motion.

4. If A, B be fixed points, and if the ratio \(AP : PB\) be constant, prove that P lies on a fixed sphere.

5. A, B, C are the angles of a triangle. Having given 
\[
\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \frac{p}{q},
\]
find \(\cos C\) in terms of \(a, b, p, q\).

6. Find \(\sin 5'\) to ten places of decimals.

7. If \(1, \omega, \omega^2\) are the three cube roots of unity, prove that
\[
x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x + \omega y + \omega^2 z)(x + \omega^2 y + \omega z).
\]

8. Prove that a determinant, in which two rows or two columns are identical, vanishes.

Find the value of
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & a & a^2 & a^3 + bcd \\
1 & b & b^2 & b^3 + cda \\
1 & c & c^2 & c^3 + dab \\
1 & d & d^2 & d^3 + abc
\end{vmatrix}
\]

9. State the relations existing between the co-efficients and roots of an equation.

If \(a, \beta, \gamma\) be the roots of \(x^3 + px + q = 0\), prove that the equation of which the roots are \(a + \beta \gamma, \beta + \gamma a, \gamma + a \beta\) is
\[
x^3 - px^2 + (p + 3q)x + q - (p + q)^2 = 0.
\]

10. Shew how to transform an equation in Co-ordinate Geometry from one set of rectangular axes to another, the origin being the same.

Transform the equation \(y^2 = 4ax\) to new axes bisecting the angles between the old ones.