

L. Whistland.

ANNUAL REPORT,
Prize List,
AND
PROSPECTUS
OF
THE GEELONG COLLEGE.

SESSION, 1863.

Geelong :

PRINTED BY HEATH & CORDELL, MALOP STREET.

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Prize List.

SESSION-1863.

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

1. William Oliver, Moequito Plains.
2. William Ware, Minjah, Caramut.

SECOND CLASS.

1. John Cumming, Terinallum, Darlington.
2. John Blair, Geelong.

THIRD CLASS.

1. David Robertson, Englefield, Balmoral.
2. Robert Adams, St. Enoch's.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Joseph Dowling, Jalalabad.
2. Henry Pyke, Marathon, Sutherland's Creek.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. John Johnstone, Avoca.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

1. William Anderson, Bangal, Skipton.

SECOND CLASS.

1. George F. Clarke, Geelong.
2. Murray Simson, Geelong.
3. Charles Pearson, Avoca.

THIRD CLASS.

1. { Philip Anderson, Bangal, Skipton
John Cumming, Terinallum, Darlington } Equal
3. John Curnow, Geelong.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Frank Wheatland, Geelong.
2. Thomas Whyte, Geelong.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. John Johnstone, Avoca.
3. Robert Hope, Batesford.

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GREEK.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Frank Wheatland, Geelong.

SECOND CLASS.

1. John Johnstone, Avoca.
2. Samuel Leon, Geelong.

FRENCH.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Frederick Pearson, Avoca.
2. Robert Adams, St. Enoch's.
3. William Anderson, Bangal, Skipton.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Henry Pyke, Marathon, Sutherland's Creek.
2. Robert Hope, Batesford.
3. James Skene, Melbourne.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS.

1. First Division—James Stewart, Geelong.
1. Second Division—Allan McLean, Glendarraeh.

SECOND CLASS.

1. James Clarke, Geelong.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Robert Adams, St. Enoch's.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. John Hogarth, Geelong.
2. Thomas Hope, Batesford.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. Henry Pyke, Marathon, Sutherland's Creek.
2. George Richardson, Belmont.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Thomas Hope, Batesford.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Robert Willey, Bellerine.
2. William Adams, St. Enoch's.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Henry Pyke, Marathon.

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PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

1. Henry Pyke, Marathon, Sutherland's Creek.
2. Frank Wheatland, Geelong.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. John Adams, St. Enoch's.
2. David Robertson, Englefield, Balmoral.
3. Joseph Dowling, Jalalabad.

DRAWING.

FIRST CLASS.

1. { James Strachan, Lunan, Geelong
James Robertson, Englefield, Balmoral } Equal.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Joseph Dowling, Jalalabad.
2. Robert Willey, Bellerine.

THIRD CLASS.

1. John Adams, St. Enoch's.

WRITING.

FIRST CLASS.

1. John Blair, Geelong.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Philip Anderson, Bangal, Skipton.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Robert Adams, St. Enoch's.

REPORT.

THE object of this Report is to convey as correct an impression as possible of the course of study pursued at the College. As a necessary ground-work in education, English receives paramount importance. As proof of this, it is enough to state that only an hour a day is given to Latin till the English branches have been mastered, and till a pupil begins to prepare specially for entering the University. Pupils that enter without having previously acquired a certain measure of correctness and fluency in reading, are put under the instruction of the Juvenile Master, and kept for two hours a day at the assiduous practice of reading, due attention being meantime given to their spelling, and great care taken to make them understand what they read. Besides this, the Juvenile Master takes them for another hour to Geography and Arithmetic. This class, consisting generally of young boys sent here when scarcely able to read an easy passage with fluency, is a small one, and consequently receiving more than the usual amount of individual attention, has made good progress. Every class, and therefore every boy has two full hours each day to English, including under that, Reading, Spelling, Roots, English Grammar, Geography and History. Spelling—that much neglected, but most indispensable branch—is considered of such importance, that every pupil has a lesson in it every day. An improved Spelling Book on a new system, containing all the difficult words in the language, without giving their meaning, leaving the investigation of that to the industry of the student, has been found of great service. Almost daily exercises are given in Dictation. Derived, as so many English words are, from Latin and Greek, the pupils are early made to learn those simple roots that are the parents of so many families of words.

Once a boy has made sufficient progress to be able to understand the parts of speech, an English Grammar is put into his hands; not, however, to render the subject repulsive by his having to learn rules he does not understand, but as a text book containing a great variety of exercises, easy enough for a youth's capacity. In Geography, while Topography, or a description of places, is made the necessary substratum, this which by itself would be uninteresting, is agreeably diversified by directing attention to the productions, institutions, and history of every country. Every class learns History—that of England written simply, and with the leading events by Collier being put into a boy's hand as soon as he is able to read it. Once this has been read, the larger and abler work called the Student's Hume's History of England, is commenced and carried on simultaneously with the History of Greece by Smith, and Rome by Liddell. In Arithmetic, the text-book used is Colenso, though generally the Black Board is employed, the example to be worked being written down on it, and the master moving about and giving assistance and explanation where necessary. Every pupil has an hour a day to this subject, and in some cases the younger boys have two hours. Great pains is taken to explain the theory, and to see that the reasons of the different processes are understood. After Arithmetic comes Practical Mathematics. A large class in this subject has learned the use of Logarithms in Arithmetical Computations, Plane Trigonometry, and its application to heights and distances, and Mensuration of surfaces and solids. To insure accuracy in all the subjects mentioned above, written exercises are set, and have to be brought every morning, signed by the parent or guardian as a guarantee that they have been performed by the pupils themselves. In Writing—Copy Books, ruled in a particular way so as to guide the young penman in the proper size and slope of the letters, have been got up specially for the use of the College, and found to answer the end intended very well. An hour a day is also given to this subject except where a pupil has made such progress as not to require so much time for writing, and then Bookkeeping or Mapping is occasionally substituted in its

place. Latin is commenced early, because at first it is mere memory work, and what is then learned takes the strongest hold of the memory, and is rarely forgotten. At the same time the memory is not overloaded with superfluous rules, the great object aimed at, being at first to make the pupil familiar with the declensions and inflections of words. After the Latin Grammar comes the translation of short easy sentences, in which every word is parsed. After some practice in these, and once the Grammar has been thoroughly mastered, Eutropius, the easiest Latin author, is then taken up, and the pride and satisfaction a boy feels in being put to read a Latin author with a continuous narrative, after working through a series of short unconnected sentences, are a most powerful stimulus to progress. Up to this point the grand object kept in view is a knowledge of Latin words, and the way of translating them into English without mystifying or disheartening the scholar with knotty and abstruse points of Grammar. Once Eutropius can be readily construed, Cæsar is taken up, and at this point Latin Prose Composition is commenced. Then follow Ovid, Virgil, and Cicero. In Greek, a similar plan is followed, except that, as boys before commencing this subject have made some progress in Latin, and are therefore familiar with construing inflected words, the Anabasis of Xenophon is taken up as soon as the Greek Grammar has been learned. Algebra is not commenced till a knowledge of the principal parts of Arithmetic has been acquired. The four elementary processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, are first taught; then follows the application of these to the solution of simple equations, which at once show the power and the use of the signs and the letters employed in Algebra. After this, Fractions, Greatest Common Measure, Indices and Surds, Simultaneous Equations, and Quadratic Equations, are taken up, and the theory illustrated by working a vast variety of examples. Generally, Algebra can be learned before Euclid can be understood, and the latter subject is not commenced till the elementary parts of the former have been mastered, and then great pains is taken to make the pupils understand the chain of reasoning by which the Propositions are established. There are two French classes;

one has three hours a week, and is reading Charles XII; the other has two hours a week, and is learning the Grammar and writing exercises. Three hours a week are devoted to Drawing, which is taught by Mr. Sasse. All the pupils are drilled twice a week by Sergeant Cripps, of the Geelong Volunteers. Mr. Person gives a music lesson once a week in the evening to the boarders. With respect to the progress of a pupil, as much depends on the parents as on the teacher, for unless a boy is made to learn carefully at home the lessons given out, the most careful teaching cannot make him a scholar. A teacher has only one class at a time, and a reference to the annexed Prospectus will show that considering the attendance, the staff, both of Resident and Visiting Masters, is a very large one.

As a result of the plan of Instruction pursued in the College, the Principal would point with some pride to the high position invariably taken by his pupils at the University of Melbourne. Twice within the last three years they have taken the first place at the Annual Matriculation Examination, and within the same period have carried off two of the Exhibitions awarded. It may be mentioned that the nine subjects of the Matriculation Examination (and every candidate must pass in six at least) are, English, Latin, Greek, French or German, History, Physical Geography, Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra.

GEORGE MORRISON, M.A.,
Principal.

Geelong College.

PRINCIPAL :

GEORGE MORRISON, Esq., M.A.

English.

G. F. HUTTON, Esq.

Classics.

ADOLPH HERBST, Esq.

Junior Master.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq.

VISITING MASTERS.

Drawing.

MR. SASSE.

Singing.

MR. PERSON.

Dancing and Gymnastics.

MR. DONBAVAND.

Drilling.

SERGEANT CRIPPS.

Terms.

(Payable Quarterly in Advance.)

Day Scholars	3 Guineas per Quarter.
Day Boarders	7½ " "
Resident Boarders	20 " "

The Terms for Resident Boarders include French, German, Drawing and Singing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

German	1 Guinea per Quarter.
French	½ " "
Drawing	1 " "
Dancing	1½ " "

QUARTER DAYS.

January 18.
July 5.

April 12.
September 27.

The Vacations comprise five weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Mid-winter, and one week at Easter.

A Quarter's Notice, or half the Quarter's Fee required prior to removal of a Pupil.

The object of this Institution is to impart a First-class Education, so as to prepare its pupils for Mercantile Pursuits, the Public Service, and for entering the University.

The Curriculum of study comprises a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a good English, Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education. As the ground-work, a thorough English Education is in every case considered of primary importance, and receives particular attention. Connected with this, there are two distinct courses of study, the one qualifying pupils for the University and the Learned Professions, the other for Commercial Life. In the former, particular attention is paid to Classics and Mathematics, while in the latter, the subjects of study are English, the Modern Languages, and the usual Commercial branches.

None but Teachers of the highest efficiency are employed, and the Principal not only exercises a careful superintendence over all the Departments in the Institution, but takes an active part in the Teaching of every class.

The Religious Instruction is Scriptural, without any regard to Denominational differences. Particular attention is paid to the morals, manners, and deportment of the pupils.

From its known salubrity, Geelong is well adapted for such an Institution, and the College is situated in the highest and healthiest part of the town, in close contiguity to a large Public Reserve, where there is every facility for Cricket, Foot-Ball, and all healthful exercises. During play hours the pupils are always superintended by at least one of the Masters, all of whom mix with the pupils as much as possible.

In the Boarding Establishment the arrangements are made to approximate as closely as possible to those of a well regulated home, and everything is done to promote the health and happiness of the Boarders. They have sea bathing every morning, and are always accompanied by the Principal, or one of the Resident Masters.

Out door recreations and games receive every encouragement, and for instruction and amusement indoors, there is a room for the Boarders provided with a library of suitable Books, Bagatelle board, Chess board, and Draught boards.

In the preparation of their lessons for the public classes, the Boarders are carefully superintended and assisted by the Principal and Resident Masters.

Each Boarder has a separate bed, and has to be provided with four single sheets, four pillow cases and four towels.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

6 30 to 7	Dressing.
7 " 8	Sea Bathing.
8 " 9	Prayers and Breakfast.
9 " 11	Public Classes.
11 " 11-15	Play.
11-15 " 1	Public Classes.
1 " 2	Dinner.
2 " 4	Public Classes.
4 " 6	Play.
6 " 6-30	Tea.
6-30 " 8-30	Preparation of Lessons.
8-30 " 9-15	In-door Amusements and General Reading.
9-15	Prayers and Supper.

GEELOW COLLEGE.

The annual public examination of the pupils attending the Geelong College took place yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, in the presence of a greater number of the parents and friends of the college than could have been expected from the importance of the occasion. His Worship the Mayor presided, and among those present we noticed the Hon. J. F. Sturges, M.L.C., the Hon. Dr. Hogg, M.L.C., John Clive, Esq., Hugh Murray, Esq., Child, John Cunningham, Esq., Terraslow, A. Anderson, Esq., Skipton, J. Guthrie, Esq., J. Brown, Esq., the Rev. Messrs Campbell, Fraser, Henderson, Hopkins, &c. &c.

The pupils were examined by Mr Morrison and assistants—First, a junior English class in reading a piece of poetry, parsing the same, and explaining the meanings of the words contained therein; then followed a junior Latin class, examined in Terentius, another in Ovid, a French class in Voltaire's Charles XII; classes in English History, Geography, Practical Mathematics, and Arithmetic. All the pieces read were selected at random by

...of the nation's progress, and the people ...

The Hon. Mr. ...

The ... of ...

As it ... the ...

After ... from the ...

The following is the ...

The ...