Errol Street State School, No. 1102, North Melbourne

* Diamond Jubilee Souvenir History 1874-1934 *
Errol Street State School No. 1402
North Melbourne

DIAMOND JUBILEE
SOUVENIR HISTORY
1874-1934
ELIZABETH ANN MATTINGLEY,
the first school teacher of North Melbourne.
The Foundation of Education in North Melbourne
An Historical Review of Its First Schools

Written by Arthur H. E. Mattingley for the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Errol Street State School, North Melbourne, held on 6th October, 1934.

In compiling a history of a great school the right to be considered great, important and worthy is measured by its achievements in building up character and in imparting knowledge of the correct type to its scholars.

In this respect the first schools of North Melbourne, which eventually merged into the Errol Street State School, No. 1402, through the agency of their various headmasters and of their teaching staffs and the ability of these educationalists to mould the plastic mind of the pupils placed in their charge and to illuminate it with wisdom and also train the scholars in those prerequisites that are necessary to equip them to be useful citizens, has indeed been successful and a matter for congratulation.

The tree of knowledge planted by the founders of the school and whose culture has been assiduously attended to from the foundation of the school to the present time by the various teachers has indeed yielded magnificent fruit, and the results obtained by them stand forever as an immutable monument to the worth of their splendid attributes.
To the credit of the Errol Street schools it may be stated that they have produced several pupils whom His Majesty the King has graciously honoured by conferring on them a Knighthood, an Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Premiers of several Australian States, a High Commissioner for Australia, a Judge of the High Court of Australia, Ministers of the Crown, numerous politicians, doctors, lawyers, scientists, a Lord Mayor of Melbourne, magistrates, manufacturers, farmers, successful business men, skilled artisans, specialists, artists, divines and able educationalists.

Its old scholars return their grateful thanks to the school and its former staffs for the benefits that they have received through their tuition and confidently expect that the splendid traditions and the high standard of its training and the general excellence of its culture will be further advanced in future years.

To give the proper perspective to the history of the Errol Street school one is lead to narrate those conditions of education which pertained in Melbourne antecedent to its foundation.

**The Foundation of Melbourne and of its Educational Development.**

The little village now known as Melbourne had its beginning on the banks of the Yarra Yarra River in June, 1835. It grew with marvellous rapidity. As early as the 10th of October, 1835, Governor Bourke wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies earnestly recommending that provision be made for schools in which children of different religious tenets might be instructed without differentiation.

Towards the end of 1836 the first school was established in the Port Phillip District by order of the Governor of New South Wales for the children of aborigines. The Port Phillip District was at that time a province of New South Wales and was governed therefrom.

Afterwards a school for white children was built in 1837. About 1838 separate efforts to provide educational facilities for the children of Melbourne began to be made both by private individuals and by the different churches.

Many of the buildings used as schools on week days were used for religious purposes on Sundays owing to the dearth of churches.

In 1836 Governor Bourke proposed to introduce a system of education based upon the principle of united secular, but
separate religious instruction, but it was not until 1846, when Sir Charles Fitzroy became Governor, that it was assented to and he also assented to the appointment of two school boards, one to superintend the affairs of the national, and the other to administer the fiscal and temporal concerns of the denominational schools.

After some years' experience the people desired a change of the educational system and in 1862 Parliament created a combined board in place of the two rival boards by passing a Common Schools Act. As this combined board was composed of members representing the principal churches it kept alive the spirit of denominationalism which engendered a feeling amongst the public that the control of education should be placed in the hands of the State.

It should be remembered that the State of Victoria became separated from New South Wales in 1851 and thereafter passed its own laws.

So it came to pass that a Department of Education under a Minister of Public Instruction was created by Parliament on 17th December, 1872 and education became free, secular and compulsory.

The Common Schools Bill was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Heales in May, 1862, and passed on 12th June and assented to on 18th June of the same year.

The Hon. James Wilberforce Stephen on 12th September, 1872, brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to education, and the Board of Education was superseded by a Department of Education. This Bill passed on 17th December, 1872. This repealed the Common Schools Act of 1862. Mr. Stephen became the first Minister of Public Instruction.

The discovery of gold in the year 1851 brought to Victoria thousands of people from almost every civilised country with their families, which kept pouring into Melbourne in large numbers. As this influx of population moved from one locality to another many of the schools were perforce held in tents until more permanent structures could be erected.

What a marvellous advance has been made in the widespread facilities which are provided now for the education of the children of the State of Victoria. Facilities which compare favourably with the best of those adopted in other and older countries.

Whilst the system of education was undergoing these changes some of the people preferred to have their children taught in private schools, so Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Mattingley opened a small school for infants in one of the rooms of her
ALBERT MATTINGLEY.
First Headmaster, State School No. 1402, Errol Street, North Melbourne
private residence, Errol Street, on the 13th July, 1857. An Upper School for more advanced children was opened by Mr. Albert Mattingley, her son, a trained National School teacher, on the 8th August, 1858, in an iron building situate at the corner of Errol and Queensberry Streets (which had previously been rented from Mr. Albert Mattingley’s father, John Thomas Mattingley, the first householder and whose family were the founders of North Melbourne), and which was used as a Presbyterian Church.

This building is now, and has for many years been, used as a pawnbroker’s establishment.

In 1859 Mr. Albert Mattingley and Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Mattingley built a brick school on their own land in Errol Street, next to where now stands the Bank of Victoria, but at that time the site at the corner of Errol Street and Queensberry Street was occupied by Fogarty Bros. as a grocer’s shop, which was demolished and the bank was built on the site of the shop.

The corner on which the bank now stands was originally occupied by Tullock and Farmers, wine and spirit merchants and grocery store, which was burnt down and was then rebuilt by Fogarty Bros.

On the opening of the Upper School the Infant School was combined with it, thus forming the National School No. 206, Mr. Albert Mattingley being appointed the head teacher and Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Mattingley the mistress of the Infant School by the Commissioners of the National Board of Education.

There were already practically five denominational schools in North Melbourne, namely, St. Mary’s Church of England School, Howard Street, No. 560; Flemington Church of England School, afterwards called the Royal Park School, in Manningham Street, previously known as Emu Street; Wesleyan School, Howard Street, No. 459; North Melbourne Presbyterian School, Queensberry Street, No. 307, also known as the North Melbourne Grammar School; Saint Michael’s Roman Catholic School No. 178, all of which had been established for some time in the district.

On the 30th September, 1859, on which date North Melbourne was created a municipality, the record then prepared shows that the total number of pupils attending the Denominational schools was 693 and the number attending the National School was 452. Previous to the 26th August, 1887, the municipality of North Melbourne was the municipality of Hotham, having been proclaimed the Hotham Ward of the
Site of Elizabeth Ann Mattingley's Private School, 1857. The building at the corner of the street (now Reddish's shop) is the second or Common School, afterwards called the National School, 1858.
City of Melbourne on 26th January, 1855, and in honour of His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, the then Governor of Victoria.

On the 1st September, 1862, the Denominational and the National Schools became Common Schools.

On the 1st January, 1873, the Errol Street Common School No. 206 became a State School and on account of its large and increasing number of pupils, the old Powder Magazine, which was situate in the Royal Park facing the Flemington Road, was used as an adjunct to the Errol Street School No. 206, and the fourth and the fifth and sixth classes were transferred to that building. The present fine school, Errol Street No. 1402, having been erected, State School No. 206 was closed on 30th April, 1874, and the pupils attended the new school building on 1st May, 1874.

Mr. Albert Mattingley was appointed its head teacher. On the 1st of January, 1894, State School No. 307, Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, was made an adjunct of the Errol Street State School No. 1402.

On the 31st October, 1894, Mr. Albert Mattingley resigned his position after having held the head teachership of the schools for over 36 years. At the date of his resignation he held the premier position on the Triennial Roll of Teachers, viz., the first of the first class of the Victorian State School teachers.

On Mr. Mattingley's retirement Mr. Peter Drummond took charge of the school in January, 1895, and continued as head teacher to May, 1910. During Mr. Drummond's headmastership the Cadet Corps made fine progress and many of its members afterwards took part in the Boer War.

In 1909 the Errol Street State School was proclaimed a Training School and students from the Teachers' College of the University were trained by the staff under the leadership of Mr. R. Faravoni, who taught at the school for nineteen years.

Mr. Drummond, on his retirement, was like his predecessor, No. 1 on the Triennial Roll for the First-class of Teachers.

That the first three headmasters appointed should have been at the top of the list of the teachers of the State indicates the high esteem in which the Errol Street State School was held by the Education Department.

Mr. Drummond was also a member of the Board of Classifiers—the teachers' representative.
The third or National School, No. 206 (1859)
State School No. 1402, Errol Street, North Melbourne, as originally built
Mr. Drummond was succeeded by Mr. D'Arcy C. Lear, who was transferred from the school at Bendigo. He took charge at the beginning of January, 1911, from Mr. R. Faravoni, who had acted as head teacher from the date of the retirement of Mr. Drummond in 1910.

A Rural School, mentioned below, was organised and established for training students in the management of small country schools.

During Mr. Lear's headmastership the school was remodelled at a cost of more than £6000 in 1916 and the process of filling in the hollowed-out school grounds was undertaken by the school committee.

A Junior Red Cross Circle was formed and since 1922 the sum of £30 a year has been raised towards the support of the Errol Street School Cot at the Children's Hospital.

On his retirement in October, 1927, Mr. Lear was also like his predecessors, No. 1 on the Triennial Roll for the First-class Teachers.

He was followed by Mr. Ernest W. Blenkiron, who for a short period was head teacher from January, 1928, to December, 1930.

Mr. Edmund A. Paige, the present head teacher, succeeded Mr. Blenkiron and was appointed in January, 1931. Under his guidance the school is maintaining its high standard of excellence and progress.

Originally a Board of Advice, whose personnel was drawn from leading citizens to help the head teacher with certain phases of the requirements of the school, has been merged into a School Committee and is elected by the parents of the scholars.

A Mothers' Club has also been formed and both these bodies perform useful work for the benefit of the scholars.

Thrift is encouraged and a Savings Bank started at the school has proved beneficial.

A modern feature has been the introduction of a Kindergarten which has proved to be invaluable in dealing with the psychology of a child's mind.

The present school is utilised by the Education Department as a training academy for teachers in addition to the curriculum provided for the education of State school children.

It possesses a complete model of a rural school, which is situate in the school grounds, for the training of junior teachers to equip them with the best methods to be adopted when dealing with the education of children in country
schools to which they are drafted when competent. Thus the Errol Street school has a benign influence with the education of the children in the various country districts of the State through the appointment of the teachers trained in its rural school and who have been transferred therefrom to the country schools.

It might be mentioned that the old school, No. 1402, has been partly remodelled, the extra large rooms divided into smaller ones, extra buildings and wings added, the galleries originally built in some rooms removed, the belfry demolished, and other modern conveniences supplied. The original building of No. 1402 was planned on the lines of the large public schools in England extant at the time of its design and it possessed a pleasing contour.

No account of the history of the Errol Street schools would be complete without some description of the scenery of the area in which they were erected and a few remarks of interest. An extract taken from the diary of Mr. Albert Mattingley gives a short account of the appearance of North Melbourne as seen by him on a bright October morning in 1852.

“The site of the future town was an ideal one, consisting of undulating land richly carpeted with grass and studded with noble redgum trees, which gave it a beautiful park-like appearance.

“The land lying to the east and north-east of the present town was similar in character in its charming park-like appearance. From the junction of the Flemington and Sydney Roads to the Sarah Sands Hotel, Brunswick, then down the centre of Brunswick Road to the Moonee Ponds Creek, then along its course as far as Flemington Bridge, then along the Flemington Road to the starting point before mentioned was named Parkside. In the early years of the town the aborigines used to camp and occasionally would hold a corroboree in these park-like lands. Hundreds of parrots and parakeets of beautiful plumage, the scarlet lory being quite common among them, the white sulphur-crested cockatoo, with its harsh screaming note, and occasionally the black cockatoo, with its weird cry; kookaburras, magpies and several varieties of honey-eaters were to be seen and heard as well as the entrancing notes of the harmonious thrush, whilst overhead wedge-tail eagles, hawks and kestrels soared aloft. At night time the nocturne of the mopoke resounded when opossums and native cats emerged from hollows in the trees or from holes in the ground.
PETER DRUMMOND, Esq.
(1895-1910)

D'ARCY C. LEAR, Esq.
(1911-1927)

ERNEST W. BLENKIRON, Esq.
(1928-1930)

EDMUND A. PAIGE, Esq.
Present Headmaster, appointed 1931
“On the waters of the swamp were black swans, pelicans, magpie geese, black, brown and grey ducks, teal, cormorants and gulls, whilst curlews, plover, crane, snipe and sandpipers were seen in the shallows; quail and stone plovers on the higher banks.”

Fifty-eight years ago the writer of this history, the eldest son of Albert Mattingley, observed the same appearance of North Melbourne as described by his father, and many times he accompanied the boys of the Errol Street State School in excursions for the purpose of bathing in the big “Fuse” or the little “Fuse,” which were large, deep waterholes in the Moonee Ponds Creek close to where it is at present spanned by the bridge which links the town of Moonee Ponds to that of Brunswick. This part of the creek was also known as “Lousy Pat’s Creek,” after an old sundowner who used to camp there. The local name “Fuse” arose apparently from the many turns which the course of the creek there takes.

On one occasion a boy from the Carlton College unfortunately was drowned in the “Fuse.”

In addition, the Royal Park at that period was clothed with umbrageous red-gum trees and many were the times when the scholars of Errol Street State School gathered the white-looking, sweet-tasting manna from under these trees and which had exuded from them. Clusters of she-oaks and wattles also adorned the park and added grace thereto. Some of the boys were in the habit of smoking the porous roots of the wattle trees and also of eating the gum exuding from the wattles, the combined effects of which usually upset them.

On a sunny day in spring the park presented a beautiful appearance. Several gullies intersected the park and in the crevices therein native cats made their home and were hunted by the scholars of the school since the native cats sallied out at night and killed the poultry of the residents living contiguous to the park.

The diary of Mr. Albert Mattingley further states that “about the months of July and August, 1860, it was very noticeable in North Melbourne that many pupils when dismissed for the day from their different schools wended their way to the Royal Park, the great attraction being a number of camels and their Hindoo attendants, which had been specially imported from India for the purpose of the Burke and Wills expedition. It is more than probable that these were the first camels that had been seen in Australia. Sheds had been erected in the Royal Park for the accommodation of these animals . . . towards the end of 1859. Some of the
Hindoo attendants mentioned above visited the Errol Street National Schools and showed great interest in the work then being carried on. One young man, who stated that he had been educated in a mission school in India, noticing a song written on a blackboard, both read the words and sang the air correctly and he afterwards drew a very fine portrait of one of the monitresses who was standing near."

There stood facing the Flemington Road a bluestone wall built in the form of a large square surrounding a number of rooms overlooked by two sentry boxes at two of its angles.

This was the second powder magazine of Melbourne erected in 1860. Since the first magazine erected on Batman's Hill (now known as the Flagstaff Gardens), in 1847, was a source of danger owing to its proximity to the city of Melbourne, tenders were called for building a military powder magazine at the Royal Park and it was tendered for by the contractor, P. Sinclair, for the sum of £2597 on 15th October, 1860, and his tender was accepted. It was situate about 120 yards to the north of Flemington Road. The remains of its foundations are still to be seen in the park where two gum trees, a Moreton Bay fig tree and a water trough are contiguous to one another.

Some ten years later, another and larger magazine was built further north near the northern boundary of the park and close to the northern fence, which at present surrounds the Zoological Gardens. The old magazine, then empty, was used as a Contagious Diseases Hospital, and, later, as a branch school to the National School, No. 206, conducted by Mr. Albert Mattingley and Elizabeth Ann Mattingley.

At the end of 1890, it was transferred to the Park Trustees, who demolished it and sold the materials for £140.

The area of the grounds of the present Errol Street School is approximately four acres, and a creek, which had its source in the area now known as Parkville, used to run through the centre of the four acres. This creek was spanned with a bridge to allow the vehicular traffic along the Flemington Road to pass over it without becoming bogged. Eventually it was encased in a bluestone tunnel which was covered with earth and thus hidden. This tunnel at present passes under the centre of the school and, running underground under Harris Street, empties into one of the canals in the West Melbourne swamp area near the North Melbourne Cricket Ground. On one occasion a man was washed down this tunnel by the waters of a heavy thunderstorm, and, later, a
scholar of the Errol Street School was carried down a culvert, which opened into the tunnel in Errol Street close to the school fence. A grating was then placed over the culvert to prevent similar occurrences.

The present embankment on the northern side of the school ground was created when the bridge spanning the creek on the Flemington Road was removed, and the road levelled after the tunnel had been constructed. This embankment on the inside of the school fence was planted with a prickly acacia hedge, which was a mass of beautiful golden blooms in the spring months, and there were many blue gum trees planted in the school grounds by Mr. Albert Mattingley. When these were in blossom parroquets and honey-eaters ravished the blossoms for the delectable nectar contained therein, whilst large black, large green and small black cicadas kept up an incessant vibrating hum throughout the sunny days of summer. During the early period of the history of the school the boys used to go fishing, after school was over, to the Moonee Ponds Creek, where bream, eels, galaxias, and tupong were abundant in its then clean water. Later on carp, which had escaped from the ponds of the estate of Mr. Hugh Glass, inhabited the creek. The dainty fern known as "Creeping Jinny" hung its green tresses over the rocky outcrops in the Royal Park in the vicinity of the railway cutting, and were sought for the purpose of growing in hanging pots in a fernery. When the railway cutting was excavated thousands of fossilized remains were exposed, principally of extinct marine creatures.

Many of the old boys of the Errol Street State School rendered patriotic service to the nation in its hour of need during the Great War, and have added more lustre and fame to that already possessed by their loved Alma Mater or benign Mother who nursed them through their education.

The following names are inscribed on the Roll of Honour, and are for ever enshrined in the records of the achievements of the school.

Some of these men unfortunately made the supreme sacrifice for the sake of their country.

Quo Fata vocant. Requiescat in pace.
ROLL OF HONOUR
Errol Street State School, No. 1402
North Melbourne

*Died on Active Service.

Addis, Henry P.
Atkinson, Charles.
Atkinson, George Glenview.
Atkinson, Herbert Havelock.
*Atkinson, Raymond Leslie.
*Atkinson, Frederick Gordon Thomas.
Abdallah, Edward.
Aarons, Leslie.
*Allen, Desmond Claude.
Boyce, Charles William.
Brock, S. E.
Berry, Bruce.
Boniface, R. G.
Black, Robert L. C.
*Beck, Stanley.
Begley, Thomas.
Butler, Frederick S.
Bracken (Dick), R. T.
Bracken, Jack.
Benari, Albert.
Boreham, W. S.
Boreham, A. E.
Black, Richard M. B.
Black, Neil C. E.
Brodie, Andrew.
Brown, John George.
Blake, Frank Rupert.
Black, Donald.
*Black, Bruce.
Betts, Frederick.
Broadford, George.
*Carlless, J. N.
*Clark, James W.
Cannon, Leslie Wm.
Cameron, Ernest.
Clark, Robert.
Carter, Roger.
Cornall, Ralph.
Clarke, George.
Clack, Victor.
Clencie, G. F. E.
Crawley, Fred.
Casson, Joseph Geo.
Cannon, Albert Victor.

*Clack, Edgar John
Collins, Harold L.
Cunning, A.
Crawley, Leslie James.
Cameron, Donald (Military Cross).
*Dunn, David Leslie Clarke.
*Dunn, Herbert Francis.
*Dixon, Percy King.
*Dunn, Frank.
*Dangerfield, Harold.
Darbyshire, Keith.
Dettman, George C.
Downie, James F.
Darbyshire, Arthur.
Delaney, Raymond.
Davis, John Charles.
Dalcum, Leslie.
Dougherty, Charles.
Davis, Gordon.
*Dangerfield, Joseph G.
Duke, Frank.
Duke, Alfred.
Dangerfield, Gordon A.
Drummond, Alex.
*Drummond, Eric Gordon.
*Edwards, Frank Henry.
Edwards, William George
Ewin, Edwin French.
Footit, Albert Nolan.
Pindlay, J. W.
Fox, Arthur.
Ford, C. W.
*Fraser, Alfred Hugh.
Gascard, Samuel.
*Greenwood, William.
Greenwood, John B.
Grant, Douglas Campbell
Gray, Hutton.
Germain, Donald.
Gray, Thomas Lawrence
Hammill, Arthur John.
Harbison, H. L.
Harbison, W. M.
Haves, Ernest Charles
Hamilton, Alexander
Hamilton, John.
Hamilton, James.
Henry, Mortimer.
Hamilton, Claude.
Hamilton, Gordon.
Hillman, Horace P.
Haymes, Robert.
Hayes, John Colin C.
Hanson, James Stanley.
Harley, Alfred.
Hall, Alexander James.
Hall, George Herbert.
Johnstone, Jack.
Johnson, Charles F.
Johnstone, William
*Kirk, Jack.
Knowles, Sydney.
Knowles, Arthur.
Knowles, Thomas.
*Kleberger, Theo.
Kirk, Joseph G. W.
Logan, Kenneth.
*Lindsay, Leonard.
Leatch, Thomas.
Moore, Reuben Leslie.
Mason, Charles.
*Mason, Francis Henry.
*Moran, D. Edward.
Martin, H.
*Marshall, Peter James.
Milton, Henry Thomas
Marshall, Rupert.
Moran, Richard.
*Mitchell, Frederick.
Montgomerie, R. N. T.
Muir, Gordon.
Miller, W. G.
Miller, Herbert S.
Makin, James.
Matthews, Henry.
Martin, Arthur James.
Makin, George L.
Milligan, Robert.
Madden, William.
McLeish, Leslie John.
McKenzie, Albert.
McPherson, William J.
McWhinney, Lawrence.
*Mckay, William.
MacLeod, Roy A.
McNell, Donald.
*McBeth, Alexander.
McIndoe, William.
Neely, Leonard William
*Neely, Jack.
*Neely, James.
Notman, A.
Nyberg, Charles Magnus.
Neville, G.

*Oates, Frederick Ernest
Owen, David.
Painter, H. D.
Painter, L. G. W.
*Pearce, George Gladstone.
Pearson, George.
Parsons, Arthur Lionel.
Powell, James Barwise.
Perry, Stanley.
Petrie, James.
Pickett, Charles.
*Paget, Leslie James
Painter, W. E.
Purves, W. F.
Purves, A. H.
Quick, Harold.
*Ray, Hedley.
Ryder, James Charlesworth.
Royle, Herbert George.
Ryan, John.
Russell, Leslie Charles
Reynolds, Driver.
Royle, Francis Leonard.
Rye, Frederick.
Rook, John.
Roberts, John Josiah.
Robertson, George Buchanan.
Rutledge, James.
Robertson, W.
Raverty, J. H.
Raverty, J. H. R.
*Reynolds, Donald Thomas.
Samson, Stephen George
Swift, George David.
*Smith, Maxwell George
Smith, Wallace B.
Smith, Bruce.
Searle, Edgar Thomas.
Sterry, Thomas.
Sterry, William E.
Stevens, Frederick George
*Smith, H. W. G.
Smith, H. L.
Simpson, Lawrence Gordon.
Sheldrick, Albert Ernest.
Spencer, William.
Smith, Alfred.
*Spence, Harry.
Sheehan, Arthur.
*Smith, Henry Gordon
Shanks, A. S.
Stevenson, George.
Smith, Valentine.
Spence, Raymond.
Stewart, Roy.
Stewart, Leslie.
Stott, Stanley.
Sampson, Albert N.
Sutton, Horace.
Sutton, Charles.
Shimmen, Richard S.
Sampson, George.
Sheldon, Alfred.
Thomas, William Geo.
Tidd, William.
Thompson, Stanley David.
Topp, Archie.
Topp, Daniel.
Thomas, John William.
Taylor, George.
*Taylor, Gordon John.
Turner, David John.
Thornton, Leslie.
*Thompson, Horace.
Vaughan, Norman Harold.
Wallace, Stuart.
Woodington, Albert Ernest.
Watt, Alex. Roy.
Woodhead, James A.

Woodhead, John Walter.
Wheeler, Ernest.
Welant, William.
Williamson, John Herrick.
Williamson, Harold G.
Willcocks, Ernest Alf.
Willcocks, Albert H.
Whatton, Charles.
Walters, L. E.
Walters, F. E.
Wallace, Gordon Murray.
Wills, Alfred G. S.
Wilson, John Edward.
Wallace, Douglas McNair.
Walker, John A.
Waldock, Albert J.
Woolley, Leonard.
Webb, George.
Yates, T. Edgar.