

History of St Saviour’s School Toowoomba

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It is worth noting that the first Roman Catholic School in Toowoomba was opened within 25 years of white settlement on the Darling Downs. To set the scene, I would like to take you back briefly to what was happening in Toowoomba and the Darling Downs from the time of the first European settlers. The Leslie Brothers took up Toolburra near where Warwick stands today in 1840. They were followed by other pastoralists, until almost the whole of the Condamine basin was occupied. Meanwhile Drayton, a township outside the pastoral holdings began as a primitive settlement at ‘The Springs’ in 1842. Before the first survey Drayton was a growing township with two inns, three stores, a Post Office and several small businesses. In 1852 following a severe drought, some settlers moved to ‘The Swamp’ four miles to the north-east of Drayton. Before 1862, that swamp had become a separate municipality, named Toowoomba.

The first Mass was celebrated on the Downs at Eton Vale Station just south of Toowoomba by Archbishop Polding on 1st July 1843. He was back on the Downs in Dalby and Drayton in November 1858 and celebrated Mass and other Sacraments whilst he was there. As the population of Drayton expanded so did the Catholic Community and it soon became too large for people to gather in private homes for Mass so they began working toward building their own church. They

formed a committee with Stephen Mehan as the Honorary Secretary/Treasurer. This information is relevant to the beginnings of St Saviour's Primary School.

By mid November 1860 the committee had been promised £42/14 of which £31/2 had been paid. Stephen Mehan died suddenly and the committee ceased to function so a second committee was formed at a public meeting at the Downs Hotel in Drayton on 26th October 1861. At the time of this meeting the Darling Downs Gazette wrote:

It will certainly be better if they can manage to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a Church at Drayton, as well as at Toowoomba; but we doubt not, but that his Lordship Dr. Quinn will see the pressing necessity for having a Church built and a priest established, at Toowoomba first, where the bulk of his congregation would be.

The committee had raised £78.00 by early November.

Bishop Quinn first visited Toowoomba and Drayton on 23rd November 1861. He celebrated Mass at the home of Mr James Taylor. At a meeting on Monday night the 25th Dr Quinn was handed a document with 70 to 80 signatures requesting a church be built in Toowoomba.

The Drayton Church Committee continued to raise money to build a Church in Drayton and to this end another meeting was held on 7th June 1862. Meanwhile six weeks later on 23rd July, a meeting was held at Mr McCarthy's home in Toowoomba to take the necessary steps to have a priest established there. £100 was collected towards defraying the expenses of a priest for the place. Toowoomba and Drayton's first permanent priest, Fr Hodebourg, arrived in Toowoomba on Wednesday 24th September 1862. The money that was

raised by Stephen Mehan and the two committees for the Roman Catholic Church in Drayton went into a common fund for the Toowoomba Mission and was used to build the school in Toowoomba, with Mass to be celebrated in the school.

This brings us to the beginning of St Patrick's School. By late November 1863 a large building for the Roman Catholic School was fast approaching completion. It was completed by the end of December. This building also contained accommodation for teachers.

The school building was also to be used as a chapel until a specially designed building was erected. On 30th December 1863 children inspected their new school (taken from the *Darling Downs Gazette* dated 31st December 1863) and these children commenced classes on Monday 1st February 1864 (taken from the *North Australian* of 6th February 1864).

The year for the opening of the school has always been recorded as 1863 so in 2012 the Primary School started preparations to celebrate the Sesqui-Centenary of the school towards the end of 2013. Bernie Moore in his research found the school didn't commence classes until February 1864 and was puzzled as to why the school wanted to celebrate it in 2013 rather than 2014. The beginning of any school year is always hectic so I suppose in hindsight it was better to celebrate it in 2013 and a great celebration it was.

In order to make the final payment on the building Fr Larkin borrowed £100 from Miss Julia Cummins. The St Patrick's school was used to celebrate St Patrick's Day in March 1864.

In the meantime money was still being raised for a Church at Drayton and workers at Ballard's Camp near Murphy's Creek had raised £93/10 for a small church there. However Fr Walsh decided that this money should be used to enlarge the church/school in Toowoomba. On 24th April 1866 an advertisement was placed in the *Darling Downs Gazette* for

tenders for sundry alterations and additions to the Roman Catholic Chapel in James Street.

On 20th January 1864 the foundation stone was laid for Toowoomba National School on the north-east corner of Lawrence and Ruthven Street and this school commenced operations at the beginning of 1865. The inspector's report for 1867 noted a 25% increase in pupils since the last report. The inspector went on to report that a denominational school had closed and this had caused an influx of people. This school was most likely the Roman Catholic School which could have closed at the end of 1866.

In October 1868 Fr Robert Dunne who was Vicar General and Bishop Quinn's secretary, was appointed as Priest in Charge in Toowoomba. Because of overcrowding at the nearby National School, Fr Dunne offered to re-open the St Patrick's School and this happened on 13th January 1869. It opened as a non-vested school i.e. one whose property and control were in the hands of various church groups and not vested in the Board of Education. The school was for girls and infants.

Dunne hired Katherine Brady from one of Queensland's best known teaching families.

Katherine was a highly experienced head teacher and her employment counteracted the reputation of the first Catholic School in Toowoomba as being temporary, makeshift and poorly run. By Easter the enrolment was 120 and Esther Daly commenced in the acting capacity of Pupil Teacher with the aim of being employed as one. In July 1870 Katherine Brady resigned to get married and Miss Kate Reardon, a past pupil of All Hallows' Convent was appointed Head Teacher. Dunne wanted a teacher who could advance both the religious and secular learning of her pupils. He regarded teaching as a Christian vocation and presumed that teacher's responsibilities would extend beyond school hours.

By May of 1871 the school had 136 students with two teachers Kate Reardon (Head Teacher) and Mary Ann Horan (assistant teacher) and two pupil teachers Teresa Haely and Esther Daly. At the beginning of September enrolments had increased to 171 and through ill health Teresa Haely resigned and Mary Daly, who had just turned 15 and was the sister of Esther, was appointed as a pupil teacher in October 1871. Mary had been teaching Teresa's class while she was ill. April 1872 saw the average attendance per day as 200 and so Fr Dunne applied to appoint one or two more pupil teachers. He submitted three names: Mary Nolan, Margaret Nolan and Carrie Moloney. Carrie Moloney and Margaret Nolan were appointed in July 1872. Margaret Nolan married James Edwards and after a few years taught at the Preston State School for over 30 years. Margaret Nolan married James Edwards and after a few years taught at the Preston State School for over 30 years. I would like to mention here that Margaret Nolan's great great grand-daughter, Anna Herbert, is here tonight.

At the beginning of 1873 Robert Dunne nominated four girls to undertake the Pupil Teacher examination with the aim of permanent appointment of one or more of them. Dr. Dunne was quite happy with this arrangement. He had full control of his schools and their staff, because only those he recommended to the Board could be appointed, and once appointed, he directed them along his own lines.

Robert Dunne wrote many letters to Bishop Quinn, to the Sisters of Mercy and to his Teachers and Pupil Teachers. So we know that he wasn't keen for nuns to come to Toowoomba as he had control of the staffing and was happy with the way the school was run. I quote from Neil Byrne's book *Robert Dunne*:

He also feared the demands of a convent would distract him from his present pastoral initiatives and

force him into the clerical mould of builder and fundraiser. All Hallows' Convent was aware of Dunne's negative attitudes. No sister volunteered to go to Toowoomba. He delayed their arrival until he had a written statement from Bishop Quinn regarding the parish's responsibilities towards them.

When the time came for their departure to Toowoomba, Mother Bridget Conlan accompanied the three foundation members, Mother M Rose (Flanagan), Sister Mary Evangelist (Kearney) and an intended postulant, Rosie Mayne. Fr Dunne rented a house for the nuns some distance from the school and this meant the Sisters had to cross the West Swamp several times a day to attend morning Mass, school and evening devotions. This was inconvenient especially in wet weather because after all it was a swamp. The *Darling Downs Gazette* welcomed the sisters mainly because it thought a convent would add respectability to the town. However it did mention that besides teaching the sisters would involve themselves in hospital and jail visitation

Dunne later changed his mind regarding having Sisters in the school after the demise of the Holy Cross School at Irishtown in north Toowoomba in approximately 1882. It had been operating with lay teachers since September 1871. The decline of this school was a personal defeat for Dunne.

St Patrick's school was inspected in December 1873 by Mr James Kerr and he reported, 'The work of this school is well arranged by its excellent head mistress. The subordinate teachers are faithful and painstaking. The school is altogether very satisfactory.' At the end of 1873 there were seven teachers on staff paid by the Board. There were also three supernumeraries, Mother Mary Rose, Rosie Mayne and Miss Cummings. There is a whole story to be told about Pupil Teachers too lengthy to speak about tonight other than to say that their attendance was sometimes erratic and Robert Dunne

was accountable to the Education Department for their performance which indicated they often failed examinations and were not permitted to continue teaching.

Kate Reardon, the Head Teacher, resigned her position from the end of January 1874 to enter the Sisters of Mercy at All Hallows'. Assistant teacher Miss Mary Horan also resigned. Mother Mary Rose was nominated to replace Kate Reardon as Head Teacher. By September 1874 there were 320 students enrolled, 239 girls and 81 boys with only one third of the students attending five days of the week. The average attendance was 240.

I want to touch a little more on Dunne's attitude to the Mercy Sisters. Neil Byrne in his book on Robert Dunne goes into great detail on this matter. I add that much of this information came from Dunne's letters to Bishop Quinn, the Sisters of Mercy, the Education Department and his family. A few more comments from Neil Byrne's book made by Robert Dunne are relevant to the history of the school and to the social history of that time. I quote:

Firstly teaching Sisters denied Catholic lay women the opportunity to earn a decent living. In the Convent system, nuns occupied all the top positions leaving no incentive for their pupil teachers to aim beyond the most basic teaching qualifications.

Secondly Dunne protested that concern for working women and not respect for the nuns was the real issue at stake in St Patrick's. He did not consider it disrespectful to insist that teaching sisters place themselves under the authority of a lay principal. Dunne's ideal Catholic school was one in which the nun's religious vocation and her role as a Catholic educator were clearly differentiated. He perceived this to be a great flaw in the Convent system. He believed

that a lay woman could answer the call to holiness through teaching, daily prayer, spiritual reading and works of charity without having to take religious vows.

Dunne expected the Sisters to withdraw from Toowoomba before the renewal of the convent lease in 1876. However they had become immensely popular with the people. The thirty-six pounds required to renew the lease was donated by convent supporters. Dunne still refused to draw up plans for a permanent convent but he knew the nuns were in Toowoomba to stay.

In 1875 the new Education Bill being debated in the parliament proposed the abolition of non-vested schools. By the end of 1880 funding to non-vested schools had ceased. The church could not afford to pay the pupil teachers so they had three options - to join the Convent, obtain a position with the Education Department or get married.

On Sunday 24th September 1876, the Jubilee proclaimed by His Holiness Pope Pius IX commenced and was to continue for a week. Fr Dunne requested permission to close the school for three or four days during this week *for certain very rarely occurring religious matters*. As part of the Jubilee the girls were to attend instruction and confession in the morning and the boys in the afternoon.

During the time between 1863 and 1880 (17 years) when St Patrick's was a Non-Vested School there were four head teachers, five assistant teachers and fifteen pupil teachers. As well as the details about pupil teachers already reported, there were many other times when some of the pupil teachers were absent from school sometime due to family illness and other issues. At the end of 1880 government funding of non-vested schools ceased and the Roman Catholic Non-Vested School

closed but it continued as a parish school staffed by the Sisters of Mercy.

In early 1880 the American Redemptorist Fr Patrick Henneberry was to preach a Temperance Mission at a number of locations including Toowoomba. In order to accommodate the expected increase in attendance, Fr Dunne commenced extensions to the St Patrick's Church/School at the beginning of May. By Friday 11th June, the extensions were almost completed, only requiring the stained glass for the windows. It had not arrived. On Saturday morning the 12th June a wardman at the hospital on the corner of James and Ruthven Street looked out at 3.30am and saw the south-west corner of the chapel was on fire. With the south-west wind and no glass in the windows in the church/school the fire spread very quickly and all its contents were destroyed. *The Brisbane Courier* reported on the following Saturday that the fire was the work of an arsonist. The school was located to the Hibernian Hall.

The Right Rev. James O'Quinn was in Toowoomba in August 1878 for Confirmation and held a meeting to discuss the building of a new church in Toowoomba. Between £300 and £400 was contributed. Nothing further was done for four years. This money was probably used to build the second St Patrick's School which was 65ft x 25ft and was built in June 1880 next to Fr Dunne's residence in Lawrence Street behind the present Cathedral. The church/school was completed by early July 1880 for the commencement of classes. After he became Bishop of Brisbane in March 1882 Dunne visited Toowoomba in August for Confirmation and held a meeting to discuss the building of a stone church for Toowoomba.

With the opening of St Patrick's Church in 1889, the school became an independent building for the first time in 25 years.

1890-1899

St Patrick's continued its educational programs directed by the Sisters and the pupil teachers in training. There is little information recorded about the school. Articles in the local newspaper at that time tell in detail of concerts held at the end of the school year for which the Sisters arranged a comprehensive program and at which Father O'Connell the parish priest and other priests were present. Prize giving days, described as an 'honorable custom', at the end of the school year were also a feature of this time in both the denominational and public schools. The Mayor of the town was invited to distribute the prizes.¹

The period of this decade 1890- 1899 was one of closer settlement and consequently an increase in population growth. This meant a greater demand for schools. Father Fouhy who had been appointed parish priest in 1898 saw the need for expansion of Catholic schools. Through his efforts and the support of Toowoomba community, the Christian Brothers established St Mary's College in 1899. On the occasion of his funeral in October 1925 Archbishop Duhig said of Father Fouhy, 'He thought of the little children. He thought of the Sisters engaged in the schools, and the Christians Brothers teaching your boys'.²

1900-1920

Father Fouhy now turned his attention to the needs of the Sisters. The Sisters had been living in the former presbytery of Fr Robert Dunne. The building, renamed St Joseph's, was now inadequate for the requirements of the Sisters. However, the establishment of St Mary's College 'had certainly drained the resources of the congregation to a considerable extent, so the Convent was delayed for a few years'.³ In 1903 the Catholic community recognized the pressing demand for a new convent and in August

of that year had raised £1800, despite the drought conditions affecting the economy at that time. The estimated cost of the new Convent was between £5000 and £6000. Tenders called for the building of the convent were due on 26th September.

As Archbishop Robert Dunne was scheduled to visit Toowoomba on 13 September to administer Confirmation to 165 boys and girls from St Patrick's and St Mary's College, a decision was made to lay the foundation stone of the new Convent on this day to save the Archbishop the fatigue of another railway journey from Brisbane.⁴ Children from St Patrick's School took part in a procession from St Patrick's Church carrying banners to the site of the new convent at which a large crowd had assembled for the occasion. Excursion trains had brought supporters from outlying districts. After the laying of the stone which had been donated by Mr Matthew Williamson, an appeal for funds resulted in a further £814 being donated towards the cost of the building.⁵

Raising enough money to complete the building of the convent became a high priority for the Catholic community. To this end a meeting of ladies of the congregation was held on Sunday 20 September with Father Fouhy as chairman. About one hundred ladies attended and a decision was made to organize a bazaar during Toowoomba Show Week in next January. It was decided to have nine stalls and a convener was appointed for each stall from the ladies present. Preparations were entered into with zeal and great enthusiasm, the result being that there was a wide variety of articles in needlework, lace, paintings, and fancy glasswork together with farm produce. In additions there were a number of donations for raffles. These included such items as a gold watch, a valuable brooch, a gold pendant and a suite of furniture. Further raffle prizes included a valuable cow, a pony, a horse and even a sulky. Some of the prizes were donated by local businesses and others by individuals, including people from towns and districts outside Toowoomba.⁶

The opening of the Convent was set for Sunday 11 September 1904. Father Fouhy was able to announce that before the building was blessed that all but £360 had been raised towards the total cost of £4500 for the convent. It was expected to raise this amount in donations on the day. In fact about £500 was donated.⁷ Archbishop Dunne arrived in Toowoomba on Saturday 10 September. The next morning he confirmed a large number of boys and girls who had been prepared for the sacrament by the Sisters of Mercy and the Christian Brothers at an 11am Mass. It is interesting to note that one woman acted as a sponsor for the girls and one man for the boys.⁸

The convent was built to accommodate 15 Sisters of Mercy and 40 boarders. These boarders, mostly from country areas beyond Toowoomba, would have attended St Patrick's School for primary education. The building was of Gothic design with touches of Renaissance and was described as magnificent, commanding beautiful views of the town from the balconies. Features of the building included the chapel, rooms with stamped metal ceilings, gaseliers in each room, sound-proof music rooms, children's refectory and study.⁹

The wooden T shaped building which had served the educational needs of the children had become unfit for the changing educational methods of the day and a more up to date plan was needed. Under the guidance of Father Fouhy the Catholic community came together to plan for a new school to provide better educational opportunities. As with the convent built some years before, the costs of the building would depend upon the generosity of the people. £2000 were already in hand from the proceeds of the bazaar held in January 1904 for the building of the new convent. At the laying of the foundation stone Father Fouhy reported that the school would cost £5000, the balance to depend upon generous donations.¹⁰

The foundation was to be laid by Archbishop Duhig on Sunday 8 September 1912. Arrangements were made for

people from outlying areas to travel by train to Toowoomba. Timetables and costs of fares were published in the local newspaper.¹¹ After the 11.30am Mass the children of the school all dressed in white with green sashes formed a procession and proceeded to the convent grounds accompanied by the Archbishop and priests.

In his address the Archbishop said that this year had been the most progressive in the history of Catholic education in Queensland, and he was delighted to find that much of that progress had been made in Toowoomba. The school would be managed by the Sisters of Mercy who were the pioneers of Catholic education in this country.¹²

By the end of April the new school building was complete with accommodation for 600 pupils. A management committee made arrangements for the blessing and opening of the new school by Archbishop Duhig on Sunday 4 May at 2.30pm. These arrangements included the provision of special trains from outlying districts together with timetables and the cost of fares. Four Masses were to be celebrated, the last one at noon. A luncheon would be available in the school grounds after this Mass. About 1000 people were present when the Archbishop performed the opening ceremony and the dedication of building.

Father Fouhy then addressed the gathering and paid tribute to the architect Mr Marks and the contractor Mr Mayes. He then detailed the building costs which amounted to £5354. Funds in hand were £2000 from the bazaar and £1200 from donations when the foundation stone was laid. It was hoped that the balance owing might be raised on the day by donations.¹³

As well as primary classes, other curriculum subjects included superior English education, French, Latin and German languages, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, many

kinds of drawing and fancy and needlework These subjects are indicative of secondary education: but were probably for older girls at the school as the leaving age was raised to fourteen in 1912. The study of such subjects enhanced the job prospects of the girls as pupil teachers or as employees in the business world.

In 1912 free secondary education was established by the Government in Queensland and several state high schools were established. Schools prepared their students for a two year course known as the Junior Examination. Several documents related to St Saviour's history suggest that secondary education may have begun soon after the opening of the new school. However, research has shown that the first students to pass the Junior Examination from St Saviour's Convent had begun their studies in 1914. Their names were M Darcy, M Shield and M Troy.

The first official Scholarship examination was held in Queensland in 1873. Scholarships awarded were few in number because of shortage of government funds and holders received secondary education either at Grammar Schools or Christian Brothers' Schools. Changes came in 1912 when free secondary education was introduced by the State. Funding was still limited but now included the established State High Schools. In 1914 scholarships were awarded to all students in approved schools who gained more than 50 per cent in the exam. With a growing awareness of the need for education, it now became possible for more students to continue on to secondary studies. The teachers of Scholarship classes were now under greater pressure to prepare their students in English, Arithmetic, Geography and History. A past student remembers having to come to school on a Saturday for further studies. The exam was to be a dominant feature of primary education until it was abolished in 1963.¹⁴

During the weekend of 21-22 June 1898, the community in Toowoomba celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Sisters first arrival in Toowoomba in 1873. Archbishop Duhig performed the official opening of the Jubilee on Saturday afternoon. Tributes to the Sisters were made by Father Fouhy, the Mayor (Alderman A R Godsall) and other distinguished guests. Special guests included Sister Mary Evangelist, the only surviving member of the original band of Sisters who came to Toowoomba 50 years previously. Two former teachers, Mrs Doyle and Mrs Margaret Edwards, who had trained as pupil teachers, were also present. Mrs Margaret Edwards (nee Nolan) was first appointed to St Patrick's School in July 1872.

On Sunday a High Mass was celebrated in St Patrick's Church at which the Archbishop presided. After the Mass, a lunch was held in the Convent hosted by the jubilee committee.¹⁵

The Sisters continued to provide for the educational needs of the community with the announcement that

The Sisters of Mercy, St Saviour's Convent, will reopen their schools on Tuesday, January 27. Parents will be interested to learn that Kindergarten is being made an important feature of the junior school. Pupils will be admitted to the Kindergarten from the age of four years".¹⁶

The kindergarten was run as a separate entity to the Infants' School, and the children were from three to five. Unfortunately the sudden death of Sister Damian forced the closure of the kindergarten, and the pupils of the time were transferred to the Infants' School. In January, St Saviour's Convent Kindergarten was advertised as having a competent trained teacher in charge, up-to-date teaching methods and improved furnishings and materials.¹⁷

With a growing need to prepare students beyond the Junior level, studies for the Senior Examination were introduced. Consequently, the Sisters of Mercy decided to extend the Convent with a two storey brick building at their own expense; but were dependent on the parish community to donate funds for the provision of furnishings for the new building. The new wing extension would be used for secondary school work. The building work was already in progress when Bishop Byrne laid the foundation on 21 June. An appeal at the conclusion of the ceremony meant that many generous donations were received.¹⁸ It was expected that the building would take another 10 weeks. The extension would house a senior room and commercial rooms on the ground floor and a boarders' infirmary and study room on the first floor.

In 1933, the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Sisters' arrival began with a sung High Mass in St Patrick's Cathedral with Monsignor McKenna as celebrant and Bishop Byrne presided. Many Sisters of Mercy were present including Rev. Mother Audeon from All Hallows and Sisters from the surrounding districts of Warwick, Dalby, Stanthorpe and Helidon. Rev. Dr J Madden paid tribute to the Sisters and traced their history since their arrival in Toowoomba. He thanked them on behalf of the people and priests of Toowoomba for what they had done over the last 60 years.¹⁹

When the secondary department had been first established, both the primary and secondary areas had been under one administration. This changed in 1938 and each school was henceforth administrated separately.

Following the death of Bishop Byrne in February 1938, it was announced that

Most Rev. Basil Roper had been appointed Bishop of Toowoomba. He arrived in the Diocese in November. Bishop

Roper wanted the name of the primary school to be changed to the Cathedral School. It is probable that it happened at this time. It is not known when the name was changed to St Saviour's Primary School; but the school retained the name of Cathedral School for some years.

In 1973 St Saviour's celebrated the Centenary of the Sisters of Mercy in Toowoomba with a special Thanksgiving Mass and special functions including a garden party and dinner attended by 600 guests.

The original St Patrick's School (T shaped building) was demolished in 1974 to make way for a new Primary School which was blessed and opened on 13th November 1976. In 1978 the front section of the former primary school was demolished to construct a new boarding school. The Convent was demolished because it had been in a state of disrepair for some years.

Between 1971 and 1987 extensive building programmes were undertaken to make the College what it is today. In 1989 First Lay Principal was appointed to the Secondary College after the Sisters of Mercy withdrew from Administration. In 1994 the first Lay Principal was appointed to the Primary school after the Sisters withdrew from Administration. Extensive building has taken place since 1976 including the new Prep Building opened in 2004 thus trialing the new curriculum and assessment processes for the new Prep year.

In conclusion I would like to acknowledge the extensive research done by the late Bernie Moore of Toowoomba on the history of St Saviour's Primary School. In late 2012 Bernie was approached to assist the Primary school in writing its history. Bernie had no connection with the school except that he had been a parishioner at St Patrick's Cathedral since 1983. He had already written a short history of the building of St Patrick's Cathedral in 2010. He spent many hours in Brisbane

at the Queensland State Archives, State Library, John Oxley Library, Archdiocesan Archives and of course the Toowoomba Diocesan Archives researching, photographing and copying. I would also like to thank Trevor Cavanagh who had served in several roles including APRE at St Saviour's Primary School from 1991 – 2001. Trevor assisted with the research from the period 1890-1939. I also drew on information on Toowoomba from Neil Byrne's book on Robert Dunne. Perhaps in years to come a historian may write a complete history of the two schools.

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1. Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser, 17 December 1887
 2. Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 16 October 1925
 3. Toowoomba Chronicle, 5 September 1903
 4. Toowoomba Chronicle, 5 July 1903
 5. Toowoomba Chronicle, 5 September and 15 September 1903
 6. Toowoomba Chronicle, 22 September 1903
 7. Toowoomba Chronicle, 3 September 1904 and 13 September 1904
 8. Toowoomba Chronicle, 13 September 1904
 9. Toowoomba Chronicle, 10 September 1904
 10. Toowoomba Chronicle, 9 September 1912
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Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 27 January 1916
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 19. Toowoomba Chronicle, 25 September 1933