

Bayly and Price

Despite a seamless transition into the Associated Public Schools fold, the ensuing period at the College proved to be unsettled, complicated by the succession of three Principals and the effects of World War I. Initially, however, external confidence in the renewed Presbyterian ties was expressed in enrolments, which did not decrease in 1908 but increased slightly to 193 and then to 207 in 1909.¹ Internally, the same confidence was expressed with physical growth, in the form of plans for a grand new school hall.

Suddenly, in the space of less than a year, much of this confidence evaporated with the deaths of both the Vice Principal and the Principal. The Vice Principal's death in May 1909 seemed to mark the end of an era; John Kerr (1889–1909) was deeply mourned as he had been on the staff for a very long time, and second-in-charge since 1904. Although stern, he was an enthusiastic, energetic teacher who 'aimed always at the highest, and taught his scholars to do the same ... he always aimed at perfection [and] measured merely by the standard of examination results, his success as a teacher was remarkable'.²

The school was even more deeply shocked when, six months later, Norman Morrison was found dead. According to the inquest, he died on Friday 12 November at his farm in Mount Moriac when his gun accidentally discharged while he was getting through a fence. He had been out hunting. There was no suggestion of suicide or foul play and witnesses at the inquest attested to his good health and excellent spirits, and that he had been intending to return to Geelong the next day.³ Flags were flown at half-mast around Geelong to mourn his death. A gloom settled among the students:

there was a pathetic and eloquent silence after the news was broken to them: they felt that a master, a brother and a father had been taken from them. [He had been] a born leader of boys – a maker of men. In the school ground he mixed and talked with the boys as one of them ... they respected him, loved him, and his word of encouragement produced the best in them.⁴

His mother, Rebecca Morrison, who had managed the boarding house since 1861, left the College after the tragedy.



William Reynolds Bayly

The College garden, c1908.



The event was regarded by most as a 'crisis' and by Council members – now responsible for appointing Norman Morrison's successor – with 'some natural anxiety'.⁵ The school advertised widely for a new Principal, and was rewarded with more than forty applications. William Reynolds Bayly, a scholar, fine athlete and experienced teacher at his old school, the Prince Alfred College, with degrees in Arts and Science at the University of Adelaide, perhaps seemed the perfect choice. It is interesting that Scotch College's Principal, William Littlejohn, had a hand in choosing Mr Bayly. Mr Littlejohn was on the selection committee, no doubt because he knew Sir John Macfarland from the Scotch College Council, and was asked for his opinion.⁶ Mr Bayly was 42 years old when he succeeded Norman Morrison as Principal.

The 1910 school year began with 196 boys – almost exactly the same number as at the beginning of 1908 – and a positive show of support for the school despite the change in Principal, usually a period which shows a downward trend in enrolments. The positive start was, however, short-lived. Another College stalwart, Hugh Mackay, left in 1911 after forty-five years. He had worshipped the Morrison family and been an intensely loyal supporter of the College in his various roles as servant and groundsman. Mr Bayly's decision to increase school fees in 1910 to cover Physical Culture, including the Cadet Corps and games, may not have been popular, and may have contributed to some parents' decisions to choose other schools for their sons.⁷ A downward trend in enrolments of day boys, in particular, became noticeable. A.H. Harry (1904–22), who taught with Mr Bayly at Prince Alfred College until 1904, and later at The Geelong College, believed Mr Bayly's greatest difficulty was that he 'had a hard row to hoe' following in Norman Morrison's shadow.⁸ At the start of 1912, enrolments had declined to 172, and there was another fee increase. The brightest spot in 1912 was the opening of the Norman Morrison Memorial Hall, plans for which had been temporarily shelved after his death. It was funded and built by the Old Geelong Collegians' Association in honour of their much-missed Principal.

Mr Bayly was not particularly popular among the students and he was neither admired nor worshipped in the way his two Morrison predecessors had been. His style was based on rather Dickensian teaching and disciplinary methods. Canings and detentions were frequent, issued by the Principal and some teachers. Mr Bayly's Latin classes, for example, began with the same ordeal when homework had been set:

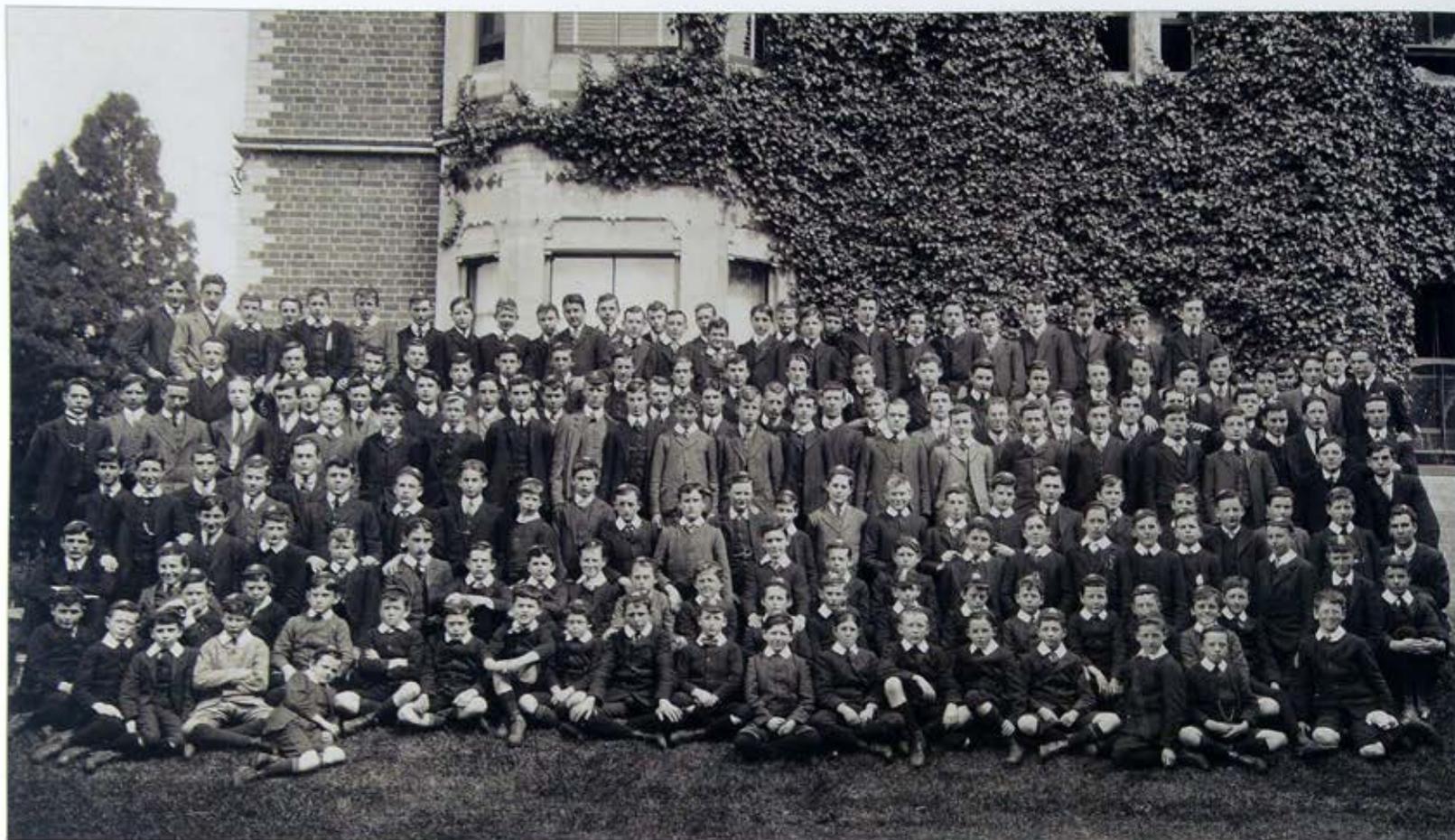
We stood round the room with our work held on our chests towards him. Upon entry he examined this work, just like an army inspection and made such remarks as 'Pass', 'Cane' or 'Detention' at an amazing rate. The caning was proceeded with without delay and the class started work. This preliminary performance did not occupy more than about five minutes.⁹

Mr Bayly could also be verbally cruel, according to a former student.

At the beginning of 1913, Mr Bayly went to Europe and America for most of the school year as, 'feeling he was losing his nerve spring, he thought for the sake of himself, and his work, that a holiday was essential', with the added advantage of seeing first hand the latest developments in education by visiting several schools.¹⁰ In Mr Harry's opinion, Mr Bayly's departure from the school at this time was a mistake. Mr Price, Acting Principal, became suddenly popular as he was 'one of the old regime and on Mr Bayly's return the boarders for a day or so wore black ties'.¹¹ Only five months after his return from overseas,



John Kerr



The whole of the school, 1911

his appointment as Principal of the Prince Alfred College was announced in April 1914, and he returned to Adelaide at the end of the year. 'I don't think anyone was sorry', continued Mr Harry. 'With the appointment of Price as Principal ... it appeared as if we were getting one of our own back as leader and the interloper had gone.'¹² Forty-seven years of Morrison family influence had left an uncalculated side-effect on many students, teachers and Old Collegians: a yearning for the past and an inability to move forward.

It could not have been a more difficult time to appoint a new Principal. World War I was declared soon after Mr Bayly announced his resignation, and a severe drought had a dramatic effect on pastoralists in the Western District. Geelong Grammar School moved to its new buildings in Corio in 1914 and attracted a surge of new enrolments, particularly from country and interstate, and perhaps from families who might otherwise have chosen to send their boys to the College. Before Mr Bayly left, and perhaps prompted by events at Geelong Grammar, Council members turned their minds during 1914 to the thought of major extensions. At the same time, they endeavoured to find a new Principal, and it is possible that the excitement of new buildings distracted them from the important job of finding Mr Bayly's successor.

Walter Price, Vice Principal since 1909 and a teacher at the College since 1898, was one of the applicants, and it was to him that Council eventually turned. It is curious that the other three short-listed candidates were not frontrunners, for two of them, A.S.M. Polson

and H.K.McG. Walker, were more highly qualified than Mr Price, with Masters degrees. Mr Walker would go on to be a much-loved Headmaster at Melbourne Grammar's Preparatory School. Another applicant, Mr Seitz, when passed over by The Geelong College, became Headmaster of Hamilton College and, much later, the Victorian Director of Education.¹³ The feeling was, however, strongly in favour of the appointment of an 'insider' at this delicate stage of the school's history.

When Mr Price began in 1915 as Principal, World War I was already beginning to have its effect on the school's stability. It was an unenviable situation for any new Head. The roll of honour at the College lists all 522 old boys who served, eighty-six of whom never returned.¹⁴ Wartime disrupted any stability among the teaching staff. Andrew MacRoberts (1904-38) and Roy Lamble (1903-15, 1928-47), both long-serving and well-respected teachers, went to war. Two more long-serving teachers, Charles Cameron (1908-16) and John Cameron left during the war. Only Mr Price, Mr Harry and A.R. Orton (1915-20) remained, while many other teachers were appointed but stayed for only a year or two.

As the fighting wore on, the College's magazine *Pegasus* became an outlet for expressions of hope and grief and news of Old Collegians on active service around the world. Poignant war poems written by current students were included, as were lengthy editorials about the progress of the war, which, of course, most Australians had believed would be over very quickly. Gradually the magazine included grim lists of those killed, as well as those still serving, with information about their war service. Long letters were included from Gallipoli survivors and, later, from those fighting in the Somme. The Anzac legend became the only positive to be drawn from all the death and destruction:

We know that we shall fight until we win, but we must confess that operations of the last twelve months have given us little cause for rejoicing, and have left us with little sense of national triumph. But they have given us something else. They have proved to us that Australian troops are equal to any in the world. They have furnished us with evidence of a gallantry and endurance on the part of our soldiers that pages of history may rival but not surpass. They have taught us that the Australian schoolboy, careless, sport-loving, and easy-going though he be, will die for his country cheerfully, gallantly, and uncomplainingly. And we feel particularly a great and solemn pride in the thought that this College has sent out many of those who have gone to fight, and some of those who will not return.¹⁵

A general lack of economic confidence, caused by a combination of drought and wartime conditions, took its toll on enrolments. While enrolments generally increased elsewhere, they declined at the College at the point of transition between Principals, then remained almost static for the duration of World War I: 1914, 176; 1915, 156; 1916 and 1917, 157; 1918, 167. The planned extensions amounted to more than £4,400 and, to allow for contingencies, Council rather wisely decided to ask the Presbyterian Church Board of Finance for £5,500. Although this was refused in 1914, the Finance Board changed its mind later in 1916, and lent £3,500 to the College on the condition that personal guarantors could be found.¹⁶ When the extensions were finally completed in 1917, they were too late to improve confidence in the school among outsiders and could not compete with the magnificent new Geelong Grammar at Corio. For students and staff, however, the extensions were wonderful. Four new classrooms were added to the main building, the boarders' sitting room was doubled in size, the dormitories were improved and new bathrooms were added on the first floor.¹⁷



Hugh Mackay



Walter Price

Exam results, 1912–19

Year	Junior Public (Intermediate from 1917) Number of passes	Senior Public (Leaving from 1917) Number of passes
1912	12	3
1913	18	1
1914	19	4
1915	18	3
1916	11	2
1917	11	1
1918	9	2
1919	14	6

Source: *Pegasus*

Other factors perhaps caused the Council even greater concern, such as poor academic results, declining disciplinary standards and Mr Price's unorthodox religious views. Perhaps Council hoped that the College as a reaffirmed Presbyterian school would become more like Scotch College, and that a religious tone would begin to pervade school life. Bert Keith (1916–19) recalls that academic standards and class discipline were only maintained by Mr Harry and Mr Orton, who taught English, French, Latin and History: 'Except in the VI Form, high marks in an examination subject would be received with general cries of "Stew" or "Stewpot". There was a good deal of loafing and reading behind stacks of books, and pretty frequent pellet fights.' Classes were noisy, and senior boys often did as they pleased.¹⁸

Academic results were miserable: boys found it difficult to pass the Junior Public (Intermediate from 1917) exam, and Senior Public (Leaving from 1917) classes were small. Pass rates dropped markedly from 1916. The only outstanding scholar from that decade was Frank Macfarlane Burnet – Dux in 1916 and Exhibition winner. This was an enormous change from Dr Morrison's time, when the school was publicly and often applauded for outstanding academic results.

Academic results had, in fact, begun to lose their lustre when Norman Morrison was Principal. The Post-Matriculation class survived until 1905 and excuses, such as a measles epidemic, were made for poor Matriculation results. Up until 1907, when the Matriculation exam was replaced by Senior and Junior Public exams, 360 College boys had passed Matriculation. In itself, this was a most decent record of achievement, except that the average was far higher under Dr Morrison, and under Norman Morrison fell to only three or four passes per year at most. The number of Exhibition winners also fell: eight students won them during the combined principalships of Norman Morrison and Mr Bayly, compared to fifty-four winners from Scotch College in the same period.¹⁹ After Frank Macfarlane Burnet and Alan Lee won Exhibitions in 1915, the next College winner was not until 1937.

Boarding house discipline also seemed beyond Mr Price's capabilities, and corporal punishment (130 'cuts' were meted out to boarders on one weekend alone) did not deter the 'lawless' types.²⁰ The influenza epidemic in 1919 delayed the start of the school year by a month, and saw several boarding students leave the College for good, which must have been demoralising for the whole school, but especially for Mr Price. The College's rowing crew, afflicted by influenza, withdrew from the Head of the River, and it was another luckless year in all sporting endeavours, concluding the school's first decade in the APS competition without winning a single title in the three biggest sports – football, cricket and rowing. It was a profound contrast to the glorious years of sporting prowess under Norman Morrison.

Mr Price, despite these difficulties, was a scholar and a gentleman – with a sense of humour. It was also rumoured that he was an atheist, although Bert Keith preferred to describe him as 'unorthodox' in his views and outward religious expression. He taught Scripture lessons, for example, by treating Old Testament stories as literature, but did so 'tastefully and reverently, and made stories of Job, Esther and Daniel into vivid drama'.²¹ This unusual approach must surely have been of concern to the strict Presbyterian men of influence, and those of the cloth, on the College Council.

The children and grandchildren of the Western District's wealthy pastoral pioneers were, by this time, making their presence felt, both as members of the relatively new OGCA, and as boarding families. The town of Skipton earned an important reputation when local pastoralists Francis Ormond, Alexander Anderson and J.G. Ware established the Western

District Pastoral and Agricultural Association in 1859. The main local agricultural show was held in Skipton until 1877, when bigger shows at Hamilton, Ararat and Ballarat took over. The earliest show participants included John Lang Currie, the Cummings and Thomas Forrest, whose sons attended the College. The Cumming family eventually owned several studs, including Terinallum, Mount Fyans and Stony Point. Mr Ormond, with the large Borriyalloack property, was highly regarded by the squattocracy, and became a local magistrate and key force behind the establishment of a Presbyterian minister to serve Skipton, Streatham and Stockyard Hill in the 1850s. His generous bequest, which led to the foundation of Ormond College, became the supreme example of Western District Presbyterian philanthropy and commitment to education.²³

James Leonard Kininmonth, with a property at Mount Hesse from 1882, was another prominent Presbyterian churchman, who was a respected Church elder. His son James Carstairs Kininmonth (1910), Head Prefect at the College, also sent his son James (1934) to the school and was a member of the College Council. The family loyalty continued when two grandsons, Hugh (1972) and James (1970), also attended the College. Robert and Andrew Chirnside, Old Collegians from the 1860s, inherited the immense Chirnside estate

The Old Collegians' parade in 1911, outside St George's Church on the occasion of the schools Fiftieth Jubilee





Opening ceremony of the Norman Morrison Memorial Hall in 1912

that was made up of many properties and some 500,000 acres at its peak. Five generations of Chirnside children have attended the College, descended through Robert Chirnside's son James in the 1890s, his son Ronald (1940), Ronald's son Scott (1973) and Scott's daughters in the 1990s. The Cumming family became one of the Western District's most famous, with the sheep stations of John's four sons (Thomas Forrest, George, William and John) purchased from the profits of his brewery. Several Cumming grandchildren attended the College, as did many of their cousins. The Funston family ran a large stud at Langi Willi from 1871 to 1948. Three brothers, Francis Malcolm (1926), who also served on College Council, Finlay George (1931) and Neil John (1935) attended the College, and five Funston children made up the next generation, beginning in the 1950s.²³

Intergenerational Old Collegian support of the school by members of the Western District's pastoral elite was strengthened when some families provided more than one generation of long service on School Council. John Lang Currie junior, whose pastoralist father sent him and two brothers to the College in the 1860s and 1870s, became a foundation member of the Old Geelong Collegians' Association and member of School



Council (1908–36). Robert Lewis Bell, who owned the huge Mount Mercer cattle station, sent son Lewis to the College in 1873. He was the first of four generations of Bells, and also the first of six brothers, one of whom, Robert Carstairs Bell (1878), sat on School Council in the 1920s. Lewis Bell's son Colin (1921) continued the generational family support in this way and took his turn on Council from 1948.²⁴ Sir Gordon McArthur (1915), whose several uncles and cousins had also attended the College, was on School Council from 1945 and sent his sons to the school in the 1940s and 1950s. His Council service was followed by that of his son, Stewart McArthur (1956), in the 1980s. Several McArthur family members also made their mark in state and federal politics as well as constituting a prominent grazier dynasty near Camperdown. Intergenerational long service on Council was given by others, too, beyond the pastoral elite, such as the Wettenhalls and Shannons. Dr R.R. Wettenhall's thirty-year stint (1927–58) was followed by service from son Dr Norman Wettenhall's (1960–77), including nine years as Chairman. Charles Shannon, Chairman (1908–21), overlapped with son James Shannon, who outdid his father with twenty years' service (1919–38).

Mr Price speaking to the boys at the christening of boat,
Rex Bell, 1918



The Norman Morrison Memorial Hall in 1931

The institutional influence of the Presbyterian Church and the OGCA was also beginning to be felt. It was epitomised in the service on College Council of Sir John Macfarland and Stanley Hamilton-Calvert, both of whom were appointed in 1908 when the College was reinvented as an APS school. Lasting until 1935 and 1939 respectively, their distinguished terms of service place them among the College's most stalwart supporters. Mr Hamilton-Calvert was also Council Chairman (1922–39) during most of Frank Rolland's era, and his antecedents at the College dated back to 1861.

Sir John Macfarland's networks penetrated the inner sanctum of the Presbyterian Church as well as Melbourne's educational elite, where he fulfilled several overlapping roles. He was regarded as the most prominent layman in the Church for decades, being a respected member of the Finance Board, founding Master of Ormond College in 1881, Vice Chancellor of the University of Melbourne from 1910 and Chancellor from 1918. He was also a member of the councils of Presbyterian Ladies' College (PLC) and Scotch College, Chairman of Scotch College Council (1919–34), and a close personal friend of William Littlejohn.²⁵



The institutional influence of the Presbyterian Church and the OGCA was epitomised in the service on College Council of Sir John Macfarland and Stanley Hamilton-Calvert.



Above: A photo of The Geelong College staff in 1911 taken for the school's Fiftieth Jubilee by the Geelong Advertiser. It shows several long-serving staff members. Back row: Messrs Lamble, J.C. Cameron, Arthur and Austin, ?; Front row: Messrs C.A. Cameron, Price, Bayly, Roberts and Harry

Below: Autographed book signed by the College boarders in 1916. Immediately below the underlined heading is Frank Macfarlane Burnet's signature

College Football Team in 1908.

Note their new uniforms. Back row: M. Simson, A.N. McLennan, H. Hodges, J. Gibson, J.V. Pearce, A.T. Tait, P.G. Pullar, J.E. Baker, W.B. Pearce, E.K. Russell, H.R. Collier; Front row: S.H. Mayo, D.A. Davis, K.M. Dolg, C.R. Longden, W.B. McCulloch (Captain), G.C. McNeillage (Vice Captain), R.K. Birnie



Sir John's involvement in the sale of the College to the Presbyterian Church is proven. It is highly likely that his would have been one of the loudest voices during 1919 about Mr Price's future and the need for the Church to strengthen its presence at the College. Sir John Macfarland, as Master of Ormond, saw boys from The Geelong College come up every year from 1881 and he would have gained a keen sense of how boys measured up compared with graduates from other schools, Scotch in particular. Indeed, just after Alexander Morrison's death, the Scotch College Council (of which Macfarland was a member) was enlarged by the Church with more clergy members to select Littlejohn as his successor.

Official records do not, of course, give much away about Mr Price's demise, but suggest that a change in direction had been in the wind for a while. A few members of Council met with Mr Price on 6 May 1919 and 'conveyed to him the unanimous feeling of the Council that at the expiration of his engagement at the end of this calendar year, a Presbyterian Minister should succeed him and the opportunity had arisen of securing the Rev. Frank Rolland M.A. for the position'.²⁶ There was nothing Mr Price could do: it was not his school, and he was appointed by the Council. The school magazine reported his intention to 'take a special course of study' at the University of Melbourne, but did not reveal Council's preference for a Church minister.²⁷ Following the precedent at Scotch College, and to strengthen further The Geelong College's religious foundation, at the suggestion of the Presbyterian Assembly, Council was enlarged to twenty at the end of 1919, with the addition of five members appointed by local Presbyteries.²⁸

Mr Price and his sister, Miss Price, who had run the boarding house, 'retired' graciously. At his last speech night, Mr Price expressed his 'regard' for his staff, prefects and boys (omitting College Council members), and somewhat sadly concluded his long service at the school by saying:

I sever my connection with it with great regret, a regret tempered, however, if I may be permitted to say so, by the consciousness that I have spared no effort to advance its highest interests. School is above all else a place for the training of character and though I have not always succeeded in carrying out the ideals I have set before myself, I have at least the gratification of feeling assured that I leave the Geelong College with a thoroughly sound and wholesome tone in it.²⁹

Clearly, however, he had been a more successful teacher than he was a Principal, and he went on to lecture in English at the University of Melbourne and teach at Brighton Grammar School.

Middle school fancy dress party, c1918-19



DUX
LIST

1911. N.L. CAMPBELL.
1912. W.R. JEWELL.
1913. J.H. CAMPBELL.
1914. J.D. ROGERS.
1915. R.N. PILLOW.
1916. A.E. LEE.
1917. F.M. BURNET.
1918. L.M. CLARK.
1919. W.C. PETER.
1920. F.M. LEE.
1921. A.J. WILSON.
1922. A.J. ROFFEY.
1923. J.R.T. MACMILLAN.
1924. H.C. FALLAW.
1925. R.S. BLAIR.
1926. W.H.W. HOOPER.
1927. K.G. MCINTYRE.
1928. A.J.M. SINCLAIR.
1929. F.R. HOOPER.
1930. C.E. NEWMAN.
1931. D.S. WOOD.
1932. C. FALLAW.
1933. G.C. MCKENZIE.
1934. K.R. HENDY.
1935. E.C. SLATER.
1936. R.W.R. MUNCEY.
1937. W.H. STEEL.
1938. R.K. DOIG.
1939. B.C. MCKENZIE.
1940. J.D. LEGGE.
1941. R.R. AITKEN.
1942. W.R. DICKSON.
1943. N.L. DAVIDSON.
1944. D.M. McLEAN.
1945. A.R. WATERHOUSE.
1946. D.J. GRAHAM.
1947. J.O. STEWART.
1948. D.T. CURRIE.
1949. J.F. MACDONALD.
1950. K.R. TURNBULL.
1951. J.M. WATTS.
1952. J.B. COOMBE.
1953. B.C. ENNIS.
1954. J.B. COOMBE.
1955. C.T. MCKINNON.
1956. N.D. SHERSON.
1957. D.N. SUTHERLAND.
1958. D.N. SUTHERLAND.
1959. A. YULE.
1960. A. YULE.
1961. A.J. HERBERT.
1962. B.G. TYMMS.
1963. D.J. LAIDLAW.
1964. R.N. DOUGLAS.
1965. W.E. CAMERON.
1966. A.D. PROUDFOOT.
1967. J.D. ROYDHOUSE.
1968. J.E.R. DENNIS.
1969. I.D. BISHOP.
1970. D.T. RUNIA.
1971. C.M. LAMB.
1972. P.L. CHAMPNESS.
1973. P.N. CAMERON.
1974. R.J. PATON.
1975. D.J. LAWRENCE.
1976. N.C. WOOD.
1977. D.A. WILLIAMSON.
1978. I.A. KELSO.

OLD
COLLEGIANS
EXIT
SCHOLARS

1911. N.L. CAMPBELL.
1912. W.R. JEWELL.
1913. J.D. ROGERS.
1914. R.N. PILLOW.
1915. A.E. LEE.
1916. F.M. BURNET.
1917. L.M. CLARK.
1918. F.M. LEE.
1919. A.J. WILSON.
1920. J.R.T. MACMILLAN.
1921. R.S. BLAIR.
1922. K.G. MCINTYRE.
1923. A.J.M. SINCLAIR.

DUX
LIST

1976. A.W.N. CAMERON
H.C. ROCKEFELLER
1977. M.C. THORNE
J.S. FIELDING
1978. I.T. CROSBY
1979. G.J. EKKEL
T.R.H. READ
1980. K.C.C. SMITH
1981. ELIZABETH LOMAS
1982. KATHRYN MANWARING
KATHERINE SUPINA
1983. LOUISE RADCLIFFE-SMITH
URSULA READ
PETER WOLF
1984. P.N. HALE
F.D. KEARY
1985. A.J. RUTHERFORD
1986. N.J. DRUCE
A.K. HUI
1987. STEPHEN JACKMAN
1988. IAN ABBOTT
1989. KIM CONNELLY
1990. SIONA WICKHOLLS
1991. BRETT ANDERSON
1992. JAMES GRIFFITHS
1993. GRAHAM LETHBRIDGE
1994. MIRANDA NATION
1995. CAMERON FINOTT
1996. BHANU SELWALINGAM
1997. KEN YIN KWAN CHAN
1998. MELISSA TAN
1999. EDWARD JEREMIAH
2000. HANNAH LOCKIE
2001. DAVID COGHILL
2002. LOUISE GORE
2003. ANNIE XIN
2004. STEPHANIE MALON
JOHN-PAUL NICOLO
2005. STEPHANIE SMITH

HEAD OF THE RIVER.
STROKES OF BOAT CREWS.

1908. G.C. McNEILAGE.
1909. J. GIBSON.
1910. W.A.S. DUNLOP.
1911. F.G. HERMAN.
1912. G.N.I. MORRISON.
1913. T.P. MURRAY.
1914. G.A.N. MITCHELL.
1915. E.E. MACKAY.
1916. I.A. CAMPBELL.
1917. W.E. MACMILLAN.
1918. W.R. MACPHERSON.
1919. W.R. MACPHERSON.
1920. C.C. BELL.
1921. C.C. BELL.
1922. H.A. ANDERSON.
1923. E.G. GREEVES.
1924. H.C. FALLAW.
1925. D.M. MCKENZIE.
1926. S.V. McCOLOUGH.
1927. D.F. ROADKNIGHT.
1928. J.R. ADAM.
1929. R.W. GOUGH.
1930. A.R. HINCHCLIFFE.
1931. A.R. HINCHCLIFFE.
1932. G.G.C. MCKENZIE.
1933. G.G.C. MCKENZIE.
1934. G.C.C. MCKENZIE.
1935. R.E. RADCLIFFE.
1936. A.W. DOUGLAS.
1937. T.H. KELSALL.
1938. K.S. DOUGLAS.
1939. J.W. BARRETT.
1940. R.R. AITKEN.
1941. T.V. HAWKES.
1942. D.S. VANRENNEN.
1943. P.W. GRUTZNER.
1944. N.J. SPALDING.
1945. L.N. SIMPSON.
1946. N.L. BARRETT.
1947. J.W. CAFFEY.
1948. R.J. JEFFREYS.
1949. I.R. MACKAY.
1950. P.C. FLEMING.
1951. J.C. HOWDEN.
1952. I.W. MACHILLAN.
1953. I.W. MACHILLAN.
1954. A.W.M. DONALD.
1955. F.S.M. ARTHUR.
1956. F.S.M. ARTHUR.
1957. D.R. MESSENGER.
1958. T.W. SPROAT.
1959. T.W. SPROAT.
1960. A.C.H. WHITEHEAD.
1961. R.J. JOHN.
1962. W.L. LEHMANN.
1963. G.M. COTTON.
1964. W.A. KOCH.
1965. N.J.H. CAMPBELL.
1966. L. LEISHMAN.
1967. E.J. McLARTY.
1968. P.A. WEBSTER.
1969. H.G. SEWARD.
1970. H.G. SEWARD.
1971. C.M. WEBSTER.
1972. C.M. WEBSTER.

Presented by STEWART McARTHUR, K.C.
President of THE OLD COLLEGIANS ASSOCIATION, 1911-1913

Presented by STEWART McARTHUR, K.C.
in recognition of his services
as coach during years 1908-1916.