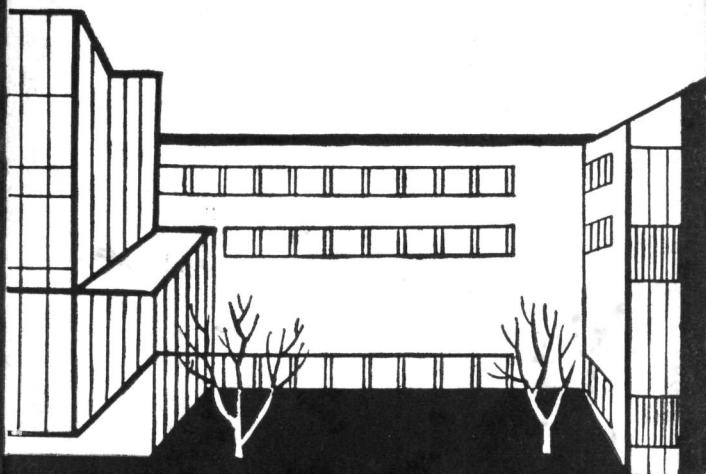
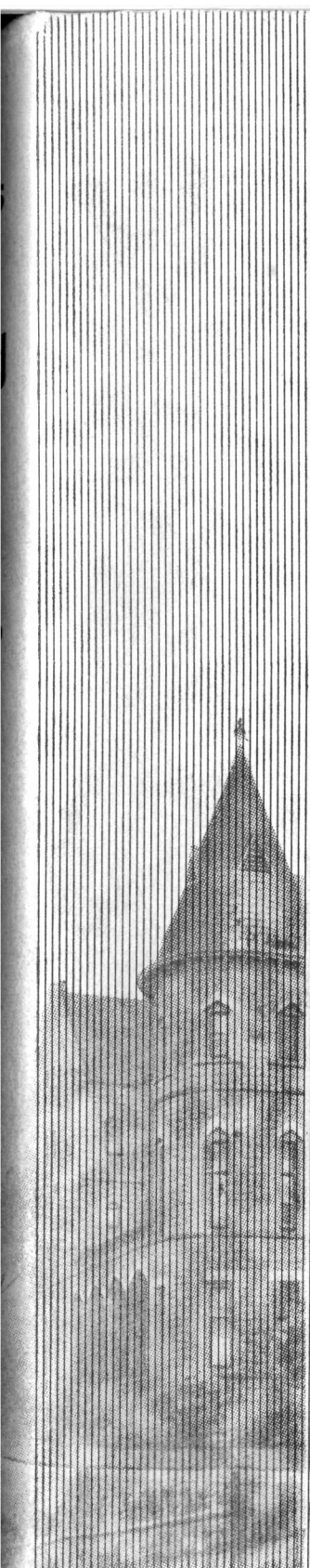




# The Ladies Came to Stay





# THE LADIES CAME TO STAY

*A study of the education of girls  
at the*

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES'  
COLLEGE

1875 — 1960

by

M. O. REID

This tells the story of a school which pioneered secondary education for girls in Victoria.

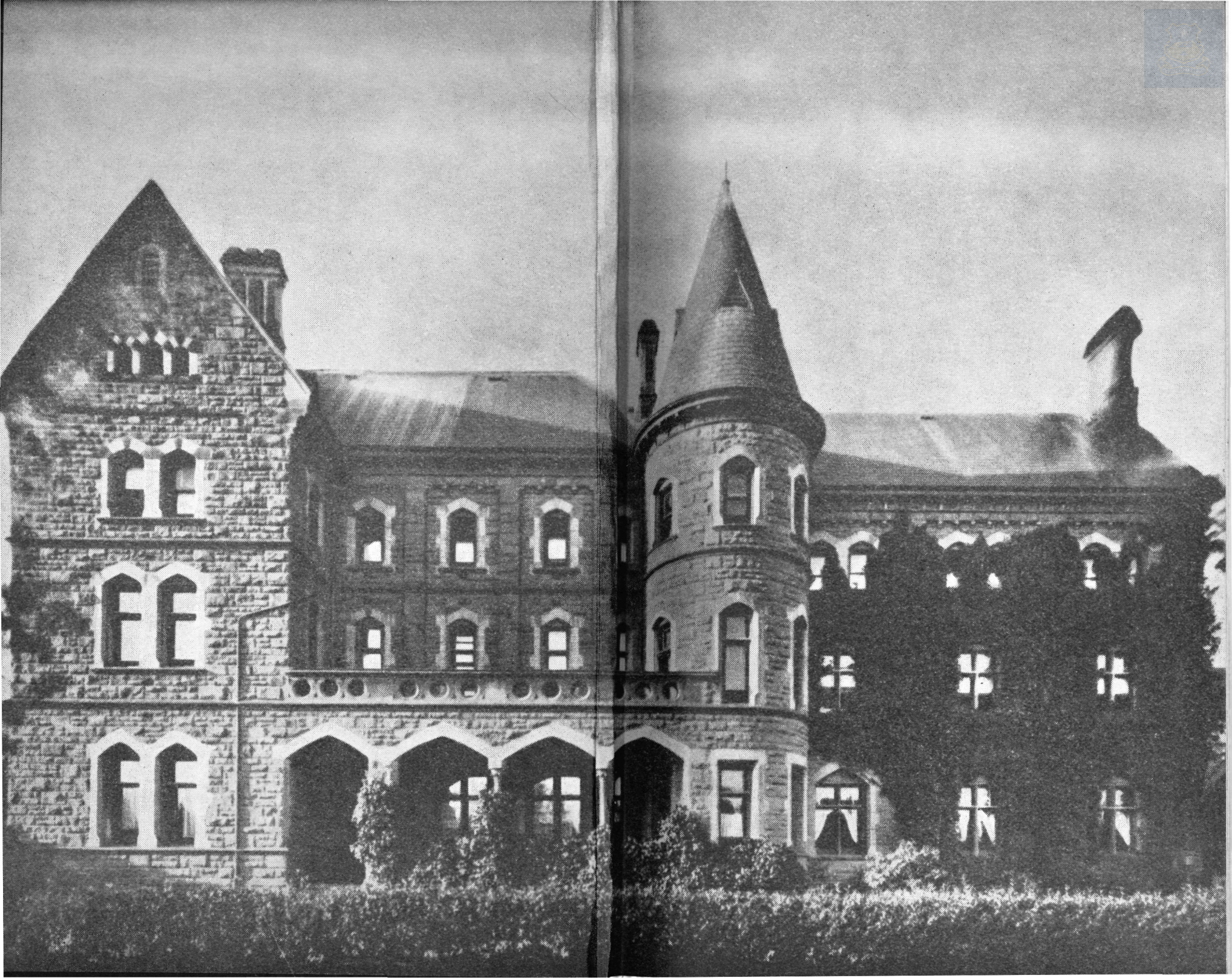
It does more.

It records the courageous ventures of women along new paths and their achievements in new fields. The whole story cannot be told—a few must represent the many.

Nor is the tale complete; for in every sphere of endeavour opened to them by education, as Sir David Orme Masson observed in 1887:

“The ladies have come to stay.”









# THE LADIES CAME TO STAY

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*A Study of the Education of Girls at the*  
PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE  
MELBOURNE

1875 - 1960

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*by*  
M. O. REID

AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE  
COLLEGE





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*Gentlemen, the ladies have come to stay.*

PROFESSOR SIR DAVID ORME MASSON,  
K.B.E., M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., F.I.C.  
1887





## Foreword

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THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE DEAN, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, and Chairman of the College Council, 1958.

I HAVE been honoured by the request to write the Foreword to Miss Reid's history of the Presbyterian Ladies' College. It seems an odd request to make of one who was disqualified from being a pupil.

Why are histories written, and why are they read? I am convinced that if we are to have a healthy and disciplined society it is essential that we have a sense of tradition and purpose, so that we may see the present not simply as a separate period but as a link between the past and the future. The past must inspire the present to be the foundation of the future. To do this we need a tradition based upon our history, a history of events and of people, upon what our predecessors have achieved and what kind of persons they were.

This is true not merely of society at large, but of each unit in it. It is especially true of a College. The Presbyterian Ladies' College has a splendid tradition of education and public service, but it is only as we read its history that we understand that tradition. Miss Reid has unlocked for us the door which gives access to the past so that we of the present may understand more clearly the obligation upon us to preserve our ideals. This history brings graphically before us the story of the past. For former Collegians it will awaken many memories. For the later generations of Collegians it will possess great interest. It tells us something of the people who have earned the College so notable a place in the life of the community.

Miss Reid has kept steadily in mind the purpose for which the Presbyterian Church of Victoria established and maintained the College. Throughout will be found constant reference to the aims of Christian education which have guided the College from its opening until the present day.

I have much pleasure in commending this history to Collegians, old and young.



## Preface

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The writing of this history, with the immense amount of research and time involved in its preparation, has been the fourth major task undertaken by Miss Reid for the Presbyterian Ladies' College. In 1921 Miss Reid joined the resident staff, and from 1924 to 1932 she was the highly competent and beloved Head of Koorinya, exerting a very great influence upon the boarders. During these years, and from 1934 to 1942 as a member of the day staff, Miss Reid taught English in the Middle School. To this teaching Miss Reid brought a wide culture and great energy. In 1943, Miss Neilson appointed Miss Reid as Librarian, and during her term all library books were accessioned, a subject reference was made, and the catalogues were typed. This organization of a rapidly growing Library was important, but not so important and lasting as Miss Reid's encouragement of reading and her imaginative understanding of the problems of hundreds of girls. It was during this latter period that Miss Reid also acted as Staff Editor of *Patchwork*.

All Miss Reid's qualities of mind and spirit have been generously spent on her many tasks, and to her P.L.C. owes a great deal.

RUBY E. POWELL





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## *Introduction*

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**T**HIS history of the Presbyterian Ladies' College covers a period of time when the whole structure of society has undergone a profound change. The rôle of women in society in this new concept of life is more important than the founders of the College could have anticipated. It is, therefore, necessary to carry the survey of the higher education of women to its logical conclusion and consider what use the pupils of the College have made of the opportunities opened to them by the efforts of those who laid the foundations of their education.

The obstacles confronting the would-be historian of a girls' school are manifold. Women change their names when they marry, and if they resume their professional activity later in life, it is usually under their married name. Then, too, the early custom of calling all the young ladies 'Miss —', at best giving only the initial of younger sisters, is full of pitfalls for anyone anxious to ensure the authenticity of records. The major difficulty, however, lies with living Old Collegians, whose enthusiasm for their work is matched with reticence about their own part in the remarkable achievements recorded. Only when confronted with the gleanings of the author did they allow their passion for accuracy to overcome their determination to belong to the Silent Services. Initial widespread appeals for information about the careers of Old Collegians brought four (4) replies, a daunting response for the chronicler.

So it has been necessary to make this a selective rather than a comprehensive record. Many names are perforce omitted which would be an added source of pride. The scope of achievements is surely impressive, but some explanation of the principles of selection seems desirable.

In making a choice of representative members of as many professions as possible, the writer has endeavoured to show that the achievements of past generations of Old Collegians are matched by the promise of later ones.

Acknowledgment must be made of indebtedness to: 'A History of the University of Melbourne', by Professor Sir Ernest Scott,



published by the Melbourne University Press in association with Oxford University Press; 'Twenty-one Years', the history of the Country Women's Association of Victoria; 'The First Fifty Years', by Miss Gwendolen H. Swinburne, M.A., DIP.ED., the history of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital; 'The Advent of Women to Medicine', a paper by Dr. I. Younger Ross, O.B.E., read at a meeting of the Section of History of Medicine, Australasian Medical Congress (British Medical Association) 8th Session, August 22-29, 1952, and published in *The Australian Medical Journal*, May 30, 1953; the Annual Post-Graduate Oration entitled 'Some Pioneer Medical Women of the University of Sydney', delivered in the Great Hall of that University by Dr. Marjorie Little, M.B., B.S., in May, 1958; Dr. J. B. Hanson, for his account of the achievements of Mrs. L. Hanson-Dyer in the musical research which she has directed; Mr. Arnold Shore, for information and assistance in connection with the artistic work of Old Collegians; Mrs. Donner, Librarian of the British Medical Association, Melbourne, for her assistance in collecting data about members of the medical profession among Old Collegians; Mr. J. Barton Hack, for his research into the legal and academic history of members of his family; Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., for permission to reproduce the portrait from their publication, 'Charles Henry Pearson, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Minister for Education, Victoria; edited by W. Stebbing'; the Lands Department, the Ritter-Jepesen Studios Pty. Ltd., and the proprietors of *The Age* and *The Herald* for permission to reproduce their photographs.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean for writing the Foreword, and to members of the Council who have given time and thought to the publication of the College history; to Old Collegians who have assisted in innumerable ways; to Miss Joyce Wood for the graph showing School Affiliations; to Miss Peggy Anthony, Research Officer at the Melbourne Public Library; to Mrs. Cuthbert Douglas, for designing the dust cover; to Miss Nora Wilkinson, for proof-reading, etc.; particularly to the Principal, Miss R. E. Powell, for her co-operation, encouragement and valuable assistance in reading the manuscript, I offer my grateful thanks.

PART I

*The Sower*

*Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.*

Galatians vi, 7.







## CHAPTER I

### *The Sites—Old and New*

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THE Presbyterian Ladies' College was opened in February, 1875, the Rev. George Tait, M.A., being the first Principal, and Professor Charles H. Pearson, M.A., the first Headmaster.

Preliminary negotiations and discussions had gone on for over five years; the question of site, involving change in the deed of grant, had been settled, and financial difficulties involved in the first buildings had been faced and overcome.

The idea of the College emerged first of all at the Commission of Assembly in May, 1869, when the Education Committee was instructed 'to ascertain the practicability of establishing a Ladies' College in connection with the Church'. At the following meeting of Assembly, in November, a report was brought in and a special committee was appointed, with Dr. D. Macdonald as Convener, to negotiate about the site in Albert Street, and to make arrangements for the establishing of the institution. A preliminary Constitution was drawn up, including arrangements for the appointment of a Principal, a Lady Superintendent, and staff. The difficulties were set forth in the report of the Education Committee to the Assembly in November, 1872: 'The Committee continues to give its anxiety to the subject of the Ladies' College, and has laboured to remove difficulties, so that the Assembly may at length initiate an institution for giving a first-class education to young ladies. The difficulties which the committee has encountered have been many and perplexing, but it expects to be in circumstances to lay a deed of grant for the site in East Melbourne on the table of the Assembly during its present meeting, and thus enable it to take steps, without let or hindrance, for originating a school which is a desideratum in our chief city and Colony.'

It took until the end of 1874 to get everything ready. After very full and careful consideration, the choice of Principal fell on the Rev. George Tait, M.A., then minister of the South Yarra congregation, and he was given a very free hand and large

powers in the management of the College, and in appointing the staff. His chief teachers were Professor Pearson, M.A., the Headmaster, Professor Charles H. Barton, M.A., Mr. Andrew Harper, B.D., Edin., and Miss Bromby.

After a public meeting, held at St. George's Hall on 11th February, 1875, at which a lecture entitled 'The Higher Culture of Women' was delivered by Professor Pearson to mark 'the opening of the Ladies' College in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria', the school was opened with sixty scholars. How many of these were boarders the first Report does not state. The west wing (School House) was not then completed, and the boarders lived away from the school for the first months.

The first prospectus opens with these words: 'The Ladies' College is built in one of the choicest and healthiest parts of Melbourne. It overlooks and fronts the Fitzroy Gardens and commands a view of the Bay. The house and grounds cover two acres. The classrooms are lofty, cool and well-ventilated.'

So it was in the beginning. The oldest portion (Rooms 1 and 2) had been used as a District School previously and these rooms were used for Assembly—'Prayers', it was called—for the first ten years. By 1876 the west wing was completed, the contractor being Mr. David Mitchell, father of Dame Nellie Melba, who, with her sister Annie, was one of those enrolled in the first year of the College.

In 1886 the Wyselaskie Hall was erected, a generous legacy from Mr. John Wyselaskie, whose portrait was presented to the College in 1887 by his widow. On that occasion Dr. J. P. Wilson, Acting Principal, wrote (annual report, 1887): 'The portrait will serve to keep green the memory of our benefactor. We hope in time to have quite a gallery of portraits of gentlemen with equal claims to our gratitude'; a wish that was destined to be fulfilled, though not, perhaps, as foreseen by Dr. Wilson, whose own portrait, painted by J. Muntz Adams, was presented to the College by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria in 1906.

Much extension to the College premises was carried out under the direction of the Rev. S. G. McLaren, and the purchase of the adjoining property facing Victoria Parade added to the area of its grounds. The details of this programme of expansion are as follows:

- (a) The servants' wing.
- (b) The Studio block—1901.
- (c) Purchase of property and alterations to the house to enable 'Junior House' to be opened for boarders in 1908. The cypress hedge along the Victoria Parade frontage was planted in 1907.
- (d) Purchase of 'Woollahra' in 1911.

This expansion continued under the direction of Mr. William Gray, and continued throughout his regime, though the pace was slowed down during the 1914-18 war. These buildings were added:

- (e) A three-storey block of six new classrooms replaced the residence of the Headmaster in 1912.
- (f) A second storey was built on the north block, for new science laboratories, in 1916.
- (g) The Music Rooms and the Preparatory School blocks were erected in 1918. New tennis court and fives courts, also.
- (h) A new toilet block was built in the gymnasium and behind 'Woollahra'.
- (i) Four new classrooms and a senior cloakroom were erected in front of 'Woollahra', fronting Albert Street.
- (j) A new entrance from Albert Street with wrought iron gates, and cloisters to replace the verandahs along the north classrooms, were built in 1934.
- (k) A complete new kitchen outfit and refurnishing of the boarding house, in the same year.
- (l) The property adjoining the College in Albert Street was purchased. This was paved with bricks for playing space, and was occupied by an army hut, used as a classroom, when lack of space became critical after the 1939-45 war.

The retirement of Mr. William Gray marked the end of an era. Having seen so much expansion during his twenty-six years of office, and cherishing always the hope of completing the building with modern modifications, Mr. Gray had envisaged discarding 'Koorinya' (Junior House) and 'Woollahra', and using the site as a Central School, with subsidiary schools in eastern suburbs and south of the Yarra. An integral part of this plan was that all the properties in the section bounded by Victoria



Parade and Clarendon, Albert and Eade Streets should be purchased and incorporated in the school grounds.

This policy did not find favour with the Council, however, faced as they were with the refusal of the Board of Health to allow further extensions until a satisfactory overall final plan was presented to them. Then, too, the new Principal, Miss M. F. B. Neilson, fresh from the magnificent property where her previous school had recently been installed, regarded with something approaching dismay the 'study in comparative archaeology' presented by the buildings of the Presbyterian Ladies' College. The inadequate area available for sport seemed to her appalling—it was proved statistically that each child in the Preparatory School had an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square feet to play in during their lunch recess, while elsewhere they crept around 'like mice' lest they should disturb seniors at work.

So it was that the choice and purchase of the Burwood property was decided upon in 1938.

In 1939 the Principal's Report opened with these words: 'This school year began with an historic event, the Service conducted at Burwood on 16th February by the Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie. On that date the property, acquired by the Council in November, 1938, was for the first time used as a school, and was dedicated simply and impressively to this purpose by Dr. Mackenzie.'

With the prospect of the move to a new site and the advent of war, little change was made to the property at East Melbourne. All plans for immediate building had to be set aside, and while the prospect of a new school receded, the cost of construction mounted with the years, and the old buildings required frequent, costly repairs. Finally, however, came the day when the ultimate plans of the architects were accepted, and the Finance Committee was able to present their statement to the Parents' Association and other bodies closely connected with the school.

An account of the ceremony on Saturday, 29th September, 1956, when the foundation stone of the new school at Burwood was laid by Lady Brooks, wife of the Governor of Victoria, will be given at a later stage.

The final break with the East Melbourne site was made when friends of the College gathered for a round of festivities which lasted from 22nd - 26th March, 1958. First there was a fete in

the grounds, followed by picture evenings, and the festivities were brought to a close by a fashion parade in the Wyselaskie Hall, where young Old Collegians modelled gowns and fashions ranging over more than one hundred years. Charming as these were, the greatest interest was roused by the clothes worn by P.L.C. girls from the days when there was no school uniform until the present. Former Head Prefects were models for five stages of school uniform: Judith Walker, Noelene Berryman, Christine Luke, Loris Williams and Ruth Sandland.

This was a happy if nostalgic occasion, and in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, the Deputy Chairman of the Council, Mr. John Adam, made the last speech in the Wyselaskie Hall to present pupils, Old Collegians and parents of the girls of the Presbyterian Ladies' College. The boarders alone remained in the old premises until the last link with the buildings with their 'old grey front' was broken when they took up residence at Burwood on 1st June, 1958.

The architects for the Burwood school were the firm of John F. D. Scarborough and Associates. Miss Hope, a member of the staff, was the architect for the boarders' residence.



## CHAPTER 2

### *The College Council*

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THE task of directing the affairs of the College has always been vested in a body responsible to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

The first 'Standing Committee', as it was called, consisted of a convener and fourteen members. Of these, four were appointed Trustees under the chairman, the Hon. John Cumming, M.L.C., to watch over the financial affairs of the College.

From the first, the Presbyterian Church of Victoria had extended educational opportunities to country as well as to city girls, and it was therefore not surprising that on the retirement of the second chairman, the Hon. James MacBain, President of the Legislative Council, in 1892, his successor to office on the Council should be William Taylor, Esq., of Keilor. He retained the chairmanship until 1897, 'endearing himself to all with whom he has been brought in contact', as the Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, wrote in his annual report..

This committee was first designated 'The Council of the Presbyterian Ladies' College' in 1895, and in that year it was joined by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Marshall, D.D., and three other eminent ministers of the Presbyterian Church. In 1897 Dr. Marshall became chairman, an office which he held for over twenty years, and the direction of the College passed into the hands of a Council composed mainly of ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Marshall was succeeded as chairman by Sir John MacFarland, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. After his death in 1935, the Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie was acting chairman until the Rev. Professor F. E. Ozer was appointed chairman in 1936.

After nine years in office, Professor Ozer was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, and once again the chairman of the Presbyterian Ladies' College held simultaneously the office of Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

In 1936 Miss Essie Mollison organized a petition, signed by a large number of prominent Old Collegians, to be presented to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, that women should take office on the Council of the College. This petition was granted. At first the number of women members of the Council was limited to four, but now the ruling is that *not less than four* Council members must be women.

The first women to become members of the Council were all deeply concerned with education, and bound to the College by strong personal ties. The late Lady Lawson, though not herself an Old Collegian, had four daughters as boarders at the College. Miss I. Macdonald, former pupil and member of staff, had given long and distinguished service in the cause of education as Headmistress of St. Cuthbert's School in Auckland, N.Z., and at the Presbyterian Girls' School, Adelaide. Mrs. Colin Macdonald (Margaret Mitchell) was Head Prefect in 1912. Finally, Miss Essie Mollison, Senior Demonstrator in Zoology at the University of Melbourne, was another former pupil who has given her services most generously to the College.

The influence of these women on the Council was soon evident in the choice of a woman, Miss Mary F. B. Neilson, M.A., to succeed the retiring Principal, Mr. William Gray, M.A., B.Sc., in 1938, and in the decision to move the school from the East Melbourne site to Burwood. When Miss Neilson retired in 1956, her successor in office was Miss Ruby E. Powell, M.A., DIP.ED. an Old Collegian and former member of staff.

With increasing numbers of enrolments, complex problems brought about by the Second World War, and financial difficulties entailed in the preparations for building the new school, the Principals who have administered the College since 1939 have required much assistance from members of the Council, whether for expert legal, medical, architectural or financial advice, which was always generously given.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dean retired from the Council in 1959, having been a member since 1932 and chairman since 1946. For his wise guidance of its affairs during the difficult period of building the new school and transferring it to the new site, the College owes him a deep debt of gratitude.

His successor in office, Mr. J. P. Adam, was elected chairman in 1959. For many years, as deputy chairman, Mr. Adam had deputized for the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, whenever

the latter was engaged in his duties as Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. Mr. Adam was acting chairman of the Council in 1956, when the chairman was overseas. He has the longest record of service as a member of the Council, and the College is much in his debt.

Mr. John Harriott, chairman of the Architectural Committee for all buildings and roads made within the property, has been most generous of his specialist knowledge and time, and a source of strength to the Principal, who turned to him for assistance in the crises inseparable from settling the school in its new premises.

Mrs. Allan Roberts (Joan Norris), chairman of the Boarding House Committee, was the driving force behind the decision to build a boarding school at Burwood, and with the Principal and the architect, Miss Hope, was responsible for its attractive plan.

To all members of the Council and of the sub-committees who gave their time and energy most generously, the College owes much.

Council members serving on the sub-committees, 1959:

*Property Committee:* Mr. J. Crow, Mr. J. H. Harriott (joint conveners), Mr. I. J. Ferris, Mr. J. L. Ross, Mrs. O. H. Gepp, Mrs. A. Roberts (with power to co-opt other members).

*Personnel:* Mr. J. P. Adam (convener), Rev. W. A. Loftus, Mr. M. G. Roberts, Miss E. Mollison.

*Finance:* Mr. A. W. Ogilvy (convener), Mr. K. H. Vial, Mr. R. C. Wyatt.

*Public Relations:* Mr. C. G. Hooper, Mrs. J. C. Habersberger, Miss A. Fortune.

#### MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1959

Mr. J. P. Adam	Mr. A. W. Ogilvy
Rev. W. F. Gilmour	Mr. M. G. Roberts
Rev. W. A. Loftus	Mr. J. L. Ross
Rev. W. D. Marshall	Mr. K. H. Vial
Dr. K. Hallam	Mr. R. C. Wyatt
Prof. P. L. Henderson	Mrs. O. H. Gepp
Major-General Ramsay	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
Mr. J. Crow	Mrs. A. Roberts
Mr. I. J. Ferris	Miss A. Fortune
Mr. C. G. Hooper	Miss E. Mollison
Mr. J. H. Harriott	



## *Principals — Headmasters — Vice-principals*

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THE REV. GEORGE TAIT, M.A., first Principal of the College, was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne. He took theology at New College, Edinburgh. His first charge was Donald, and two years later, in 1872, he became Minister of the South Yarra church. From here he went to the newly formed Ladies' College in 1875, resuming his ministry for the Presbyterian Church in 1879, when he was called to Warrnambool. In 1889 he accepted the position of Home Mission Superintendent, returning to the charge of South Yarra in 1891, where he remained until he retired from the active ministry in 1914. Mr. Tait was Moderator of the Victorian Assembly in 1900. For many years he was Senior Clerk of the Assembly, continuing to hold this position until he retired in 1933. In the Australian Assembly he was first Junior, and later Senior Clerk, continuing in the latter office until 1933.

Mr. Tait's annual reports were always brief. In the first, he wrote: 'We believe that education ought to be religious. The Bible, the fountain of true religion, should be a text-book, instruction in its facts should be systematically given, and the government of the school avowedly conducted according to its principles. In this sense we seek to make the education given at the Ladies' College religious. At the same time, we wish it to be clearly understood that anything like denominationalism is unknown. The tone of all services and teaching in the College is purely Scriptural, and the authority and wishes of parents in the matter of religious teaching are held sacred.'

Another facet of Mr. Tait's kindly, tolerant personality appears in his reference to the boarding school which, he writes: 'aims at making the domestic arrangements approach as nearly as possible to that of a well-regulated family'. In the achievement of this aim he was assisted by Mrs. Tait, who was closely associated with the Lady Superintendent. It was her custom to

go each night, 'in full evening dress', to read to the boarders, as was customary in a family circle in those days.

Mr. Tait died in 1934, at the age of ninety.

PROFESSOR CHARLES HENRY PEARSON, M.A. (1875-1877), was a distinguished Oxford scholar who had been Fellow of Oriel and Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, before coming to Australia. A personality of great originality and force, Professor Pearson left an abiding imprint, not merely on the College, but also on the history of women's education in Victoria.

He set out to achieve within the school a standard of education previously regarded as being beyond the capacity of women. In the lecture on 'The Higher Education of Women', already referred to, Professor Pearson reviewed the changes made in the life of modern society, revolutionised as it has been by industry and mechanical genius, in which half the toil that women previously performed is done for them more cheaply and expeditiously in factories. 'Circumstances,' he argued, 'from time to time make a change in the education of women necessary. So far the change has been in favour of teaching more, of making training more intellectual. The results of inquiry go to prove that women have more time for intellectual work than they had; that they can work to a fair amount without injury to health. . . . Women who have to live by their work as governesses, as teachers in schools, or as writers for the press, ought to receive a thorough training for their work.' How limited was the number of careers open to women at that time!

We read again (annual report, 1876): 'I think it is of the last importance in a large public College that the relations of teachers and taught should be based on a feeling of mutual trust, and that the discipline of the College should be maintained by the good feeling and high sense of honour of the students. Next to this feeling of honour and the habit of voluntary obedience, I would rank the spirit of unremitting application as that which is most essential in a school.'

Thus was set the pattern which has become the tradition of the College.

After relinquishing his post at the College, Professor Pearson entered upon a political career, and was instrumental in drafting and introducing to the Legislative Assembly the Bill which

became 'The University Constitution Amendment Act 1881'. Of that measure, one clause read: 'That no woman shall be excluded from offering herself for any University examination or from matriculating or from obtaining any degree for which she is qualified'.

Such reforms were not made without determined opposition from those who held firm views that women's activities should be restricted to domestic duties, as Goethe had advocated. Public interest in educational reform was stimulated by brilliant articles written by Professor Pearson for *The Age*, encouraging discussion of this highly controversial subject.

Dr. J. P. Wilson wrote (annual report, 1895): 'I cannot conclude without reference to the lamented decease of Dr. Pearson, the first Headmaster of this College. To him is due in large measure the present organization of this College. His knowledge of educational routine, his European reputation as a scholar, his amiability of character, when applied to the service of girls' education, evolved so excellent a model that all colonial institutions have been based upon his lines, and his influence revolutionized the methods of every ladies' school on this continent.'

DR. ANDREW HARPER, D.D. (1875-1888) was associated with the College from its inception, first as member of staff, teaching English classes, then as Headmaster when Professor Pearson's retirement in 1877 left that office vacant, and finally as Principal in 1879, on the retirement of the Rev. George Tait.

Dr. Harper's reports reflect a generous and high-minded character, and under his guidance the College advanced steadily in scholarship and in the deeper qualities of education. At a time when the claims of women to equal educational opportunities with men were being strenuously debated, both in the University Senate and in the Legislative Assembly, it is natural that Dr. Harper should report with satisfaction the success of his students at University examinations. On the other hand, he emphasised the importance of exercise and amusement to promote the health of his pupils, and we read of 'a most vigorous Tennis Club and an equally vigorous Croquet Club' having been established. The health of the girls was his constant concern, and for that reason he limited the hours to be spent on homework and reduced the strain of examinations by shortening their length.



His parting words portray the man: 'I part with my pupils with the greatest anxiety, though of course they will do well enough without me. I think they would be surprised if they knew how anxious I have felt as to whether I have done all for them that it lay in my power to do. I have tried to give them the necessary implements for self-culture, to open their minds to intellectual pleasure, to lead them into some appreciation of the power and beauty of literature, and to give them wide interests. Only some can be taught intellectual pleasure, but all are called to the work of forming character. I hope that all who have been educated here during the years for which I have been responsible, will feel that the good elements within them have been strengthened and disciplined.'

A tribute to Professor Harper was paid by Miss Violet Teague, when she presented the portrait she had painted to the College at the Special Peace Service in 1919: 'Years ago, when Mr. Andrew Harper was head of this school, I had the good luck to be in his classes. He was already a fine scholar. He knew Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin and Greek, and at least half the languages of modern Europe. But what he taught us was English, and the more languages you know the more you appreciate your own. He taught us to love and reverence our English tongue, to hate sham words, artificial sentiment, empty exaggeration. He spoke to us of Poetry, Art and Righteousness, till our hearts burned within us; and that kind of fire does not go out, but warms you all your life.'

Dr. Harper was Warden of the Senate of the University of Melbourne during the years when the 'Pearson Education Bill' was being debated; after he retired from the College he became Professor of Hebrew at Ormond College, and later, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Sydney.

In 1924 he came to the College while on a visit to this country from Scotland. At the age of 91 his interest in the College was shown in the letter he wrote to *Patchwork* for the Diamond Jubilee in 1935. Professor Harper died the following year.

THE REV. S. G. McLAREN, M.A. (1890-1911) was assisted during his term of office by two Headmasters—Dr. J. P. Wilson, MA., LL.D. and Mr. James Bee, M.A., B.SC. That this dual control of the management of the College should function so successfully for

twenty-two years indicates something of the characters of the gentlemen concerned.

An administrator of outstanding ability, Mr. McLaren took office at a time of national crisis, when the financial situation of the Colony jeopardized the continued existence of the College. When he retired, it was firmly established, and the addition of the two adjoining properties added to the assets of the College, and contributed greatly to its efficient management. Like his predecessor, Dr. Harper, Mr. McLaren taught senior classes, his subjects being Modern Languages. His deepest concern, however, was to keep the spiritual aims of the College ever to the fore. It was in his time that a branch of the Christian Union was formed at the College.

From his portrait, painted when he was in England in 1910, we get the impression of a kindly personality, firm but benevolent. He could be stern, when occasion demanded. His tender regard for the youngest members of the school had a practical result in the establishment of a kindergarten, despite some opposition from parents who considered it a waste of time. His concern for the home life of the boarders appears in the following extract (annual report, 1894): 'As the boarders are under our charge entirely, we consider it part of our duty to see that adequate recreation is provided for them, and that their residence at the College is made bright and cheerful. Besides their regular walks and outdoor games and exercises, a portion of every evening is given up to indoor games, music and song. During the year four evening parties have been given, to which friends of boarders and other ladies and gentlemen well known in the church and in the community were invited.'

Of the school in general he writes (annual report, 1895): 'It is recognized that many parents prefer their daughters, while receiving a good general education, to throw their main strength into accomplishments. We know that in very many cases this is the best course to follow.' His own interest in the accomplishments which he considered essential for a woman of culture is shown in the prominence he gave in his reports to the musical and artistic life of the school, and in his interest in the careers of former pupils.

Mr. McLaren was ever ready to take up the cudgels on behalf of women's rights, whether in connection with the refusal of the Council and Senate of the University of Melbourne to take steps

to procure for women graduates the right to participate as members of the Senate in the government of the University, a privilege extended to graduates with the degrees of Master or Doctor, 'being male persons'; or in his approval of several former pupils taking a share in the efforts to secure the franchise for women.

In educational matters, Mr. McLaren took up every challenge in the daily press, putting before parents and friends listening to his reports, his views on important issues. Annual report, 1897: 'We agree with *The Argus* that the great desideratum in this colony is that some legal qualification for teachers should be established, and that those who are legally qualified should be registered. We also agree that it is exceedingly desirable that the status of teachers should be improved, and a more liberal remuneration offered to them, so as to attract to their ranks capable and well-educated men and women who desire to make teaching their life-work, instead of reserving the teaching profession—as is the case too much at present—as a sort of refuge for the destitute and a harbour for the incompetent. We do not, however, agree with *The Argus* that the system of farming our public schools is at all accountable for the present deplorable state of affairs. . . . Farming, *per se*, has little or nothing to do with existing evils. The real cause of these evils is one which we do not recollect *The Argus* once referring to—the want of endowments.'

In 1900, when there was every prospect of the enactment of the Education Act providing for the registration of teachers, and requiring that they should possess certain legal qualifications, he said (annual report): 'That it will promote the cause of education, protect the public from inefficient teachers, and raise the status of really good teachers, there can be no doubt, and that should secure for it the support of every patriotic citizen.'

Further matters are considered later. Annual report, 1908: 'There is at present considerable interest in the question of extending State education by the establishment of Secondary Schools, principally, we believe, technical schools. Details of the government proposals have not yet been published, and cannot therefore be commented upon. But two remarks may be made. (1) In no circumstances should the independence and autonomy of this and other public schools be interfered with. The public schools of England are controlled entirely by their



own Councils, and so should the public schools of Victoria be. (2) Schools which may be injured or closed by the action of the government should receive due compensation. The vested interests of men and women who have embarked their all in the great business of education are not less worthy of recognition than the vested interests of hotelkeepers.'

When the Bill became law, Mr. McLaren wrote (annual report, 1910): 'Of the principal features of the Bill—such as the establishment of technical and agricultural schools; of a secondary or higher department in certain selected State schools; and of evening Continuation Classes—we heartily approve. . . . While approving of the main provisions of the Bill, we wish to point out that there are two great dangers connected with the extension of government action in education. (1) Government administration in this State is completely centralized under an autocratic head, and that means uniformity, red tape and the repression of individuality and originality. No great schoolmaster has ever been produced by a bureaucratic system. (2) The secular system will be extended to the sphere of secondary education, and this we regard as a great calamity. I should not like to govern a great school without the aid of religion.'

This matter concerned him until his last year of office, and the final report is full of protests against the secular clause of the Act.

A man of outstanding vision, the Rev. S. G. McLaren left an indelible impression on the history of the College. He died in 1912, the year after his retirement.

DR. J. P. WILSON, M.A., LL.D. (1878-1906) was closely associated with the College for over fifty years: seven years as Mathematics Master, four years as Vice-Principal, eighteen years as Headmaster, and as a member of Council until his death in 1932. He was one of the most widely loved of all its masters. Among the records of the Old Collegians' Association is a 'round robin' letter sent to him on his eightieth birthday in April, 1932, signed by more than two hundred of his former pupils—by no means an exhaustive list. Such a proof of affection and esteem speaks for itself.

When looking at the portrait of Dr. Wilson, presented to the College in 1906 by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria on the occasion of his retirement, one finds it difficult to imagine

the lively young man whose photograph, with 'Dundreary' whiskers and a plentiful head of hair, was so attractive a feature of early prospectuses; but the essential character remains—his equanimity, his humour, his steadfastness in the course of duty—all are there. His amiable co-operation with two Principals showed him to be a man of selfless devotion to the good of the College.

His reports were coloured by characteristic liveliness, as the following excerpts will show.

1889—'We have steadily set ourselves to encourage repose of manner, quietness of speech, neatness in work, regard for the comfort of others, as not less essential to a cultured lady than the knowledge of languages or of mathematics.'

1890—'*The Argus* made a suggestion of practical value when it urged the appointment of independent and impartial inspectors of secondary schools. Mr. Harper, on more than one occasion, in his reports advocated outside inspection, and personally I should welcome the aid of such independent advice. At present the obstacle in the way is that the State school inspectors are not available for the work, and outside their ranks the number of men of learning and scholastic experience suitable for the task of reporting upon the quality and quantity of the work done, the methods of imparting instruction and of classification, of instilling that delicate essence known as a good moral tone, is extremely limited.'

1892—'The event of the year in scholastic circles has been the attack in *The Lancet* upon the whole system of higher education for women. Sir James Crichton-Browne says that experiment shows that the female brain, compared with that of the male, is smaller in weight and different in structure. Hence he infers that girls are incapable of the same intellectual exertion as their brothers, and asserts that the attempt of parents and teachers to educate both sexes on parallel lines is wrong, and has led to overpressure which threatens the present and future well-being of the individual and the race. Even if we admit difference in quality and quantity of brain matter, I cannot see how—without going back to the prunes-and-prism school—the early training of young people of different sexes can be made to differ widely. A good general training is thought a good thing for a lad, whether he is to be a doctor, a clergyman, or a lawyer; concentration and specialization come at a later stage. So with girls.

As to overpressure, I am inclined to think that medical men often find in a diagnosis of overwork an easy way out of a difficulty. It has been used when to my knowledge the habits of the pupil were quite against the probability of its being a true one. Girls had headaches and nervous complaints before high schools were in existence, and headaches are now in my experience just as prevalent, to say the least, among the idle and frivolous as among the hard workers. Indeed, I have seen it asserted of late that girls of the present generation, with their improved means of exercise, their expanded intellects, their wider sympathies, are healthier, happier, stronger than their grandmothers were.'

This subject roused him to more caustic comment in 1898: 'I see by the daily papers that the controversy about girls' education has broken out again. A numerous class—mainly ignorant old bachelors, it is hoped—believe that the sole aim and object of a woman's life is to cook a potato. Now, without disparaging the grandeur and nobility of such feminine functions, one may suggest that the views as to the best ways of attaining proficiency in potato cooking are wrong. A domestic servant has been engaged almost from infancy in cooking, cleaning, and so forth, yet many mistresses give one to understand that she is not the bachelor's ideal of a perfect wife even from the kitchen standard. Would the Adam of the present day really be satisfied with an Eve who could do naught else but cook? Surely the ideal of education is to supply a mental and moral equipment which will fit a woman to be a true helpmeet, in full intellectual sympathy with her husband and her sons. Most boys thoroughly understand that their education is a stepping stone to success in life, not an excuse for idleness; why should girls be allowed to think differently?'

Dr. Wilson took a lively interest in the formation of the Guild, precursor of the Old Collegians' Association. Each year he reported the activities of the Dorcas Society, a branch of the Guild, which ultimately developed into the Social Work Committee. Annual report, 1895: 'Our Dorcas Society, as of yore, has sent forth numbers of comfortable garments to clothe the naked.' What would he think of the present efficient organization, and the numbers of garments sent to 'Save the Children' and other needy causes, one wonders.

Of Dr. Wilson, on his retirement, the Rev. S. G. McLaren wrote: 'During all the period while he was associated with the

College, Dr. Wilson brought to bear on his work eminent scientific and literary attainments, rare skill as a teacher, an admirable faculty for organization and discipline, and a gift of humour which created an atmosphere favourable to good work and smoothed over many a difficulty. He has furnished to all an example of consecration and sustained devotion which, in my experience, I have never seen surpassed.'

No more fitting tribute could be given to a personality which, in a unique way, helped to make the College what it is.

MR. JAMES BEE, M.A., B.SC. (1906-1913) succeeded Dr. Wilson. A key to the understanding of the man may be gained from his first annual report (1906): 'It is admitted that no modern school can be considered to be fully equipped unless it teaches the experimental sciences, physics and chemistry. By the addition of these subjects this school can now undertake to meet the University in every direction, so that girls can receive the training in all branches of learning required by the Public Examinations up to the Senior Public Honours standard.' To that end he set up a properly equipped laboratory. Having regard for the value of a knowledge of German for students of advanced Science, he encouraged its study as an alternative to Latin, without in any way weakening French.

In regard to games, he quoted Miss Clough,\* of Newnham College, Cambridge: "An active game is more likely to produce a healthy outlook on things than other forms of exercise, because of the concentration, the complete forgetfulness of self, and the quickening of the blood which accompany it." With these views I am thoroughly in accord. Inter-College games help largely to form the school spirit and foster that *esprit de corps* which is always associated with the finest of the old public schools.'

In 1909 baseball replaced cricket, and the games played by College teams comprised tennis, croquet, basketball and hockey, in addition to baseball. What is more, Mr. Bee coached the girls himself, and taught them to hit hard and play to win, earning their undying loyalty in the process.

Of Mr. Bee's influence in the decision to re-organize the Prefect system at the College, more will appear in a later chapter.

\* Miss Clough was a pioneer of tertiary education for women in England: not only was she the originator of the movement which established Newnham College, Cambridge, but also its Principal and the centre of its existence for twenty-one years.



His reply to the reproach that the domestic side of education was neglected runs (annual report, 1909): 'The Science course was planned to include Botany, Physiology, Physics and Chemistry, while for those wishing only a good general education, Science bearing on the Domestic Arts, including Hygiene, will be dealt with.' Other additions to the curriculum were Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence.

One matter caused him grave concern (annual report, 1911): 'I refer to the problem of the average duration of a girl's attendance at this College, which is little more than two years. I should like to point out that, seeing we have a fair number of girls in the primary grade who remain with us for a long time, very many of our girls are not more than a year with us. This, I submit, is far too short a time to do work of a satisfactory nature.'

Perhaps, as a member of the University Schools' Board, he was able to suggest regulations to rectify this evil.

Mr. Bee's views on education are revealed in his quotation from Professor Sadler, which, in his opinion, expressed what should be aimed at in all school work, both in and out of the class-room (annual report, 1909): 'Our aim in education should be to get a power of self-adjustment, to keep alive the spirit of adventure, to inculcate a readiness to do drudgery, and above all things to form judgment and character. We need an education which opens the mind and trains the practical aptitudes; which inspires courage and faith and fortitude while also imparting knowledge and the scientific way of looking at things and the scientific way of doing things; which opens up new opportunities, and at the same time cultivates the intellectual and moral powers by means of which alone these opportunities can be seen and seized.'

Mr. William Gray wrote of Mr. Bee (annual report, 1913): 'During his seven years of office, Mr. Bee gave to the College loyal and undivided service. He has put it first in his mind, and has laboured for its interests with unflinching zeal. He holds a unique place in the affection of the scholars. As Headmaster, he has maintained the high standard of his predecessors in office. He has proved himself an excellent organizer, and his open mind on matters relating to curriculum, time-table, and general lines of progress, has rendered easy the introduction of new methods and better classification. In the laboratory, with its almost perfect equipment, he leaves a monument to his foresight and to his



ability in working out details with the utmost thoroughness. In the realm of sports and games, Mr. Bee is a recognized authority, and he has put the games, sports and recreations of the College on a splendid footing. Mr. Bee's work and influence have extended beyond the bounds of the College. As a member of the Council of the Secondary School Teachers' Association, and as a member also of the University Schools' Board, he has rendered valuable service to the cause of secondary education in Victoria.'

After leaving the College, Mr. Bee was Principal of Scots' College, Sydney, for many years. He died in 1941.

MR. WILLIAM GRAY, M.A., B.SC. (1912-1937) came to office when the world, both politically and educationally, was on the eve of momentous changes. In Victoria, the battle for equal educational opportunities for boys and girls had been fought and won, and women had been given the franchise. The State had entered the sphere of secondary education, and the struggle for more freedom in examinations had begun. Mr. Gray was destined to guide the College through a period of world war and world-wide depression, when the whole structure of society was to change.

'Following upon Mr. Bee's retirement, the Council has decided that upon the Principal shall devolve, for the future, all responsibility both for general administration and for the educational side of the College.' With these words (annual report, 1913) Mr. Gray announced his acceptance of the dual rôle of Principal and Headmaster. Somewhat autocratic by temperament, he was thus able to develop his ideas as freely as circumstances would permit.

What these ideas were he had already made clear. Annual report, 1912: 'A modern view of education is stated thus: "Education is not a preparation for life; it is life." We do well to emphasize in our colleges such points as these: a share in the government of the College by the scholars; opportunity for carrying on meetings and carrying out schemes initiated by the scholars; participation in school functions originated by the scholars, etc. Education, to be worthy of the name, must always be strenuous and disciplinary, calling forth powers of mind and will to their utmost. It should, at the same time, provide an environment outside and beyond the class-room, where the scholar may find

and give expression to aspects of her developing life that the class-room cannot touch.'

The first visit to the College by Government Secondary School Inspectors was made in 1914. The subject dealt with was the work of holders of government scholarships; the first inspection by the University, made with a view to allowing candidates for public examinations to obtain exemptions in some subjects, did not take place until 1917.

Mr. Gray discussed the advantages and criticisms of exemptions from public examinations in these words (annual report, 1922): 'To those who, for years, have advocated the complete abolition of the "external system" of examinations, the policy of the Melbourne University in moving steadily towards this goal is highly gratifying; it is to be hoped that, with the enlightenment that follows actual achievement, any misgivings and prejudices that may still exist regarding the "internal system" will be expelled. Parents and scholars welcome the change; and though for the teachers it means a great deal more work and responsibility, they willingly fall in with a regime that gives greater freedom in teaching, and very greatly relieves the pupils from the overstrain and anxiety inseparable from their efforts to "make good" at public examinations.

'The "internal pass" system is always open to the objection that teachers, having to mark the papers of their own pupils, are likely to be more lenient with them when the crucial tests come at the end of the year; and to this other objection, also, that parents will not so readily accept the finding of the school as they will that of an outside authority. In reference to the latter, I have to say that in not a single instance during the three years of the operation of the system has the finding of the school been challenged; and, in regard to the former, the fact that the same teachers have to carry their pupils to the higher examination is guarantee, if any were needed, that undue leniency is not likely to be a factor; on the contrary, the temptation is to be over-strict.

'The new regulations provide for partial exemption at the Leaving Certificate, 1923-1924, and for the complete exemption in subsequent years, subject to approval by the Schools' Board; that is, in two years' time, if approval is given by the University, the school will be free from external examinations, except at

the Honours examination on which scholarships and exhibitions are awarded.'

1925 saw the celebration of the Jubilee of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, an event which will be dealt with in a subsequent chapter.

The effects of a world depression were felt in full force in this community in 1931. As a result of his business acumen, Mr. Gray was able to write (annual report, 1931): 'There has been no curtailment of organization or reduction in the regular teaching staff. As was to be expected, the attendance was affected to a certain degree; the classes for additional subjects naturally suffered considerably.'

During Mr. Gray's term of office, the total number of scholars rose steadily until, in 1927, it reached 640, of whom approximately one-fifth were boarders; it remained at that figure for some years.

Of the expansion of buildings and general improvement of the property, information has been given earlier.

Apart from such fundamental changes in educational practice as the introduction of the three-term system in 1912, and the institution of the 'internal system' of examinations, an innovation with which he was heartily in accord, Mr. Gray developed many special phases of education within the College. In no department was this more marked than in Music, which will be dealt with later. Experimental work in class subjects, pioneering in visual education, and similar innovations were encouraged by him, and will be discussed in another chapter. The Library changed from a collection of books to a centre of study; and the gift of the Carnegie Trust Corporation of the special Art Library showed in what high regard the work of the College was held during his term of office.

Mr. Gray supported a policy of decentralization, and under his regime a number of Branch Schools were affiliated with the Central School, as he regarded the College. The Malvern Branch School was opened in 1916; Mentone, in 1920; Coonara, in 1930; Stratherne was added to the list in 1936. This policy was reversed in 1939, with the advent of the new Principal, who found the problems of the College with its rapidly increasing numbers enough to cope with. The Branch Schools then became the responsibility of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

In 1936, in view of increasing transport difficulties, Mr. Gray introduced the present system of bringing pupils to school from distant suburbs in specially chartered buses. Though widely practised today, this was a novel idea over twenty years ago. (Strangely enough, it has been found that this custom was initiated in 1875, when pupils were brought to the College by wagonette from Toorak and suburbs south of the Yarra. It is interesting to imagine the probable route of this wagonette; almost certainly, it was not over the punt at the point which now bears the name of Punt Road.)

A man of great intuitive gifts and tenacity of purpose, with a phenomenal memory for names and faces, Mr. Gray aroused in many with whom he worked a deep personal loyalty, and his faith in the potentialities of members of his staff encouraged them to give of their best to the College. Inevitably a man of his temperament had his critics, but none can deny the immense advance made under the direction of the last of so many distinguished gentlemen who devoted their gifts to the education of girls at the Presbyterian Ladies' College.

As a member of the Council of Christian Education, Mr. Gray played an important part in the negotiations to have legislation introduced to permit the teaching of religion in the Government Schools.

After his retirement Mr. Gray was appointed Chairman of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. Under the direction of this Board were some dozen Church schools, for boys as well as for girls; as Chairman, Mr. Gray presented the annual reports of these schools to the General Assembly.

Mr. Gray held office as Session Clerk of Scots Church, Melbourne, from 1934 until 1945. He was Representative Elder for Balmoral Congregation from 1950 until his death. He was a great force in the courts of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1959 Mr. Gray died suddenly, shortly before his ninetieth birthday.

MISS MARY F. B. NEILSON, M.A. (1938-1956) was the first woman to be appointed to the office of Principal of the College. At the time of her retirement Mr. J. P. Adam, acting chairman of the Council, wrote (*Patchwork*, 1956): 'She fully justified the faith





of the Council and the General Assembly of the Church in accepting the best candidate, irrespective of sex.'

Miss Neilson's first year was dominated by the decision to move the school from East Melbourne, and the purchase of the property at Burwood. Plans for building on the new site were brought to a halt by the outbreak of World War II. This event was to overshadow all else during most of the next decade, and a detailed account of the life of the school during this period will come later. The inevitable difficulties of carrying out a programme of educational advancement were offset by the loyal support of the Council, the parents, and Old Collegians, who gave their time and labour in the service of the school with the utmost generosity.

There was a re-organization of the business methods of the College, and a member of Council, Mr. Edward Holmes, became the first honorary treasurer and financial adviser to the Principal. The development of this most important branch of school activity will also be given fuller treatment elsewhere.

The removal of the Preparatory School to Hethersett in 1939, and the appointment of Miss A. M. Robertson as the first Headmistress of the Junior School, were the first steps towards the final goal of moving the whole school to Burwood.

Despite the difficulties inherent in years of war—shortages of text books (indeed, of all books), and the difficulty in obtaining adequate domestic help—the educational life of the school was extremely vital during this period. New methods in teaching, such as the Combined History and Geography Course, were tried out and found favour with the University authorities. Similarly, at a later date, the initiation of special French Reading Courses aroused much interest and brought honour to the school. Less academically gifted girls were encouraged to experiment and find self-confidence by writing and producing their own plays. The development of the Music School, the Orchestra, and the production of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, belong to this period, and will be discussed fully later, as will the work of the various clubs, the Social Work Committee, and all other extra-curricular activities.

Miss Neilson encouraged members of staff to organize club activities, and allowed the girls to put forward their ideas for improvement of the life of the school through such institutions as the Form Captains, the School Advisory Council, and so on.

Though this latter outgrew its usefulness as the novelty waned, it served its initial purpose of encouraging girls to develop a sense of responsibility.

Perhaps the greatest difference came in the changed relationship between parents and the College. By the formation of the Parents' Association, with Mr. Alfred Gibson as its first president, there was created a fund of interest and goodwill towards the College, the value of which is inestimable. This was immediately proved by the response to the needs of the day—help in problems of evacuation of the school, personal and financial support for the Building Fund, and added social life for senior girls by the institution of the School Dance organized by the Ladies' Committee of the Parents' Association. The vital question of a change of uniform was early dealt with by a special committee of ladies from the Parents' Association and representatives of the staff, while the Hethersett Parents' Association organized a committee to assist Miss Robertson with the difficult problem of providing suitable meals for the Hethersett children. Mention will be made later of the Combined Church Service for parents, Old Collegians and pupils, and of the institution of Founders' Day. In all these matters, and on all committees connected with them, Miss Neilson played a leading rôle.

Her main consideration, however, was for the maintenance of the highest standards of work and play at the College. Miss Neilson's annual report in 1942 expressed her views on education: 'In these days of social revolution the future of church schools is a much discussed question, and we are frequently called upon to justify our existence. It is the intangibles that matter most in the life of a school, and these are difficult to put into words. In this country where, by Act of Parliament, State education must be secular, there will always be parents willing to make the sacrifice involved in meeting the cost of a church school training, because they know that education divorced from religion is no education. Indeed, the fearless and tireless search for truth and beauty which is at the basis of all true education is in itself a religious act precluding such divorce and making essential training along spiritual as well as intellectual lines.'

In matters of discipline, Miss Neilson's goal was self-discipline—a tedious and never-ending business. She introduced the system of giving 'reminder slips', which aimed at the achievement of

complete impartiality and justice in allotting detentions. Serious misdemeanours were brought to the special consideration of the Principal, whose concern was with the sinner rather than the sin, allowing 'mercy to season justice'.

To her Scripture readings at Morning Assembly and to the lessons she gave to senior Bible classes, the Principal brought the penetrating insight of a mind trained in historical thinking; her introductory comments enlightened and brought to life passages from the Scriptures in an unforgettable way.

Miss Neilson was active in the Headmistresses' Association of Victoria. She became its president and did much to raise the status of women teachers by the improvement of terms and conditions of employment. She was the first president of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia when it was founded. One of its members said of her: 'We all found her helpful to work with; we followed her lead and respected and admired her.'

Miss Neilson is living happily in Scotland, but much of her heart is in Australia, with the College to which she gave her strength and special gifts during a most important stage of its development.

'Presbyterian Church of Australia, State of Victoria. Installation of Miss RUBY E. POWELL, MA., DIP.ED., as Principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, at the hand of the Presbyteries of Melbourne North and East, on Tuesday, 12th February, 1957, at 9.15 a.m., in the Wyselaskie Hall, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Melbourne East, the Rev. W. B. Howden, B.A., presiding, with whom was associated the Moderator of the State Assembly, the Rt. Rev. J. H. Bates.' So ran the official record of the solemn function carried out for the first time in the history of the College. All present were aware of the abiding link between the Church and the College.

Miss Powell was a pupil at the College from 1921 until 1925. In 1931 the degree of M.A. (English Literature) was conferred on her at the University of Melbourne. After gaining experience as teacher and resident mistress in other schools for some years, she returned to the College in 1939 as a member of the teaching staff and House Mistress of Koorinya, a dual rôle which she retained for three years. She was then appointed Principal of the Presbyterian Girls' School in Adelaide, where she remained until 1956.

In 1950 Miss Powell went abroad, and during her travels she investigated school organization and saw many school buildings. From July, 1956, she was working on plans for the College buildings until she was installed in the office of Principal in 1957. The College has reaped incalculable benefit from her experience, judgment and taste in equipping the new quarters for the boarders, and in the efficiency of the organization of the school. Her clear-cut ideas in practical matters, and her high ideals regarding the pattern to be set for the school in its new home, are a favourable augury for its future.

To Miss Ruby E. Powell, M.A., DIP.ED., and to all her successors, we bid God-speed.

Before closing this chapter of the history of the College, it is necessary to record the work of three women whose influence on its pupils as scholars, teachers and vice-principals was beyond measure.

MISS JOSEPHINE PATERSON was enrolled as one of the first pupils of the College; indeed, as a girl of fourteen or so, she had been present at a meeting when the project of establishing such a school had been put before the interested public. After completing her schooling, she studied at the University of Melbourne, but the fact that she was unable to reach the required standard in Greek, then a compulsory subject, prevented her from qualifying for the Arts degree. In 1886 she returned to the College to teach English and Botany. In 1906 she was appointed Lady Superintendent of the Day Girls, an office which she held until her retirement in 1918.

Miss Paterson exerted an immense influence over the pupils of those days, not only as a teacher of outstanding ability, but also as mentor on cultural matters. She was closely linked with all the activities of the Old Collegians' Association from its inception, a connection which she maintained after her retirement. When Miss Neilson became Principal, Miss Paterson formed a warm friendship with her, which continued until her death in 1949.

At that time some of her pupils wrote of her (*Patchwork*, 1949): 'The appreciation of her scholars was something different from what constitutes popularity in the ordinary sense. She was for her pupils an ideal and a leader first and a friend afterwards. Miss Paterson opened our eyes to English literature; some



passages I always hear in her voice, so that even Laurence Olivier did not always please me. In addition to her wide knowledge and love of literature, Miss Paterson had a sensitive ear for the rhythm and music of words which awoke a response in her pupils. No one connected with the College during her long term of office can regard her work and influence save as a great factor in building up the tone and reputation of a great school.'

MISS EMILY VIRTUE, B.A., joined the staff as Classics mistress in 1898. In 1911, on the retirement of Miss Frances Fraser from the post of Lady Superintendent, Miss Virtue was her successor. Having been appointed co-Vice-Principal in 1917, she became the sole bearer of the office in 1920, relinquishing her duties as Lady Superintendent at the end of that year in order to devote all her energies to the day girls. In 1925 Miss Virtue became Acting Principal during Mr. Gray's absence overseas.

Miss Virtue was a disciplinarian of the 'old school', and supervised the work and activities of the girls in the minutest detail. Those who remember her training speak with great appreciation of what she taught them of discipline, deportment and good manners. Every girl was personally greeted by Miss Virtue as she entered the Wyselaskie Hall for Morning Assembly, and ran the gauntlet of a kindly but observant eye. Her word was law and any breach of discipline or courtesy was firmly dealt with. Her unfaltering loyalty to the College, her kindly response to any request for help or advice, her gentle humour with the very young, have left an indelible impression of her personality on those who knew her and worked with her for many years.

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, told the girls at Speech Day once that when he was a boy 'the name of Virtue was great in the land'. We shall not see her like again.

Miss Virtue is living in retirement, returning to the College for special occasions. One such was her ninetieth birthday in May, 1959, when she met many members of staff who had known her, either as pupils or teachers, when she was Vice-Principal of the College.

MISS HELEN HAILES, M.A., DIP.ED., became Vice-Principal when Miss Virtue retired in May, 1933.

She had been a pupil at the College before beginning her Arts course at the University of Melbourne. After graduating in 1911,

with First Class Honours in History and Political Economy, sharing the Dwight Prize for History and English, Miss Hailes studied for her Diploma of Education in the following year, joining the staff at the College in 1913. For some years she taught Latin and Middle School classes, but for most of her teaching life she specialized in History.

To her onerous duties as Vice-Principal, Miss Hailes added the responsibility of Acting Principal on three occasions: in 1935, during the absence overseas of Mr. Gray; and again in 1946 and 1953, when Miss Neilson returned to her own country on leave of absence.

During the long and trying war and post-war years, the steadfastness and loyalty to the College of Miss Hailes were an inspiration to her colleagues and pupils alike. Her remarkable memory for names and faces endeared her to all girls and Old Collegians, who were always aware of her interest in them.

When Miss Hailes retired in 1954, the Principal wrote (*Patchwork*, 1954): 'Miss Helen Hailes' contribution to the spirit and welfare of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, both as a vigorous and stimulating teacher of Scripture and History and as Vice-Principal, is unique. One can enumerate her qualities, but one has to know Miss Hailes to understand the affection and confidence she inspires in all who meet her. She is loved by every single person in the school.'

The sudden death of Miss Hailes in May, 1958, came as a shock to countless people in the community. Expressions of grief from many who had known her only slightly as well as from her intimate friends, showed how widely she was known and how greatly she was honoured by all with whom she came in contact. By her character and unselfish life, Miss Hailes was a worthy example of the ideal Old Collegian.

## *Educational Policy — The Junior School*

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WHEN Professor Pearson wrote of the revolution in modern society, he realized how greatly changed was the status of women in the community during the 'Victorian' era from what it had been in earlier periods of history. He could not foresee the much greater revolution which was to take place with the invention of the internal combustion engine and its impact upon the whole world, not least upon the lives of women. The history of the College during the eighty-five years of its existence is the history of the education of women in this country, and of what has changed, it may be, most of all—the attitude of people in all civilized countries to the status of women in the community.

The far-sighted policy of its founders made the College a pioneer in the field of women's education, and supplied its students with the best teachers available in subjects considered suitable for girls. At first there was a distinction between the seniors classes, known as the 'College', and what would now be called the Middle School, then simply known as the 'School'. Many classes in the College were taken by members of the staff of the University of Melbourne, and there were still more advanced classes open to older women who were not enrolled as pupils of the College, known as 'Occasional Students'. They were able to prepare themselves for the teaching profession or for entry to the University. For them, it was stated: 'Professor Pearson will arrange to give special examinations to ladies who have attended lectures at the College, and who are anxious to obtain certificates of their competency as teachers.' From the first, therefore, the College has taken an active part in the training of teachers.

The early Principals and Headmasters actively supported the movement for the training and registration of teachers, as we have already noted from their reports. At a much later

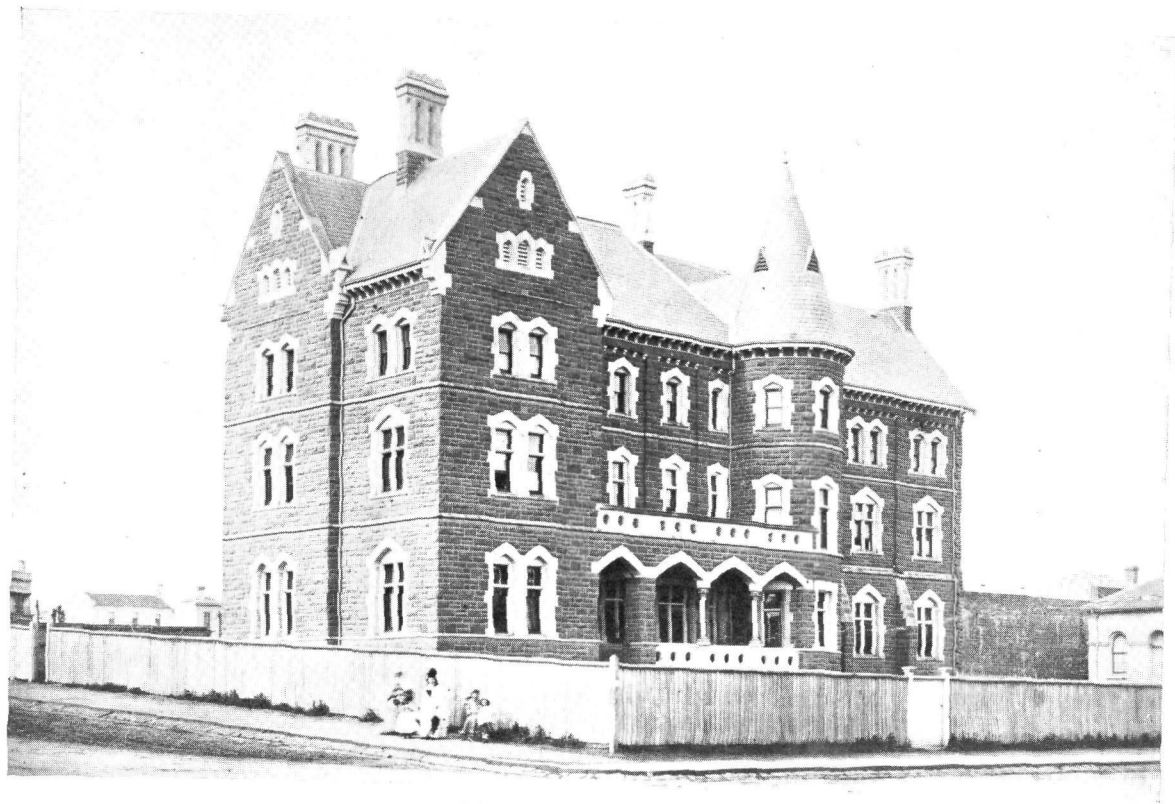


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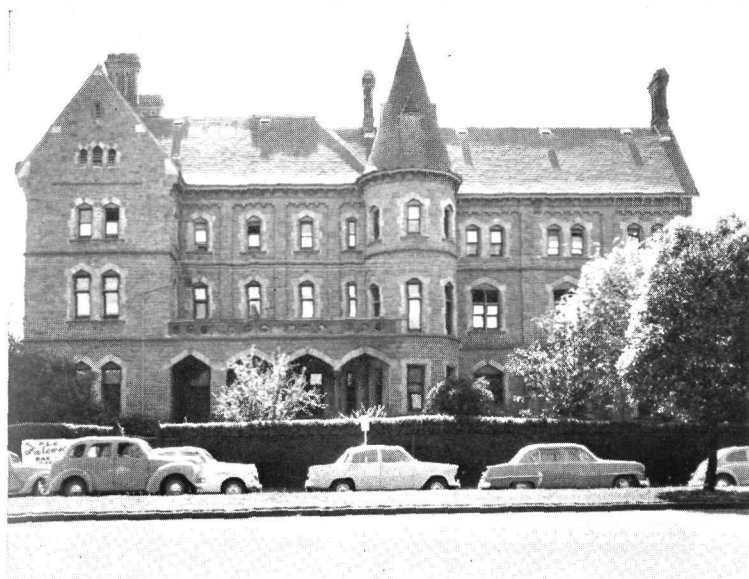


The Original Design—1874





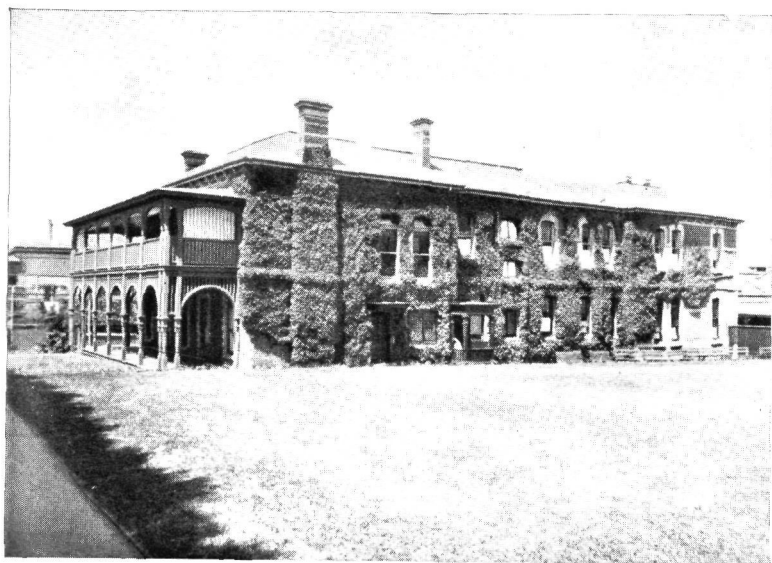
School House—*circa* 1880



School House, East Melbourne



The Wyselaskie Hall, East Melbourne

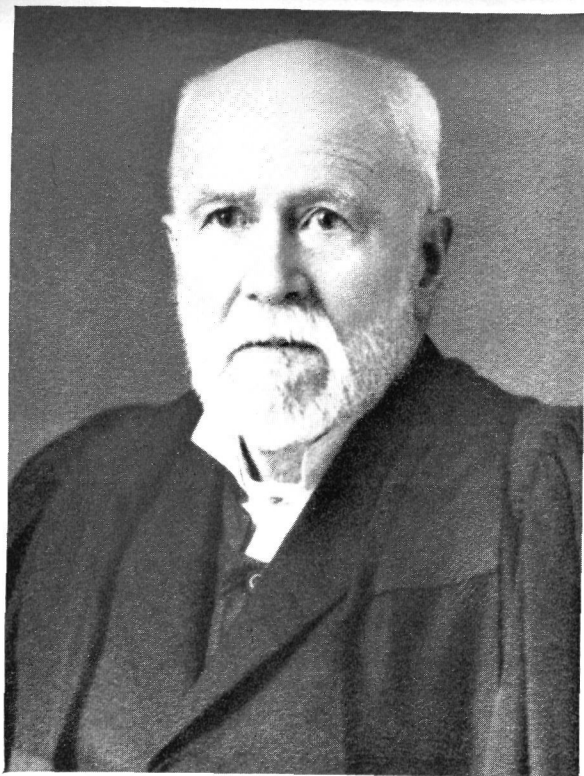


Koorinya

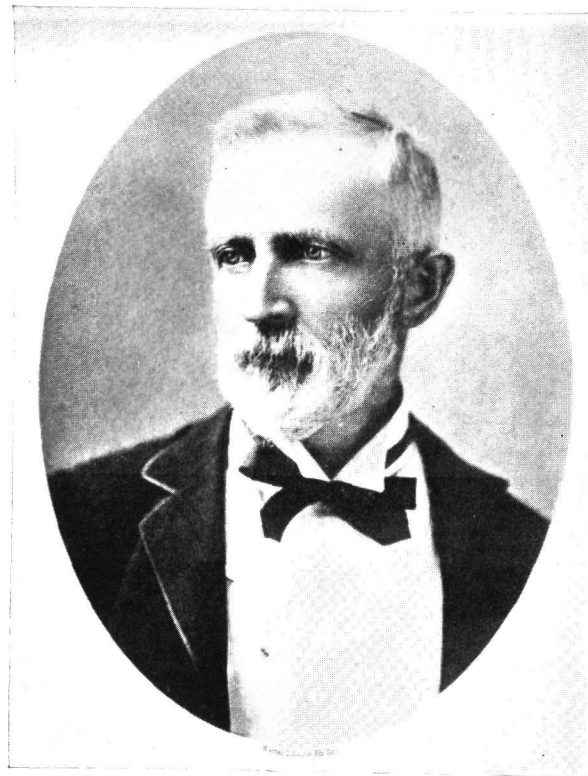


Woollahra





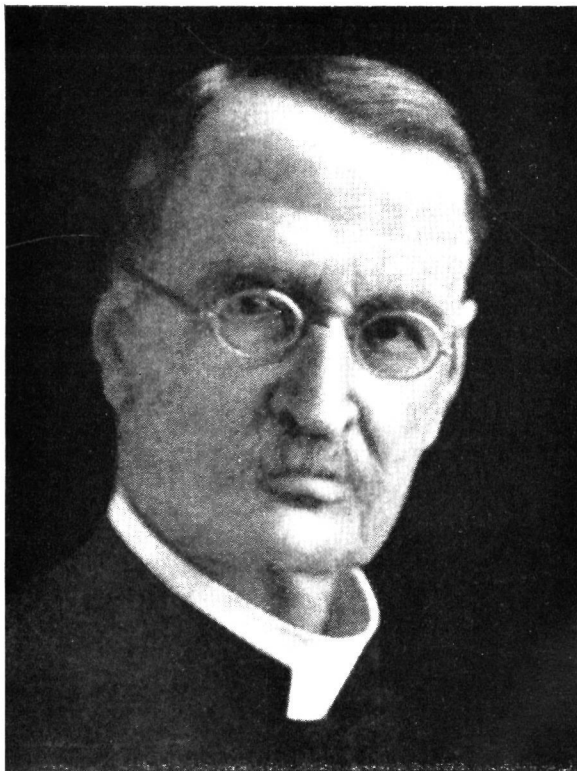
The Reverend George Tait, M.A.



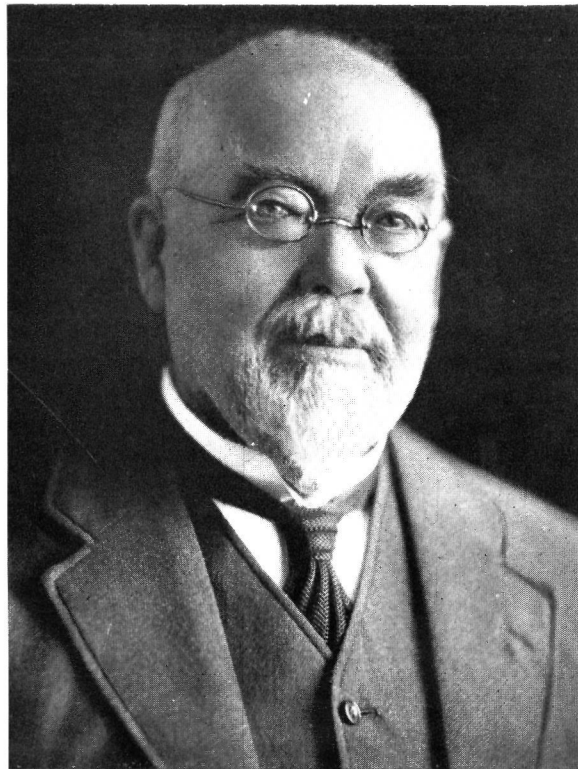
Professor C. H. Pearson, M.A.



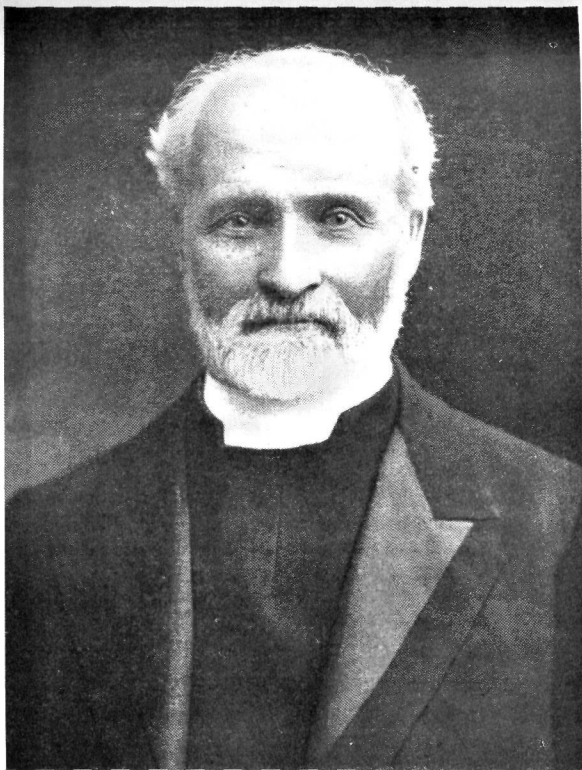




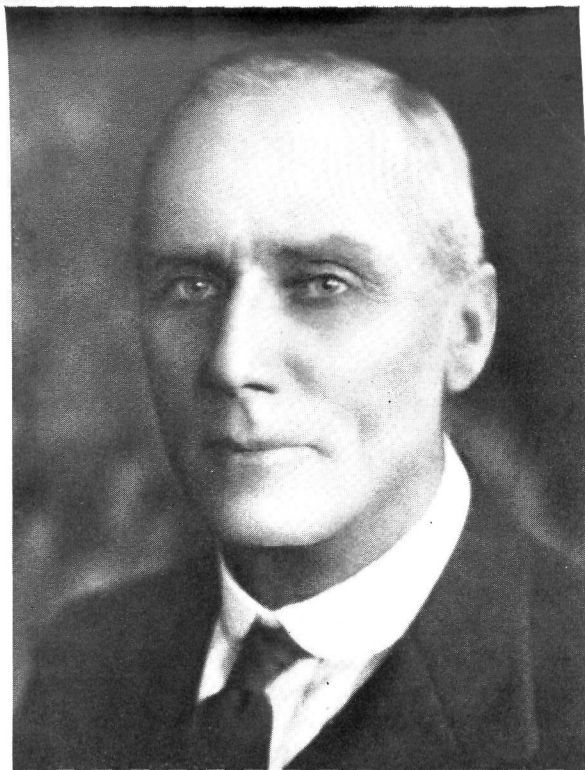
Dr. Andrew Harper, D.D.



Dr. J. P. Wilson, LL.D.

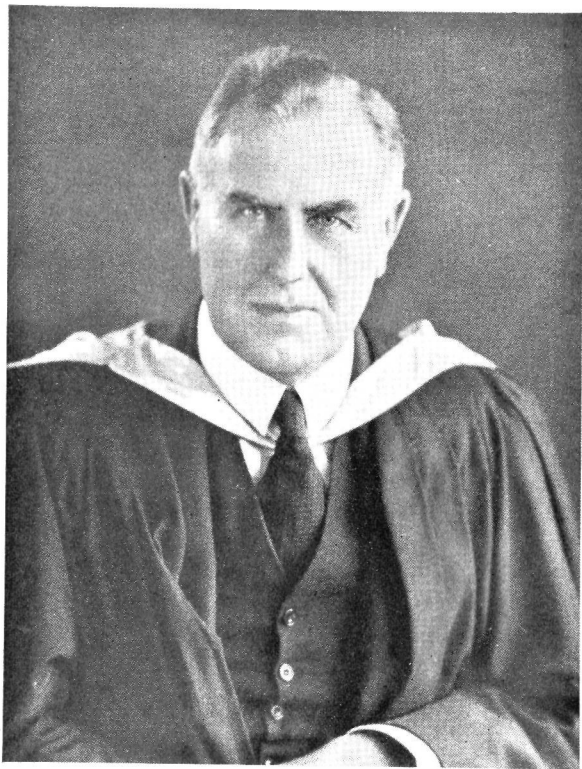


The Reverend S. G. McLaren, M.A.



Mr. James Bee, M.A., B.Sc.





Mr. William Gray, M.A., B.Sc.



Miss Mary F. B. Neilson, M.A.







Miss Ruby E. Powell, M.A., DIP.ED.

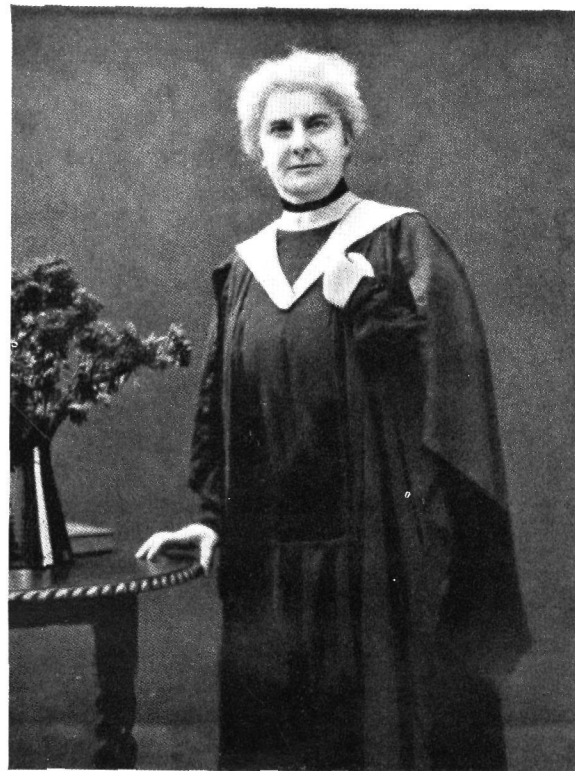


Miss Helen Hailes, M.A., DIP.ED.



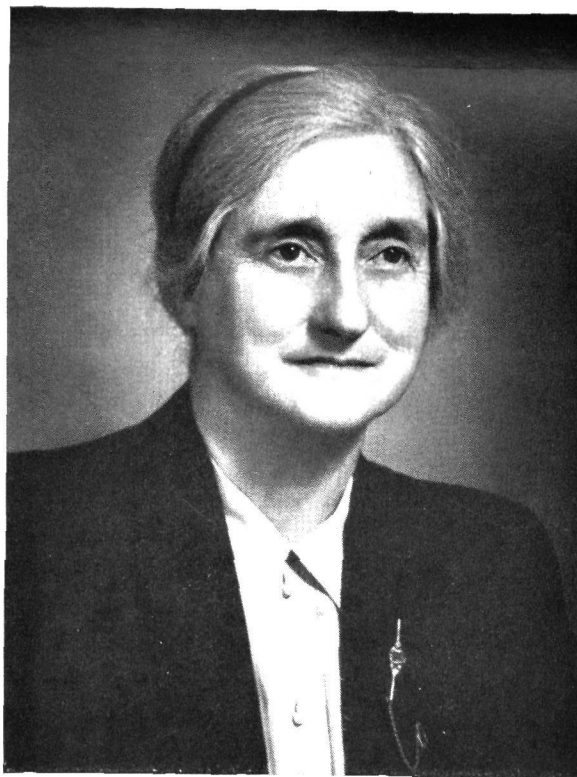


Miss Josephine Paterson



Miss F. Emily Virtue, B.A.



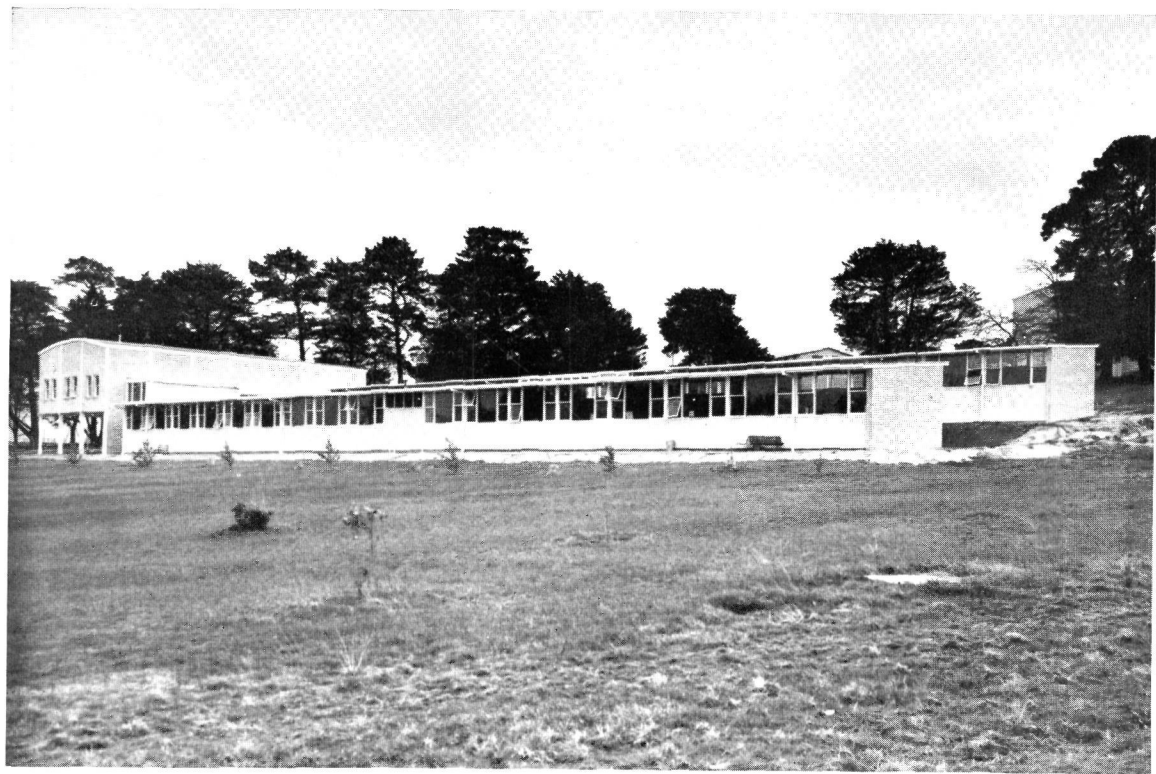


Miss Agnes M. Robertson



Miss Maureen Neil, M.A.





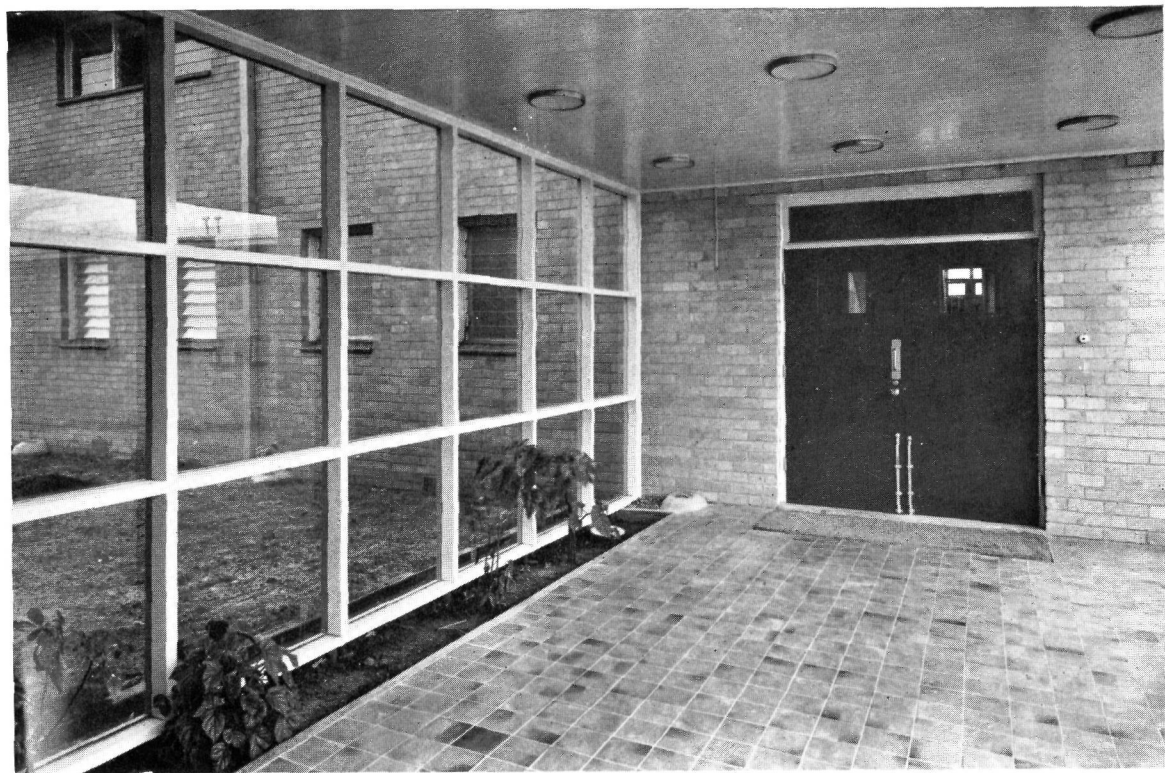
The Junior School, East Front





The Junior School Hall





The Entrance, Boarders' Residence

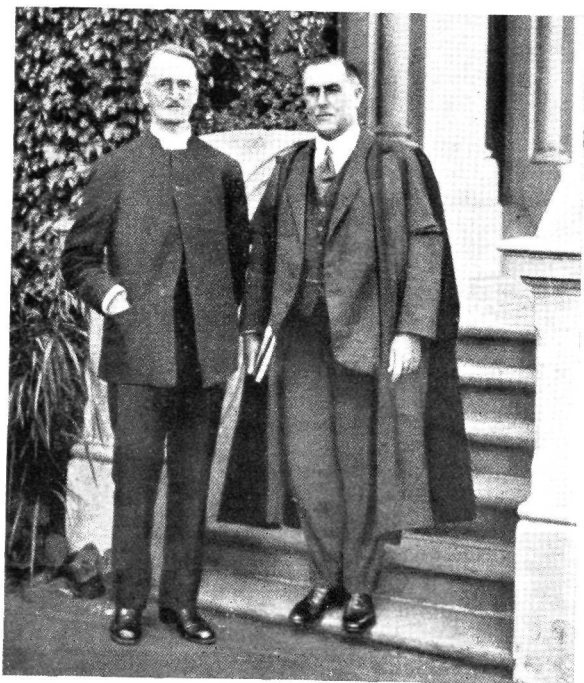


The Boarders' Dining Room, Burwood





Senior Boarder's Bedroom-Study, Burwood



Professor Harper and Mr. Gray, 1924

date the Principal, Miss Neilson, as representative of the Registered Schools, was connected with the efforts of the Assistant Mistresses' Association to improve the status and salaries of women teachers. Having had experience of a similar movement in her own country, she was in full sympathy with the aims of the Association, while her knowledge of the problems facing those responsible for the finances of the Independent Schools enabled her to bring impartial judgment to bear on the problem. Its solution has done much to improve the status of women teachers, and to combat the unwillingness of parents to allow their daughters to enter the teaching profession.

The first years of the College were concerned with the struggle to obtain for girls the right to compete in public examinations and to enter the various faculties of the University and qualify for the degrees required for the learned professions. When that had been conceded, and the State had entered the field of secondary education, there followed the effort to get more satisfactory conditions for the examination of students. This was already in the minds of the first Principals. As we have seen, Dr. Wilson declared in 1890 that Dr. Harper had advocated outside inspection and declared that he would welcome the aid of independent advice from suitable school inspectors.

In 1912 Mr. James Bee was a member of the Schools' Board, the object of which was 'to map out a suggested course of study for the various years of a pupil's life, in the different types of secondary schools. It will also deal with such subjects as school inspection and certificates, and entrance qualifications for University courses, scholarships and exhibitions.' Mr. Bee wrote (annual report, 1913): 'It is hoped that the burden of external examinations will gradually be lightened and more weight given to the report of the Head of the school.'

The visit in 1916 by the Government Secondary School Inspectors was concerned with the school records of Government Scholarship holders; this was followed in 1917 by inspection by the University with a view to allowing candidates for public examinations to obtain exemptions in some subjects. In 1922 came the initiation of the 'internal pass' system for so-called 'accredited' schools. The new regulations provided for partial exemption from the external examination at the Leaving Certificate stage in 1923-4, and complete exemption in the following year, subject to approval by the Schools' Board at the triennial



inspection. The College was then free from external examination except at the Matriculation stage, on the results of which scholarships and exhibitions are awarded.

This system is in force in many schools today, but the College was one of the first to adopt it, and was a pioneer in the move to liberalize conditions of examinations for students.

### THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

In the early days, there were few facilities for very young children at the College. The first step to remedy this was recorded by Dr. Wilson (annual report, 1890): 'We opened a Kindergarten class this year (for girls under eight years of age), but with only partial success as regards numbers, notwithstanding a first class teacher had been engaged, a lofty, well-ventilated room provided, and an ample stock of materials supplied for the use of the little ones. Parents seemingly are prejudiced against a system which specially serves to stimulate the mind and to cultivate habits of observation and imitation, whether because it has so often fallen into the hands of incompetent teachers, or simply because no visible results in the shape of reading and writing are forthcoming at first.'

When parents were assured that their children would receive instruction in reading, writing and counting when they were old enough, the numbers of young children sent to the school increased.

Those responsible for this Department of the College are:

Miss Kingsley.

Miss Lily Lothian, a former pupil, Assistant.

Miss Macmillan, L.L.A., later Principal of the Parkville High School.

Miss A. M. Robertson, 1915-1955.

Mrs. E. Leslie, M.A., 1956, 1957.

Miss Maureen Neil, M.A., 1958.

Miss A. M. Robertson was in charge of the Preparatory School at the College from 1915 until it became known as 'The Junior School' when it was established at Burwood in 1939. During that time she had given much time to the training of teachers for Primary registration, and had seen the department grow as the College expanded. She wrote for the children of the Preparatory School many delightful children's plays (in which every child

had a part suited to her special capacity), produced by herself and her staff as an annual event. When the new property was bought in 1938, it was decided that she should become the Headmistress of the new Junior School. Of her, on her retirement in 1955, the Principal wrote (*Patchwork*, 1955): 'As Headmistress of our Preparatory School, Miss Robertson has seen the numbers grow from 23 to over 300 girls, a figure which could have been greatly exceeded had not the Council felt it wise to make this a maximum enrolment. To Miss Robertson the Presbyterian Church is greatly indebted for the success of Hethersett. When in November, 1938, the College Council suddenly decided to transfer to Burwood the Preparatory School, which had then 110 pupils, it was only because the children would not be parted from their beloved Headmistress that many reluctant parents agreed to send their children. She has worked there indefatigably to build up her school, never afraid of doing many tasks that do not as a rule fall to the lot of a Headmistress. To the school she has given freely of her many fine qualities of character, intellect and personality. The success of Hethersett, and the esteem in which she is held in many Melbourne homes, is her reward—a reward which must give her abiding satisfaction.'

On Friday, 23rd August, 1957, Morning Assembly was conducted by the Moderator of the Presbytery of Melbourne North, the Rev. W. A. Loftus, M.A., D.P.A., assisted by the Minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Burwood, the Rev. W. D. Marshall, M.A., to mark the transfer of the Junior School to the new building. Following the service, Mrs. Arthur Dean, representing the chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, was invited to turn the key in the door, after which visitors inspected the new school.

Mrs. Leslie relinquished her office for personal reasons.

The present Headmistress, Miss Maureen Neil, M.A., like Miss Robertson, had previous experience as member of staff before returning in 1958 to take up her appointment after a visit to her native land, Scotland. We wish her all happiness and success in her office.



## CHAPTER 5

### *The Staff*

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**T**wo factors are of paramount importance in their influence on the development of schoolgirls: the impact made upon them in their association with members of staff, and their relations with their contemporaries.

When 'Henry Handel Richardson' published *The Getting of Wisdom*, considerable indignation was roused among Old Collegians because it was felt that the author had travestied her old school. They were indignant at what seemed almost malicious descriptions of well-loved personalities. The picture of the women teachers, with shabby clothes and lack of charm, called for such expressions as 'What else could be expected, considering how little they earned?' Young people are often cruelly critical of their elders, and when one reads this book today it seems a fair enough picture of the College as seen through the eyes of an adolescent devoid of sentimentality and capable of strong animosities.

The point to be considered is the low status of the average woman teacher of those days. The history of women's education reveals a continual improvement in this regard. Individual teachers of outstanding quality may have commanded salaries commensurate to their needs, but on the whole the incomes of women teachers have been pitifully low until recent years. On the College staff, the responsibility for teaching most senior classes rested at first upon gentlemen with high academic qualifications, who were recognized leaders in their profession. Assistant mistresses must have been poorly paid indeed to allow for drastic reductions in school fees. What would parents say of that today, when increases in their daughters' school fees are often attributed to the rising salaries of the staff? In 1891 fees for boarders at the College were reduced by 20 per cent; in 1894 the charge for dinners for day girls was reduced by 75 per cent for senior girls and by 65 per cent for girls under fourteen; in 1898 half the



cost of train fares was allowed to all pupils paying full fees, the 10 per cent deduction allowed for sisters who were boarders was extended to day girls, and extra subjects such as drill and simple gymnastics were given free of charge to all pupils. These stringent economies were made necessary by the financial depression of the time. But what effect could they have had upon the salaries of the women teachers?

It was about this time—1897—that there was an outcry in the Press about inefficient teachers, and Dr. Wilson, ever champion of women's causes, declared (annual report): 'Notwithstanding much spilling of ink upon the subject of secondary education, it is doubtful whether any improvement proportionate to the expenditure of ink can be traced. In my opinion this want of success is due to lack of sympathy with the conditions under which Victorian secondary schools must work—so long as they earn every penny of income instead of drawing revenue from endowment or subsidy. The most pressing reform, the most easily obtainable, is a measure for the registration and classification of teachers, so that no person shall profess to be a teacher—any more than he may profess to be a lawyer or a doctor—until evidence has been supplied, firstly, of the possession of a minimum of knowledge; secondly, of the capacity to impart that knowledge in a workmanlike manner.'

The dignity of the staff as a corporate body is indicated by their working conditions. What these were like before the 1920's must be a matter of conjecture, since there are no records of facilities provided for the teachers. Certainly, the last forty years have witnessed progressive improvements in this regard. Some members of staff can recall a time when their lunches were eaten in a small dark room in Woollahra, later known as the 'boot-room' and used as a pound for lost articles. The only heating was a gas ring in the 'ink cupboard' leading off it. By ever-improving stages to the splendid quarters at the new school at Burwood, their working and dining conditions have contributed to the development of the self-respect and content of the staff and its efficiency as a working body.

The impact made upon adolescent girls by individual members of staff is incalculable. Such statements as: 'You were the first person to teach me how to work. You helped me to grow up', etc., and the warm personal friendships which sometimes develop



between teachers and their former pupils prove the lasting quality of this influence. The tribute paid to Miss Hailes by the large attendance at the service at Trinity Church, Camberwell, showed that her death was a deeply felt personal loss to many generations of those whom she had taught.

Certain members of staff whose names do not appear elsewhere should be mentioned in this connection. Miss A. Welch joined the mathematics staff in 1900 and remained at the College until 1929, training her pupils with unflagging patience and gentleness. Mrs. R. E. Brown, M.A., was intermittently a member of staff from 1927 until 1955, and remained a close friend of the staff until she returned to her home in Jersey in 1957 after the death of her husband. An English graduate of great distinction, bi-lingual by accident of birth, Mrs. Brown taught English, French and Scripture. Herself a writer, her incisive style made a marked impact on students with special literary gifts. She called herself a 'chronic' member of staff, since her decision to retire was repeatedly reversed when need of her special gifts arose. She will not be forgotten by her colleagues.

The shortage of teachers in Victoria in post-war years suggested a policy of bringing English and Scottish graduates to the College on a three-year term of appointment. Many of these made lasting friendships with both their colleagues and pupils, and the life of the College was enriched by their contributions.

The title 'Chief of Staff' seems to have been given first to Miss Ada Oldham, senior mathematics mistress, in 1919. She was a very efficient organizer, and the staff worked happily under her direction. She was followed in 1929 by Miss J. V. M. Lind, a gentle lady who performed many a task which she might well have delegated to others. Miss Lind had been a pupil of the College, and after a distinguished course at the University of Melbourne, became a member of the modern languages staff at the turn of the century. Miss Lind died suddenly in 1935, and Miss M. Lockhart became Chief of Staff, a position which she held until she left the College for a time in 1942. Her successor was Miss E. E. Lawton, Director of the Art Department, who retained the post until her retirement in 1956. During that time Miss Lawton brought to her colleagues unflagging interest and sympathy in their professional and private difficulties, which left many of them immeasurably in her debt.

The present Chief of Staff is Miss S. Borland, head of the English Department, whose equable and efficient direction of the staff during the period of transition under a new Principal and when the school was moved to its new site at Burwood has proved 'a boon and a blessing' to the College. Miss Borland has actively championed the cause of women teachers as one of three representatives of the Assistant Mistresses' Association on the Wages Board, and her work has contributed greatly to the improvement in the salaries of women teaching in the Independent Schools.

When Mr. Gray was Principal, a staff meeting was held on the day before school opened for each year. New members of staff were welcomed, all present were given their time-tables for the year, and there was some discussion of plans for the coming terms. When Miss Neilson took office, the character of this meeting changed. It gradually became a round-table conference, held on a regular date each month if circumstances permitted. When time allowed, individual members of staff addressed their colleagues on matters of special interest, giving reports of conferences attended, travel and similar topics. There was a general discussion of the minutes, as at a committee meeting, and matters concerning the organization and discipline of the school were considered. Members of staff expressed their ideas freely, and decisions were made from their conclusions, the Principal naturally impressing upon those present her own views, though she was frequently guided by the consensus of opinion among the whole staff on matters in which there was no principle at stake.

In this way responsibility was shared, and various duties were assigned to members of staff peculiarly suited to them. Two members, a senior and a junior, were attached to each House for the ensuing year, and shared with the House Captain the task of guiding and admonishing all members of their House, to improve their games, their work and their behaviour in the effort to win the coveted College Cup presented to the best House at the end of the year. This brought members of staff into close and healthy relationship with many girls whom they did not teach. Certain members of staff became Section Leaders: Mrs. Goding, Miss Courtney, Miss Hamilton and Miss McPherson were responsible in their allotted spheres for drawing up homework time-tables; they watched for signs of trouble such as



overwork or physical causes, seeking to find a reason for unsatisfactory behaviour or work. Similar work was done for senior girls by their Form Mistresses.

Special tasks fell to the lot of those particularly interested or capable. Miss J. Gilchrist supervised the uniforms worn by the girls; Miss Wilkinson gave sympathetic and informed advice in the matter of future careers; Miss Mullins organized the entry into the Wyselaskie Hall of the scholars at Assembly when Miss Hailes' retirement left this task to be filled, and also helped with the making of time-tables, both for examinations and for the classes during each year. Her practical ability gave the organization of matters concerned with school furniture into the care of Miss F. Forster until she severed her long association with the College as pupil and teacher for family reasons. Her mantle fell on Miss M. Kean, whose special task it was to organize the removal of school furniture to the new site at Burwood.

The new office of Senior Mistress is held by Mrs. H. Lade, a former pupil and House Mistress, who held the post of head of the Mathematics Department until her present appointment. Mrs. Lade is deputy for the Principal whenever need arises, and is responsible for all matters connected with the well-being and work of the girls. For this onerous task her unruffled temperament and quick grasp of essentials make her specially suited.

### *Office Staff*

A very busy branch of the staff is working, withdrawn from class-rooms, on such matters as keeping accounts and records, on ordering and distributing textbooks, and in the financial side of the College administration in all its ramifications.

In the early days much of this work must have been done by the Principal, and his assistants remain anonymous figures. The first mention of the office staff is in the prospectus for 1922, when the names of Miss E. Kelsall (secretary), Miss B. Watson (registrar and records secretary), and Miss M. Mackenzie (assistant secretary) are given. All these ladies had been members of the staff for some time, the two latter having been pupils of the College.

Miss Marion Mackenzie has a record of continuous, faithful and efficient service to the College which is unique. Her duties have involved keeping the expense accounts of the

boarders, including all arrangements for travel to and from school; making out the pay sheets for everyone employed by the College, which involves handling large sums of money; in addition to these, a great variety of tasks which demand faultless accuracy. To this work she has given a lifetime of endeavour.

Miss Kelsall retired in 1938, but spent the following year at Hethersett, helping to establish the Junior School there, and the Principal spoke with very warm appreciation of her work. Her post was filled by Miss Amies, who was appointed Bursar in 1939, relinquishing that office four years later to join one of the army services.

In 1944 Miss R. Barnes, an Old Collegian with many years of experience of school finances, was appointed Bursar, a post which she has held with great distinction ever since.

The office of private secretary to the Principal has been held since 1939 by Miss A. McLean, another Old Collegian, who had been a member of the office staff for some time.

When Miss Neilson took office as Principal, she sought the assistance of an expert financial adviser, and after a brief period when Mr. Arthur Norman acted in that capacity, Mr. Edward Holmes, another member of the College Council, became the first honorary treasurer.

Mr. Holmes was succeeded as honorary treasurer by Mr. Malcolm Roberts, of whose untiring work for the welfare of the College it would be impossible to speak too appreciatively. Mr. Roberts brought the office methods and equipment into line with the most modern business practice, enabling the staff to cope with an ever-increasing number of enrolments, and the complications of additional records. In the new site the office staff has been increased, and quarters adequate to their needs have greatly assisted their work. The efficiency of this department is the keystone of College administration.

Mr. Roberts retired from the post of honorary treasurer in 1958, and was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Ogilvy.

To the members of the Council who have acted as honorary treasurers the College owes a great debt. They have guided its affairs through the troubled days of the war, and the still more arduous ones when the financial problems associated with the rebuilding of the College made heavy demands upon their time and business acumen.



*Domestic Staff*

If Napoleon's dictum is true, that an army marches on its stomach, it is also true that a school like the College cannot function without a Housekeeper and domestic staff.

No mention is made of arrangements for the supervision of domestic staff during the first fifteen years, but it seems likely that the practice followed in later years was customary at that time. In 1889 the Housekeeper was responsible for her post to Mrs. McLaren, and in 1912 Mrs. Gray continued to supervise the domestic work associated with the boarding school. The staff responsible for the cleaning of class-rooms, however, was supervised by the Housekeeper, and their work scrutinized by the Principal.

A Housekeeper whose long association with the College merits record was Miss Ada Gething who, during more than twenty years of service, became a well-known figure to generations of boarders. Miss Leech was another Housekeeper whose service to the College was continued over a great number of years. She supervised the move of all domestic equipment from East Melbourne to the Burwood site.

## *The Boarders*

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THE boarders have always been an essential part of the life of the College. Some boarders were enrolled in the first year, but the records do not show who they were. At first they lived away from the school, but when the west wing—School House—was completed in 1876, they took up residence within the school grounds.

The first Lady Superintendent was Mrs. Buyers, who retired in 1876. No record is available for the following year, so no doubt Mrs. Tait added the supervision of the boarders to her private duties.

Mrs. Boys became Lady Superintendent in 1878, remaining in that post until 1887. She had been educated at Queen's College, London, one of the pioneer girls' schools in England. In 1879 Professor Harper commented (annual report): 'The influence of the Lady Superintendent was one of the most wholesome elements in school life, and an admirable example to senior pupils.'

In 1888 the position of Lady Superintendent passed to Miss Pells, late of Newnham College, Cambridge, who was appointed by Professor Harper during his visit to England in 1887. Miss Pells retired eighteen months later to become Lady Principal of the Brisbane Grammar School for Girls.

Her successor was Miss Barton, who held the post until 1896, having been a member of staff and Lady Superintendent for a longer period than any other woman teacher. The Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, wrote of her (annual report, 1896): 'After twenty-two years of loyal and devoted service in various capacities, Miss Barton has felt constrained by her sense of filial duty to send in her resignation of the position of Lady Superintendent, which she has occupied for the last nine years. Her resignation is felt by both Mrs. McLaren and myself as a personal loss. Her position in the house brought us both into specially close relations with her, and the cordiality of those relations

was never for one moment disturbed. We felt that we had in her not only a loyal coadjutor but a personal friend. While in all that concerned the College she took the warmest interest, the boarders naturally claimed her first care, and to them she gave the most unwearied and unstinted devotion, caring alike for their physical health, their educational progress, and their moral and spiritual interests.'

Miss Barton was succeeded by Miss Frances Fraser, who had been enrolled as a pupil in the first year of the College. Mr. McLaren wrote (annual report, 1897): 'Miss Fraser has had the advantage of travel and residence in England and the continent of Europe, and she has also had large experience as a teacher of advanced pupils. I am glad to have a lady like her in the important post of Lady Superintendent, and I have already had ample proof that the discipline of the house is safe in her hands.'

The following 'Rules for Boarders' date from this time, and gives a clear picture of the life of resident pupils then:

- 1st No noise or loud talking allowed in the bedrooms, passages, or on the stairs; and no young lady is allowed to go upstairs without permission.
- 2nd No boarder is allowed to receive from or send anything by a day scholar. No boarder is allowed to be in the cloak-rooms or passages of the day scholars.
- 3rd No boarder is allowed to have her hair hanging down during school hours.
- 4th Each young lady is to have her music ready and come at once when called to her music or singing lesson.
- 5th Ordinary walking boots not to be taken upstairs on any pretence whatever, but to be taken off immediately after walking and left in the basket for cleaning.
- 6th Neither paper flowers nor hair is to be thrown into basins, etc. Each young lady must keep her bedroom quite tidy.
- 7th No boarder is allowed to spend more than 9d. a week on sweetmeats, or 1/- on fruit.
- 8th No eatables of any kind allowed in the bedrooms.
- 9th No boarder is allowed to recognize anyone while out walking.
- 10th No mended article to be put away till it has been looked over.
- 11th No young lady is allowed to go into another's room without asking permission of the Lady Superintendent or one of the governesses.

- 12th Every young lady to read over practising and monitress list.
- 13th No talking allowed during the preparation of lessons.
- 14th No young lady is allowed to light the gas or to have any light in the bedroom after the light has been turned out.
- 15th Each young lady to have a Bible but no other book in her room.
- 16th Not more than three young ladies to be in a music room together on Sunday.
- 17th Halfpenny fine for anything left about in the dining hall, cloak room, music room, or form on verandah.
- 18th A penny for any mistake made in washing lists or for every unmarked article sent to the wash. A halfpenny for every book or piece of music without the owner's name written neatly and legibly upon it.
- 19th All impositions to be written or learnt during recreation hours.
- 20th Each young lady is expected to keep her bookshelf tidy and to have her books neatly covered.
- 21st No boarder is allowed to hold any communication with the servants.
- 22nd Every young lady who practises at 7 a.m. or 7.30 a.m. is to be ready to go to her piano immediately the bell rings. Five minutes grace allowed for those who practice at 6 or 6.30 a.m. Any young lady being late will have to practise double the time on Saturday after breakfast, and any young lady being more than thirty minutes late during the week will also have an imposition on Saturday.
- 23rd No boarder is allowed to read any book save those in the library until it is looked over by the Lady Superintendent.
- 24th All boarders and weekly boarders are to report themselves to the Lady Superintendent immediately on their return to the College.
- 25th No boarder or weekly boarder will be allowed to go out on Saturday except with the person whose name is written on the list except by special permission.
- 26th The time for letter-writing is on Tuesday and Friday evenings; no letters are to be written at any other time unless permitted by the Lady Superintendent.
- 27th Visiting time for friends (parents excepted), between 12.30 and 1.50 or after 3.30.
- 28th No boarder is allowed to go into the dining hall during school hours, as all books necessary for the classes are to be got ready before the school bell rings.





The anonymous compiler of these rules has apparently wearied in well-doing; surely with a little thought she could have brought them to round numbers!

Miss Fraser relinquished her post as Lady Superintendent in 1910, but remained as part-time teacher on the day staff until she retired in 1918. In 1934, in collaboration with Mrs. Nettie Palmer (née Higgins) she edited the delightful Centenary Gift Book, published by Messrs. Robertson and Mullens for the Women's Centenary Council. Her close tie with the Old Collegians' Association was maintained until her death in 1944.

Miss Emily Virtue, B.A., a member of the Classics staff since 1898 and one of the resident governesses, became the next Lady Superintendent, and held the post until 1922.

Miss A. B. Warden then undertook the responsibilities of House Mistress, as the office was now called, in addition to her onerous duties as member of the senior English staff.

From 1926 until 1928 the House Mistress was Mrs. Linck, who left the College to become Headmistress of the Presbyterian Girls' School, Orange.

Once more Miss Warden became House Mistress of Senior House, retaining the post until her retirement in 1935. As pupil she had a brilliant scholastic record, and in addition to her contribution to the life of the College as House Mistress, Miss Warden was a highly valued senior mistress of English from the time she joined the staff in 1907. She devoted her energies to the College with unflagging zeal, and her death in 1956 left many women with grateful memories of what she had done in the moulding of their character.

Miss D. Thom was House Mistress of School House from 1936 until her retirement in 1954. Her gentle personality and the devoted care and interest she manifested to her girls endeared her to them all.

### *Woollahra*

At one time the number of boarders in School House, combined with those in Woollahra, was too great to be supervised by one House Mistress; so it was that from 1926 until 1930 Woollahra had its own House Mistress, though the girls had their meals and studied with those in School House. The first of these House Mistresses was Miss Helen Clow Hamilton, while Miss A. Carver held the office in 1929 and 1930.

*Koorinya*

This House was called 'Junior House' until 1927, and that fact accounts for what may seem discrepancies in the name of the senior boarding house, which was called 'Senior House' in distinction from 'Junior House', but reverted to its old name 'School House' when the name 'Koorinya' was decided upon in 1927, as being in line with the aboriginal name 'Woollahra'.

Originally meant only for junior boarders, the House was opened on 9th May, 1908, and Miss Mary McLaren, M.A., elder daughter of the Principal, became its first House Mistress, holding the post until 1914.

She was succeeded by Miss Isobel Macdonald, M.A., who was appointed Headmistress of the Presbyterian Girls' School, Auckland, in the following year.

Miss Jessie Fraser then became House Mistress until her retirement in 1918, when she was succeeded by a senior member of the French staff, Miss A. Haydon (Mrs. E. D. Ulrich), who was appointed Principal of St. Margaret's School in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1920.

Miss J. Lind then took the post, becoming a member of the non-resident staff in 1923, when she was succeeded by a member of her staff, Miss M. O. Reid, who was House Mistress until 1933, when she went overseas on leave of absence.

Mrs. F. Morrison, B.A., held the post until 1936, when she was succeeded by Mrs. H. Lade. Miss R. E. Powell, the present Principal, was House Mistress from 1939 until 1942, when she was appointed Principal of the Presbyterian Girls' College, Adelaide.

From that time until its close in May, 1958, Koorinya was the special pride and care of Miss C. McInnes, whose long association with the College as pupil, member of staff and House Mistress made her very highly regarded by those with whom she was in contact. Her devotion to the girls in Koorinya, and to the College which has meant so much in her life, is repaid by the affection of the girls and the esteem of the parents. Miss McInnes carries many happy memories with her in her retirement.

*"One School"*

The final move of the College to the Burwood site, when the boarders went into residence there at the beginning of second

term 1958, brought the whole school together once more. The chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, said at the function given in honour of the occasion, 'We are once more one school under one roof!'

This was an opportunity to weld all its parts into a complete unit which was not missed by the Principal, Miss R. E. Powell. During the first term of that year the boarders had travelled from East Melbourne each day, bringing their lunches to eat with the day girls. The close relationship between the two sections of the school which resulted showed how happy the boarders would be if they were completely integrated with the other pupils during school hours. It was therefore decided to continue the practice of giving the boarders cut lunches, thus enabling them to play their full part in extra-curricular activities held during lunch recess.

As there was now one group under the direction of a single House Mistress, this was an opportunity to make a fifth 'House'—'The Boarders'—with its own captain and vice-captain, on equal terms with the other four Houses. The pride of the girls in their new quarters, and the greater individual freedom for study given to senior girls in their own rooms, must augur well for the future, and should obviate some of the difficulties liable to arise when young people are accustomed to country life and find the conditions of boarding school irksome.

Mrs. G. Ockenden has been House Mistress of School House since 1955, and the College is fortunate in having so distinguished a successor to the band of devoted women who gave much of their lives to the care of the boarders. Her senior assistant, who is in charge of the boarders' studies, is Miss McMaster, a member of the Mathematics staff.

## *The Curriculum*

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### *Scripture*

**P**RIDE of place must be given to this subject, since the teaching of Scripture has always been the special province of the Principal. The statement of the first Principal, the Rev. George Tait, will bear repetition: 'Education ought to be religious. The Bible, the fountain of true religion, should be a text-book, instruction in its facts and truths should be systematically given, and the government of the school avowedly conducted according to its principles. At the same time, anything like denominationalism is unknown.'

This has been the policy of all succeeding Principals, whose reading and exposition of the Scriptures have inspired and instructed all present at Morning Assembly, pupils and staff alike.

The attitude of the Rev. S. G. McLaren to this responsible task may be inferred from what he wrote after his first year of office (annual report, 1889): 'I am deeply conscious of the responsibility of the trust committed to me by the General Assembly, and I am anxious above all things that my pupils should learn those truths "which are able to make them wise unto salvation". More devout and intelligent students, especially in the higher classes, could not be wished for. To instruct them has been indeed a labour of love; but I have not been content with imparting instruction alone, I have sought to induce personal consecration to the service of God and man.'

This has been the keynote of all Scripture teaching in the College, and its spirit has been evidenced in the lessons given by successive Principals; witness to this comes in the thoughtful essays written by senior girls at the end of each year's course of Scripture study.

Assisting the Principal, certain senior members of staff have made a notable impact on the girls in their classes. Of these, special mention should be made of Mrs. M. I. Brady (Mary Fraser), whose name is commemorated in the Senior Bible Prize. Miss Helen Hailes continued her Scripture classes to the end of



her teaching career. Miss D. Gibbons, of the Mathematics department, now assists the Principal with some of the senior Scripture classes.

### *Art*

Professor Pearson did not regard drawing and painting as mere accomplishments resulting in something to be proudly displayed in the home by parents (annual report, 1876): 'I have spoken of music and drawing as branches of education, as I cannot regard them as mere accomplishments. The first trains the attention in a degree second only to mathematica; the second is an admirable adjunct or introduction to the physical sciences, by the demand it makes on the power of accurate observation. Hence, when the question has come before me, as it occasionally does, whether a girl with a marked taste for music or drawing should not give up a portion of her College lessons for extra work at the piano or easel, I have always, I hope not unwisely, recommended that she should do so.'

Perhaps this applied to Nellie Mitchell, later called 'The Queen of Song'.

The first Art master to make a lasting impact on the College was Senhor Lourheiro, 'Elève de l'école des Beaux Arts, Paris; Prix de Rome de l'Académie Royale de Lisbonne; Membre de l'Association Artistique Internationale de Rome', whose appearance fully justified his qualifications. He joined the staff in 1890.

Mr. Frederick McCubbin was associated with the College as adjudicator of the art display at the annual exhibition from 1894, and reported very favourably on the quality of the painting and drawing done by students of the College. He continued his friendly interest in the work done there after Mr. Walter Withers succeeded Senhor Lourheiro in 1902, when the latter retired for health reasons.

After the death of Mr. Withers in 1914, nothing of note was done in the studio during the war years.

In 1918 the Principal, Mr. William Gray, announced that Miss A. B. Coles, A.R.C.A., was to undertake 'a course of lessons dealing with the great masterpieces of art'. She also directed the applied art courses and general art work of the school.

After Miss Coles retired for health reasons, Miss O. Fricke made a considerable contribution to the development of the Art department; she left the College in 1924 to be married.

In 1925 came a further change. Miss E. E. Lawton was appointed Director on her return from a visit to Europe, where she had studied at the Central School of Art and Craft in London, and travelled widely, making a special study of the crafts and art treasures in the countries she visited. Her advent brought new life to the department. The endowment of the Swinburne and Henry H. Kemp prizes, and the magnificent gift to the College of art books and prints by the Carnegie Trust Corporation of New York, showed how highly Miss Lawton's work was regarded by connoisseurs of art. The quality and variety of craft work improved beyond measure under her direction. Miss Lawton retired in 1956.

The present Director of the Art department is Miss L. Luly, a pupil and colleague of Miss Lawton. Miss Luly has had experience of teaching overseas, and has brought great enthusiasm and originality to her work. The part played by the studio in the lives of girls growing up in the school shows that there is full recognition there of what Professor Herbert Read means by 'education through art'.

### *English*

Professor A. Harper took the senior classes for English during the first years at the College, and a tribute to his outstanding qualities as a teacher has already been given. He was succeeded by two other masters, Mr. A. L. Halkett, M.A., and in 1880 by Mr. James Scott, B.A.

In 1887 Miss Josephine Paterson became Senior English Mistress, a post which she held until her retirement in 1918. The achievements of her pupils, and the tribute paid to her memory when she died, are witness to her personality and ability to teach.

For many years Miss A. B. Warden and Miss K. Kellaway were responsible for senior English classes; their temperaments were different, Miss Kellaway's approach to her work being sensitive and rather 'intense', while Miss Warden's own habits as a student—of which more later—enabled her, as she said herself, 'to make them work'. Her simple, direct style of writing, and her clearly expressed explanations of mistakes and shortcomings, helped many a muddled thinker among her pupils to express themselves more succinctly.

Two other teachers of English who were complementary in their approach to teaching advanced classes were Miss M. Begg and Miss N. B. Jones. Though not in any way tinged with sentimentality, Miss Begg's teaching of English literature was sensitive and full of humour. One clever student who had recently begun to study English, which was a foreign tongue to her, once said that she could never make any sense of English poetry until Miss Begg taught her. Miss Jones, who was for many years responsible for what was called 'English Expression', had a gift for inducing clear thought and expression, and her exposition was so lucid that the most diffident students gained confidence and their style improved under her direction. After Miss Begg's retirement for health reasons in 1943, the work she had done was carried on, first by Miss M. Priddle and afterwards by Miss E. Lane. Both these ladies had the sensitive, scholarly approach to English Literature which had characterized Miss Begg's teaching, and both wrote original verse of no mean order, a fact which enabled them to inspire some girls with a taste for writing poetry beyond the standard usually attained by school-girls. As will be shown later, the gifts of both teachers and their pupils were utilized in the section of *Patchwork* devoted to original writing.

The Senior English Mistress is now Miss S. Borland, who combines her teaching duties with those of Chief of Staff. Many changes have taken place in English courses in recent years. Oral work is encouraged by discussions of films and plays which senior classes attend after school to ensure that there is a concrete subject to be debated, about which all should have an opinion to express. This development is further encouraged by the competition among Matriculation English students for the coveted Ethel Mary Keon-Cohen Prize for Public Speaking. The conditions under which this is awarded encourages free discussion among the students, the development of a keenly critical assessment of both speakers and speeches, and experience in public speaking to all senior students.

Dramatic work, which has always been a part of the teaching of English at the College, will be discussed later.

Two members of staff whose work extended through the Middle School and to private pupils among the senior girls were Miss Nellie Veitch and Miss Izobel Duncan. Miss Veitch taught reading and allied subjects at the College from 1889

until her retirement in 1927. Belonging to the Victorian era, she brought to her classes dicta on correct deportment which might seem strange to many today, and certainly called forth some opposition from the young people whom she taught in latter years. She was a really original personality, and though the girls might smile surreptitiously at her long ropes of beads and many brooches, she was too astute a teacher to permit anything but complete attention and obedience to her rules. No slovenly speech was allowed in Miss Veitch's lessons, nor any deportment unbecoming a lady!

Miss Izobel Duncan carried on the work of Miss Veitch, and as her great interest was in the field of drama, during her twenty-five years' association with the College she produced many excellent performances by senior pupils and by Old Collegians, the proceeds from which swelled the fund for the Building Appeal and other causes connected with the College.

Miss Izobel Duncan (Mrs. A. W. Duncan) died in 1953.

### *Geography*

The first record of the teaching of Geography as a separate subject is dated 1879, when Miss A. Trickett taught Geography and History. The quality of her teaching was reflected by the fact that in 1881 the first Exhibition gained by a woman student at the examinations set by the University of Melbourne at matriculation standard was awarded to Miss Anna Higgins for her results in English, French, Geography and History. The record states with pride that these were '600 marks better than those of any other student' (annual report, 1882). Miss Trickett continued to teach senior Geography classes until her retirement in 1918, when they were taught by Miss C. Glass.

The Senior Geography Mistress in 1926 was Miss J. McCowan, who was appointed Headmistress of Fintona in 1929. Her work was taken by a New Zealand graduate, Miss I. Kirk. The present Senior Mistress, Miss Nora Wilkinson, another New Zealand graduate, became head of the Geography department in 1934.

There has been no School of Geography at the University of Melbourne until 1959. This fact has not militated against the subject at the College, however, and many students found in their work there such satisfaction that they specialized in it with a view to teaching the subject, and the number of Exhibitions



gained at the Matriculation examinations is proof of the value of the work done at the College.

### *Combined History and Geography Course*

In 1938 the Senior Mistresses in History and Geography developed a Combined Course for the two subjects. Miss Neilson wrote (annual report, 1939): 'This Combined History and Geography course met with the warm approval of the University examination authorities and the Education Department, and has been accepted as two subjects for the Leaving Pass Certificate'.

This experimental course proved both stimulating and valuable to the students, and rapidly became one of the favourite subjects at Leaving Pass standard. It entailed an immense amount of closely integrated work by Miss Aitken and Miss Wilkinson, which could only be carried out by two people with similar points of view, who were willing to spend much time in planning the lessons at each stage so that the work in one subject was complemented in the other. Corrections also had to be carefully correlated so that the balance between the two subjects was maintained.

The reproach sometimes levelled against the teaching of Social Studies, that it is 'scrappy and superficial', was never made in connection with the Combined History and Geography course. The students enjoyed their work, and greatly benefited from the fact that the two subjects were no longer kept in separate compartments but formed a living unity. The great loss to the College entailed by Miss Aitken's death in 1951 brought this interesting and valuable work to a close.

### *History*

Professor Pearson was the first History Master at the College, and Professor Harper the second. Dr. Wilson took charge of this department until 1893, and retained it until his retirement.

In 1906, Miss I. Macdonald became Senior Mistress in the History department, and when she was appointed Headmistress of St. Cuthbert's, Auckland, Miss H. Hailes was promoted from her position as assistant to the Senior Mistress of History. Her energy and straightforward method of teaching induced interest and hard work in her classes, and a fine tribute to the quality of her class discussions was paid by an Old Collegian at the time of her retirement in 1954.

When Miss Neilson became Principal, her personal knowledge of this subject led her to take special interest in the teaching of History in the College. The senior classes passed into the hands of Mrs. M. I. Brady, as Miss Hailes was involved with her duties as Vice-Principal, and the responsibility of teaching students with Matriculation examinations to be considered might have proved unduly arduous. The Modern History classes were taken by Miss M. B. Aitken, who assumed charge of all senior History classes after the death of Mrs. Brady in 1939. An account of the work she did with Miss Wilkinson in building up the Combined History and Geography has already been given.

Miss M. McPherson took charge of the History department in 1951, continuing until she was appointed Principal of Clarendon College, Ballarat, in 1955.

From 1956 until 1958 senior British History classes were taught by Miss F. Penington, a teacher whose intellectual gifts and historical insight enabled her to inspire her pupils with understanding of this subject. She re-introduced Ancient History, which had earlier been taught by Miss Rentoul and Miss Baynes.

Miss M. Hamilton had taught Modern History for some time before she returned to Scotland on leave of absence in 1956. She is now in charge of the History department.

#### *Languages—(a) Classics*

The fact that Latin and Greek were compulsory subjects for an Arts course at the University of Melbourne until 1911 or 1912 ensured them a place in the College curriculum. Many students from the school won brilliant successes at the University after the teaching they had received there. Well-known names are among the teachers of Latin. The first, Miss Bromby (1875) later became one of the first Principals of Ruyton Girls' School, at Kew. She was followed by Miss Barton, Mr. D. Connolly (1884), Mr. J. May (1887) and Mr. J. T. Collins (1891). In 1897, Latin classes were taught by the Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, and by Miss E. Virtue. After that there was more continuity in the teaching of this subject. Mr. H. W. Allen was Classics Master from 1898 until 1906, when the post of Senior Master was taken by Mr. E. D. Ulrich, who retained it until 1915.

After that date the senior work was divided between Miss Virtue, Miss A. R. Rentoul and Miss H. Hailes. Then Miss M.



Brock became Senior Classics Mistress, and Miss Rentoul taught Greek when that subject was required.

Miss Brock left the College to be married in 1932, and her work was taken by Miss D. E. Baynes, who strove assiduously to retain the position of Latin as an important subject on the curriculum. A very fine teacher, she was able to inspire interest in a difficult subject in even her youngest pupils.

After the death of Miss Baynes in 1951, charge of the Latin classes passed to Miss S. Courtney, who holds it now. Like Miss Baynes, she has the gift of interesting her pupils in a subject which no longer has popular appeal.

### *Languages—(b) French*

French and German were taught as part of the curriculum from the first days, with Italian as an extra. The names of the early teachers changed so often that it is doubtful if their influence was lasting. There was usually a French or German lady, with an Australian assistant, so that it is probable that there were some difficulties in teaching these subjects.

For some years the Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, added these subjects to his already full time-table, since he was also teaching Latin and took all the senior Scripture classes.

In 1899, however, matters improved both financially and academically, and the Principal was able to give the charge of French classes into the capable hands of M. Fernand Maurice-Carton. This gentleman was appointed lecturer in French at the University of Melbourne in 1902, but retained his connection with the College for some years.

In 1906 Miss A. Haydon took charge of the French teaching, in collaboration with Miss F. Fraser, who had assisted the senior master in the subject for many years. Miss Haydon was an inspiring teacher, and her loss was keenly felt when she was appointed Principal of St. Margaret's, Wellington, in 1919.

There was no need for concern, however, for the French classes became the responsibility of the best-known teacher of them all—Miss M. Lockhart, newly returned to her post on the College staff from post-graduate study in France. The history of French at the College for the next thirty-five years is the story of Miss Lockhart's genius as a teacher. When she severed her connection with the College for five years, her post was filled by a former pupil, Miss Kathleen McPhee.

Miss Lockhart wrote several books for use in the teaching of French; one of these, *Garouk*, was written in collaboration with Mrs. R. E. Brown. Miss Lockhart was closely associated with the Alliance Française de Victoria, and many French plays were performed by her students for critical French audiences, and the quality of the work was such that the girls invariably won high praise for their fluent French and pleasing accents.

In 1949 a signal honour was bestowed upon Miss Lockhart in connection with her work: the French Government presented her with a special medal 'Awarded for her services to the Alliance Française de Victoria, to French Language and French Literature'.

Miss Lockhart introduced a special French Reading Course to students not wishing to go to the University, in 1954. It comprised all classes in the Middle School and Intermediates. The enthusiasm of the girls and their repeated demand for more reading matter proved how popular this experiment was, while their interesting 'projects' aroused the appreciative comments of visiting Inspectors. This course was later extended to include the Leaving Pass classes.

Mrs. Neuhardt, a brilliant linguist who directed the German department for some years and was a valued colleague of Miss Lockhart, is now head of the French department.

#### *Languages—(c) German*

During the first twenty-five years, the teaching of German at the College seems to have suffered from the same disabilities as French—the constant change of teachers and the need for an assistant mistress to keep order while a native-born German lady taught the classes. When the Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren took charge of the senior German classes, these difficulties disappeared, and teaching of this subject became more stable.

In 1899 Miss F. Fraser and Miss J. V. M. Lind took charge of the senior German classes, and their subject received more emphasis on the curriculum after 1906, when Mr. James Bee encouraged girls who were considering a career in Science to take German instead of Latin. It certainly had a lasting influence on the lives of some of the students, who found in their study of German an opportunity to learn more about scientific developments in other countries than would have been the case without a knowledge of this subject.



Miss F. Fraser remained Senior German Mistress until she retired in 1918, when Miss Lind became Senior Mistress, a post which she held until her death in 1935.

Students of German at the College have competed annually for the Goethe Prize since that award was instituted in 1949, and many have won high places in this competition.

Under the direction of Miss J. Gilchrist and Mrs. Neuhardt, German continues to hold its position as a vital subject in the curriculum of the College.

### *Mathematics*

In dealing with this subject, as with all others, the name of the senior member of staff only is given, although many excellent teachers have specialized in its various branches.

Mathematics as a subject shows to a marked degree the influence of Dr. J. P. Wilson, since he, and then his pupils and theirs in turn, have been responsible for the direction of the teaching of all its branches during more than half the life of the College.

The first teacher of Mathematics at the College was Professor C. H. Barton, but after 1878 it became the responsibility of Dr. Wilson, under whose inspired teaching pupils took high honours, not only at the Matriculation stage, but when they proceeded to distinguished courses at the University of Melbourne. A photograph in the prospectus for 1894 shows a class of young ladies with dresses reaching almost to the floor, many of them wearing starched pinafores, sitting in desks much too low for their health or comfort, studiously working at mathematical problems while Dr. Wilson surveyed them benevolently from the rear of the class.

When Dr. Wilson retired in 1906, Mr. Bee took the Mathematics classes as well as Physics and Chemistry. In 1913, the Science Master, Mr. G. H. Uttley, assisted by Miss R. M. Lewis, became responsible for Mathematics. Mr. Uttley was appointed Joint Principal of Scots College, Wellington, in 1915, and the senior Mathematics post passed to Miss Ada Oldham, a former pupil, who was Chief of Staff. Her successor was Miss Janet Brown, who remained in charge of the department from 1929 until she retired in 1938 for private reasons.

Miss A. Connor, another of Dr. Wilson's pupils, then took charge, and held the post of Senior Mistress with conspicuous

success until her retirement in 1953. She has not severed her connection with the College, however, and many girls who find Mathematics a most abstruse branch of learning turn to Miss Connor to guide them through its labyrinthine ways.

Mrs. H. Lade, another Old Collegian and pupil of Miss Connor and Miss Oldham, then assumed the senior post, which she held until her appointment as Senior Mistress of the College in 1957, when the responsibility for this subject passed to Miss L. Mullins, who holds it with great distinction today.

### *Music*

Music has always played a very important rôle in the life of the College. We have already read of the high regard in which it was held by Professor Pearson and the Rev. S. G. McLaren, and this did not change with later Principals.

Mr. J. Buddee was the senior pianoforte teacher until 1883, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. Plumpton, the first to be given charge of the Music department as its Director, who remained until 1886.

In the following year Mr. G. B. Fentum came to this country from England to take charge of the music of the College, and in 1888 he was given the title of Musical Director, and held office for nearly thirty years.

There is little doubt that in the last years before the turn of the century the Principal was filled with concern over the controversy at the University on the question of the re-appointment of Professor Marshall Hall to the Ormond Chair of Music. In 1899 Mr. McLaren made what can only be construed as an attack on the efficiency of the Music School. Several changes were made, both in the staff and in the method of assessing the work of the pupils—changes which, one suspects, received only lukewarm support from the Director. The most valuable of these was the extension of the teaching period from twenty minutes to half an hour; others dealt with the introduction of marks to be allotted at the end of each lesson, and with a highly competitive system of examining the work of students. In 1901, however, Mr. McLaren reported with satisfaction that the number of pupils studying Music had doubled in three years, so doubtless changes were overdue.

The death of Mr. Fentum in 1914 brought to a close a long

and happy association, and the new Principal, Mr. Gray, warmly praised his work and influence on his students.

Mr. Gray reported (annual report, 1914): 'I am pleased to announce that, at the invitation of the Council, Mr. W. A. Laver has accepted the position of Director of Music, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Fentum. Mr. Laver will not undertake any teaching himself; to do so would not be consistent with the position he occupies at the University; but he will supervise and arrange the whole course of instruction in all branches; he will examine the students individually, and report upon their work.' This arrangement lasted for a few years only.

Mr. Edward Goll joined the staff in 1916, and was appointed Director the following year. He was one of the most controversial figures in the history of the College. In his *History of the University of Melbourne*, Sir Ernest Scott wrote: 'It was said by a wit of George Bernard Shaw that "he had no enemies and none of his friends liked him". Inversely, it may be said of Marshall Hall that he made as many enemies as he conveniently could, and all his friends were devoted to him'. This might also have been said of Mr. Goll. Certain it is that, again like Professor Marshall Hall (*ibid.*): 'He has inspired many of his pupils with a rare enthusiasm and has raised the standard of musical appreciation in this community'. The fact that memorial plaques to these two gentlemen face each other in the foyer of the Melba Hall adds point to this association of their names.

Arriving in Australia when national feeling was running high in war-time, and with a limited knowledge of English, spoken with a markedly foreign accent, Mr. Goll, like many other Central Europeans, was automatically dubbed 'German', and therefore regarded with suspicion. Mr. Goll had many detractors, but inspired unfaltering loyalty in his admirers, one of whom was the Principal. One of his pupils at the Conservatorium, whose teaching of the pianoforte enabled her own pupils to attain international standing, said of Mr. Goll: 'His technique was pure gold, and our musical taste was formed by him'.

For nearly twenty years Mr. Goll was associated with the College, retiring from active teaching on account of ill-health in 1931, finally severing his connection in 1935. His musical interest was naturally centred on his own instrument, the piano, and it is beyond question that by precept and example he brought a new vitality to the Music department. His influence

is still working in the community, since many of our best musicians and teachers were his pupils.

Supervision of the Music School then passed to Miss S. McConkey, who had charge of the school singing in addition to her private pupils. She was formally appointed Musical Director in 1937. Miss McConkey raised the standard of singing in the school to a very high level, and by the introduction of House Choral Contests encouraged the girls to develop their talents as conductors as well as singers.

Miss McConkey was succeeded in 1949 by Mr. Raymond Fehmel, the present Director. His experience as choirmaster and conductor of youth orchestras brought greater variety to the music of the College.

The orchestra had first been started in the early 'twenties by Miss Violet Woolcock, and interest in ensemble playing had been further fostered by trio groups organized by Miss Beryl Tolstrup. Unfortunately, performances were not frequent enough to fire the enthusiasm of the school for instrumental playing, as the choral contests did for singing, and interest in the orchestra was spasmodic. All this changed with the advent of Mr. Fehmel. He enlarged the orchestra, adding more woodwind players to their number, and, later, horns, a double bass and tympani. Regular performances at Friday Assemblies kept the school aware of the work of the orchestra, and added interest and pride resulted. An Old Collegian commented on this growing interest in instruments other than the piano, saying that while there was a limited future for piano teachers, girls who learnt to play wind instruments were always sure of positions in orchestras, should they decide to make a career of their music.

By training the motet group, Mr. Fehmel introduced lovely music previously unknown to the girls, and encouraged those with good voices in all sections of the school to develop their gifts.

His most ambitious undertaking, however, involved the training of nearly one hundred girls for each of his productions of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. The co-operation of other departments, such as the Studio and Dramatic Society, was enlisted for the making of costumes, stage sets and make-up for the performances. The operas produced were: *The Pirates of Penzance*, 1951; *H.M.S. Pinafore*, 1953; *The Mikado*, 1955; *The Gondoliers*, 1957.



A number of girls were trained to accompany the school for Morning Assembly, instead of having one regular pianist, and much has been done to raise the standard of playing among girls who make the piano their chief study. Musical Appreciation has become a subject for Matriculation, and it is doubtful if the musical life of the College has ever been more vital and its influence more widespread than during the years of Mr. Fehmel's office.

### *Science*

The first mention of Science subjects being taught at the College occurred in 1876; Professor Pearson wrote (annual report): 'Professor Barton has taken his pupils this year through two courses of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, in addition to their ordinary work in Arithmetic, Euclid and Algebra'.

In 1877, Dr. Harper referred to the subject again (annual report): 'I have scarcely ever seen better papers than the best I have received in the examinations in English Language and English Literature, while those in History, Astronomy and Physics in no way fall behind the best of previous years'. By that year Dr. Wilson was teaching Mathematics and, presumably, Science subjects also. It would appear that this was the case until his retirement in 1906, and no mention is made of a special Science Master. The classes were held in the late afternoon, and were open to 'Occasional Students' for a small fee per term.

In 1892 Botany was taught by Miss Paterson, while Dr. Wilson retained the Astronomy classes. In 1902 the Principal reported (annual report): 'Miss Georgina Sweet, M.Sc., one of the most distinguished students in Science the University of Melbourne has ever produced, has been engaged to teach Physics in the lower classes, and to conduct Pass and Honours classes in Physiology and Elementary Anatomy, while Miss Paterson, the present teacher of Botany, has conducted the corresponding Honours class in Botany.'

This was the situation when the appointment of Mr. James Bee to the Headmastership brought about radical changes. Annual report, 1908: 'To enable Physics and Chemistry to be more successfully treated, one of the rooms of the old sanatorium has been fitted up and equipped on modern lines as a laboratory. Those wishing to take the Science or Medical course at the

University will be able to make the necessary preparation under most favourable conditions.' Mr. Bee took the Physics and Chemistry courses, while Physiology and Botany were taught by Dr. Jean White, a brilliant former pupil, who joined the staff in 1905, when Dr. Sweet left to do research work, and was later appointed to the University staff.

After Mr. Bee's retirement, Mr. G. H. Uttley, M.Sc., became the Science master; he added Geology to Physics and Chemistry. 'It became a popular subject involving field excursions and also the examination in the laboratory of specimens of rocks and fossils. Of these latter, we have now some hundreds of specimens, well classified and arranged' (annual report, 1914). In the following year Mr. Uttley was appointed Joint Principal of the newly opened Scots College in Wellington, N.Z. The senior Science classes were then taken by Miss E. Potter, B.Sc., who relinquished her post with a view to work in the mission field in 1919.

The Physical Sciences then became the charge of Mr. Percy Sharman, M.Sc., who retained his position until his sudden death in November, 1943, was a great blow to the College.

The vacancy was filled in 1944 by the appointment of Dr. Collmann, D.Sc., who had given distinguished service in the Education Department, first as teacher of Physics and Chemistry, and later as Chief Inspector of Schools, a post from which he had recently retired. Under Dr. Collmann's supervision the laboratory was completely re-equipped, bringing it up to the most modern standards. In 1946 Chemistry was taught by Wing-Commander Harrison, who took a position connected with Post-War Reconstruction at the end of the year. His place was filled by Miss M. Harris, B.Sc., a member of staff who had been Head Prefect in 1939, devoting all her talents to the welfare of the College in Miss Neilson's second year of office. In 1948 Dr. Collmann was called upon to undertake important scientific work for the C.S.I.R.O., so he did not see the results of the fire which, in August 1949, completely gutted the laboratory which had been set up under his supervision.

For the next three years the Science teaching was carried on under difficulties by English graduates who came to the College on a three-year contract. Their work was much appreciated by the Principal, and they made lasting friendships with their colleagues on the staff.

In 1951 Dr. Hedwig Wahl, D.Sc., was appointed head of the Physical Science department, and remained in that position until 1959.

In the Biological Laboratory, changes had taken place since Dr. Jean White resigned from her post at the College to undertake research work at the University. Dr. G. Buchanan, D.Sc., was the next head of this department from 1910, until Miss Essie Mollison, M.Sc., took charge in 1920, retiring from the staff of the College to join that of the University.

This branch of the College curriculum has been singularly fortunate. After a series of such brilliant teachers it might have been expected that by the law of averages some diminution in quality might be experienced. That was not the case, however. Miss L. White, B.Sc., the next member of staff to take charge of the Physiology and Botany classes—what is now called Biology—was a teacher of rare quality. Her influence on those she taught has been a lasting one and the respect she inspired among the most difficult students made her loss to the College when she was appointed Headmistress of the newly opened M.L.C. Branch School at Elsternwick deeply regretted.

Other teachers in this department who have made a valuable contribution to the work of the College are Miss E. Buttle (Mrs. W. Washington); Miss W. Burrage; Miss E. Gordon, a graduate from India; Miss M. Ashley; Miss M. Grant; Mrs. L. Newman. The present head of this department is Mrs. R. Morgan, B.Sc. (Robin King) who is in charge of the biology laboratory and directs the work in it with great enthusiasm and energy.

### *Physical Training and Sports*

This branch of school work has known many different names; the early one, 'Callisthenics', is no longer in use, and the connotation of others has changed over the years.

In the prospectus of 1875 is the name of Mr. Techow, a visiting teacher of gymnastics, for which a fee of £1/1/- per term was charged. This was the case until 1888, when Mr. Price replaced the first instructor. In the following year the name of Miss Dick was associated with that of Mr. Price, and it may be assumed that she was the first Sports Mistress.

Early photographs of the gymnasium show Indian clubs, ropes hanging from the ceiling, a swinging horizontal bar and other

equipment, some familiar and some strange. 'This department is under the charge of Misses Dick and McCormick, who have made a special study of the principles and methods of this branch of education' (1894 Prospectus). In the same issue is a photograph of a callisthenics class with M. Paul Bibron, a very imposing figure in frock coat and black gloves, whose dictum, 'Buckles in, brooches out, young ladies!' greatly influenced the development of the 'female form divine' of his young pupils. In another photograph, dated 1906, we see the young ladies at 'daily drill and gymnastics' on the lawn, swinging their Indian clubs under the direction of a mistress whose skirt sweeps the grass. Many of the girls are wearing the new uniform—white blouses and navy blue skirts reaching to their ankles; but the rest are still clad in the long dark dresses and starched pinafores of the earlier period. Another photograph shows the gymnastics class of that year in the first gym. costume—a sailor blouse with a square white collar, worn with a pleated skirt, short in comparison with earlier styles, but still well below the knees. The girls are doing exercises with dumb-bells.

In 1902 Dr. Wilson wrote (annual report): 'Sports, both tennis and cricket, have been vigorously carried on, but one obstacle after another has prevented our engaging in matches with other clubs. Our faces are set against any interference of games with school work, nor has it been thought wise to have matches on any but ordinary school grounds. Plans are being considered and developed for the regular and systematic training of all our pupils.'

Daily drill and gymnastic exercises with the aid of clubs and dumb-bells were given to all scholars as part of the ordinary course and without charge; games were encouraged and proficiency in them rewarded by prizes. There were cricket, tennis and hockey clubs.

Mr. McLaren wrote (annual report, 1904): 'A Sports Mistress was appointed, but in spite of her efforts throughout the year we have not been very successful in our matches. We hope for better success another year, but whether we lose or win we have set our faces resolutely against allowing sports to interfere with lessons or study, and against elevating what ought to be a pastime into the serious business of the school. In connection with sports, we note with pleasure that a 'Girls' Public Schools Sports Association' has been formed, and a Tennis Trophy



Shield designed which will be held for a year by the winner of each year's matches, and will finally become the property of any school winning it three years in succession.' Miss Tait was the Sports Mistress referred to, and the Classics Master, Mr. H. W. Allen, also assisted in coaching teams.

The appointment of Mr. Bee as Headmaster put a different complexion on the attitude of the authorities to sports. He introduced baseball as a substitute for cricket, and coached many teams himself. The gift to the College of the College flag and the flagstaff in 1907 was evidence of the increased interest in sports. 'These supply a long-felt want in our College life, and will make the College more visible to the outside world,' wrote Mr. Bee. Again (annual report, 1909): 'We have now two fine tennis courts and three other playing fields available for games and other out-of-doors exercise. Our games include tennis, croquet, baseball, basketball and hockey.'

Miss N. Jobson, of the Mathematics staff, was also Sports Mistress until 1910, when she became Principal of a school in New Zealand.

In 1913 Miss L. Elliott became Sports Mistress, and was succeeded by Miss A. Carver in 1916. Miss Carver was assisted by Miss E. E. Lawton, who successfully coached many girls wishing to gain the Bronze Medal given for swimming and life-saving. She also took seniors for rowing. Miss Carver resigned from her position in 1920 to take other work among girls, but returned to be Sports Mistress at the College in 1929, remaining in that position until her final retirement in 1935.

During the intervening years Miss Ruth Taylor, A.P.C.U., was Sports Mistress as well as teaching the Physical Culture classes. Many will remember the strikingly beautiful gymnastic and eurhythmic displays produced by Miss Taylor during her years of office. At the time of the College Jubilee, the spectacular display by students on the lawn was an outstanding part of the entertainments arranged for guests. When Miss Taylor retired Mr. Gray wrote (annual report, 1928): 'Miss Taylor's work has been progressively good and of a high standard. She has carried it out with a true conception not only of the value of physical culture and games in themselves, but also of their place in the life and work of the school.'

Miss M. Alexander succeeded Miss Carver as Sports Mistress in 1936, and she is still in charge of this department. Her

organization on Sports Day is efficient, and whenever there is a function at the College requiring direction of the entire school Miss Alexander rises to the occasion. Her enthusiasm is infectious, and the sports have developed into an important part of the College life under her direction.

Miss E. M. Ellis, C.S.N.N.G., M.E., Member of the Ling Association, came from England to take charge of the Physical Training department in 1929, a post which she held until her retirement in 1952, when she was succeeded by another English teacher with similar qualifications.

From the beginning of her period as Director of this department, Miss Ellis took students for special training in her work, and in 1937 the following comment appeared (annual report): 'The School has been associated with the University in the new course of physical training instituted this year by the Council of the University. Some of the students of that course have their regular practical training under Miss Ellis, and Dr. Duras has been in close touch with this side of our work. If our co-operation with him is an advantage to the students in training, it is also an advantage to the School to have this connection with so eminent an expert in physical training as Dr. Duras.'

Miss Ellis was responsible for great changes in the uniform worn by girls in her classes. She had advocated shorter tunics from the beginning of her term of office. When Miss Neilson was appointed, Miss Ellis put her views before the new Principal with such convincing arguments in favour of a change of uniform that a committee was formed to design a plain tunic and special shorts. Long stockings became a thing of the past, and bare-foot exercises were introduced to her lessons. This trend in education was evident in other institutions, but it constituted a major revolution in the customs of the College. Miss Ellis also undertook remedial work with girls needing such exercises, and in this work she was closely associated with Dr. Murray Tallent and carried out instructions given by him in regard to remedial exercises.

### *Medical Inspection*

Until 1904 there was no regular medical inspection, but in that year Dr. J. W. Dunbar Hooper, who had for many years acted as visiting physician, was formally appointed Medical Adviser to the College. Annual report, 1904: 'Dr. Dunbar

Hooper will every month visit the College and examine the boarders one by one, and will in this way find out if there is anything in their general health or physical condition that needs to be attended to, or any weak spot in their constitution which requires to be strengthened.'

The monthly inspections were soon replaced by a medical examination of all the boarders early in each term.

After more than twenty years' service as Medical Adviser, Dr. Dunbar Hooper relinquished this work in 1928; his successor was Dr. L. S. Latham, and Dr. Jean Macnamara became Visiting Physician. She had already been acting in this capacity during a year when an unusually heavy strain had been put on the medical officers.

After Dr. Latham's death, Dame Jean Macnamara continued to act as Medical Adviser until it was decided to include the day girls in this medical inspection. Miss Neilson wrote (annual report, 1943): 'The Council appointed Dr. Murray Tallent as School Medical Officer, to examine and advise upon all matters affecting the health, not only of boarders, as in the past, but also of all day girls at East Melbourne. Dr. Murray Tallent comes two mornings each week. His advice has been gratefully accepted by parents, while his help to parents in dealing with the apparently lazy girl, in deciding when pupils should be excused from home-work and physical exercise, and in all quarantine matters, has been invaluable.'

Dr. Murray Tallent retired in 1957, and has been succeeded by Dr. Elizabeth Turner, an Old Collegian who has had a distinguished medical career, with Dr. Claire Crittle as Assistant Medical Officer. The medical inspection now extends to the Junior School, and a medical record is kept of every pupil throughout her school career.

Dr. Alan Richards, whose residence is in the vicinity of the College, is called upon to attend when any emergency arises, either for boarder or day girl.

The beautifully furnished and equipped quarters in the new school enable medical inspection to be carried out with the least possible psychological strain on the girls.

### *Other Subjects*

Some subjects have had a place in the curriculum for a time and then have lapsed, either for economic reasons or because

of lack of suitable teachers or facilities. Some have been revived, or may be so in the future.

### *The Commercial Department*

Lack of space at the East Melbourne site was the greatest factor in compelling this department to be abandoned. It has had an honourable history.

The Rev. S. G. McLaren introduced shorthand as part of the school curriculum. Annual report, 1894: 'For the first time in our history a shorthand class has been in operation under a relative of the world-famous Sir Isaac Pitman'. *Ibid.*, 1906: 'Next year candidates will be prepared for the Junior Commercial examination, which is identical with the Junior Public, except that Bookkeeping, Précis and Commercial Correspondence are compulsory. I am glad to be able to tell you that Mr. Bee will take these subjects himself. This new department has been added to our curriculum, not so much with a view to preparing girls for commercial life (which is the province of the various commercial colleges in Melbourne), as for the purpose of enabling young ladies to obtain some knowledge of business principles and methods.'

From 1909, Mr. B. Lemmon took the classes for bookkeeping, and in 1920 Miss E. Campbell taught also shorthand and type-writing.

Miss Campbell was followed in this department in 1925 by Miss Andrade, B.A., L.C.I.A., a teacher of great brilliance who remained on the staff until 1937. Mr. Gray wrote of her (annual report): 'In her department Miss Andrade has made a distinct contribution to the success of the school, and has taken her full share of responsibility in all its activities. Through her careful training, her pupils have secured positions of trust and responsibility.'

The numbers of pupils wishing to take a commercial course began to decrease. Miss Neilson wrote (annual report, 1939): 'I should like to bring before the notice of parents who are thinking of giving their girls a commercial career the fact that we can give them a thoroughly good commercial training at school. Many employers prefer girls straight from the public schools where, in addition to the very sound training for their career, they have had a period of character development. I am sorry that I have been unable to supply girls for a large number



of good posts offering this year, and have been informed that it is with reluctance that some firms take girls who do not come straight from school.'

In spite of this intimation, the number of girls doing the commercial course gradually lessened, and when Miss Andrade's successor, Mrs. Good, resigned in 1945, it was decided to discontinue the department for the time being. Regretfully, then, the Principal informed parents that there would no longer be a commercial course in the College curriculum.

### *Domestic Science*

In 1889 Dr. Wilson wrote (annual report): 'The courses of lectures on Science, with special reference to Physiology and the laws of health, have been extended to the junior classes. Plain needlework has always been efficiently taught by Miss Barton; but during the year we secured for a couple of terms the services of Miss Tegelmeier, who had just come from London with the highest credentials, in order to get the very latest improvements in the useful art of plain sewing. This must be considered the first step toward a course of Domestic Science.'

Again from Dr. Wilson we read (annual report, 1895): 'Our curriculum is more extensive than that of a boys' school. Lectures on Science, on Language and Literature, on Domestic Science, are on our time-table, where in another place Latin and more Latin, Mathematics and more Mathematics, would figure.'

Mr. Bee wrote (annual report, 1911): 'It is said that we entirely neglect the domestic side of a girl's education. This is not quite correct, as for many years Domestic Science has been taught in two of our classes (by Miss F. Fraser), while this year extra classes in cookery and dressmaking have been established. We propose to increase the facilities for Domestic Science teaching in the College. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as Domestic Science, but by that term I mean the elements of physical, chemical and biological sciences which have a bearing on the domestic arts. We hope, without in any way impairing the work of preparation of those girls who wish to enter the professions, to map out a course of study which will fit every girl to fulfil her destiny.'

The following excerpts come from Mr. Gray's reports (1913): 'The course in Invalid Cookery was conducted by Miss L. Chilvers, who also takes the usual classes in Cookery and Dressmaking

in addition to those in Domestic Science and Sewing throughout the school. Our College is among the first to have placed Domestic Science on its scientific as well as on its practical side, on the same footing as the other subjects of the school course.' *Ibid.*, 1916: 'The plan of instruction begins with elementary physics and chemistry in IVa and IVb, and in the higher forms these subjects, together with elementary biology, are continued and are made to have a direct bearing on ordinary life. A new stage has been reached by having the subject of Domestic Science definitely placed in the list of subjects for the Public Examinations conducted by the University. Next year candidates may offer this as one of their subjects for the first time in Victoria.'

Dr. Constance Ellis took a personal interest in the Domestic Science course at the College, and gave a special prize for the best student in Miss Chilvers' classes.

There is a further reference to this subject later (annual report, 1919): 'The University has now made Domestic Science a subject for examination in the Public Examinations. It may be taken, like Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Physiology, right up to the Honours standard. I propose next year to introduce the subject into the Intermediate course at least, or perhaps into the Leaving course as well. Preparatory work will be done in the sub-intermediate classes, where Home Nursing and First Aid will be part of the year's study.' The last two subjects lapsed when it was found to be impossible to get a doctor to give the necessary instruction.

Miss Chilvers' special course came to an end at this time; some students joined the Biological Science classes, and those wishing to take Economics went to Miss E. Campbell's class in the Commercial department. Cooking and Dressmaking were taught as extra subjects, the former under the direction of Miss F. Jones. In 1928 a group of girls went one afternoon each week to the Emily McPherson School of Domestic Economy for cooking lessons. After the second year of this arrangement, the number of girls requiring such lessons decreased, and the cooking lessons ceased. When requests were made that they should be renewed, the increased demands on space and domestic facilities made it impossible to have such classes at East Melbourne. Dressmaking was taught by Miss G. Walter.

In its new quarters at Burwood, Domestic Science has come into its own again, and some day the subject may be extended

to the point foreseen by early Principals, when every pupil at the College receives some training in household management as part of her school course.

### *Social Studies*

When the Combined History and Geography Course lapsed in 1951, it was felt that a subject such as Social Studies should take its place. For a short time it was taught by an English graduate who was a most successful teacher of History and Geography, but her return to England at the end of her term of appointment threatened to disrupt the subject until in 1953 Miss Jeanette Buckham, who was well qualified by her training and enthusiasm, undertook the work with a Leaving class. In 1955 a Matriculation class was formed for Social Studies, and the results gained by the pupils at the public examinations showed how greatly they had benefited from Miss Buckham's teaching.

Her appointment as Principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Goulburn, has left this most difficult subject once more without a teacher.

### *Writing*

For many years writing was taught in the Middle School, the first master being Mr. J. R. Needham, who was appointed in 1889. In 1915 he was succeeded by Mr. W. G. Edmunds, who developed in the school the cursive style which became known as 'the P.L.C. handwriting'.

When Mr. Edmunds retired in 1938, his place was taken by his son, who continued to teach in accordance with his father's methods until he retired from teaching to enter politics.

## *Extra-Curricular Activities*

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**A**MONG the most potent influences upon the developing personality of young people are the extra-curricular activities of school life. Following their own bent in their choice of clubs, girls get an introduction to life beyond the bounds of home and school, and quickly respond to new interests and seek wider contacts.

### *Student Christian Movement*

The College has many old-established clubs. The Student Christian Movement was formed in 1896 after the visit to this country of the Travelling Secretary of the World Christian Student Federation, Mr. Mott. This club was called 'The Christian Union' until 1943, and by 1946 it was known everywhere as 'The Student Christian Movement'. In the first year sixty girls over the age of sixteen years were enrolled, and a number of younger girls were admitted as associates. The S.C.M. has always been a great force in the College, and its weekly meetings have attracted a great proportion of the senior girls, both to the study circles and to open meetings, when members of staff and all senior girls were invited to hear speakers. It is probable that no other club has exerted a greater influence on senior girls than the Student Christian Movement.

### *Crusaders*

In 1935 the Crusaders began weekly lunch-hour meetings. This, too, is a most active movement and attracts many of the younger girls. Each year a Leader from outside the school comes to direct their study of the Bible, in addition to members of staff who have taken part in their meetings. In addition to their school activities, the Crusaders organize holiday camps with fellow members of the movement from other schools, and at these boys and girls get to know each other and share a common interest in serious attempts to live according to their Christian ideals.



The Scripture Union still has members in the College, after more than sixty years, though it is not an organized club.

### *Social Work*

In the first years of the College, the boarders began to make garments for charitable organizations. In 1887 the Dorcas Society undertook to pay for the maintenance and education of a girl under the charge of the Zenana Mission in India. The Ministering Children's League also had a very active branch at the College for many years.

In 1908 came a new departure in social work, for the girls undertook to pay part of the salary of the deaconess at Abbotsford. Sunday afternoon collections among the boarders allowed an annual sum of £25 to be sent to the Australian Inland Mission. Personal assistance was given to Miss Annie Todd, who conducted a Sunday School for children in Fitzroy. Miss Todd conducted Bible Study classes with Junior House girls for some years. It is interesting to note that the Kindergarten in Napier Street, Fitzroy, which commemorates Miss Todd's name, is directed by an Old Collegian, Miss Alison Hodges.

In more recent years, many girls have given assistance in play grounds and at youth clubs during their vacations; the boarders make an annual expedition to Kildonan to give the children there a Christmas party; and various classes 'adopted' special Kindergartens, visiting them and taking gifts to the children.

Social work done in the war years will receive mention later.

In 1926 Mr. Gray revived the custom of collecting weekly contributions for special purposes, and the 'For Others' fund was started, a treasurer in each form taking the collections on Tuesday mornings. This practice was continued until 1948, when it was decided that a special feature of the Friday morning Assembly should be a collection for social work. The generous response of the girls, especially to appeals for some specific cause, is shown in the annual balance sheet of the Social Work Club.

This club has always had a large committee, with representatives from every form, and a number of office-bearers working with members of staff on organization and finance.

Miss Dorothea Baynes was convener of the Social Work Committee for many years after Miss Constance Glass resigned. Under her direction the scope of the work done by this club rapidly

increased as the need for assistance grew more urgent, especially during war and post-war years. She was assisted by Miss Dorothy Gibbons, a senior member of the Mathematics staff, and by the Principal's secretary, Miss A. McLean. Miss Gibbons became convener after the death of Miss Baynes in 1951, and she is assisted by Mrs. Goding, and a central committee. This consists of members of staff, with a senior girl as secretary, and leaders in charge of various activities such as the distribution of wool for making garments, the collection of waste products, books, eggs for the Hospital Appeal, etc., and the organization reaches every girl in the College. The results of their efforts are greatly appreciated by such associations as 'The Women of the University Fund'.

Founded upon a natural instinct for generous giving, the influence of this club upon the girls is most profound.

#### *United Nations Association Club*

The vitality of all extra-curricular activity depends mainly upon the enthusiasm and energy of those members of staff who act as conveners. Just as the Social Work Club expanded its work under the direction of Miss Baynes and Miss Gibbons, so the United Nations Association Club owed its existence and the vital part it played in the development of many pupils at the College to the sense of purpose of its founder, Miss Marjorie Aitken, and her successor, Miss Nora Wilkinson.

Fired with the conviction that young people would play an important rôle in promoting peace and goodwill among people of different nationalities, Miss Aitken initiated the Junior League of Nations Union in 1935. In 1937 a Pan-Pacific Conference was held by the girls of this club for the whole school and visitors from outside.

In the following year an International Exhibition was the highlight of their activities. In 1939 a questionnaire, distributed among all senior girls and discussed at two meetings of the club, brought before its members the vital problem of the causes of war and the ideal of achieving peace among all peoples.

In 1945 the name of the club was changed to 'The United Nations Association Club', and subsequent meetings dealt with post-war problems and the work of the various agencies of the United Nations. In 1946 the first International Evening was held

in the Wyselaskie Hall. To this came forty girls and boys of different nationalities, pupils of P.L.C. and other schools. The outcome of this meeting was the formation in 1947 of the U.N.A. Inter-School Committee, which co-ordinated the work and interest of many Melbourne schools in relation to the United Nations and its Australian Association.

The interest of the girls in this cause was still further stimulated by the endowment of the Dorothy E. Gaze Prize by the parents of a former secretary; this is awarded annually for special work for the United Nations Club.

After Miss Aitken's death in 1951, Miss Nora Wilkinson continued her work with the U.N.A. Club as its president until 1957, when she was succeeded by a member of the History staff.

### *Literary Clubs*

One of the first clubs to be formed in the College was the Magpie Club, which first met in 1885. More of this will appear later.

In 1898 the Debating Society was formed; it continued until 1923, when its interests were widened and it became known as the Debating and Literary Club. This lapsed in 1925, and girls with literary interests were incorporated in the Literary and Scientific Society.

A small group of senior girls called themselves the Art Critics Society in 1927. From this developed the Critics Club, which was to function for many years. Miss Annie Rentoul was associated with its members for some years, and later the Critics Club became the special protégé of Miss N. Jones, and under her direction it developed into the main source of original material for *Patchwork*, and continued to function until 1955.

Dramatic work has always attracted girls, and we read of performances of Shakespearean plays in early days. Certainly, the production of *Twelfth Night* in 1916 and *Quality Street* in the following year, under Miss Paterson's direction, left an indelible impression on the minds of those who saw them. The children's plays which Miss Robertson wrote for the Preparatory School became an eagerly awaited annual event, which continued when the Junior School moved to Hethersett.

The dramatic work done by Miss Izobel Duncan's pupils was of a very high standard, and many Old Collegians will remember her beautiful production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in

1945, to mention only one. Miss M. Begg's production of *As You Like It* in 1947 also left a lasting impression on the audience.

In addition to these public performances there were many play-readings, such as those conducted for the Junior Dramatic Society by Miss Jones, whose enthusiasm fostered the interest of younger girls in dramatic work.

When Miss Ann Baldwin joined the English staff in 1954, she took the Dramatic Club as her special interest, and the girls responded eagerly to her enthusiasm. The Drama Contest in 1956 was memorable, since representatives from each of the four Houses selected and produced a play for adjudication by a visiting expert.

With all these activities in addition to class work, and the production of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas already mentioned, it is certain that the girls at the College get full play for their dramatic instinct.

### *Modern Languages Club*

The original Language Club was begun by Miss Lockhart in 1938. In the following year the French and German Clubs were separated, the French Club meeting regularly with girls from similar clubs at the Methodist Ladies' College and the Melbourne Church of England Girls' Grammar School, while the German Club held fortnightly meetings with talks and singing of German folk-songs. In 1946 the two clubs re-united to form the Modern Languages Club. Interesting speakers and readings of French and German poetry and drama enabled the girls to become accustomed to hearing other languages.

The work of this club has been closely associated with the annual competitions held by the Alliance Française de Victoria and for the Goethe Prize. Its members have given delightful performances of French plays, the most memorable of which was the delightful production of *L'Oiseau Bleu* in 1955.

### *Music Club*

The Music Club was formed in 1931. At first an entrance fee of one penny was charged, the proceeds of this collection going to the foundation of the M. E. Hore Memorial Prize for Harmony and Counterpoint, established in memory of Miss Hore, for many years senior member of the music staff, who died in 1930.



In 1931, also, the foundations of the splendid music record library at the College were laid. This has been augmented by the munificent gift of a complete set of Lyre-Bird Press records, sent from Paris in 1953 by Mrs. Louise Hanson-Dyer.

Many distinguished artists have come to the College to play for the girls of the Music Club, and they have been kept in touch with musical life beyond the school confines by such celebrations as the Brahms Centenary in 1933 and the Bach Bicentenary in 1950.

Lunch-hour recitals of recorded music have served to replace the Music Club in recent years.

### *Scientific Clubs*

The Science Club was formed in 1925, its first name being the Scientific and Literary Club. Mr. Sharman was its convener, and the meetings took the form of fortnightly lectures, debates and discussions.

In 1926 the Outdoor Club held its first meeting. Saturday excursions were arranged by Miss Laura White, senior Biology mistress, and the girls visited many places of interest accessible from Melbourne. Miss W. Burrage continued the work for some time, but the club lapsed during the war years. It was revived in 1954 by Mrs. Newman and Miss Frances Forster, who took the girls to many places of interest after school hours.

In 1931 the Camera Club was founded to further the study of photography, and Mr. Porter, of Kodak Pty. Ltd., advised the girls about the best way to improve their snapshots. Miss Alma Cooke convened this club for many years, and it is now led by Miss M. Kean.

Some girls interested in learning how to play chess formed the Chess Club in 1954, with Miss D. Gibbons as its convener; unfortunately, it did not last longer than two years.

### *Junior Clubs*

In 1946 Miss Olive Wykes, of the French staff, founded a club for girls in forms below Intermediate, and called it the Junior Club. It embraced many different aspects, such as the Stamp Club, convened by Miss Ellis in 1948, and a Travel Club, whose leader was Miss Cooke. There were fortnightly meetings, at which talks and lectures were given. When Miss Wykes resigned,

Miss Forster, and later Miss J. Buckham, continued this club activity with Middle School girls.

Girls interested in dogs were attracted to the club formed by Miss Lockhart and Miss Allen, a member of the Mathematics staff, when they formed a branch of the S.P.C.A. at the College. It became extremely popular with the girls, and Miss Close continued this club after the senior members of staff retired.

### *School Vacation Tours*

Since 1948 many vacation tours have been organized by the College. All arrangements are made by the two members of staff responsible for each party of approximately twenty girls. Several visits have been made to the Great Barrier Reef and Central Australia, while other parties have gone to Lord Howe Island and Tasmania. The plans for this year are for two parties to visit Canberra and the Snowy Mountains scheme.

These tours are greatly appreciated by parents anxious to give their daughters an opportunity of seeing their native land.

### *The Library*

The first Principal, the Rev. George Tait, wrote (annual report, 1876): 'Our library has been largely furnished through the kindness of Andrew Scott, Esq., who has taken the warmest interest in the College since its inception. With the assistance of a number of gentlemen in Edinburgh and Glasgow, he selected and forwarded a collection of two hundred and fifty volumes, comprising a great variety of choice and suitable books.' Some of these are still in existence.

The Rev. S. G. McLaren wrote (annual report, 1889): 'In his last report Mr. Harper recommended that a subscription to enrich the library should be initiated and supported. With this sum (£3/3/-), the present library has been put into thorough repair and a substantial addition made to it.' Imagine that in terms of the cost of books and repairs today!

Dr. Wilson wrote (annual report, 1904): 'We have now the beginnings of a library, at present consisting mainly of books of reference. Reference, in my opinion, is the main use of a school library, for books to be read for amusement are now so cheap and plentiful that we need to hold back our pupils from the perusal of even historical fiction, rather than supplement the Sunday School and the suburban public libraries.'

A member of staff was appointed part-time librarian in 1913, and some three hundred volumes were donated by the staff, Old Collegians and scholars. After that, the number of books in the library increased more rapidly, and in 1920 the Council decided to set aside an annual sum for the purpose of supplying the library with the latest literature and reference books. In that year a lending section was opened for the use of VI Form girls, and in 1922 girls of the Upper and Middle School were allowed to borrow books once a week, a privilege which was extended to the whole school in 1924.

Until 1933 the post of librarian was undertaken by various members of staff in addition to their teaching duties, but in that year a full-time librarian, Mrs. Fairlie Taylor, was appointed and held the position until she resigned in 1943. Mrs. Taylor was a most energetic and enthusiastic librarian, who became a foundation member of the Library Association of Australia when it was formed in 1937.

In 1938 the books in the library were classified in accordance with the Dewey decimal classification system, and a card index was initiated. Film strips were made in the library and a committee of girls whom Mrs. Taylor fired with her own enthusiasm mounted newspaper cuttings for use as reference material.

The library became the centre for study for senior girls. A subject catalogue was made by Mrs. Taylor's successor, Miss M. O. Reid, and the number of books increased until in 1956 there were more than eleven thousand books available for the use of the girls, apart from a large selection of pamphlet material for reference work.

The valuable bequest of five hundred books belonging to Miss M. B. Aitken enabled a special History reference section to be put at the disposal of senior girls, and this was augmented by gifts from the U.N. Club and from girls leaving school who had known Miss Aitken and wished their donations to the library to be associated with her name. This section in the new library also bears Miss Aitken's name, and the bookshelves made by Mr. Watson to match the furnishings of the East Melbourne library and presented to the College by colleagues and former pupils of Miss Aitken, now have a place in the History room at the new site.

Other gifts to the library include the trolley made by Mr. S. J. Baird in 1953; the show table donated by a group of

parents in 1956; the special Jubilee gift of £50 from the Ex-Rays in 1957; shelving and equipment from the Sydney, Ballarat, Canberra and Geelong branches of the O.C.A.; the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* was presented by Mrs. A. L. Rentoul in 1958; and the *Australian Encyclopædia* was given by the Lady Lawson Memorial Fund.

From the early 1940's girls leaving school made a gift to the library or the music library in appreciation of help they had received in their work. This was a most valuable source of income, for the librarian was asked to suggest suitable titles, though girls were free to give any book they chose. Many wished to add to particular sections in the library; e.g. the M. B. Aitken section, Geography, Art, Biology, etc.

The most munificent gift of all is the library itself. The Old Collegians' Association undertook to collect sufficient money to defray the expense of establishing the library at the new site. So indefatigably have they worked, and so generously have their members subscribed to this worthy cause, that they are in sight of their goal of £14,000, to enable the pupils at Burwood to have a library worthy of the traditions of the College.

### *Patchwork*

'Among the minor features in the academic year,' wrote Professor Pearson (annual report, 1876), 'I may perhaps notice the publication of a Students' Magazine. Our late Lady Superintendent (Mrs. Buyers) started and conducted this for some months; and I am glad to say it has not fallen through with her departure. I believe the effect of it has already been very good, in interesting a number of students in English writing, and in teaching them to criticize. At the same time, we have kept the magazine carefully to ourselves, and I think shall continue to do so, even though the contributions to it should reach a higher level than they have yet attained.'

The last reference may account for the fact that the earliest copy of *Patchwork* in existence dates from third term, 1876.

At first there were four issues each year, one at the end of every term. The Headmaster, Dr. Wilson, became editor-in-chief in 1880, and remained so until he retired, by which time the magazine was firmly established.

Mr. Bee continued to act in the same capacity after Dr. Wilson left, and a new cover was designed and a second series started.



A grave note became evident in the editorials, which declared that it was their intention 'to guide and mould the opinion of scholars concerning the great moral issues, and to be a bold and fearless critic on all matters concerning secondary education'.

In 1915 the post of editor was held by Jean Macnamara. Once more the format was changed, and the familiar blue cover with the school crest in gold was introduced.

There was a 'Special Peace Number' in 1919, with a white cover and a symbolic design with a dove bearing an olive branch, to mark the end of the 1914-18 war. Another special issue appeared in 1925, the year of the College Jubilee, and yet another in 1935 for the Diamond Jubilee. Other special issues were for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary in 1950, and a Coronation Number in 1953, containing Miss Neilson's description of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey as a supplement.

Mention should be made of the work of Miss Marion Brock, M.A., a senior member of the Classics staff, who was for many years in charge of the *Patchwork* committee until her retirement in 1931. For ten years after that the committee worked in close association with the librarian, Mrs. Fairlie Taylor. In 1944 Miss Reid increased the number on the *Patchwork* committee, so that it comprised a senior member of the English staff, Miss M. Priddle, and later Miss E. Lane, as well as herself, and representatives from Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Forms. This ensured that younger girls were continually being trained for committee work to prepare them for executive positions such as editor, minutes secretary, or assistant editor, at a later stage. The personal gifts of the members of the English staff on the committee were an inspiration and of practical help to the other members of the committee.

In 1948 it was decided that there should be only one issue of *Patchwork* each year, and that in it should be incorporated reports from all bodies closely associated with the College, so that a complete record could be kept of the events of each year.

When the College was moved to Burwood, it was fitting that in the modern building a 'new look' should be given to the magazine. A cover showing the façade of the school, with a band of school colours on a black and white background, was adapted by the Art department from a design submitted by Pamela Bannatyne, of 3M, and this is a most pleasing combination of new ideas with the traditional appearance of *Patchwork*.



## CHAPTER 9

### *Prefects — School Officials — School Songs Trophies — Uniform*

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THE first reference to prefects appeared in *Patchwork* in 1893: 'All members of VI class *ex officio* were to be prefects, and a class prefect was to be elected in each class.'

In the following year Dr. Wilson wrote (annual report): 'To the prefects, the leaders and guides of our classes, I tender my hearty thanks for assistance cheerfully and faithfully rendered.' The prefect's badge was a strip of royal blue satin with the crest and motto stamped upon it.

In 1910 Mr. Bee wrote (annual report): 'Formerly the whole sixth class, numbering about twenty, were recognized as prefects *ex officio*. We have come to see that this is not the best way of appointing the High Court of Prefects. It was therefore resolved that eight prefects in all should be elected, two of them from the fifth class.'

As the attendance at the College increased, it was found necessary to add to the number of girls sharing the responsibilities of prefects, and eight acting prefects were given duties as assistants. In 1938 the number was increased to twenty prefects, and class prefects became known as Form Captains and Vice-Captains. During the latter half of third term, prefects studying for the Matriculation examinations were relieved of their duties, which were given to a temporary group of acting prefects, chosen from Sixth Form girls and those members of Seventh Form who were not doing public examinations, and who would be eligible for full prefect honours in the following year.

After 1930 the four Sports Captains representing the four Houses became important school officials, leading their own committees and taking much responsibility for the behaviour of members of their Houses, especially after the contest for the College Cup was re-organized to include 'work' and 'conduct' as

well as the sports results. This took place in 1948, when two members of staff were attached to each House. The four Houses are Atholl, Glamis, Leven and Rosslyn.

As previously stated, the heads of the boarders were given a new status with the union of all the boarders into one body, and their boarders' Captain and Vice-Captain rank with the Captains of the four Houses into which the school is divided alphabetically.

The School Advisory Council which was initiated in 1947 made several helpful suggestions for spreading the duties incidental to the efficient running of the school among a greater number of girls. The Tuckshop Committee was instituted in 1948 to help with the distribution of lunches; a Grounds Committee became responsible for organizing groups of girls to report to a member of staff about the tidiness of the grounds; after the traffic lights were installed in Victoria Parade in 1951, a Traffic Committee undertook to see that the girls crossed the road in safety and entered trams in an orderly fashion.

Problems incidental to the new site will call for new duties, and in dealing with these the girls will be encouraged to feel that they are part of the executive body of a great institution.

### *School Songs*

The determination of Mr. James Bee to develop *esprit de corps* among the girls of the College in 1909 found expression in the competition held in that year for a suitable school song. This was set in train by the publication in *Patchwork* of 'The Blue, the Black and the Gold', beginning

'Who knows the swell of the clam'rous bell  
As it bids us work today?'

This was signed 'Laetus Sorte Mea' (happy in my fate), and was probably written by Miss Enid Derham. Many poems were submitted, and the choice of the judges fell on one by Adele Metzner, which was set to music by Mr. Fentum, the Music Director. It incorporated the motto 'Ohne Hast, ohne Rast', and may have been 'Through realms of light afar', since the second stanza of that song begins: 'Unresting, without haste . . .'. In 1913 one of the *Patchwork* committee, Lorna Lukin, wrote 'There is gladness in the wearing of the badge', for many years a favourite school song. Betty Burns, *Patchwork* editor in 1921, wrote the Leaving Song, 'Farewell, Old School'. Her brother

wrote for the *Scotch Collegian* a poem which won fame at the time of World War I—'The bugles of England are blowing o'er the sea'.

There is no information about the author of 'Wisdom is more than gold', but the College song with the motto 'Lex Dei Vitae Lampas', beginning 'Dear Alma Mater, rise and shine', was written by Dr. J. Laurence Rentoul, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., father of two distinguished Old Collegians. This was at first sung to a well-known hymn tune, and was written in 1922. Later in the 1920's the anthem 'Hail to thee, College, thou fountain of learning', was written and set to her own music by a member of the music staff, Miss Brown.

The author of the boarders' song, 'Boarders gather every term', is not known, but it was certainly written between 1926 and 1930, for the refrain at the end of each stanza incorporates the mottoes of the three boarding Houses then in existence—'Together' (Woollahra), 'Hold Fast' (School House) and 'Play the Game' (Koorinya). The boarders' leaving song was written by Miss Marion Brock, senior Classics mistress and resident mistress. It was modelled on a very popular, nostalgic and sentimental 'drawing-room ballad' of the day, entitled 'The Rosary', by Florence Barclay. The first stanza began: 'The hours I spent with thee, dear heart . . .'. Sung by leaving boarders at their last boarders' party for each year, 'A message, school of mine, I whisper as I part' became a notable 'tear-jerker', and even the most rebellious found her eyes moist before the song was finished, while the more tender-hearted were led sobbing from the platform.

In 1959 a new school song was sung for the first time—'Lamp unto our Life'; the music was composed by Rosalind McMillan, set to words written by her mother, Mrs. A. McMillan.

### *Trophies*

- 1919 House Challenge Cup, Boarders' Sports; presented by Mrs. W. Gray.
- 1920 Flag Race Cup for the Preparatory School.
- 1926 P.L.C. Old Collegians' Association Golf Trophy.
- 1926-  
27 Cabinet for trophies, presented by School House.
- 1928 Cup, presented by Jeane Gardner.



- 1928 Inter-House Swimming Cup for Boarders, presented by School House.
- 1929 College Cup, first competed for in 1931 by the four Houses.
- 1931 Inter-House Sports (Boarders) presented by C. Stewart.
- 1931 Sports' Day Cup, Old Collegians *versus* School, presented by Mrs. E. Richards.
- 1932 Tennis Cup, Old Collegians *versus* School, presented by Misses L. B. and N. Kellet.
- 1932 Basketball Cup, Day Girls *versus* Boarders, presented by Lorna McNeilly.
- 1936 Inter-House Athletics Sports Cup (Boarders), presented by Lila Mann, who left school in 1926.
- 1940 Choral Contest Baton, presented by Mrs. Rhoda E. Brown. Stand for Baton, presented by Miss Izobel Duncan.
- 1941 Cups for Verse-Speaking Contest, Middles and Loweres, presented by Miss Izobel Duncan.
- 1943 Cup for Choral Contest, presented by Mrs. J. Mitchell.

The Harris Prize for Sports and Studies and the other prizes for sports and studies are recorded elsewhere.

The first sport to be recorded in the College was tennis, and inter-school tennis matches started in 1879. Ten years later croquet, rounders and cricket were played. The first sports colours seem to have been silver crests awarded to cricket and tennis teams in 1905. When Mr. Bee became Headmaster in 1907, he re-organized the games and coached the teams himself. In the following year hockey and cricket were played on the field to the east of Junior House. A Sports Union was formed, and this body was responsible for the erection of the flagstaff and the presentation of the first College flag.

In 1909 cricket was replaced by baseball as a school sport, and two years later the fives courts were erected. In 1920 swimming and life-saving classes were begun, and girls went rowing. P.L.C. won the premiership of the Life-Saving Society of Victoria in 1921.

By 1929 competitive sport had reached a point where the prowess of a few was small compensation for the inactivity and lack of interest of the majority. Following the custom already adopted by many public schools, P.L.C. was divided vertically by surnames into four Houses, each with its distinctive colour,



and in 1930 they were named after four famous Scottish castles—Atholl, situated among larch forests in the heart of the Highlands; Glamis, the ancestral home of the Queen Mother; Leven (or Lochleven), a sixteenth century ruin, once a prison for Mary, Queen of Scots; and Rosslyn, another ruined castle famous in song and legend.

From 1948 the work and conduct of every member of the four Houses was included in the points to be gained for the College Cup. In that year also a member of staff was incorporated in the governing committee of each of the Houses.

### *Uniform*

The first mention of uniform dress appeared in 1882, when a notice was sent to parents: 'Pupils are requested to wear the colours, white with royal blue, which have come to be identified with the Presbyterian Ladies' College, at the distribution of prizes at the Athenaeum'. The first choice had been navy blue, but this clashed with the colours of one of the boys' schools, and in 1879 the royal blue and white colours were suggested. The badge for the prefects, first instituted in 1893, was a six-inch strip of satin ribbon, royal blue in colour, with the crest in gold stamped on it. In 1901 a similar ribbon was worn as a hatband.

In 1904 it was decided to register the colours of the school, and as three colours were required by the regulations concerning patent rights, the choice fell on the 'blue, black and gold'. Two years previously the embroidered badge on the hatband had been replaced by a metal one; and in 1904 this notice appeared: 'It is hoped that every pupil will adopt the uniform of a straw hat ("gem hat") with ribbons of the new colours. The prefects are to be permitted to wear a specially distinctive band to signify the honourable estate whereto they have been called.'

This change in the colours coincided with the introduction of the skirt and white blouse worn in school, and the 'sailor suit' worn for games and gymnastics. Photographs of the time show an incongruous mixture of uniformed pupils with others still wearing the long skirts and white pinafores (starched!) which had been the custom for schoolgirls until this time.

Later, in the period shortly after the war, navy blue costumes were introduced for daily wear, while the boarders wore white serge costumes on Sunday. All pupils wore white dresses for Speech Day. The introduction of fawn stockings to replace the



customary black ones seemed a revolutionary step in the early 1920's, while the boarders had white stockings and shoes to wear with their white costumes on Sundays.

The gem hats were replaced by panamas in 1923, and blue felt hats were worn in winter. A pleated tunic for gymnastics had to conform to certain rules about length: it must touch the ground when the owner knelt down. All attempts to shorten this garment with its heavy box pleats were resisted, until in 1938 a radical change in uniform was made, and the present grey with the blue and black pin stripe was used for tunics, shorts and overcoats. The navy blue shantung summer dresses were replaced by checked gingham frocks, and the new era had begun.

## *Royal Occasions — Distinguished Visitors Landmarks in College History*

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THE visit to the University of Mr. Mott, the Travelling Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, has left its mark for good on the College,' wrote the Rev. S. G. McLaren (annual report, 1896). 'It gave me great pleasure to welcome Mr. Mott and his talented and devoted wife, and to give them opportunities of addressing the pupils, and as a result of their visits a Christian Union (affiliated with the Melbourne University Christian Union) was formed at the College, which began at once with a membership of nearly sixty students above fifteen years of age, and a number of younger pupils as associates. I am glad and thankful that such a Union has been formed. It makes the Christianity of the College visible; it will enable the members of the Union to help each other in living the Christian life; and it cannot fail to influence for good the moral and religious tone of the College.'

Nearly half a century later, in April 1931, Dr. Wellington Koo, a vice-chairman of the World Student Christian Federation, visited the College while he was in Melbourne. After speaking to the school of the threefold aspect of the movement, stressing particularly its power to promote international understanding, Dr. Koo played some Chinese folk-songs on simple reed flutes, explaining the meaning and special characteristics of each. He described the folk-songs of all lands as the most direct and simple form of music from the human heart. 'With the aid of his flute,' wrote the editor of *Patchwork*, 'he certainly proved the truth of this statement, for his music made instant appeal to both our hearts and our understanding, thus setting a fitting seal on an experience which, for the vision and inspiration it brought, was a unique one for the school.' Certainly, the Wyse-laskie Hall was never more silent than when that large audience



of girls listened breathlessly to the universal appeal of music played by a Chinese gentleman in national costume on little bamboo flutes.

The inauguration of the Old Collegians' Association in 1903 was a notable occasion. A Guild of former pupils had been formed in 1885, but lapsed after a few years. The visit of Madame Melba to her native land in 1902 was the occasion of a meeting of Old Collegians so successful that it was decided by some enthusiastic members with initiative—notably Miss Frances Fraser and Miss Josephine Paterson—to form an Old Collegians' Association, which was duly inaugurated in 1903. Further details of this will be given in the chapter devoted to the Association.

The next event of note was the Old Collegians' Congress of 1911, organized by Miss Vida Goldstein, with Dr. Constance Ellis as convener, Miss Marion Syme as honorary general secretary, and a committee of eminent Old Collegians. Among the subjects listed for discussion were: 'The Development of the Girl—Physical, Mental and Moral'; 'The Social Effects of the Minimum Wage'; 'Australian Literature and the Arts'; and 'Women and Citizenship'. Speakers included Dr. Constance Ellis, Dr. Gertrude Halley, Dr. Marion Phillips, Mrs. I. H. Moss, Miss Enid Derham, Miss I. J. Macdonald, Miss Violet Teague and Miss Olga Zichy-Woinarski (Mrs. Kenny).

The Congress proved a success, the papers being of a high standard and the interest in them keen.

The years of World War I were devoted to working for garments to be sent to soldiers fighting overseas; the part played in the war effort by Old Collegians and the school will be discussed later.

In *Patchwork*, December 1918, the School Notes read: 'On Wednesday afternoon, 13th November, the day following the hilarious public holiday for the most exciting news in the world, the Armistice, a thanksgiving service was held by members of the Presbyterian Church in the Melbourne Town Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. We were proud as a school to be there.'

Speakers at this service were: The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Right Rev. D. Macrae Stewart; the Moderator-General, the Right Rev. John Walker; Dr. MacFarland; the Rev. Dr. L. Rentoul; and the Rev. P. J. Murdoch. The last mentioned gave a note of warning in his address: 'The



German heart is still unchanged and salvation is yet afar'. This warning was only too well fulfilled, since the College was to experience two more such occasions—V.E. Day on 8th May, 1945, and V.J. Day on 15th August of the same year.

A special 'Peace' Service was held in the Wyselaskie Hall on Friday, 18th July, 1919. The address was given by the Rev. H. T. Postle, M.A., LL.M., who had been Acting Principal for a short time during the absence overseas of Mr. Gray. The special feature of the occasion was the unveiling by Miss Trickett of the portrait of Professor Harper, and its presentation to the College by the artist, Miss Violet Teague. Miss Trickett, like Miss Teague, had been a pupil of Professor Harper's when he was Principal. Their remarks on that occasion give an insight into his character. 'When he came to the College,' said Miss Trickett, 'I am sure his ambition was to make the College the best it could be. He often said: "It is not necessary that this College should be large; it is necessary that it should be founded on truth." Whatever he did, he did thoroughly, and girls who made compulsory visits to his office, clothed with self-complacency and self-righteousness, returned in rags, wishing he were not so thorough, and mentally resolving that never again in like circumstances would they visit the office.'

Of the portrait Miss Teague said: 'I gave him a beautiful background, out of his own lectures. It is a fragment of a great Crucifixion, by Fra Angelico, in St. Mark's, Florence. I was partly led to choose this fresco through hearing Professor Harper say in a sermon that he "wanted to know nothing but Christ crucified", and as he did know so much, it made the more impression; partly because I wanted to do him honour, and what greater could I do him than to paint him at the foot of the Cross?'

The year 1924 was marked by the visits to the College of two people associated with its past. Professor Andrew Harper paid his last visit to well-known haunts where he had been continuously as member of staff or Principal from 1875 until 1888, when he became Professor of Hebrew at Ormond College. Professor Harper said: 'As I stand here, I do not so much see those who are here as those whose memories crowd thick upon me. Those who were then scholars are now well advanced in years, and I am a very old man. This school was founded with very high ideals. Mr. Tait has been a strenuous minister of the Gospel

of Christ for many years, and Dr. Pearson was one of the most learned, most courteous and most efficient of men that I have ever seen connected with any public institution.' At that time, when Professor Harper was about to return to Edinburgh, he must have been eighty years of age, for when he wrote to the editor of *Patchwork* on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, in 1935, he stated that he was ninety-one years old.

On 14th November of that year the College was honoured by a visit from its most celebrated Old Collegian, Dame Nellie Melba. Among those present were the chairman of the Council, Sir John MacFarland; the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Rt. Rev. J. A. Crockett; and Dr. J. P. Wilson, who was Headmaster when Dame Nellie was a pupil. Her address to the girls was simple and direct, concluding with the words: 'Do remember that your schooldays are the very happiest of your life. I loved every minute of mine. Some of you, I hope, are going to be famous. Again remember this: concentrate! If you are fond of one thing, study and become perfect in it.'

To mark this visit, Dame Nellie Melba presented to the College a portrait of herself painted in pastels, which hung for so many years on the wall of the Wyselaskie Hall.

Perhaps it was at this time that Dame Nellie recounted so many stories of her naughty escapades while she was a pupil, that the rumour which still flourishes today first took root. That is, that Nellie Mitchell was expelled from the College. To refute this, we call upon Dr. Wilson.

To the editor of *The Argus*, November 4, 1924

SIR,—I was too late to hear Dame Nellie Melba's speech as president of the Old Collegians' Association, but from *The Argus* report she appears to accept the legend that in her school days she was 'a naughty girl'. I am sure that myth did not originate in contemporary college circles. Some years ago, in reply to my questions, Dr. Harper, who had been Headmaster, denied the whole of the tittle-tattle of outside scandalmongers. My own term at the College partially synchronised with the Dame's student days, and I have cross-examined many of her former teachers and fellow-students. So fortified, I brand the whole legend as spitefully, impudently false, and deserving of all the penalties of a clergy discipline act. Miss Nellie Mitchell was, in fact, quite a normal schoolgirl; no plaster saint, maybe; just a healthy, happy young person, overflowing with life and energy

and having, perhaps, a spice of mischievous fun in her composition. In her school classes she was a diligent, honourable and obedient pupil. True, her talents did not run to arithmetic and geometry, but she held high places in English and was the pet elocution pupil of the late Mr. George Lupton. It was art, however, that claimed her highest devotion. Not music only. She was ready to stay on after school for extra tuition in drawing, for which she showed decided ability. In her lunch hours she used to rush off to Scots Church for a practice on the organ. I have no recollection of any vocal displays, but I did hear a rumour that in private life she was a splendid whistler. When in the ripeness of age she left the College, she departed in the full odour of scholastic sanctity, and took with her the goodwill of her teachers and the affection of her comrades. She has retained and reciprocated both the goodwill and the affection from that day to this. No! No! Dame Melba; you really must not let go by default the reputation of our dear young friend, Nellie Mitchell, so fine a specimen of the frank, spirited, lovable, Scoto-Australian maiden; and never, never 'a naughty girl'.—Yours, etc., J. P. WILSON.

Another picture comes to mind: the day in February, 1931, when the funeral cortege paused outside the College which she had loved so well, on its way from Scots Church to the cemetery at Coldstream, while the girls of the school stood with bowed heads to honour the memory of its most famous pupil, Dame Nellie Melba.

The Jubilee of the College was celebrated by functions which lasted from the 6th to the 15th May, 1925. The Official Reception was presided over by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Right Rev. William Tait. Addresses were given by the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.; the Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Right Rev. B. F. Crookston; Dr. J. P. Wilson; and the Principal of the College, Mr. William Gray.

The guests were welcomed by girls of the College, dressed in their white Speech Day frocks, and each lady was presented with a posy of flowers by children of the Preparatory School. After the reception, a display of eurhythmics and physical culture, arranged by the physical culture mistress, Miss Ruth Taylor (Mrs. Barker), was given for the entertainment of the guests. On that bright, sunny day the lawn was a brilliant spectacle, the white dresses of the schoolgirls and gaily-coloured tunics of



the performers making a perfect foil to the fashionably dressed visitors.

On the following Friday and Saturday nights pupils of the College presented the play *Milestones*, by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblaugh. The role of Emily Rhead was played by the present Principal, Miss Ruby Powell.

For the pupils, the Jubilee celebrations concluded with two special church services, at Cairns Memorial Church at 11 a.m. and at Scots Church at 3 p.m., on Sunday, 10th May.

An account of the celebrations carried out by Old Collegians will appear later.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Melbourne in 1920 made little impact on the College, since it fell in the May holidays. When Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, came to Australia in 1927 to open the Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra, however, the whole school was able to participate in the national rejoicing, and to hear the Opening Ceremony broadcast. Day girls were given a holiday when the royal visitors were in Melbourne, and boarders had special opportunities to see them. Soon after 8 a.m. they crowded into the char-à-bancs—'charries', the boarders called these open buses that took them on Saturday picnics—and went to Williamstown to watch the arrival of the *Renown* in Hobson's Bay. Later in the morning, from a reserved area in St. Kilda Road, they watched the Duke and Duchess drive to the Civic Reception at the Town Hall, and everyone felt quite sure she had received a personal smile from the charming young Duchess—that famous smile which many were delighted to see again on the lips of the Queen Mother when she returned to this city in 1958.

At night the boarders were driven round the city to see the decorations, ending a noteworthy day with a visit to Port Melbourne to see the brightly-illuminated *Renown* and watch the fireworks display. On that day the boarders felt they had a great advantage over the day girls, thanks to the excellent arrangements made for them by the Principal.

Wednesday, 2nd November, 1932, was the day set apart to honour the twenty-first year of Mr. Gray's Principalship. His portrait, painted by W. B. McInnes, was presented to the College by Collegians past and present and members of staff, in recognition of his loyal and devoted service to the school. Present at

the ceremony were the Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Right Rev. D. A. Cameron; the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Right Rev. R. W. Maclean; members of the College Council; and many Old Collegians. The Vice-Principal, Miss E. Virtue, presented the portrait to Mr. Gray, after it had been unveiled by the Head Prefect, Fay Kinross. It was a happy occasion, and being Mr. Gray's birthday, brought him sincere wishes from all present for 'many happy returns of the day'.

A visitor who will not be forgotten by those at the College on Thursday, 8th November, 1934, was the Poet Laureate, John Masefield. Before he came to visit the school it was decided that, as a gesture of appreciation, a book of verses written, printed and bound by pupils and compiled by Anna Dane, should be presented to Mr. Masefield. In a charming note of acknowledgment he wrote: 'It was gentle of these young ladies to take so much trouble for me.'

Addressing the school, Mr. Masefield said: 'Our world is a mere shadow of the real and beautiful world of imagination. On your way to success you will find invisible companions to prompt and encourage you.' Mr. Masefield read many extracts from his own poems, and, at the Principal's request, a passage from his book *Gallipoli*, describing the landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at Anzac Cove in 1915.

1935 was the Diamond Jubilee Year, and was celebrated by a special service at Scots Church on Friday, 10th May. This was attended by representatives from the Presbyterian Assembly, by members of the Council, Old Collegians and parents. The address was given by the Rev. Dr. William Borland.

It was an impressive sight to see the entire school walking to the service in Scots Church, in a long 'crocodile', four abreast; the assistance of the police with traffic problems was greatly appreciated by members of staff! In the afternoon the College was open to visitors, class-rooms were decorated to afford interest to those visiting familiar haunts, and afternoon tea was provided for nearly 2,000 guests.

Jubilee greetings were received from many distinguished people who had been associated with the College in the past.

As we have seen, the great event in the first year of its first woman Principal was the purchase of the property for the new site at Burwood, and that has already been dealt with. The

installation of the Junior School at Hethersett has also been recorded.

The opening of the Arthur Norman Sports Oval took place on 18th October, 1942. Miss Neilson wrote (annual report): 'The sun shone on a gathering of some 2,000 girls, parents, Old Collegians and other friends. The Chancellor of the University, Mr. Justice Lowe, won our hearts by his wise and witty remarks at the opening ceremony. The girls' obvious enjoyment of sports on their new ground was infectious. The maypole and other dances, the gymnastic display, and the athletic items, were all carried through with such accuracy and zest that one could only remark when the day was over, 'truly a memorable occasion'.

The Arthur Norman Sports Oval was a generous gift to the College by a member of Council, who had already given evidence of his interest in the artistic development of its pupils by presenting each recipient of *Patchwork* with an exquisite reproduction of the 'Pieta' by Michelangelo.

The Rebuilding Appeal was launched at a meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall on Tuesday, 7th August, 1945. From the inception of the Parents' Association in 1940, its president, Mr. Alfred Gibson, had organized the Appeal Committee for Hethersett, and his sudden death three weeks before the date set for the meeting was a tragic loss.

The chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, who presided at the meeting, outlined 'The Council's Project', explaining the urgent need of the College for newer and more modern buildings and equipment, increased space for both work and play, and for more suitable surroundings. Miss Neilson began her address with these words: 'It is fitting that my remarks should be made on the evening when the school is singing 'The Pied Piper', for it is my hope that one day I shall lead all these young people to the school of our dreams'. Professor G. Browne gave an illustrated lecture on 'New Schools Overseas', imparting much interesting information about the latest developments in the building and equipping of new schools in England. Squadron-Officer Yvonne Rentoul (née Keon-Cohen) reminded Old Collegians that the 'dear ivied walls' were only external features of the school which will continue to uphold its traditions in new surroundings where it can perform worthily its task of educating the girls of our community.



A Representative Group of Boarders, in the 'Nineties'



Junior Boarders' Garden, East Melbourne





Dr. Wilson's Mathematics Class



The First Studio



Lawn Tennis



A Cricket Match

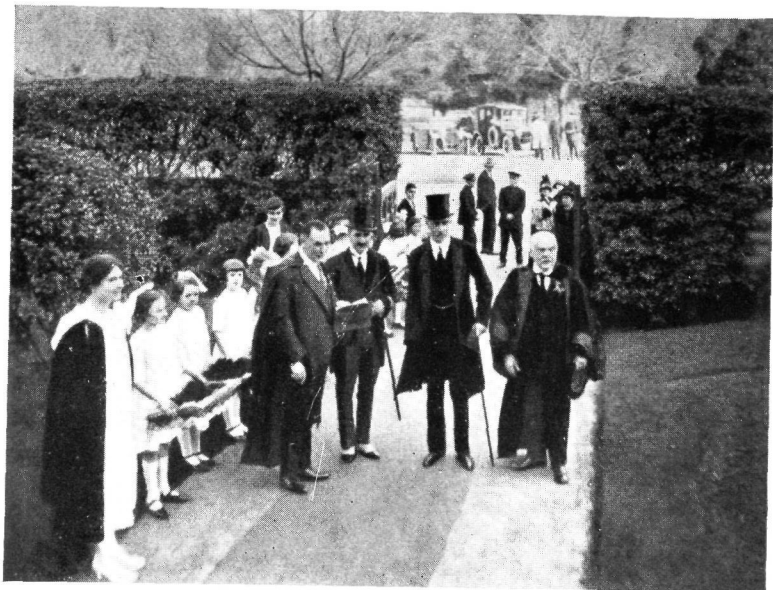


Daily Drill

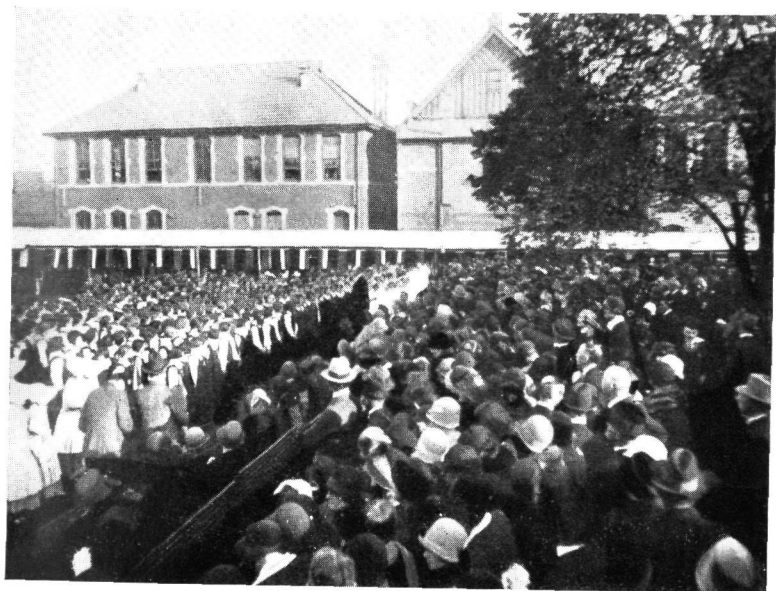


Mr. Bee coaches the Hockey Team



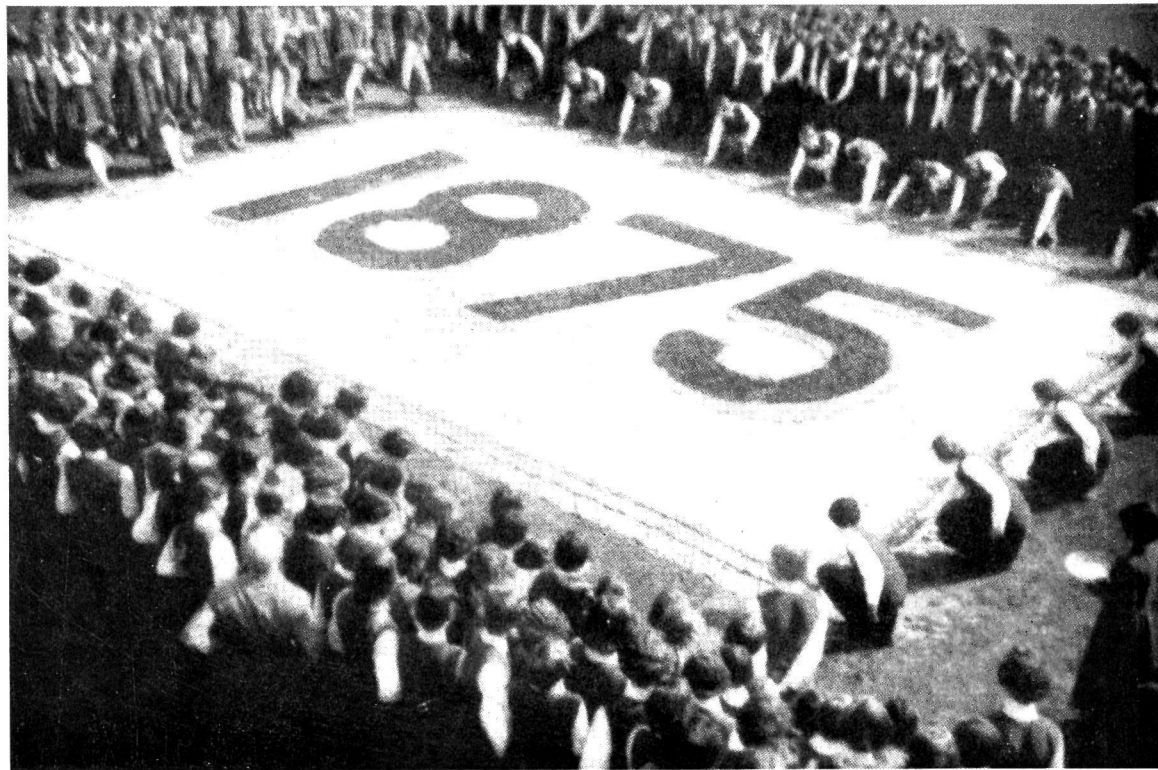


The Jubilee, 1925—Welcome to His Excellency, the Earl of Stradbroke,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.



The Earl of Stradbroke Addresses the School





A Floral Carpet Celebrates the Seventy-fifth Anniversary

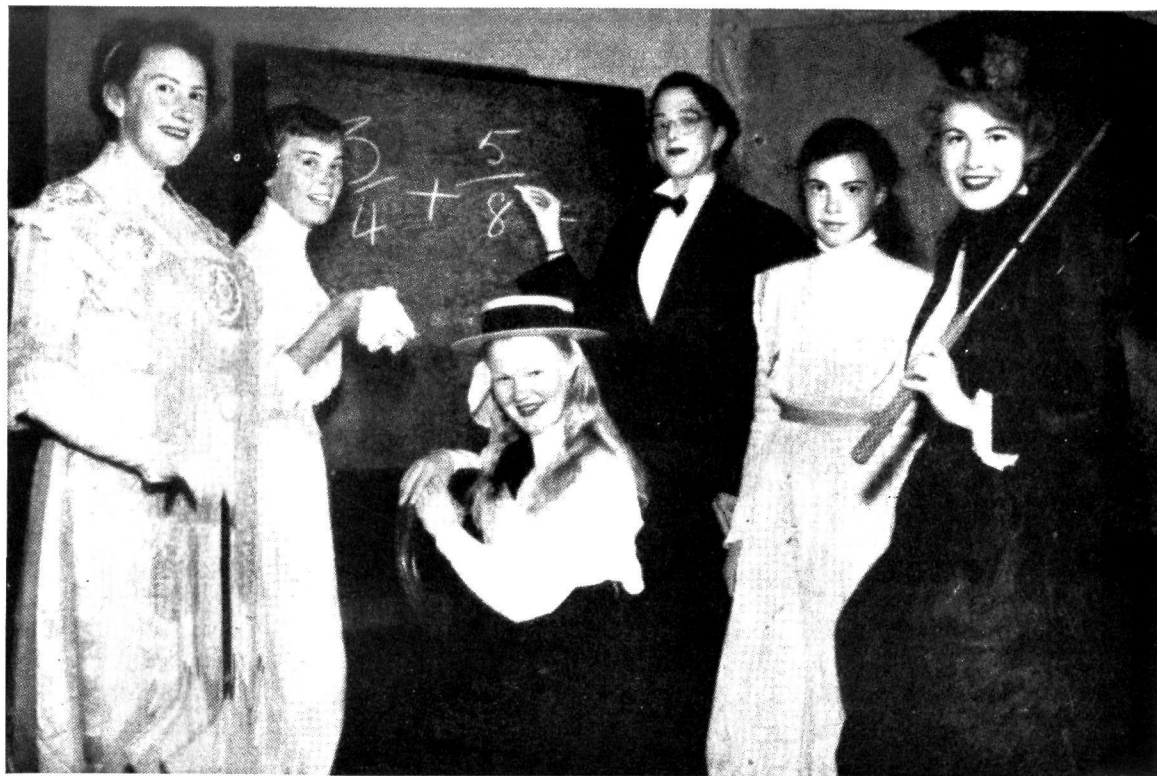


Tableau for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary

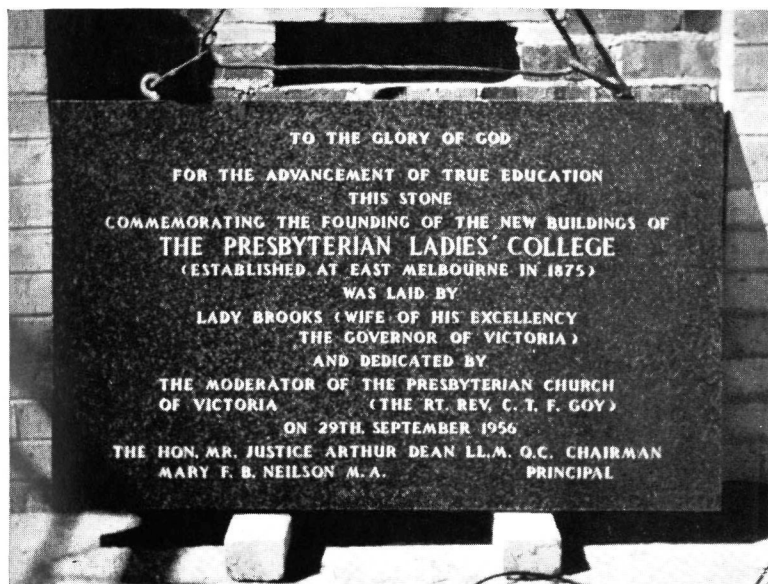


'Farewell, Old School!'  
(Mr. Gray, Miss Powell, Miss Connor)



Entrance Gate, East Melbourne





The Foundation Stone, Burwood

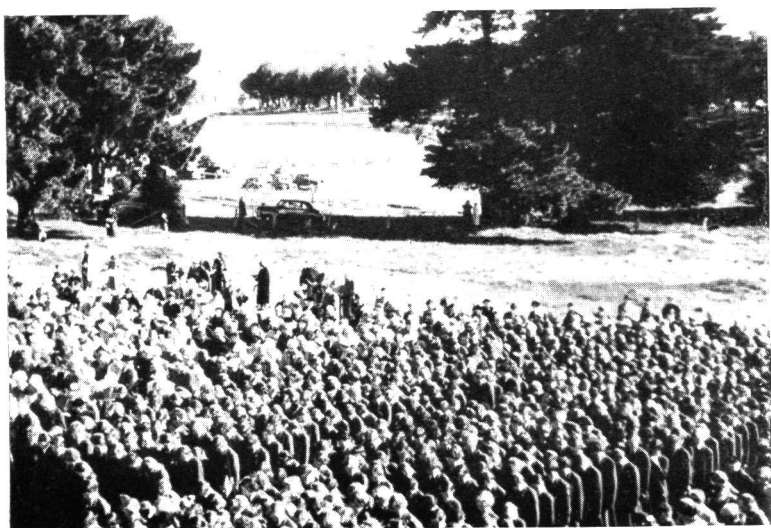


Lady Brooks with Miss Neilson and Loris Williams





The Presbyterian Ladies' College, Burwood (Aerial view)



The Dedication Prayer when the Foundation Stone was laid



The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies at the Opening of the New School





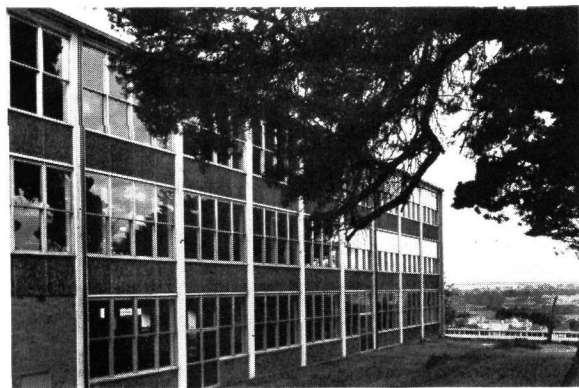
The Wyselaskie Hall, Burwood (Exterior)



The Wyselaskie Hall, Burwood (Interior)



Upstairs Corridor, from Geography Room



South Front, showing Art Wing, Science Wing and Library



The East Front, Senior School



An Art Room



The Domestic Science Room



The Library





Old Days



New Ways

Finally, Sir Harry Lawson gave an entertaining presentation of 'The Arithmetic of the Appeal', stressing the urgent need of the school for funds to carry out its rebuilding scheme. He pointed out the different ways in which this financial assistance could be given and the arrangements which had been made so that contributors could make their donations in regular instalments spread over a number of years. It is a matter of interest that the target set for the Rebuilding Appeal at that time was £120,000; both in time and in the final cost of the building, the new school was further off than they thought at that time.

In 1949 the Old Collegians' Association combined with the Parents' Association at the service held at Scots Church on Friday, 29th July. This combined service enlarged the scope of former services, and has become an annual fixture for all associated with the College. Scots Church has always been filled to capacity, and what was formerly an annual service in the Wyse-laskie Hall during Show Week has developed into a unifying force to bring those interested in the life of the College to one centre for worship regularly once a year.

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the opening of the College was celebrated in 1950. A special edition of *Patchwork* was prepared, giving a brief outline of the history of the College in all its activities. The main event of the year, however, was the first Founders' Day, when all Old Collegians were invited to visit the school, which was open to visitors from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th September. At the Morning Assembly the chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, introduced to the school the distinguished visitors sitting on the platform. A memorable address was given by Dr. C. I. McLaren, who had spent many years of his boyhood in 'Private House' when his father, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, was Principal.

After the service was concluded, the girls gathered round the beautiful floral carpet on the lawn, where yellow and gold marigolds on a background of upturned nasturtium leaves formed the date '1875', and a border of blue flowers and black rushes completed the school colours. Making this carpet had been a labour of love in which all had shared, either as donors of flowers or as members of the exclusive band of workers to whom was entrusted the delicate task of arranging the flowers to form the carpet. As the finishing touches were added by the Captains of each Form, the school sang the Doxology, joined

by the visitors, who were watching the ceremony from the sun balcony. The bright sunlight and blue sky added to the beauty of a scene truly moving in its symbolism.

After this ceremony, the visitors wandered round the familiar class-rooms, each decorated by its Form after their own hearts; or they went to the Wyselaskie Hall to see tableaux of imaginary scenes from seventy-five years of College history. They saw 'Professor Pearson' instruct a class of mathematics students; famous former pupils at an Old Collegians' Association garden party; 'Dame Nellie Melba', dressed in one of her own gowns; Lady McEacharn, its first president; 'Henry Handel Richardson'; 'Dr. Constance Ellis'; 'Miss Flos Greig'; these and many others were present. Beautiful old gowns were worn by the girls impersonating these distinguished Old Collegians, and this group made a striking tableau to conclude the display, which was repeated several times during the day as new visitors arrived. The historical commentary was written and spoken by members of staff.

Another feature of the day's entertainment was a callisthenics display with Indian clubs and dumb-bells, given by members of VII Form girls clad in the long black skirts and black stockings of the early 1900's. This, too, was repeated from time to time on the lawn. By way of contrast, modern ball games were demonstrated by the Middle IV's, followed by a charming display of folk-dancing given by Lower IV's in national costumes.

A large number of Old Collegians took the opportunity to return to school and found plenty of entertainment in addition to the pleasure of meeting friends and visiting familiar haunts. As for the girls, those who were not taking part in the entertainments were acting as hostesses and helping to supply the visitors with afternoon tea.

This was certainly a gala day, and the only regrets expressed were that it could not be continued at night for those with other calls on their time during the day.

In 1953 there was a special Coronation issue of *Patchwork* to bring to each girl a copy of the account of that ceremony which Miss Neilson wrote after she had the privilege of being a guest in Westminster Abbey to witness the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. A very spirited account it was which the Principal wrote for the College which she represented, and after her return to Melbourne Miss Neilson displayed the invita-



tions she received for the occasion—invitations which she presented to the College on her retirement.

The visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip to Melbourne in 1954 gave an opportunity for every girl to see the royal visitors. On the day when there was a special display by the school children of the State at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, groups of juniors were taken by school escorts to seats allotted to them in one of the stands. Senior girls occupied a section of the pavement in Victoria Parade to see the Queen and Prince drive past the school. A long banner in school colours with 'Presbyterian Ladies' College' inscribed on it caught the eye of Prince Philip when the royal car drove by within a few feet of the pavement, and the wild cheers of the girls brought a smile from both.

It was a very happy occasion on Saturday, 16th October, 1954, when members of the College Council, representatives of the Old Collegians' Association and the Parents' Association, met members of staff and senior girls in the Wyselaskie Hall for the unveiling of the portrait of Miss Neilson, painted by John Buckmaster.

In a delightfully informal speech Miss Hailes told those present how Miss Neilson had 'gone to school' during the last week or so of the first term, and had learned a little of the difficulties experienced by girls who had a long way to travel to school, and had to get up very early in the morning to avoid being late. She said that Miss Neilson understood with much sympathy for schoolgirls how difficult it is to sit still for long periods at a time. Then she presented Miss Neilson with a beautiful wristlet watch as a memento of the occasion.

Those present were delighted with the portrait, which all considered a pleasing picture, and a good likeness. It was presented to the Council by the Committee, representing all the groups associated with the College, and by the staff and pupils of the school.

### *Farewells*

The year 1954 began a period of farewells, when many members of staff who had been long associated with the College were to retire. The first was Miss Helen Hailes, beloved Vice-Principal, who had joined the staff in 1912 and had given her



great gifts as teacher and colleague to her own school for forty-three years. Her career has been outlined elsewhere.

Miss Robertson followed Miss Hailes into retirement in 1955, having been Headmistress of the Preparatory School since 1915. She had seen its numbers increase from 23 to over 300, and even that number would have been exceeded if there had been room in the temporary quarters at Hethersett. There was a delightfully informal party at the Chalet at Wattle Park for members of her own staff and from the senior school, as well as members of Council and representatives of the Parents' Association and Old Collegians' Association. Miss Robertson was presented with a beautiful wallet and substantial cheque to help with her projected trip to her own country.

There was a very large gathering of friends of the College in the Malvern Town Hall on Thursday, 8th November, 1956, to say farewell to the retiring Principal, Miss M. F. B. Neilson. The acting chairman of the Council, Mr. John Adam, and Mrs. Adam, received the guests. After a number of delightful musical items had entertained those present, Mr. Adam spoke of the development of the College since the arrival of its first woman Principal in 1938.

Miss Neilson gave a witty, warm-hearted speech in reply, telling of her first impressions of the country and the school to which she had come as a stranger. After nineteen years she was no longer a stranger, and had come to love them as one who 'belonged', so that she would always feel a part of the College when she returned to her own country.

After the presentation of a cheque and a token gift—a diamond brooch to match the watch presented to her at the time of the unveiling of her portrait—Miss Neilson moved freely among the guests during the buffet supper, saying farewell to them as they left the hall.

At a most moving and impressive ceremony on Saturday, 29th September, 1956, the Foundation Stone of the new school at Burwood was laid by Lady Brooks, wife of the Governor of Victoria.

The service was conducted by the Presbytery of Melbourne North (Moderator, the Rev. D. Macknight Jones, B.A., B.D.) assisted by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Right Rev. C. T. F. Goy, and the Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Right Rev.

F. W. Rolland, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., M.A. The acting chairman of the Council, Mr. John Adam, the Principal, Miss M. Neilson, and the Head Prefect, Loris Williams, welcomed the guests.

Behind the Foundation Stone was placed a hermetically sealed bronze container with school records: an early *Patchwork* and a copy of the 1950 issue; sketches of girls in school uniform; and many other items which might interest a schoolgirl present at some date in the far distant future, when the building now being erected should, in due time, be demolished.

Inspiring speeches by Lady Brooks, Mr. Rolland and Mr. Goy gave the girls a feeling that this was one of the great occasions in their school life; while the sight of the compact mass of schoolgirls standing so still and singing so beautifully made the visitors aware that the College many of them had known in their youth was a very vital entity.

This was Miss Neilson's *ave atque vale* to the new school, into possession of which, like Moses before the land of Canaan, she was destined not to enter. For her, these buildings meant a dream fulfilled, and the old ones at East Melbourne something dear through long association, in spite of their drawbacks and ordeals by fire and flood.

The new Junior School was the first building to be completed at the Burwood site, and it was officially opened on Friday, 23rd August, 1957.

Morning Assembly was conducted by the Moderator of the Presbytery of Melbourne North, the Rev. W. A. Loftus, B.A., D.P.A., assisted by the minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Burwood, the Rev. D. W. Marshall, M.A.

After the service, Mrs. Arthur Dean, representing the chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, was invited to turn the key in the door, and the new schoolrooms were open for inspection.

For the children, this was more than the transfer to new buildings which they had watched in all stages of building, for a special treat had been prepared for them: a huge cake, made to form the 'H' shape of their beautiful new school and decorated in school colours, was cut into a sufficient number of pieces to enable each girl to taste the 'birthday cake', and make it a day to be remembered.

The Official Opening of the new College by the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, on

Saturday, 22nd February, 1958, was an impressive occasion, though many plans had to be altered owing to inclement weather conditions.

After the opening hymn and the invocatory prayer by the Moderator of the Presbytery of Melbourne East, the Rev. D. M. Harper, B.A., the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, LL.M., introduced the Prime Minister. Mr. Menzies gave a witty and inspiring address, and the architect, Mr. John F. D. Scarborough, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.A.A., handed him the key of the school. The chairman of the Council thanked him for the honour he had done the College in performing the opening ceremony. The dedicatory prayer was given by the Moderator of the Presbytery of Melbourne North, the Rev. W. A. Loftus, B.A., D.P.A.; then the National Anthem was sung, and the official party made their way to the new Wyselaskie Hall, which was unlocked by the Prime Minister.

While the official guests were enjoying their afternoon tea, other visitors made a tour of the school, meeting old friends and enjoying their inspection of the beautiful new premises, which looked even more attractive because of the stormy weather outside. A day which is indeed a landmark!

The Official Opening of the Hall of the Junior School followed on Friday, 14th November, 1958, when the service was conducted by the Rev. A. D. Marchant, B.A., B.D.

Once again the weather played tricks with plans to have the service outside, and the Wyselaskie Hall was filled with girls of the Junior School, their parents, and members of the Women's Groups, whose generosity had provided the beautiful Junior Hall for the College.

At the close of a delightful, simple service, of which the singing of the children in the balcony was a charming feature, Mrs. James Crow, the first president of the Women's Groups, and Miss Anne Fortune, their indefatigable honorary secretary, were thanked by the Headmistress, Miss Maureen Neil, M.A., who told of the wonder and delight of the children in their new Hall. Until that day, she said, the girls had been allowed only to peep in, and when for the first time they entered their 'promised land' they did so on stockinged feet, and lost their voices in rapture at the beautiful Hall with its bright colours which would serve not only as an Assembly Hall for the Junior School but also for their physical training and music lessons, which could be

carried on simultaneously, thanks to the unusual arrangement of the platform, which could be shut off from the body of the Hall by a soundproof curtain.

After the service, Mrs. Crow turned the key in the door of the Junior School Hall, and visitors were entertained to afternoon tea. A plaque set in the wall near the entrance commemorated this most generous gift of the Women's Groups to the College.

The final event to be recorded in this section of the history of the College is the first Speech Night ceremony held in the new Wyselaskie Hall.

On this occasion the College was privileged to have as guest speaker His Excellency the Governor-General, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.S.T.J. The prizes were presented by Her Excellency, Lady Slim.

The address given by His Excellency was a model of directness and simplicity, interspersed by humour. It is certain that few girls present that night will forget that they were addressed as if they were soldiers preparing for battle; they were reminded that as their privileges and opportunities were great, so were their responsibilities, for they were continually in the public eye, and the reputation of Australia was their concern. Surely never had a Field Marshal sent a more sensitive and responsive group of young people to face the future with words of wisdom and inspiration than on that evening.

With gracious charm Her Excellency, Lady Slim, presented to a long line of pupils the rewards they had earned during the year. The girls had been well coached in matters of protocol, and if some of the curtsies were a little shaky through nervousness, they were acknowledged by Their Excellencies with kindly graciousness which earned the admiration of all present.

This function was also the occasion for a farewell, as the chairman of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dean, was appearing in that capacity for the last time. All associated with the College acknowledge with appreciation his long and distinguished service to it, and wise direction of the establishment of the Presbyterian Ladies' College at Burwood.





PART II

*The Harvest*

*Ye shall know them by their fruits.*

MATTHEW VII: 16

## CHAPTER 11

### *The Known Way*

*The Arts — The Church — Pre-School Education*  
*Headmistresses — Academic Careers — Literature*  
*Nursing — Philanthropy and Public Life*

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#### THE ARTS

THE Presbyterian Ladies' College was founded to promote 'The Higher Culture of Women'. What was meant by that term is apparent from the previous section. We now consider the results of that culture, which means more than the acquisition of knowledge and the preparation of young women for professional careers. Many women who laid the foundations of truly cultivated minds during their school days at the College have no place in the records which follow, but the achievements of those who are mentioned hereafter will serve as an indication that the aspirations of the founders were fulfilled in multifarious ways, and will represent the great numbers whose names are not given.

One point deserves consideration: 'We were earliest in the field and profited thereby greatly', as Professor Harper wrote in 1935. Nevertheless, it is clear that young women are capable today of developing their gifts in new ways for the benefit of the community, though the real quality of their achievements must still stand the test of time.

In this chapter, the record gives an account of those who entered professions already open to women and considered suitable to their capabilities. The date given is that of enrolment at the College.

*Dame Nellie Melba, D.B.E., G.B.E.*

Miss Ellen Mitchell (1875) was No. 166 in the list of enrolments for the first year of the College. She said of herself that during her schooldays she found it difficult to concentrate on

academic studies, yet in later life she learned many foreign languages and committed to memory the words of twenty-five operas.

After leaving the College she married Mr. George Armstrong and lived in the country, where her beautiful voice led the choir in the local Presbyterian Church. After a time she was persuaded to go to Europe for a course of study so severe that most people could not have undertaken it. Melba was possessed with a burning desire to succeed, and a determination to do everything as well as lay in her power. These qualities had much to do with the wonderful success of her first appearance in opera in Brussels in 1887, in the rôle of Gilda in *Rigoletto*.

In 1889 Melba made her debut in Paris as Ophelia in Thomas's opera *Hamlet*. She was very nervous about this performance, but the next day *Le Figaro* said: 'Madame Melba possesses a marvellous soprano voice, equal, pure, brilliant and mellow'. It was in Paris at this time that Melba first became associated with Jean and Edouard de Reszke, to whom she owed much in the development of her acting.

She returned to London in June that year. In the preceding year she had made her debut at Covent Garden before a small but enthusiastic audience, but this time her appearance at the Opera House as Juliet to Jean de Reszke's Romeo was a triumph. *The Standard* wrote: 'Madame Melba seems absolutely incapable of a false intonation, and is almost unsurpassed in the purity of her tones. Her shake is close and even.' Few singers can keep the upper and lower notes in tune; Melba's trill was flawless in that respect and brilliant in its rapidity.

From that time followed a succession of triumphs in Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria and America. Kings and emperors delighted to honour her, and among the treasures at Coombe Cottage were many of their gifts.

In 1911 Melba brought an opera company to Australia, and in 1913 she gave a series of lessons at the University Conservatorium of Music in Melbourne. The Melba Hall was the result of a performance given by her. In 1914 she was associated with the Melba Memorial Conservatorium of Music in Albert Street, East Melbourne, and gave singing lessons there. During World War I she raised some £60,000 for the Red Cross by her efforts.

Melba was called 'The Queen of Song'. With her wonderful voice were allied a fine brain, business ability, charm of person-

ality, and musicianship. She was warmly associated with her old school, and was president of the Old Collegians' Association in 1907 and again in 1919.

In appreciation of the contribution she had made to the war effort, Melba was created Dame of the British Empire in 1918, and the added honour of G.B.E. was bestowed on her by King George V in 1927.

*Mrs. Louise B. M. Hanson-Dyer* ❀

Today there lives in Paris another Old Collegian whose position in the musical world bears comparison with that of her compatriot, Dame Nellie Melba.

Mrs. Louise Hanson-Dyer (Louise Smith, 1891) gave early evidence of her musical talents, and graduated Mus.Bac. from the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music. She went to London to continue her studies, and was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Academy of Music for her work in pianoforte.

After some years' residence in Melbourne when, as Mrs. James Dyer, she was closely associated with the Old Collegians' Association, being its president in 1920 and again in 1923 and 1924, she returned to Europe in 1928. She found her daily pleasure in the libraries, art collections and museums of France, and this combination of pleasure and learning prompted her to make her home in Paris. Before long she felt that to be a spectator was not enough, and participation in the issuing of the works of Jean Baptiste Lully prompted her choice of creative activity.

Quite alone and on her own initiative, she formed the idea of undertaking the publication of the complete works of the great eighteenth century French composer, François Couperin-le-Grand. For more than two hundred years, Couperin's music had been lying in original editions or in manuscript, in libraries or private collections. Modern editions had revealed only parts of his works, and his greatest compositions were inaccessible. Since then, it has often been remarked in Paris that it took the energy and vision of an Australian to restore Couperin to his proper place in musical history and practice.

Mrs. Hanson-Dyer's decision to publish the works of Couperin involved a great deal of hard work. A committee of scholars was formed, including the leading experts in Europe on



eighteenth century music; manuscripts were assembled, and decisions made about all the details involved in publishing the music. In all these matters, hers was the final decision and responsibility.

In 1932, the twelve volumes of Couperin's works were published simultaneously, a model of scholarly publishing which became the delight of musicians, musicologists and librarians throughout the world.

Before the Couperin edition was ready, Mrs. Louise Hanson-Dyer already had further publishing projects. The music which she made available to the world was novel to modern ears. But she did not stop at the printed page. Knowing that music is sound, she wanted to help people towards the interpretation of old music. This idea prompted her to make her first gramophone recordings. Her printed editions were reserved necessarily for the comparatively few universities and great libraries, but her gramophone records have become known throughout the world, for the seriousness and permanent worth of the Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre were immediately recognized.

The first long-playing records in France were issued by the Lyrebird Press, and today the very full catalogue of Oiseau-Lyre records is known wherever serious and great music is heard and loved. The catalogue contains only rare, frequently austere music of permanent value. It ranges from the thirteenth century to the twentieth, from Perotin through Purcell and Bach to Milhaud and Hindemith. It is not possible to give a list of the publications for which Mrs. Hanson-Dyer was responsible, but it is certain that they are a permanent contribution to the study of music. M. Marc Pincherle, the celebrated French music critic and historian, wrote of her: 'Madame Hanson-Dyer has done more for music than all the musicologists sitting at their desks.'

Mrs. Louise Hanson-Dyer was elected *Chévalier de la Légion d'Honneur* in 1934. This was a rare distinction; but quite unique was her promotion in 1957 to the rank of *Officier de la Légion d'Honneur*. There cannot be more than one or two other Australian women, if any, who have been so distinguished by the French Government. The decoration of *Chevalier* was carried out by the President of the French Republic in person, a very special honour. The ceremony of promotion to the rank of *Officier* was conducted by the President of the Council of State, and took place at the Australian Embassy.

Although later records do not contain such famous names, there are many who merit mention for the reputation they earned in their musical careers.

*Mrs. Maurice Brodsky*

A contemporary of Dame Nellie Melba was Mrs. M. Brodsky (Florence Leon, 1876), who died in New Jersey, U.S.A., in 1958, at the age of 97. She was trained for operatic singing, but gave up her public life as a singer when she married Mr. Maurice Brodsky, proprietor and editor of *Table Talk*, once a famous weekly in Melbourne.

*Mrs. A .L. Kenny*

Mrs. A. L. Kenny (Olga Zichy-Woinarski, 1885) was an outstanding violinist whose career, as the records of the day express it, 'was cut short by matrimony'. After a brilliant beginning to her musical career at the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music she went to Berlin. Here, after four years' study under Herr Maher, one of Joachim's pupils and one of his quartette, she was admitted to the Berlin Hoch Schule, presided over by Joachim himself. There her playing won praise from the professors, one of whom remarked after her first public performance, 'Ja, die kleine Zichy, sie hat wirklich Talent!'

Though she did not continue her professional career after her marriage, she still gave performances occasionally, and was a prominent member of Melbourne's musical circles. Mrs. Kenny died in 1941.

*Madame Eda Bennie*

On the advice of Dame Nellie Melba, Eda Bennie (1895) went straight from College to Paris to study singing under Madame Marchesi, and after many years of strenuous work she gained a footing in the musical world abroad. Madame Eda Bennie toured the world with many Grand Opera companies before settling in Melbourne, where she took an active part in the musical life of the city for many years. Madame Eda Bennie (Mrs. Reynolds) died in 1932.

*Miss Mary Campbell*

Another friend of Dame Nellie Melba's was Miss Mary Campbell (1889), one of Melbourne's leading singing instructresses. Among her pupils were some of our best-known musical

comedy and Gilbert and Sullivan opera stars, such as Strella Wilson, Lilian Crisp, Marie Bremner, Stella Power, Mary Hotham, and many others. To the present generation of young people these names mean nothing, but to their grandparents they recall the magic of youth.

Miss Mary Campbell studied singing under Professor Marshall Hall at the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music. She then spent two years studying in Germany. She was associated with the Melba Memorial Conservatorium of Music for a number of years, and was head of its Singing department at the time of her death in 1935.

*Mrs. Alberto Zelman*

Well known in Melbourne and Australia as a fine singer, Mrs. Alberto Zelman (Maude Harrington Jenkins, 1893) sang several rôles in the Grand Opera season of 1912, when Madame Melba brought a magnificent opera company to this country, and many unforgettable performances were given. With her husband, the well-loved conductor of the Symphony Orchestra in Melbourne for many years, Madame Maude Harrington, as she was professionally known, was one of the leading personalities in the musical life of this city.

*Miss Isobel Carter*

Another musician who won musical honours abroad before returning to her native land is Mrs. H. Stockigt (Isobel Carter, 1917), who graduated Mus.Bac. at the University Conservatorium of Music in Melbourne in 1932, having been Clarke Scholar from 1929 until 1932. Miss Carter then went to London to continue her studies, and won the Dannreuther Prize at the Royal College of Music, awarded for the best performance throughout the year of a concerto for piano and orchestra.

It is as a clarinettist, however, that Miss Carter has won her greatest distinction. Having studied this instrument under Charles Draper at the Royal College of Music, and performed solo and orchestral work in all parts of England, Miss Carter went to Germany to continue her studies with Herr Richter, of the Berlin State Opera Company, and was appointed First Clarinettist in the Concert Orchestra of the State Conservatorium.

Miss Isobel Carter has been Second Clarinettist in the Victorian Symphony Orchestra for some years, a position which

gives full scope for her talent. When required, she plays the difficult E flat clarinet, a very temperamental instrument.

*Miss Tasma Tiernan*

A contemporary of Miss Isobel Carter, Miss Tasma Tiernan (1918) is also a member of the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. She was principal 'cellist with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra under Messrs. Alberto Zelman and Fritz Hart. Miss Tiernan has been at 3LO since its inception, and a member of the Victorian Symphony Orchestra since the first Australian Broadcasting Commission Studio Orchestra was formed.

*Mrs. Graeme de Graaf*

Many girls have delighted the school by their singing at Morning Assembly and on special occasions, and time will prove whether some who are now little more than schoolgirls will earn for themselves a place of note among Australian singers. One, however, has had great success in her musical career already.

Mrs. Graeme de Graaf (Lauris Elms, 1945) has achieved much musical success in the last few years. At school her instrument was the violin, and after she left school in 1947 she became Leader of the Junior Symphony Orchestra. In 1950 she began to study singing as a hobby, and in 1952 won the Newcomers' Section of Swallow's Parade on 3KZ, without previous experience of singing in public. She then became semi-professional.

In 1954 Miss Elms was the Reserve Award winner in the *Sun Aria* contest, and was offered a scholarship to study for two years with Dominique Modesti, in Paris. She won the Vocal Section of Swallow's Parade just before leaving for Paris.

Her first appearance in Europe was at the 1956 Geneva competitions, 'Concours d'Execution Musicale', where she was placed fourth, with Bronze Medallion. In January, 1957, she was asked to audition at Covent Garden, and was given the rôle of Ulrica in Verdi's *The Masked Ball*.

Since then Miss Elms has appeared in Berlioz's *The Trojans*; *Elektra* (Strauss); *The Carmelites* (Poulenc); *Peter Grimes* (Britten); *Walkure* (Wagner); and, most recently, in Handel's *Samson*. She was invited to sing the contralto solo part in nine performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in April 1958,



under the baton of Rafael Kubelik in Israel, and performances were given in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem.

Miss Elms sang at the Royal Opera House in the Royal Command performance of *Peter Grimes* in June, 1958. In October the company took part in the Leeds Centenary Festival, and she sang the part of Micah in Handel's *Samson* and was presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

A recording has just been made of her singing the rôle of Mrs. Sedley in *Peter Grimes* for Decca, under the baton of the composer, Benjamin Britten.

Mrs. de Graaf and her husband have returned to Melbourne, where he will take up a distinguished University appointment in 1960, and Mrs. de Graaf hopes to continue her musical career.

#### PAINTING AND OTHER ART

##### *Misses Florence and Amy Fuller*

Miss Florence Fuller (1880) was a talented oil painter. She spent seven years in Europe, studying under British and French masters, and saw her work exhibited at both the London Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. In South Africa Cecil Rhodes gave her portrait sittings, while her Australian scenes are represented in the public galleries of the six States.

Miss Amy Fuller (1884) was a most versatile and vivacious personality. She was a keen sportswoman, playing A grade tennis, and at one time she gave Bridge lessons.

Music was her chosen career, and as concert singer and teacher Madame Amy Fuller was well known in Perth and Melbourne, where she sang as contralto soloist with the Melbourne Liedertafel.

Miss Amy Fuller was an early member of the Arts and Crafts Society of Victoria, and her craft work showed designs of native trees and blossoms. But it is for her water-colour paintings of the flora of South Africa and Australia that she enjoys a lasting reputation with The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria. She painted about 325 South African specimens and 165 Western Australian flowers, and then began the portrayal of Victorian and New South Wales species. The authorities at the Royal Botanic Gardens purchased for the Kew Herbarium over one hundred paintings of flowers of which they had no represen-

tations other than pressed specimens. Of the remaining paintings, over two hundred are now held by The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria.

Miss Amy Fuller died in 1944.

Another sister, Mrs. C. Lance (Louisa Fuller, 1878) made a reputation with her beautiful contralto voice and sang professionally in England and South Africa.

### *Miss Violet Teague*

Miss Violet Teague (1886) stands among the foremost women painters of Victoria. From her address to the school at the special Peace Service in 1919, on the occasion of her presentation of her portrait of Professor Harper to the College, we get an impression of her personality. She was inspired by Professor Harper's lessons on the art and literature of the Italian Renaissance to make a special study of that period of Italian art.

Miss Teague studied in Brussels and at the Herkomer School of Art in Hertfordshire, returning to Melbourne in 1895. For seven years she painted at the National Gallery under Bernard Hall, Frederick McCubbin and E. Phillips Fox, and the last-named painted the portrait of her which was reproduced in the 1919 *Patchwork*.

She won several medals for her paintings, one in Paris and another in the U.S.A. She spent 1935 in Sweden, and in 1939 painted the altar piece for 'Cathedral of the Arctic' in Aklavik, north-west Canada. She also painted the altar piece of the Pioneers' Church at Mount Eliza, Victoria.

Miss Teague died in 1951.

### *Miss Ada May Plante*

'One of our very finest painters was Ada May Plante,' wrote Arnold Shore, eminent artist and art critic. 'She studied at the National Gallery in Melbourne, then went to London and Paris, sharing studio and privation with C. Asquith Baker, living mainly on biscuits. After 1925 she and Isabel Hunter Tweddle were strongly influenced toward Post-Impressionism by William Frater. The change in their work became very marked.

'Ada Plante was a very quiet worker; she thought much and did not paint until she felt she knew just what she wanted to do. If her two still life studies owned by the Melbourne National Gallery are studied, the subtle strength of their formal structure,

their sympathetic brushwork and analysis, and their fine harmony will reveal themselves to the observer. Equally telling and charged with sensitive perception of character are her fine portraits, though these cannot be seen except in private collections.'

Miss Ada Plante (1890) was a contemporary of Max Meldrum at the Melbourne Gallery. It was a period of great artistic vigour, and nicknames were the order of the day. Many have become part of the tradition of that time—who has not heard of 'Smike', 'Bulldog' and 'The Laird' as applied to Streeton, Tom Roberts and Max Meldrum? The women students also had their names: 'Panther' (Clara Southern), 'Diana' (Isabel Tweddle), and so on. 'Venus' was the name given to Ada Plante, and very lovely she must have been in those days, with her beautiful Titian red hair. 'Vee' she has remained to many who have forgotten, if they ever knew, the origin of her nickname.

#### *Mrs. A. G. Outhwaite*

Most widely known in Australia and elsewhere as a water-colour and black and white illustrator is Mrs. A. G. Outhwaite (Ida Rentoul, 1898). At the peak of her artistic career she enjoyed unrivalled popularity for her delicate fantasies of children, and many books owe much of their success to the charm of her illustrations, and are still in demand fifty years after they were first published.

Eight of her books were published in England, and were for sale in European capitals as well as in all English bookshops. 'The war stopped the taste for fairies—in parents, anyhow; and the fairies fled, appalled at the atom bomb, etc.,' said Mrs. Outhwaite, wistfully.

Mrs. Outhwaite held two exhibitions in London and one in Paris, and the late Queen Mary bought the original plate of one of her illustrations in *The Enchanted Forest*.

Beginning in their teens with *Mollie's Bunyip*, *Mollie's Staircase* and *The Lady of the Blue Beads*, Mrs. Outhwaite and her sister, Miss Annie R. Rentoul, published many books, some in exquisite de luxe editions which became the pride and joy of their young owners. Three *Australian Songs for Young and Old*, with Mrs. Georgette Peterson's music, are still used in schools; *Elves and Fairies*, *Fairyland*, *Little Green Road to Fairyland* and *A Bunch of Wildflowers* were all produced in collaboration

with her sister. The story in *The Enchanted Forest* was written by her husband, her sister (as she expressed it) having 'gone all Greek'.

In spite of what she says about the views of parents, it is probable that many, remembering their own childish joy, wish their children could have the same introduction to the world of art and imagination.

*Miss Nancy Guest*

Miss Nancy Guest (1916) was another Old Collegian whose work at the National Gallery should be recorded. In 1926 she was awarded the coveted Travelling Scholarship which has enabled so many of our artists to study in the famous academies abroad. In 1931, under the terms of the scholarship, the Gallery acquired her painting *Memory of a Colour Pattern*.

*Mrs. Thomas Purves*

Tribute must be paid in this section to an Old Collegian who is doing very fine work for the advancement of art in this city. Herself a painter of no mean order, Mrs. Thomas Purves (Anne Picken, 1922) is actively engaged with her husband as Joint Director of the Australian Galleries Pty. Ltd., in helping to raise art standards by encouraging artists in their work.

At a time when contemporary taste in architecture and furniture does little to encourage private purchases of paintings by the general public, it is pleasing to note the fact that large business companies and banks are supporting artists who must sell their work if they are to continue to express themselves by their paintings or other mediums of art. Australian Galleries, converted in 1956 from a factory in Collingwood by Mr. Thomas Purves and his wife, is doing yeoman service in bringing before the purchasing public the work of many of our artists.

In this enterprise they also have the enthusiastic and practical co-operation of their three teenage children.

*Mrs. Hugh Johnston*

Mrs. Hugh Johnston (Eugenie La Guerche, 1924) graduated as Bachelor of Arts at the University of Melbourne in 1938.

She has held five 'one man' exhibitions of her paintings since 1950, the last having been shown at the Athenæum Gallery in September, 1959. Though her subjects are varied, she specializes



in the meticulous and detailed representation of both birds and flowers. Botanists, ornithologists, art critics, all have praised the correct imaginative depictions of these subjects. A number have been purchased for overseas private collections.

*Miss Pam Hallandal*

In another medium, the sculptured figures and ceramic art of Miss Pam Hallandal (1935) have received praise from art critics for their sensitive and imaginative qualities.

Miss Hallandal took her Diploma of Art at the Royal Melbourne Technical College in 1951. For a time she taught at the Toorak Rehabilitation Centre for the Department of Social Rehabilitation, and is now teaching Secondary Art and Craft at the Prahran Technical College.

Miss Hallandal has exhibited her work annually since 1949 as an invitee exhibitor at the Victorian Sculptors' Society, at the Victorian Sculpture Section of the Jubilee Exhibition of Art, and the Australian Objects of Art Festival, a general exhibition of Australian arts. She was an invitee exhibitor at the I.C.I. Exhibition of Art on the occasion of its opening in 1958.

*Mrs. Cuthbert Douglas*

Mrs. C. Douglas (Shirley Southby, 1918), whose two daughters were pupils at the College in 1958, went to a Commercial Art Studio for two or three years after leaving school. Then she did work for the Arts and Crafts Society of Victoria before being invited to join the craftsmen who were given the responsible task of inscribing the Memorial Books for the Shrine of Remembrance. After work on her allotted number, five books, she did a similar Book of Honour for the Malvern Town Hall.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Douglas has returned to this work, and has inscribed Books of Honour for Wynyard, Tasmania; for Parkes, N.S.W.; for General Motors Holden; and for the new Memorial Hall at the Caulfield Grammar School.

*Mrs. C. E. Nelson*

After leaving school, Mrs. C. E. Nelson (Charity Friend, 1920) went to the Swinburne Technical College for a course in Commercial Art, and after that was a member of the studio staff at the College for two years.

Mrs. Nelson worked for two and a half years on the names for the Memorial Books for the Shrine of Remembrance, of

which, like Mrs. Douglas, she inscribed five, each containing approximately 5,000 names, with an illuminated centre page and the A.I.F. badge on the front page of each book.

In 1948 Mrs. Nelson was deputed to inscribe a Memorial Book containing the names of the Royal Australian Engineers who fell in the 1939-45 war. This book, containing 1,200 names, lies in the Kitchener Tomb in All Saints' Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Mrs. Friend has also done work for the Arts and Crafts Society of Victoria.

#### THE CHURCH

As would be expected from a Church school, many of its students have chosen to devote their lives to work, either in the field of Foreign Missions as doctors, nurses or teachers, wherever they could help to bring the Gospel of Christianity. A comprehensive list is not available, but the names mentioned will convey a general picture of the work of Old Collegians.

##### *Miss Eleanor Rivett, M.A.*

In the sphere of education, the name of Miss Eleanor Rivett, M.A. (1897) is outstanding. She graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1904 with Honours and Exhibition in Modern Languages. The M.A. degree was conferred in 1906, and in the following year she went to India.

Miss Rivett served the London Missionary Society in Bengal for thirty years, and her influence was felt far beyond her own school and mission. In addition to holding the post of Principal of The United Missionary Girls' High School in Calcutta, which represented the English Baptist and Methodist Missionary Societies as well as her own, Miss Rivett was secretary of the Bengal Women's Education League. In that capacity she arranged annual refresher courses in Bengali for teachers in and around Calcutta.

As joint secretary of the Bengal Advisory Board on Women's Education, she worked in close association with the government, which later recognized her services by awarding her the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. This honour is no longer given, since there is no longer an Emperor—or Empress—Kaiser-i-Hind!

Miss Rivett's school became famous in North India, and of many tributes to it, she liked specially the comment of an Indian paper which described it as 'a truly national school'.

In 1939 Miss Rivett went to Madras as successor of the first Principal of the Women's Christian College, a constituent of the Madras University, which had been founded in 1915. Her natural gifts and experience equipped her for the task of promoting the hopes of two remarkable women who had built up the College—that 'it would become more closely associated with the best in Indian nationalism and Indian culture, and serve the Church more closely, providing opportunities for Indian women to develop leadership in an atmosphere of freedom'.

Miss Rivett held many positions of great responsibility in the educational world in Madras, and of these perhaps the most notable was the establishment of the Missionary Training Centre, where young Christian women were trained for the service of the Church, each one being helped in preparation for her particular work in village or in town, in school, home or hospital.

In the College itself, developments in the Home Science department, the increasing part taken by Indian members of staff in the administration, the development of the Alumnae Association and the Nursery School, owed much to Miss Rivett's sympathy and encouragement.

Although the war years brought strain, and nationalist feelings ran high, Miss Rivett never lost her hold over the students; they knew that she understood their love for their country and sympathized with it. For she loves India, and rejoiced with her Indian friends on Independence Day.

Miss Rivett's influence on the education of women in India can hardly be over-estimated.

*Miss Olive Stillwell, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Closely associated with Miss Rivett as colleague, and, later, as her successor to the Principalship of The United Missionary Girls' High School in Calcutta, is Miss Olive Stillwell, M.A. (1903).

Following the pattern of her predecessor, Miss Stillwell won the Wyselaskie Scholarship for Modern Languages and the Alexander Sutherland Prize for English when she graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1912; the M.A. degree was conferred on her in 1914. In 1918 Miss Stillwell went to India, spending a year at the Missionary Settlement for University Women in Bombay.

In 1920 she joined the staff of The United Missionary Girls' High School, where she remained until her retirement in 1951. When Miss Rivett was appointed Principal of the Madras Women's Christian College in 1938, Miss Stillwell succeeded her as Principal of the Calcutta school. It is well that these Old Collegians can look back on their years of devoted service in another land with the satisfaction of knowing that their work has opened new vistas for many Indian women.

Miss Stillwell was Head Prefect in 1907 and 1908.

*Miss Ethel Mary Halley*

Miss Ethel Halley (1882) went to China under the auspices of the London Missionary Society and became Matron of the Shanghai Hospital. When she visited the College in 1892, she described to the girls conditions of life for women in China, showing them a pair of tiny shoes such as the women with bound feet wore in those days.

During the Chinese Revolution of 1911, Miss Halley was Matron of a hospital at Chin Kiang run by the railway company, since that town was an important railway junction. In the following year she organized an ambulance service which took part in the siege of Nanking, and was presented by the Chinese Government of the day with two gold medals for conspicuous bravery under fire. Since that government was shortly afterwards discredited, no one has been willing to translate the citation, and the medals have been presented to the National Gallery of Victoria, where they still present somewhat of a mystery to those wishing to decipher their inscription.

Miss Halley returned to Australia in 1918, and died in 1942.

*Miss Margaret Alexander*

Miss Margaret Alexander (1900) is one of the large number of Old Collegians who have been attracted to mission work in Korea; she was in that country from 1911 until 1941. A trained kindergartener, Miss Alexander specialized in educational and evangelistic work. Since 1941 she has served for short terms in the New Hebrides, and in aboriginal work at Ernabella and Whyalla, South Australia.

*Miss Agnes Marion (Menie) Campbell, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Menie Campbell (1904) was a missionary in Korea from 1911 until 1924. Her particular appointment was to educational



work in the Girls' Primary School, Shinju, of which she was Principal. The boarders of the College were specially interested in Miss Campbell's work, and contributed towards her salary, and she sent regular and very interesting letters to *Patchwork* telling of her work and life in Korea.

*Mrs. C. I. McLaren, M.A.*

Mrs. C. I. McLaren, M.A. (Jessie Reeve, 1899) was doubly associated with the College, as Old Collegian herself, and as the wife of Dr. C. I. McLaren, son of the Principal of the College.

Mrs. McLaren began her missionary experience in India, but after her marriage she was in Korea from 1911 until 1941. Her particular appointment was to educational work at Ewha College, Seoul.

*Miss Margaret Davies, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Margaret Davies, M.A., DIP.ED. (1902) was a missionary in Korea from 1910 until 1941. She was Principal of the Girls' Secondary School, Tongnai.

*Dr. Ellice Jean Davies, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Ellice Jean Davies, M.B., B.S. (1902), sister of Miss Margaret Davies, was a medical missionary in Korea from 1918 until 1941.

Dr. Davies worked at the Chinju Hospital, first in charge of women's work, and then as Medical Superintendent. Since 1941 she has served for short periods in the New Hebrides and at aboriginal stations at Kunmunya and Ernabella. Dr. Davies conducted a Leper Survey in the New Hebrides.

*Miss Dorothy Leggatt*

Deaconess Dorothy Leggatt (1917) was a missionary in Korea from 1928 until 1941, and again from 1947 until 1950. Miss Leggatt's appointment was to evangelistic work and the training of local church workers. Since 1950 she has served as a Deaconess in the inner suburban area of Melbourne, and she is now appointed to church extension work in Ashburton.

*Dr. Helen Mackenzie, M.B., B.S., and Miss Catherine Mackenzie*

Dr. Helen Mackenzie (1924) and Sister Catherine Mackenzie (1924) came to the College from Korea, where their parents were engaged in missionary work. Immediately after World War II, they spent five years doing missionary work in China. They are

now in charge of the Il Sin Hospital, Pusan, Korea, which is not only a leading consulting and nursing hospital, but is a training school for Korean nurses and doctors.

*Mrs. T. J. K. Jamieson*

Mrs. T. J. K. Jamieson (Sheila Chisholm, 1932) for a number of years has assisted her husband in his work as Medical Superintendent of the Paton Memorial Hospital, Vila.

Another Old Collegian, *Sister Margery Heard* (1942) is doing medical missionary work at Lenakel, Tanna, in the New Hebrides.

*Miss Winifred Hilliard*

Deaconess Winifred Hilliard (1935), who is working among aborigines at Ernabella, is an Old Collegian whose family is well represented in this record. During World War II she served in the W.A.A.A.F. She spent some time as Deaconess at Albury before going to Ernabella, where she specializes in teaching arts and crafts to aboriginal women, with the aim of directing their work into channels through which they may become financially self-supporting.

*Miss Margaret Bain*

An Old Collegian whose work as a teacher is unlike that of others is Miss Margaret Bain (1940), who is responsible for the schooling of some hundred and sixty aboriginal children of various ages on Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. She has been there since 1956 and is thoroughly happy in the work, arduous though it is.

Her day's work begins at 6.30 a.m., and until 5.30 p.m. she teaches the children, classified according to age and ability, with eight native girls as assistants who need almost as much supervision as the pupils. In addition to her teaching, Miss Bain assists in the work of the hospital and keeps the books for the Mission. She teaches the fundamentals of English, reading, writing, etc., and practical subjects such as the use of money.

As a compliment to her work, and a charming reference to her early rising, the aborigines have given her the native name of 'Wondit', after a blue waterlily which blooms early in the morning, the large flower standing high out of the water, sur-

rounded by a cluster of small ones. It is thought that this is possibly the first time that an adult has been given a name by the aborigines in that locality, though children have been so honoured. With the name, Miss Bain automatically receives relationship with the aborigines and certain rights in regard to tribal land.

The Australian Inland Mission is an enterprise of which the Presbyterian Church of Australia is justly proud. It is a matter of special interest, therefore, to record the names of Old Collegians associated with it.

*Miss May Gillespie*

Miss May Gillespie (1897) was in Maringoy in 1917 and 1918. Later, she was president of the Presbyterian Girls' Association from 1920 until 1923, and again from 1927 until 1931. Miss Gillespie was vice-president of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union of Victoria for thirty years.

*Mrs. Lois Hurse*

Mrs. Lois Hurse (Lois Clayton, 1934) first went to the New Hebrides with her husband, the Rev. Stuart Hurse, but returned after a short time because of his serious illness. Since his death, Mrs. Hurse has been House Mistress at Clarendon College, Ballarat; bookkeeper at the Paton Memorial Hospital at Vila, New Hebrides; and matron at St. Leonard's Presbyterian Girls' School, Brighton.

Mrs. Hurse was the first matron of the Children's Hostel at Hall's Creek, Western Australia. When the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth, was visiting Australia in 1958, Mrs. Hurse brought from this hostel two aboriginal children and two white children to present them to Queen Elizabeth in Canberra. Mrs. Hurse is now Public Relations Officer of the Australian Inland Mission, and is stationed in Sydney.

Other Old Collegians have worked for their church in Melbourne, and have the warm regard of the authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for their contributions to its work.

*Miss Elizabeth Campbell*

Miss Elizabeth Campbell (1885) was president of the Presbyterian Girls' Association of Victoria from 1923 until 1927. Until

her retirement recently, Miss Campbell had been Foreign Secretary of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union for thirty years. She was the first Superintendent of the Mission Band, and editor of the *P.W.M.U. Chronicle*.

*Mrs. E. J. Stuckey*

Mrs. E. J. Stuckey (Frances Campbell, 1894) was the fourth sister in a family whose names have appeared in this chronicle. Her husband, Dr. E. J. Stuckey, was a medical missionary in China for many years, and all their children were born there. Three daughters—Mrs. Nancy Lapwood, Mrs. Helen Lade, and Mrs. Margaret Brown—and a grand-daughter—Miss Frances Lade—all attended the College; another grand-daughter, Janet Stuckey, is a present pupil.

*Mrs. Edward Holmes, B.Sc., Dip.Ed.*

Mrs. Edward Holmes, B.Sc., DIP.ED. (Marjory McLaren, 1892), has had a long association with the College. The younger daughter of the Rev. S. G. McLaren, she grew up there. She graduated in Science from the University of Melbourne in 1909, and joined the Science staff at the College.

After her marriage Mrs. Holmes was for ten years president of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union of Victoria, one of the most highly regarded positions held by women for the Presbyterian Church. Here, her ability as a speaker and her wide understanding of the problems associated with the work which she directed, made her contribution to the church of outstanding value.

Her elder daughter, Dr. Margaret Sussex, M.B., B.S. (Margaret Holmes, 1929), is Honorary Medical Referee to Rolland House. The younger, Mrs. T. Johnstone (Marjory Holmes, 1932), who lives in England, is a contributor to *London Punch*.

*Mrs. Robin Boyd, B.A.*

Mrs. Robin Boyd (Frances Paton, 1932), graduated B.A. HON. from the University of Melbourne in 1940, having been Head Prefect in 1936.

After holding the office of Travelling Secretary and Headquarters Secretary of the Australian Student Christian Movement, in 1951 Miss Paton was appointed Assistant General Secretary of the British Student Christian Movement. Three years



later she married, and went to India with her husband, who is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and lecturer at the University of Surat.

Mrs. Boyd was president of the Presbyterian Girls' Fellowship of Victoria from 1949 until 1951.

*Miss Margaret McKinnon*

The very important post of Secretary and Bursar of Rolland House, Deaconess and Missionary Training College, is held by Miss Margaret McKinnon (1936). For many years Miss McKinnon has been specially interested in the youth movements of the Presbyterian Church. She has held office as president of the Presbyterian Fellowship of Australia in Victoria, and vice-chairman of the Australian Christian Youth Council.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

*Dr. Isla Stamp, D.Ed.*

After completing her training at the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, Dr. Isla Stamp, D.ED. (1918) was a kindergarten director for the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, and later, the first director of the Lady Gowrie Child Centre, Hobart; then she became Principal of the Kindergarten Training College, Perth.

In 1946 she went to New York to study early childhood and elementary education at Columbia and New York Universities, returning in 1948 to become Principal of the Kindergarten Training College, Brisbane.

Following three years of post-graduate work in child psychology at Columbia, her thesis on the use of doll play in the study of personality was submitted for the degree of Doctor of Education, which was conferred on her in 1954. Dr. Stamp is now with the Health Department of Victoria as psychologist, specializing in the guidance of children in Kindergartens and Child Welfare Centres.

*Miss Agnes Sutherland*

Miss Agnes Sutherland (1917) graduated from the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, in 1922. After holding the post of Director of Kindergartens, she has been appointed Pre-School Officer for the Kew Council.

*Miss Jean Sutherland*

Like her sister, Miss Jean Sutherland (1917) graduated from the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, in 1922. She, too, held appointments as Director of Kindergartens before becoming Supervisor of Kindergartens associated with the work of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

*Miss Berta Hagenauer*

Miss Berta Hagenauer (1919) began her teaching as a member of the staff of the Preparatory School at the College. For over thirty years she was director of Clarendon Presbyterian Kindergarten, South Melbourne. Since 1958 Miss Hagenauer has been part-time Supervisor of Presbyterian Kindergartens.

*Miss Christina Warden*

Miss Christina Warden (1924) has been director of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Kindergarten for many years. She is a niece of Miss A. B. Warden.

*Miss Jean Adamson, M.A.*

Miss Jean Adamson, M.A. (1933) had been a pupil at the Malvern Branch School for seven years before coming to the senior school.

She graduated from the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, in 1942, and for the next four years was teaching for the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, and for the Australian Pre-School Association at the Lady Gowrie Child Centre in Melbourne. After that she was teaching for the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales in Sydney until 1950, when she was appointed Pre-School Officer, Department of the Interior, Canberra. Here her work involved the administration and supervision of Pre-School Centres. During her time here, she worked for the extension of kindergartens in the Capital Territory, and supervised the establishment of a Mobile Unit to bring pre-school facilities to outlying districts.

In 1952 she was on loan to the Department of Territories for three weeks in Papua and New Guinea, to make a report on pre-school facilities and needs. This referred not only to the children of white residents, but also to the possible advantages to the native population of some pre-school work.

In 1956 Miss Adamson was granted the first Australian Pre-School Association Alice Creswick Scholarship to study for the degree of B.Sc. (Education) at the University of Maryland, U.S.A. She graduated in 1957. Miss Adamson was also granted a Fellowship by the Association for Childhood Education International, which enabled her to have one year's experience at Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. From 1957 to 1958, she held a Research Assistantship from the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, to participate in research on the effects of maternal employment on young children, at Stanford University, California. The continuation of the Alice Creswick Scholarship permitted her to study for the degree of M.A., which was conferred on her in 1959.

Miss Adamson is at present Pre-School Adviser to the Crèche and Pre-School Association of Queensland, seconded from the Australian Pre-School Association, Canberra, A.C.T.

In view of the Adamson Report on Pre-School Requirements in Papua and New Guinea, it is interesting to read the following account of the work done in the Territory for Pre-School Centres today.

#### *Miss Heather McNicol*

Miss Heather McNicol (1941) graduated from the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, and after some experience as director in Melbourne kindergartens, in addition to teaching in nursery schools overseas, she went to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as pre-school teacher in February, 1958. She was in charge of a Centre in Port Moresby which catered for European and mixed blood children, and then was appointed first Assistant Pre-School Officer, her duties giving her contact with both European and native children.

During 1957, experimental native village playgrounds were commenced, one on the outskirts of Port Moresby and another at the native compound at Rabaul. These were set up by village parents under the guidance of trained pre-school personnel. A three-year training course for native girls to become Pre-School Assistants was commenced. The general standard of their education when they begin their training course is equivalent to the sixth year in an Australian school. They are given special tuition in English and other subjects in addition to their participation in pre-school activities. The primary aim of the work in Papua

and New Guinea is to give children pre-school experience as a preliminary to formal education.

The 'Mail Box Scheme', a service for out-stations, is like a lending library. Parcels of books for the children, ideas for activities such as painting and projects, and a book on child guidance and care for the parents, are sent to people with pre-school children, who have infrequent air services or a ship calling twice a year. It is greatly appreciated by parents.

There is also a scholarship scheme whereby daughters of residents in the Territory can train at Kindergarten Training Colleges in Australia, eventually returning as qualified pre-school teachers.

#### EDUCATION—HEADMISTRESSES

In this section, an exception has been made to the rule of selecting representative members of any profession; the list of Headmistresses who were former pupils at the College is impressive.

##### *Miss Isobel Macdonald, M.A.*

One of the most brilliant students in the early history of the College, Miss Isobel Macdonald (1881) was a highly honoured member of the teaching profession. She was the first woman student to win First Class Honours in the final year of her Arts course at the University of Melbourne. She was three times Exhibitioner in English, Exhibitioner in History, Logic, French Language and Literature, and Wyselaskie Scholar in Constitutional History and Law, as well as winning a scholarship in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

Miss Macdonald joined the College staff in 1899, resigning in 1915 to become Headmistress of St. Cuthbert's, Auckland. She returned to Victoria in 1923 to become Headmistress of Fintona Girls' School. In 1926 she was appointed Principal of the Presbyterian Girls' School, Adelaide, where she remained until her retirement in 1934.

Miss Macdonald became one of the first women members on the College Council in 1937, and continued her interest and association with the school after her retirement from that office. She died in 1959, in her ninetieth year.



*Miss Annie Hughston*

Miss Annie Hughston (1878) has an honoured name in the history of education in Victoria. She was the founder and Headmistress of Fintona Girls' School, which has maintained her high standard of scholarship and general excellence as one of the leading girls' schools in the State of Victoria.

*Miss Josephine Paterson*

For a short time after her retirement from the College, Miss Josephine Paterson (1875) was Headmistress of St. Margaret's School, Berwick.

*Misses Annie, Jane, Louise and Christina Day*

A school which had many admirers in Melbourne was Cromarty, which was conducted by Misses Annie (1877), Jane (1877), Louise (1878) and Christina (1878) Day. The work of these four Old Collegians in their Preparatory School gave an excellent educational grounding to boys who went at a later age to public schools.

*Misses Emma, Annie and Katie McInnes*

Miss Emma McInnes (1879) and her sisters Annie (1880) and Katie (1888) opened a school which they called St. Duthus, in Canterbury at the turn of the century. For boys and girls at first, this later became a girls' school, and was finally incorporated in Fintona when that school moved to its present site.

*Misses Annie, Janet and Jane Laing*

Four sisters conducted a school in Prahran which had a long history. Originally known as East Leigh, in Williams Road, Prahran, it had been in existence for some years before Mr. James Laing purchased it for his daughters, and it was registered under the name of Prahran College. Under that name it operated from 1907 until the school was closed in 1936. Its Co-Principals were Miss Annie Laing, M.A. (1889), Miss Janet Sutherland Laing (1885), and Mrs. J.E. Brown (Jane Ellen Laing, 1885). A fourth sister, Miss Maggie Morrison Laing, does not appear in the College records.

*Miss Katie Tait and Mrs. M. I. Brady*

Miss Katie Tait (1884) and Mrs. M. I. Brady (Mary Fraser, 1891) were Co-Principals of Hohenlohe, one of the oldest girls'

schools in the country towns of Victoria. This was at Warrnambool, where the school was held in high regard. When the High School was opened, however, there was no longer room for an independent school for girls, and it was closed.

*Miss Nancy Jobson, M.B.E., M.A.*

Miss Nancy Jobson, M.B.E., M.A. (1892) joined the staff of the College after graduating in Arts and taking her M.A. degree at the University of Melbourne.

In 1910 Miss Jobson was appointed Headmistress of the Southland Girls' High School, Invercargill, New Zealand. Some years later, under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, she opened Queen Margaret's College in Wellington. Returning later to Australia, she was for two years at the Toowoomba Presbyterian Girls' School.

For many years Miss Jobson was Headmistress of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Pymble, N.S.W., and later she opened Hopewood House, Darling Point, as a Finishing and Home Science School for girls.

Miss Jobson was awarded the M.B.E. (Civil) in 1955, 'for outstanding services to Education'.

*Miss Maud Cameron, M.B.E., M.A.*

Miss Maud Cameron, M.B.E., M.A. (1896) had a career in many respects similar to that of Miss Jobson. After completing her Arts course at the University of Melbourne, Miss Cameron joined the staff of the College, teaching History.

In 1912 Miss Cameron became Principal of Firbank Church of England Girls' Grammar School in Brighton, a position which she held with great distinction for forty-three years.

Miss Cameron was awarded the M.B.E. (Civil) in 1955, the citation for which reads: 'Headmistress of Firbank C.E.G.G.S. for forty-three years, during which she exhibited fine leadership and human understanding'.

*Miss Lily Limerock, M.A., and Miss Elma Limerock*

Another school which has a reputation for the scholarship shown by its pupils is Penleigh Presbyterian Girls' School, whose first Co-Principals, Miss Lily Limerock, M.A. (1897) and Miss Elma Limerock (1897) were both Old Collegians. The latter was a trained Kindergartener, and was in charge of the Junior School, while her sister took the senior classes as her respon-

sibility. It is a matter of interest that Miss Helen Hailes was a pupil at Penleigh before going to the College.

*Mrs. E. D. Ulrich, M.A.*

Mrs. E. D. Ulrich, M.A. (Amicie Haydon, 1898) was a member of the French staff at the College and House Mistress of Junior House before she went to New Zealand to become Principal of St. Margaret's College, Wellington. She married Professor E. D. Ulrich, a former colleague on the College staff.

*Miss May Russell, B.A.*

Miss May Russell, B.A. (1896) was a member of the group of Old Collegians known as 'The '98 Brigade'. Miss Russell became Headmistress of Ormiston, a girls' school in Mont Albert, in 1924, and was in charge of the school until her retirement in 1947. She had as Co-Principal Miss L. Small.

*Miss Mary Hamilton, B.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Mary Hamilton, B.A., DIP.ED. (1909) was for many years Principal of Croydon Presbyterian Ladies' College, N.S.W., before her retirement. She is now in the Records Department of Prince Henry's Hospital.

*Miss Ann Hamilton, B.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Ann Hamilton, B.A., DIP.ED. (1910) was Headmistress of Donnington, a boarding school in Swan Hill. Here she was held in very high esteem by parents and friends for the excellent standard of work achieved by her scholars.

*Miss Emily King, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Emily King, M.A., DIP.ED. (1910) became Headmistress of Girton College, Bendigo, in 1932. Miss King was a fine leader of young people, and was warmly esteemed by her pupils. In 1939 she succeeded Miss Dorothy Ross as Director of the Associated Teachers' Training Institute. She relinquished that position to become Headmistress of Queen's College, Ballarat. Miss King died after a few years' retirement.

*Miss Christina Bryant, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Christina Bryant, M.A., DIP.ED. (1912) was for many years a member of the History staff at the College, and a close friend and Colleague of Miss Helen Hailes. In 1932 Miss Bryant was

appointed Principal of Goulburn Presbyterian Ladies' College, and during the period of her headship the school increased in numbers and in the reputation for scholarship which it holds among the Independent Schools of New South Wales. Miss Bryant retired in 1955.

*Miss Jeanette Buckham, B.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Bryant's position as Principal of Goulburn P.L.C. was taken by Miss Jeanette Buckham, B.A., DIP.ED. (1938), another Old Collegian who had for some years been a member of the College staff. A teacher who combines firm discipline with a sense of humour and an eminently practical approach to problems, Miss Buckham has maintained the high standards set for the school by Miss Bryant.

*Miss Margaret McPherson, B.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Margaret McPherson, B.A., DIP.ED. (1935) was Senior Mistress in the History department of the College when she was appointed Headmistress of Clarendon College, Ballarat, in 1955.

Miss McPherson was awarded the John and Eric Smyth Travelling Scholarship in 1948-49 by the University of Melbourne. At the Institute of Education, University of London, she took the course in English Educational Theory and Practice, and gained the Diploma awarded to successful students. She also had teaching experience in England.

*Miss Isabella Thomson Henderson*

An educationist of outstanding reputation in the early days of this century in Victoria, Miss Isabella T. Henderson was associated with the College for a short time while Professor Harper was Principal. She was what was then known as a 'pupil teacher', probably being one of the 'occasional students' of whose name no record was kept. As already stated, certificates were given to these ladies after a course of lectures and examination by the Principal of the College, which proved their ability to teach.

Miss Henderson was Principal of two schools before founding Clyde, the school always associated with her name, which celebrated its jubilee in 1959.

She was a woman of outstanding quality and a pioneer in education. With Mr. Otto Krome, Headmaster of the Methodist Ladies' College, and Mr. Adamson, of Wesley College, Miss



Henderson was a prime mover in the formation of an Association of Secondary (*i.e.* non-Departmental) Teachers. This became the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (I.A.R.T.V.).

She was also a founder and for many years president of the Headmistresses' Association of Victoria. When the Secondary Teachers of Victoria agitated for the compulsory registration of schools and teachers, Miss Henderson was the only woman (representing non-State schools for girls) on the Registration Board, which was later merged in the Council of Public Education. She was also for some years the only woman member of the University Schools' Board.

While a member of this Board, Miss Henderson succeeded, with the help of Professor Laver, in getting Music included as a subject for the Public Examinations. Again, with the assistance of Professor Orme Masson and Dr. Georgina Sweet, she successfully proposed that the subject of Domestic Science should also be included. Finally, she ventured to have the details for the study of English widened, and in this she had the assistance of Professor Tucker.

Though her association with the College did not last more than two years or a little longer, Miss Henderson's contribution to education in Victoria is of interest in this history.

*Miss Joan Montgomery, B.A., B.Ed.*

Another reason for interest is the fact that the latest appointment of an Old Collegian as Headmistress is Miss Joan Montgomery, B.A., B.ED. (1938) who is to take up her post as Headmistress of Clyde in 1960.

#### ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Of the total of thirteen girls who presented themselves for the Matriculation examination, open to women for the first time in 1880, six were pupils of the College. The five whose names are known were: Miss Mary Elizabeth Martin, number 20 on the enrolment list of 1875; Miss Harriet Hamilton Shaw (1875); Miss Beatrice Mackenzie (1876); Miss Janie Carse Hood (1878); and Miss Sarah Deborah Strahan (1878). Though entitled to do so, none of the thirteen proceeded to degree courses.

Satisfaction with further academic achievement was expressed by Dr. Harper in the following year (annual report, 1881):

'Up till this year the Exhibitions at Matriculation were not open to girls. For the first time in the history of the Colony they were this year open to all; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to record that the Exhibition for English, French, History and Geography was gained by Miss Anna Higgins, who surpassed all other competitors in every subject, and was 600 marks better than any other candidate.'

*Miss Anna Higgins, B.A.*

In the Final Honours examination of the Arts course at the University of Melbourne in 1891, Miss Anna Higgins (1875) passed with First Class Honours in all subjects and the Exhibition in English. She was one of the group of young women who contemplated taking a medical course at the University of Melbourne, but devoted her talents to journalism instead. After her marriage to Mr. E. R. Reeve, she went with her husband to French Indo-China, where her knowledge of the French language, though classical rather than colloquial, was a great assistance to her husband in his diplomatic career.

*Miss Geraldine Edeson, M.A.*

Miss Geraldine Edeson, M.A. (1876) was the third woman to graduate from the University of Melbourne. She graduated B.A. in 1887 and M.A. in 1889. Unfortunately, there are no records of her career.

*Miss Marie Bernardou, M.A.*

Miss Marie Bernardou, M.A. (1889) was the first woman student to win the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Modern Languages; she was also Exhibitioner in Modern Languages and Final Honours Scholar (First Class) in Modern Languages.

*Miss Julia Flynn, M.A.*

Miss Julia Flynn, M.A. (1891) was considered one of the most brilliant Mathematics students in the history of the College. After graduating from the University of Melbourne, Miss Flynn was in charge of the Mathematics department at the Melbourne Girls' High School for some years. She was appointed Inspector of Secondary Schools in 1928.

Miss Flynn succeeded Mr. Seitz as Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, the highest administrative post in the Education Department ever held by a woman, in 1936.

After her retirement in 1943, Miss Flynn was appointed Adviser to the Catholic Education Department, but died shortly afterwards.

Whenever she came to visit her old school at the time of the triennial inspections, Miss Flynn showed great interest in all that was being done there, and spoke with pride of the fact that she had received her early education at the College.

*Miss Elizabeth I. Lothian, M.A.*

Miss Elizabeth Lothian, M.A. (1895), graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1902, taking Final Honours in Classics, and sharing the Wyselaskie Scholarship with Miss Annie Rentoul. Her M.A. degree was conferred in 1904. From 1905 until 1907, Miss Lothian was at Newnham College, Cambridge, taking Honours in Classical Tripos.

She returned to Australia and taught in Melbourne between 1908 and 1912. Miss Lothian was Classics Mistress in the Melbourne Church of England Girls' Grammar School from 1914 until 1947. She was also Tutor in Classics at Queen's College, Ormond, and the University Women's College.

From 1917 until 1937 Miss Lothian was honorary secretary of the provisional committee to establish the University Women's College, and after its establishment, a member of that College Council for many years.

*Miss Annie R. Rentoul, M.A.*

An account of the literary publications of Miss Annie Rentoul, M.A. (1898) has already been given in the record of her sister, Mrs. A. G. Outhwaite (Miss Ida Rentoul), whose delicate water-colour and black and white illustrations added their charm to her poetry and stories. This is a record of her academic achievements.

Miss Annie Rentoul was the first girl to win the Classical Exhibition at the Matriculation examination and to be Higgins Scholar (*aeq.*) in Poetry. She was Exhibitioner in Classics in the second year of her Arts course at the University of Melbourne, and in her final year she shared the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Classics with Miss E. I. Lothian, and was Final Honours Scholar in Classics.

Miss Rentoul was a member of the College staff for many years.

## FACULTY OF ARTS

*Miss Enid Derham, M.A.*

Miss Enid Derham, M.A. (1897) was the first woman student to win the Final Honours Scholarship in Classics and Comparative Philology with First Class Honours, and at the same time First Class Final Honours in Modern Languages when she graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1903. After completing her M.A. degree in 1905, Miss Derham went to Oxford for further studies in English.

She returned to the University of Melbourne as Lecturer in English, being the first woman to hold such a position. She spent one year as Acting Professor of English at the Perth University.

Miss Derham published one book of poems, *The Mountain Road*. Her love of poetry greatly influenced her students, and the Enid Derham Prize for Poetry has been established at the University of Melbourne in memory of her outstanding influence on young people while she was there.

Miss Derham held important positions in the Classical Association, and the Women Graduates' Association. She was a foundation member of the Lyceum Club.

Miss Derham died in 1940.

*Miss Dorothea Coverlid, M.A.*

Miss Dorothea Coverlid, M.A., DIP.ED. (1910) had a close association with the College as member of staff before she devoted her time to university work. She graduated M.A. in 1919, with First Class Honours and the Exhibition in Modern Languages. She also won the Dwight Prize for Education.

Miss Coverlid became Tutor in French and German for Science students in 1923, a position for which her Brunning Prize, won in 1916, showed her special aptitude. She became Lecturer in German in 1943, and in 1947 was promoted to the Senior Lectureship in German. She has given much assistance to students learning singing at the Conservatorium of Music.

Miss Coverlid's present position is that of Reader in Germanic Languages at the University of Melbourne.

*Miss Vera Jennings, M.A. (Oxon.)*

Miss Vera Jennings, M.A. (1913) graduated in 1920 from the University of Melbourne, with the Mollison and Wyselaskie



Scholarships in French. In the following year she won the H. B. Higgins Prize for the Study of Poetry.

Miss Jennings was Resident Tutor of Trinity College Hostel (later Janet Clarke Hall) from 1921 until 1924, and again from 1937 until 1947, being Acting Principal in 1937.

She spent the years 1924 until 1936 at St. Hilda's College, where she graduated M.A. (Oxon.).

Returning to this University, Miss Jennings became Tutor in the English department; later she became Lecturer, and since 1951 she has been Senior Lecturer in English at the University of Melbourne.

*Miss Jean Randall, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Jean Randall, M.A., DIP.ED. (1916) was Dux of the College in 1919. From 1921 she was at the University of Melbourne, graduating M.A., DIP.ED., in 1924.

From 1928 until 1930 Miss Randall studied at the Sorbonne, obtaining the 'Diplôme d'aptitude à l'enseignement du Français à l'étranger'.

Returning to Australia, Miss Randall was appointed to the staff of the Department of French and German in the University of Western Australia. In 1941 she became Lecturer in French in the Department of Modern Languages in that University, being promoted to Senior Lecturer in 1958.

Since 1955 Miss Randall has been Chief Examiner in French for the Public Examinations Board.

In addition to her University work, Miss Randall was president of the Alliance Française, Comité de Perth, from 1949 until 1951, and again from 1955 until 1959.

In 1958 she was given the award of 'Chévalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques' by the French Government.

From 1951 until 1953 Miss Randall was president of the Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

In 1954 she held the Third United Nations Fellowship awarded by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. For the last four years—1956 to 1959—Miss Randall has been vice-president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

For the last year, 1958-59, Miss Randall has been honorary secretary of the Board of Management of Ross Memorial Church,

West Perth, the first woman secretary the Board has had. She considers that the training she received at the College probably had much to do with her taking this honorary occupation!

*Miss Kathleen McPhee, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Kathleen McPhee, M.A., DIP.ED. (1922) was a School Prefect, School Sports Captain, and Proxime Accessit to the Dux in her last year at the College. She won a Non-Resident Exhibition to Ormond College, and graduated from the University of Melbourne with First Place in the Combined School of French and Latin.

In 1932 she studied for her Diploma of Education, and then took a post as Senior Mistress at Penleigh, teaching French and Latin. She had further teaching experience before going overseas in 1936. In the following year the degree of M.A. was conferred on her *in absentia*, and she became Senior Assistant Mistress at an English Girls' School, taking a Cours de Vacances at the Sorbonne, Paris.

In 1938 and 1939 Miss McPhee was a member of staff of Les Tilleuls Pensionnat, Neuchatel, Switzerland. In the following year she joined the French staff of the College, being head of the French department from 1943 until the end of 1946.

She returned to England, and for two years was a member of the French staff at a school in Sussex, again taking a Cours de Vacances at the Sorbonne. She shared first place at Advanced Level with Miss Olive Wykes.

Then followed four years at Copthall County Grammar School, North London, an important Grammar School.

She returned to Australia, and after two years at Lauriston was appointed Senior Tutor in French at the University Women's College in 1955. In 1956 she was appointed Senior Tutor in French at the University of Melbourne, a post which she holds today.

*Miss Iris Wilcock, M.A.*

Miss Iris Wilcock, M.A., DIP.ED. (1930) had a post unique among Old Collegians—that of Sub-Dean of the Arts Faculty of the University of Melbourne.

After winning the John Grice Exhibition in Latin Part I in 1933, Miss Wilcock graduated B.A. Hons. in 1935, sharing the Final Honours Exhibition in the School of French. The degree of M.A. followed in 1938, after which Miss Wilcock spent a year

in Paris, where she gained the Diplôme de professeur de Français à l'étranger at the Sorbonne, and studied at the Phonetics Institute.

After teaching in the State High School service for a short time, Miss Wilcock was Tutor in French and Latin at Trinity College from 1941 to 1944, when she was appointed part-time assistant to the Sub-Dean of the Arts Faculty, continuing her teaching duties in the French department. She was promoted in 1954 to the status of Senior Lecturer.

Late in 1957, Miss Wilcock went by way of Europe to America. The award of a Travel Grant by the Carnegie Corporation of New York made possible a three-month tour of the United States and Canada to study the planning of Arts courses, the academic advising of Arts students, and the teaching of Modern Languages.

Miss Wilcock has resigned from her appointments as Senior Lecturer in French and Sub-Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Melbourne, and in 1960 will be married to Professor W. P. Friederich, Professor of German and of Comparative Literature in the University of North Carolina, whose reputation as a linguist and authority on comparative literature is world-wide. All good wishes for her happiness go to Miss Wilcock from her old friends at the Presbyterian Ladies' College.

*Miss Olive Wykes, B.A., M.Ed.*

Miss Olive Wykes, B.A., M.ED. (1932) graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne with first place in First Class Honours in the Combined Honours Course of French and Latin, winning the Dwight Prize; she had a similar placing when she took her Diploma of Education. In 1948 she was granted the John and Eric Smyth Travelling Scholarship in Education, and in the following year was awarded the Diploma of English Educational Thought and Practice by the Institute of Education, London University.

She spent 1949 in France, studying at the Sorbonne, and in the following year joined the French and Education staff of the University of Melbourne, being also Tutor in French at Trinity and Ormond Colleges. In 1953 Miss Wykes became full-time Lecturer on the French and Education staff.

Miss Wykes completed her B.ED. degree with First Class Honours in the History of Australian Education and Philosophy of Education in 1956. Two years later her thesis on *The Teaching*

of *French in New South Wales and Victoria, 1850-1958* gained for her the degree of M.ED. In 1959 she embarked on a PH.D. thesis entitled *Education During the Fourth French Republic*. For this she was awarded the Freda Cohen Prize, which is awarded to the candidate who submits the most meritorious thesis at the examination for Master of Education. She has been awarded a Travel Grant by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to enable her to visit the United States and Canada.

In addition to these academic achievements, Miss Wykes was a member of the University Women's Tennis Team 1940-42, winning her Blue for tennis. She was vice-president of the Students' Representative Council in 1942. She is a member of the Council of International House. Miss Wykes represented the Australian Universities' Modern Language Association at the U.N.E.S.C.O. Seminar on the Teaching of Modern Languages, held in Sydney in 1957. She is a broadcaster of French to schools, and has made many appearances in various television programmes.

Miss Wykes is at present travelling on study leave in France, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. From 1943 to 1947 Miss Wykes was a member of the College staff.

*Mrs. M. Berah, M.A.*

Mrs. Maurice Berah, M.A. (Jean Kunstler, 1940) holds a special place in the annals of the College in view of her scholastic record as a student. Arriving in this country with her parents without any knowledge of the English language, and enrolled during the first term in 1940, she completed her school course in 1942 with Second Class Honours at the Matriculation examination in English (then including English Literature), and four First Class Honours, with the Italian Exhibition and Proxime Accessit in Modern History.

She graduated B.A. Hons. at the University of Melbourne in 1945, winning the Exhibition in German Part I in 1943, sharing the German Part II and French Part II Exhibitions, and also the William Smith Prize. In 1945 she gained Second Class Honours in Division A, and was awarded a Research Grant for the Master of Arts degree, which was conferred on her in 1948; her position was first place in the First Class Master of Arts degree. This was given for her thesis on *Marcel Proust*.

Since 1947 Mrs. Berah has been a member of the Tutorial Staff of the French department, tutoring in French Literature.



Mrs. Berah's elder daughter is a pupil at the College, and the younger will join the Junior School in 1960.

*Miss Isabel McBryde, M.A., 'Dip.Prehist.Arch. (Cantab.)'*

Miss Isabel McBryde, M.A., DIP.PREHIST.ARCH. (Cantab.) (1943) graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1957, with B.A. Hons. in Latin and History. She then did further work for her M.A. degree on a research award from the University, her thesis being: 'The Roman Opposition under the Flavian Principate'. For this, a First Class Honours degree as Master of Arts was conferred on her in 1959.

In March, 1958, Miss McBryde went to the University of New England as temporary lecturer in Ancient History. In October of that year she proceeded to Girton College, Cambridge, to read for the post-graduate Diploma in Prehistoric Archaeology, specializing in the archaeology of north-western Europe and the British Isles in the Early Iron Age, and provincial Roman and Migration Periods.

She took the Diploma in June, 1959, and spent the summer excavating on Iron Age and Roman sites in England—in Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire and Northumberland—before going to the British School of Archaeology at Athens as 'Jessie Webb Scholar' from the University of Melbourne. Miss McBryde worked for three months in Greece, travelling on the mainland, the Peloponnese and the islands to visit prehistoric and classical sites, studying their material in the museums as well as the geographical background to the development of Greek civilization.

Miss McBryde's special historical interest within her field of Roman political history of the first century A.D. is in the opposition in Rome itself under the Principate, while her archaeological interests lie in the Iron Age and Imperial Roman period of northern Europe.

In February, 1960, Miss McBryde took up her duties at the University of New England, where she has been appointed Lecturer in Pre-History and Ancient History.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

*Miss Ruth Sugden, M.Sc.*

Miss Ruth Sugden, M.Sc. (1900) graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1912, winning the Dixson Prize in Chemistry. The degree of M.Sc. was conferred on her in 1913.

Miss Sugden was appointed Senior Demonstrator at the Chemistry School in 1921, and was promoted to Lecturer in 1948. She resigned from this post in 1952, and died shortly afterwards.

Like her father, Dr. Sugden, Master of Queen's College for many years, Miss Sugden was respected and admired by all with whom she came in contact, and her kindly, tolerant attitude made her very approachable to her students when they needed special help.

*Miss Edith Nelson, M.A., M.Sc.*

Miss Edith Nelson, M.A., M.Sc. (1903) graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne in 1911, with the Final Honours Scholarship in Mathematics. In the following year she graduated in Science, with the Final Honours Scholarship in Physics. Later the Master's degrees in both faculties were conferred on her.

Miss Nelson took a post as Tutor in Physics and Mathematics at Queen's College, Melbourne, and, later, a similar post at the Teachers' Training College. Then she joined the staff of the Physics department at the University, being Senior Demonstrator for twenty-five years before she was appointed Lecturer in 1948, a post which she retained until her retirement in 1954.

*Miss Jean Alexander, M.Sc., A.R.A.C.I.*

Miss Jean Alexander, M.Sc. (1905) graduated in Science in 1915, and the degree of M.Sc. was conferred on her two years later. She was Demonstrator in the Department of Chemistry, and later was promoted to Senior Demonstrator.

When the University of Melbourne established a branch at Mildura, Miss Alexander was appointed Dean of its women students. She made a real home for many young women, and they called her house 'Mothering Heights'.

Miss Alexander was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in 1948, and gave up part of her strenuous work in 1952, becoming part-time Demonstrator. She retired in 1958.

She is known to more students than most University lecturers, as she was in charge of all 'bulldogs' at the University Public Examinations for thirty-one years.

For seven years Miss Alexander was Hon. Editor of the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, and for two years she was chairman of the Physical and Inorganic Group of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

She is an Associate of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

*Miss Essie Mollison, M.Sc.*

Miss Essie Mollison, M.Sc. (1907) graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1915, winning the Exhibition in Biology in 1912, those in Botany and Zoology in 1913, and sharing the Final Honours Exhibition in Botany in 1915. The degree of M.Sc. was conferred on her in 1917.

From 1916 until 1918 she taught Biology at the Brisbane Girls' Grammar School, and in 1920 she taught that subject at the College.

From 1914 until 1915 she did some part-time demonstrating in the Zoology department and a lesser amount at the Botany department at the University of Melbourne. From 1921 until 1946 she was Tutor in Botany and Zoology at Trinity, Ormond and Queen's Colleges, and also at the University Women's College for a short time after its opening.

In 1947 Miss Mollison was appointed to the University staff as Senior Demonstrator in Zoology for the Mildura branch. She returned to Melbourne after two years and was in charge of the Part I practical work and the library in the Zoology department. She was promoted to Lecturer status after a few years. On reaching retiring age in 1957, she remained for two years on part-time duties in the departmental library.

During World War II Miss Mollison worked part-time in the personnel and enquiry section of the Red Cross, and later arranged special tutorials for ex-servicemen.

Miss Mollison was on the provisional committee for the University Women's College and a member of the Council until 1946; she was its honorary treasurer in its early days.

When Miss Neilson went overseas on sabbatical leave in 1946, Miss Mollison went 'into residence' in her stead at the East Melbourne site, assuming responsibility for matters affecting the boarders and the domestic staff. She was often asked for, and gave, advice on the Biology department of the College.

During the move from East Melbourne to the new site of the College at Burwood, Miss Mollison was a most active and helpful member of the committee which arranged for the distribution of furniture for the new boarding house, and the preparation of new furnishings for the medical quarters in the main building as well as the boarders' residence.

Miss Mollison was one of the first women to join the Council of the College in 1937, and, with the exception of the chairman,

she has the longest record of service on that body. It was she who instigated the present history of the College.

#### COMMERCE

*Miss Maureen Brunt, B.Com.*

The most recent addition to the number of Old Collegians with staff appointments at the University of Melbourne is Miss Maureen Brunt, B.COM. (1944), at the Economics department of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce.

Miss Brunt graduated with First Class Honours in Commerce in 1950, sharing the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Political Economy.

After being Tutor in the Economics department of the University of Melbourne in 1955, and Senior Tutor in the following year, Miss Brunt went to the U.S.A. on the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Fellowship of Radcliffe College, which is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. This is one of the highest awards given in the U.S.A. for post-graduate study for women, and Miss Brunt was the first Victorian graduate to receive it. She was also awarded the Ethel Bage Fellowship by the Victorian Women Graduates' Association, and in the following year the University of Melbourne awarded her a University Travelling Scholarship. Miss Brunt was subsequently appointed a Harvard Teaching Fellow.

Miss Brunt until 1960 was Lecturer in the Economics department of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Melbourne.

#### LITERATURE

*Miss Margaret Parker Macdonald*

The first novel to be published by an Old Collegian appeared in 1893; it was entitled *Ida Cameron*, and its author was Miss Margaret Parker Macdonald (1880), an older sister of Miss Isobel Macdonald. She is one of the Magpie Club whose photograph appears later. Her second novel, *Trefoil*, was published a few years later.

*Miss Esther Tait Reid, B.A.*

A novel about the struggle faced by women who wished to make a career for themselves at the turn of the century was called *Mareeya*, and the author was Miss Esther Tait Reid, B.A. (1886).



Miss Tait Reid matriculated from the College in 1890, and was accepted as a student at Newnham College, Cambridge, less than two years later. She took First Class Honours in her Tripos, her subjects being French (Modern and Mediaeval), Mediaeval Provençal, and Italian. At that time the University of Cambridge did not confer degrees on women students, but issued them with a scroll to record the fact that the required standard for a degree had been attained. With other women students, Miss Tait Reid went to Dublin University, which gave an honorary degree to qualified women. Thus she became a Bachelor of Arts, 'entitled to wear a cap and gown', as she wrote in a letter to the Principal of her old school. Miss Tait Reid has been resident in England since she left the College.

### *Lady Groom*

Lady Groom (Jessie Bell, 1880) was an Old Collegian whose marriage to one of the outstanding personalities in Australian political history brought her great social and civic responsibilities. Sir Littleton Ernest Groom was a member of the House of Representatives for the Darling Downs constituency in Queensland for many years; from 1905 until 1926 he was a member of every non-Labour Ministry. His Parliamentary career brought him many and varied posts: Minister for Home Affairs, 1905; Attorney-General, 1906; Minister for External Affairs, 1909; Minister for Trade and Customs, 1913; Minister for Works and Railways, 1919; and so on. Sir Littleton Groom was knighted in 1923, and the honour of K.C.M.G. was conferred on him in the following year. In 1924 he went to Geneva to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations, and was elected chairman of its first committee.

In all these activities he was assisted by the loyal support of Lady Groom, and it is her interesting biography of her husband, *Nation Building; the Life and Work of Sir Littleton Ernest Groom*, published in 1941, which gives this account of his life.

The Grace Bell Groom Prize at the College was endowed by Lady Groom in memory of her daughter, also a pupil at the College.

### *Mrs. J. G. Robertson*

Mrs. J. G. Robertson (Ethel Florence Richardson, 1882), or 'Henry Handel Richardson', as she was known, must have been a difficult pupil; she says herself that she was a wayward and

inattentive one. As a boarder at the College she was as critical, even unkind, as young people can be of their teachers, whom they regard as hardly human. *The Getting of Wisdom* seemed a harsh picture of the College when it was read by her contemporaries. Today we read it with more detachment, and possibly a better understanding of child psychology, and realize that it is a fair enough picture of the school as seen through the eyes of a rather unhappy little girl.

In 1929, when she published the final volume of her great trilogy, 'The Fortunes of Richard Mahony', which she called *Ultima Thule* (after the house in Brighton in which Richard Mahony lived with his wife, Mary, and their children), she replied to a letter of congratulations from the president of the Old Collegians' Association: 'One of the pleasantest things about this success has been the way it has brought me in touch again with old friends. I have not forgotten them; my schooldays left me some of the vividest and happiest impressions of my life.'

'H.H.R.', as her friends called her, was a keen tennis player and a musician of a high order. Indeed, her first choice of a career was music, and she gives a picture of life in Leipzig as a student at the Conservatorium of Music there in her novel *Maurice Guest*, much of which was drawn from her own experiences in that city.

One of her last books was autobiographical—*Myself When Young*; but the work which places her in the forefront of Australian authors is the great trilogy founded on the life of her father, 'The Fortunes of Richard Mahony'.

#### *Mrs. M. L. Matheson*

Unique among the contributions to Australian literature among Old Collegians is the work of Mrs. M. L. Matheson (Mary McLaren, 1889). Her association with the College as student and daughter of its Principal, the Rev. S. G. McLaren, and as the first House Mistress of Junior House, has already been told; but the work which she has done since 1936 remains to be recorded.

Mrs. Matheson's love of young people suggested to her that a special version of the Gospels and other books of the New Testament should be available to them in language easily comprehensible to them—in 'Current English', as she calls it. Encouraged and assisted by Professor Gillies, of Ormond College, she began to write a new version of the Gospels, beginning with that

of St. Mark as the most direct. At all times she has sought to give a full and faithful translation of the original Greek, and in this she has received help from Greek scholars to confirm her own rendering, and the result has been a most valuable addition to the available modern translations of the Bible. The introductions she has written to the various books are models of lucidity and accuracy, with a directness of approach to her subject which ensures the interest of her readers.

Between 1936 and 1946 Mrs. Matheson published the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.

It is a matter of interest that these 'Current English' translations of the story of the Christian Church have been found very helpful to those who are translating it into foreign languages, notably in India and in the Pacific Islands, for use in mission work.

*Mrs. Vance Palmer, M.A.*

One of the most widely known and warmly appreciated Australian women writers is Mrs. Vance Palmer (Janet G. 'Nettie' Higgins, 1900).

Miss Nettie Higgins graduated with Honours in Arts from the University of Melbourne in 1908, taking her M.A. degree two years later. She then attended lectures at the London University and in Berlin and Paris, gaining Diplomas of the International Phonetic Association in England, France and Germany.

She was Commonwealth Literary Fund Lecturer on Australian Literature in 1940, and again in 1942, 1943 and 1949. From 1939 until 1942 she lectured on Australian life and ways to New Australians for the University Extension Board for the Victorian International Refugee Emergency Council.

Mrs. Palmer's first publication was a book of poems, *The South Wind* (1914); later works were *Shadowy Paths* (1915), *Modern Australian Literature* (1924), *An Australian Story Book* (1928), a biography of her famous uncle, *Henry Bournes Higgins; A Memoir* (1931); and *Talking It Over* (1932), a book of essays.

With Miss Frances Fraser, Mrs. Palmer edited *The Centenary Gift Book*, which gives a most interesting account of the part played by women during the first hundred years in this State.

Her appreciation for 'Henry Handel Richardson' is reflected in the study of that other Old Collegian which she wrote in 1950, and in her Journal, *Fourteen Years*, which was published

in 1949. This she considers her most important work. Her most recent publication is *The Dandenongs* (1952).

Mrs. Palmer was one of the original members of the Ex-Rays, the literary association of Old Collegians who celebrated their Jubilee in 1958.

Mrs. Palmer wrote: 'The only recognizable thread running through my work has been, looking from this end, an addiction to literature, especially to the theme of comparative literature, hence to our own struggling literature.' What the generous encouragement of Vance and Nettie Palmer has meant to their fellow writers in Australia was shown by the warm appreciation and affection expressed in the tributes paid to them when the sudden death of Mr. Vance Palmer was announced in 1959.

*Miss Jean M. Campbell*

Miss Jean Campbell (1907) was interested in dramatic work and writing while she was a pupil of the College, and when the Old Collegians' Dramatic Club was in existence she was one of its most enthusiastic members.

Between 1933 and 1939 she published five novels: *Brass and Cymbals*, *Greek Key Pattern*, *Lest We Lose Our Edens*, *Red Sweet Wine* and *The Babe Is Wise*. Fourteen others were published between 1943 and 1945, being described in the bibliography of *Australian Literature* as having 'a lighter intention'.

Miss Campbell wrote the section entitled 'Literature in Australia Today' in Mr. Norman McGeorge's *The Arts in Australia*, published in 1948.

*Mrs. O. C. Gerstad*

An Old Collegian of whom many people have pleasant memories is Mrs. O. C. Gerstad (Joan Spencer, 1923). She has written an entertaining account of her experiences as a bride, when she and her husband went to live on an estate in New Guinea. This was published in 1957 and is entitled *The Jungle Was Our Home*.

Mrs. Gerstad has made a reputation for herself as a talented writer in Norway, where she lives with her husband, son and daughter. Two books, written in Norwegian, have been translated into Dutch, Swedish and German.

*Miss Helen Palmer, B.A., Dip.Ed.*

Miss Helen Palmer, B.A., DIP.ED. (1929) has followed the family tradition of authorship. After graduating at the University of



Melbourne in Arts, Miss Palmer taught for a short time before joining the Women's Services at the outbreak of war. As Flight Officer of the W.A.A.A.F. she was in charge of some of its educational services from 1942 until 1946.

In 1949 a booklet of hers, *Sugar*, was published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co. as one of their educational series, 'Our Industries'.

After doing some interesting research work at the Mitchell Library in Sydney, Miss Helen Palmer and Miss Jessie MacLeod published *The First Hundred Years* in 1954, which won for the publishers the coveted prize awarded for the most attractively produced book of the year, and established the reputation of its joint authors. Subsequently, they published a companion volume, *Makers of the First Hundred Years*, in 1956. These two books are very highly regarded by teachers of Australian History, and are widely used by students.

In 1954, Miss Palmer wrote *Beneath the Southern Cross*, a story for boys and girls, telling of life in the early days of Australia.

Miss Palmer was joint editor of the Melbourne University Magazine (M.U.M.) while she was a student.

*Dr. Leonie Kramer, D.Phil*

Dr. Leonie Kramer, D.PHIL. ('Nonie' Gibson, 1930) graduated with B.A. Hons. at the University of Melbourne in 1945, with the Professor Morris Prize for Literary Criticism. She became Tutor in the English department of the Faculty of Arts, and in 1947 was promoted to Permanent Senior Tutor. In the following year she became Acting Lecturer.

She was awarded the Bartlett Scholarship for Research, and a British Travel Grant, and went to Oxford, where she took a Resident Tutorship at St. Hugh's College and worked for her B.LITT. In 1951 the degree of D.PHIL. was conferred on her for her thesis on *Formal Satirists in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century*.

Dr. Kramer was Lecturer in English at Canberra University College from 1954 until the beginning of 1956. She gave the Commonwealth Literary Fund Lecture in 1954, her subject being *Henry Kingsley: Some Novels of Australian Life*. This was issued for private circulation by the Canberra University College in association with a lecture by Judith Wright on *William Baylebridge*. For the same College, Dr. Kramer gave a lecture

on *James McAuley: Tradition in Australian Poetry* in 1957. This was published by the College in association with a lecture by T. Inglis Moore on *Henry Handel Richardson*.

*Henry Handel Richardson and Some of Her Sources* was published by Dr. Kramer in 1954. She also contributed the article on *Henry Handel Richardson* in the *Dictionary of National Biography* published in Oxford by the Clarendon Press.

In 1958 Dr. Kramer gave an address to the English Association in Sydney on *Tristram Shandy*.

Dr. Kramer is at present Lecturer in English at the University of New South Wales. She has been Editorial Adviser to *Quadrant* since its inception. She also appears regularly on literary television sessions, and broadcasts book reviews for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Those who have the pleasure of listening to her penetrating and forthright criticisms will have no hesitation in following her advice in their choice of reading matter. Dr. Kramer and her husband, Dr. H. Kramer, have two daughters.

*Dr. Bronnie Treloar, D.Phil.*

Dr. Bronnie Treloar, D.PHIL. (Bronnie Taylor, 1933) has had a career in some respects similar to that of Dr. Kramer.

Her gift for languages and poetry was already evident during her schooldays, and her successes as student and writer of verse were continued during her course at the University of Melbourne. She graduated in 1941 with a First Class Honours degree in the School of French Language and Literature, with the Dwight Prize, and the Masfield Prize for Original Poetry, and outstanding success in French, Dutch and German.

In 1942 the degree of M.A. was conferred on her, and she was awarded the Higgins Prize for French and German Poetry, and a Post-War Travelling Research Scholarship to Oxford. After working for a short time for the Netherlands Naval Intelligence Service, Miss Taylor became, in 1943, one of the first three women to be appointed as cadets in the Australian Diplomatic Service. There followed a year's training at the University of Sydney, where she studied Russian, Public Administration, Political Theory and Oriental History.

In 1944 she was appointed Third Secretary, and served in the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. Her marriage to a Rhodes Scholar, Captain Alan Treloar, followed in 1945, after which they returned to Melbourne, where she held the posts of

Tutor in French at Trinity College and in Dutch at the University.

Later in the same year they were able to go to Oxford, where Mrs. Treloar became a post-graduate student at St. Hilda's College, and began work on her thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She was the first student of St. Hilda's to qualify for a doctorate in French, and this degree was conferred on her in 1949. Immediately after completing her thesis, she had the interesting experience of working as temporary secretary to Professor Gilbert Murray.

Dr. Treloar's literary works include articles in Modern Language Journals, and poems and stories published in various Australian papers and periodicals. She also writes for children, and has written the lyrics for *Songs for Young Australians*, which is widely used in schools, as well as *The Puddin' and the Pixie*, and *The Magic Basket*, an operetta for children. Two of her song books have been illustrated by Mrs. Ida Rentoul Outhwaite, and a new one is being set to music for publication later this year.

Lieut.-Colonel Treloar has recently become the first Warden of Hytten Hall, the new residential College for men in the University of Hobart. There are three daughters.

### NURSING

Nursing is a profession which may well be classed as a vocation. Though it is true that there are many Old Collegians who have married after training for the nursing profession, many give unrivalled service to the community in their care of the sick, both in Australia and elsewhere, as private nurses, as members of hospital staffs, or on the mission field. A brief account of these latter has already been given in the section devoted to work for the Church; other nurses among Old Collegians will be mentioned in the chapter on War. Those whose names follow now must be regarded as true representatives of their profession.

*Matron Ethel Gray, C.B.E., R.R.C.*

The most outstanding Old Collegian among nurses is Matron Ethel Gray, C.B.E., R.R.C. (1890). Though not a Presbyterian, Miss Ethel Gray was enrolled at the Presbyterian Ladies' College, and recalls with pleasure those who taught her when she was a pupil there.

When her nursing training was completed, she rose to the position of Assistant Matron at the Melbourne Hospital, and in 1912 was appointed Matron of the General and Infectious Diseases Hospital in Perth. At the outbreak of World War I she resigned from that post and sailed for England in February 1915. Matron Gray was given charge of the newly set up Casualty Hospital at Harefield Park, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, the home of Mrs. Billyard Leake, an Old Collegian. When the hospital was opened there were twenty patients, all in tents; by the end of 1916 the numbers had reached 1,000. As necessity arose, huts were built on the lawns and at the side of the old home.

At the end of the war, Matron Gray was awarded the Royal Red Cross, and before she returned to Australia King George V bestowed on her the C.B.E. in recognition of the work she had done during the war years. A further honour was received by her six years later, when the French Government made three awards to members of the Australian Services—one to an officer, one to a sergeant, and the third, the only one of these given to a woman, to Matron Gray. This was the French Médaille de la Reconnaissance à la Française. It was presented to Matron Gray as representative of the Australian nurses who had done so much for French soldiers during the war period.

This war record does not represent the greatest service to the community rendered by Matron Gray, however; for she returned to Melbourne to take charge of the newly built and equipped Epworth Hospital. She directed the growth of this great institution from the admission of the first patient in 1920 until her retirement in 1939, by which time there was a daily average admission of two hundred patients. At that time the present clinics had not been installed, so that it was possible to admit more patients at Epworth simultaneously than would be the case at present.

Retirement did not mean that Matron Gray ceased her association with her profession. For seventeen years she was honorary secretary directing the work of Airdrie, the Australian Incapacitated Nurses' Home in Canterbury, an undenominational organization where some eleven to thirteen nurses, incapacitated as regards their profession, are cared for. In addition to this work, Matron Gray goes to the Red Cross Library weekly to assist the work there.

Though handicapped by failing hearing, Matron Gray is still a very vital, interesting woman. She was presented to Queen



Elizabeth II as a member of the Guard of Honour, on the occasion of the Royal Visit in 1954. She was personally addressed by the Duke of Edinburgh, who asked about her war service and said to her, 'Well done!'

*Miss Margaret Jean Hanna, R.R.C.*

Miss Margaret Jean Hanna, R.R.C. (1917) has been Lady Superintendent of the Alfred Hospital since 1952.

She began her general training at that hospital in 1927, graduating in 1930. On completion of the Midwifery course at the Women's Hospital, she returned to the staff of the Alfred Hospital. In 1936 Miss Hanna went abroad, and while she was in England she did some private nursing.

At the end of 1937 Miss Hanna returned to this country, and rejoined the staff of the Alfred Hospital. She was called up for active service with the Australian Army Nursing Corps in February, 1940, and sailed for the Middle East as Sister-in-charge of the 2/1st Casualty Clearing Station. Her service with that unit included Palestine, Mersa Matruh (North Africa) and Syria. At the end of 1941 she was appointed Matron of the 2/4th Australian General Hospital, and served with that unit in Jerusalem, Colombo, Queensland and Borneo.

In 1942 Miss Hanna was awarded the Royal Red Cross for service in the Middle East.

In 1946 Miss Hanna was discharged from active service and returned to the Alfred Hospital as Deputy Lady Superintendent, being promoted to her present position in 1952.

The Lady Superintendent is responsible for the nursing care of all patients in the hospital, for training student nurses, and for the supervision of a nursing staff of over five hundred. In addition, Miss Hanna is on numerous committees interested in nursing affairs.

*Miss Gwen Adamson*

Miss Gwen Adamson (1935) began her schooling at the Malvern Branch School in 1929. After completing her Matriculation at East Melbourne, she went to the Children's Hospital for her nursing training. During that time she had six months' experience of adult nursing at the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Having completed her general training in 1943, Miss Adamson went to the Colac District Hospital for experience in the country.

After twelve months there, she had further training in Obstetrics and Infant Welfare and Charge Work at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In 1948 she went to live in Sydney, and spent two years at Wade House, the private block of the Children's Hospital in Sydney, before going overseas.

On her return she was appointed Matron of the Poplars Community Hospital, Co-operative Society Ltd., at Epping, N.S.W. This is a non-profit-making hospital operating for the community, directed by a Board chosen by the debenture holders of the Society. The members of this Board work in a voluntary capacity, and any surplus moneys at the end of the financial year are spent on extensions or improvements to the hospital.

The aim of the hospital is to cater for the needs of the local people, and there are obstetric and surgical beds. It was the first hospital of its kind in New South Wales, but since its inception others have been started.

Miss Adamson's enthusiasm and firm belief in the value of the smaller hospitals in the community make her an excellent choice as its first Matron.

#### *Miss Nancy Sewell*

Great enthusiasm for her work enables Miss Nancy Sewell (1936) to carry out the very responsible duties associated with her work as Deputy Lady Superintendent of the Alfred Hospital.

Miss Sewell took a business course during her final year as a student at the College, and continued at office work for the next two years. This field did not hold her interest, and she then did her general nursing training at the Alfred Hospital, graduating in 1945, and subsequently spending four years there as a Ward Sister and more senior member of staff. After doing her Midwifery training at the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, she went overseas for three years, during which time experience was gained as Relieving Sister in the wards of the London Hospital, Whitechapel.

In 1952 Miss Sewell did a Diploma Course in Nursing Administration at the College of Nursing, Australia, and followed this by a course in Infant Welfare, before going to the West Gippsland Hospital, Warragul, as Acting Matron. In 1957 she returned to her training hospital as Assistant Matron, and since been appointed Deputy Lady Superintendent, and Matron of the Public Section, of the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne.

## PHILANTHROPY AND PUBLIC LIFE

Many Old Collegians have held prominent positions in public life, both in their own right and as helpmates in the careers of their husbands.

*Mrs. I. H. Moss, C.B.E., J.P.*

Mrs. I. H. Moss, C.B.E., J.P. (Alice May Wilson, 1882) was an Old Collegian whose contribution to the community was outstanding. When she first took up public work, it was to help women and children. She was deeply interested in the Collingwood Crèche, the Women's Hospital, the Free Kindergartens, the Newsboys' Association, the Anti-Cancer League and the National Theatre Movement.

She soon became interested in political questions; she toured Victoria and Tasmania, urging women to take seriously the responsibility of the franchise. In 1906 she was appointed a member of the Australian Women's National League (Victoria), holding the office of vice-president until her retirement in 1914. During World War I she was the only woman member of the State Recruiting Committee.

Then international affairs came to be of paramount importance to her. She represented Australia abroad on nine different occasions. The following list gives an idea of her achievements:

Mrs. Moss was elected vice-president of the International Council of Women in 1928, and held that office until her death in 1948.

She was first president of the National Council of Women of Australia in 1931-36; president of the National Council of Women of Victoria, 1928-39; president of the Centenary Council, 1933-34.

Mrs. Moss was Australian alternate delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1927; she became vice-president of the League of Nations Union of Victoria in 1928.

She was Australian delegate to the International Council of Women, and also Australian delegate to the first World Population Conference, both in Geneva, in 1927.

She was Australian delegate to the Women's Peace Study Conference in Amsterdam in 1927, and Australian delegate to the Nationality of Married Women Conference at The Hague in 1930. She was Australian delegate to the International Council of Women Conference at Vienna in 1930.



Mrs. Moss was the first woman member of the National Health and Medical Research Council from 1936 until 1945. She was a member of the Board of Management of the City Newsboys Society from 1906 until the time of her death in 1948.

Mrs. Moss received the King's honour, C.B.E., in 1934, in recognition of the outstanding service she had rendered to Australia.

*Mrs. George Swinburne*

One of the Senior Old Collegians today is Mrs. George Swinburne (Ethel Hamer, 1882), who is still wonderfully able and alert.

Mrs. Swinburne has always devoted herself to caring for children in need, and from 1895 was a member of committee of the Victorian Children's Aid Society. She was an active vice-president from 1903 until 1905, and after a period of absence for health reasons became president in 1913. This office she retained until 1957, with only two periods of leave for travelling abroad. In 1958 the committee named after her the Home of the Society in Leonard Street, Parkville, 'Swinburne House'.

For her youngest daughter, Mrs. Swinburne wrote delightful children's stories called 'Buzziwig'. These were published, and the proceeds from the sale donated to the Victorian Children's Aid Society.

Parallel with the Victorian Children's Aid Society is Mrs. Swinburne's interest in the Victorian Baby Health Centres, in which she joined Dr. Younger Ross and her friends soon after the Association was formed, about 1917. She was prominent in forming the Hawthorn branch, weighed babies at the Centre every week for twenty years, and is still a member of the Central Council and Executive Committee. In 1935 she received a George V Jubilee Medal for her work with baby health.

Mrs. Swinburne is co-founder with her husband, the late Hon. George Swinburne, of the Swinburne Technical College, and as patron retains a great interest in the College, which celebrated its Jubilee in 1959. The Girls' Junior School was opened in 1916, mainly on her suggestion. It was the first Junior Technical School for girls in Victoria.

Mrs. Swinburne has transcribed books into Braille for many years, and is eighth on the Honour Roll of the Victorian Braille Writers' Association, a record of sixty-four years. She has transcribed three hundred and forty-five volumes.



Her recreations are working tapestry and enjoyment of her outstanding art collection.

She has been an active member of the Old Collegians' Association, and was president in 1915. She was an ardent director of War work during her term of office.

#### *Lady McEacharn*

Lady McEacharn (May Watson, 1887) was a leading figure in public life in the early days of the century. She was the first Lady Mayoress of Melbourne; she was also the first president of the Old Collegians' Association.

The interest and support which she invariably gave to her old school was mentioned with appreciation by the Rev. S. G. McLaren and also by Dr. J. P. Wilson, in their annual reports.

#### *Mrs. T. McMahan*

Another Old Collegian who assisted her husband with his mayoral duties was Mrs. T. McMahan (Ophelia Raven, 1878), a contemporary of Dame Nellie Melba.

After leaving school she sang as leading contralto at the Brunswick Street Methodist Church for some years.

Mrs. McMahan was Mayoress of Fitzroy in 1911 and 1912, when her husband held office as Mayor. She was a leading active member in all charitable groups in Fitzroy, and was president of the Fitzroy Ladies' Benevolent Society for some years.

#### *Mrs. N. C. Harris, O.B.E.*

Mrs. N. C. Harris (Rita May Moss, 1902) was associated with the kindergarten movement before the Free Kindergarten Movement was founded. She was a voluntary helper at the Carlton Free Kindergarten from 1907 until 1911. She married Mr. N. C. Harris the following year.

In 1920 she joined the Collingwood Crèche Committee, being specially interested in the kindergarten attached to this institution. Mrs. Harris joined the sub-committee which was working to raise funds for a separate building, which was finally erected in 1924. In 1955 this kindergarten was re-named the Rita May Free Kindergarten.

She was elected to the executive committee of the Free Kindergarten Union in 1934, resigning in 1950, having been vice-president for several years during this period.

Mrs. Harris joined the Board of Management of the Royal Women's Hospital in 1933, resigning from this in 1950. She was president of this Board from 1945 until 1948. In 1958 the newly erected Outpatients' Department of the Royal Women's Hospital was named the *Rita Harris Wing*.

Mrs. Harris was honoured by His Majesty King George VI with the O.B.E. in 1951.

*Mrs. H. R. Hamer, O.B.E.*

Mrs. H. R. Hamer (Elizabeth Ann 'Lizzie' McLuckie, 1907) was honoured by the Queen for her distinguished services to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital by the award of O.B.E. in 1955.

When she left school Mrs. Hamer trained as a nurse at the Melbourne Hospital, and she has used her professional knowledge as well as her outstanding organizing capacity and great energy in the administration of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital. She has been honorary secretary, president of auxiliaries, and vice-president, for twenty-five years. She has also been honorary secretary and vice-president of the Victorian Children's Aid Society, and is still a member of its committee.

She is a member of the Ex-Rays, an association of Old Collegians of which more will appear later. Mrs. Hamer is also president of the Quamby Club.

During World War II she was very active in the A.I.F. Women's Association, especially in its educational aspect.

Her eldest son is the Hon. R. J. Hamer, M.L.C.; her second son is a Director of I.C.I.; and her third son, Commander in the Royal Australian Navy. Her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Patrick, is a lecturer in the School of History at the University of Melbourne.

*Lady Cawthorn*

Lady Cawthorn (Mary Gillison, 1909) spent the first two years of her school life at the College, after which she became a pupil at Clyde. After leaving school she studied singing for some years, and in 1922 she married Dr. Charles Varley, a keen research student who later specialized in children's diseases. Dr. Varley was killed rock climbing in 1924.

In 1927 she married Captain Walter J. Cawthorn, Indian Army, and spent the next two years at the Staff College, Camberley. In 1930 Mrs. Cawthorn rejoined her husband, who was on the staff of Headquarters Western Command at Quetta, Balu-

chistan. In 1935 Captain Cawthorn was posted to the War Office in the United Kingdom until 1939, when he went to Cairo to set up the Middle East Intelligence Centre. There Mrs. Cawthorn worked as an Intelligence Officer in the Middle East Intelligence Centre until 1941, when she accompanied her husband to Delhi, where he served as Director of Intelligence until 1945.

During this period Mrs. Cawthorn worked as a cypher officer in General Headquarters, India, for one year, and then joined the Women's Auxiliary Corps, India, in which she held the rank of Junior Officer (Captain) and was employed as an Intelligence Officer until early 1946. She was demobilized in the United Kingdom in that year and rejoined her husband in Australia, where he was the Indian representative on the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Australia, set up to control and administer the British Commonwealth Occupation of Japan.

In 1948 Major-General Cawthorn took up the appointment of Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army. On his final retirement from the Army in 1951 they returned to Australia, where in 1952 and 1953 Major-General Cawthorn was Director of the Joint Intelligence Bureau in the Department of Defence, Melbourne.

In 1954 he took up the appointment of High Commissioner for Australia in Pakistan, where they remained until 1958. In that year he was awarded a knighthood, having already been given the following awards: C.B.E. (1941), C.I.E. (1943), C.B. (1946).

In 1959 Sir Walter and Lady Cawthorn went to take up the appointment of High Commissioner for Australia in Canada.

#### *Miss Dorothy Stirling*

Miss Dorothy Stirling (1912) has acted as hostess for her brother, Mr. Alfred Stirling, for many years. Mr. Stirling was Australian Liaison Officer to the Foreign Office, London, 1937-45; Australian High Commissioner to Canada, 1945-47; Australian Minister in Washington, 1946-48; Australian High Commissioner, 1948-50; Australian Ambassador to the Netherlands, 1950-55; Australian Ambassador to France, 1955-59; and is now Australian Ambassador to the Philippines.

It would be easily appreciated how important a rôle in all the public duties associated with this high office has been played by Miss Stirling, and how greatly her social gifts and knowledge of foreign languages have contributed to Mr. Stirling's diplomatic career.

## THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT OF VICTORIA

Of all the Associations concerned with the welfare of young people, few have attracted a greater number of Old Collegians than the Girl Guide Movement.

*Miss Sheila Cameron*

The Girl Guide Movement was inaugurated in Victoria about 1921, and Miss Sheila Cameron (1906) became an enthusiastic member. She was appointed Area Director in Hawthorn for the Presbyterian Church. Miss Cameron was one of the pioneers of the Rangers branch. Perhaps her most influential years were spent working for the Guide clubs in the slums of South Melbourne, where her love and concern for the individual made her a most inspiring and understanding leader. Miss Cameron was Division Commissioner on more than one occasion, and in 1946 she was Assistant State Commissioner with Lady Chauvel. She played a large part in organizing the work when the Constitution of the Guides was written.

In addition to her work with the Girl Guides, Miss Cameron was an outstanding worker among the charitable institutions of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. She was a member of the Board of St. Andrew's Hospital, and of the Donald Cameron Homes. But of all her social work, nothing had a warmer place in her heart than the Children's Aid Society, Kildonan. No one who saw her among the children there and noted her feeling for each child, her pride in the amenities available to those unfortunates, could fail to recognize in her a sincere feeling for the needs of children, to which they responded with affection.

Miss Cameron died in 1950.

*Dr. Florence M. Cooper, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Florence Cooper, M.B., B.S. (1908) entered the University of Melbourne in 1910. In 1916 she graduated with Honours, and was appointed to the Melbourne Hospital as Resident Medical Officer. Upon the completion of her term of office, she proceeded to South India, where she worked for the next two years in a Presbyterian Mission Hospital.

On her return to Australia in 1919, she was placed in charge of the Influenza Emergency Hospital in Malvern for nurses.

After a period of five years in general practice in Ballarat, Dr. Cooper returned to Melbourne in 1925 to commence private



practice. She was appointed to the Surgical Staff of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and is at present a member of the Consultant Staff and a vice-president of the Committee of Management. During the war she was in charge of the surgical work of the Military Annexe of the Hospital, with the rank of Honorary Major.

Dr. Cooper took an active interest in Girl Guiding in its early years in Victoria, being the first District Commissioner for Ballarat, and later, on her return to Melbourne, a member of the State Executive, and Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Suburbs.

*Miss Gwendolen Swinburne, M.A., Dip.Ed.*

Beginning her long association with the Girl Guide Movement in Victoria at the same time as Miss Cameron was another Old Collegian, Miss Gwendolen Hamer Swinburne, M.A., DIP.ED. (1909). She was Head Prefect in 1911, and at the University of Melbourne won the Exhibition for History (in her second year), and the Cobden Club Medal for Political Economy (in her third year). At the instance of Professor Sir Ernest Scott she prepared the *Source Book of Australian History* for which she received a research scholarship. The *Source Book* was published by G. Bell and Son Ltd. in a series of volumes of documentary sources illustrating periods of British history, but though it has been prescribed for matriculation and university courses, paper shortages and high costs during World War I affected its general distribution.

In the Girl Guide Movement Miss Swinburne (one of the first two in Australia to gain the Training Diploma), took part in its development throughout the State of Victoria, and represented Australia at an International Conference in Poland in 1932.

Her literary gifts have been used in the service of her outstanding interests; for example, her pamphlet on the Australian Flag, in the History of the Guide Movement, and in her term as editor of the magazine *Mathilda* during a period of great expansion and activity, including the Centenary of the Founder, and the visit of Lady Baden-Powell. She has also written pamphlets for the Empire Youth Movement (now the British Commonwealth Youth Movement), and adapted for the Y.W.C.A., Australia, a book on citizenship from the United

States of America, which she called *Womanhood in the Life of the Nation*.

Miss Swinburne wrote the History of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for the Centenary of Victoria in 1934. This was called *The First Forty Years*, but since a further section was added in 1956 to celebrate the Jubilee of the hospital, it has become *The First Fifty Years*. It recounts many incidents of the pioneer medical women of Victoria and their entry into the profession.

Mrs. Swinburne and her daughter both collaborated with Dr. Sugden and Sir Frederick Eggleston in writing the biography of George Swinburne (Angus and Robertson, 1931). Both are actively interested in forwarding movements for Christian education.

#### *Miss Florence Mitchell*

Miss Florence Mitchell (1911) was a prefect of the College in 1917. She is a member of the State Council of the Victorian Girl Guides' Association, which she joined in 1931 as District Commissioner for Glen Iris and East Malvern. Later she became Divisional Commissioner for the South-East Division, and a member of the State Executive Committee. Finally, she was for five years Assistant State Commissioner to Mrs. Graeme Orr.

During World War II, Miss Mitchell worked with the Guides' War Appeal for clothing for evacuated children and torpedoed sailors in Britain.

Later she was Victorian Convener of the Guides International Service, and accomplished outstanding work in equipping teams of Guiders who entered war-ravaged areas after the Japanese occupation, helping the women and children who were there.

As Assistant State Commissioner with Mrs. Orr, Miss Mitchell was most active in raising funds and in acquiring the present Girl Guide Headquarters in Russell Street, Melbourne.

In 1952, after twenty-one years' service, Miss Mitchell was awarded by Headquarters in England the Girl Guides' highest honour—the Silver Fish.

#### THE COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

An Association which has its roots in the time 'When Adam delved and Eve span' is the Country Women's Association.

The first definite design for assisting new settlers in this country to adjust themselves to what must have seemed to them strangely lonely lives was the inauguration of the first Women's Institute at Macedon, by the Victoria League's Development Committee, inspired by Miss Ella Grice. In 1928 there were seven such Women's Institutes, and an Advisory Committee was appointed to ascertain whether the formation of a Country Women's Association in Victoria was desirable.

*Lady Mitchell, C.B.E.*

The convener of that meeting was Lady Mitchell (Elizabeth Morrison, 1876), who became the first president of the Country Women's Association of Victoria when it was inaugurated in March, 1928. Lady Mitchell was not only its first State President, but held that office for the first five years of the Association.

In 1915 Lady Mitchell was working in the Headquarters of the Australian Red Cross in London, and when the Australian Voluntary Aid Detachment was formed she became its Commandant, and in 1918 was awarded the C.B.E. by King George V for her services.

On returning to Australia, she was active in organizing the Society of Overseas Settlement for British Women in Victoria. She was also associated with many philanthropic schemes, including the Bush Nursing Hospitals.

"Her wise counsel helped the Association over many a stormy path in the early days, and her vision and ideals were an inspiration to all who knew and worked with her. She realized the big part women would be called upon to play and the great responsibilities to be shouldered by them before the world attained the Universal Peace for which it is striving today," we read in *Twenty-one Years*, the Anniversary number of the Country Women's Association paper.

Lady Mitchell received the highest distinction of the Association: she became a Member of Honour of the Country Women's Association of Victoria.

*Lady Sewell, M.A.*

Lady Sewell, M.A. (Alice Cunning, 1894) is another of the five women on whom the Country Women's Association of Victoria has conferred its highest honour for her outstanding service; she, too, is a Member of Honour of the Association.



She was invited to join the Executive of the Country Women's Association of Victoria as Publicity Officer in 1928. Since that time she has been Metropolitan President (1930-32); Group President (1933-35); State Vice-President (1935-37); Chairman of the Handicrafts and Home Industries Committee (1937-40); Honorary Secretary of the Handicrafts and Home Industries Committee (1940-46); finally, she was editor of *Country Crafts*, the magazine of the C.W.A. of Victoria, from 1940 until 1959.

Since the Country Women's Association is concerned with every aspect of life affecting its members, it does more than afford opportunities for meetings, learning handicrafts, and giving its members such facilities as Rest Rooms, Holiday Homes and so on. The Musical and Dramatic Sub-Committee owes its existence to the foresight and understanding of Lady Sewell, who stressed the need for an all-round programme of activities to be encouraged by the Association. We read of her work (*Twenty-one Years*): 'The six years (1940-46) when Lady Sewell was Honorary Secretary were the most difficult the Handicrafts and Home Industries Committee have ever faced, and since 1944 she has also been editor of *Country Crafts*. Her unflagging interest and good judgment were of inestimable value to the whole Association, especially during the war.'

Lady Sewell has an honoured place in the College records as the first woman student to win the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Classical Philology and Logic at the University of Melbourne; when she graduated in 1903, she was the first woman to be Honourman in Classics and Comparative Philology. This academic triumph was hailed by her friend and rival for honours, Miss Enid Derham, in a congratulatory telegram: 'Victa te victricem saluto'. We hope that the Postal Department of those days had some good Latin scholars!

Lady Sewell's husband, Sir Sydney Sewell, was a doctor; both her sons are doctors, and of her six daughters two are graduates and one trained at the Bedford Physical Training College in England.

### *Mrs. J. N. Spittle*

Mrs. J. N. Spittle (Marjorie Cuttle, 1918) has held the highest honour in the Country Women's Association. As its National President she represented all State Associations when she took her seat in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.



During her term of office as State President of the Country Women's Association of Victoria, Mrs. Spittle arranged with the officials of the Royal Agricultural Society that the Association greatly enlarge its stand at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne. Her efforts have enabled the Association to serve the general public as well as its own members; the enlarged stand proves at the same time to be an important source of revenue to the Association.

Mrs. Spittle considers that the greatest good she did whilst in office was the awakening of the Association to the dire needs of outside help for the mentally ill. The assistance given to institutions for the relief of such persons has become one of the chief aims of the Country Women's Association of Victoria.

*Mrs. Donald Morell*

Mrs. Donald Morell (Cynthia Keon-Cohen, 1920) spent many years on the property of her husband in north-west Queensland after her marriage in 1934. Here she witnessed the development of the Flying Doctor Service, being, in fact, one of its emergency cases.

Since 1946 Mrs. Morell has lived in Mornington, where she had the duties of Mayoress to add to her other interests in 1956-57. Mrs. Morell has always taken an active interest in the needs of the community in which she is living. She has been treasurer and then president of the Country Women's Association; District Commissioner of Girl Guides; and an active member of the committees of the Pre-School Kindergarten and the Mornington Bush Nursing Hospital.

In 1949 Mrs. Morell endowed the Ethel Mary Keon-Cohen Prize for Public Speaking, which is eagerly competed for by members of the Matriculation English Expression classes at the College.

*Miss Alice T. Stewart*

Miss Alice T. Stewart ('Lalla', 1923), the newly elected State President of the Victorian Country Women's Association, has an impressive record of service to the Association. For the past two years she been Deputy State President, and before that held office as a State Vice-President (1954-56) and convener of the Country Women's Association Club Committee concurrently.

She has held office in the past as president of the Beaufort branch and its foundation secretary in 1926, president of the

Skipton branch, and twice as president of the Beaufort Group (1942-44 and 1950-52). Clear-sighted and energetic, she has managed all the business side of her family's property at Beaufort ever since her father died some years ago, and although she now lives in Melbourne, is a country woman at heart, having always lived on the land until recent years.

Keenly interested in constitutional matters and in international affairs, Miss Stewart has been an active member of the United Nations Association (Victoria). Since the reformation of the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association she has represented the Country Women's Association on this organization for some years, and was elected its chairman for one term of three years. She has also represented the C.W.A. on the Council and Executive of the Good Neighbour Council.

Being fond of reading, Miss Stewart played a leading part in initiating and building up the Memorial Library at the Country Women's Association Club in Toorak. In the past she used to give cookery demonstrations for the Country Women's Association, and was one of the demonstrators on the 'Wool Train' which toured the country some years ago, showing country women how to make wool mattresses and quilts.

Miss Stewart has always been active in church and other local affairs. She is a positive personality with definite ideas, a practical outlook, and a long-range view on matters of importance. She has wide and varied interests.

## CHAPTER 12

### *New Paths*

*Medicine — Science — Law — Politics — Librarianship —  
Sport — Pioneers, etc.*

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THE new paths were beset with thorns.

The position of women's education in relation to the University of Melbourne in the last two decades of the nineteenth century was paradoxical. From 1871 girls had been permitted to—and did—sit for the Matriculation examinations; but they might not 'matriculate', *i.e.* they were not eligible to proceed to a degree course at the university. They might—and did—gain the highest marks in a subject at the Matriculation examinations; but they might not hold the Exhibition, since that was awarded by the University authorities to the candidate likely to do the best work in one of the faculties at the University.

When Professor Pearson severed his connection with the College after a dispute with the Trustees over his public expression of what were then considered advanced political views on the land question, he decided to enter politics. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and at once turned his attention to the drafting and introduction to Parliament of his University Reform Bill.

The first step to be gained was for girls to have the right to 'matriculate' and proceed to any degree at the University for which they might qualify. Finally, in October 1879 a motion was passed by the Council of the University: 'That public notice be given that on and after the 22nd day of March, 1880, females be admitted to all the corporate privileges of the University, *except that till special provision be made they be restricted from proceeding to Medicine.*'

That proviso was too much for the 'sweet girl graduates'!

The University of Adelaide was the first in Australia to agree to the admission of women to all faculties on equal terms with men, the charter for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine being granted in 1874. The Medical School, however,

did not open there until 1885, and the first woman student entered in 1886.

The University of Sydney was the first to enrol a woman as medical undergraduate at the Medical School founded there in 1882.

At neither of these universities had a woman graduated in Medicine in 1887. In that year there appeared in the Melbourne Press, dated 15th January, the following notice: 'Two young ladies are desirous of studying Medicine in Melbourne, and would be glad to hear of others of like mind.' One of these young ladies was an Old Collegian, Miss Lilian Alexander. There were six replies to this appeal, of which two came from past students of the College, Miss Anna Higgins and Miss Margaret Whyte.

Miss Lilian Alexander postponed her own medical course until she had completed her M.A. degree, but she was very active in preparing the way for others. Dr. Helen Sexton—the other 'young lady' of the notice in the Press—said of her: 'Lilian Alexander was splendid and logical in her letters—worth millions of me. I hit out, was the fighter, defied them, jeered at them.'

Before the University Council met to consider the matter, Miss Alexander and Miss Sexton took the precaution of interviewing personally every member of the Council. The father of two of the aspiring graduates in medicine wrote to the University Council that he would reluctantly be compelled to send his daughters to the University of Sydney if they were not accepted in Melbourne.

At the meeting of the Council of the University, Dr. Alexander Morrison moved: 'That the Council approve the admission of ladies to the degree of Medicine, and that the details be referred to the Faculty of Medicine'. Dr. Madden seconded the motion, which was passed with ten votes for and three against.

Fortunately for the young ladies, the newly-appointed Professor of Medicine at the University of Melbourne was Dr. David Orme Masson, son of the famous Edinburgh Professor who had befriended the women students in the unfortunate Jex-Blake controversy when the Medical Faculty at Edinburgh had refused to lecture to women enrolled as medical students at that University in 1869. It was Dr. Orme Masson, then, who made the all-important decision to admit Victorian women students to the Medical course; on hearing of the discussion he said: 'Gentlemen, the ladies have come to stay.'



Thus the University of Melbourne, last of the senior Australian universities to admit women to the Faculty of Medicine, was the first to confer on them the coveted degrees.

They had surmounted their first hurdle; others lay before them.

Dr. Margaret Whyte graduated in Medicine with the degree of M.B. in 1891, but though she was entitled to be accepted as Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Hospital by virtue of her high position in the Honours list, the authorities at the hospital refused to accept her on account of her sex, and she went to the Women's Hospital.

In 1896, two women graduates were among the first six names in the Honours list for Medicine, with another woman in seventh place. So, to appoint six men as Resident Medical Officers of the Melbourne Hospital, three women would have to be passed over. Their claim was hotly debated, as the women considered it to be fundamental. Finally, Dr. Freda Gamble and Dr. Janet Greig were appointed. The former was a pupil of the College, and Dr. Janet Greig was associated with it, as two sisters were pupils there. When these two women doctors completed their term of office at the Melbourne Hospital, the committee complimented them on their work, recording the fact that they had convinced all who had opposed them of the great value of their work. The women doctors now decided to establish their own hospital, where they could gain experience to allow them to proceed to more advanced study in Medicine.

The first woman to practise Medicine in Victoria was Dr. Constance Stone, who had to go to the United States of America before she could obtain a degree. In 1896 Dr. Stone invited the women doctors of Melbourne to plan their first united enterprise. At a meeting on 5th September of that year it was decided to establish a hospital in Melbourne for women to be staffed by women. So came into existence the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, for thirty years the only hospital in Australia for women staffed by women doctors, and now the greatest of its kind in the British Commonwealth.

Of the ten doctors who attended that meeting, three were Old Collegians: Dr. Lilian Alexander, Dr. Freda Gamble and Dr. Gertrude Halley. Undaunted by the difficulties confronting them, they made plans for the hospital of their dreams. They had no money, no quarters to set up practice, but they had

enthusiasm and determination and, best of all, good friends. The authorities of St. David's Welsh Presbyterian Church in Latrobe Street, near some of the poorest and most crowded areas of the city, generously allowed them the use of their premises for a hospital, with no thought of restricting the time or the purposes for which they were to be used.

From the first day the doctors were amazed at the response; women came in such numbers that cards had to be used to show the order of arrival. Patients waited in the hall, doctors interviewed them in the vestry; a doctor sat at each end of a table, and the women put into a plate standing between them any coin they could spare to cover the cost of medicine. This money was often used to cure starvation.

Such were the first days of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and those who would be interested to read more of its history will find it in a book written by an Old Collegian, Miss Gwendolen Swinburne, for the Jubilee of the hospital, *The First Fifty Years*.

Having explained the obstacles which women graduates in Medicine had to overcome, we may now return to our chronicle.

#### MEDICINE

*Dr. Lilian Alexander, M.A., M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Lilian Alexander (1882) was the third woman graduate at the University of Melbourne. She graduated in Arts in 1887, and the degree of M.A. was conferred on her in 1889. Details of her career have already been given. Dr. Alexander took her M.B. degree in 1893 and the B.S. in 1901.

*Dr. Gertrude Halley, M.B., B.S.*

One of the founders and the first treasurer of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital was Dr. Gertrude Halley, M.B., B.S. (1882). After graduating in Medicine in 1895, Dr. Halley became one of the first staff members of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital. In 1902 she arranged an Eye and Ear Clinic at the hospital. She remained an active member of the medical staff at the hospital until she left Melbourne for work elsewhere.

Dr. Halley inaugurated the Medical Inspection of Schools in Tasmania, the first State to adopt the system, in 1906. After carrying out similar work in New South Wales, she went to

Adelaide in 1913, and established the Medical Branch of the Education Department in South Australia, and was associated with this work until her retirement.

Dr. Halley was a member of the first committee of the Old Collegians' Association. She died in Adelaide in 1939.

*Dr. Freda Gamble, M.B., B.S.*

Some details of the career of Dr. Freda Gamble, M.B., B.S. (1884) have already been given. In her medical course she won the Exhibition for Anatomy in her second year, and in Final Honours she was placed fourth in the list of all graduates, holding first place (*aeq.*) in Therapeutics and Honours in Anatomy and Physiology. After her marriage she continued to practise as Dr. Buchanan. She died in 1947.

*Dr. Margaret Whyte, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Martell, M.B., B.S. (Margaret Whyte, 1885) was the first woman student to win the Final Honours Scholarship in Medicine and Surgery. Alphabetical order places her name second on the University of Melbourne records as qualifying to practise as a medical practitioner in Victoria. She graduated M.B. in 1891. As we have seen, the rejection by the authorities of the Melbourne Hospital of her claim to be one of its Resident Medical Officers roused much feeling among women medical graduates. Mrs. Martell did not continue to practise after her marriage, but she was one of the provisional committee which established the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

*Dr. Constance Ellis, M.D.*

Dr. Constance Ellis, M.D. (1886) was an outstanding personality among pioneer women doctors. Graduating with Honours in 1898, her position in the Honours list entitled her to residency at the Melbourne Hospital, the battle with the Hospital Committee having been fought and won by her predecessors. She had further experience as Resident Medical Officer at the Children's Hospital, and became known as an eminent specialist for women and children.

Dr. Ellis was the first woman doctor in Victoria to qualify for the degree of M.D., which she took in 1901. She then joined the Honorary Medical Staff at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, where her work as physician and pathologist became



one of the keenest interests of her life. The organization of the laboratory was eminently her work. 'By special post-graduate study and by using every opportunity for experience, she kept the department to the fore and abreast of modern progress. She was Honorary Pathologist continuously from 1908 until 1919,' we read in *The First Fifty Years*.

Second only to this among her interests was her untiring work in the service of the Baby Health Centres, with which she was identified from their inception.

Dr. Ellis was a foundation member of the Lyceum Club, of which she later held the office of president. She was also a foundation member of the University Women's College, and was closely associated with the establishment and early years of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, and for some years she contributed prizes for domestic economy at the College.

Dr. Ellis held office as president of the Medical Women's Society, and acted for some years as their delegate on the Council of the British Medical Society, of which she was the first woman doctor in Australia to become a member.

For those who knew her, however, it was her own personality that left the deepest impression. She was the soul of kindness, with great human understanding, a keen sense of fun, and an enormous capacity for making friends. Dr. Ellis died in 1942.

*Dr. Margaret Harper, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Margaret Harper, M.B., B.S. (1888), with Dame Constance D'Arcy, pioneered the way for medical women at the University of Sydney into the field of specialist practice. She transferred from the University of Melbourne to Sydney when her father, Professor Andrew Harper, was appointed Principal of St. Andrew's College at that University.

After graduation, Dr. Harper worked at the City Mission for a short period, and later gained general hospital experience in Melbourne. She was then appointed to the Royal Hospital for Women, Paddington, as Resident Medical Officer, and moved from there to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, and so into the field of paediatrics. Dr. Harper was the first woman to be appointed Chief Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, and later the first to join the Honorary Staff as Physician and, later, as Consultant. The new-born and young infants became her special interest. Dr. Harper



was the first Honorary Medical Officer to be appointed to care for the new-born at the Royal Hospital for Women, and the first lecturer in diseases of the new-born in the University of Sydney—the first appointment of its kind in the British Empire.

Dr. Harper was the Medical Officer attached to the first Baby Health Centre, and the first Honorary Director of the Tresillion Mothercraft Training Schools. During her tenure of this position she was the moving spirit in the establishment of three Tresillion Homes and of Carpenter Mothercraft House by the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies. As Director of the Society, she adapted and modified the principles of Sir Truby King's teaching to make these Homes something entirely her own.

She attained an international reputation, not only in her teaching of the care of the premature and new-born, but also as one of the two clinicians who first recognized and described the differences between coeliac disease and cystic fibrosis of the pancreas.

As early as 1925, Dr. Harper was recognizing the importance of haemolytic disease of the new-born at a time when few paediatricians were aware of the significance of this disease, and she was one of the first in Australia to use blood transfusions in the treatment of anaemia in early infancy.

Dr. Harper was a foundation member of the Royal Australian College of Physicians, and one of the founders of the Rachel Forster Hospital, where she is credited with the honour of having treated the first patient to attend that hospital. The *Margaret Harper* Diet Kitchen in the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children stands as a permanent memorial in recognition of her outstanding contributions in the field of infant nutrition.

*Dr. Margaret Jamieson, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Margaret Jamieson, M.B., B.S. (1890) enrolled at the College at the age of six, proceeding to her medical course at the University of Melbourne ten years later. As a pupil she had been a class-mate of Miss Annie Rentoul, whose interest in poetry and the classics she shared. Rather doubtful of the wisdom of his decision, her father sent her to the University of Melbourne to study Medicine.

In 1906 she graduated with first place in First Class Honours in Medicine, including Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Proxime

Accessit in First Class Honours in Surgery. The College records state that she was the first woman doctor to hold the appointment of Senior Resident Officer at the Melbourne Hospital.

Alas for Women's Rights and the reliability of records! Actually, the Committee of the Melbourne Hospital gave the post of Senior Resident to her male rival, Dr. (later Sir Hugh) Devine, who held the Exhibition in Surgery.

After completing her hospital term, Dr. Jamieson returned to the Physiology School at the University of Melbourne at the request of Professor Osborne, assisting with demonstrating and research, and also working at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital until her marriage in 1910 to Dr. T. S. Hutchings.

Her husband died after a brief period, leaving her with two daughters, both of whom entered the medical profession.

Dr. Margaret Hutchings returned to practice again during World War II, when she gave anaesthetics at two public hospitals—the Alfred and the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital—in order to relieve practising doctors for work elsewhere. This was remarkable for a woman of her age, who had to learn modern methods in a department of Medicine where great changes had taken place since she was a young doctor.

*Dr. Jean Littlejohn, M.B., B.S., D.L.O., F.R.A.C.S.*

Dr. Jean Littlejohn (1904) entered the College at an exceptionally early age and completed her schooldays with the unique position of being enrolled as a student simultaneously at P.L.C. and Scotch College; indeed, she is the only girl who was on the roll at the 'brother school' at any time. After a school career distinguished as notably in the class-room as on the sports field—for she was the schoolgirl champion tennis player of Victoria for three years in succession—she was still too young to proceed to the University. So it was decided that she should study Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Mechanics at Scotch College, and her study of these subjects proved of great value in her later career.

Dr. Littlejohn graduated M.B., B.S. in 1922 with Final Honours in all subjects; this was a year marked in the history of the College by the brilliant results of its former students, particularly those who entered the Medical Faculty. She became a Resident Medical Officer and later the Medical Superintendent of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, and has been associated

with that hospital ever since as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

The Diploma of Laryngology and Otology, awarded for the first time in April 1933 by the University of Melbourne, was gained by Dr. Jean Littlejohn, the only successful candidate and the only woman, so far, to hold that Diploma.

Two years later Dr. Jean Littlejohn and Dr. Esme Anderson (a contemporary Old Collegian) were admitted by examination to the Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.

In 1948 Dr. Littlejohn became founder president of the Soroptimist Club of Melbourne, in which she has taken a keen and active interest.

In 1950 Dr. Littlejohn was elected chairman of the Honorary Medical Staff of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital; and in 1949 she represented Australia at the Fourth International Congress of Otorhinolaryngology in London.

The most important and unique part of her career has developed during the last six years. Dr. Littlejohn has been a member of the Board of Management of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital for many years, and was a member of its Honorary Medical Staff for over thirty years. At her instigation an investigational clinic for the study of deafness in infants was established; this clinic was enlarged to include patients of all ages, and in 1957 the *Jean Littlejohn Investigation and Research Unit* was named in her honour and opened by Dame Pattie Menzies.

The planning and development of this clinic has been carried out under her direction, and it is probably the most efficient and well-equipped unit of its kind in the world. Infants, that is, children under the age of three years, come to the clinic suffering from all types and varying degrees of deafness; before long their whole lives are changed, thanks to the understanding, skill and loving patience with which their disabilities are treated. Comfort and hope for the future are brought to the children and also to their parents, who suffer such despair from frustration and a sense of their own inadequacy. This work has now extended to all age groups, and is of incalculable value to the community.

In 1959 Dr. Jean Littlejohn was elected president of the Otolaryngological Society of Australia.

*Dr. Rita Stang, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.*

Dr. Rita Stang (1905) graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1918 and gained the Diploma of Public Health in



1925. After holding office as Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Hospital, the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in turn, she went to Western Australia.

In that State she has been Chief Medical Inspector of Schools since 1925. She has been in charge of the Infant Welfare branch of the Health Department since 1929.

Dr. Stang has been Lecturer in Hygiene at the University of Western Australia since 1928, and Lecturer in Adult Education Courses connected with the University; she worked with the London County Council on a special exchange system in 1928-29.

Dr. Stang also has the post of First Examiner in Physiology and Hygiene in University Public Examinations, and has been Examiner for the Education Department, Western Australia, since 1926.

She is founder and president of the Western Australian branch of the Medical Women's Society, and is the Women's Group Representative on Convocation. She is also a member of the National Fitness Council and the Free Milk Council.

*Dr. Ruth Anderson, M.B., B.S.*

Associated with Dr. Stang was Dr. Ruth Anderson, M.B., B.S. (1909) who, over a long period of years, was Medical Officer for all the country schools of Western Australia.

*Dr. Roberta Donaldson, M.B., B.S., and  
Dr. Alica Barber, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Roberta Donaldson (1907) graduated at the University of Melbourne in 1914, and became a Resident Medical Officer at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Melbourne. Later that year, with the shortage of Resident Officers consequent on the onset of World War I, she transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital. Then followed a year at the Children's Hospital.

In 1917 she took up residence at the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, and for some time, until joined by Dr. Alice Barber (Alice McLean, 1897), another Old Collegian, on furlough from India and later to become an eminent psychotherapist, Dr. Donaldson carried on single-handed with the help of fifth year students who were taken on to do routine work. Since they were unregistered, this entailed constant supervision, especially in the field of anaesthetics.



A year at the Infectious Diseases Hospital followed, where for a time she was Acting Medical Superintendent.

At the conclusion of the war, Dr. Donaldson went to India as a medical missionary of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, but returned late in 1920 owing to ill-health, and after a period of convalescence took up general practice in Melbourne.

When the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened its Midwifery Department in 1923, she was appointed Honorary Obstetrician, and retained that post until 1951.

Dr. Donaldson has had much to do with the training of midwives at the Women's Hospital, and for about fifteen years was a member of the Examining Board for Midwives in Melbourne. Her greatest interest lay in obstetrical teaching and practice, and for many years, in addition to her hospital duties, she carried on a large general and midwifery practice.

In 1934, when the parent branch of the British Medical Association held its annual meeting in Australia—and, as a centenary gesture to Victoria, in Melbourne—Dr. Donaldson was appointed Joint Secretary of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Division.

*Dr. Barbara Meredith, B.A., M.B., B.S.*

Dr. W. Barbara Meredith (Winifred Barbara Cameron, 1907) began an Arts course at the University of Melbourne in 1914, having been awarded the Florence Colles Stainbridge Scholarship for residence at Trinity Hostel, now Janet Clarke Hall. She qualified for the degree of B.A. in 1916, and in the same year completed her first year Medicine. She graduated in Medicine with Honours in 1921, and was appointed to the Resident Medical Staff of the Melbourne Hospital. In 1923 she became a Resident Medical Officer at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and from 1923-24 was Medical Superintendent. Dr. Meredith was Honorary Out-Patient Gynaecologist and Obstetrician at that hospital from 1930 until 1938.

She became Ante-Natal Medical Officer for the Department of Health in 1945, a post which she held until she was appointed Director of Maternal, Infant and Pre-School Welfare (Department of Health), an office which she still holds.

In 1940 Dr. Meredith was awarded a Fellowship by the World Health Organization for travel overseas to investigate Maternal and Child Health work. This was one of the first two fellowships awarded to Australia, and enabled the recipient to see

work in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and other countries in Europe. Recently she was sent as one of three Commonwealth delegates to a W.H.O. conference on maternal care at Manila. This conference was attended by delegates from all countries in the Western Pacific area.

Dr. Meredith is responsible for the Maternal and Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health. The Division is concerned with health services for children in Victoria up to school entrance age. There are three sections: Pre-natal, Infant Welfare and Pre-school; and Government funds are made available for approved services in all three sections. The professional staff of the Division comprises doctors (10), triple certificated sisters (34), kindergarteners (12) and social worker, dietitian and child psychologist.

*Dr. Esme Anderson,*

*M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.(Lond.), F.R.A.C.S.(Ophthal.)*

Dr. Esme V. Anderson, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.(LOND.), F.R.A.C.S. (Ophthal.) (1910) has specialized in ophthalmic surgery. After graduating from the University of Melbourne in 1921, she went to England in 1925 and 1932 for post-graduate study in the latest methods for treatment of diseases of the eye. In 1934 she became a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (Ophthal.) after a special examination which entitled Dr. Jean Littlejohn and herself to this distinction.

During World War II Dr. Anderson was an Hon. Captain of the A.A.M.C., a rank which she held from 1940 until 1946.

Since 1944 Dr. Anderson has been Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and in 1946 she became the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Eye and Ear Hospital. Since 1955 she has been a Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon at that hospital.

*Dr. Kate MacKay, M.D., F.R.A.C.P.*

Dr. Kate MacKay, M.D., F.R.A.C.P. (1911) graduated with First Class Honours in 1922, a year of exceptionally brilliant results amongst Old Collegians in Medicine. In 1922 she became Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Hospital, and held similar posts at the Women's Hospital in 1923 and at the Children's Hospital in 1924. The degree of M.D. was conferred on her in 1924.

In 1925 Dr. MacKay was appointed the first woman Medical Inspector of Factories. Two years later she was chosen as a woman observer for the Australian Industries Mission to America. Some time after her return she became associated with the Myer Emporium as its part-time Medical Officer.

Dr. MacKay is a physician with special interest in diseases of the heart and in diabetes. She established the Diabetic Clinic at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and was the Honorary Medical Officer in charge as well as being Honorary Physician to In-patients. She is also Consulting Physician at the Royal Women's Hospital.

During World War II she was acting physician in charge of the Diabetic Clinic at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and also did the interpretation of electrocardiograms there. She was physician to the Military Annexe of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital from 1943 until 1945.

Dr. MacKay has made several post-graduate trips to the United States of America, last time including Mexico, with its well-known Institute of Cardiology, in her tour. In 1958 she attended International Conferences in Diabetes and Cardiology at Dusseldorf and Brussels. She is a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Physicians (1938) and a member of the Cardiac Association of Australia and New Zealand.

*Dame Jean Macnamara, D.B.E., M.D., B.S.*

Dame Jean Macnamara (1912), D.B.E., M.D., B.S., was one of a group of outstanding Old Collegians who graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1922; she shared the Exhibition in Anatomy in her third year and the 'Beaney Prize' in Surgery in her final year. After one year as Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Hospital, she held the same office at the Children's Hospital from 1923-25. The degree of M.D. was conferred on her in 1924.

In 1927 Dr. Macnamara attended the boarders at the College, assisting Dr. Dunbar Hooper with all personal visits. This work she continued to do until 1942, with the exception of the time when she was abroad.

Early in 1925 she commenced her work with poliomyelitis, and in 1931 was awarded a Travelling Fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation for further studies of this virus disease in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. After her return



to this country she was associated with the work of 'The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute' in research in poliomyelitis, psittacosis, etc., from 1933 until 1937, when the two thousand cases of poliomyelitis in Victoria forced her to give full time to after-care work.

Dame Jean Macnamara was Honorary Medical Officer to the Physiotherapy Department of the Royal Children's Hospital from 1927 until 1959. She was Honorary Medical Adviser to the 'Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children' from 1927 until 1951; she was a member of the Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis, Victoria, from 1925 until 1931, again in 1937-42, and from 1946 until the present time. She was also Vice-President of the Australian Orthopaedic Association from 1947 until 1949.

Many papers of her have appeared in medical journals, dealing with Poliomyelitis, Cerebral Palsy, Postural Deformities and Preventive Orthopaedics.

In the United States Dr. Macnamara was introduced to the virus of myxomatosis by Dr. Richard Shope, of the Rockefeller Institute, and saw its possibilities as a means of controlling the rabbit pest in Australia. Fourteen years earlier Dr. H. Aragaõ of Brazil had conceived the same idea. Early in 1933 she despatched from New York some myxomatosis virus to the Acting Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Dr. Ivan Connor, but it was confiscated by the quarantine authorities. Not discouraged by this setback, she took the matter up with the Australian Minister in London, Mr. Stanley Bruce, who arranged with Sir Charles Martin for further work on the virus to be carried out in Cambridge on behalf of the C.S.I.R.O.

As a result of this, experimental work was undertaken by the C.S.I.R.O. in Australia from 1937 until 1943. Then the project was abandoned, being regarded as useless. Over the post-war years, 1947-51, Dame Jean Macnamara was insistent that the trials of myxomatosis had been carried out in arid country and were no indication of its possible value in higher rainfall areas. By stirring up public opinion she created pressure groups which forced the issue, and the virus of myxomatosis was released near the River Murray in 1950. Towards the end of that year came the outbreak of myxomatosis which spread rapidly over an area half the size of Europe. The rest of the story is part of the history of Australia.

Dr. Jean Macnamara married Dr. Ivan Connor in 1934; there are two daughters.



The King's honour, Dame of the British Empire, was awarded to Dame Jean Connor in 1935 for her work in Poliomyelitis.

*Dr. Margaret Troup, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.*

Dr. Margaret Troup, M.B., B.S., B.Sc. (1912) was Head Prefect of the College in 1922. She graduated in Medicine at the University of Melbourne in 1934. For many years she was Honorary Anaesthetist at the Austin Hospital, and from 1938 until 1949 she was Honorary Clinical Assistant to an Out-Patients Physician at the Royal Children's Hospital.

During World War II, Dr. Troup was a Captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps, attached on a part-time basis to the Psychiatric Department of the Heidelberg Military Hospital, and also Acting Psychiatrist at Travancore Clinic.

She is now Senior Medical Officer of the Department of Mental Hygiene, Janefield, a residential for mentally retarded children. To equip herself for the better understanding of the children under her care, Dr. Troup became a student of psychology in 1955, and graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1957, and obtained the first part of a Diploma of Psychological Medicine.

At Janefield there are some two hundred and sixty girls and about thirty boys. Some girls are trained sufficiently to leave Janefield and return to their homes or live at Moorakyn Hostel; they go to work in factories, or in hospitals as wardsmaids. The thirty boys are trained in farm work, and placed on suitable farms.

In 1950 and 1954 Dr. Troup travelled abroad, working in mental hospitals in England, and visiting many institutions for retarded children in England and Scandinavia. Her sense of compassion for the unfortunate children under her care Dr. Troup ascribes to the influence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Troup.

*Dr. Barbara Grendon Wood, M.B., B.S., D.M.R.E.*

Dr. Barbara Grendon Wood (1912) was Head Prefect of the College in 1915. She graduated in Medicine in 1921, from the University of Melbourne. She became Resident Medical Officer at the Adelaide Children's Hospital in the following year.

In 1923 Dr. Wood went to England for a year and a half, during which time she obtained the Cambridge University Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology in 1924. She was

one of the earliest Australians to get such a diploma, and certainly the first Australian woman.

After returning to Australia, Dr. Wood was appointed Senior Resident Radiologist at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1925. Later she became Radiologist in Charge of the Department of Diagnostic Radiology.

Dr. Wood was a full-time member of the staff of this Department for thirty-two years, during which time the work increased many times in amount, and there were enormous advances in the techniques and scope of radiology.

In 1950 Dr. Wood was made a Foundation Fellow of the newly-established College of Radiologists of Australasia. She has always been an active supporter of this College, and has been particularly interested in the training of radiologists and radiographers.

For several years Dr. Wood was Honorary Radiologist at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, but resigned some years ago, becoming an Honorary Consulting Radiologist.

Dr. Wood retired from the full-time position of Radiologist in Charge at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, but continues to work half-time in the Department.

*Dr. Kathleen Daly, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Kathleen Daly (1913) took first place in First Class Honours in all subjects when she graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1923, 'outstripping all male competitors', in the words of a Press report at the time. After her marriage, Dr. Daly was in private practice with her husband, Dr. Alan Waterhouse, in Launceston. She died in Euroa in 1951.

*Dr. Allison Ingram, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Allison Ingram, M.B., B.S. (1913) graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1925. She was Medical Superintendent of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital from 1929 until 1934. While she was there, she qualified as a technician by doing a course of study at the Melbourne Technical College, and then inaugurated the Radiological Department at the hospital.

She then went to the Children's Welfare Department and became Medical Superintendent of the Royal Park Dépôt, which was the only State-run institution for wards of the State other than mental institutions. She was the first Resident Medical

Superintendent there and did a splendid job, introducing improvements in the living conditions for children during the depression and World War II. It is said that her work during the fourteen years when she was Superintendent put the Children's Welfare Department Home at Royal Park on its feet. She managed to get various new buildings erected to replace the very poor ones in which the children had to live. She improved the diet and clothing of the children. All this was no mean task when the money had to be got from the Government at a very bad time. Dr. Ingram so impressed the Minister for Health by the force and truth of her statements that he became convinced of the need for Child Endowment, Dame Mabel Brookes has stated. Dr. Ingram was consulted also by Sir William McPherson about the establishment of the Jessie McPherson Wing of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Ingram retired from the Department in 1947 to travel overseas. Subsequently her health did not permit her to continue with medical work, and she died in 1958.

*Dr. Margaret McClelland,*

*M.B., B.S., D.A.(Lond.), F.F.A.R.A.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S.,*

Dr. Margaret McClelland (1920) was Head Prefect of the College in 1924. She graduated in Medicine at the University of Melbourne in 1931. The Diploma of Anaesthetics, London, was conferred on her in 1942.

After graduating from the University of Melbourne, she was appointed to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and later became its Medical Superintendent. In Sydney she held appointments at the Prince Henry Hospital, and also at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

Dr. McClelland proceeded to London in 1936, and held various positions. She was Senior Anaesthetist at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, from 1940 until 1946.

On returning to Melbourne, she was appointed Thoracic Anaesthetist at the Royal Children's Hospital, Anaesthetist to the Thoracic Surgeon at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and Anaesthetist to the Urological Surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne.

In 1956 she relinquished these posts and became Director of the Department of Anaesthesia at the Royal Children's Hospital.

In 1944 a paper of hers, entitled 'Cranial Nerve Palsies following General Anaesthesia', was published in the *British*



*Medical Journal*. 'Anaesthesia in Paediatric Practice' was published in the *Medical Journal of Australia* in 1954, and in 1956 'The Physiology of Hypothermia' was published in the *Australasian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery*.

*Dr. Margaret Alison Mackie, M.B., B.S., D.G.O.*

Dr. Margaret Alison Mackie, M.B., B.S. (1924) graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1935 with Honours in all subjects. The Diploma of Gynaecology and Obstetrics was conferred on her in 1941, and she became a Member of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1947.

Dr. Mackie was Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1936, and held the same office at the Royal Children's Hospital in the following year. She was Registrar of that hospital in 1938.

In 1939 she went to the Royal Women's Hospital as Resident Medical Officer, and was its Medical Superintendent during the war years, 1940-45.

In 1948 Dr. Mackie became a member of the Honorary Staff of the Royal Women's Hospital, and is now an Honorary In-patients Obstetrician there. She was appointed as Honorary Out-patients Obstetrician to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in 1949, and in 1951 became an Honorary Gynaecologist to that hospital.

In 1944 Dr. Mackie published a paper on Obstetrics in the *Medical Journal of Australia*.

*Dr. Brenda Ridley, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow)*

Dr. Brenda Ridley, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow) (Brenda Linck, 1925) was a boarder while her mother, Mrs. Linck, was House Mistress in School House. After completing her studies at the College, she graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne in 1933 before going overseas. After graduating in Medicine at the University of Glasgow, Dr. Linck proceeded to gain experience in psychiatry, the preventive and social aspects of the specialty being her chief concern. Apart from a brief interlude as F/O with the R.A.F. she spent the war years in the vicinity of Newcastle-on-Tyne, first as Medical Officer at Gateshead Mental Hospital, and later at Child Guidance Clinics at Middlesbrough and Darlington. She worked as Consultant Psychiatrist to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, to the Newcastle General Hospital, and to several county Marriage



Guidance Councils. 'Psychiatric Gynaecology', published in the *British Medical Journal* of 28th August, 1948, an article of which she is joint author, describes some of her work in this period.

On her return voyage to Australia in 1948 she and her husband were in charge of a party of Fairbridge Farm School children. From 1948 to 1954 Dr. Ridley was Medical Officer at the Mental Hospital, Morriston, New South Wales, and Honorary Psychiatrist to the Royal Newcastle Hospital. After three years' rustication as general practitioner in a ghost town in the Hunter Valley, she returned to Victoria in 1957. She holds the appointment of Medical Officer at the Mental Hospital, Ballarat, where her special interests are the development of a children's clinic and the fostering of psychiatric art, especially painting, puppetry and drama. Dr. Ridley has two daughters.

*Dr. Fay Kinross, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Fay Kinross, M.B., B.S. (1927) was Head Prefect of the College in 1932. She graduated in Medicine at the University of Melbourne in 1938, and gave up private practice when she married Dr. Kenneth Newman Morris.

In 1957 she took a part-time appointment with the Thoracic Surgical Unit at the Alfred Hospital, where her work is associated with the cardiac surgery being done there.

*Dr. Elizabeth Turner, M.D.*

Dr. Elizabeth Turner, M.D. (1931) graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1940; the degree of M.D. was conferred on her in 1948.

Dr. Turner was Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Children's Hospital in 1941, holding the office of Medical Superintendent there from 1943 until 1945.

Since that time she has been a member of the Senior Medical Staff of that hospital. She is also Paediatrician to the Neo-Natal Department of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, and Medical Officer of the Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre, Carlton.

Dr. Turner was formerly joint secretary of the Melbourne Paediatric Society, and was president of the Medical Women's Society in 1954.

Two publications of hers concerning the treatment by penicillin in paediatric cases have appeared in the *Medical Journal*

of Australia, one in 1944 and the other in 1946. Since then Dr. Turner has published other works on various aspects of disease in children.

Dr. Turner is Medical Officer of the College, and has widened the scope of medical records to include the Junior as well as the Senior School.

#### SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

*Dr. Jean White-Haney, D.Sc.*

Dr. Jean White-Haney, D.Sc. (Janet Rose 'Jean' White, 1892), was closely associated with the College for several years as member of staff in charge of the Biology section of the Science department.

Dr. White graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1904; she became M.Sc. in 1906, and her doctorate was conferred in 1909. In 1906 she had been awarded the McBain Scholarship in the Botany department under Professor A. J. Ewart. In 1908 she devoted her full time to research under a grant from the Victorian Government.

Between 1907 and 1911 thirteen papers bearing her name were published, eight of them joint studies with Professor Ewart; the others were concerned with the flora of Australia, and one was an appendix to a paper on the longevity of seeds by Professor Ewart.

Dr. White was the second woman in Australia to receive the degree of D.Sc., the first being Dr. Georgina Sweet, her predecessor on the Biological Science staff at the College. The subject of Dr. White's thesis for her doctorate was 'The Ferments and Latent Life of Resting Seed'. This was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*.

Two papers on 'Bitter Pit in Apples' aroused much interest and controversy among horticulturists and staffs of State Agricultural Departments; the tentative view put forward by Dr. White and Professor Ewart, that bitter pit was caused by arsenical spraying, was warmly debated. Dr. White was unable to complete the investigation, which was taken over by others under a joint agreement between Federal and State Governments.

In 1912 Dr. White was appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Queensland Prickly Pear Board's research at Dulacca, to initiate work towards the eradication of this pest. In this she established the value of arsenical injections and sprays in

killing the Dulacca prickly pear (*Opuntus inermis*), and of the wild cochineal insect in killing *Opunta monacantha*, which was spreading in north Queensland and was afterwards eradicated by these insects. This work was recorded in four reports.

In 1928 Dr. White-Haney joined the staff of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as Biological Assistant and Field Officer. While in this position she wrote a history of Australian scientific work on the prickly pear.

In 1929 she began a field investigation of the Noogoora burr (*Xanthium pungens*) which was a trouble in sheep pastures in New South Wales, and completed the basic taxonomic studies and survey of its distribution.

Dr. White married Mr. Victor Haney in 1914, and between 1919 and 1928 she discontinued scientific work. After completing work on the Noogoora burr she went to the United States in 1930, remaining there until her death in 1953.

Dr. White-Haney's genial personality and great enthusiasm infected all her pupils, and the interest she aroused in her subject induced several of them to make Biology their life's study.

*Dr. Jean Mayo, M.Sc., Ph.D.Cantab.*

Dr. Jean Mayo, PH.D.CANTAB. (Jean Mathieson, 1937) is a scientist whose research has been in the field of Genetics.

She graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1941, winning an Exhibition in Botany. For her thesis, concerned partly with a fungal disease of antirrhinums and partly with some nutritional requirements of *Penicillium notatum*, she was awarded her M.Sc. in 1945.

In 1947 a British Council Fellowship enabled her to continue research at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she obtained her PH.D. degree. This scholarship was awarded partly on her work for the M.Sc., but also on a survey of Victorian toadstools and mushrooms for antibiotics.

Dr. Mayo is now Senior Lecturer in the Genetics Department of the University of Adelaide, and her teaching duties occupy most of her time during the University terms. Her research still continues, however, and is concerned with the genetics of micro-organisms; more particularly with studies on histidine requiring strains of *Neurospora crassa* and with a study of interference in the first chromosome of the same organism.



*Dr. Gwenyth Raw, Ph.D.Lond.*

Dr. Gwenyth Raw, PH.D.LOND. (Gwenyth Wykes, 1932) is another Old Collegian who has made a reputation for herself in Biological Science.

She graduated B.SC.HONS. at the University of Melbourne in 1944, having won the Exhibition in Botany Part I and the Baldwin Spencer Prize in Zoology Part I in 1942. She gained her M.SC.HONS. degree with First Class Honours in 1946, the Final Honours Scholarship in Botany, and the McBain Scholarship.

Miss Wykes was awarded a C.S.I.R.O. Scholarship for two years in 1948, to do her PH.D. at the London University while attached to the Rothamsted Agricultural Institute, Harpenden, Herts., where the subject of her investigation was *The Physiology of the Secretion of the Honey Bee*'.

In 1949 Miss Wykes officially opened the Bee Conference in Queensland, and was its guest speaker. Later in the same year she represented the Commonwealth of Australia at the International Entomological Congress in Sweden. In the following year she represented the Commonwealth of Australia at the International Bee Conference in Amsterdam.

In 1951 the degree of PH.D.LOND. was conferred on her.

In the following year, at the invitation of the Swiss Government, Dr. Wykes lectured at the Lieberfeld Institute, Berne, on *The Physiology of the Secretion of Nectar* to Swiss scientists, and stayed there six weeks, establishing a Bee Section at the Lieberfeld Institute.

The thesis for her M.sc. investigation concerned a theory that the amount of starch in the bark and wood of a eucalypt indicated the quantity of the nectar flow some months later. There was a positive result, and this enabled Australian beekeepers to predict good areas for their bees in each season.

From 1950 to 1954 she was assistant editor of *The Bee World*, published by the International Bee Research Association.

Dr. Wykes married Dr. F. A. Raw in 1952; they have two sons and a daughter.

*Miss Jessica Hope Macpherson, M.Sc.*

Miss J. Hope Macpherson, M.sc. (1935) graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1945. In 1954, on submission of published papers on Molluscs, the degree of Master of Science



was conferred on her. It is possible that published research work of hers may be rewarded with a Doctorate in Science at some future date.

Miss Macpherson was appointed Conchologist at the National Museum in 1946, being the first person in Victoria to hold that position.

The subject of her research lies in Marine Biology and Ecology, and she is at present working upon *Teredo* and the taxonomy of limpets. Her position at the National Museum is that of Curator of Molluscs, and she administers, maintains and carries out research within the Department of Molluscs. This embraces such detail as identifying specimens for collectors and institutions, a certain amount of teaching to children of the Blind Institute, the solving of some economic problems relating to shells (such as the *Teredo* programme and the part of the fluke snail in Blacks disease in sheep), and similar projects. This sort of programme involves a certain amount of work in the field as well as work upon the animals and their anatomy in the laboratory.

At the end of 1959 Miss Macpherson visited Macquarie Island on the s.s. *Thala Dan*, and spent some days on the island. Her work there was related to the marine invertebrate fauna, its taxonomy and ecology. With her were two other women biologists from other States, and a third woman from Victoria whose work is connected with Australian Antarctic Research. They were the first women to land in Australian Antarctic Territory to carry out research work, or for any other purpose.

#### LAW

The Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne, like that of Medicine, did not easily open its portals to women. To allow Miss Flos Greig to enter the profession, it was necessary for Parliament to pass *The Legal Profession Practice Act, An Act to Remove some Anomalies in the Law Relating to Women*', known in the legal profession as *The Flos Greig Enabling Bill*.

*Miss Flos Greig, B.A., LL.B.*

Miss Flos Greig (1894) graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne in 1903. Sir John Madden, Chancellor of the University, observed at the Commencement Ceremony that one

woman graduate intended to be a lawyer, and called her: 'An angel knocking at the gate of that paradise, such as it is.'

When she took her degree of LL.B., Dr. Wilson wrote (annual report, 1905): 'We congratulate Miss Flos Greig on being the first to break into the closest labour union in the world—label or no label—and to secure admission as barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and, I suppose, also of the High Court of Australia.'

Miss Greig was not only the first woman to enter the legal profession in Victoria; for many years she was the only one to conduct her own practice. Miss Flos Greig died in 1959.

*Mrs. N. à B-t Backhouse, M.A., LL.M.*

Mrs. Nigel à B-t Backhouse, M.A., LL.M. (Harriet May Hordern, 1905) combined intellectual brilliance with great personal charm. Having taken First Class Honours in Deductive Logic, History and Philosophy during the first two years of her study at the University of Melbourne, in 1910 she won the Final Honours Scholarship in History, the Dwight Final Honours Prize, the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Constitutional History, and the Cobden Prize Medal for Political Economy when she was qualified for the degrees in B.A. and M.A. In 1914 she took Final Honours in Law, being second in order of merit in Second Class Honours, no First Class Honours being awarded. The degree of LL.M. was conferred on her in December, 1915, and that of M.A. in the following year, when she was admitted as Barrister-at-Law of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Mrs. Backhouse died in 1951.

*The Harriet May Hordern, M.A., LL.M., Modern History Memorial Prize* was endowed: 'In memory of her by her husband and four children, in the belief that her example will encourage others worthily to fulfil the ideals of the school in the spirit of its motto: *Ohne Hast, ohne Rast.*'

Many Old Collegians have chosen the legal profession as a career, and the majority have joined established legal firms after graduating. Many have married and have either relinquished their careers or have become associated with the practices of their husbands. Initiative and the pioneering spirit are not, however, lacking in some of the younger members of this profession.

*Miss Winnie McCook, LL.B., and Miss Norma Jenkins, LL.B.*

Miss Winnie McCook, LL.B. (1937) and Miss Norma Jenkins, LL.B. (1939) have built up large practices as Solicitors in their own names, the former breaking new ground in Ringwood and Box Hill, the latter in the inner suburb of Carlton. They graduated from the University of Melbourne within a year of each other, Miss McCook in 1945 and Miss Jenkins in 1946. Miss Jenkins is a member of the committee of the Legal Women's Association.

### POLITICS

*Miss Vida Goldstein*

Miss Vida Goldstein (1884) was a woman of outstanding personality. After the collapse of the Land Boom in 1893, she and her sisters conducted a preparatory school for boys for a short time, as the financial position of her family, like that of so many others, was affected by the depression. Then she went to England and became interested in politics, returning to this country to contest the first Commonwealth elections in 1903, being the first woman Parliamentary candidate in the British Commonwealth.

She stood for Parliament four times and, though defeated, she polled well on each occasion. It was said of her: 'She amazed her fiercest political opponents and commanded their respect.' There is one well-authenticated story of her witty replies at electoral meetings. When a male voice called from the back of the hall on one occasion: 'Wouldn't you like to be man?' her instant retort: 'Wouldn't you?' discomfited the heckler and delighted her supporters.

She exercised political influence through the women's monthly, *Women's Sphere*, which she owned and conducted, and through the *Woman Voter*, which began as a weekly letter to her organization in Melbourne, 'The Women's Political Association, Non-Party'.

Miss Vida Goldstein was a foundation member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Melbourne. After her retirement from politics she became a Christian Scientist practitioner, and held many important positions in this church.

'Many women have worked generously and faithfully for charity. Vida Goldstein was one who attempted to plan society

so that charity should be no longer necessary,' wrote Mrs. Nettie Palmer. Miss Goldstein died in 1949.

*Dr. Marion Phillips, M.A., D.Sc.*

Dr. Marion Phillips, M.A., D.Sc. (1897) was the first woman student to win the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Political Economy when she graduated at the University of Melbourne in 1903. She was also the Wyselaskie Scholar in History and Final Honours Scholar (First Class) in History, winner of Exhibitions in Logic, Philosophy and History, and the Cobden Club Prize Medallist of her year.

In 1904 she won a special scholarship in Economics and History at the London School of Economics. Continuing her studies there, she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science in 1908. Her interests were mainly political, and after Settlement work in the East End of London, her political ability won her the distinction of being one of the first women Members of Parliament in Britain. So highly regarded was her outstanding capacity that she was appointed Woman Secretary of the British Labour Party.

'It was she who first suggested compulsory voting, which is now on the Statute Book. Her notable career as a feminist, a journalist, a trade union organizer, and an authority on such matters as food, employment and legislation makes her a representative of whom her native land may be proud.' This statement appeared in a leading Melbourne newspaper shortly before her death in 1932.

#### LIBRARIANSHIP

This profession, recently opened as one for which women may be specially trained, offers in its many facets special opportunities for those whose characteristics are a love of order and detail. The names given are only a very few among the many Old Collegians who have become librarians.

*Miss Adelaide Kent*

Miss Adelaide Kent (1914) is Head Cataloguer of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

After leaving school Miss Kent qualified for a business career, and in 1926 she was temporarily employed in what was then known as the C.S.I.R., to type the original manuscript of the Catalogue which she now edits.



This Catalogue, entitled 'The Union Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Australian Libraries', was originally edited by Mr. Ernest R. Pitt, of the Melbourne Public Library, who, with the librarian of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization, Miss M. E. Archer, roused the interest of Miss Kent in librarianship. From 1929, she was appointed Librarian of the Allied Societies' Library, which housed libraries of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers, Australia (Victorian Branch), the Victorian Institute of Surveyors, and others. In 1930 Miss Kent returned to the Head Office of the C.S.I.R.O. as Assistant Librarian and, as that library expanded, her major duty became that of Head Cataloguer. After Mr. Pitt's retirement as editor of the Union Catalogue, she was appointed editor in his stead.

This Catalogue lists and gives the history of scientific and technical serials, both Australian and overseas, which are held in libraries throughout Australia. It comprises holdings of the Public, University, Government, Research and selected company libraries.

Miss Kent's first task as editor was to compile a supplement of the new post-war titles, covering the years 1946-52, and this was published in 1954. As the work of editing the general supplement progressed the ever-increasing number of new titles made it evident that bound copies, which are invariably outdated long before they are published, could no longer adequately serve either librarians or research officers. The new Catalogue, published in 1957 under the title of *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, differs somewhat in style as well as format from the old Union Catalogue (Pitt). The contents of that volume are now being replaced by the regular issue of sheets which, while incorporating the relevant data from the appropriate section of Pitt, include new and amended entries received since the present sheets were issued. As the process of incorporation proceeds, the Russian serial titles, which previously formed a separate section of the Catalogue, are being incorporated into the main body of the work.

This work is of the greatest value to all research officers and librarians of scientific organizations in Australia.

Miss Kent was a foundation member of the Library Association of Australia, formerly known as the Australian Institute of Librarians, founded in 1937. She was for a period honorary treasurer and afterwards member of Council of its Victorian

branch. In 1956-57 she acted as convener of the Committee on Abbreviations for Australian Libraries.

At the eighth Congress, held in Brisbane in 1955, she read a paper, 'Union Catalogues with Special Application to Australian Libraries', which was later published in the *Proceedings of the Library Association of Australia*.

When the Subject Catalogue was started in the College library in 1944, Miss Kent gave most valued advice and assistance to the librarian, Miss M. O. Reid.

*Miss Jean Mary Waller, M.A.*

Miss Jean Waller (1930) graduated B.A.HONS. in 1936, and M.A. in 1938 from the University of Melbourne. From 1937 until 1941 she was Librarian of the Postal Institute of the Postmaster-General's Department. In 1942 she completed a year of training at the Library School of the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, and served on the staff of that library for a short time before joining the staff of the University of Melbourne Library in 1953. Here she was a member of the senior staff, becoming Head Cataloguer and completing further professional examinations.

In 1949 she had a year of sabbatical leave and travelled extensively in Great Britain, Europe and the United States of America, the latter on a travel and study grant from the Carnegie Corporation of the United States.

Since 1953 she has been Assistant Librarian in the University of Malaya in Singapore, and during that time has travelled fairly extensively in Asia. In 1959 she had a further period of study and travel abroad, with the assistance of the University of Malaya and the Asia Foundation. This time her visit to the U.S.A. was for further study of University Library Administration as well as the study of the processing of Asian materials.

Miss Waller's private interests include much volunteer work for the ecumenical movement, both in Australia and Malaya; Student Christian Movement work, and Y.W.C.A. work, again in both countries.

*Miss Margaret Dixon*

It may interest many former pupils whose memories of the College are associated with the East Melbourne site to know that Miss Margaret Dixon (1926), in her capacity as Librarian of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Victorian branch,

is installed in the rooms connected with the old Wyselaskie Hall, her main consideration being the Victorian Symphony Orchestra.

The Hall itself is used by the Orchestra for rehearsals and studio concerts; the boarders' sitting-room has become the library, filled with shelves stacked with music, and the catalogues. The staff room next to it is an office for Miss Dixon and Mr. Robert Hughes, Music Writer and Arranger for the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. The boarders' prefects' room with the skylight is filled to the ceiling with choral music for the use of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society. The shades of Miss Virtue and Miss Warden would rejoice to know that their sitting-room is a rest-room for the women of the orchestra, two of whom they knew as schoolgirls. The hospital block has been allotted for the use of the orchestra manager and staff, and a room has been equipped for conductors and visiting artists. The 'tuck shop' still fulfils its original purpose, as it is a luncheon-room. The prefects' study is silent at last; it is the control-room from which comes the whole field of musical broadcasting and television by the A.B.C. Singers and the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. The music study houses the large instruments for the orchestra.

Exactly what are the duties of the librarian of an orchestra? She must see that all music scores and orchestra parts are available for rehearsal a fortnight before a performance. This may entail getting music from overseas, or borrowing it from the Federal Library of the A.B.C. in Sydney, or elsewhere in Australia. Similarly, she must lend music of which she has charge to any institution which may need it; e.g. the choirs of the Moomba Festival. It will readily be conceded by other librarians that her task of collecting hundreds of scores of sheet music, weeks or even months after the loan was recorded, is no mean undertaking.

Miss Dixon has complete responsibility for all music used by the Orchestra, and has catalogued it by the system adopted by the Halle Orchestra. At present music librarians need to go to England or the United States of America for specialized training, but Miss Dixon is proving what can be done by a young woman with intelligence, initiative and love of her work.

*Miss Olive Battersby, B.A.*

Miss Olive Battersby, B.A. (1940) graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne, taking Honours in English.

After a year's secretarial work she entered upon a career of librarianship, gaining her Preliminary Certificate and becoming



Librarian at the School of Education at the University of Melbourne.

In 1952 Miss Battersby was awarded a Fulbright Travel Grant to go to the United States of America to gain a year's experience working in the Portland State College Library. During this time she also made a study of libraries on the west coast of the United States, and attended many Library Conferences.

At the end of that year Miss Battersby returned to her post at the School of Education, where she now holds the combined positions of Librarian and Student Adviser.

### SPORT

Competitive sport is a comparatively new aspect in the life of women. So many Old Collegians have outstanding records as sportswomen that any adequate list has proved impossible to compile. This brief chronicle of pioneer sportswomen and some of international standing must suffice, with regrets that some readers will be disappointed at the omission of names well known to them.

#### *Miss Kathleen Braithwaite*

Motoring is a pleasure and a necessary part of life to the majority of Old Collegians today. Miss Kathleen Braithwaite (1904) was a pioneer among women racing motorists. With her sister, Miss Bertha Braithwaite, she took part in the first Reliability Trial in Victoria, held in 1921. They covered one thousand miles of difficult motoring and, considering the condition of the roads at that time, it must have been indeed a 'reliability' trial. They did not win, but were placed second in the Hill Climb, third in another section, and shared the prize given for the most meritorious performance, which brought much favourable comment from the Press.

Miss Kathleen Braithwaite had many interests and great gifts. In addition to her knowledge of the mechanical parts of a motor car, she was a first class driver. She was also interested in music, art and literature. Miss Kathleen Braithwaite died in 1926.

#### *Mrs. A. Robertson*

Probably the most renowned tennis player among Old Collegians is Mrs. A. Robertson (Esna Boyd, 1910). Before her marriage she played in international championships, and when



she settled in Scotland with her husband, Colonel Robertson, she continued to compete in tennis tournaments of international standing. She had victories over leading English players, including a former champion woman tennis player of England. Mrs. Robertson was for three years hard-court champion of Scotland. She now plays golf.

*Mrs. Dennis Rathbone*

Mrs. Dennis Rathbone (Betty Melville, 1924) was Sports Champion of the College in 1929, and continued to play tennis when she went with her husband to live in South Africa. For many years she represented her Province in the Inter-Provincial Tennis Matches. Mrs. Rathbone died in 1956. Her name has been perpetuated in the College by the *Betty Melville Rathbone Memorial Prize for Studies and Games*, first awarded in 1958.

*Miss Burtta Cheney*

The best-known of College golf champions today is Miss Burtta Cheney (1922), whose triumphs on the links are accepted as inevitable. Perhaps the best way of indicating them is to give a list of her victories.

Miss Cheney was captain of Huntingdale Golf Club for eleven years at different times since 1939. She has been Victorian member of the Australian Ladies' Golf Union and member of the Victorian Ladies' Golf Union since 1939.

She was Victorian State Junior Champion in 1935, and South Australian Junior Champion in 1936. She was Victorian Champion of Champions in 1949, 1951 and 1957. She was Victorian Foursomes Champion in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1957.

Miss Cheney has represented Victoria in State teams twelve times since 1939, and she captained the winning State team in 1938. She won the Victorian State Championship in 1949, 1956 and 1958.

Miss Cheney captained the Australian team versus New Zealand in 1956 and 1958, and won the Australian Championship in 1957.

She has won more spoons for the *Sun Cup* and the *Table Talk Cup* for her old school than she can remember.

PIONEERS ALL

The Old Collegians whose names appear next are not easily classified, for their individual gifts led them to pioneer new

careers for women, or to make for themselves reputations in very specialized work.

*Miss Ina Higgins*

Miss Georgina ('Ina') Higgins (1875) was a pioneer in her chosen career. Her first plans were to become an artist, but she found another expression for her love of colour and design, for she was one of the first women in this country to take up landscape gardening, a work which she continued during the whole of her professional life.

In the *Centenary Gift Book* there is an article written by her, entitled 'Women and Horticulture'. In this, she gives an account of the opening of this career for women on the same professional basis as men.

It was not until 1899 that any provision was made for the training of women students at the Burnley School of Horticulture. Then it was suggested by Miss Higgins that the Director might make teaching available to women students. He agreed, on condition that six such students should enrol. When the time came, there were seventy-two applicants!

The women students had lectures on two days each week, and were shown how to cultivate the soil and use the tools, but few of them practised strenuous operations, handicapped as they were by long skirts with tightly fitting blouses and ordinary walking shoes. The course is much wider in scope today, but students owe much to the pioneers who opened this profession to women.

*Mrs. C. A. Hack*

Mrs. C. A. Hack (Clara Greig, 1894) belonged to a family of pioneering women. Two sisters—not Old Collegians—were among the first women doctors who founded the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital. Another was the first woman lawyer—Miss Flos Greig. Mrs. Hack herself was a pioneer in the educational world.

Having studied Science at the University of Melbourne without qualifying for a degree—like Miss Josephine Paterson, she was debarred for lack of one compulsory subject—she and her friend, Miss Jessie Webb, opened the first Coaching College in Australia conducted by women. Many of their staff were Old Collegians who had been pupils at the College at the same time as Mrs. Hack, and had qualified for specialized teaching

by their scholarship and brilliant University degrees. At the Coaching College students were prepared for entry to the University.

*Miss Flora Mackay*

Miss Flora Mackay (1898) spent the years between 1910 and 1921 in Canada and the United States of America in various secretarial capacities before she was appointed to a post of great responsibility in this city. She joined the office staff of the Myer Emporium in 1922, and in 1927 succeeded the first Factories Inspectress there and became Workroom Superintendent—a post which would now be called Industrial Officer. Here her duties entailed the supervision of wage adjustments and the interpretation of wages awards. Miss Mackay felt very keenly that labour must be paid for, and it was her task to see that regulations for protecting the rights of workers were adhered to.

Other important duties fell to her lot, and she became Trustee of the Silver Jubilee Trust Fund, established for the benefit of the staff.

Miss Mackay was one of the editorial body which compiled *The Book of Remembrance* relating to the pioneer women of Victoria, published in a very limited edition in the Centenary Year. In 1937 Miss Mackay was entrusted with the task of presenting one copy of this historical record to the British Museum, the others being in the possession of the Melbourne Museum, the Canberra Museum, the Historical Society and the Mitchell Library.

*Mrs. E. Levinson, B.A.*

Mrs. E. Levinson, B.A. (Myrie Shappere, 1900) was the first woman in Victoria to qualify as an Analytical Chemist. She found little opening in this profession for a woman, however, and after being associated with a large retail dairy for some time, she decided to do something else.

She graduated in Arts at the University of Melbourne in 1933, and became interested in psychiatric work. After her marriage, Mrs. Levinson was appointed Special Magistrate to the Children's Courts, and as such she was attached to the Kew Court. It was an important post, and at the time she was one of the very few women with such an appointment. During this time she also practised as a psychologist in Collins Street, and

served on the Honorary Staff of the Children's and Melbourne Hospitals in this capacity.

Mrs. Levinson was an active member of the Ex-Rays Club from its inception, and she took a leading part in the preparation of the *Sketch with Extracts* which was performed by the Ex-Rays for the entertainment of Old Collegians at the time of the College Jubilee in 1925.

*Miss Winnifred Shappere*

Miss Winnifred Shappere (1905) found her career through her business training. Having completed her course, with further Government examinations and experience gained with commercial firms and Government Departments, circumstances arose which gave scope to her special ability, and in 1923 she took a position with the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.

Since 1944 Miss Shappere has been Second Industrial Officer with that organization, and is the only woman Industrial Advocate in Australia. Her work entails attendance at the Wages Boards, presentation of cases before the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, examination of witnesses, all requiring a thorough knowledge of the law and practice relating to industrial conditions, a shrewd judgment of people, and the ability to sum up a situation quickly and seize the salient points of any argument.

*Miss Frances Taylor*

Miss Frances Taylor (1907) was one of the most widely known and loved pioneers among Old Collegians. After an apprenticeship in journalism as secretary to the manager and editor of *Sunraysia*, the paper which brought before the public the achievements and possibilities of Mildura, and further experience editing the trade journal of the Grocers' Association, Miss Taylor decided to found a monthly magazine for women.

'Without capital or business influence she inspired sufficient confidence to induce business firms to give advertisements to her "skeleton" magazine,' wrote Miss Anna Brennan for the *Centenary Gift Book*.

*The Australian Woman's World* first appeared in 1920. The first number consisted of forty pages of informative articles, excellently illustrated, covering the whole field of women's interests: care of the child, housework, fashion, sports, music, social service, personal interviews with famous women.



Miss Taylor was the first woman to utilize the radio as a means of contact with her readers, and her wireless talks brought her a wide circle of friends. 'From the Tamar Valley to the Wimmera, lonely women called her name blessed. The promoters of *Time and Tide*, a famous English journal edited and produced by women, once made a world survey into women's magazines. They concluded that Miss Taylor's position as founder, editor and business manager was unique' (*ibid.*).

Miss Taylor died in 1933, and the *Woman's World* was published by *The Argus* until that newspaper ceased to exist.

*Miss Hilda Jackson, M.V.O., M.B.E.*

Miss Hilda Jackson, M.V.O., M.B.E. (1916) has been a member of the secretarial staff of successive Governors-General for thirty-three years. Her career began with a business course, which was still incomplete when she was called upon to augment the secretarial staff at Government House, Melbourne, during a specially busy time. Her ability led to the offer of a permanent appointment there. In 1931 Miss Jackson went to Canberra as secretary to Sir Isaac Isaacs, the first native-born Australian Governor-General.

Miss Jackson was appointed a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) in 1950, and was invested by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (M.V.O.) (for special services to members of the Royal Family) on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Australia in 1954. Miss Jackson is the only woman in Australia to have received the M.V.O. The King George V Jubilee Medal and the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal are other awards which she has received.

When the Governor-General, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, and Lady Slim, were official visitors at the College for the Speech Day Function in 1958, Miss Jackson was specially invited by Their Excellencies to accompany them to this function at her old school.

*Miss Bernice Lum*

'Binnie' Lum, as Miss Bernice Lum (1921) is known professionally, has fulfilled the expectations of her teachers while she was a pupil at the College, and has used her musical and literary talents in most individual fashion.

She was the first and possibly the only woman to be entrusted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission to do research for annotations for recorded musical programmes broadcast by 3LO under the title of 'The Music Lovers' Hour' from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. daily from 1940 to 1943. In 1935 she was joint author of a comedy, *Do Be Diplomatic*, in which she took a part when it was produced in aid of the 3DB Woollies Appeal.

When television came to Melbourne, Binnie Lum proved eminently suitable to that medium of entertainment. She is the first woman to pioneer daytime television in Melbourne, and has had a regular session on GTV9. She also conducts a women's session daily on the radio, bringing before her listeners a variety of subjects likely to be of interest to women.

In addition to these activities, she conducts a weekly column of special advertisements in the Press; this, also, is permeated with her faculty for enjoying life and sharing her gay humour with others.

*Mrs. L. V. Shinnick*

Mrs. L. V. Shinnick (Dorrie O'Neil, 1930) is the only woman who has held the position of Concert Manager for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

After doing a Commercial course at the College, and having studied the piano for some years, Miss O'Neil joined the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 1937 and worked in various departments before eventually joining the Concert department in 1940. She was Concert Manager for ten years before her marriage in 1954.

Her duties entailed attendance at all public concerts and arrangements for the transport and accommodation of all visiting artists and conductors within Victoria, as well as the multifarious business connected with all concerts within this State with which the Australian Broadcasting Commission was associated. In 1940 the Department was giving some fifty to sixty concerts per annum; when Miss O'Neil resigned from her post, approximately one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty were scheduled.

The Commission's concert organization is probably the largest of its kind in the world, presenting over seven hundred concerts annually in Australia; in England and the United States of America most concerts are presented under private management. The very great increase in interest in music in

Australia after 1940 is probably due to the influx of migrants from Europe, and to the introduction of free orchestral concerts for school children. These were started about 1925 at the suggestion of Professor Sir Bernard Heinze.

Among the well-known artists who presented concerts while Miss O'Neil was Concert Manager were Eileen Joyce, Joan Hammond, Marjorie Lawrence, Father Sydney MacEwan, Burl Ives, Isaac Stern, Ginette Neveu, William Kapell, Hephzibah Menuhin, William Warfield, Rafael Kubelik, Sir John Barboroli, Otto Klemperer, Alceo Galliera, and many others.

### ANCIENT SKILLS IN MODERN GUISE

The making of a home, the preparation of nourishing food for her family, the gathering of 'simples' to cure their ills, and the binding and manipulating of their wounded limbs—these skills, traditionally the woman's responsibility, have different names today, but the essential quality is the same.

#### ARCHITECTURE

*Mrs. L. R. Phillips, B.Arch.*

Mrs. L. R. Phillips (Lorna Lukin, 1911) was one of a group of three young women who were the first to graduate in Architecture in Australia. As there was no such course available at the University of Melbourne, Mrs. Phillips went to the University of Sydney, which was the first to allow women students to qualify for a degree in Architecture, where she graduated in 1922.

Pioneering University courses is part of her family tradition; her mother, Mrs. Lukin (Katherine Rennick, 1881) was one of the first Old Collegians to graduate in Arts at the University of Melbourne.

#### DIETETICS

*Miss Caroline N. Turner, B.Sc., Dip.Diet.*

Miss Caroline N. Turner ('Nancy', 1932) graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1939, and gained the post-graduate Diploma of Dietetics there in 1940.

For two years she had experience as Dietitian in hospitals (in the Castlemaine Community Hospital and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Hospital) before becoming Dietitian in the Australian Army Medical Corps with the rank of captain. From 1942 to 1946 she was stationed at 115 Heidelberg Military Hospital, and later at 102 Holland Park Military Hospital, which

was a 2,200-bed clearing hospital for prisoners of war returning from Malaya.

From 1946 until 1955 Miss Turner was Dietitian with the Clinical Research Unit of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute and the Royal Melbourne Hospital. This was the first appointment in Australia of a dietitian to a research unit.

Miss Turner is now Research Dietitian for the Cancer Research Board. This position is also unique in Australia, and there are very few other places in the world where a dietitian is employed solely on cancer and allied diseases.

In 1950 Miss Turner travelled in England and Europe, and worked in a number of hospitals in England.

Miss Turner has been joint author of a number of papers published when she was a member of the Clinical Research team, and the sole author of a number of others on Clinical Nutrition.

Miss Turner has been an active member of the Dietetics Association, Victoria, and has filled the positions of honorary secretary, president and committee member.

She assisted in the formation of the Australian Dietetic Council, and has been a Victorian delegate to the Council since 1951. She has also held the positions of general secretary of the Council from 1952 to 1954, and president of the Council from 1955 to 1958.

Miss Turner is the representative of the Dietetic Association, Victoria, on the Dietitians' Registration Board of that State. She has taken an active interest in the establishment of a Nutrition Section in the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, and has presented papers at a number of meetings.

#### PHARMACY

The following Old Collegians have been selected to represent a profession which many choose to enter—Pharmacy. The first three have conducted their own dispensaries, either singly or in partnership with another woman chemist; the others hold responsible positions as Chief Pharmacists of leading Melbourne hospitals.

Mrs. A. McIntyre (Flora McLean, 1914).

Mrs. E. Sandbach (Margaret Ramsay, 1937).

Miss Claire Hicks (1939).



Miss Dorothy Cook (1928), Chief Pharmacist, Royal Children's Hospital.

Miss Beatrice Lee (1928), in charge of the Sterile Department of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Miss Marjorie Dott (1928), Chief Pharmacist, Royal Women's Hospital.

Miss Mollie Lamb (1930), Chief Pharmacist, Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital.

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY

The number of Old Collegians selected to represent a very popular profession is also small. One is fully reported; the others are senior physiotherapists in charge of the Department of Physiotherapy in their respective hospitals.

##### *Miss Betty Fussell*

Miss Betty Fussell (1931) enrolled at the branch school, Coonarra, in 1927. After completing her school course she was a student teacher at Hethersett in connection with her training for the Associated Teachers' Training Institution in 1939. Then she started a course in Physiotherapy, graduating in 1942.

After five years of general practice, Miss Fussell specialized from 1948 in the after-care and treatment of poliomyelitis, and has continued in this and allied fields to the present time.

She began this specialization under Dame Jean Macnamara at the Royal Children's Hospital, and has continued it since 1953 as Deputy Physiotherapist in charge of the Poliomyelitis Division of the State Health Department. Her present position is Physiotherapist-in-charge at Lady Dugan Home, which is one of two centres used by the Health Department.

Miss Fussell's early teaching experience was followed in 1944-45 by an appointment as Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics to second year Physiotherapy students. In 1952 she went overseas, and worked for three months as physiotherapist in Folkestone, England.

##### *Hospital Appointments*

Miss Elsa Sparks (1915)—Alfred Hospital.

Miss Gwen Roberts (1922)—Relaxation Clinic, Royal Women's Hospital.

Miss Alison McClelland (1934)—Epworth Hospital.

Miss Lois Preston (1938)—Royal Women's Hospital.

## CHAPTER 13

### *War*

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THE twentieth century was ushered in by war, and there have been wars or rumours of wars ever since. Nothing throws into sharper relief the fact that young people today face a world entirely different from that confronted by the young ladies in the first two decades of the history of the College, than a consideration of the impact made on the School by the fact that this nation was involved in warfare.

The Headmaster's report in 1900 opens thus: 'During the past year the teachers in a girls' school have sometimes regretted the limitations of their office. The period has been marked by two great national events—the union of Australia into a noble Commonwealth; and the cementing, at the sacrifice of some of our best and bravest sons, of the even more widespread portions of the British race into an Empire more magnificent than Persia, Greece or Rome. Dr. Morrison can begin his report with a list of former pupils who have done great deeds in South Africa, can point to others who, on the political board, are helping to shape the destinies of a continent and to influence the existence of millions yet unborn. Our sphere is more humble; we have no showy rôle on the stage of nations, yet our part is, we believe, as essential to the world's well-being as that of our brothers across the Gardens. Unless we can impress for good those under our charge; can inculcate love of truth, love of work, love of spiritual things; can impart tone and character; there will be a canker at the heart of the nation to sap its strength and lower its vitality.'

So the impact of the Boer War on the College was negligible.

It was different with World War I; 'the Great War' it was called at a time when this was considered a 'war to end all wars'. This time pupils of the College played their part, and in the community and at the front, Old Collegians were involved in assisting the war effort.

We know already the work during this time of Dame Nellie Melba, D.B.E., G.B.E., Lady Mitchell, C.B.E., and Matron Ethel Gray, R.R.C., C.B.E. Others call for mention.

Mrs. G. M. Buchanan (Margaret Robertson, 1876) established St. Andrew's Soldiers' Club in the days of World War I. Mrs. Buchanan was president of the Old Collegians' Association in 1909.

*Mrs. S. A. Ewing*

Mrs. S. A. Ewing (Ethel Godfrey, 1886) was the first lady dentist in Victoria, the prospectus informs us. She was the first Old Collegian to attend the Australian College of Dentistry, from which she graduated in 1894. She was appointed the first Honorary Dentist to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in 1901.

Mrs. Ewing was president of the Old Collegians' Association in 1917, and was one of the founders of the Old Collegians' Club.

An indefatigable worker for the welfare of soldiers during World War I, Mrs. Ewing was largely responsible for the establishment of the Empire Soldiers' Rooms in Haigh's Buildings, Collins Street, in 1916. This work continued for three and a half years, and all expenses were met by private subscriptions, all work being voluntary. No charge was made for refreshments for some time, a nominal charge of one penny being levied later on. The attendance averaged 100 per diem, and many letters from men on active service testified to their appreciation of the efforts made.

When in April 1919 it was decided to close the rooms, the financial surplus, amounting to £20, was divided between the Anzac Buffet and the Port Melbourne Sailors' and Soldiers' Club. To this latter, opened by General Brand on 26th July, and the first club of its kind to be opened in Victoria, were donated the furnishings, gramophone, and kitchen and pantry equipment of the Empire Soldiers' Rest Rooms.

Mrs. Ewing died in 1956.

*Miss Philadelphia Robertson, O.B.E.*

Miss Philadelphia Robertson (1882) was General Secretary of the Australian Red Cross. King George V honoured her with the award of O.B.E. in recognition of her war services.

*Miss Ada Gabriel, A.R.R.C.*

Miss Ada Gabriel, A.R.R.C. (1889) was decorated by King George V in May, 1918.

Sister Gabriel was on holiday in England when war was declared. Within three weeks she was on military service in France, on the staff of the Australian Voluntary Hospital at Boulogne, organized by Lady Dudley. When this hospital was taken over by the War Office, Sister Gabriel became a member of the Queen Alexandra Nursing Service, moving finally to Casualty Clearing Stations. She was at Baillent when thirty-seven hospital patients were killed as a result of German bombardment.

*Lady Mackey*

An Old Collegian with wide interests who had many connections with war-time activities during World War I is Lady Mackey (Zella Bates, 1892). As her husband was Speaker in the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament for many years, she was called upon to take an active part in the public life of this city.

At the time of the 1914-18 war she was closely associated with the Patriotic Tea Rooms, a money-raising effort for war funds conducted by her family connections and friends from 1917 until 1919.

Her personal interests brought her into the Repertory Theatre Movement, and for many years she played character parts in the plays produced by Mr. Gegan McMahon.

She was an active member of the committee administering the Queen's Fund, which helped a section of society which needed assistance but would not accept charity—the impoverished educated women who were bluntly termed 'decayed gentlewomen' by a similar organization in Sydney. The Queen's Fund consisted of money from various bequests, and it was Lady Mackey's task to investigate the position of applicants for assistance and decided how they could best be helped; they might be given machines which would enable them to eke out their resources, for which they could pay in due course, for they were unwilling to be under any financial obligation for long.

After the death of her husband, Lady Mackey conducted a florist business in the city until recently, when her failing hearing has compelled her to retire from active work.



*Miss Helen Tait, A.R.R.C.*

Sister Helen Tait, A.R.R.C. (1894) was on active service at Heliopolis, Egypt. She was in charge of wounded soldiers sent back to New Zealand, and on her return to the war zone was appointed Superintendent at a military hospital near Rouen, in France. Later she took charge of the No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station at Estaires.

On her return to Australia after the war, Miss Tait was for a time Matron of Caulfield Military Hospital.

*Miss Ethel St. John Clarke*

Miss Ethel St. John Clarke (1895) had the distinction of holding a position equivalent to that of Officer Commanding in the British Army.

Miss St. John Clarke was in India when the war began, and immediately offered her services as V.A.D. in Calcutta, stipulating that she should be transferred to England if her brothers' regiments were sent to Palestine or Egypt. So it was that she went to England and enrolled in the ranks of the newly-formed Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Here she quickly rose to the top, with the rank of Unit Administrator, *i.e.* Officer-in-Charge of some hundreds of women in the Auxiliary forces. Her Majesty Queen Mary became so concerned at malicious gossip about the reputation of women in the forces that she became their Patron, and they received the name of Women's Royal Army Corps.

At the conclusion of the war, Miss St. John Clarke returned to India, and in 1926 became guardian to the orphaned daughters of the Maharajah of Bharatpur, whose parents had recently died. She was responsible for the welfare of her charges to the Vice-Reine, Lady Irwin, now Lady Halifax.

Miss St. John Clarke is a faithful member of 'The '98 Brigade'; she is an honoured member of the Women's Royal Army Corps Association, which incorporates the Women's Army Auxiliaries of the past with those who, since the last war, hold the same rank as men in the fighting forces. One of her interests is now centred round the Cathedral and her own Anglican Church.

*Miss Winifred Holding*

Miss Winifred Holding (1901) and her sister, Miss Olga Holding (Mrs. L. Ottaway) (1901) were in Switzerland with their parents when war was declared. When they managed to return

to England, the two sisters applied to join the Voluntary Aid Detachment of which Lady Mitchell was in charge.

Miss Winifred Holding was soon sent to France to be attached to French hospital units where her knowledge of European languages was an invaluable asset. She was attached to the Contagious Diseases Hospital in Paris as a military probationer, but was evacuated after a year and returned to England. Miss Holding went back to France when the British ambulances—converted 'General' omnibuses—were used to evacuate the wounded from front line positions. She then became Acting Staff Nurse to No. 45 Military Auxiliary Hospital near Lyons. This was the first Neurological Centre established by the French Government. She also spent much time at the French Military Hospital at Boulogne.

For her work in both the British and French Services, Miss Holding has, in addition to her British Service Medals, these French awards: the 'Secours aux Blessés', awarded in 1916 for the first time since the Crimean war; the 'Médaille des Epidémies (en argent)' awarded in 1919 by the Ministère de la Guerre; the 'Palmes d'Honneur (en or)'; and the 'Réconnaissance Française', an emblem of French gratefulness.

After her return to Australia at the conclusion of the war, Miss Holding turned her gifts as a linguist to account. She was the first woman translator in the service of the Federal Government, translating many of the German surveys of New Guinea for the Expropriation Board. She was also associated with the Department of Science and Industry, and in still later years with the Melbourne newspaper *The Herald*. Miss Holding is fluent in six European languages.

She retired on account of failing eyesight, which may be partly attributed to shock when the hospital in France at which she was serving received a direct hit from 'Big Bertha', the German gun.

*Miss Edith Cameron, A.R.R.C.*

Sister Edith Cameron, A.R.R.C. (1902) served first at a hospital in Heliopolis, Egypt, later being transferred to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station at Rouen, only three miles from the German front lines. Here, enduring the nervous tension of constant danger from bombardment and the horrors associated with the casualty clearing station, she felt that she had been forgotten by the authorities. At last, however, she was sent to the military hospital

at Southall, in England. Her award was given 'For conspicuous Services in the Field'.

Miss Cameron returned to Melbourne after the war, and did her training in midwifery at the Women's Hospital. She was for many years secretary of the Victorian Bush Nursing Association.

In 1927 Miss Cameron was appointed House Mistress and later Secretary of Union House, at the University of Melbourne. There she remained for twenty-eight years until her retirement.

## WORLD WAR II

In addition to the names given above, there are in the 1918 and the Special Peace *Patchwork* of 1919, lists giving the names of twenty-five nurses, eleven masseuses and sixty-nine V.A.D.s on active service during World War I. No such lists are available for World War II.

The difficulties in obtaining information about the activities of Old Collegians are accentuated in this connection. Verbal information is not followed by reliable written statements, and records of nurses and personnel in the women's services give no indication of the schools which they attended as students. In the absence of authentic records, therefore, it has been reluctantly decided to limit the names given to those who have been able to check all references to themselves, regretting that so small a number can be included in this chronicle.

Certain it is that many Old Collegians distinguished themselves as members of the A.W.A.S., the A.A.M.W.S., the W.R.A.A.F., or the W.R.A.N.S.

*Dr. Stella Braithwaite,*

*B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.A.Lond., M.F.A.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.A.C.S.*

Dr. Stella Braithwaite (1909) was a member of the hockey team and Sports Champion in her last year at the College. She graduated in Science at the University of Melbourne in 1921, having won her Full Hockey Blue and been Captain of the Melbourne University Women's Hockey Team in 1920 and 1921. In that year (1921) she was vice-president of the Students' Representative Council, member of the Executive Sports Union and honorary secretary of the Committee of University Women.

She returned to the University in 1929 and graduated in Medicine in 1933.

As Dr. Braithwaite was in England when World War II began in 1939, she enlisted in the Emergency Medical Service at the



headquarters of the B.M.A. in London. At Easter 1940 she had received no call from the Emergency Medical Service, but heard that a shortage of anaesthetists was expected. Dr. Ernest Idris, an honorary anaesthetist at the Middlesex Hospital, gave her an introduction to Dr. Ronald Jarman, with the request that he should train Dr. Braithwaite as an anaesthetist. Dr. Jarman agreed to give her the necessary teaching to obtain the Diploma in Anaesthetics, and she attended regularly at the hospital where he was Honorary Anaesthetist. In May 1942 she obtained the Diploma of Anaesthetics of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (R.C.P. of London and R.C.S. of England).

Dr. Braithwaite was appointed Anaesthetist to the Princess Beatrice Hospital, and Assistant Anaesthetist to the Royal Cancer Hospital and succeeded Dr. Jarman as Anaesthetist to the Willesden Borough Council Dental Clinics.

In 1944 Dr. Braithwaite was appointed a Specialist Anaesthetist to the Emergency Medical Service, Section VII, London. This entailed giving anaesthetics to air raid casualties whenever called upon, and to soldiers, sailors, Free French, etc., on regular operating days. (The 'Doodle Bugs' appeared first about June 1944).

Appointments at numerous hospitals were held by Dr. Braithwaite while she was in London: two hospitals for children (The Victoria in Tite Street, Chelsea, and The Princess Louise, in Kensington); The Western Ophthalmic, The Homeopathic and The Waterloo were other public hospitals which she attended as anaesthetist. She also visited Nursing Homes in London as a Specialist Anaesthetist.

In January 1946 Dr. Braithwaite resigned from all these appointments, and in April managed to get on to the first commercial flight to Australia after the war.

On her return to Melbourne she was appointed Honorary Assistant Anaesthetist to the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and Anaesthetist to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital. At present her only work is as Anaesthetist to the Peter MacCallum Clinic.

#### NURSES

The contribution to the war service by Matron Margaret Jean Hanna, R.R.C., has already been told. Other nurses won distinction during World War II.



*Miss Jessie Campbell McKechnie*

Sister Jessie Campbell McKechnie (1919) is one of the few Australian Dunkirk veteran nurses.

After completing her training at the Alfred Hospital, Miss McKechnie went to England in 1938. When war was declared she joined the Queen Alexandra Royal Army Nursing Corps, and served in France, Palestine, India, Iraq, Egypt, Sicily, Italy and England during the next six years.

On her return to civil life, Miss McKechnie chose to take up industrial nursing; she is in charge of the medical unit at the Olympic Tyre Company in Footscray.

*Mrs. A. T. Noy, A.R.R.C.*

Mrs. A. T. Noy A.R.R.C. (Nesta James, 1920) has a special call on the interest of Australians. She did her general training at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, followed by obstetrical training at the Royal Women's Hospital; on completion of this she was appointed Sister at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, where she remained for several years.

In 1938 she went to South Africa to nurse, returning at the outbreak of war to enlist at the end of 1939. Sister Nesta James was called up by the Army Nursing Service in January 1941, and appointed Deputy Matron in the 2/10 Australian General Hospital. She sailed for Malaya in the following month.

The hospital to which she was attached was stationed at Malacca for almost a year, and when the Japanese advanced down the Peninsula the hospital staff were evacuated to Singapore and formed a hospital there, from which they were evacuated two days before the capitulation of Singapore.

Miss Nesta James, who held the rank of Captain, was Mentioned in Despatches for her work at this time. The citation reads: 'By the King's Order the name of Captain N. G. James, 10th Australian General Hospital, was published in the Commonwealth Gazette on 6th March, 1947, as Mentioned in a Despatch for Distinguished Service. I am charged to record His Majesty's high appreciation.—C. Chambers, Minister for the Army.'

The ship on which Sister James and other nurses were evacuated was bombed and the decks machine-gunned, and it finally sank in Banka Straits. The nurses were in the sea for twelve hours, clinging to wreckage; they eventually swam to Banka

Island, where they were captured by the Japanese. They spent the next three and a half years as prisoners of war. Of sixty-two Sisters who were evacuated in that group, only twenty-two lived to return to Australia.

The citation for the award of Associate of the Royal Red Cross, the second and much higher one received by Mrs. Noy, reads:

'During A.I.F. operations in Malaya, Captain James was second in command to the Matron of 10th General Hospital. Her conduct during the fighting on Singapore Island when the hospital was under mortar and steel fire was conspicuous in the disregard she had for personal danger and the quality of leadership she exhibited in the performance of her duties.

'During the time the hospital was under fire, the Sister by her calm and deliberate manner did much to minimise additional casualties, and maintained a high standard of efficiency in regard to the care of the sick and wounded.

'The highest qualities of leadership and the total disregard for personal danger were exhibited throughout the campaign by Sister James, and she was an inspiration to patients and fellow officers.'

#### *Miss Margaret Lamont Adams*

Miss Margaret Lamont Adams (1929) was an Old Collegian who did not survive the war.

She trained at the Royal Children's Hospital, and later became Sister at St. George's Hospital, and afterwards at Epworth Hospital.

When war was declared Sister Adams joined the Australian Army Nursing Service, and for a short time was attached to the military hospital at Dandenong. Then she joined the hospital ship *Oranji* and was with it for about twelve months, making several trips to Port Tewfik, to South Africa and to New Zealand. Early in 1943 Sister Adams was transferred from the *Oranji* to Ingleburn, in New South Wales. Later she joined the hospital ship *Centaur*, and was killed when that ship was sunk by Japanese action on 14th May, 1943.

#### OTHER SERVICES

#### *Miss Bertha Braithwaite*

Miss Bertha Braithwaite (1905) was a V.A.D. during World War I. In the years intervening between that and World War II

she had many interests and travelled a great deal. As previously mentioned, she took part in the first reliability trial in which women motorists competed, when she was navigator for her sister, Miss Kathleen Braithwaite, in 1921.

Miss Braithwaite was Quartermaster at Stonnington Red Cross Convalescent Hospital for soldiers from 1940 until 1944. The work was carried out on a voluntary basis, and many Old Collegians were associated with her. The experience gained there was invaluable to Red Cross authorities when they established post-war institutions such as Rockingham Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre, though by that time Miss Braithwaite was no longer associated with them.

She is chairman of the Lady Dugan Red Cross Home for spastic and poliomyelitis cases among country children; she is also on the Board of Management of the Austin Hospital.

For some years Miss Bertha Braithwaite was a member of the College Council.

*Mrs. A. L. Rentoul, M.A.*

Mrs. A. L. Rentoul, M.A. (Yvonne Keon-Cohen, 1916) graduated with Honours at the University of Melbourne in 1930, and the degree of M.A. was conferred on her two years later. For two years she was a member of the staff of the University coaches, Messrs. George Taylor and Staff. In 1938 Mrs. Rentoul was president of the Old Collegians' Association, and also in the following year.

In 1942 she joined the W.A.A.A.F. as Trainee Officer and was posted to Townsville, North Queensland, as Area W.A.A.A.F. Staff Officer and Officer-in-Charge. In July 1942 she was transferred to Melbourne, and a year later was posted to Bradfield Park, Sydney, to command No. 5 W.A.A.A.F. Training Depot. She organized the transfer of that Training Depot to Penrith in 1944, and continued as Commanding Officer with the rank of Squadron Leader until her transfer to R.A.A.F. Headquarters in Melbourne, to become Research Officer in the Operational Research Section.

Mrs. Rentoul was transferred to the Reserve Officers in December 1945, and moved to Sydney to live at the beginning of the following year.

In 1948 Mrs. Rentoul took a lease of the south-east pylon of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and opened it as a tourist attraction, under the name of 'Pylon Lookout'. The pylon contains an



exhibition of Australian life, including over twenty dioramas depicting different aspects of Australian life, a restaurant, confectionery shop, souvenir shop and photographic studio. The average annual attendance is between 120,000 and 150,000.

Mrs. Rentoul became chairman of Luminews Pty. Ltd. in 1958; this company has erected, and is operating at King's Cross, Sydney's first electric newspaper.

While at the University of Melbourne, Mrs. Rentoul played A Grade hockey and B grade tennis, and was the University Women's Athletics Champion in 1927 and 1928. She was runner-up in the Australian Women's Squash Championship in 1936, and represented the W.A.A.A.F. in A Grade hockey and softball during 1942-43.

Mrs. Rentoul was Head Prefect of the College in 1926. Her husband, Mr. A. L. Rentoul, LL.B., is General Manager of the Australia Hotel, Sydney.

*Mrs. T. A. Walker, B.V.Sc.*

Mrs. T. A. Walker, B.V.Sc. (Kathleen Farr, 1931) graduated in Veterinary Science at the University of Sydney in 1938.

She enlisted in 1943 with the rank of Captain in the Australian Women's Army Service, serving in the Australian Veterinary Corps. She was the only woman serving in the Australian Veterinary Services, or, indeed, in the Veterinary Services of the Allied Forces until the last few months of the war, when a woman Veterinary Officer joined the United States Forces.

Early in 1943 Miss Farr went to a Recruits and Officers Training School in Victoria, while waiting for her Commission, and was then posted to the 1st Australian Veterinary Hospital, Enoggera, Queensland, where she was stationed until her return south for discharge in 1946.

Her duties entailed caring for the health of some two hundred guard dogs, and hundreds of horses used for horse transport and in Horse Guards. For example, Mt. Coot-tha was the main ammunition dump for the United States Forces in the South Pacific, and there was a horse patrol on Morton Island. The work entailed similar duties to those in private practice—treating the horses and dogs surgically and medically, in addition to preventive work by means of regular inspection of lines.

Since her marriage Mrs. Walker has lived on a station in New South Wales.



## POST-WAR SERVICES

*Dr. Phyllis Tewsley, M.B., B.S.*

Dr. Phyllis Tewsley, M.B., B.S. (1914) graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1925. She then became Resident Medical Officer at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for three years; she was Clinical Pathologist at that hospital for fifteen years.

In 1945 Dr. Tewsley joined U.N.R.R.A. and was posted to Glyn Hughes Hospital, Belsen, Germany, which was taken over by U.N.R.R.A. from the British Army and was full of former inmates of the Belsen concentration camp. As these patients dispersed the hospital served a camp at Beyen/Belsen of displaced persons; at first these were of all nationalities, but finally the camp became entirely Jewish. As the hospital was staffed by German doctors and nurses, with a very small group of U.N.R.R.A. personnel in charge, there were many difficulties between Germans and Jews. After two years in U.N.R.R.A. this Association disbanded, and they left Germany.

In 1948 Dr. Tewsley became Medical Superintendent at the Royal Park Children's Welfare Depôt (now called Turana), following Dr. Allison Ingram. This institution was run by the Children's Welfare Department as a remand centre for children up to the age of eighteen. (It is now for boys up to the age of eighteen, and girls to the age of fourteen.) Into it came all abandoned, neglected and unwanted children, all those brought by the police in need of care and protection, and all children on such charges as larceny, house-breaking, illegal use of cars, etc.

When Dr. Tewsley went to this institution in 1948 it held about one hundred and eighty children; when she retired in 1959 there were three hundred and sixty children of all ages and both sexes, good, bad and indifferent, healthy and ill, intelligent and dull. The object was to place these children in suitable institutions run by voluntary bodies; there are not enough of these, nor will they take the poorer types. A very few are boarded out, and an infinitesimal number adopted. Some return to parents or relatives on probation.

It was Dr. Tewsley's job to improve the health of the children, look after them, and finally place them. By 1959, in spite of the fact that a few State institutions had been started, the age of girl inmates had to be reduced to fourteen, as Turana was crowded.

In 1954 Dr. Tewsley went to England on a brief visit of inspection, and returned with the English idea of Family Group Homes. In these, small groups of eight to ten children live in an ordinary house in an ordinary street, and join the local State school. They become Scouts and Girl Guides, etc.—in other words, they live a normal life. A Cottage Mother (and Father in some cases) cares for these children, of mixed ages and sexes to make something approximating a normal family.

Dr. Tewsley tried two Cottages at Turana, isolating them from the rest and sending the children out to school. This was so successful that there are now ten Family Group Homes in Melbourne suburbs.

Victoria is the first State to try this method, and other States and local institutions are watching the experiments which, Dr. Tewsley hopes, will eventually become Australia-wide.

*Dr. Marjorie Gilchrist, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.*

Dr. Marjorie Gilchrist, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (1926) graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1936.

She became Medical Officer with U.N.R.R.A. in Germany in 1945 and 1946, returning to Melbourne to do her Diploma of Psychiatric Medicine in 1938. She then went to England for training in Child Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital, London.

Returning to Australia, she worked in Child Guidance Clinics in Melbourne for three years, and subsequently in Sydney.

Dr. Gilchrist is now Medical Officer in the Department of Public Health, School Medical Services, New South Wales, in charge of a Child Guidance Clinic in Sydney, and part-time in private practice in psychiatry, with honorary hospital appointments in psychiatry at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, the Rachel Forster Hospital, and the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Babies.

Dr. Gilchrist was honorary secretary of the Medical Women's Society of New South Wales in 1957 and 1958.

*Miss Betty Dow, B.A.*

Miss Betty Dow, B.A. (1921) was one of the first students of the College to do the newly-instituted course for Almoners in the early 'thirties, and is therefore one of the first professional social workers in Australia.

Her first appointment was at Prince Henry's Hospital, where she remained for six years before joining the Australian Red

Cross as a Rehabilitation Officer. She worked at the Ballarat Convalescent Dépôt under Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Galbraith on a 'pilot scheme' for what was later to be the official Army Rehabilitation Scheme for re-training disabled soldiers. To get first-hand experience, Miss Dow went to New Guinea as Field Force officer—still Red Cross—at the 2/7 Australian General Hospital in Moresby, and later at Lae.

In 1945 Miss Dow was recruited by U.N.R.R.A. as Welfare Officer to work in the camps for displaced persons and refugees in Germany. When the U.N.R.R.A. work ceased, Miss Dow was recruited by the International Refugee Organization in the same capacity, and remained attached to the United States Section of I.R.O., working with displaced persons and refugees until 1951.

In 1954 Miss Dow returned to Australia to work for two years as Travelling Secretary of the Victorian Crippled Children's Society on a survey of handicapped children in country districts. During this time she completed the subjects necessary to qualify for her B.A. degree at the University of Melbourne.

Miss Dow is now in charge of the Almoners' Department at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, where she has been since 1956.

### THE COLLEGE UNDER THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II

World War II made an impact on the College more disrupting than anything previously experienced.

In 1942 the Principal was faced with the probable need to evacuate the entire school to the country on instructions from the Government. Until that time the war news had been growing increasingly disturbing, and the social work activities of the girls had been geared to such things as making camouflage nets, in addition to knitting for the Red Cross. When the fall of Singapore brought the danger of war to Australia itself, preparations were made to evacuate staff and girls. Courses in Aid Raid Precautions, First Aid and Home Nursing were taken by senior girls and members of staff, and transport plans were worked out.

Then it was decided by the Government authorities that a mass movement of all the school children of Melbourne would entail more problems than had been anticipated, and for a while life became less disturbing, though blackout precautions



and A.R.P. training continued with increasing apprehension of the future.

The arrival in Melbourne of General Douglas Macarthur and the United States Forces brought further complications. In the search for suitable headquarters for the General, many public schools, the College among them, were investigated. When the final decisions were still awaited, it was arranged that the College should be transferred to Burwood. Temporary teaching facilities and living quarters for the boarders had to be found. Generous offers of hospitality from the parents of day girls solved the latter problem, but there were grave difficulties attached to moving a school of over six hundred pupils to add to one geared to accommodate only one hundred and fifty. Meanwhile safety precautions in case of air raids had to be prepared. Parties of devoted parents and friends worked at Hethersett digging trenches for the installation of huge concrete pipes which were to be converted into air raid shelters for the entire school. These trenches were filled in two years later by similar working parties when the danger of invasion by the Japanese was ended. The pipes remained on the hill slopes of the Burwood site for years, mute witnesses to past anxieties.

Then came the decision of the American Army Chiefs: the Albert Street site of the College had too many antiquated fittings to lend itself to their requirements. So, to the envy of schools with more modern equipment which were commandeered for the American Forces, the Presbyterian Ladies' College remained in its own quarters for the rest of the war period.

Difficulties associated with war conditions there were in plenty; the work of the school was seriously handicapped by shortage of textbooks and paper, yet nothing was allowed to threaten the standard of work. Plans for rebuilding were temporarily in abeyance, though the Council and Old Collegians continued to prepare for the great day when plans could be replaced by action, and to husband their resources. Except for endowed prizes, War Savings Certificates were given instead of books to prize-winners.

Social work activities were turned towards those living overseas in less comfortable circumstances than we in Australia; garments were sent for distribution to refugee organizations through various agencies. Parcels were sent to Britain, calling to mind those 'Billies for Soldiers' despatched during World War I. Some senior forms sponsored French orphans, and help



was sent through the Women of the University Fund, the Society of Friends, and the Save the Children Fund.

The responsible attitude of mind towards the needs of others then inculcated has become a tradition at the College, where all special appeals, in particular those for needy students, meet with the most generous response from the girls of the Presbyterian Ladies' College.

## *Historical Associations*

*The Magpie Club — The '98 Brigade — The Ex-Rays*

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THE instinct to band together in Clubs seems inherent in many societies, and among schoolgirls it is very marked. The first association at the College of which there is a record is the Magpie Club of 1885. This was a very select group which held its meetings behind closed doors, strenuously resisting all efforts by non-members to 'pump' them about their doings. Their numbers were strictly limited, and when two retired from office they rejected applications from other girls to fill the vacant positions. The future 'Henry Handel Richardson' was blackballed on the ground that she was 'not invariably truthful'. It is clear that a high moral as well as intellectual standard was required!

A certain degree of self-satisfaction may be suspected from their report (*Patchwork*, December 1885): 'The objects of the club have been kept well in view, and the results of our endeavours to maintain those results are, to say the least, eminently satisfactory. The discussions held have been conducted with great animation, each girl sustaining her opinion of the subject in question with the utmost zeal.' For us, the veil is lifted and the mystery revealed: the subjects of these animated debates were Macaulay's Essays on Warren Hastings, Milton, Lord Clive and John Bunyan!

They charged a fee for membership, and invested the proceeds in the group photograph which is still extant. We mark with interest Mary Doyle, mother-to-be of Bishop MacKie and of the organist of Westminster Abbey, in whom, as Miss Isobel MacDonald expressed it: 'Mathematics turned to Music in the second generation'. In the features of the honorary secretary, Mathilda Monash, we seek a likeness to her famous brother, Australia's great engineer and soldier. We read the future in the faces of Alice May Wilson (Mrs. I. H. Moss) and Ethel Hamer (Mrs.

George Swinburne) and note with interest the direct gaze of the initiator of the club, Edith Gladman (Mrs. Thomas Cherry), mother-to-be of Professor Cherry. What mysterious forces sent that lovely girl, Vida Goldstein, to mount the hustings in pursuit of a political career, we wonder?

Our interest does not die with the photograph, however, for here is an extract from *Patchwork*, August 1888, taking exception to a statement in the July issue of that year: 'The Magpie Club was to have gone on from year to year, but alas! in 1887 the club was no more.' 'Sir,' runs their reply, 'The Magpie Club originated in the early part of 1885, and it ceased to exist as a College institution only when its founders ceased to be College girls. The "prevailing mania" for forming clubs is not confined to the College; it has communicated itself to the centre of learning—our *Alma Mater*. There a new club has just been formed, the originators of which, as well as a third of the committee, are former Collegians. The first president of the Magpie Club (Edith Gladman) holds an important position on the committee of the Princess Ida Club, which includes in its numbers several who have the honour to be

Ex-PICAE'.

Surely, an intentional witticism! So the Magpie Club was the forerunner of the erstwhile famous P.I.C.

Some readers may recall a time when women students at the University of Melbourne had their quarters in what were called 'The P.I.C. Rooms', above the room where Professor Sir Harrison Moore lectured to Law students. The Professor found difficulty in making himself heard by these men when he first took the appointment, and his complaints inspired a cartoon in a journal now defunct—Melbourne *Punch*. This portrayed a scene of revelry in the rooms occupied by the woman students, and was entitled 'Princesses at Play'. A variety of activities is depicted—fencing, boxing, a game of billiards; a budding operatic star is singing to an accompaniment on a grand piano, an Amazon in sandshoes and black stockings which reveal bony kneecaps is taking exercise with outsize dumb-bells, while a woman undergraduate in cap and gown with powers of concentration obviously superior to those of the men in the Law lecture room, is utterly absorbed in her reading. Those who knew those P.I.C. rooms before the Conservatorium of Music was converted into the Union Buildings know that such mas-

culine vapourings as 'Princesses at Play' were fantasies; as they sat crushed together on the backless forms at meal times, there was scant room for the visiting mouse, much less a grand piano! But no doubt the discussions were carried on with as much animation by those members of the Princess Ida Club as they had displayed as Magpies.

### *The '98 Brigade*

The next portrait shows 'The '98 Brigade'. It was taken when the ten young women were students at the University of Melbourne. 'The '98 Brigade of Friendship', as they called it, was true to its name; for every year since they left school until the present time, wherever two or three are in the same place, they have met on 2nd February and one other day in each year. An interesting relic, *Epitaphs of the Living*, written by Miss Enid Derham in 1901 and dedicated to Miss E. I. Lothian, shows amazing foresight.

#### VIVARUM EPITAPHIA

1901—to E. I. LOTHIAN

What you expect you will not see,  
O traveller, for the solemn fact is  
That crying, 'All is vanity',  
What still she preached she did not practise.  
Be sure, afar from dismal verse  
Or philosophical vagary,  
A pleasant path her soul prefers,  
HIC IACET—Mary (McLaren, Mrs. M. I. Matheson)

Let no tears fall or roses glad  
And pink-tipped daisies blowing sweetly!  
Some various faults she said she had  
But hid them from the world completely.  
Yet once she hurried for a tram—  
Once only. Death's peculiar malice  
Ended the page with OHE IAM  
HIC IACET—Alice (Cunning, Lady Sewell)

Hereon we grave her only crime,  
A phrase you will not find in Hansard,  
When chatted to in lecture time  
'Shut up', they do allege she answered.  
From this you see how blameless was  
Her life that here has found its Bethel,  
For, covered by the decent grass,  
HIC IACET—Ethel (St. John Clarke)



Stay, voter, stay and drop a tear!  
 She's lost to parliamentary cities,  
 Who travelled safe for many a year  
*To die of sitting on committees:*  
 So tired she is, she will not stir  
 Until some more than mortal clarion  
 To one last meeting summon her,  
 HIC IACET—Marion

(Dr. Phillips)

Her head upon her hand she leant,  
 She saw our failings, I divine,  
 And, as we hope, our good intent,  
*The critic of the other nine*  
 Who did as critics seldom do,  
 Who locked her lips and went her way  
 Until Death met her, silent too—  
 HIC IACET—May

(Russell)

All ye whose work it is to flit  
 From Prof. to Tutor, breathless wholly,  
 Wail by this tomb and read on it,  
*'She met her death by walking slowly'*.  
 Hidden away from frost and sun,  
 Her little feet are resting stilly,  
 With all her various races run,  
 HIC IACET—Lily

(Webster, Mrs. Charles)

Student! beware of too much toil,  
 And by this quiet grave take warning.  
 Burning the long-past-midnight oil  
 Death stopped her in the early morning.  
 She doubted much of many things,  
 Yet nothing that she did was shabby.  
 She's resting now, and sprouting wings,  
 HIC IACET—Abbie

(Warden)

Stay, rising sawbones, scan this line  
 With eyes that take a gentle mist on,  
 Remembering ancient words  
*Thanein kakon to megiston.\**  
 Her microscope is on the shelf,  
 By this time she has doubtless made a  
 Most graceful skeleton herself.  
 HIC IACET—Ada

(Dr. Griffiths)

It gives me pleasure, friends, to think  
 That we shall yet escape the tether,  
 That punctual suns may rise and sink  
 But we shall all be dead together.

\* Death is the greatest cure of ills.

When stars that I have watched have set,  
 When fields are bare that I have gleanéd,  
 Then let the careless world forget

HIC IACET—Enid

(Derham)

Though here you read ELIZABETH  
 Think not that royal name has perished.  
 It shall be ignorant of death  
 That Spenser sang and Sidney cherished.  
 And yet the name that dies with me  
 Is ever *ut viventis cara*.

For one alone these words shall be

HIC IACET—Sarah

(Elizabeth Lothian)

[This was a personal nickname given to Miss Lothian  
 by Miss Derham]

### *The Ex-Rays*

The group of Old Collegians who are known as 'The Ex-Rays' are still holding monthly meetings ten times annually, and they celebrated their Jubilee in 1958.

Originally formed at the suggestion of Miss Myrie Shappere (Mrs. E. Levinson) to continue their study of literature and to foster the friendships begun at school, they adopted the name suggested by Dr. J. P. Wilson. 'They range through the whole field of literature, from the earliest minstrelsy to the latest drama, but particular interest is shown in the most recent writers, and particularly in the splendid poetry of the present day,' as the report of the Ex-Rays to *Patchwork* in May 1920 expressed it.

For some years after the founding of the club the Ex-Rays came to the College to give original performances to the staff and girls. At the Old Collegians' Reception in Jubilee Week, 1925, they staged an original dialogue, in which each took the character of some eminent woman writer of the previous fifty years; every remark made was a direct quotation from one of the authors represented.

The idea of having a club of this kind having been mooted by Mrs. Levinson and enthusiastically seconded by Mrs. Wunderley (Miss Daisy Tilley) and Mrs. Vance Palmer (Miss Nettie Higgins), they soon enlisted the aid of several others. The first meetings were held at Mrs. Palmer's home, and she was their first president. There are still eight of the foundation members and younger members meeting at each others' homes for ten months

each year, still carrying on the Ex-Rays in the original spirit. Their number is limited to thirty.

When the College was transferred to the Burwood site, the Ex-Rays gave a donation of £50 for books for the library, to mark their Jubilee and as a token of appreciation to their former school.

## *The Old Collegians' Association*

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As early as 1885 steps were taken to form an association of past pupils of the College, and in 1889 the 'Guild of the Presbyterian Ladies' College' was inaugurated. This was concerned more with work for charitable institutions and with social gatherings than with forming a closely integrated body which would keep its members in touch with the school.

After the temporary disbandment of the Guild, the idea of an association was revived in 1902, largely through the enthusiasm of Miss Josephine Paterson and Miss Frances Fraser and other Old Collegians who had formed a committee to welcome Madame Melba to her old school. At the preliminary reunion held in that year, it was suggested that an annual Old Collegians' Day should be held, and with this in mind a committee was formed.

The first general meeting was held on 2nd October, 1903, at the College; office-bearers were elected and the objects of the Association recorded in the minutes. Briefly these were: 'The primary object of the Association shall be to afford opportunities for the periodic reunions of Old Collegians, and to foster and maintain the sentiments of affection and loyalty to the College.'

The office-bearers were: President, Lady McEacharn; honorary secretary, Mrs. James Burston; honorary treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Clendinnen.

The inaugural meeting took the form of a Garden Party on 28th November, 1903. Among the guests were representatives of the Church, the University, Municipal Bodies and the College.

In 1906 it was decided to arrange for the annual award of a scholarship, open for competition, to a girl in the Fifth Class, for one year's study in the Honours Class, to be given for outstanding leadership, study and sport. The list of donations was headed by a gift of £100 from Lady McEacharn and £50 from Madame Melba. Thus the Old Collegians' Scholarship was



founded; the first winner of the scholarship, awarded in 1912, was Miss Elsie Carey.

Every year the number of Old Collegians and guests at the Garden Party increased, and in 1909 they included His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria, and Lady Carmichael, and the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Mrs. Deakin, as well as visiting celebrities then in Melbourne.

The Congress of Old Collegians arranged by a committee headed by Miss Vida Goldstein in 1911 has already been recorded.

In 1912 Mrs. I. H. Moss suggested that the Old Collegians give at least £100 as a nucleus to found a reference library.

By that year the membership of the Old Collegians' Association had reached seven hundred, and a drive was made to increase its numbers to one thousand.

At the outbreak of war in 1914, a Red Cross branch was formed, and Lady Munro Ferguson addressed the members on the objects of the Red Cross. During the war years all reunions were held as Gift Afternoons for soldiers and other patriotic funds. The balance left at the end of the war provided for three beds for soldiers at seaside convalescent homes. The Empire Rest Rooms, of which an account has already been given, received both personal and financial assistance from Old Collegians.

In 1918 the Old Collegians' Association founded the War Scholarships tenable for three years at the College, for daughters of soldiers killed or totally incapacitated in the war; these were available for the next ten years. The first scholarships were awarded to Miss Jean Ross and Miss Norma Chapman. By 1920 there were enough funds to award a third scholarship.

In 1919 it was decided to offer a Rupert Brooke Prize of £25 per annum for the best literary effort submitted. In that year also a competition was held for the best design for an Old Collegians' badge. This was won by Miss Josephine Paterson, who was presented with the winning design in gold.

The Constitution of the Old Collegians' Association was revised in 1920, while Mrs. James Dyer was president. At that time the annual subscription was still only 2/6, although suggestions had been put forward to increase it to 5/-.

The Jubilee of the College was celebrated by the Old Collegians for a week in 1925. The organization of these celebrations was in the hands of the honorary secretary, Miss

Anne Fortune. Notices were sent out to all members with a complete list of the fixtures arranged for the period from the time of the Official Reception at the College, on Wednesday, 6th May, until Friday, 15th May, when the final meeting of the Congress was to be held. The items arranged for included, in addition to the Reception, a Jubilee Dinner and Theatre Party; attendance at the Jubilee performance of *Milestones* in the Wyselaskie Hall; two special Church services, at Cairns Memorial and Scots Church, in the afternoon and evening respectively; an Old Collegians' Reception, when the Ex-Rays performed the sketch of which mention has already been made, as well as short talks about the history of the College, and the presentation of the Jubilee Gift to the College by the Old Collegians' Association. This took the form of a cheque for the purchase of an organ, a purpose finally achieved in 1960, when a Compton Electrone organ was installed in the new Wyselaskie Hall at Burwood in time for the opening of the school year. A Sports Afternoon was included, and a two-day Congress when papers on the general subjects of Education, Citizenship, Science and The Arts were delivered by eminent members of the Old Collegians' Association. The speakers included Miss Frances Fraser, Miss Nancy Jobson, Miss Julia Flynn, Dr. Georgina Sweet, Lady Groom, Dr. Constance Ellis, Miss Flora Mackay, Mrs. L. R. Phillips, Miss Essie Mollison, Dr. Gwynneth Buchanan, Miss Ruth Sugden and Miss Edith Nelson. The Arts were dealt with by Mrs. James Dyer, Miss Enid Derham, Miss Violet Teague and Mrs. Alberto Zelman.

The interest of the Old Collegians in these functions, and their generous response to the appeal for the special Jubilee Fund, were tributes to the efficiency of the organizer and the support which Miss Fortune received for her enthusiastic plans for further happy reunions.

After the death of Dame Nellie Melba in 1931, the Old Collegians' Association decided to commemorate her name in a scholarship to be awarded to the most promising daughter of an Old Collegian, and who should be actually attending the College. The Melba Memorial Scholarship was first awarded, to Janet Sisley, in 1955.

Functions were arranged for the Diamond Jubilee of the College in 1935. These included a Tennis Tournament on 21st September; an Amateur Dramatic Festival on Tuesday, 24th September; a Garden Party on Saturday, 5th October; a Com-

memoration Service on Sunday, 6th October; a Games Day, a Jubilee Dinner, an Arts and Crafts Display at the Old Collegians' Club Rooms, and an Open Night there on Thursday, 10th October.

Similarly in 1953, the Jubilee of the Old Collegians' Association was celebrated by a special Jubilee Dinner and a Jubilee Ball. The P.L.C.O.C.A. joined the other Old Girls' Associations for the Coronation Dinner in June 1953.

In 1956 the Constitution of the Old Collegians' Association was again revised. One of the new clauses dealt with the powers of the governing body of the Association. The other was: 'That any member of the Teaching Staff who has rendered signal service to the College may be appointed a Fellow by the governing body of the Association'. This honour was extended to Miss Emily Virtue, Miss E. E. Lawton, Miss M. Lockhart and Miss M. O. Reid.

During the Jubilee celebrations in 1925, the dinner party arranged by the committee of the Old Collegians' Association was attended by four hundred at the Wattle tearooms, and an 'overflow' of one hundred at the Hotel Windsor. It was followed by a Theatre Party at His Majesty's Theatre, at which eight hundred Old Collegians were present. Owing to the success of this function it was decided to hold an annual Old Collegians' Dinner. This continued until 1941, when it was cancelled because of the war. It was revived in November, 1948, and since then has been an annual function. It is of a purely social nature, and not a money-raising effort.

The first dance arranged by the Old Collegians' Association was held in September 1920, and after that a ball was held annually until 1941, when it was cancelled, again because of wartime conditions. The Old Collegians' Ball was revived in August, 1946, proceeds being given to the War Scholarship Fund. Proceeds from subsequent balls went mainly to this fund, but portion was given to the Melba Memorial Scholarship. Since the founding of the Helen Hailes Scholarship in 1954, proceeds have been devoted to this. In 1959 the Ball was replaced by a Dinner Dance.

The first Old Collegians' Church Services were held in connection with the College Jubilee celebrations in 1925, when there were an afternoon service at Cairns Memorial Church, and an evening service at Scots Church. After that year the service was held annually, either at Scots Church or in the





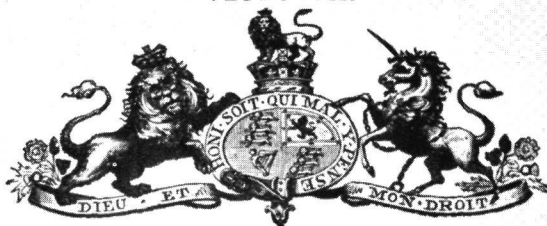
Ellen Mitchell, Schoolgirl—*circa* 1877



Dame Nellie Melba, D.B.E., G.B.E.



VICTORIA.



ANNO TERTIO

EDWARDI SEPTIMI REGIS.

.....

No. 1837.

An Act to remove some Anomalies in the Law  
relating to Women.

[6th April, 1903.]

**B**E it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act may be cited as the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1903, and shall be read and construed as one with the Legal Profession Practice Acts 1891 to 1895. Short title and construction.

2. No person shall by reason of sex be deemed to be under any disability for admission to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Sex no disability to practise.

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MELBOURNE.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer.

'The Flos Greig Enabling Bill'

## DEGREES CONFERRED, 1903.

At the Annual Commencement held on 28th March, 1903,  
the following Degrees were conferred:—

### BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Enid Derham.  
Alice Maud Hume.  
Hilda Winifred Kendall.  
Elizabeth Inglis Lothian.  
Ethel Mary McKinley.  
Mary Lily McLaren.  
Teresa Agnes Noone.  
Minnie Mabel Monica Hevingham Root.  
May Victoria Russell.  
Ellen May Schmetzer.  
Alice Constance Muriel Tisdall.  
Eleanor Mary Tobin.  
Abigail Brown Warden.  
Lillian Alice Harbison Webster.  
John Edward Tracy Date.  
Jeffery Frederick Meurisse Haydon.  
Frank Lade.  
John Patrick MacDougall.  
Arthur Graham Throssell.

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Ethel Ida Remfry.  
Alexander Charles Cumming.

### BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Grata Flos Matilda Greig.  
John Patrick Minogue.  
John Buchanan Sawers.  
Robert Lindsay Wingrove.

### BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Albert Degenhardt.  
Walter Eugene Deravin.

The first Woman Graduates in Law at the University of Melbourne



The Magpie Club, 1885

Back row, standing: Ada Bell, Isobel Macdonald, Tasmania Fox (Mrs. Permezel), Katie Caldwell, Vida Goldstein  
Centre row, seated: May Wilson (Mrs. I. H. Moss); Edith Weston, Mary Doyle (Mrs. W. McKie), Ethel Hamer  
(Mrs. G. Swinburne), Margaret Parker Macdonald  
Front row, on floor: Mathilda Monash, May Syme (Mrs. G. E. Wiseman); Edith Gladman (Mrs. T. Cherry)





'The '98 Brigade'

Back row, standing: Miss Mary McLaren (Mrs. M. L. Matheson), Miss Abigail Warden, Dr. Marion Phillips,  
Miss Lily Webster (Mrs. Charles), Miss May Russell

Centre row, seated: Miss Elizabeth I. Lothian, Dr. Ada Griffiths, Miss Ethel St. John Clarke

Front row: Miss Alice Cunning (Lady Sewell), Miss Enid Derham





The Committee, Old Collegians' Association, 1910



The Committee for the Old Collegians' Congress, 1911

Wyselaskie Hall. Although it was suggested by the Old Collegians' Association as early as 1940 that a Combined Church Service should be held, the idea did not meet with the approval of the Parents' Association, and it was not until July 1949 that the Old Collegians' Association, the Parents' Association and the School held the first Combined Church Service at Scots Church. This is now held annually in July, and the New Testament Lesson is read by the president of the Old Collegians' Association.

In May 1943, Miss Margaret Morrison suggested the opening of a War Scholarship Fund for victims of World War II, and gave a donation of £100 for this purpose. Donations from Old Collegians, proceeds from the annual ball and other functions arranged from time to time, have built up this fund. World War II Scholarship was first awarded in 1943, the first recipient being Rosemary Mawson. In 1944, Miss Sally Sutherland suggested the formation of the Birthday League to aid the War Scholarship Fund, and became the first secretary of this League. She was followed by Miss Jean Craven, who resigned in 1949. It was then undertaken by Mrs. A. H. Ramsay, under whose direction the Birthday League has greatly increased its work. From January 1957, monies received from the Birthday League have been devoted to the Helen Hailes Scholarship.

The formation of an Old Collegians' Club was first suggested in 1912, but it was not until March 1921 that a public meeting of Old Collegians interested in the formation of a Club was called. By August, rooms were secured in the Auditorium Buildings, and Mrs. John Sutherland was elected the first president, with Miss Essie Mollison as honorary secretary and Miss Sheila Buchanan honorary treasurer. The rooms were formally opened by Mr. William Gray, Principal of the College, on 1st October, 1921, in the presence of members, representatives of the College and other guests.

On 1st March, 1937, the P.L.C. Club ceased to function as a separate entity, being incorporated with representatives of the Combined Secondary Schools, with rooms in the National Bank Buildings. Here they had the same attractively furnished quarters as when it was the P.L.C. Club, and it was called the Combined Collegians' and Grammarians' Club. Later this Club moved its rooms to McEwan House and adopted the name Caris Club, from the Greek word meaning 'a meeting place'.



A P.L.C. Dramatic Circle was active during the 1920's and 1930's, but was disbanded in 1950.

To give Old Collegians an opportunity of saying farewell to Miss Helen Hailes on her retirement as Vice-Principal of the College, and to express their appreciation of her long and devoted service to the school, an evening reception was held at the Victoria on 15th December, 1954. Four hundred and forty Old Collegians were present, and it was unfortunate that owing to limited accommodation many others who wished to attend were unable to do so. The president, Mrs. C. H. Simpson, made a presentation to Miss Hailes of a dinner set and a cheque, and announced the establishment of the Helen Hailes Scholarship for the daughters of Old Collegians. Mrs. Simpson also conferred on Miss Hailes an honorary Life Membership of the Association. At the annual dinner in 1957, Miss Hailes and Miss Ruby Powell, the Principal of the College, were presented with gold Old Collegians' Association badges by the president, Mrs. C. H. Seabrook.

Following the death of Miss Hailes in May 1958, the committee decided to launch a further appeal for funds for the Helen Hailes Scholarship, to enable the first award to be made as soon as possible. By the end of the year funds had increased to £2,000; although this amount was £1,000 short of the objective, it was decided to make the first award for 1959. The holder of this scholarship is Ann de Hugard, daughter of Mrs. N. Q. G. de Hugard (Marjorie Girdwood).

Since the death of Miss Hailes, the name of this scholarship has become the Helen Hailes Memorial Scholarship.

At the Garden Party held at Hethersett in November 1938, an appeal for funds for building the new school at Burwood was launched. In May the following year an 'At Home' was held at the Melbourne Town Hall under the patronage of the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. A. W. Coles, an Old Collegian, to stimulate interest in the Hethersett Gift Appeal, as the Building Fund was then called. Many factors, notably five years of war and its aftermath, prevented the raising of a substantial sum of money, and eighteen years later it was decided to launch a further appeal for funds.

On 4th May, 1957, a reunion was held at the new school, four hundred Old Collegians being present. A plebiscite taken then disclosed an overwhelming majority in favour of presenting the Library, and the Old Collegians' Association under-



took to raise the £14,000 necessary for this purpose. Members were asked to pledge themselves to one of two courses: (1) an outright donation of £10 or more; or (2) a promise to donate £1 or more per year for a period of ten years.

As a result of donations from Old Collegians, functions arranged for the purpose of raising money for the Building Fund, and bequests from charitable trusts, £13,400 has been raised to date. The following donations should be specially acknowledged:

The Collier Charitable Trust—£3,500. (The Misses Alice, Annie and Edith Collier were pupils of the College, enrolled in 1880.)

Thomas Baker (Kodak), Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Benefactions—£1,000. (Thomas Baker and J. J. Rouse were the founders of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. Mrs. J. J. Rouse was an Old Collegian.)

Miss Mollie McKindley (an Old Collegian)—£1,000.

A Building Appeal Sub-Committee was formed to arrange visits by retired members of staff to gatherings of Old Collegians to country towns to interest them in the new school. In February and March, 1958, Miss Hailes visited Mornington, Colac, Warrnambool and Sale. Miss Reid visited Ballarat in April, Horsham in November, 1958, and Alexandra in February, 1959. As a result of these visits branches of the Association were formed in Mornington, Warrnambool and Ballarat.

During 1958 several gifts were made to the Library. These include: The 1957 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, donated by Mrs. A. L. Rentoul (Yvonne Keon-Cohen); Library Furniture and Fittings, donated by the Canberra, Geelong and Sydney branches; Books, donated by the Ballarat branch. A book trolley was presented as a memorial to Miss A. B. Warden.

At the annual meeting of the Old Collegians' Association in 1912 it was decided that a number of Associates of Committee should be appointed who should assist the Committee by maintaining interest in and furthering the aims of the Association in various centres as well as in Melbourne. The report runs: 'It is hoped that these Associates will endeavour to increase membership of the Association, and will be willing to receive subscriptions and forward them to the honorary secretary, and that they will send news of old girls' doings for *Patchwork*, and

in general foster the spirit of camaraderie among those who have passed through the Presbyterian Ladies' College.'

The following were appointed Associates:

Adelaide: Miss Iris Smith, Miss Cathie McInnes.

Sydney: Miss Rita Amos, Miss Alice Sinclair, Mrs. Burton.

Brisbane: Mrs. W. M. Edwards, Miss H. Cameron, Dr. Jean White.

Perth: Miss Flo Wilson, Miss Coventry.

Hobart: Miss V. Crowther.

Fiji: Miss Marks.

New Hebrides: Miss M. Gillan.

Korea: Mrs. C. I. McLaren (Jessie Reeve).

Shanghai: Mrs. Bevan (Trissie Vale), Mrs. Stuckey (Frances Campbell).

Ballarat: Mrs. McLeod (Polly Mackintosh).

Bendigo: Miss Ada Mackenzie.

Portland: Miss H. Campbell.

London: Mrs. Whiteley (S. Walker).

Samoa: Mrs. Harman.

New Zealand: Miss N. Jobson, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Polson.

At the annual meeting in 1933, the Bendigo branch report was read and showed a satisfactory beginning for the first branch of the Association. A letter was received from Miss J. Weber telling of a meeting of Old Collegians in Perth, and their intention to meet regularly.

In 1934 the Adelaide branch was re-formed, and this branch gave a special prize for sports and studies for a time.

At the annual meeting in May, 1939, a report was received of the formation of a Canberra branch with a membership of sixteen. The president was Lady Groom, and the honorary secretary and treasurer Mrs. J. Hicks.

Many of the branches lapsed from time to time; the Bendigo branch was discontinued in 1940 owing to lack of members due to war service and other causes. Similar conditions affected membership of other branches.

In 1941 the Sydney branch was revived, the office-bearers being: President, Miss Nancy Jobson; honorary secretary, Miss Elsie McLachlan; honorary treasurer, Miss Lilian Nankervis.

In 1944 the Brisbane branch was re-formed with Mrs. T. G. Lahey (Penelope Dufty) president, and Miss Lilian Nankervis

honorary secretary. This branch acted as a central focus for Old Collegians in the Services stationed in Brisbane.

The Hobart branch, formed earlier, became very active during the years when Mrs. E. L. Zschech (Dorothy Anderson) was its president.

As previously mentioned, branches at Mornington, Warrnambool and the re-formed one at Ballarat have recently been added to the number of branch Associations.

In the early days of the Association the main function was the annual Garden Party; the Dinner was introduced in 1925, and the Golf Day in 1926. For some years the *Table Talk* Cup was the trophy for which Old Collegians competed with representatives from other schools, and when that paper ceased, *The Sun* gave a similar Cup as trophy for the annual Golf Day. The P.L.C. team has won *The Sun* Golf Cup twelve times in all.

For many years re-unions, at which cards and competitions were played, were held, but these were discontinued some time ago. The Games Day, when Old Collegians' teams played against school teams at tennis, basketball and baseball, also lapsed after 1945, and was revived only for one year; later it was supplanted by the matches played at the Garden Party.

The only functions which are now solely for Old Collegians are the Garden Party, the Dinner, and Golf Day. As the need to raise money for scholarships and the Building Fund has increased, the Old Collegians' Association has widened its scope to include not only Old Collegians but their husbands and friends also. In recent years three successful Mannequin Parades have been organized, Theatre Nights are held about three times a year, and smaller functions such as card parties and film nights have also been organized. At the fête held as part of the 'Farewell to East Melbourne' celebrations, the Old Collegians' Association organized the sideshows.

## OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION

	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>
1903	Lady McEacharn (May Watson)	Mrs. J. Burston (Mary Ann McBean)	Mrs. F. J. Clendinnen (Charlotte Welshman)
1904	Mrs. Ed. Cunningham	Dr. Gertrude Halley	Mrs. F. J. Clendinnen
1905	Mrs. J. Burston	Dr. Gertrude Halley	Mrs. H. Butler (Ethel Wilson, 1885)
1906	Miss Josephine Paterson	Miss Jean Jamieson Miss Eva Shaw	Mrs. I. H. Moss (Alice May Wilson)
1907	Madame Melba (Ellen Mitchell)	Miss Bertha Watson	Mrs. I. H. Moss
1908	Mrs. J. Burston	Miss Bertha Watson	Miss Ethel Wilson (1889) (dr. Dr. J. P. Wilson)
1909	Mrs. Geo. Buchanan (Margaret Robertson)	Miss Frances Fraser	Miss Bertha Watson
1910	Mrs. L. E. Groom (Jessie Bell)	Miss Bertha Watson	Mrs. Courtney Dix (Caroline Gotch)
1911	Dr. Constance Ellis	Miss Marion Syme (Mrs. G. E. Wiseman)	Mrs. Courtney Dix
1912	Mrs. I. H. Moss	Miss Bertha Watson	Mrs. Courtney Dix
1913	Miss Frances Fraser	Miss Bertha Watson	Dr. Constance Ellis
1914	Mrs. Geo. Swinburne (Ethel Hamer)	Miss Bertha Watson	Dr. Constance Ellis
1915	Mrs. Courtney Dix	Mrs. James Dyer (Louise B. Smith)	Miss Ethel Wilson
1916	Mrs. H. A. Luke (Helen Buntine)	Mrs. J. Sutherland (Mary Adamson)	Miss Ethel Wilson
1917	Mrs. S. A. Ewing (Ethel Godfrey)	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Miss Ethel Wilson
1918	Dame Nellie Melba	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Miss Ethel Wilson
1919	Mrs. J. Dyer	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Miss Ethel Wilson
1920	Mrs. J. Dyer	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Miss Ethel Wilson
1921	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Miss Sheila Cameron	Miss Harriet Thomas
1922	Miss Ethel Wilson	Mrs. B. Richards (Joyce Taylor)	Miss Harriet Thomas
1923	Mrs. A. Adeney (Blanche Hand)	Mrs. B. Richards	Miss Harriet Thomas
1924	Mrs. J. Dyer	Mrs. B. Richards	Miss Harriet Thomas
1925	Mrs. J. Dyer	Mrs. B. Richards	Miss Harriet Thomas
1926	Mrs. T. J. W. Kenny (Catherine Gordon)	Mrs. J. H. Mirams (Ida Patterson)	Miss Harriet Thomas
1927	Miss Essie Mollison	Mrs. J. H. Mirams	Miss Harriet Thomas
1928	Mrs. J. B. Bainbridge (Ida Connell)	Mrs. J. H. Mirams	Miss Harriet Thomas
1929	Mrs. I. H. Moss	Mrs. A. L. Abbott (Edith Pyke) Miss Lily Kellet	Miss Harriet Thomas
1930	Mrs. Colin Macdonald (Margaret Mitchell)	Mrs. A. L. Abbott Miss Lily Kellet	Miss Harriet Thomas



	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>
1931	Mrs. E. S. Richards (Jean Hudson)	Miss Essie Mollison Miss Lily Kellet	Miss Harriet Thomas
1932	Miss Bertha Braithwaite	Miss Essie Mollison	Miss Harriet Thomas
1933	Miss Kathleen Stobie (Mrs. D. Nairn)	Miss Essie Mollison	Miss Harriet Thomas
1934	Mrs. F. W. Kitchen (Winifred Tudehope)	Miss Essie Mollison	Miss Harriet Thomas
1935	Mrs. L. S. Latham (Ida Wilson)	Miss Essie Mollison	Miss Harriet Thomas
1936	Miss Doris Moore (Mrs. A. Tregear)	Miss Dorothy Anderson (Mrs. E. L. Zschech)	Miss Harriet Thomas
1937	Mrs. A. L. Abbott	Miss Dorothy Anderson	Miss Burneice Swaine
1938	Mrs. A. L. Rentoul (Yvonne Keon-Cohen)	Miss Dorothy Anderson	Miss Burneice Swaine
1939	Mrs. A. L. Rentoul	Miss Dorothy Anderson	Miss Burneice Swaine
1940	Miss Bertha Braithwaite	Miss Dorothy Anderson	Miss Burneice Swaine
1941	Miss Anne Fortune	Miss Elsie McGeachy	Miss Burneice Swaine
1942	Miss Anne Fortune	Miss Elsie McGeachy	Miss Burneice Swaine
1943	Mrs. James Crow (Agnes Brown)	Miss Elsie McGeachy	Miss Burneice Swaine
1944	Mrs. James Crow	Miss Elsie McGeachy	Miss Burneice Swaine
1945	Mrs. T. Sisley (Cecily Goodyear)	Mrs. Russell Lamble (Muriel Friend)	Miss Burneice Swaine
1946	Mrs. A. T. Smithers (Constance Wise)	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Burneice Swaine
1947	Mrs. A. T. Smithers	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Burneice Swaine
1948	Mrs. A. H. Ramsay (Edna Watson)	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Burneice Swaine
1949	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Win Lee	Miss Burneice Swaine
1950	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Win Lee	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger (Donna Pascoe Webb)
1951	Mrs. A. J. Husband (May Bennett)	Mrs. J. Roberts (Marjorie Knight)	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1952	Mrs. A. J. Husband	Mrs. Russell Lamble	Miss Burneice Swaine
1953	Mrs. M. Bowden (Patsy Kenny)	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1954	Mrs. C. H. Simpson (Jean Watson)	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1955	Mrs. C. H. Simpson	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1956	Mrs. C. D. Seabrook (Clarice Andrews)	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1957	Mrs. C. D. Seabrook	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger
1958	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. B. Haugh (Nancy Attwood)
1959	Mrs. J. C. Habersberger	Miss Barbara M. Williamson	Mrs. B. Haugh

## CHAPTER 16

### *Benefactions*

*Scholarships — Gifts — Committees — The Parents' Association  
The Transfer from East Melbourne to Burwood*

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#### SCHOLARSHIPS

*Elizabeth Liebich* (née Russell): For pupils who have completed Intermediate and who desire to continue their education. First awarded 1942.

*Rosalinda Bowden*: Open to girls who have completed Leaving Pass. First awarded 1940.

*Katie Douglas Craig*: Modern Languages. First awarded 1958.

*Lilian Matches Memorial Scholarship*: For the daughters of Protestant farmers residing in the Shire of Alberton. First awarded 1956.

*Old Collegians' Melba Scholarship*: For the most promising daughter of an Old Collegian, who is a pupil at the College.

*Old Collegians' Scholarship*: Open to girls in the Leaving Pass and Matriculation Forms. Award renewed 1943.

*Old Collegians' War Scholarship*: Open to daughters of Old Collegians whose fathers were killed or totally incapacitated while serving in the Forces during the 1939-45 war (previously 1914-18 war). Award renewed 1947.

*The Sir John MacFarland Scholarship*: Awarded to the girl who gains the best results at the Matriculation examination. Founded 1938.

*Helen Hailes Memorial Scholarship*: Available to the daughters of Old Collegians who, owing to financial circumstances, may be otherwise unable to attend the College. First awarded 1959.

*Marjorie Bruce McLaren Scholarship*: For daughters of ministers. Awarded by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Board of Education.

## PRIZES

- Dr. J. P. Wilson Prizes*: Mathematics (2).  
*Dorothy Ethel Gaze Prize*: Secretary, United Nations Club, for work or essay on a United Nations subject. Founded 1949.  
*Eileen Frances Duff Prize*: Mathematics.  
*Ethel Mary Keon-Cohen Memorial Prize*: Public Speaking. Founded 1949.  
*Ethel Florence Ewing Prize*: English Literature.  
*Grace Bell Groom Elocution Prize*: Elocution.  
*Harriet May Hordern Memorial Prize*: History.  
*Harris Prize*: Sports and Studies.  
*H. A. Thomas Memorial Prize*: Matriculation English.  
*Heather Cameron Hallam Prize*: For Service.  
*Henry H. Kemp Prizes*: Art.  
*Louisa Gillespie Prize*: Bible. Founded 1928.  
*Mary Isabelle Brady Memorial Prize*: Bible.  
*M. E. Hore Memorial Prize*: Theory of Music.  
*Olive Logan Trust Prize*: Biology.  
*P. J. Sharman Memorial Prize*: Physics and Chemistry. Founded 1944.  
*Swinburne Prizes*: Art.  
*Canberra Branch, Old Collegians' Association*: Geography.  
*Mrs. Lockhart Memorial Prize*: French.  
*A. T. Smithers Cup*: Runner-up School Tennis Champion.  
*Betty Melville Rathbone Memorial Prize*: Studies and Games. First awarded 1958.  
*Agnes Robertson Prize*: Bible. First awarded 1958.

## GIFTS

- Wyselaskie Hall*: John Dickson Wyselaskie. Erected in 1886.  
*Norman Oval*: Mr. Arthur Norman. Opened 18th October, 1941.  
*Junior School Hall*: Women's Groups have undertaken to donate £14,000 towards this.  
*Library*: Old Collegians have undertaken to donate £14,000 (the cost of the Library).  
*The Principal's Chair and Lectern*: Presented by Hester Hooper, 1932.  
*Marjorie B. Aitken Memorial Library Unit*: Presented by Colleagues and Students, 1933-1950. Installed November, 1951.  
*Dorothea E. Baynes Memorial Table and Reading Desk*: Presented by Colleagues, Students and Friends. Installed November, 1953. Designed and made by F. Krimper.

*Six Chairs to Match the Table:* Gift of a parent (anonymous).  
*Other Gifts,* impossible to enumerate. There have been many generous donors of valued gifts.

#### OTHER FUNDS

*Olive Adele Lawson:* Interest to be spent on books for the Library.

*Ethel Ewing Bequest:* Interest to be spent on lectures.

*Helen Hailes Memorial:* Books for History Section of the Library.

*Marjorie Aitken Bequest:* Books for the M. B. Aitken Section of the Library.

#### LEGACIES AND MONETARY GIFTS

*H. V. McKay Trust.*

*Mr. Alec Armstrong.*

*The Late Josephine Paterson, 1950.*

*The Late Marjorie B. Aitken, 1951.*

*The Late Dorothea E. Baynes, 1951.*

*The Late Isabella Blair Bell, 1953.*

#### FETES ORGANIZED BY PARENTS' COMMITTEES, APPEAL COMMITTEES, MEMBERS OF STAFF, WOMEN'S GROUPS, ETC.

1939	Fête	.. .. .	£525
1945	Fête	.. .. .	£1,020
1946	First Gymkhana	.. .. .	£1,969
1950	Second Gymkhana	.. .. .	£1,246
1957	Fête	.. .. .	£3,003

#### WOMEN'S GROUPS

After the appeal for the new school was launched, it seemed essential that the women should be organized to take a part in the work. The nucleus of a committee went to the home of Mrs. James Crow; Melbourne was zoned and Groups formed within travelling distance of members. This was in 1948.

Between 1950 and 1957 money was raised at fêtes held by the Women's Groups.

The Groups were open to Old Collegians, parents of past and present pupils, and friends of the school. They worked at regular intervals with bazaars, fêtes, opportunity stalls, theatre nights and other entertainments. They also undertook the catering for various school functions such as the opening of the new College. For two years they catered for the supper at the School Dance.



The Groups later requested the Council for permission to work for a specific object, and the Junior School Hall was their choice. The Hethersett Parents' Association contributed the money they had raised to this general fund, and it is the intention of the Groups to pay the whole cost of the Junior School Hall in as short a time as possible.

The Women's Groups have worked continuously since their inception. The honorary secretary, Miss Anne Fortune, and the honorary treasurer, Mrs. Berryman, have held office since the Groups first began their work. Mrs. Crow was the first president, and has been an indefatigable worker for the cause she inaugurated.

#### HONORARY TREASURERS OF THE COLLEGE

Mr. Arthur Norman . . . . .	1938
Mr. Edward Holmes . . . . .	1938-1948
Mr. Malcolm G. Roberts . . . . .	1948-1959
Mr. A. W. Ogilvy . . . . .	1959

#### GROUNDS DEVELOPMENT

Much thought has been given to the development and beautifying of the thirty-nine acres of the Burwood property, and already more than four hundred trees have been planted.

Many people have been generous in their gifts, notably Mrs. James Tait, Miss Aimée Bouchard and a group of parents. Under the leadership of Mr. L. Glasier and Mr. M. Balfe, these have formed a Garden Development Committee which meets regularly and holds working bees. A great variety of oaks, an avenue of flowering chestnuts, silver poplars on the southern boundary, a little wattle park, in addition to a number of valuable specimen trees, have been planted.

#### THE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

From the time when the Preparatory School was transferred to Hethersett, a Parents' Association has been what Miss Neilson called 'a fund of goodwill to the school'. The Hethersett Parents' Association worked indefatigably to promote the well-being of their children, both in raising funds for the improvement of the facilities of the school, and also in arranging a roster of mothers who prepared and sold suitable lunches to the children. This has been a continuous service for which the College has been greatly indebted to all who have given time and thought.

The Ladies' Committee of the Parents' Association also conducted the School Dance while that was held at the Hawthorn Town Hall, giving the senior girls a social function the significance of which they could not be expected to appreciate while they were schoolgirls. The Parents' Association, formed in 1941, enabled the parents to become acquainted with the Principal and Staff as well as with each other, and has been the means through which critical situations such as arose during wartime were met and overcome. In particular, it has promoted the raising of funds for the Building Fund, and has been the source of innumerable valued gifts to the College.

It has not been possible to give a complete list of those who served as members of the committees of the Parents' Association, but the office-bearers have been:

- 1941    President: Mr. A. L. Gibson.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Dr. K. H. Hallam.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1942    President: Dr. K. H. Hallam.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Mr. A. L. Gibson.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1943    President: Mr. Alister D. G. Adam.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Mr. D. G. Bain.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1944    President: Mr. H. G. Bain.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Mr. J. McIntosh.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1945    President: Mr. J. McIntosh.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Mr. H. Melville.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1946    President: Mr. H. Melville.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Dr. K. H. Hallam.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1947    President: Mr. J. E. Stamp.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Spiers, Dr. Archie S. Anderson.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. P. Ackerly.
- 1948    President: Mr. R. Lamble.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. K. H. Hallam, Mr. J. E. Stamp.  
          Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. C. A. Macvean.
- 1949    President: Mr. R. Lamble.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. A. D. Ross.  
          Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. A. Macvean.  
          Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. D. Craw.
- 1950    President: Mr. A. D. Ross.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. A. R. Ewing.  
          Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
          Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. D. Craw.
- 1951    President: Mr. A. D. Ross.  
          Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. A. R. Ewing.

- Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. D. Crow.
- 1952 President: Mr. A. R. Ewing.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. L. T. Johns, Mr. C. L. Coffey.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. D. Crow.
- 1953 President: Mr. A. R. Ewing.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. F. P. Johns, Mr. C. L. Coffey.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. D. Crow.
- 1954 President: Mr. C. L. Coffey.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. D. M. Little, Mr. S. D. Crow.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. M. E. Green.
- 1955 President: Mr. L. H. Lorimer.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Paterson, Mr. W. G. Orr.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. G. Hooper.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. M. E. Green.
- 1956 President: Mr. W. G. Orr.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Paterson, Mr. M. E. Green.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. G. Hooper.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. R. Ewing.
- 1957 President: Mr. M. E. Green.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. H. Paterson, Mr. S. M. Allan.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. G. Hooper.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Hill.
- 1958 President: Mrs. J. H. Paterson.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. C. Habersberger, Mr. J. Elder.
- 1959 Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Perdriau.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Hill.
- 1959 President: Mrs. J. H. Paterson.  
 Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. C. Habersberger, Mr. J. Elder.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Perdriau.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Hill.

### MOVING TO BURWOOD

Moving the College from its original site to the new school buildings at Burwood entailed an immense amount of organization and arduous work. The Principal was the central figure, but of necessity much responsibility was shared by members of staff and others. The over-all school organization was arranged by the Chief of Staff, Miss Borland, while heads of Departments took the responsibility of transferring their special equipment to the new quarters: the Art Department, Miss Luly; the Geography Department, Miss Wilkinson; the Science Department, Dr. Wahl and Mrs. Morgan; the Sports Department, Miss Alexander; the Library, Miss J. Evans. In addition, school

furnishings were supervised by Miss M. Kean, who worked with teams of girls to transport equipment from the old schoolrooms or carry the chairs, etc., from the vans to their places in the new classrooms. Office equipment and records were the responsibility of the office staff.

It was decided to conform to the usual practice of naming the Forms in the senior school 1-6, with the distinguishing letter of the room, in each grade.

The time-table required complete revision to enable the classes to function under entirely different conditions. In this complex task the Principal had the assistance of Mrs. Lade and Miss Mullins.

Apart from all these activities, the Boarding House Committee, convened by Mrs. A. Roberts, was working most industriously in preparation for the day when the boarders would come to Burwood. New soft furnishings were made, and decisions were arrived at about existing furniture, and arrangements made to furnish the new medical quarters. In this, Mrs. Roberts had the assistance of Miss Mollison and Miss Anne Fortune, who enlisted the help of the Women's Groups with the making of curtains, etc.

All worked with a will, and it seems most equitable to give a list of the College staff in 1957, all of whom, in greater or lesser degree, contributed to the successful transfer of the College to the Burwood site.

*Senior School Teaching Staff at end of 1957*

Miss R. Powell	Mrs. H. Lade
Miss M. Alexander	Miss M. Leeming
Mrs. O. L. Anderson	Miss H. Lieder
Miss M. Atherton	Miss L. Luly
Miss A. Baldwin	Mrs. P. McArthur
Miss B. Birch	Mrs. R. Morgan
Miss J. Bongers	Miss L. Mullins
Miss F. Bonnington	Miss A. Mushin
Miss S. Borland	Mrs. E. Neuhardt
Miss A. Carver	Miss F. Penington
Miss J. Close	Mrs. R. Perkins
Miss S. Courtney	Miss M. Potter
Miss J. Evans	Miss M. Richards
Mr. R. Fehmel	Miss D. Ritchie
Miss D. Gibbons	Dr. H. Wahl
Miss J. Gilchrist	Miss N. Wilkinson
Mrs. A. Goding	Miss E. Wills
Miss S. Horne	Miss J. Woodcock
Miss M. Kean	



*Office Staff at end of 1957*

Miss R. Barnes  
Miss M. Mackenzie  
Miss A. McLean

Mrs. R. Jackson  
Miss B. Markham

*Junior School Staff, September 1957*

(When the Junior School moved to their new quarters)

Mrs. J. Batchelor  
Mrs. F. Cherry  
Mrs. W. Cowan  
Miss R. Davis  
Miss M. Dingwall  
Mrs. P. Farmilo  
Mrs. H. Gribbin  
Mrs. D. Kelso

Miss S. Lamb  
Mrs. L. Leslie  
Mrs. M. McCallum  
Mrs. G. Robertson  
Miss H. Sutherland  
Miss J. Torry  
Miss M. Veal

*Boarding House Staff, May 1958*

Mrs. G. Ockenden  
Miss C. McInnes (did not go to  
Burwood)  
Mrs. K. Roney  
Miss G. Robertson  
Miss H. Angus  
Miss R. McMaster

Miss J. Dykes  
(Miss McMaster and Miss Dykes,  
new on Teaching Staff in 1958,  
were in residence and moved  
with boarders.)  
Miss I. Leech (did not go to Bur-  
wood.)

*Domestic Staff*

Mrs. Franklin (Day Staff lunch  
room)

Mrs. Davern (Tuck shop)  
Mrs. Howell (Tuck shop)

CHAPTER 17

*To The Mothers*  
*who chose the finest career of all*

---

'And some there be which have no memorial,  
Who are perished, as though they had never been,  
And are become as though they had never been born;  
And their children after them.  
Their bodies are buried in peace;  
*But their name liveth for evermore.'*

Ecclesiasticus XLIV



PROSPECTUS

OF THE

LADIES' COLLEGE,  
MELBOURNE,

*In Connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.*

## PUPILS ENROLLED IN 1875

<i>Name</i>	<i>Enrolment Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Enrolment Number</i>
Agg, Louisa . . . .	119	Gordon, Jane . . . .	80
Anderson, Annie . . . .	163	Graham, Margaret . . . .	122
Armstrong, Laura . . . .	129	Grant, Frances . . . .	153
Armstrong, Vere . . . .	92	Gray, Eveline . . . .	52
Bagge, Hermine . . . .	128	Gray, Susan . . . .	51
Bailey, Charlotte . . . .	93	Gregory, Kate . . . .	133
Bailhache, Jessie . . . .	139	Gregory, Mary . . . .	132
Baines, Fanny . . . .	36	Hadden, Annie . . . .	31
Banks, Charlotte . . . .	136	Hadden, Louisa . . . .	32
Barry, Johanna . . . .	144	Halford, Florence . . . .	88
Barry, Wilhelmina . . . .	145	Halliday, Marion . . . .	115
Bayles, Ada . . . .	57	Halstead, Isabella . . . .	47
Bayles, Bessie . . . .	56	Hamilton, Margaret . . . .	115
Bayley, Agnes . . . .	150	Harris, Isabelle . . . .	42
Black, Annie . . . .	21	Harris, Minnie . . . .	79
Black, J. . . . .	22	Hart, Alice . . . .	152
Blair, Laura . . . .	142	Hartley, Mabel . . . .	104
Boyd, —. . . . .	160	Hetherington, Louisa . . . .	9
Brown, —. . . . .	64	Hetherington, Maggie . . . .	10
Brown, Annie . . . .	30	Higgins, Anna Maria . . . .	124
Buckley, Mary . . . .	117	Higgins, Frances Georgina . . . .	123
Burncastle, Florence . . . .	34	Holmes, Afra . . . .	45
Cameron, Jane . . . .	35	Holmes, Josephine . . . .	44
Cameron, Mary . . . .	12	Hooper, Amelia . . . .	65
Card, Mary . . . .	28	Huntsman, Jean . . . .	27
Coote, Alice . . . .	67	Huntsman, Mary Ann . . . .	89
Coote, Elizabeth . . . .	66	Johnstone, —. . . .	158
Corcoran, Amande . . . .	174	Kelly, Julia . . . .	13
Cumming, Annie . . . .	60	Kelly, Katie . . . .	96
Cumming, Maude . . . .	82	Kent, Edith . . . .	46
Dallaway, Annie . . . .	49	Lang, Jeanie . . . .	68
Dawson, Lucy . . . .	17	Lang, Mary . . . .	15
Dawson, Sophia . . . .	16	Lawrence, Fanny . . . .	101
Deakin, Catherine . . . .	38	Lawrence, Margaret . . . .	114
Dobbin, Kate . . . .	14	Lewers, Louise . . . .	176
Dougall, Janet . . . .	87	Lorimer, Cecilia . . . .	75
Dunlop, Annabelle . . . .	125	Lorimer, Mary . . . .	121
Ellis, Caroline . . . .	131	Lyttleton, Edith . . . .	29
Fisken, Alice . . . .	70	McAllum, Ivy . . . .	11
Fraser, Zoe . . . .	102	McAulay, Sarah . . . .	118
Fuller, Alice . . . .	130	McBean, Mary Ann . . . .	97
Gardiner, Amy . . . .	72	McCracken, Margaret . . . .	86
Gardiner, Ada . . . .	71	McDermott, Wilhelmina . . . .	1
George, Mina . . . .	33	McDonald, Margaret . . . .	62
Glass, —. . . . .	171	McDonald, Mary . . . .	61
Glass, Kate . . . .	169	McDonnell, Mary . . . .	127
Glass, Rachel . . . .	170	MacIntosh, Julia . . . .	162



<i>Name</i>	<i>Enrolment Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Enrolment Number</i>
McLaurin, Elizabeth . . .	163	Rout, Mary . . . . .	90
Maclean, Letitia . . . .	50	Roycroft, Lavinia . . . .	40
McMillan, Christine . . .	48	Ryan, Blanche . . . . .	103
McVean, Jemima . . . . .	8	Scott, Christina . . . . .	175
McVean, Mary . . . . .	7	Scott, Emmeline . . . . .	23
McVean, Patricia . . . . .	6	Scott, Margaret . . . . .	24
Marks, Kate . . . . .	137	Sewers, Louisa . . . . .	177
Marks, Victoria . . . . .	2	Shaw, Harriott . . . . .	76
Martin, Mary . . . . .	20	Shaw, Hannah . . . . .	75
Meek, Elizabeth . . . . .	59	Shaw, Mary . . . . .	77
Mitchell, Annie . . . . .	167	Smith, Jemima . . . . .	58
Mitchell, Ellen . . . . .	166	Solomon, Sarah . . . . .	53
Mitchell, Margaret . . . .	106	Spiers, Elizabeth . . . . .	5
Mitchell, Violet . . . . .	173	Stewart, Isabella G. . . . .	74
Morgan, Edith . . . . .	155	Stewart, Isabella H. . . . .	78
Moss, Alice . . . . .	141	Strongman, Alice . . . . .	95
Muir, Mary . . . . .	55	Sturrock, Elizabeth . . . .	41
Newman, Agnes . . . . .	94	Tait, Jessie . . . . .	140
Ochiltree, Edith . . . . .	98	Thomson, Margaret . . . . .	126
Ochiltree, Emma . . . . .	99	Turnbull, Helen . . . . .	120
Orr, Magdalene . . . . .	107	Valantine, Isabella . . . .	43
Parkes, Annie . . . . .	81	Warnock, Edith . . . . .	134
Paterson, Josephine . . . .	25	Willis, Kate . . . . .	188
Paul, Margaret . . . . .	84	Woodville, Alice . . . . .	19
Paul, Esther . . . . .	85	Woodville, Kate . . . . .	18
Paxton, Jessie . . . . .	138	Wright, A. . . . .	149
Pender, Agnes . . . . .	39	Wright, Ellen . . . . .	112
Prell, Jessie . . . . .	116	Wright, Jeannie . . . . .	143
Robertson, Annie . . . . .	83	Wright, Lizzie . . . . .	63
Rout, Annie . . . . .	91		



## 'AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Allen, Beverley Norma		Sheehan, Ethel (1900) = W. W. Righetti *Sheehan, Ada (1900)	
Ashburner, Janet Margaret	Jensen, Margaret (1935) = F. Ashburner	‡Wannenmacher, Margaretha (1900) = J. D. Ashburner	
Ashton, Margaret Christine	Adamson, Mary Ailsa (1926) = J. D. Ashton	*Mitchell, Florence Isabel (1908) *Mitchell, Margaret (1911) = Dr. Colin Macdonald	
Baird, Margaret Lindsay	Henderson, Agnes (1926) = C. G. Baird *Baird, Margaret (1926) *Baird, Blanche (Bee) (1926)	‡Shaw, Ethel Caroline 'Gipsy' (1887) = Rev. G. M. Baird ‡*Shaw, Emily (1883) ‡*Shaw, Harriet (1875) ‡*Shaw, Mary (1875)	
Brewster, Heather Elizabeth	Almond, Doris (1924) = K. J. Brewster	*Thomson, Agnes (1892) = F. Thom	
Cannon, Susan Elizabeth	Mitchell, Beth (1929) = E. M. Cannon	Jenkins, Eda (1893) = R. P. Mitchell *Jenkins, Maude Harrington (1893) = Alberto Zelman	



# AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Coutts, Jill		Gartley, Winifred Katherine (1898) = J. B. Coutts	
Davidson, Meredith Ellen	Norman, Edna I. (1920) = E. McC. Davidson †Algie, Kitty (1918) †Algie, Nina (1920)	*Grimes, Beatrice (1885)	
Dennis, Elizabeth Anne	Holdsworth, Joan (1939) = C. G. Dennis *Holdsworth, Betty (1939)		
Downing, Margaret Helene	Manley, Grace (1932) = A. J. Downing	‡*Downing, Dorothy (1905) = F. G. Connor ‡*Downing, Gwendoline (1911) ‡*Downing, Catherine (1913) = R. Bishop	‡*Martin, Mary (1875) = Geo. White
Downing, Catherine Blanche	Manley, Grace (1932) = A. J. Downing	‡*Downing, Dorothy G. (1905) = F. G. Connor ‡*Downing, Gwendoline (1911) ‡*Downing, Catherine (1913) = R. Bishop	‡*Martin, Mary (1875) = Geo. White



# *AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued*

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Dugan, Sally Ann Fenton	Wilkinson, June Gray (1923) = D. L. Dugan	*Wilkinson, Dr. Isobel (1897)	
Forster, Lindley Jane	Moir, Patricia (1920)	Step-G. Brock, Miss Marion (Staff, 1915-1932) = G. A. Moir	
Fox, Katherine Alice		Fyfe, Edith Bertha (1888) = A. Sussex	
Gallagher, Suzanne Elaine	McIlroy, Gwendoline Davies (1934) = A. W. G. Gallagher	*Davies, Lavinia (1894)	
Hack, Iola Lindsay	Cust, Eileen M. (1924) = J. Barton Hack	‡Greig, Clara Puella (1894) = C. A. Hack ‡*Greig, Flos (1894)	
Harwood, Judy Mary		‡Cowl, Claribel Josephine (1897) = A. L. Harwood ‡*Cowl, Lydia Theresa (1897) = C. Bale	
Hodges, Fiona Joy	Dobbyn, Joyce Mary (1935) = I. G. Hodges	‡Graham, Jean Austin (1908) = W. M. Hodges ‡*Graham, Florence (1911) ‡*Graham, Winifred (1911)	‡Austin, Jane (1882) = J. D. Graham



# AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Holmes, Felicity Margaret	Balfour, Frances (1930) = B. M. Holmes	‡ McLaren, Marjory Bruce (1892) = E. Holmes ‡* McLaren, Mary L. (1889) = Capt. C. D. Matheson	‡ Rev. S. G. McLaren (Principal, 1889-1911)
Lane, Robin Ann	Long, Winifred Mary (1938) = J. E. D. Lane	‡* Reid, Helen Valentine (1914) = J. Lane	
Lawson, Penelope Rose	Banks, Marjory (1927) = R. S. Lawson ‡* Lawson, Bell (1923) ‡* Lawson, Helen (1927) ‡* Lawson, Jean (1929) ‡* Lawson, Ina (1934)	‡ Lawson, Lady (Member of Council, 1937-1946)	
Lowen, Pamela Meryl	Morgan, Meryl F. (1926) = I. H. Lowen	Thompson, Edna A. (1902) = Dr. H. C. Morgan	
Jackson, Susan Catherine	Louden, Margaret (1930) = N. R. Jackson	‡ Miller, Rebecca Maria (1882) = A. H. C. Jackson	
McArthur, Alison Nan	Kellet, Nancy (1920) = M. H. McArthur	* Kellet, Lily Martin (1890)	
McArthur, Margaret Leslie	Kellet, Nancy (1920) = M. H. McArthur	* Kellet, Lily Martin (1890)	



## AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
McDowall, Janet Kirsteen	Hepburn, Margaret (1928) = A. K. McDowall		‡*Hepburn, Jacobina (1887)
Mackenzie, Sheila Hamilton	Mathieson, Sydney Margaret (1916) = J. K. D. Mackenzie	Shaw, Harriet Hamilton (1875) = R. Mathieson *Shaw, Mary (1875) *Shaw, Emily (1883) *Shaw, Ethel (1887) = Rev. G. M. Baird	
Mackenzie, Margaret Douglas	Mathieson, Sydney Margaret (1916) = J. K. D. Mackenzie	Shaw, Harriet Hamilton (1875) = R. Mathieson *Shaw, Mary (1875) *Shaw, Emily (1883) *Shaw, Ethel (1887) = Rev. G. M. Baird	
Macvean, Heather Louisa	Coverlid, Dorothea (1910)	Bird, Ellen (1882) = A. H. Coverlid ‡*Macvean, Petrena (1875) ‡*Macvean, Mary (1875) ‡*Macvean, Jemima (1875) ‡*Macvean, Helen (1878)	

# *AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued*

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Morgan, Bronwyn	Freeman, Patricia Ellison (1933) = A. R. Morgan *Freeman, Margaret Ellison (1933) = A. I. Berry		
Rutter, Elizabeth Margaret	Wilson, Margaret McLeod (1929) = Dr. J. F. Rutter	McLeod, Sarah Marguerita (1904) = Dr. A. M. Wilson *McLeod, Janet Turnbull (1912)	Lomax, Caroline Jane (1883) = R. W. McLeod ‡*McLeod, Janet Turnbull (‘Jessie’, 1889)
Sadler, Barbara Ella	Eller, Agnes Elizabeth (1928) = J. G. Sadler	*Higgins, Anna Maria (1875) = E. R. Reeves	
Scott, Margaret Fraser	Fraser, Betty Jean (1934) = B. McI. Scott	Boyd, Catherine (1907) = A. J. Fraser	
Scovell, Elizabeth Ann	Ball, Doris (1928) = J. D. Scovell	Woolcock, Gertrude (1900) = R. G. Ball ‡*Ball, Winnie (1915)	
Sharp, Lynette J.	Wright, Laurie A. (1931) = A. E. Sharp *Wright, Dorothy E. (1937) = Dr. N. E. Carson		



## AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Sisley, Janet Goodyear	Goodyear, Cecily Roberta (1914) = T. H. Sisley	Gardner, Mabel (1890) = W. J. Drummond	
Smith, Linda Marie	Hodges, Betty Maxine (1937) = H. A. Smith *Hodges, Marion Lois (1931) *Hodges, Lorraine (1937)	*Graham, Jean (1908) = W. Hodges	
Stuckey, Janet Ruth	‡*Stuckey, Annie 'Nancy' (1923) = R. Lapwood ‡*Stuckey, Helen (1923) = S. Lade ‡*Stuckey, Margaret (1925) = M. Brown	Campbell, Frances Helen (1894) = Dr. E. J. Stuckey ‡*Campbell, Elizabeth M. (1885) ‡*Campbell, Mary Eleanor (1880) ‡*Campbell, Agnes Marian (‘Menie’, 1904)	§Professor Andrew Harper (Principal, 1879-1888)
Tait, Margaret Dorothy Hamilton	Crow, Margaret Hamilton (1936) = A. L. Tait	Brown, Agnes Hamilton (1912) = J. Crow ‡*Tait, Elizabeth (1889) ‡*Tait, Georgina (1891) ‡*Tait, Jean (1891) ‡*Tait, Katie (1884)	‡§Rev. George Tait (1st Principal, 1875-78)



# AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued

\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Tait, Helen Elizabeth	Crow, Margaret Hamilton (1936) = A. L. Tait	Brown, Agnes Hamilton (1912) = J. Crow ‡*Tait, Elizabeth (1889) ‡*Tait, Georgina (1891) ‡*Tait, Jean (1891) ‡*Tait, Katie (1884)	‡§Rev. George Tait (1st Principal, 1875-78)
Thom, Ellen Elizabeth	Macvean, Margaret (1936) = H. Thom	*Coverlid, Dorothea (1910)	Bird, Ellen (1882) = A. H. Coverlid ‡*Macvean, Petrene (1875) ‡*Macvean, Mary (1875) ‡*Macvean, Jemima (1875) ‡*Macvean, Helen (1878)
Tuttleby, Judith Anne	Knaus, Edith Freda (1928) = C. E. Tuttleby ‡*Tuttleby, Valda (1930)		
Ussher, Elizabeth		‡Gray, Margaret Wardrop (1888) = B. Ussher	
Ussher, Margaret		‡Gray, Margaret Wardrop (1888) = B. Ussher	
Ussher, Nancy		‡Gray, Margaret Wardrop (1888) = B. Ussher	



# *AFFILIATIONS THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—Continued*

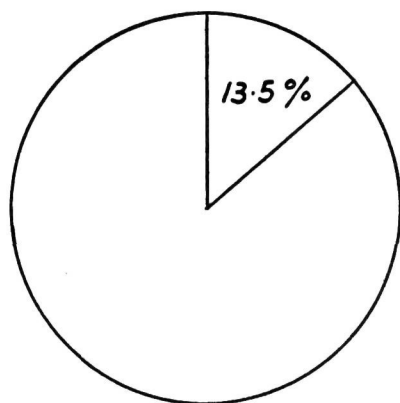
\* Aunt; † Cousin; ‡ Paternal; § Uncle. (Enrolment Date in Parenthesis)

<i>Pupil in 1958</i>	<i>Mother, etc.</i>	<i>Grandmother, etc.</i>	<i>Great Grandmother, etc.</i>
Viall, Barbara	Ball, Adele (1926) = K. H. Viall	Woolcock, Gertrude (1900) = R. G. Ball	
Viall, Carolyn	Ball, Adele (1926) = K. H. Viall	‡*Ball, Winifred E. (1915) Woolcock, Gertrude (1900) = R. G. Ball	
Zeidler, Susan Ann	Broadhurst, June S. (1931) = D. Zeidler	‡*Ball, Winifred E. (1915) *Broadhurst, Clara (1915)	

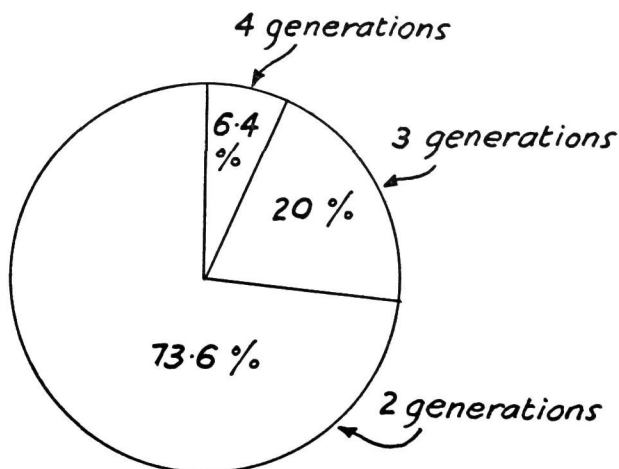


# SCHOOL AFFILIATIONS

## 1958



Of present-day pupils, 13.5% have two or more generations of association with the school.



Of that 13.5% of present-day pupils,  
6.4% have four generations of association,  
20.0% have three generations of association,  
73.6% have two generations of association.

## 1960 ENROLMENTS

Senior School	..	..	..	722
Junior School	..	..	..	370
(Boarders—93)				
Total	..	..	..	1092



PART III

*School Records*



## *Head Prefects*

1907	Olive Stillwell	1944	Elaine Barr
1908	Olive Stillwell	1945	Margaret Macvean
1909	Dorothy Downing	1946	Patricia Gladwell
1910	Florence Cooper	1947	Joan Battersby
1911	Gwendolen Swinburne	1948	Freda Wraight
1912	Margaret Mitchell		Sheila MacLean
1913	Charlotte Chancellor		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1914	Doris Ray	1949	Elizabeth Gladstones
1915	Barbara Wood		Ruth Stamp
1916	Elsie McGeachy		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1917	Ivy Wallace	1950	Judith Dale
1918	Esna Boyd		Alison Husband
1919	Mavis Bell		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1920	Edna Wood	1951	Mary Baird
1921	Edna Wood		Margaret Jones
1922	Margaret Troup		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1923	Blanche Everard	1952	Jeannine Paton
1924	Margaret ('Gretta') McClelland		Diane Abraham
			(Deputy Head Prefect)
1925	Helen Hannah	1953	Noelene Berryman
	Shirley Southby		Janet Fitzpatrick
	(Deputy Head Prefect)		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1926	Yvonne Keon-Cohen	1954	Judith Walker
1927	Beryl Rouch		Margaret Watkins
1928	Dorothy Anderson		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1929	Dorothy Anderson	1955	Christine Luke
1930	Jean Picken		Christobel Wade
1931	Florence Macandie		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1932	Fay Kinross	1956	Loris Williams
1933	Betty Cromie		Judith Ritchie
1934	Gwynneth McClelland		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1935	Jean Price	1957	Ruth Sandland
1936	Frances Paton		Frances Lade
1937	Gwen Jones		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1938	Madge Forsyth	1958	Janet Sisley
1939	Margaret Harris		Virginia Lamb
1940	Margaret Anderson		(Deputy Head Prefect)
1941	Elaine Chenoweth	1959	Elsbeth Paton
1942	Jean Craven		Kaye Ferris
1943	Alison Hutchinson		(Deputy Head Prefect)

## *Dux of the College*

1914	Helen House	1919	Jean Randall
1915	Winnie Borrie	1920	Edna Wood
1916	Ivy Wallace	1921	Janet Watt
1917	Isabella Phillips	1922	Kathleen Hardy
1918	Sybil Hawkins	1923	Joyce Pyke

1924	Joan Norris	1936	Kathleen Inglis
1925	Jean White	1937	Jean McNaughton
1926	Yvonne Keon-Cohen	1938	Olive Wykes
1927	Phyllis Morison	1939	Ada Booth
1928	Jean Ferguson	1940	Elaine Brumley
1929	Jean Picken	1941	Nonie Gibson ( <i>aeq.</i> )
1930	Marjorie Gilchrist		Gwenyth Wykes ( <i>aeq.</i> )
1931	Margaret Lawrence	1942	Anne Long
1932	Jean Tonnies	1943	Nancy Shelley
1933	Enez Ainslie	1944	Margaret Macvean
1934	Elizabeth Norman		( <i>Cessation of Dux Award</i> )
1935	Jean McPherson		

### *University and Government Exhibitions and Scholarships*

- 1881 Anna Higgins—Exhibition: English, French, Geography, History.  
 1882 Jean Huntsman—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1883 Grace Cumming—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1884 Kathleen Burkitt—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1885 Maud (?) Black—Exhibition: English and History.  
 Florence Muntz—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1886 Isobel Macdonald—Exhibition: English and History.  
 1887 Isobel Macdonald—Exhibition: English and History.  
 Mathilda Monash—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1888 Mary Doyle—proxime accessit, Mathematics Exhibition.  
 1889 Ethel Godfrey—Exhibition: English and History.  
 Emma (?) Huntsman—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 1890 No Exhibition.  
 1891 Ellen Whyte—Exhibition: Mathematics (first time won by a girl).  
 1892 Ethel Alice Lewers—Exhibition: English and History.  
 1893 Ada Plante—Exhibition: English and History.  
 1894 Mary (?) Hay—Government Scholarship (£40 p.a. for four years).  
 Mary I. Fraser—Government Scholarship (£40 p.a. for four years).  
 Marie Bernardou—Ormond College Exhibition (Mathematics).  
 1895 Jessie Plante—Exhibition: English and History.  
 1896 Maude Jenkins—Exhibition: English and History.  
 1897 Frances Helen Campbell—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Elizabeth Lothian—Government Exhibition.  
 Ada Griffiths—Government Exhibition.  
 Lily Webster—Government Exhibition.  
 1898 Isabel Wilkinson—Government Exhibition.  
 May Russell—Government Exhibition.  
 Laura Weir—Government Exhibition.  
 Mary Baker—Government Exhibition.  
 May Hawkins—Government Exhibition.  
 1899 Alice Cuning—Exhibition: Mathematics.  
 —Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Abigail Warden—Exhibition: English and History.  
 J. V. May Lind—Exhibition: Modern Languages.  
 —Ormond College Exhibition.

- Jean White—Exhibition: Physiology.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Rita Connell—Exhibition: Biology.  
—Trinity College Scholarship.
- 1900 Alice McLean—Government Exhibition.  
Bessie Clucas—Government Exhibition.  
Elizabeth Lothian—Ormond College Exhibition (Classics).  
Enid Derham—Ormond College Exhibition (Classics).  
Ada Griffiths—Ormond College Exhibition (Mathematics).
- 1901 Ethel Good—Government Exhibition.  
Alice Robinson—Government Exhibition.  
Isabella Wilkinson—Ormond College Exhibition (Mathematics).
- 1902 Annie R. Rentoul—Exhibition: Classics.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Adeline Buley—Exhibition: English and History.  
Katherine L. Alexander—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Mary Baker—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Isabel Dougharty—Trinity College Exhibition (Classics)  
Florence Langford—Government Exhibition.  
Christina Reid—Government Exhibition.
- 1903 Annual Report missing.
- 1904 Hilda Bull—Exhibition: Physiology and Botany.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Esther Crawcour—Government Exhibition.  
Margaret Davies—Government Exhibition.  
Constance Dall—Government Exhibition.  
Maud Cameron—Ormond College Exhibition (History).  
Nettie Higgins—Ormond College Exhibition (English and History).  
Florence Langford—Trinity College Exhibition.  
Alice Robinson—Trinity College Exhibition.  
Margaret Bothroyd—Trinity College Exhibition.
- 1905 Esther Crawcour—Exhibition (*aeq.*): French and German.  
—Ormond College Exhibition (Modern Languages).  
Florence Langford—Ormond College Exhibition (Classics).  
Kathleen Phipps—Ormond College Exhibition (Mathematics and Classics).  
Bertha Wood—Ormond College Exhibition (Biology).  
Margaret Bothroyd—Trinity College Exhibition (English and French).  
Hermione Ulrich—Trinity College Exhibition (Modern Languages).  
Elizabeth Lothian—Scholarship for three years to Newnham College, Cambridge.
- 1906 Hermione Ulrich—First place, First Class Honours, Modern Languages. (Not eligible for the Exhibition.)  
Bertha Wood—Exhibition: Physiology and Botany.  
Dora Baker—Government Exhibition.
- 1907 Jean Davies—Exhibition: Natural Science.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Edith Nelson—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Mathematics and Mechanics.  
—Ormond College Exhibition (Classics).  
—Government Exhibition.

- Helen Hailes—Exhibition: English and History.  
 —Ormond College Exhibition (English and History).  
 Freda Hartkopf—Ormond College Exhibition (French and German).  
 Beatrix Short—Government Exhibition.  
 Olive Stillwell—Government Exhibition.
- 1908 Isabella Phillips—Ormond College Exhibition (French and German).  
*(aeq.)*  
 Dorothy Downing—Queen's College Exhibition (Classics).  
 Verna Norton—Trinity College Exhibition (Physics and French).
- 1909 Essie Mollison—Exhibition: Anatomy, Physiology and Botany.  
 Margaret Roth—Ormond College Exhibition (French and German).
- 1910 Isabel Flinn—Ormond College Exhibition (Mathematics).  
 —Government Exhibition.  
 Eliza McDonogh—Queen's College Exhibition (French and German).  
 Myrtle Franklin—Government Exhibition.
- 1911 Ethel Dean—Ormond College Exhibition (Classics and English).  
 —Government Exhibition.  
 Kathleen Evans—Government Exhibition.  
 Barbara Cameron—Trinity College 'Florence Colles Stanbridge'  
 Scholarship (English and History).
- 1912 The decision of the Schools Board to hold special examinations for  
 students competing for Exhibitions, and the fact that these  
 clashed with the Honours examinations, prevented the best  
 pupils from entering for Exhibitions. Protests against this led  
 to its abandonment.
- 1913 Esme Anderson—Government Exhibition.  
 Mary Hamilton—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Kathleen Crooke—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Emily King—Trinity College Exhibition.
- 1914 Kathleen Crooke—Government Senior Scholarship.
- 1915 Vera Jennings—Exhibition: French.  
 Marjorie Hughes—Government Exhibition.  
 Jean Macnamara—Government Exhibition.  
 Beryl Tolstrup—Senior Piano Scholarship.  
 Beryl Lukin—Senior Piano Scholarship.
- 1916 Vera Jennings—Government Exhibition.  
 Jean Littlejohn—Government Exhibition.  
 Catherine Downing—French Club Prize.  
 Doris Pittard—Prix Corneille.  
 —First place, First Class Honours in French. (Not  
 eligible for Exhibition.)
- 1917 Connie Henderson—Government Exhibition.  
 Marjorie Ramsay—Government Exhibition.  
 Sybil Hawkins—Exhibition: Animal Morphology and Physiology.
- 1918 Phyllis Graham—Ormond College Exhibition (Botany and Physio-  
 logy).  
 Jean Randall—Ormond College Exhibition (French).
- 1919 Phyllis Graham—Exhibition: Botany.
- 1920 Myrtle Clark—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Nancy Kerr—Exhibition: Botany.  
 —Government Senior Scholarship.



- Jean Randall—Government Senior Scholarship.  
1921 Marian Tyers—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Beryl Adcock—Exhibition: Botany.  
Marian Randall—First place First Class Honours in Botany. (Not eligible for Exhibition.)  
Janet Watt—Ormond College Exhibition.  
Edna Wood—Government Senior Scholarship.  
1922 Lalage Benham—Exhibition: Botany.  
1923 Lalage Benham—University Free Place.  
Anthea Benham—University Free Place.  
Jean Couchman—University Free Place.  
Blanche Everard—University Free Place.  
Eleanor (Nell) McIlroy—University Free Place.  
Deborah Proctor—University Free Place.  
Madge Slater—University Free Place.  
Joyce Pyke—Government Senior Scholarship.  
1924 Claire Ballard—Government Senior Scholarship.  
Nancy Grant—Government Senior Scholarship.  
Jean White—Government Senior Scholarship.  
Joan Norris—Music Exhibition.  
1925 Gwen Cheney—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Exhibition: Botany.  
Edna McColl—Exhibition: Physiology.  
—University Free Place.  
Lula Christophers—University Free Place.  
Elsie Irving—University Free Place.  
Lorna Jones—University Free Place.  
Phyllis Wedlick—University Free Place.  
1926 Dorothy Gepp—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Exhibition: Physiology.  
Jean MacLean—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Botany.  
Joyce Black—Exhibition: Music.  
Betty Battle—Technical Scholarship.  
Eileen Heath—University Free Place.  
Lillian (Ella) Refshauge—University Free Place.  
Isobel Carter—University Free Place.  
Mary Jones—University Free Place.  
Enid Hancock—University Free Place.  
1927 Bessie Bromell—Government Senior Scholarship.  
Lillian Refshauge—Government Senior Scholarship.  
Esmond Robb—Exhibition: Botany.  
—University Free Place.  
Helen Stuckey—University Free Place.  
1928 Jean Girdwood—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Exhibition: Botany.  
Margaret Mackay—University Free Place.  
Dulcie Sloan—University Free Place.  
Jean Thompson—University Free Place.

- Lorna Simmons—University Free Place.  
 Alice Dickson—Exhibition: Music.
- 1929 Dulcie Sloan—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Geography.  
 Marjorie Gilchrist—University Free Place.  
 Brenda Linck—University Free Place.  
     —Trinity Hostel Resident Scholarship.  
 Jean Picken—University Free Place.  
 Lorna Simmons—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Jean McBeath—Special Prize: Commercial Practice.
- 1930 Winsome Seward—Exhibition: Botany.  
 Bonnie Payne—Exhibition: German.  
 Kathleen Bishop—University Free Place.  
 Marjorie Gilchrist—Government Senior Scholarship.
- 1931 Joyce Jamieson—Exhibition: Commercial Principles.  
 Margaret Lawrence—Exhibition: European History.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Trinity Hostel Resident Scholarship.  
 Joan Wiseman—Trinity College Exhibition.  
 Nancy Bottomley—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1932 Joyce Jamieson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Fay Kinross—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Exhibition: Animal Biology.  
 Iris Wilcock—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Shirley Campbell—University Free Place.  
 Dymphna Lodewyckz—Exhibition: German.  
 Jean Henderson—University Free Place.  
 Jean Tonnies—University Free Place.
- 1933 Jean Gunson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Exhibition: Animal Biology.  
     —Exhibition: Botany.  
 Margaret Stuckey—Government Senior Scholarship.
- 1934 Kathleen Inglis—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Animal Biology.  
 Margaret Maxwell—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Animal Biology.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Anna Dane—Exhibition: German.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.
- Jean Anderson—University Free Place.  
 Lorna Petherick—University Free Place.  
 Helen Palmer—Government Senior Scholarship.
- 1935 Jean McPherson—Exhibition: Animal Biology.  
     —Exhibition (*aeq.*): Chemistry.  
 Ida Seward—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Botany.  
 Margaret Inglis—University Free Place.  
 Frances Paton—University Free Place.  
 Betty Adamson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Liet Memorial French Prize.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.
- Yvonne Gray—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Hazel Upton—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1936 Jean McNaughton—Exhibition: Animal Biology.

- Kathleen Inglis—Exhibition: Botany.  
—University Women's College Resident Exhibition.
- Marjorie Dyson—Exhibition (*aeq.*): French.  
—Liet Memorial French Prize.  
—French Government Medal.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Margaret Adamson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Jean McPherson—Government Senior Scholarship.
- Adele Leroux—Technical Scholarship.
- Alison Gillespie—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Evelyn Picken—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Margaret Richards—Trinity Hostel Minor Resident Scholarship.  
—University Free Place.
- Valerie Sloss—University Free Place.
- 1937 Jean McNaughton—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—University Women's College Major Resident Scholarship.  
—Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.
- Margaret Owen—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Exhibition: Botany.  
—University Women's College Minor Resident Scholarship.
- Lesley Keipert—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—University Women's College Minor Resident Scholarship.
- Claire Fielding—University Free Place.  
—Exhibition: Botany.  
—Janet Clarke Hall Resident Scholarship.  
—Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.
- Verna Hughes—University Free Place.  
—Ormond College Bursary.
- Ruth Morison—University Free Place.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1938 Mary Maclean—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Exhibition: Latin.  
—Exhibition: French.  
—Liet Memorial Prize for French.  
—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Olive Wykes—Government Senior Scholarship.  
—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.
- Sheila Chisholm—University Free Place.
- Gwen Gadsden—University Free Place.
- Bonnie Tyler—University Free Place.  
—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.
- Margaret Harris—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Animal Biology.
- 1939 Elaine Brumley—Exhibition: Italian.  
—Government Senior Scholarship.
- Lesbia Ebbels—Ormond College Exhibition.

- Ada Booth—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Minor Resident Scholarship.
- 1940 Mary Moody—Trinity College Exhibition.  
 Mary Long—Exhibition: Animal Biology.  
 Shirley Nichols—University Free Place.  
 Bonnie Tyler—University Free Place.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Joyce Dobbryn—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.
- Joan McMeekin—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Elaine Brumley—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.  
 Jean Spring—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.  
 Lynne Reid—Janet Clarke Hall Minor Resident Scholarship.  
 Lexie Luly—Senior Technical Scholarship.  
 Winifred McCook—Moran Bursary for Law.
- 1941 Phyllis Holder—Exhibition: Geography.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Mary Brady Scholarship, Ormond College.  
 Patricia Cottman—University Free Place.  
 Nonie Gibson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.  
 Donalda Shilliday—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Gwenyth Wykes—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.  
 Margaret Morrell—Senior Technical Scholarship.
- 1942 Jean Kunstler—Exhibition: Italian.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship (*aeq.*).  
 Anne Long—University Free Place.  
     —University Women's College Exhibition.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship (*aeq.*).  
 Norma Digby—University Women's College Exhibition.
- 1943 Mary Long—University Free Place.
- 1944 Sali Rogers—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Minor Resident Scholarship.  
 Shirley Roberts—University Free Place.  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Minor Resident Scholarship.  
 Patricia Whiteside—University Free Place.  
 Norma O'Connor—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Angela Spiers—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Rosemary Goding—University Women's College Minor Resident  
     Scholarship.
- 1945 Pamela Burstall—Exhibition: Biology.  
 Margaret McBryde—Exhibition: English Literature.  
 Margaret Macvean—Exhibition: Latin.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Aggregate Scholarship (General).
- 1946 Gwenda Allen—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —University Women's College Major Resident  
     Scholarship.  
     —Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship (Minor).



- Alison Cornwell—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —University Women's College Minor Resident  
     Scholarship.
- Jean Ferguson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship (Major).
- Alison Sim—Exhibition: Biology.
- Maureen Brunt—Exhibition: Geography.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1947 June Dempsey—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Rosalind Bain—Exhibition: English Expression.
- Joan Battersby—Exhibition: Geography.  
     —Alliance Française Bronze Medallion.
- Enone Ackerly—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.
- Jennifer Hunter—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.
- Marion Lawson—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1948 Sheila Maclean—Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —University Women's College Major Resident Scholar-  
     ship.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Cromarty Prize for English Literature.
- Christina Bennett—University Women's College Exhibition.
- Robin Borland—University Free Place.
- Elspeth Ellery—University Free Place.
- Freda Wraight—Government Senior Scholarship.
- Dorothy Gaze—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Margaret McIntyre—Janet Clarke Hall Exhibition.
- Cynthia Strachan—Janet Clarke Hall Exhibition.
- 1949 Marjorie English—University Free Place.
- 1950 Judith Dale—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Modern History.  
     —Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.
- Helen Ibbitson—Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —University Women's College Major Resident Scholar-  
     ship.
- Marion Greaves—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —University Women's College Exhibition.
- Valda Paul—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.
- Margaret Alley—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Lucie Fouvy—University Women's College Scholarship.
- Helen Tremaine Park—Ormond College Exhibition.
- Aline Mortimer—Exhibition: Music.
- 1951 Margaret Jones—Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Exhibition.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.

- Roma Sisley—Exhibition (*aeq.*): Musical Appreciation.  
 Judith Anderson—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Janet Clarke Hall Exhibition.  
 Alison Macvane—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Alliance Française Bronze Medallion.  
 Mary Baird—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Lorraine Wenborn—Ormond College Exhibition.  
     —Prix d'Honneur de l'Alliance Française.  
 Judith Emerson—Néo-Calédonian French Scholarship.  
 Aline Mortimer—Homewood Scholarship for Pianoforte.  
 Rosemary Jarrett—Melba Memorial Conservatorium Commonwealth  
     Violin Scholarship.
- 1952 Florence Ross—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.  
 Nina Crone—Janet Clarke Hall Minor Resident Scholarship.  
 Muriel Button—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Isabel McBryde—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1953 Eleanor McPherson—Exhibition: Geography.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Eva Kulse—Exhibition: German.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Marlee Horne—University Women's College Exhibition.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.  
 Jennifer Shaw—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Molly Seymour—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Joan Nankervis—Queen's College Exhibition.  
 Beth Powell—Queen's College Exhibition.
- 1954 Heather MacFarlane—Exhibition: Geography.  
     —Aggregate Exhibition (General).  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
     —Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.  
     —Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Elizabeth Dawkins—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Helen Kennan—Ormond College Exhibition.
- 1955 Olwen Jones—Exhibition: Musical Appreciation.  
 Helen Kennan—Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.  
 Elizabeth Ewing—Janet Clarke Hall Major Resident Scholarship.  
 Margaret Ross—University Women's College Minor Resident  
     Scholarship.
- 1956 Janice Robinson—Exhibition: Latin.  
     —Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Ann Lang—Queen's College Exhibition.  
 Rosemary Lumsden—University Women's College Exhibition.
- 1957 Ruth Sandland—Government Senior Scholarship.  
     Sir John MacFarland Scholarship.  
 Frances Lade—Ormond College Exhibition.  
 Diana Cole—Janet Clarke Hall Exhibition.
- 1958 Margot Donald—Government Senior Scholarship.  
 Janet McIndoe—Government Senior Scholarship.

*'Patchwork' Editors and Prizes*

- 1876 Mrs. Buyers.  
 1877 Professor C. H. Pearson (Headmaster) *ex officio*.  
 1878 Dr. J. P. Wilson.  
 1879 Dr. J. P. Wilson.  
 1880 Dr. J. P. Wilson.  
 1881 Dr. J. P. Wilson.  
 1882 Dr. J. P. Wilson.  
 1883 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Philadelphia Robertson.  
 1884 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize not awarded.  
 1885 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Mathilda Monash.  
 1886 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Mary A. Robertson.  
 1887 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Violet Teague.  
 1888 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Violet Teague.  
 1889 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Eleanor Moore and B. Fyfe (*aeq.*).  
 1890 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Eleanor Moore and M. Stuart (*aeq.*).  
 1891 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Gertrude Buxton.  
 1892 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Gertrude Wilmoth.  
 1893 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Florrie Wilson and Jean White (*aeq.*).  
 1894 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Marjorie McLaren and Eily O'Hara (*aeq.*).  
 1895 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Jeanie Webb.  
 1896 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize not awarded.  
 1897 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Julie Brown and Lizzie Rickard (*aeq.*).  
 1898 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Olive Gray.  
 1899 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Enid Derham (prose); Annie Rentoul (verse).  
 1900 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Margaret Bothroyd (prose); Jenny Marshall (verse).  
 1901 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Nettie Higgins.  
 1902 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Marion Syme.  
 1903 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: (report missing).  
 1904 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Christian Jolly Smith.  
 1905 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Gertrude Peake.  
 1906 Dr. J. P. Wilson. Prize: Irene Brown and Edna Turri (*aeq.*).  
 1907 Mr. James Bee. Prize: Jessie Lang (verse), Muriel Allen (prose).  
 1908 Mr. James Bee. Prize: Adele Metzner (verse); Dorothy Osborn (prose).  
 1909 Mr. James Bee. Prize: Agnes Passmore (verse); Elsie or Eva Gibson (prose) (*aeq.*). Gwen Joske (prose) (*aeq.*).  
 1910 Mr. James Bee. Prize: Gwen Swinburne (verse); Violet Clarke (prose).  
 1911 Mr. James Bee. Prize: Nancy J. Jackson.  
 1912 Committee: Gladys Field, Doris Jackson, Lorna Lukin, Rita Stang. No prize awarded.  
 1913 Committee: Marjorie Griffiths, Hilda House, Lorna Lukin, Edith or Esther Rofe. Prize: Hilda House and Mary or Maud Hamilton.  
 1914 Committee: Kathleen Crooke, Marjorie Griffiths, Mary or Maud Hamilton, Hilda House. Prize: Jean Macnamara (prose); Julia Kelso (verse).  
 1915 Committee: Jean Macnamara, Alma Clemenger, Vera Jennings, Nellie Bryant. Prize: Vera Jennings, Enid Dunt and Doris Moore.  
 1916 Jean Macnamara (prize awarded to editor from this year on).

- 1917 Kathleen Daly.
- 1918 Molly Betts.
- 1919 Jean Campbell.
- 1920 Eileen Green.
- 1921 Betty Burns.
- 1922 Lorna McCullagh.
- 1923 Deborah Proctor.
- 1924 Margaret Saunders.
- 1925 Margaret Saunders.
- 1926 Jeane Gardner.
- 1927 Jeane Gardner.
- 1928 Margaret Mackay.
- 1929 Dulcie Sloan.
- 1930 Winsome Seward.
- 1931 Bonnie Payne.
- 1932 Jean Waller, Shirley Campbell.
- 1933 Lorna Wood.
- 1934 Jean Anderson.
- 1935 Marjorie McCredie.
- 1936 Alison Gillespie, Kathleen Inglis.
- 1937 Noel Rome.
- 1938 Bronnie Taylor.
- 1939 Mary Hambrook.
- 1940 Bonnie Tyler.
- 1941 Margaret Jensen.
- 1942 Lerrida Anderson.
- 1943 Mary Long.
- 1944 Janet Buntine.
- 1945 Pamela Burstall.
- 1946 Gwenda Allen, Judith Chappell.
- 1947 Rosalind Bain.
- 1948 Adrienne Carter.
- 1949 Barbara Neilsen.
- 1950 Helen Ibbitson.
- 1951 Margaret Allen.
- 1952 Isabel McBryde.
- 1953 Heather MacFarlane.
- 1954 Beverlie Allen.
- 1955 Ruth Dixon. Sub-Editor: Annette Duras.
- 1956 Ann Lang.
- 1957 Janet Sisley.
- 1958 Jennifer Deans.
- 1959 Mary Wilby, Ann Upton.

### *Sports—Prizes and Championships*

- 1880 Vere Armstrong: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1881 May Aitken: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- Cecilia Cumming: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1882 Amy Hobson: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- Mary Gibson: Lawn Tennis Prize.



- 1883 C. Cochrane: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ettie Richardson ('H.H.R.'): Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Philadelphia Robertson: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1884 A. Gibson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Agnes Bell: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Annie Inglis: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1885 A. Gibson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ettie Richardson ('H.H.R.'): Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Margaret McCullough: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1886 B. Gray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Janet Telford: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ettie Richardson ('H.H.R.'): Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1887 B. Gray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
F. Robertson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
I. Smith: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1888 B. Gray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
F. Robertson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
A. or G. Muir: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1889 Katie Tait: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
B. Gray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
F. Robertson: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1890 Katie Tait: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
E. or G. Merry: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Beatrice Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1891 Annie Laing: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Beatrice Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
M. Wright: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1892 Gertrude Wilmoth: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ada or Mary Ann Murray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Martha Dobbin: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1893 Ada or Mary Ann Murray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Florence Lillie: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Florrie Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1894 Ada or Mary Ann Murray: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Florrie Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Eva Mixner—Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1895 Florrie Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Dorothy Alexander: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ada Smidt: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1896 Rita Connell: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Janet Leckie: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Olive MacFarlane: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1897 Olive MacFarlane: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Rhoda MacFarlane: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Ethel Rae: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1898 Rhoda MacFarlane: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Janet Leckie: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
Marjory McLaren: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
A. Nunn: Cricket Prize.  
Winifred Gartly: Junior Cricket Prize.

- 1899 Marjory McLaren: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Louise Chesney: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Florence Wilson: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Elsie Brahe: Senior Cricket Prize.  
 Elsie Colley: Junior Cricket Prize.
- 1900 Annie Aitken: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Kitty Johnstone: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Lena Aitken: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 G. Maclure: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Blanche Evans: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1901 G. Maclure: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Ada Plante: Lawn Tennis Prize.  
 Louise Chesney: Lawn Tennis Prize.
- 1902 Ada Plante: Tennis Prize.  
 Lizzie Mitchell: Tennis Prize.  
 Elizabeth Kerr: Tennis Prize.  
 Lizzie Mitchell: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Rines Burton: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1903 Annual Report missing.
- 1904 Effie Coventry: Tennis Prize.  
 Bessie McDonald: Tennis Prize.  
 Lewtas Neale: Tennis Prize.  
 Isabel Felstead: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Agnes Brake: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1905 Louise Neale: Tennis Prize.  
 Kath MacKay: Tennis Prize.  
 Jennie Johnson: Tennis Prize.  
 Kath Milligan: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Margaret Morrison: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1906 Jessie Jones: Tennis Prize.  
 Jennie Johnson: Tennis Prize.  
 Isabella McDonald: Tennis Prize.  
 Maggie Sinclair: Tennis Prize.  
 Louise Neale: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Winifred Campbell: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1907 Louise Neale: Tennis Prize.  
 Muriel Swinburne: Tennis Prize.  
 Marjorie Grave: Tennis Prize.  
 Olive Carey: Tennis Prize.  
 Louise Neale: Cricket Prize (Batting).  
 Margaret Morrison: Cricket Prize (Bowling).
- 1908 Freda Hartkopf: Tennis Prize.  
 Elison Hill: Tennis Prize.  
 Margaret Mitchell: Tennis Prize.  
 Bertha Braithwaite: Tennis Prize.
- 1909 Freda Hartkopf: Tennis Prize.  
 Margaret Mitchell: Tennis Prize.  
 May Hunt: Tennis Prize.  
 Edna Larard: Tennis Prize.
- 1910 Margaret Mitchell: Tennis Prize.

- Bertha Braithwaite: Tennis Prize.  
Rita Stang: Tennis Prize.  
Marjorie McWilliam: Tennis Prize (Junior).
- 1911 Margaret Mitchell: Tennis Prize.  
Bertha Braithwaite: Tennis Prize.  
Marjorie McWilliam: Tennis Prize.  
Jean Littlejohn: Tennis Prize (Junior).
- 1912 Bertha Braithwaite: Tennis Prize.  
Marjorie McWilliam: Tennis Prize.  
Winifred Braithwaite: Tennis Prize.  
Ruby De Marmiel: Tennis Prize.  
Isobel Hamilton: Tennis Prize (Junior).
- 1913 No record available.
- 1914 Jean Littlejohn: Tennis Championship for Public School  
Girls; also Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1915 Jean Littlejohn: Tennis Championship.  
Ethel Tye: Tennis Prize.  
Lucy Swanton: Tennis Prize.
- 1916 Jean Littlejohn: Tennis Championship.  
Ivy Wallace: Sports Championship.  
Stella Braithwaite: Sports Championship.
- 1917 Esna Boyd: Tennis Championship.  
Grace Douglas: Sports Championship.  
Effie Blyth: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1918 Esna Boyd: Tennis Championship.  
Kathleen Wright: Sports Championship.  
Eleanor Diergarten: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1919 Jessie Hutchinson: Tennis Championship.  
Grace Douglas: Sports Championship.  
Trixie Freemantle: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1920 Mavis Warnock: Tennis Championship.  
Marjorie Randall: Sports Championship.  
Edith Baird: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1921 Mavis McIver: Tennis Championship.  
Constance Coleman: Sports Championship.  
Marjorie Randall: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1922 Mavis McIver: Tennis Championship.  
Dorothy Weller: Sports Championship.  
Mavis McIver: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1923 Mavis McIver: Tennis Championship.  
Margaret Earl: Sports Championship.  
Margaret ('Gretta') McClelland: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1924 Connie Miscamble: Tennis Championship.  
Betty Nairn: Sports Championship.  
Betty Nairn: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1925 Lorna Jones: Tennis Championship.  
Nancy Stuckey: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1926 Dorothy Gepp: Tennis Championship.  
Yvonne Keon-Cohen: Sports Championship.  
Betty Fairfax: Sports and Studies Prize.

- 1927 Eileen Heath: Tennis Championship.  
Winnie Howden: Sports Championship.  
Dorothy Anderson: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1928 Elsie Ferguson: Tennis Championship (School).  
Evelyn Duncan: Sports Championship.  
Kath McPhee: Sports and Studies Prize.
- 1929 Dorothy Anderson: Tennis Championship (School).  
Betty Melville: Sports Championship.
- 1930 Edna McColl: Tennis Championship (School).  
Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Margaret Adamson: Sports Championship.
- 1931 Edna McColl: Tennis Championship (School).  
Bonnie Payne: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Alison Andrew: Atholl Captain.  
Hester Hooper: Glamis Captain.  
Gwynneth McClelland: Leven Captain.  
June Wilkinson: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1932 Dorothy Stevenson: Tennis Championship (School).  
Bessie Rome: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Margaret McLean: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Jean Sutherland: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Elizabeth Norman: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Betty Cromie: Atholl Captain.  
Rhoda Gardner: Glamis Captain.  
Betty Melville: Leven Captain.  
Rosalind Whitaker: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1933 Claire Collie: Tennis Championship (School).  
Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Marjorie Clegg: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Jessie McKay: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Gwynneth McClelland: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Betty Caldwell: Atholl Captain.  
Nancy Donald: Glamis Captain.  
Gwynneth McClelland: Leven Captain.  
Jean Westland: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1934 Margaret Wilson: Tennis Championship (School).  
Betty Adamson: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Dorothy Abercrombie: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Alison Robinson: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Claire Collie: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Betty Caldwell: Atholl Captain.  
Lola Gent: Glamis Captain.  
Elizabeth Norman: Leven Captain.  
Jean Westland: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1935 Margaret Wilson: Tennis Championship (School).  
Phyllis Turner: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Helen Brownell: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Claire Collie: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Atholl Captain.



- Lola Gent: Glamis Captain.  
 Eunice Leonard: Leven Captain.  
 Margaret Wilson: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1936 Elspeth Little: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Joan Richardson: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Doris Adamson: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Peggy Sarovich: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Ann Baldwin: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Sheila Chisholm: Atholl Captain.  
 Gwen Gadsden: Glamis Captain.  
 Gwen Moran: Leven Captain.  
 Betty Wilson: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1937 Dorothy Balfour: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Yvonne Smithers: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Margaret Beenie: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Betty Balfour: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Sheila Chisholm: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
                     Atholl Captain.  
 Gwen Gadsden: Glamis Captain.  
 Marjorie Owen: Leven Captain.  
 Olive Wykes: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1938 Dorothy Balfour: Tennis Championship (School).  
                     Adelaide Branch O.C.A. Prize for Sports and  
                     Studies.  
 Marion Jennings: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
                     Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Shirley Barr: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Gwen Gadsden: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies (*aeq.*).  
 Margaret Harris: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies (*aeq.*).  
 Dorothy Balfour: Atholl Captain.  
 Gwen Gadsden: Glamis Captain.  
 Alison McClelland: Leven Captain.  
 Olive Wykes: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1939 Marion Jennings: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Yvonne Smithers: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Margaret McLean: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
                     Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Jean McGregor: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Margaret Harris: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Betty Balfour: Atholl Captain.  
 Margaret Harris: Glamis Captain.  
 Shirley Nichols: Leven Captain.  
 Yvonne Smithers: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1940 Marion Jennings: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Judith Cowling: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Alva Wheeler: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
                     Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Patricia Dauber: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Patricia Cottman: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Betty Dawborn: Atholl Captain.

- Marion Jennings: Glamis Captain.  
 Gwen Mason: Leven Captain.  
 Sally Sutherland: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1941 Noel Martin: Tennis Championship (School).  
 June Smithers: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Donald Shilliday: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
       Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Patricia Cottman: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Jean Thomas: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Marjorie Adair: Atholl Captain.  
 Annette Holloway: Glamis Captain.  
 Margaret McColl: Leven Captain.  
 June Smithers: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1942 June Smithers: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Eleanor Mary Wood: 'A' Division Athletics Championship.  
 Alice Burgess: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Marjorie Adair: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Flora Cameron: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Jean Craven: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Nancy Allen: Atholl Captain.  
 Barbara Gunter: Glamis Captain.  
 Joan Montgomery: Leven Captain.  
 Kathleen Stewart: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1943 Elaine Barr: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Joan Montgomery: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
       Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Bronwen Grieve: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Janet Colclough: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
       Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
       'A' Division Athletics Championship.  
 Shirley Cohen: Atholl Captain.  
 Marjorie Gray: Glamis Captain.  
 Jean Lukins: Leven Captain.  
 Aleathea Tarrant: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1944 Margaret Loton: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Margaret Trounson: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Jean Henderson: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Beth Scott: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Judith Hewitt: 'A' Division School Athletics Championship  
       (aeq.).  
 Heather McNicol: 'A' Division School Athletics Championship  
       (aeq.).  
 Anne Shilliday: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Janet Colclough: Atholl Captain.  
 Judith Hewitt: Glamis Captain.  
 Marjorie McFadyen: Leven Captain.  
 Anne Shilliday: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1945 Margaret Loton: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Anne Shilliday: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 June Coubrough: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.

Zoe Bruce: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Pam Hallandal: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Mary Grace Adam: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Atholl Captain.

Pat Gray: Glamis Captain.  
 Margaret Loton: Leven Captain.  
 Barbara Shaw: Rosslyn Captain.

- 1946 Margaret Clay: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Joan Battersby: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Patti Rogers: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Margaret Hallam: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Judith Eiseman: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Gwen Cocks: Atholl Captain.  
 Dilys Grieve: Glamis Captain.  
 Elizabeth Montgomery: Leven Captain.  
 Margaret Trounson: Rosslyn Captain.

- 1947 Margaret Clay: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Valerie McKay: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Ayliffe Booth: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Margaret Hattam: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Fay Stewart: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Joan Battersby: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Marjorie Batten: Atholl Captain.  
 Jean Huntsman: Glamis Captain.  
 Margaret McIntyre: Leven Captain.  
 Helen Sinclair: Rosslyn Captain.

- 1948 Freda Wraight: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Ayliffe Booth: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Margaret Montgomery: Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Shirley Nichols: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Margaret Heywood: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Marjorie Batten: Atholl Captain.  
 Elizabeth Gladstones: Glamis Captain.  
 Pat McKay: Leven Captain.  
 Helen Sinclair: Rosslyn Captain.

- 1949 Jean Godbehear: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Shirley McIntosh: Prize for Sports and Leadership.  
 No Tennis awards given in 1949.  
 Ayliffe Booth: Atholl Captain.  
 Alison Husband: Glamis Captain.  
 Shirley McIntosh: Leven Captain.  
 Margaret Williams: Rosslyn Captain.

- 1950 Joan Grant: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Joy Hallandal: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Maree Ballantyne: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Ann Grieve: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Barbara Matheson: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.

- Judith Brittingham: Atholl Captain.  
Alison Husband: Glamis Captain.  
Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Helen Macgibbon: Leven Captain.  
Marjorie Reiher: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1951 Joy Hallandal: Tennis Championship (School).  
Jennifer Hands: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
Margaret Ritchie: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Margaret Taylor: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Margaret Jones: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Anne Dodds: Atholl Captain.  
Margaret Jones: Glamis Captain.  
Rosemary Mawson: Leven Captain.  
Lorraine Watson: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1952 Judith Ely: Tennis Championship (School).  
Joy Hitchin: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
Judith Ely: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Delene Swain: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Jennifer Shaw: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Diane Abraham: Atholl Captain.  
Joy Hitchin: Glamis Captain.  
Shirley Lewis: Leven Captain.  
Margaret Ritchie: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1953 Barbara Syme: Tennis Championship (School).  
Jill Roberts: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
Barbara Syme: Over 16 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Margaret Nilsen: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Jill Roberts: Over 16 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Margaret Taylor: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
Margaret Dempsey: Atholl Captain.  
Janet Fitzpatrick: Glamis Captain.  
Pamela More: Leven Captain.  
Jennifer Shaw: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1954 Jill Roberts: Tennis Championship (School).  
Peggy Askew: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
Betty Head: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Margaret Nilsen: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Jill Roberts: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
Pamela More: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
June Douglas: Atholl Captain.  
Jill Johnstone: Glamis Captain.  
Olwen Jones: Acting Captain of Glamis.  
Pamela More: Leven Captain.  
Jill Roberts: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1955 Betty Head: Tennis Championship (School).  
Elizabeth Bush: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
Betty Head: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.



- Elizabeth Bush: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Meran Cornish: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Anne Donaldson: Atholl Captain.  
 Olwen Jones: Glamis Captain.  
 Claire Macgibbon: Leven Captain.  
 Judith Ritchie: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1956 Betty Head: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Susan Mahony: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Lois Shepherdson: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Betty Head: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Elizabeth Bush: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Rosemary Scouller: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Elizabeth Bush: Atholl Captain.  
 Betty Head: Glamis Captain.  
 Nanette Peter: Leven Captain.  
 Rosemary Scouller: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1957 Lois Shepherdson: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Diana Burch: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Nanette Peter: Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
     Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
     Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Hilary Bradshaw: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Sheila Cameron: Atholl Captain.  
 Anne Keenan: Glamis Captain.  
 Nanette Peter: Leven Captain.  
 Lois Shepherdson: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1958 Diana Burch: Tennis Championship (School).  
 Robyn Drummond: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Diana Burch: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Helen Chandler: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Erica Corker: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 No award given, Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.  
 Beth Allen: Atholl Captain.  
 Anne Keenan: Glamis Captain.  
 Virginia Lamb: Leven Captain.  
 Sue White: Rosslyn Captain.
- 1959 Robyn Drummond: Tennis Championship (School).  
     Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Heather Ness: Runner-up Tennis Championship (School).  
 Marion Goy: Over 15 Tennis Doubles Championship.  
 Sue Jeffrey: Over 15 Tennis Singles Championship.  
 Janice Don: Atholl Captain.  
 Judy Harwood: Glamis Captain.  
 Gillian Madsen: Leven Captain.  
 Ruth Sutherland: Rosslyn Captain.  
     Harris Prize for Sports and Studies.

*College Cup — House Results*

1931	Leven—Captain: Edna McColl.
1932	Leven—Captain: Betty Melville.
1933	Leven—Captain: Gwynneth McClelland.
1934	Rosslyn—Joint Captains: Jean Westland Margaret Wilson.
1935	Rosslyn—Captain: Margaret Wilson.
1936	Atholl—Captain: Sheila Chisholm.
1937	Rosslyn—Captain: Olive Wykes.
1938	Glamis—Captain: Gwen Gadsden.
1939	Atholl—Captain: Betty Balfour.
1940	Atholl—Captain: Betty Dawborn.
1941	Atholl—Captain: Marjorie Adair.
1942	Atholl—Captain: Nancy Allen.
1943	Rosslyn—Captain: Aleathea Tarrant.
1944	Rosslyn—Captain: Anne Shilliday.
1945	Rosslyn—Captain: Barbara Shaw.
1946	Glamis—Captain: Dilys Grieve.
1947	Glamis—Captain: Jean Huntsman.
1948	Leven—Captain: Pat McKay.
1949	Glamis—Captain: Alison Husband.
1950	Glamis—Captain: Alison Husband.
1951	Glamis—Captain: Margaret Jones.
1952	Glamis—Captain: Joyce Hitchin.
1953	Rosslyn—Captain: Jennifer Shaw.
1954	Atholl—Captain: June Douglas.
1955	Glamis—Captain: Olwen Jones.
1956	Rosslyn—Captain: Rosemary Scouller.
1957	Atholl—Captain: Sheila Cameron.
1958	Glamis—Captain: Anne Keenan.
1959	Rosslyn—Captain: Caroline Riley.

## Conclusion

*Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.*—Ecclesiastes, xii, 13, 14.

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At each period in the history of the College, its Principal was faced with special problems, but nevertheless great results were achieved.

The pioneers, the Rev. George Tait and Professor Charles H. Pearson, established the College and set the pattern for future generations. Professor Andrew Harper inspired his students with his own ideals and profound scholarship. The Rev. S. G. McLaren, facing financial catastrophe with the collapse of the Land Boom, enabled the College to expand and prosper by virtue of his administrative ability; in the academic sphere, the introduction of the most modern methods of Science teaching, the adoption of competitive games, and the system of election for prefects marked his period as highly progressive. Mr. Gray's régime was notable for the introduction of the 'Accredited' system of exemption from external examinations to the Leaving Pass standard. He recognized the need to provide special courses for the non-academic girl, and brought the College into line with the most modern trends in visual education, in library practice, and in methods of teaching. The College prospered under Mr. Gray's administration in spite of World War I and the world depression of the early 1930's.

The first woman Principal, Miss Mary F. B. Neilson, inspired by a vision of a more spacious and more efficiently administered school, urged the purchase by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria of the property at Burwood. The onset of World War II brought immediate plans for the building of a new school to a stop.

The difficulties of administering the College under wartime conditions, and the inflation of costs associated with building, did not stifle her hope that one day she would lead the girls of the College to the school of their dreams. She saw the founda-

tions well and truly laid, and under her guidance the College grew in stature.

Her successor as Principal, Miss Ruby E. Powell, has established the College at the Burwood site, a gargantuan task. She is faced with a more difficult one: that of setting the pattern of life and work at the College in its new surroundings, so that while retaining the best traditions of the past she may adapt to its needs all that is most progressive in educational practice today.

To this she brings a clear vision of her goal, with deep consciousness of the responsibilities incurred when she was installed in office by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.



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