



NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

CENTENNIAL  
HISTORICAL  
SURVEY

1872-1972

DENIS G. REVELL, B.A., Dip.Ed.



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Centennial  
Historical  
Survey  
1872-1972



. . . DEDICATED TO . . .  
PAST AND PRESENT, THE OLD BOYS AND  
THE PRESENT BOYS OF THE SCHOOL.



"For though the dust that's part of us  
To dust again be gone,  
Yet here shall beat the heart of us—  
The school we handed on!"

—Newbolt.



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**HEADMASTERS NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL FROM 1874**

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## FOREWORD

To many old boys a school's centennial publication must be of absorbing interest. Obviously such a publication cannot record every anecdote, contest or personal achievement but it should record sufficient detail to spark off a chain of reminiscences to stimulate the reader. It appeared as though old boys of this school would be deprived of this pleasure as no one would accept the responsibility of compiling a history of the first one hundred years of the school. However, Denis Revell, one of that long line of dedicated masters, accepted the challenge and volunteered to perform this task. We are all most grateful to him for his generous gesture and for the prompt and efficient way he set about sifting and collating the records, board minutes and all material relevant to the history of the school. Whenever Denis Revell undertook a task he always saw it completed and completed with credit to the school. So it is with this publication.

D. P. CAIRD,  
Headmaster.

## PREFACE

As far back as 1944 a committee consisting of Messrs W. A. Armour, W. T. Foster and T. H. Ringland was set up by the Old Boys' Association "to go carefully into the matter of bringing up-to-date the Historical Sketch of the School which was brought out in 1922". It was this committee which was responsible for Parts I and II of the 75th Anniversary 1872-1947 Jubilee Booklet published in time for the celebrations in August 1947. At a Centennial Planning Committee meeting on 1st May 1972, Mr P. Hurst outlined costs for printing the 75th Jubilee Historical publication brought up-to-date to cover the previous 25 years.

It was hoped that the survey could have been completed before the Centennial Celebrations in June 1972 but at the time there was no one available who was prepared or able to give the time needed for the research necessary for such a project.

At an Old Boys' Association committee meeting, chaired by the President Mr D. A. Paxie, in February 1975, it was resolved to make a further attempt to find someone to bring the historical sketch up-to-date. Several persons were approached, including Mrs K. Mooney who had already written historical surveys of the Roman Catholic Church in Napier and the Hawke's Bay County Council, but no one was prepared to accept the assignment.

Therefore, having recently retired from the staff of the school and having some interest in its history I gave in to the persuasive ways of certain members of the committee to attempt the project.

Part III, like the other two parts, does not pretend to be a complete history of the school. Such a history documenting in detail would be too ambitious an effort and would certainly be beyond the financial capabilities of the Old Boys' Association who have taken responsibility for publication. Many Old Boys may be disappointed with non inclusion of incidents and trends which they may have considered important.

I sincerely hope that what has been written will be read and appreciated. I believe it to be a faithful and accurate record of the history of "The Best School of All" up to and including the Centennial Celebrations during Queen's Birthday week-end 1972.

I must acknowledge the help given to me by Mr B. Geddis of the "Daily Telegraph" for giving me access to the newspaper library; by Mr T. H. Johnson, Secretary of the Napier High



Schools' Board who made Board minutes and other material freely available; by members of the school staff, both past and present, for their advice and suggestions; by Mr J. N. Caradus for helping to bring the appendices of the 1947 booklet up-to-date thus saving me hours of work; by past editors of Scindian who had recorded most faithfully much of the history of the school by their accurate and detailed accounts of events and trends of their time; by Mr D. P. Caird for his interest and help in my research; by Mr Martin Yeoman who for so many years has been the leading light in the Crusader Movement at the school for his notes on the Crusaders, and last but not least by many Old Boys of the school who have been most helpful when I have sought information.

D. G. REVELL

# PART 1

## FOREWORD

IT SPEAKS WELL for the early settlers in the Ahuriri district that as soon as the site of the town of Napier was laid out measures were taken to provide a school. In 1852 Mr Donald McLean, Native Lands Commissioner for the Government, acquired several large blocks of land from the natives. These areas included the site of Napier, or Ahuriri as then called, which was soon after laid out and the proposed streets named by Alfred Domett, who had arrived with his family in 1854. The first sale of sections took place in 1855, those on the hills fetching about £5 an acre and those on the flats about £5 a quarter-acre. In the same year (1855) the port was declared a port of entry, Mr Catchpool, who arrived in 1857, being the first Government officer to take up his residence. Captain Curling was the first Resident Magistrate to follow Donald McLean. As will be seen, these three gentlemen became identified with the establishment and control of Napier's first school.

It is common knowledge that the town was called Napier in honour of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Scinde. What has come to be known as Scinde Island was first called Gough Island. In his book "Contributions to the Early History of New Zealand", Dr Hocken states that it was Governor-Colonel Thomas Gore-Browne who suggested the name of Napier. But he did not take office until near the end of 1855, and unless the name Ahuriri was retained for the township till after its survey by Domett, then it would seem that Domett himself named the town as well as the streets.

The Napier Boys' High School became, as it still is, the principal secondary school for the whole Province of Hawke's Bay. Among its pupils may be reckoned many who have in no small measure been responsible for the growth and prosperity of the Province; also many who have gained eminence in other parts of the Dominion and even in the affairs of the Empire as a whole. The best contribution, however, which the school has made has been to turn out ordinary citizens imbued with a spirit of uprightness, responsibility, service and a faith that the good and the true will prevail.

It is a misfortune that there was seemingly no attempt to make and preserve a record of the early days of the school. Even between the years 1874 and 1882 what records are extant have evidently been compiled in a haphazard and imperfect



manner. Hence one has had to search in other directions for information, many weary hours being spent on investigations more often than not quite fruitless.

The disastrous earthquake of 1931 was responsible for the loss of many of the records that had been preserved. All minute books and documents belonging to the Napier High School Board were burnt in the fire following the earthquake, thus eliminating a very useful source of information. Then, too, within the last three or four years have passed away quite a number of old residents who could have made a valuable contribution to this investigation, but who, unfortunately, were not approached soon enough; the consequence has been that the main sources of information have been extant files of the "Hawke's Bay Herald", which commenced publication in 1857, the "Centennial History of Hawke's Bay", copies of the school magazine "The Scindian", perusal of certain Church documents, etc., and interviews with various gentlemen who had some knowledge of the school in the years before 1884.

August, 1947.

W. A. ARMOUR.

## A – EARLY HISTORY



**Rev. William Marshall**  
Napier's first school master

### **The Period 1855-1858**

IN TRACING the now obscure origin of our school, it is appropriate to begin with Napier's first school-master, Mr (later the Rev.) William Marshall. Though better known as the originator and first headmaster of the Napier Grammar School, established in 1867, he was certainly the founder of the first school erected in Napier, and the one that proved to be the forerunner of the present Boys' High School.

Early in 1855, the first year of Napier's existence as a township, there was opened a subscription list headed "Subscription to Erect a School House at Port Napier, Ahuriri", and promises of support were received from many people outside the infant township, among others from Bishop Selwyn and Alfred Domett. Mr William Marshall, who was then taking pupils at Castlepoint, and who had previously been at Wellington, was induced to come to Napier, arriving that year with some of his pupils before the school was built. He was active in securing subscriptions for the building, which cost some £200, and he actually advanced the £10 needed to purchase the site. His first choice was the land somewhere in the vicinity of where the Masonic Hotel now stands; but Mr Alfred Domett, the Crown Lands Commissioner, would not give consent, and so he selected the two sections totalling half an acre on the corner of Hastings and Tennyson Streets, which became known later as Newton's Corner, and still later as Bryant's Corner. This area comprises that land extending from Burts' Furnishing Coy. in Hastings Street to McGlashan's Ltd., in Tennyson Street, and is still an endowment of the Napier High School Board of Governors. At that time the township consisted mainly of Daniel Munn's Hotel (the Royal Hotel of today in Carlyle Street) with a few other houses and stores in



the neighbourhood. The section acquired was therefore situated on what was thought to be an out-of-the-way corner of the island, where it was considered boys could pursue studies and sports with greater advantage to themselves and less annoyance to the public than in a more populous neighbourhood. A schoolhouse was erected and Mr Marshall became the Headmaster. With Mrs Marshall he carried on the school for three years (1855-1858), deep regret being expressed "when circumstances induced them to withdraw from a sphere in which they conferred a substantial benefit on the youth of the recently founded settlement". Mr Marshall then became tutor for a period in the Te Pohue district to the children of Donald McLean. This period of his life is commemorated in Marshall's Crossing on the Rissington-Te Pohue road.

### **The Period 1859-1862**

Between 1859 and 1862 there seem to have been periods when the school was without a teacher, and consequently the building fell into some disrepair, though it was constantly used for meetings and religious services. Towards the end of 1859 Mr James Mackie was appointed teacher, but does not appear to have continued long in the post, being succeeded by Mr Robert Thompson, who in turn was followed by Mr William Smith, who commenced duties about the middle of 1860, and on whose appointment the hope was expressed that there would no longer be an empty schoolhouse to be a reproach to the town. The total population (European) of Napier at this date was 743.

The disastrous fire of 3rd April, 1862, which totally destroyed the school after having demolished many other buildings, was the first of many misfortunes impeding the progress and development of the school. As it was totally uninsured and as there were no funds available for its replacement, the old Napier School became defunct and remained so for several years.

### **The Rev. William Marshall**

It is appropriate here to follow briefly the career of Mr William Marshall. He returned to Napier in 1863 and established what he called an Academy for Young Gentlemen. On a site of some  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Church land situated on Napier Terrace in the vicinity of the present Napier Central School, he then built commodious buildings with adequate classrooms, bedrooms, etc. The buildings were completed in 1864 and his school was transferred there, though the title "Napier

Grammar School" was not bestowed until 1867. Mr Marshall conducted this school until 1872, when he intimated his intention of retiring from school-teaching after engaging in the occupation for 25 years. His first intention was to return to England, but instead he took orders, being ordained as a deacon of St John's Church, Napier, on 22nd December, 1872, and as a priest on 12th March, 1873. It was proposed that he be stationed at Norsewood to take the spiritual supervision of emigrants; but this plan was changed, and he was appointed to the cure at Havelock and Clive. It is understood that he resigned in 1878 owing to bad health and went to Australia. Interesting oil portraits of Mr and Mrs Marshall are to be seen in the Deputy-Mayor's room in the Napier Municipal Chambers. In a farewell speech Mr Marshall stated that he came to Napier when there were only two or three houses and no graves. He left behind him very warm memories of his successful though self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of education. It is very doubtful if he was ever recouped for the numerous monetary advances he made on many occasions.

### **Napier Grammar School**

That this prosperous school, filling as it did, an educational need in the growing town, should not cease to exist a number of prominent residents and settlers formed themselves into a committee to sub-lease the land, which was Church property, from Mr Marshall, purchase the buildings and furniture, and



**Napier Grammar School, 1867**  
(on the site of Napier Central School)

promote a company to carry on the school. Thus was established the Napier Grammar School Proprietary Company with a capital of some £1500. Considerable difficulty was encountered in completing arrangements for taking over the school, but eventually a headmaster was advertised for, it being determined that the school should be of equal standing to Nelson College or the Dunedin High School, which even then had become renowned throughout the Colony. The successful applicant was Mr Joseph Mackay, M. A. (Aberdeen), an assistant on the staff of Nelson College. However, the Governors of that college would not agree to release him, and so the post was offered to and accepted by the Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, M. A. (Oxon and Dublin), who some eighteen months before had been brought from England to be Vicar of Waipukurau. Mr Irvine commenced duties in 1873. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr Joseph Mackay did not suffer by his inability to accept the headmastership of the Grammar School, because he became headmaster of Wellington College in 1880, continuing in that office until 1890. The Grammar School for many years had a successful career, attaining a standard of scholarship not possible under Mr Marshall. But its fortunes somewhat declined, and so Mr Irvine accepted an important cure in the diocese of Goulburn, New South Wales, at the end of 1879 or early in 1880.

Irvine was a much better educated man than Marshall, though he was very eccentric and a real "wild Irishman." He used constantly to march up and down his schoolroom declaiming, "Rome was not built in a day." Much loved and respected by the boys, he had the power of instilling a love of learning, and there is no doubt that the educational standard of his school was comparable with that of the leading schools of the Colony, and probably considerably in advance of that of Napier Boys' High School in its earlier stages. Mr Irvine had a large family of five sons and three daughters; but Mr Marshall had no children.

As this Grammar School became the rival of the Napier Boys' High School in games and school work during the Rev. D'Arcy Irvine's headmastership, and as there was often an interchange of pupils between the two schools, it will not be inappropriate to give a brief account of the later fortunes of this school. The building may or may not have stood idle for some time, but eventually it became occupied by Mr W. Gray, who, with Mr Monckton, had started another grammar school in Harvey Road in a house constructed partly of timber taken from the old St John's Church which stood in Browning Street opposite the present Cathedral Church. Mr Gray held his classes in the big schoolroom of the Grammar School on



Napier Terrace, the boarders being housed in Finnis Lane where the St Mary's Ward, annexe of the Hospital, is now situated. For a period, too, he also kept school boarders in the house recently occupied by the late H. B. Lusk, Esq. When Mr Monckton went to Wanganui, Mr Paterson joined the staff. Mr Gray went to Hastings in 1902 to take over the Heretaunga School, then situated where the Nelson Park sports ground now stands. He had bought the school from Mr John A. Fraser, who in turn had bought it from the widow of the founder, Mr Wm. Rainbow, father of the present Mayor of Hastings. The big schoolroom was then used as a school kept by Mr and Mrs Shepherd, and then as a children's school by Miss Thornton, sister of Mr J. Thornton, for 34 years Headmaster of Te Aute College. The other parts of the school were used as a private residence. After the 1914-1918 War and the loss by fire of the Main School situated in Clive Square, the Education Department bought from the Church Property Board the ground on which the Grammar School and other buildings stood, and built there the Napier Central School. Miss Fanny Ormond bought the large schoolroom and presented it to the Church. It was moved to a site on the Ormond estate further along Napier Terrace, also dedicated to the Church, and is now known as the Ormond Chapel. It serves as a place of devotion primarily for the nurses of the Hospital, but also for the Anglican residents of the district and the pupils of Hukarere School.

### **The Presbyterian School Building**

The above references to the Napier Grammar School indicate one channel along which the current of educational development was moving in early Napier. There is another that must now be considered because of its bearing on the future Napier Boys' High School. The enterprise of the early Presbyterians in building St. Paul's Church in 1861 is matched by their decision in 1862 to build a Presbyterian School building and to engage a competent master and mistress from Scotland to manage the institution. The building was ready for occupation by November, 1862, and by that time Mr and Mrs Andrew Thomson had arrived to take charge. The seminary was designated the Presbyterian Church Training School. Apparently Mr Andrew Thomson removed from Napier to take charge of the school at Clyde or Wairoa during 1865, as in 1866 the teacher in charge of the Presbyterian School was Mr Robert Haswell, of Glasgow University, the school then becoming known as St Paul's Denominational School. Owing, however, to a decline in the number of pupils, said to be caused by unfair canvassing by rival institutions, the school was discontinued in 1867. The



name of Mr William Hudson has sometimes been included in the list of those conducting a school at St Paul's, but actually his school was carried on in the Oddfellows' Hall at the bottom of Milton Road, during the years 1867-1868. In July 1868, in compliance with a very generally expressed wish, Mr John Stables, an assistant at Mr Marshall's school, opened an academy in St Paul's Schoolroom, and continued with much success until his appointment to a more lucrative teaching post in Dunedin in 1868. Then in 1870 Mr A. Grant, of Otahuhu, Auckland, was invited to come to Napier to open an undenominational school, at St Paul's which he called the Napier Boys' School, and which he carried on until 1873.

### Early Headmasters

It has become customary to regard the various schools held in St Paul's Schoolroom as stages in the development of the present Napier Boys' High School. There does not, however, appear to be clear evidence in support of this view, though in issues of "The Scindian" and elsewhere Messrs Thomson, Haswell, Stables and Grant have often been mentioned as among the school's early headmasters. Certainly Mr Andrew Thomson was appointed to come from Scotland to Napier to manage a Presbyterian Church School unconnected with the original school founded by Mr Marshall. Even before the destruction by fire of the first schoolhouse (3rd April, 1862), a decision had been reached to build a handsome structure for school purposes on the Presbyterian Church property and import a schoolmaster, as may be gathered from a perusal of the "Hawke's Bay Herald" of date 29th April, 1862. The building was ready for use by November of the same year, and soon after Mr Andrew Thomson commenced duties. During his headmastership the school was always referred to as the Presbyterian Church School, the Presbyterian Training School, or simply as the Presbyterian School. The position, therefore, seems to be that this and other schools later established in the Presbyterian Schoolroom by Messrs Haswell, Stables and Grant were regarded as substitutes for the school which would have carried on in the original schoolhouse had it not been burnt. Over and above all this, it should be noticed that these schools were almost entirely one-teacher schools, the curriculum only occasionally including more than primary subjects.

It may be here stated that under the Provincial Education Act, schools were divided into two classes, Public or Common Schools and Private or Denominational Schools. The former were eligible for grants for buildings, furniture, repairs, etc., as well as for tuition, and the latter for tuition only, provided

religious instruction was not given during the minimum four hours daily of school. All schools, of course, charged fees, but for day pupils of schools receiving Government aid the maximum fee allowed was two shillings per week. The amount paid for tuition by the Act was about seven shillings per week per pupil on average attendance. Later this rose to about ten shillings weekly, and besides some schools, especially country schools, were granted an annual bonus of £50 to enable them to carry on. The stipends of the teachers in the schools conducted in the Presbyterian Schoolroom would probably be derived mainly from fees and the Provincial Government tuition grant. Nothing could have come from the funds of the Napier School Trust to be considered presently, since these funds were in Chancery during almost the whole period. This is the reason why it may be erroneous to consider the above four worthy gentlemen strictly as former headmasters of Napier Boys' High School.

### **Napier School Trust**

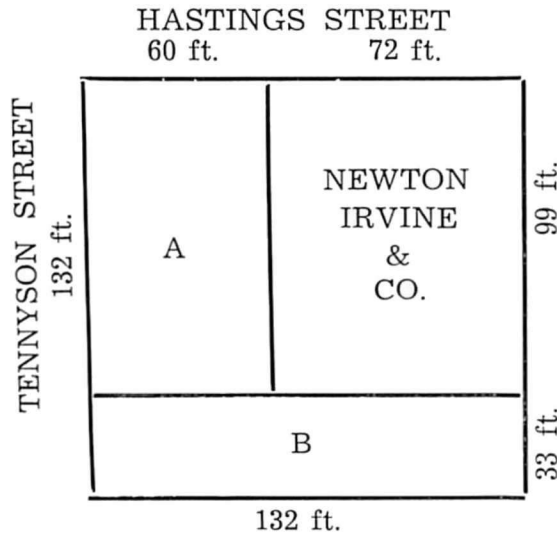
Let us return now to follow the fortunes of the original Napier School. As has been stated, the schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1862. The committee of the subscribers found themselves without any money, without a clear title to the land, and without being able to get any assistance from the Provincial Council. The difficulty with regard to the title was eventually solved, but without the prospect of Government assistance there was little prospect of re-establishing the school. Most of the subscribers were insistent that religious instruction should form an integral portion of the school curriculum if and when the school should be rebuilt, hence a grant-in-aid was contrary to Provincial law. The members of committee were not unanimous on this point, and besides there seemed no immediate prospect of rebuilding, as other institutions were filling fairly well the educational needs of the community. The section of land was idle, bringing in no revenue; but as it was purchased for educational purposes the committee representing the subscribers could not part with it except with the unanimous consent of the original and subsequent subscribers. These, of course, could not all be brought together in order to obtain a unanimous decision, and moreover, the Education Act required the setting up of a properly constituted Board of Trustees. The Provincial Solicitor ruled that as the Trust was for educational purposes the Trustees could not part with their Trust until placed in a legal position to do so. The position then seemed to be that a new school could not be built for lack of funds, nor could the land be sold in order to provide for

educational needs in some other way. This position seemed to be aggravated by the apathetic attitude of the townspeople. Thus it came to pass that the Trust was necessarily inactive for some years, Mr James Anderson, Mr Catchpool, Collector of Customs, and Captain Curling, R.M., being delegated to look after its interests, which they did in a manner worthy of commendation.

First they leased the corner portion of the area to Messrs Newton, Irvine & Co., merchants, who erected a warehouse thereon; and in December, 1866, the leases of the two remaining sections were sold, section A, with frontage to Hastings Street, at 25/- per foot; and section B, with frontage to Tennyson Street, at 20/- per foot, the term of the leases being 21 years.

(On this page will be found a copy of the plan as it appeared in the advertisement at that time.)

By 1869 the accumulated funds derived from these leases amounted to £850, and besides, an annual rental of £235 was being received. Towards the end of 1870, on the advice of Mr Justice Johnston, a friendly Supreme Court suit was filed between the subscribers and trustees of the Napier School



Trust Fund in order to obtain legal sanction for some scheme for the application of the funds. Mr Justice Johnston advised that if new trustees were appointed to whom the old trustees would be prepared to make a deed of conveyance of land and property, and if a draft scheme relative to regulations and



management of a school to be called the Napier School were duly advertised, giving time to objectors to lodge any complaints, then a day would be appointed by the Court to settle the scheme. This direction was followed, and at length, by decree of the Court, the scheme for the establishment of the said school was settled and approved.

But long before this settlement was reached it was realised that a school could not now be built on the original site, since the land was now leased; and besides, with the opening up of Shakespeare Road, the area was destined to be right in the midst of the business part of the town. However, under the provisions of the Napier School Act, 1870, the Provincial Council agreed to set aside portion of the Suburban Section 90 lying between Coote Road and Clyde Road as a site for a school, the area of land being 2 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches — a ridiculously small amount according to present-day needs, but then considered ample. Approval to this arrangement was granted by decree of the Supreme Court on 21st October, 1872. This is the date from which the foundation of the present Boys' High School has been reckoned — a date actually premature by two years. This new property was vested in nine Trustees, viz., the Superintendent of the Province (Hon. J. D. Ormond), Rev. John Townsend, Rev. Dr Sidey, Messrs Catchpoole, Burke, Tiffen, Sealy, Ferard and James Anderson. Out of the £1000 now accumulated, the Trustees allocated £800 for a schoolhouse and dwelling-house, and proposed to make contributions from the annual revenue towards salaries and upkeep. The weekly school fees were not to exceed two shillings, while the annual boarding fees were fixed at £30. Actually total costs involved in building this school amounted to £1400.

### **The School On The Hill**

A commencement was made with the erection of buildings during 1873, and Mr A. P. Tennent, of the Taradale School, having accepted the interim mastership, the Napier Trust School was advertised to open on Monday, 13th October, in temporary premises in a warehouse belonging to Mr Newton in Carlyle Street. In November, 1873, the Rev. John Campbell, Rector of the High School, Christchurch, was appointed Headmaster. Health reasons induced him to seek a more genial climate, and, besides, his brother, Mr Hugh Campbell, was a Napier business man. He arrived on Monday, 19th January, 1874, and on the same day commenced his scholastic duties, still in temporary quarters. It was on Monday, 10th August, 1874, that the school was opened in the new buildings on the



hill, with Mr John Ingleton as assistant master, and so perhaps 1874, rather than 1872, should be regarded as the year of foundation of the Napier Boys' High School. This designation of the school was actually not adopted until 1882, it being known up to then as the Napier Boys' Trust School. Mr and Mrs Ingleton transferred in 1875 to the old Hukarere School which was completed at the beginning of that year, the former as teacher and the latter as matron. Mrs Ingleton also proved to be a very good teacher. They resigned in August, 1876.



Napier Boys' High School, 1874

## B – HEADMASTERSHIP OF Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL (1874-1884)



**William Colenso**  
**Inspector of Schools**

There is some confusion and uncertainty about the roll number of the school when Mr Campbell assumed duties as Headmaster at the beginning of 1874. In 1872 Mr Wm. Colenso, Inspector of Schools, reported to the Provincial Council that the roll of the Boys' High School was 69; and for the year 1873 he stated that there were 90 on the roll, but that the average attendance was 70. He is reported to have stated that at the time the school was removed in 1874 from Clive Square to the commodious schoolhouse erected in Coote Road, the roll number was 133. However, the "Hawke's Bay Herald" of 25th

September, 1873, reported that on the previous day, 24th September, Mr Colenso examined 67 pupils of the Napier Boys' School. This last-mentioned figure agrees with the statement for the same year that the average attendance was 70. But one must suspect the accuracy of the report that there was a rise in roll numbers from 70 or even 90 in 1873 to 133 by August, 1874, unless the attraction of a new school building and the closing down of several private educational institutions provide the explanation. Besides, Mr Campbell did not appear to have had more than one or two assistant masters under him at any time during his regime — a number quite insufficient to supply the teaching required for 133 pupils at various stages of progress. Yet for the year 1875 Mr Wm. Colenso again is reported to have informed the Superintendent of the Province that there were 142 boys on the roll (report submitted June, 1876) and that much more room was sadly wanted. If the figures given are accurate, then the few teachers on the staff must have had a herculean task. But how account for a big decline in the roll number after 1877? One explanation would be that the passing of the 1877 Education Act provided free education for all children from the age of five years. Naturally,

then, as the Napier Boys' Trust School charged fees and was filled largely by pupils at the primary stage, these would remove to the free primary schools provided under the Act, and future enrolments as a rule would be made only by pupils who had reached the secondary stage of education.

Mr Colenso mentioned in his report that from its commencement it steadily progressed in numbers, and the scholars generally were making good improvement. It was a flourishing and highly useful school.

So far as has been ascertained, Mr Campbell had as assistant masters at various times, in addition to Mr John Ingleton already mentioned, Mr F. Brittain, who later joined the Public Service, Mr J. A. Smith, later headmaster of the Hastings District School, Mr Morton, later inspector of schools under the Education Department, and Mr Stanley, who later became a merchant in the South Island. Others who were on the staff at some time or other during this period were Messrs Oldfield, Thompson and Goldsmith.

The original approach to the school was via Coote Road, and not till much later did Clyde Road become the more popular means of access. The original building, constructed in wood, had rather the appearance of a dwelling-house than of a school, with its high-pitched roof, attic windows, a verandah running along the front of the ground floor, and old-fashioned fireplaces. Even from the very beginning it must have been too small to serve the dual purpose of a day and boarding school. A small swimming bath for the boarders was provided adjacent to a small separate building on what was known as the lower playground, this building afterwards becoming an armoury. The playground then and for many years was nothing but a gully.

From 1874 to 1877, as has already been suggested, the school was a primary rather than a secondary school, though some secondary subjects were taught. The passing of the 1877 Education Act brought in free compulsory and secular education for the Colony when public schools for primary education were established by the Government throughout the country. It was from this date that the school became really a secondary or high school, and necessarily the number of pupils suffered a reduction.

The Duxship of the school was instituted in this year.

In the year 1882 the school was incorporated by Act of Parliament. This means that it had assigned to it certain Government endowments and came under the control of the Department of Education. Early issues of "The Scindian" always bore this superscription in the front page: "Opened

1872. Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1882." This last-mentioned date once stood out in bold lettering on the main gable of the old school.

It is interesting to note that on 30th March, 1878, the school played its first cricket match. This was against the Napier Grammar School on the Grammar School grounds. The result was a narrow with for the High School, the scores being: — High School, 41 and 76 runs; Grammar School, 80 and 32 runs. A good account of the game is to be found in the December "Scindian" of 1898.

When Mr Campbell retired in 1884 he went to reside at Ponsonby, Auckland, where he occupied himself with some private tuition and with setting and marking certain examination papers for the Education Department. When he first came to New Zealand in 1863, he was appointed to the charge of the Presbyterian Church at Riwaka, Nelson. In 1866 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of a large district in Canterbury, his parish extending over a wide area including Prebbleton, Lincoln, South Selwyn, Leeston and Southbridge. He often rode or drove as much as 48 miles on Sundays. Severe rheumatism compelled him to relinquish this charge, so he accepted the appointment of Rector of the High School at Christchurch, established in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and it was from here that he came to the Napier Trust School. He had no children, but had a splendid helpmeet in his wife and her sister, Miss Black, who endeared themselves to the boarders. The Rev. John Campbell died in Auckland at the age of 73 years.

Disappointment is felt by anyone who peruses the early pages of the school register of attendance, for with one exception (C. H. Cato, admitted first term, 1876) there is no record of pupils who attended before the year 1880. It is now too late to compile a list of all pupils who attended between the years 1874 and 1880; but Mr Douglas Walker, of Wairoa, Mr J. F. Langley, of Taradale, and others who were pupils during that period have been able to supply some names for those years along with others unrecorded for the next decade. On page 45 of "The Scindian" for August 1915, is given a list of the first 160 entries in the school admission register. Also in "The Scindian" for November, 1925, pages 128-131, will be found an alphabetical list containing 99 names not to be found in the official school register. This list, with some additions, will be found in the appendix.

At the beginning of 1884, the last year of the Rev. John Campbell's headmastership, the Girls' High School was opened under Miss M. E. G. Hewitt, on the adjacent property on Clyde Road.



Before passing on to the next period, a word or two should be written about fees. The school continued for many years to charge fees for all pupils. The 1877 Education Act came into operation in Hawke's Bay at the beginning of 1878; but the Trustees of the Napier Boys' Trust School decided to carry on the school apart from the Government system and advertised accordingly, stating that the school fee for day pupils would be £2/2/- per quarter. The reason for this decision was that they feared that under the Government system the endowment (viz., Newton's Corner) would be lost. Possibly this view was erroneous, since even then a private endowment could not be taken over by the Government without very special legislation. It is interesting to surmise what might have happened if the Trustees had fallen into line with the Government scheme. Possibly then the school might have developed with greater rapidity and have possessed better quarters, a larger area of ground, and so acquired much greater prominence and eminence in the educational system of the North Island. Yet, as will be seen later, the Government did for a period assume ownership of the private endowment until the Board of Governors discovered it had the right to sole control.

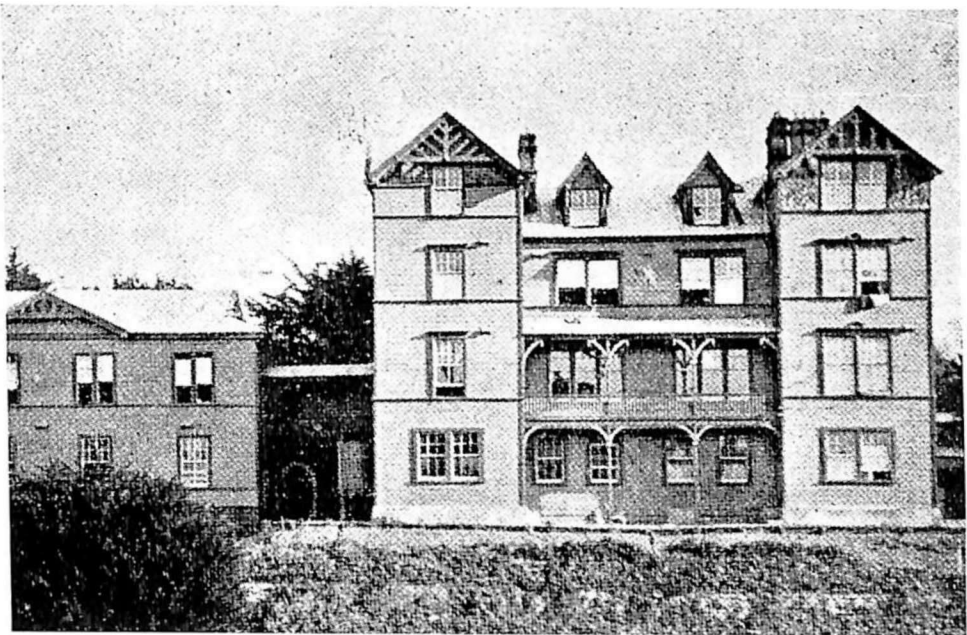
## C – THE PERIOD 1885-1902

### **The School Under Mr Neil Heath (1885-1887)**

It is unfortunate that available records give little information regarding the school during the headmastership of Mr Heath, successor to the Rev. John Campbell. It was on 8th September, 1884, that he received his appointment. He came from Auckland, being on the staff there of the Girls' High School, afterwards incorporated with Auckland Grammar School. After a comparatively brief tenure of office he resigned his position in October, 1887, and left at the end of that year. He was a brilliant teacher who took a lively interest in "technical and practical subjects." An Old Boy, writing of him in 1904, said: "He was a thorough gentleman, a scholar, and a sportsman in the best sense of the term, and one who was respected by all and liked by most of those who knew him. When he came to Napier he brought down several boys with him from Auckland." The names of these boys are Herrold (2), Ross, Hoffman, Hardy, Owen, Taylor, Edson, Gillies and Buddle. It was during 1884 that the Governors received permission from the Government to sell the 10,000 acres of Wairoa lands (a school endowment) at an upset value of



£10,000. At the times these lands were bringing in no revenue, were a source of continual trouble, and apparently showed little possibility of improvement. What seems today to have been an indefensible action on the part of the Governors was apparently at the time deemed a prudent means to obtain relief from pressing financial difficulties and to provide funds for essential school requirements. It should be remembered that in those days there was no freezing industry to increase the value of land and farm products. The sale of the property having been effected, the Board decided on 24th November 1884, to call for tenders for a new building for the residence of the headmaster and boarders — Scinde House on Clyde Road.



**Scinde House 1894**

Mr R. Lamb was the architect for this building, as also for the Girls' High School to be built about the same time. The cost of the new hostel was about £3000. It was a lofty, pretentious wooden building of three storeys plus attics, and from the time of its erection until its demolition in 1927 was a landmark on the hill of Napier. The cost today of such a building would probably exceed £12,000. It had many good features, having adequate dormitory space for about fifty boarders, with commodious kitchens, dining hall, quarters for resident teachers and domestic staff, besides a separate wing for

the headmaster and family. But the stairways were narrow, and those in charge lived in constant fear of the fire hazards since the kitchen was right in the middle of the ground floor, and for many years naked gas jets provided the means of artificial lighting. Unremitting vigilance was necessary at all times to ensure the safety of those inhabiting the building. The narrow, steep stairways, the fire danger, and the paucity of the furnishings were the main drawbacks; but as the building had a very sunny aspect and excellent drainage, it was particularly healthy and a pleasant place in which to dwell.

Mr Heath had as his first assistant Mr Morton, who was succeeded in February, 1886, by Mr William Wood, also from Auckland, where he had been on the staff of the Girls' High School with Mr Heath. Before coming to New Zealand, Mr Wood had taken classes at Edinburgh University, being a friend and contemporary there of the late Professor Gilray, who for long occupied the Chair of English at Otago University. He had also gained teaching experience at Lancing College, Kent, and Dulwich House School, South London. Mr Wood served for two years (1886-1887) as first assistant master before he became Headmaster. He was provided with living quarters in the school building, the residential portion having become vacant because of the transfer of the Headmaster and boarders to the new hostel on Clyde Road.

It was unfortunate that a man of such fine teaching capacity as Mr Heath was compelled to resign his position after so brief a tenure of office. Not long after this his life came to an untimely end.

### **The School Under Mr William Wood (1888-1902)**

It was at the beginning of 1888 that Mr William Wood entered on his term as Headmaster of the school and transferred his quarters to the new hostel building.

In the previous year a Gymnastic Club had been formed in the town, and a proposition was made to the Board of Governors to lease a portion of the school grounds contiguous to Clyde Road so that a gymnasium might be erected thereon. The application was granted and the building erected in 1888. After flourishing for a short time only, the club got into financial difficulties and applied to the Board to take over the building. This was done, and so a very valuable asset at very little cost came into the possession of the Board. And what a useful asset this proved to be! It gave the school a long desired gymnasium fairly well equipped with apparatus, and provided a building used for an abundance of purposes, such as physical training, concerts, dances, meetings and so on. Though altered

and improved in many respects, the building is still serving a useful purpose today as the Assembly Hall for the Girls' High School. Attached to it all along one side was constructed a workshop for the teaching of carpentry, and at the back was later added an addition to serve the dual purpose of a stage or platform and a classroom for the Junior Department.

It was on 1st May, 1895, that the first number of the school magazine, "The Scindian", was issued. It was chiefly due to the advice and assistance of the Headmaster and Mr Henry Hill, B.A., that the little paper was published. The first editor was C. E. Fox, who afterwards had a brilliant University career, and who for a time became a member of the teaching staff. Later he became a well-known figure in the Melanesian Mission of the Church of England, gaining high honours for his philological researches and receiving the degree of Doctor of Literature. Members of staff at different times under Mr Wood and Mr Heath were Messrs Morris, Pinckney, Hoddinott, Robinson, R. E. Rudman, J. Dakin, Traill, Severne and Polson, the last-mentioned arriving in 1896 and holding the post of first assistant master for the next seven years. Miss Schnackenberg was employed to teach younger pupils, Mr Bourgeois was French master, Mr Dickens gave violin and Mr Spackman, father of Mr Roy Spackman, pianoforte lessons. School matrons during this period included Miss Roy, Mrs Ford and Miss Kerr.

Mr Wood held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Volunteer military defence scheme of New Zealand. He created the cadet corps, which developed to become renowned for its high state of efficiency. The cadets first had a grey uniform and afterwards a naval rig. The first officers of the cadets were:— Captain, Mr William Wood; First Lieutenant, Charles Spencer; Sergeant, Tom Richardson, followed by W. G. Wood. Cadet camps were held at Petane, Omaranui, and Palmerston North. At that time the old Snider carbine was used by the infantry; but the cadets were not without some artillery training, for they used to fire at a target out at sea from the old muzzle-loading cannon now standing outside the Drill Hall at the foot of Coote Road. A well-remembered incident took place at the Palmerston North camp. An old Wellington officer, Major Quick, was put in charge of the night alarm. He forgot to remove a wooden block from the muzzle of the cannon (put there to keep out the rain) and fired the gun as an alarm. The block went through two tents of the Wellington Navals fortunately without damage to anyone.

Swimming was not neglected. Once a week the boys used to go to the White Swan swimming baths at the Swan Brewery



in Hastings Street, where many learnt to swim. At the far end of Carlyle Street was the Recreation Ground, where all games were played and the annual athletic sports held. The short cut to this ground from the school was by way of Harvey Road steps from Sealy Road, along to Napier Terrace and down Hitchings Gully, now Faraday Street — quite a long way. This route is used today by some pupils attending the Intermediate School.

During 1896 the playground area was levelled out at a cost of £500, thus providing about one acre of level land for games. Towards the lower end a high retaining wall in concrete was constructed, leaving room below it for another smaller portion of level ground where even before there was some provision for tennis and fives.



**The School with new Science Room, 1908.**

During 1898 alterations and improvements were made to the school premises. Chief of these was the erection of a small science laboratory between the main building and a detached classroom then occupied by the most junior pupils. At one end of this detached room was constructed a sliding partition, which when pulled up, exposed to view a demonstration bench on which experiments were carried out. It was not until some years later that more adequate provision was made for science teaching.

A very important event took place in the Headmaster's residence on 17th November, 1899, when Mr Wood was instrumental in founding the Old Boys' Association. The first President was Captain Charles Spencer, and the vice-presidents

were M. Herrold, C. W. Cato and H. D. Bamford. The committee set up included C. E. Fox, W. G. Wood, H. Goulding, C. D. Cornford, H. Fannin, J. H. D. Kerr, E. Crossley and G. White.

Though the number of pupils in 1901 was not more than 60 or 70, indications are clear enough that the period under Mr Wood's administration was one of development and progress. The school was by now firmly launched as a high school with all its varied activities. Games were well organised and controlled, while the scholastic standard was good. The poor salaries offered caused a constant change of masters and failed to attract qualified teachers prepared to stay for a few years. The Board of Governors has often been accused of parsimony in the matter of salaries; but it is only fair to assume that they did the best they could with funds available. At that time, and for many years to come, the remuneration offered to teachers here and elsewhere was quite inadequate. Only in the main centres was this on a more attractive scale. Hence it was the tendency of teachers to gravitate to these centres as opportunity offered, since with larger roll numbers and better school grants there were better prospects, both from the point of view of salary and of preferment. Napier Boys' High School was one of those schools which suffered from this condition of affairs.

Naturally the South African War (1899-1902) stirred the school as it did the country and the whole Empire. When the call came for volunteers, representatives of the school from among the Old Boys were not wanting, especially as interest in military training had been so much encouraged by Mr Wood. It was impossible to ascertain how many Old Boys joined the fighting services, but the school list contained 27 names. Three from this list lost their lives. A memorial plaque was prepared which is to be found among the Honours Boards in the school today. Mr Wood himself was among the volunteers for service overseas, but the authorities decided that his services were more valuable at his post in the school.

A remarkable achievement by Mr Wood is worth recording. Mrs Ford, one of his matrons, had a son who was deaf and dumb. Mr Wood taught this boy to speak and he afterwards became quite a successful insurance agent.

During the latter portion of his tenure of office, Mr Wood suffered from ill-health. Yet he carried on his duties with great efficiency without complaint and with cheerfulness, so that few knew that he was seldom if ever free from pain. He died suddenly on Sunday morning, 6th April, 1902, at the early age of 50 years. The son of a soldier, he had the soldier's spirit.



Altogether he spent sixteen years of his life at the school, during the last twelve of which he was its headmaster. An Old Boy writing to "The Scindian" said of him: "What a loss to the School! I don't think that there was ever a schoolmaster more beloved by his pupils for his kindness, cheerfulness, and justice to all."

## D – THE HEADMASTERSHIP of Mr. A. S. M. POLSON, 1902-1912

In 1895 Mr Polson entered the school as first assistant master, a position he occupied for six years. On more than one occasion he was acting-headmaster, and on the death of Mr Wood he was unanimously selected by the Board to occupy the position of head of the school. Mr Polson had an excellent University record and won scholarships amounting in all to over £400. Before coming to Napier he held teaching posts at Otago Boys' High School (three years), Waimate District High School (four years), and Timaru Boys' High School before he resigned. He was responsible for the adoption of the school crest or coat-of-arms, an adaptation of the Napier family crest of which a description is to be found in the August number of the 1904 "Scindian," or more in detail in the Jubilee number of the Girls' High School Magazine.

The growth of the school during the period now under survey may be gauged from the following figures:

Year	Total Roll (Inclusive of Junior School & Boarders)	No. Boarders	Junior School
1902	65	18	15
1903	96	19	15
1904	106	25	23
1905	127	25	18
1906	131	31	15
1907	143	38	20
1908	145	35	25
1909	153	34	38
1910	152	26	45
1911	165	27	45
1912	139	21	38

It will be noted that there was some decline in roll numbers in 1912, a decline that continued during the next three years and for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation; but over the whole of the above period the efficiency of the Headmaster finds its reflection in the growth of the school. There is, however, another factor which accelerated this growth. Even before 1900 a certain number of pupils obtained free tuition by gaining what were known as Education Board Scholarships; and when early in this century High School Boards were able to obtain capitation grants from the Government if they admitted free pupils, most of them availed themselves of this opportunity and the free place system soon became established. A result was an increase in roll number in most secondary schools.

There had always been a Lower or Junior Department in the school. From its initial number (1895) "The Scindian" always published an annual prize list, and from this we learn that the Lower School was operative in 1894 and continued so up to the time of its abolition in 1924. By 1911 the Junior School had a quarter of the pupils in the whole school.

Altogether a total of 28 masters at different times served as assistants on the staff during Mr Polson's tenure of office, the first assistant during all that period being Mr E. W. Andrews, B.A., who had previously been on the staff of Wanganui Collegiate School. The number of assistants required to man the school in 1902 was four. By 1906 this number had increased to five, and by 1912 it was seven. In 1905 Mr Walter Kerr, M.A., joined the staff and continued to be a member of it until his retirement in 1923. The others remained for a few years only. A list of all masters for this and the other periods is to be found elsewhere.

Towards the end of 1902 the boarding department was enlarged by the addition of the cubicle block to Scinde House. This addition contained thirteen cubicles for senior boarders, a resident master's room, a box room, dark room for photography, and other conveniences. The cost was about £1000. During the summer of 1904 further very considerable alterations were made to the School building. The whole building was re-roofed and painted. That portion which had been used first by the Headmaster and then by the first assistant master as a residence was converted into two large classrooms each with accommodation for 40 pupils. This particular alteration meant the abolition of the upstairs portion so as to give height to the classrooms. As the senior assistant master was now without a residence, he was instead granted a monetary allowance to provide his own quarters elsewhere. At this time the big schoolroom, or Assembly Room as we should

call it today, occupied that portion of the school nearest to Coote Road. This was later divided into three classrooms and, instead, the Assembly Room was provided for by removing the partition between large classrooms which had been formed when the residential quarters in the school building were eliminated.

In 1905 an offer was made to the Board to acquire a property consisting of a residence and two and a half acres adjoining the school grounds. Very unfortunately this offer was rejected by one vote, partly because too great a price was demanded and partly because it was thought that the school might before long be moved elsewhere. This additional area would have been of immense value to the school at that time, and today would have provided a much needed addition to the grounds of the Girls' High School. However, later in the same year, the Board did purchase one acre of this property at a cost of £600. This area was soon after occupied by the school tennis court and the experimental plots of the agricultural pupils.

It was about this time that the Napier South Reclamation Syndicate was nearing the completion of its plans for reclaiming the swamp land to the south of the town. Mr William Nelson, one of the promoters of the scheme, offered to the Board ten acres of this land situated in the vicinity of Nelson and McLean Parks as a site for the school. Though Dr T. C. Moore and later Mr Henry Hill, B.A., in turn urged the Board to accept this offer, and although Mr Polson recommended the Board to expend £10,000 on a school to be built on this land, the offer was rejected by a majority of the members. As the event has shown, this was a most unfortunate decision, since there was sufficient land for all school purposes, with the advantage of contiguity to two large parks, while if necessary additional land could have been purchased. The feeling at the time seemed to be that for many years to come the recently reclaimed land would be unhealthy, besides being too distant for pupils, the majority of whom lived on the hill or at Port Ahuriri. In addition, the Board could not see its way clear to finance the project from its own resources and felt hopeless of support from the Government.

The school continued to grow in numbers and the Board, having rejected the project of moving the school elsewhere, had to decide whether to rebuild the whole school or enlarge the existing building. The latter alternative having been decided upon, plans were approved at the end of 1908 for the erection of a two-storeyed wing between the main building and the detached classroom — this wing to consist of two classrooms on the ground floor with chemistry and physics laboratories on the first floor. This wing, built and equipped at



a cost of about £1900, provided entirely by the Board of Governors, was officially opened on 17th November, 1908. All pupils attending the school between this date and 1926 will have a vivid recollection of this part of the old school and of the outside stairway leading to the laboratories upstairs.

The pages of "The Scindian" during these and succeeding years give a good picture of the healthy development of the school in scholarship and games. Mr Polson was a man of energy and ability who believed in hard and thorough work in which he set a fine example. He won the entire confidence of both boys and masters and was highly respected in the community. It was therefore, with feelings of great regret that the news was received towards the end of 1912 of his appointment to the position of Principal of Ballarat College, Victoria, after having given a total of 17 years of faithful service to the school, during the last eleven of which he was its headmaster. A very fine tribute to him is to be found on page 70 of "The Scindian" for December, 1912. He spent a lengthy period at Ballarat, and on his retirement went to reside in Melbourne, where he died in 1945.



## E – THE PERIOD 1913-1927

### **Headmastership of Mr Frank Heaton, M.A., B.Sc. (1913-1915)**

The period in the school's history with which we are now concerned is paralleled in some respects by the period 1885—1902. In both of these a brief tenancy of the office of headmaster was followed by one of much longer duration, while records seem to suggest a further similarity in that the brief period in each case seemed static, while the subsequent longer period was progressive.

Details of the roll numbers of Upper School, Lower School, and Boarding Department cannot be given, as no record of these appears to have been preserved. We know that there were in all 145 pupils on the roll when Mr Heaton arrived, and about 150 when he retired in May, 1915. Particulars of other aspects of school control and organisation are also meagre. We know, however, that Mr Heaton had views on education which differed from those of his predecessors and of most contemporary headmasters. Chemistry, for example, was the main science subject in most schools, but instead Mr Heaton introduced the study of heat, light, and botany. He was also keen on the subject of agriculture, with the consequence that from his day agriculture has always occupied a prominent place in the curriculum and may even be considered as the nucleus of the fine Agricultural Course and School Farm which today rate so high in the curriculum. Other subjects which received special attention were drawing, woodwork, and bookkeeping. Thus we see the tendency to develop in the school a varied curriculum which later found more definite expression in the variety of parallel courses provided today.

Early in 1913 there was a transfer in the Cadet Corps from the naval uniform to khaki, the former, however, still being retained for a time as the dress uniform. Towards the end of this year work commenced on the excavation in the grounds of a range for miniature rifle shooting practices, which were carried on with great regularity, to the annoyance of neighbouring residents. This rifle range was officially opened on 15th May, 1914, while a Museum was established and Boxing was introduced in the same year.

When Sir James Allen, Minister of Education, visited Napier during 1914, a deputation from the Board waited upon him to enlist his support for a grant to build a new school elsewhere. The Minister gave a promise to have this request investigated, but nothing resulted because the outbreak of the first World War in August focused attention elsewhere, and besides, the Minister relinquished the Education portfolio to

take over that of Defence. If it is true to state that the school was stirred by the Boer War, it is certain it was even more stirred by this great conflagration. Naturally, until the Great War could be brought to a successful conclusion, all ideas of improvements to school premises and grounds had to take a subsidiary place. The part played by the School and Old Boys in this great upheaval has been recorded elsewhere, so that all that need be emphasised here is the noble response to the call to arms by younger and older Old Boys. Many brave lives were lost, as an inspection of the Honours Board in the school will confirm.

On 25th July, 1914, there passed away the Rev. David Sidey, D.D., who for 40 years had been intimately associated with the school from the beginning of the Rev John Campbell's regime and even earlier. From 1872 to 1885 he acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and from the latter date until he resigned at the end of 1913 he acted in the same capacity as the Board's paid secretary-treasurer, a record hardly to be equalled elsewhere. His influence on the school had been immense. It is no exaggeration to say that he took a large part in shaping its destiny.

Great credit must be given to Mr Heaton for discovering that the Education Department had wrongly taken over as a public endowment the half-acre property at the corner of Hastings and Tennyson Streets, which was really a private endowment of the Board. As a result the Department had to relinquish its control of this property, but refused to disburse the revenue it had received for many years.

Apparently strained relations developed between the Board of Governors and the Headmaster, with the result that his engagement was terminated at the end of the first term of 1915. Mr Heaton then proceeded to Dannevirke High School to become its senior science master. One of his former pupils remarked of him that "a kinder-hearted master never lived". It seems that his tenderness of heart required the stiffening of a more iron resolution. His sister, Miss Heaton, carried out efficiently the duties of matron throughout the period.

### **Headmastership of Mr W. A. Armour, M.A., M.Sc. (July, 1915-December, 1927)**

Like Mr Polson, Mr Armour obtained his early schooling and training as a teacher in Otago, being a pupil of Otago Boys' High School, a graduate of the University of Otago, and having considerable experience in primary, secondary and technical teaching. He was for four years on the staff of Wanganui Collegiate School, succeeding to the position vacated

by Mr E. W. Andrews when the latter came to Napier. He then spent two years as first assistant in an Invercargill school, followed by four years on the staff of Otago Boys' High School until his appointment in 1912 to the position of Principal of Wanganui Technical College. It was rather a strange coincidence that Mr Armour should again succeed Mr Andrews at Napier on the death of the latter while holding the position of acting-headmaster of the Napier Boys' High School. The chief inducement offered for the acceptance of this post was the promise that modern school buildings were soon to be erected on an entirely new site and that the school was likely to become one of the largest boarding schools in the Dominion — a hope that was only partially realised as far ahead as 1926.

The school enrolments during the period 1915-1927 were:

Year	Total Roll	inc. Junior School & Boarders
1915 .....	157	40
1916 .....	179	40
1917 .....	202	42
1918 .....	215	50
1919 .....	239	55
1920 .....	255	59
1921 .....	273	65
1922 .....	284	46
1923 .....	299	37
1924 .....	286	39
1925 .....	305	(14)
1926 .....	322	(15)
1927 .....	326	(17)

(Note: The Junior School was disestablished in 1924. During the years 1925-1927 a few junior boarders attended either at Napier Central School or Te Awa School. These are not included in the total roll for these three years.)

The members of the senior teaching staff as at July, 1915, were Messrs W. Kerr, H. H. Ward, C. S. Marshall and C. V. Freyberg. The junior school masters were Messrs C. S. Gascoigne and A. J. Manson, while the part-time teachers were Messrs D. L. Smart (woodwork) and J. R. Richardson (art). There was no science master, as Mr Heaton had undertaken that work; but Mr J. Niven, M.A., of the Napier Technical College, gave part-time instruction until the arrival of Mr H. P. Revell, M.A., from King's College. A complete list of masters who served during the period being discussed will be found in the appendix.



In taking over office the Headmaster found a far from happy condition of affairs. The Board of Governors, parents and citizens of the town all seemed to share a feeling of dissatisfaction with the school. They felt that it had lost in prestige and looked to the new Headmaster to restore it to a place of honour and inculcate a better "esprit de corps". This, of course, he at once set himself to accomplish. There were weaknesses in the teaching staff, a rather low scholastic standard of attainment, evidences of careless deportment, and lack of interest in school activities among too many pupils, besides other faults which could not in earlier years be laid to the charge of pupils of the school. There had also been a sad depletion in the number of boarders. At the time of his arrival in July the school year was already well advanced, and so little real change could be immediately effected. But discipline was immediately tightened up and plans were made for re-organisation and alterations to come into operation in the following year. The figures just given showing the increase in roll numbers and in boarders provide ample evidence of the efficacy of the new regime.

The progress of the War and the doings and movements of Old Boys on active service were followed as closely as possible. The pupils eagerly responded to appeals for help in the war effort, and very soon considerable sums of money were raised by concerts, displays, etc., to swell the Patriotic funds. Those masters whose age and physical fitness enabled them to volunteer for active service were lost to the teaching staff and had to be replaced. Even then the services of women had to be called upon to help out in the Junior School. Month by month additions were made to the Roll of Honour of those on active service and of those who gave up their lives. Among others the Headmaster underwent a medical examination, but had to stand down for a period because of throat trouble; and when at length he was passed as fit A1, the Department and Board of Governors intervened to put a veto on enlistment.

Naturally, while the War lasted, there seemed little chance of reviving the Old Boys' Association, which ceased official activity after 1913; but an effort made in 1917 proved to be quite successful, and from then on the activities of the Association throughout Mr Armour's term of office were marked by enthusiasm and a wonderful spirit of helpfulness. The subsidiary bodies, the Old Boys' Cricket Club and Football Club, grew in strength, and as is to be expected, the majority of the younger Old Boys were satisfied to belong to one or both of these without interesting themselves overmuch in the Association itself. Yet there were three particular ways in which the Association proved of tremendous value to the



school. The first of these was its share in preparing for and ensuring the unbounded success of the Jubilee Celebrations, held at Easter, 1922, records of which are contained in the school magazine. Secondly, the Association helped tremendously in compiling the Roll of Honour of the 1914-1918 War, and presented the Honours Boards containing the lists to the school. In the third place, in the various drives by means of gala displays, entertainments, bazaars, etc., to raise funds for the Assembly Hall for the new school and for ground improvement, the Old Boys' Association co-operated in a wonderful manner with the school pupils, parents and staff. The result was a gain not only in funds but in the creation of a very fine spirit of co-partnership which was reflected in all phases of school life.

The small area of the limestone playing ground prevented any practice there of school games, though some provision for cricket practice was obtained by grassing a patch in one corner. There was only one tennis court, always in constant use by day pupils or boarders. By courtesy of the Principal, opportunity was given for further tennis practice on the Girls' High School grounds and the playing of matches on Saturday mornings. But for cricket and football practices and games the school had to proceed to the public parks. Fortunately, tramcars travelled regularly from Shakespeare Road near the school to the southern part of the town, so that those who did not walk or use bicycles had a ready means of transport to these grounds. The Recreation Ground ceased to be used for cricket about 1916. It had ceased to be a football ground before that date, since Nelson Park and soon after McLean Park, were available for cricket, football and athletics. Since games had now become a compulsory part of the curriculum, the timetable was adjusted so that on Wednesday morning school and the midday interval were shortened and after one brief afternoon interval the whole school, including masters, proceeded for organised games to the public parks. Enthusiasts also met there at the conclusion of afternoon school on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This system of regularly controlled and supervised games, and the compulsory wearing by all pupils of the regulation school uniform, were strong factors in instilling a keenness among pupils to do their best for their school — a keenness also reflected in their classroom work.

The year 1916 was the last in which the triangular football tournament with Palmerston North and New Plymouth High Schools was held. After that year individual matches were played with Gisborne and Palmerston North High Schools, while the second fifteen had an annual contest with Dannevirke High School.

Swimming had always been a popular sport. For many years up to about 1916 the annual Swimming Sports had been held in the swimming pool attached to Mr Vigor Brown's Westshore residence. Many enjoyable functions were held there over the years. Now the time had come to make use of the Municipal Baths on the Parade, where the annual sports are still held. Interest in life-saving had for long been established. Ability to swim well and knowledge of this useful art enabled more than one pupil to save life. Several have received awards from the Royal Life Saving Society. Early in 1915 John Dighton, now on the staff of Wellington College, was awarded the Gold Medal of the Society for a gallant attempt at rescue off the Marine Parade.

Enrolment in the Cadet Company was compulsory for all boys of the requisite age with the exception of those physically unfit or with conscientious scruples. The general adoption of the school uniform eliminated the necessity of turning out in khaki, though this was done when required. The cadet tradition, built up from the days of Mr Wood, ensured a high standard of training and efficiency. Owing to the restricted playground area, route marches through the town were often held, the department of the cadets receiving very favourable comment and creating an interest in the school. Shooting practices were held on the school range, on the Tutaekuri flat, and later on the sea front. As the school roll increased it was possible to create a second company, that being the cadet strength at the end of 1927.

Of the various military camps organised during this period the two most noteworthy and enjoyable were those in which the whole cadet formation went under canvas on Farndon Park in December, 1920, and on the new school grounds in December, 1926.

Under improved staffing regulations the school was able to employ part-time teachers for such subjects as woodwork, art, music and physical training. The most successful of these were Mr F. Sherning, who effected wonders in improving the deportment and physique of pupils, and Mr Roy Spackman, under whose able tuition many day pupils as well as boarders were encouraged to learn to play the piano, violin, and other instruments. The Glee Club was established, and also a School Orchestra, so it became customary to hold an annual concert in the theatre or a public hall, and frequent entertainments in the gymnasium. Mr Sherning, too, was responsible for the re-introduction of Boxing, a pastime very popular among the pupils.

Napier, along with other parts of the Dominion, was visited towards the end of 1918 by a very severe epidemic of

pneumonic influenza. Many considered that disease germs were brought into the country from European countries stricken by the War. Instructions were issued early in November for all schools immediately to be closed for the year. The usual year-end examinations such as University Entrance (Matriculation) were postponed until 21st January, 1919. The epidemic caused devastation in the town and for a week or two brought ordinary business almost to a standstill. Many of those who remember this crisis had an anxious and trying experience while participating in emergency measures to help the sick and dying. Among those to whom this visitation proved fatal was Charles Stanley Marshall, M.A., a young resident master who died in the emergency hospital, Burlington Road, on 28th November. He had apparently contracted the disease while returning from Christchurch, where he had gone to attend his mother's funeral. He was a gifted scholar, a double first class honoursman, and a Fellow of the Economic Society of England.

One of the best remembered events of those years was the parade of the whole school at Nelson Park on the occasion of the visit to Napier on 4th May, 1920, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who deviated from the set programme by actually traversing the ranks of the school and saying to the Headmaster a word of praise on the fine physique and deportment of the boys.

It was a great misfortune that the Junior School, which was entirely self-supporting, had to be disestablished at the end of 1924. There were two main reasons for this decision. One was that as the Senior School grew in numbers and was governed by the Education Department's secondary school regulations, the junior department (really a private school) could not occupy classrooms required by senior pupils. An attempt was made to meet the situation by constructing a classroom at the rear of the Gymnasium, convertible when required to a stage; by using a small detached building, and for a time even by using the carpentry workshop. The other reason was the difficulty in obtaining qualified primary teachers, since adequate salaries could not be paid and since teachers here employed could not belong to the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme or get advances in grading. Yet the Junior School at its best was an excellent preparatory department giving to the school many of its brightest and most loyal pupils and helping to swell the number of boarders. Today it is rather unusual for a pupil to remain at school above five or six years; but while the Junior School flourished the roll contained pupils with as much as nine and in one case of eleven years of attendance. Thus the contribution to school spirit and "esprit de corps" was immense.



The practice of holding a Parents' Afternoon was early instituted by the Headmaster, and the wonderful assistance rendered by parents on all occasions, especially during the time of the Jubilee celebrations of Easter, 1922, induced him to suggest the formation of a Parents' League or Association. The suggestion was adopted at a social evening held on 6th October, 1922, at which about 140 parents, as well as many Old Boys and members of the teaching staff, were present. Mr Charles Douglas was the first President of the League. The following resolution was adopted:— "Inter alia, the objects of the League are to create among parents a greater interest in all school activities, to bring staff and parents into friendly contact, to enable parents as an organised body to make suggestions for general improvement in school affairs, to assist in the establishment of the new school, laying out of grounds, etc., and to help in creating a greater civic interest in the school". This was the first Parents' Association formed in any primary or post-primary school in the Dominion, and from its foundation up to the present day it has been a most helpful organisation. No praise is too high for the help rendered by this body at the time of the change-over to the new school.

No school record, however halting and incomplete, could fail to make mention of Joseph Patrick Lynam, who commenced duties as caretaker on 23rd December, 1887, and carried on until March, 1921. A man beloved by boys and masters alike, his cheery manner and kindly disposition, combined with a high degree of efficiency, made him an important figure in school life. When he had completed 31 years of service, the Old Boys' Association presented him with a purse of £31, and at the farewell gathering held in the Gymnasium four years later, a further presentation was made to mark his retirement after 35 years of faithful service. He died on 24th March, 1924.

There was an ever-increasing enrolment of pupils whose homes were situated outside the town. Boys from the Taradale district often travelled by bicycle or by private conveyances until a regular bus service was instituted, and a similar remark may apply to pupils from Petane or Bay View. But the majority of such pupils travelled by train from Hastings and intermediate stations such as Clive, these forming quite an appreciable proportion of the school roll.

In 1915 there were about 13 train boys. The number increased to 31 in 1919. By 1923 it was 46, and during 1926 and 1927 nearly 70 boys travelled to school by train. When the new school was built, the Railway Department arranged for a stopping place called Te Awa siding, quite near the new grounds, so that pupils arrived at the school about 8.30am.



These pupils identified themselves very fully with all school activities, many becoming very prominent in the football and cricket teams, while not a few excelled in the classroom. Boys from Hastings and district also formed an appreciable part of the boarding department. Hastings, of course, was founded much later than Napier, not being formed into a borough until 1886. Hence the establishment of a secondary school there was not effected until about 1926, Napier being considered sufficiently accessible to provide all needed facilities for post-primary education. It may be mentioned that even today quite a number of boys attend from Clive and Hastings, while the number from Taradale and Bay View has considerably increased.

In the next period of the school's history, amalgamation was effected with the Napier Technical College. But some time before 1920 this amalgamation might have, and could have been brought about. There was then a period when the rival institution was at a low ebb. A meeting was convened of a number of people supposed to be experts in education, among these even a Mormon teacher from America. Neither the Headmaster, who had successfully launched and controlled a Technical College for over three years, nor any member of the High School Board, was invited. Certain it is that if the Headmaster, a believer in multilateral school courses, had had an opportunity of presenting his views, he would have suggested amalgamation as the solution and also demonstrated how amalgamation could proceed. However, it was fortunate that the services of a good Director were secured and thus the crisis passed, though an unpleasant and often foolish jealousy persisted.

An enumeration of members of the staff as it was in the middle of 1915 has been given. The following composed the teaching staff during the year 1927:— Messrs E. S. West, M.A., M. Alexander, M.Sc., W. B. Harwood, B.A., followed by W. B. Stewart, B.Sc., C. J. Bagley, B.A., R. de V. Worker, M.A., F. F. Cameron, M.A., M. F. Woodward M.A., R. H. Milburn, B.A., G. R. Haldane, B.Com., L. Russell, B.A., followed by J. Claridge, B.Ag., and E. Murphy. Messrs Milburn and Haldane were the resident masters. Also the following part-time teachers:— Messrs C. R. Spackman (music), F. Sherning (physical training), and W. J. Rush, (art). Mr H. H. Ward, M.A., who was identified with the school for a long number of years from 1913, resigned in 1925 to become Principal of Hikurangi College. A master who had an even longer association was Mr Walter Kerr, M.A., who joined the staff in 1905 and served as mathematics master until he retired in 1923. Both of these men

were revered masters and both are alive today, Mr Ward living in Lower Hutt and Mr Kerr in Whangarei.

Those masters who were at the old school on the hill and are still on the teaching staff of the present school are Messrs E. S. West, M.A. (First Assistant), M. Alexander, M.Sc. (Head of the Mathematics Department), C. J. Bagley, B.A. (Modern Language Department), and R. H. Milburn, B.A. (Senior Football Coach).

The concluding portion of the survey of this period is concerned with the greatest event since its establishment in the history of the school, viz., preparation for abandonment of the old school, selection of a new site, plans for new buildings, and finally occupation of the new premises. From time to time, from 1916 to 1924, extensions and alterations were made to both the school and the hostel to accommodate the ever-growing number of occupants. Classes were being held in no less than four detached buildings, some of them not much better than sheds, and there seemed to be no further possibility of adding to Scinde House, occupied by the boarders. Even visiting Ministers of Education had to admit that the school buildings were probably the most decrepit in the Dominion.

In 1916 negotiations began with the Napier Harbour Board to secure a site. The first area offered was at what was called Logan Park, then but not now a swampy piece of land lying to the left of the road to Taradale, approximately opposite the Taupo Road turn-off. It would today probably be called part of the Marewa Block. At the time of its inspection the area was decidedly swampy, covered with salt weed, and so was deemed quite unsuitable for school purposes. The earthquake of 1931 produced a complete change, so that today many would consider this a more suitable location than the present one. It must also be remembered that the site eventually chosen was not far from the terminus of the tramcar route in Napier South, and there was always the prospect of the extension of the service right to Ellison Street. There were then no similar travelling facilities in the direction of Logan Park.

The slow progress of the first great World War put a stop to any further plans for the removal of the school. Everything must wait till it could be brought to a successful conclusion, and rightly so.

About 1920 the Board of Governors again approached the Napier Harbour Board with an appeal for a site suitable for a modern school. The ensuing negotiations were long and tedious, nor were they marked by any great generosity on the part of the latter body, which took the attitude that a special favour was being asked for Napier, forgetting that the Boys' High School was the principal secondary school for the whole

province. The site eventually secured was further from the town than was desirable. The Governors wanted the site abutting on Ellison Street; but the Harbour Board decided to retain the frontages for residences, while in some mysterious way the Hawke's Bay Education Board was given priority over the High School Board by securing the area on which the Te Awa primary school now stands. However, this tedious process

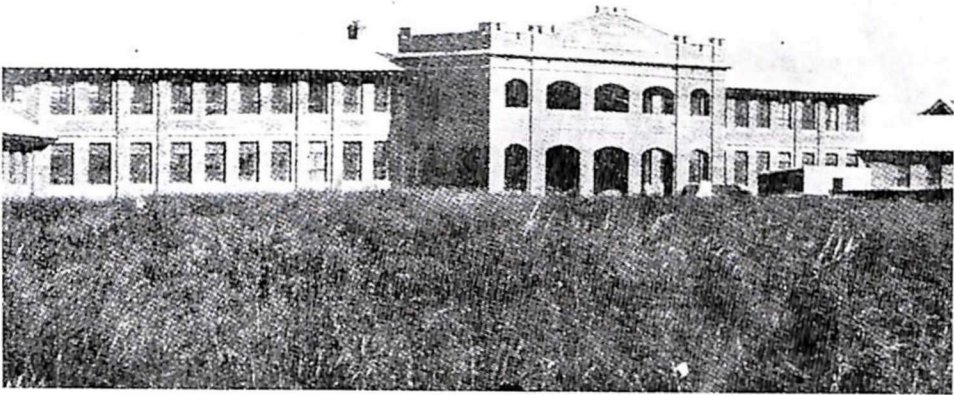


**Napier from site of present school during reclamation**

of negotiations being at last settled, the way was clear for the Governors to arrange for building plans and to approach the Government for a grant. The architect employed drew plans which, while imposing, were obviously too costly and had to be modified. Considering that during the whole time of existence of the school on the hill the Governors had from their own resources found nearly all the money required for buildings, and that even the grounds had been given by the Provincial Council, the grant finally made by the Government was far from generous. In fact it was about £20,000 short of requirements. Hence the plans as finally approved, while having some very commendable features, failed to produce in the main school building those architectural and structural features which would have made it both more serviceable and more imposing.

To find the money necessary to build the Hostel, which when completed was a much more imposing and attractive building than the school itself, the Board was compelled to raise a loan of £15,000 from the Public Trustee on the security of the half-acre of land at the corner of Hastings and Tennyson

Streets and of those buildings thereon owned by the Board, viz., the premises occupied by Burts Ltd., Beck's Pharmacy Ltd., and Deighton's Ltd. The annual revenue from this corner was about £1100. The erection of the buildings commenced on 22nd September, 1924, when the Foundation Stone was laid by the Minister of Education, Sir James Parr. The day and boarding school were in occupation on 1st June, 1926. The fine Assembly Hall, later destroyed by the earthquake, was not ready until the beginning of 1927.



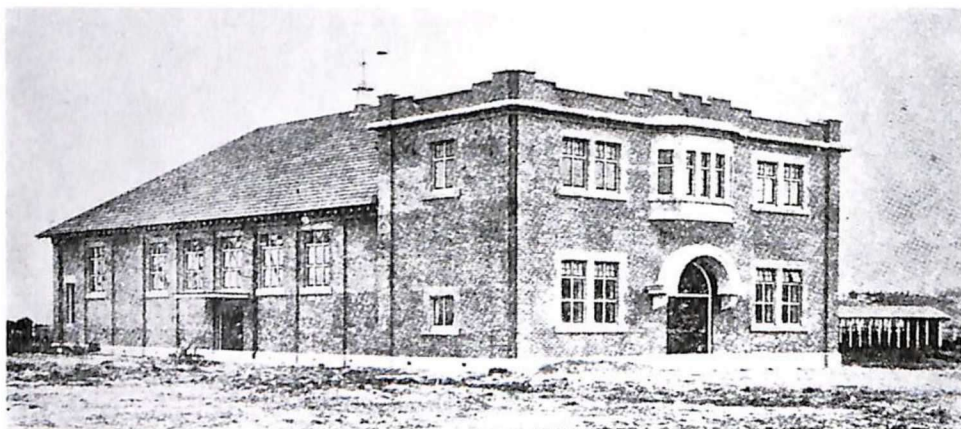
**Scinde House before the 1931 Earthquake**

At a ceremony arranged for the laying of the Foundation Stone, the Chairman, Mr W. Dinwiddie, stated that the Government had been pleased to make a grant of £33,500 for the school. There were further small Government grants during the construction period, some of these being augmented by the Board from its own resources. The fact that the Board did not intend to sell the old site of 3½ acres on the hill, but to add it and some of the buildings to the Girls' High School demesne, led to the adoption of a somewhat more generous attitude by a Government considered to be rather hard-hearted. Here it should be remembered that the Hon. Mr R. A. Wright, who followed Sir James Parr, was put into office to reduce expenditure on education, and so unfortunately construction was proceeding during a period of retrenchment. At the official opening of the new school on 5th July, 1926, the Hon. Mr R. A. Wright stated that the buildings had cost £62,000, with an



Assembly Hall still to be erected and the land to be purchased. A generous bequest from the Rathbone estate of £1250, and a sum of like amount or more in sight from efforts made by pupils, staff, old boys and parents, together with a promise of generous Government subsidy, enabled the construction of the Assembly Hall to proceed. It was occupied at the beginning of 1927, about six months after the completion of the school itself. From the above figures a fairly accurate detailed estimate of building costs can be arrived at:

School Building (brick)	£24,000
Caretaker's Cottage (wood)	1000
Dining Block (wood)	6250
Assembly Hall (brick)	6500
Laundry (wood)	800
	<hr/>
	£61,300
	<hr/>



**The Assembly Hall destroyed by the 1931 Earthquake**

Extras, etc., would bring the amount up to the sum of £62,000 mentioned by the Minister; but in addition to all this about £1650 was spent on drainage and sewerage and £1100 on water supply, electric light, etc., so that the actual sum total was about £65,000.

The site of 34 acres was leased from the Napier Harbour Board at a rental of £520 per annum, the Board having the right to purchase the freehold on giving three months' notice of its intention to do so. The purchase price was fixed approximately at £10,410.

The school block was built so as to form three sides of a quadrangle. Portion of the back of this quadrangle was occupied by the front portion of the Assembly Hall, the facade of which was lofty, rising to two stories. This arrangement left room for further additions when required, and when the whole scheme is completed, it is hoped that all along the back of the Quadrangle will be added a two-storey block making provision on the first floor for the following:— New frontage for Assembly Hall, art, visual education, biology, reference library (if not otherwise provided), and additional classrooms. It is to be hoped that all or nearly all the ground floor or basement will be arranged to provide dressing rooms for games, store room, shelter and recreation rooms, prefects' room, armoury, etc. The future building plan also envisages the erection of a gymnasium, excavation of a swimming pool, a sports pavilion, and perhaps a separate library building.

A tremendous amount of labour and a considerable sum of money were expended in bringing the new grounds from their rough state to their present condition. The work included levelling, fencing, tree-planting, sowing in grass, making of paths and roadways, and in fact all those operations required to convert a virgin area of land into a school demesne. All members of staff, and more especially the Headmaster, resident masters, and boarders threw themselves heartily into this work and so hastened the progress of development. The Parents' League and Old Boys' Association also rendered valuable service.

The new hostel and grounds, but not the school itself, received their baptism on 4th July, 1927, when, following a period of heavy rain and storm, a carelessly left gap in the river stop-bank higher up the Tutaekuri River allowed a diversion of flood water to enter a dredging channel and overflow on to nearly all the grounds of the school. This flood was an attack from the rear, so to speak, as the Tutaekuri River flowing at the west of the school was able to cope with the water coming down its channel, while the flood water approached the school on the east or seaward side, that is, the side remote from the riverbed. The actual damage caused was more apparent than real. The pupils gained by having a few days' holiday, while the boarders, being marooned, were able to establish a record, still existing, of all being given their breakfast in bed on Sunday morning, 7th July.

At the beginning of the third term, 1927, Mr Armour received notification of his appointment to the position of Headmaster of Wellington College, and resigned his position at Napier at the end of that year after a tenure of office of 12½

years. Having spent 15 years as Headmaster at Wellington College, he has now retired to live in Napier. During the whole period of his connection with the school Mrs Armour acted as Matron.

## CONCLUSION TO PART 1

This chronicle is brought to a conclusion with an expression of gratitude from Masters and Old Boys to men belonging to former school generations who identified themselves intimately with the growth and development of the school.

In this category is included the name of Dr T. C. Moore, a man of scholarship and wide interest in education, who for a long period of years, as a member and chairman of the Board of Governors, guided the fortunes of the school with great understanding and ability. He was always accessible to members of the teaching staff, whom he helped in numberless ways; while as the school medical officer, he became well known to the pupils and especially to the boarders, whom he cared for like a fond parent.

Then, on his retirement from office, the school was again fortunate in having as the Chairman of the Board of Governors the late Mr William Dinwiddie, who was likewise a man of culture and sympathetic understanding, deeply interested in promoting the true spirit of education. To men like these and to their successors. Mr Peter Ashcroft and Mr J. H. Edmundson, the school is under a deep debt of gratitude.

While it may appear invidious to make special mention of any from among so many of those who have served the school as Governors, it will be freely conceded that a tribute of praise should be paid to the Rev. J. A. Asher and Mr A. Hobson for lengthy periods of unselfish service, and to Messrs H. E. Edgley and J. W. Sandtmann for their great work not only on the Board but also as past Presidents of the Parents' League; and to Mr J. I. Cato, who was untiring in his efforts to bring the new school building programme to fruition and to initiate the school farm scheme. This reference to James I. Cato calls to mind the fact that with his two brothers, Claude W. and William G., he joined the school at the beginning of 1873, followed soon after by two more brothers, Charles H. and Horace B. All were great athletes as well as good scholars, Claude being Dux on three occasions, while Charles represented the Province in cricket and also played against Australian and English teams. Actually the first Dux of the school was James Brandon, son of the then manager of the Bank of New Zealand, in the year before Claude Cato achieved that

honour. It has hitherto been customary to consider C. W. Cato the first Dux of the school.

Among other families of older school generations who developed a very close connection with the school may be instanced the following, without by any means exhausting the list of brothers:— Bennett, Beatson, Bisson, Blythe, Bogle, Cornford, Clark, Drummond, Garry, Goulding, Glendinning, Hallett, Holt, Hindmarsh, Humphries, Harston, Hovell, Hannah, Kennedy, Kerr, Kettle, McKinnon, McLernon, Macfarlane, Natusch, Ormond, Prime, Richardson, Ringland, Sainsbury, Sim, Simcox, Tod, Twigg, Spencer, Wilkie, Whyte, Wood, Wilson.

It would not be difficult to give an enumeration of Old Boys who in comparatively recent years have given ardent support to the Old Boys' Association; but of those whose work in this direction spread over many past school generations has been of memorable quality, special mention must be made of C. E. Fox, G. F. Morley, T. H. Ringland and H. S. Gilberd. Of those belonging to a later generation than these four, the one who by general acclaim is regarded as the staunchest and most continuous worker for the Association is W. J. O'Connell.

“Forty years on, growing older and older,  
Shorter of wind, as in memory long,  
Feeble of foot, and rheumatic of shoulder,  
What will it help you that once you were strong?  
God gave us bases to guard or beleaguer,  
Games to play out, whether earnest or fun;  
Fights for the fearless, and goals for the eager,  
Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on!”

W. A. ARMOUR.



## PART 2

### THE PERIOD 1928 - 1947

When Mr Armour left in December, 1927, to assume the Headmastership of Wellington College, Mr W. T. Foster, M.A. (N.Z.), B. Litt. (Oxon), who had for two years been an Inspector of Secondary Schools, was appointed to take over the reins of office. Keen rivalry between the High School and the Technical College made it essential to strain every nerve in order to maintain the high standard of efficiency set up by Mr Armour both in work and in play. In sport, more especially in Rugby football, the school more than held its own in its inter-school fixtures, while in 1930 a new record was established when two University scholarships were gained in the one year.

### The Earthquake of 1931

Then a sudden disastrous change came over the scene. On the opening day, 3rd February, 1931, most of Napier was laid in ruins by the worst earthquake in its history. This horrible catastrophe destroyed our beautiful Assembly Hall, wrecked the Hostel so badly that most of it had to be demolished, and rendered the School itself uninhabitable until repairs could be effected. Owing to the fact that even worse disaster had overtaken both the Technical College and the Girls' High School (for their two quite new schools, as yet unoccupied, were completely ruined), the Department decided that as many pupils and teachers as possible should be transferred to other secondary and technical schools, till the situation became clearer and facilities for post-primary education in the town could be re-established. However, certain circumstances which need not be detailed caused a change of plan, and it was decided that the schools should re-open as soon as possible.

In consequence of this, temporary arrangements were made for accommodation, heating and sanitation; the pupils who had been transferred were informed of the change of plan; and efforts were made to get them to return to Napier. In spite of the great cataclysm, therefore, school was re-opened on 9th March, first in a room lent by Te Awa School, and then in two portable rooms which had been transferred for the purpose from the Girls' High School. The opening day saw only a handful of boys and two members of the staff appear. Numbers steadily increased, however, with the result that more teachers were recalled, and extra accommodation was required. As it was not considered advisable to use the brick school, tents

had to be provided. When the end of the term came, nearly 40 boys were on the roll, including about 20 boarders. Of the latter, the majority were housed in the Headmaster's residence, while the remainder occupied part of the spacious dining-hall which, because of its wooden structure, had suffered little from the earthquake.

### **Amalgamation With Technical College**

Meanwhile the Education Department had decided that, as local conditions had made it impossible and unnecessary to rebuild all three post-primary schools in Napier, the Technical College should be disestablished and its pupils sent to the High Schools. As a result of this amalgamation, the second term opened with about 250 pupils, of whom 80 came from the Technical College. Accommodation was still a serious problem. It was not considered wise to use, in the winter term, tents pitched on the grass. The Assembly Hall site was therefore cleared and more tents were pitched on the floor which, though slightly curved, was quite fit for the purpose. Doubtless some of the boarders, like the Headmaster, will have vivid recollections of midnight efforts during a gale to anchor the tents safely and prevent them from being ripped to pieces and blown away.

However, these and other difficulties were surmounted. Shortage of staff and lack of accommodation made it very difficult to maintain a good standard of work. But a cheerful acceptance of the conditions, encouraged by very sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Education Department, and ready co-operation among all members of the staff, made the task of organisation and administration much easier than would otherwise have been the case. Messrs. Olphert, McGhee, Wood, Lambert and Brown, who came from the Technical College staff, showed a pleasing eagerness to make the amalgamation a success. The new Board of Governors, reconstituted by special Act of Parliament, did its utmost to further the interests of the pupils. Technical classes in engineering and woodwork were still held in the old Technical workshops, while the portable rooms which served as our first post-earthquake accommodation were turned into science laboratories. Perhaps the most outstanding event was the rapid construction of eight temporary classrooms in the Quadrangle. The Board's staff did a wonderful job in this connection, the whole building being erected in a few days. It was this happy spirit of determination and co-operation which enabled the school not only to fulfil nearly all its inter-school fixtures but also to achieve a fair measure of success in the public examinations of 1931.



Meanwhile the reconditioning of the old brick school proceeded apace. The masters and boys of this period will not forget the constant banging of hammers and the strident grating of electric drills which made it far from easy to concentrate on the work of the classroom. Nor can one erase from the memory the frequent tremors which on some occasions made the pupils leap to safety through the windows of the temporary classrooms. However, at long last the job was completed, the brick building was re-occupied, the temporary classrooms were demolished, and above all, funds were available to provide a spacious assembly hall which, though still incomplete, has been an inestimable boon in the subsequent activities of the school.

### **A Combined School**

But the earthquake did more than merely disturb the normal routine of the school: it almost completely changed the character of the institution. Though competition with the Technical College had caused some attempt to widen the curriculum and to provide something in the way of metal craft work and agriculture for pupils of the non-academic type, these features of the curriculum, it must be conceded, held a very minor place; and until 1931 the school was of the normal secondary type. With the amalgamation came a complete engineering and trade course, a complete commercial course including engineering and trades course, a complete commercial course including bookkeeping, typing and shorthand, and finally an agricultural course which aimed at developing a farm on which to provide the practice and base the theory of the Dominion's basic industry. By 1933 a splendid Technical Block had been built providing facilities for engineering, technical electricity, carpentry, plumbing, motor engineering, and technical drawing. A modest beginning had already been made in developing a farm (of which more later). In addition, a wing of the old brick hostel was fully equipped as an art room, a well-qualified art master was appointed, and the school was in a position to deal with most aspects of the general education to be enforced later as a result of the complete remodelling of the curriculum by the Consultative Committee set up by the Minister of Education in 1940. The result is that the school is now a multiple-course institution aiming at the provision of every type of education likely to be required by the post-primary children in a large provincial centre. It is officially known as a Combined School, as, like Nelson and New Plymouth, Napier was compelled by circumstances to amalgamate under one roof the hitherto separate secondary and technical institutions.

## The School Farm

The development of the School Farm is a matter that demands more than passing notice. Its history is a very chequered one indeed. As the result of his experience as an Inspector of Secondary Schools including District High Schools, the Headmaster had long been convinced, rightly or wrongly, that a thorough training in agriculture could not be given without a farm to provide the basis of the work. The Board then adopted his suggestion that a rough, unused paddock behind the Hostel should be brought into use as grazing for cows. This was at least a start. It was again the earthquake which rendered possible an extension of such a modest beginning. Harbour Board lands adjoining the school had hitherto been subject to heavy flooding, as was seen in 1926 when even the school grounds were covered with flood waters from the Tutaekuri River, and again in 1928 when a similar disaster was only just averted by strenuous midnight efforts to bolster up the stop-bank and lake outlet with sandbags. The uplift of the land by the earthquake and the subsequent diversion of the river removed all such threats, and with the consent of the Hon. Mr Atmore, then Minister of Education, the Board of Governors negotiated with the Harbour Board for the lease of certain sections of the Awatoto block adjacent to the school. Over 50 acres were thus acquired in the first instance. This area was developed from the rough into good pasture for sheep. Unfortunately, when the pastures were ready for use, the Board found itself unable to provide funds for the purchase of sheep. The slump of that period was at its worst, a new Minister of Education was in office, and it was difficult to get a sympathetic hearing for requests for financial aid. In fairness to the Department, it must be admitted that its experience with other school farms had not been particularly happy, and its misgivings about further commitments had at least some reasonable foundations. However, a personal canvass of the farming community from Napier to Waipukurau provided the sheep, and prospects began to look brighter. Further sections were leased from the Harbour Board until, in 1937, an area of 158 acres had been acquired, not in a very compact block, but quite enough so to be conveniently workable. Owing, however, to lack of capital, and a disastrous storm which caused considerable loss, the Department finally felt obliged to come to our aid, and a complete new set-up was formed. Insisting upon the establishment of an Advisory Council to meet annually and formulate the policy of the Farm, and a Management Committee to carry out that policy the Department provided funds which in many, though not all



respects, have proved adequate for the needs of the farm. During the last four years, mainly owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mr Midgley, the agricultural master and farm supervisor, the farm has shown vast improvement from the point of view of both management and profits.

It would be unfair and most ungracious to omit to mention how much the farm owes to the keen interest and support of Mr W. A. Tod, an Old Boy of the school, who since has acted on the Farm Management Committee, and to whom the school is deeply indebted for his generous donations, especially of his own well-known Romneys, from which we are building up a sound stud flock. But for his unflinching interest, his wise advice, and his fine gifts, the farm could not have hoped to prosper as it is now doing.

At present the farm activities embrace chiefly the growth of good pastures for developing a Romney stud and a Southdown stud as well as for growing fat lambs and keeping enough cows to supply the Hostel with milk. It is hoped in the near future to increase our holdings still further, so that we may be in a position to give instruction on all important branches of farming existent in Hawke's Bay. A new interest in agricultural education has fortunately arisen. It is considered wise to prepare for such an expansion as seems inevitable, and to develop a course sufficiently varied to meet the present and future needs of agricultural education in Hawke's Bay. There is no reason why this desirable objective should not be reached. The soil is rich; the farm is well managed. The A. and P. Association has expressed its keen satisfaction with the tuition given and the methods of farming used. In spite of lack of capital and the consequent necessity of farming with second-hand machinery, the farm is more than paying its way. There is plainly no reason why in agriculture, as in other aspects of education, the school should not maintain the prestige it has so long enjoyed.

### **Disastrous Fire**

However, the agricultural course is not the only one which has had to struggle against difficulties. Nor are earthquakes and floods the only enemies against which the school has had to fight. Fire, too, has taken its toll. In 1939 our splendid workshops were almost completely destroyed. For some reason still unknown, a blaze broke out in the engineering shops. In spite of its early discovery, lack of pressure of water rendered the Brigade's efforts almost futile, and little was left when the flames were finally got under control. Here again, however, trouble proved a blessing in disguise. A new building was soon

in course of erection, one which improved considerably upon its predecessor in both size and arrangement of rooms. The result is a building well equipped to provide instruction in workshop practice, woodwork and building construction, plumbing, motor engineering and technical drawing.

### **The Second World War**

By this time, another blaze of a very different kind had broken out: Hitler had plunged Europe into a second war which was destined very soon to become global, and to consume in its flames many of the finest young men who had been educated within the portals of the Napier Boys' High School. As compared with pupils of other secondary schools in this Dominion, those actually in attendance from 1939 to 1945 at Napier suffered little. Several masters being too old for service with the forces, this school was not subjected to nearly so much shortage or change of staff as frequently occurred elsewhere. Although one or two masters joined the Services, we had comparatively little difficulty in obtaining substitutes and the work of the school went on much as usual. On one occasion it was necessary to call a lady teacher to our aid, but only for a comparatively short spell. Some boys, of course, ungallantly took the opportunity of enjoying the unusual situation, but she did most conscientious work, even if the boys rather neglected their duties.

No account of this period would be complete without some record of the achievements of our Old Boys. A special edition of "The Scindian" will be published to give full details of the service and sacrifice of those who joined the forces. Suffice it to say here that our record, while very proud, is also a very sad one. Over 1000 Old Boys served in the various theatres of war the world over, ranging from the steamy heat of the jungle to the blinding sands of the desert and the icy waters of the Arctic. On sea, on land, and in the air, in the defence of Britain, in the conquest of Burma and of Africa, in the stemming of the tide of Japanese expansion, wherever, indeed, there was a job to be done, Old Boys of the Napier Boys' High School could be found taking their full share in guarding the freedom innate in the heart of every true Britisher. Of these, more than 120 gave their lives. Over 70 won distinctions for their valiant and distinguished service. We had the honour of numbering among our Old Boys the youngest colonel in the British Army. We had a major in the British Artillery who was one of the last to leave the bloody beaches of Dunkirk. But it is hardly fair to individualise when so many gave such faithful service to their country. The School is proud of them all, and



honour them for duty nobly done. The School will not readily forget their high courage or their noble sacrifice. Plans are already afoot to commemorate in suitable form their magnificent daring and devotion to duty.

### **Increased Educational Facilities and the New Curriculum**

While the war demanded concentration on production for military purposes, and so slowed down the tempo of industrial progress, it failed to retard the forward movement which had begun a year or two previously in education. The last ten years have seen what might almost be termed a revolution in this latter sphere. The wheels of change have moved swiftly; so swiftly, indeed, that only those closely associated with the profession can be expected to realise the effect produced upon the character of the school. Not only have the facilities for education been almost lavishly extended, but also the curriculum has been almost wholly remodelled to suit both the physical, the intellectual and the occupational needs of the pupils following a post-primary course. This change affects not merely the Napier Boys' High School, but all pupils in the country. Still, no history of the school would be complete without some reference to the manner in which the doors have been opened wider and the fare offered has been more varied to suit all tastes and needs.

First of all, in 1937 the Proficiency and Competency Certificates, which differentiated certain types of pupil, were abolished, and replaced by the Primary School Certificate. This latter gave the entry to our school to all types, irrespective of intellectual ability or choice of career. It was followed at the end of the same year by the abolition of the Senior Free Place test. Education was now free up to the age of nineteen years. Not long afterwards, an effort was made to put the country pupil on the same footing as his brother in the town. Grants were made to cover the cost of transport, or a liberal allowance was made available so that country boys might board in town in order to obtain post-primary education. In addition, the school leaving age has recently been raised to fifteen. Furthermore, liberal bursaries are offered to enable certain pupils from rural areas to obtain technical instruction not available in their own districts.

So far as the curriculum is concerned, changes have been just as far reaching. As the result of the deliberations of a Consultative Committee set up by the Minister of Education about four years ago, radical changes have been made in the educational fare offered to the modern youngster. Working from the thesis that every child had the right to be physically,

intellectually and socially prepared to take his place in the world, the Committee drew up suggestions for a basic training for all pupils in English and Social Studies, Elementary (very elementary) Mathematics, General Science, Arts and Crafts, Music, and Physical Education. In the remainder of the school work each pupil was to pursue his own chosen line of study, whether academic, commercial, industrial or agricultural. This plan has now been implemented by the Education Department. The School Certificate examination with a much wider range of subjects has taken the place of the University Entrance examination, which is now, as it should be, not a standard for the use of business men and bankers, but a real test of fitness to enter the University. It should be noted too, in passing, that an accrediting system of University Entrance has been established, whereby pupils to whose fitness the Principal is prepared to certify may enter the University without examination. In this way all possibility of complaint that the University dominates the school curriculum to the disadvantage of non-academic students has been finally removed.

It will thus appear that a vast alteration has been effected in the facilities for, and the content of the education now provided in post-primary schools. Much more liberal staffing, too, has been allowed by the Department. However, not all of these changes have met with whole-hearted support, and it is possibly fair to say that the Department itself already sees the development of certain trends which appear even now to be retrograde. This is not the place for a philosophical discourse on the content and the spirit of true democratic education. But it has been thought advisable to chronicle the facts at this period when many Old Boys must be out of touch with the development of education.

### **The Board of Governors**

It is fitting, too, that tribute should be paid to those men and women who, throughout the history of the school, have voluntarily given their time and service to the external administration of the school, and have so played an important part in shaping its policy and guiding its destinies. Originally established in 1872 by friendly litigation with the Supreme Court, and known as the Napier School Trust, the Board of Governors was first instituted as such by special Act of Parliament in 1882. This title it retained until 1931, when both its name and its constitution were altered as the result of the earthquake. By another special Act of Parliament the High School Board of Governors became the Napier Secondary Education Board, whose personnel was to consist of representatives of the Gov-



ernment, employers, employees, parents, and the A. and P. Association. For the first time women were included, and to Miss A. E. J. Spencer, ex-Headmistress of the Napier Girls' High School, fell the honour and responsibility of being the first woman member. In 1945 the Department agreed to the suggestion of Mr W. A. Armour (then a member of the Board) that the original name of High School Board of Governors should be revived. This was done, though no change was made in the constitution of the Board. This is not the place to consider the suitability of the present constitution, though there are differences of opinion on the question. The main fact is that the ladies and gentlemen who have served on the Board have given much time and thought to the administration of the finances of the school and, often at considerable sacrifice, have done a great deal to maintain and enhance its reputation.

### **Scinde House**

Ever since the school was established, Scinde House, the Boarding Hostel, has played a vital part in shaping the destinies and moulding the character of the school. In 1928 its members numbered 75, one-quarter of the school. These numbers were maintained until 1931, when the earthquake rudely shattered both buildings and hopes of continued progress. Those who were in the Hostel at the time will never forget the sense of frustration. There was no panic, fortunately no casualties. Over 60 boys had to be held until their parents could collect them, or arrangements made for their return home. Luckily, the fact that the Dining Block was built of wood proved an unexpected boon. The boys could be housed and fed until they were safely despatched to their homes. When this was done, arrangements were made for them to be taken to other boarding schools which kindly offered to accommodate them.

The Department's decision to re-open school at the earliest possible moment affected boarders as well as day-boys. It was felt that Scinde House, indeed, was one of the most important features of the school to re-establish. As the beautiful brick building was damaged beyond repair, the only place available at first was the Headmaster's residence. Here 16 boys were accommodated with sleeping quarters, while the spacious dining hall was subdivided with temporary barricades of tables blankets and bricks to allow any who returned later to be housed. By the end of the year 28 had returned. It is worthy of note that the older boys proved so loyal that eight members of the first fifteen of 1931 were boarders. And we won most of our inter-school fixtures, including the contest for the Polson Banner.

By this time it had been decided to build temporary accommodation for boarders. A long block of open-air dormitories with the usual accessories was built in 1932 and occupied at the beginning of the third term. This building was meant to accommodate 50 boys, and for some time was ample to meet the demands. Restoring the Hostel to its former place in the school proved a slow process, especially as the depression of that period made it difficult for parents of country boys to face the expense involved. However, conditions improved, our numbers increased, and additions were made until there was room for 60 boys. When this number was exceeded, the Headmaster's residence was again used to take the overflow. In addition, Army huts are now in use, and the Hostel has now reached the record number of 80 boarders, with so many offering for next year that many will have to be turned away.

While this progress is very gratifying, it has not been achieved without difficulty and setbacks. In March, 1944, a serious fire broke out in the Dining Block, caused, almost beyond doubt, by a defect in the chimney—another legacy from the earthquake. The domestic staff's quarters and the kitchen were completely destroyed, though, fortunately, the dining hall suffered little damage. It should be recorded that in spite of the fact that the fire was not extinguished till long after midnight, breakfast was served only ten minutes late.

Steps were immediately taken to obviate the necessity of sending the boys home a second time. Two big rooms in the Technical Block were requisitioned for kitchen and dining room respectively, and within twenty-four hours all was working smoothly. The worst difficulty was the housing of the domestic staff. For them, Army huts were obtained, lined and fitted up with electric light. This temporary and far from satisfactory accommodation had to serve for eighteen months, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies for the repair of the Hostel. Finally an excellent job was done. An all-electric kitchen was installed, and up-to-date rooms provided for the domestic staff.

Not long after this, the dormitory block was threatened with destruction. The boiler-room caught fire and spread to the bathroom. This blaze, however, was quickly extinguished, and the damaged bathroom was repaired in very quick time.

In spite of these difficulties, the Hostel has carried on until it has now reached a record attendance of boarders. The so-called temporary accommodation has become more or less permanent. The aftermath of war has made it impossible to rebuild what was destroyed nearly 17 years ago. Even to get further temporary cubicles seems out of the question. It is a tragedy that many young people from the country are denied



post-primary education through lack of boarding facilities. But such is the position today, and we can only hope that it will not be long before building materials become again plentiful, so that Scinde House may grow still more in numbers and still further enhance the reputation it has gained.

Finally, the reputation of a school is made largely by its staff and its pupils. It is the masters who wield a mighty, if unseen influence, and shape in large measure the character of the pupils. It is fitting, therefore, that this brief account of the last twenty years of the school's history should close with some reference to the men who have "tanned the hide of us, our daily foes and friends." It is perhaps certain that few, if any, schools in this Dominion have such a large proportion of teachers who have served over a quarter of a century within its walls. Messrs West, Bagley and Milburn have achieved this distinction, while Mr Stewart has been here for over 21 years. They are a part of the school which they have helped to build. But not only they. The Napier Boys' High School has been most fortunate in the line of capable and diligent teachers that have served it, even if only for a short time during this period. While the members of the staff are earnest and sincere, there need be little fear for the future of the school.

Such, then, is briefly the history of the school during the past twenty years. Many are the changes that have occurred. Many are the vicissitudes which masters, pupils and Governors have had to face. But neither earthquake, fire nor flood can quench the untameable spirit of youth. In spite of changes of site, curriculum, and economic situation, the genus "boy" remains unchanged. Some are just as naughty, others just as good as were their predecessors even seventy-five years ago. And it is certain that when the oldest Old Boy meets the youngest pupil at the Jubilee, their hand-grasp will symbolise the undying spirit of the Napier Boys' High School.

W. T. FOSTER

## PART 3

### THE END OF THE W. T. FOSTER PERIOD

#### The 75th Jubilee Year

1947 was a good year. The Old Boys' 75th Jubilee Committee had already done much of the spade work of organisation for the celebrations when on the 5th July the Board received approval from the Department to grant £50 to the Jubilee Committee. The Board gave its blessing to the Committee and appointed Mr F. J. Steel as its representative.

The 75th Jubilee celebrations opened on Friday Evening 15th August 1947 with a Civic Reception in the Automobile Association Rooms. Mr T. W. Hercock, the Mayor of Napier, welcomed visitors to the town and made kindly references to the traditions of the School. Welcomes were also extended by Mr H. E. Edgley, Chairman of the Board, Mr F. J. Steel, President of the Parents' League, Mr A. E. Armstrong, M. P. for Napier, and Mr E. N. H. Stewart, President of the Old Boys' Association. Glowing references were made to previous and present Headmasters and members of the staff. Proceedings were broadcast over 2ZH — the local radio station.

On Saturday morning between 700 and 800 Old Boys and Staff gathered on the School Quadrangle and after a brief address of welcome by the Headmaster in an overcrowded assembly hall they were marshalled under the expert guidance of Mr R. H. Moss into their respective decades. Official photographs were taken.

In the afternoon the hundreds of Old Boys who went to McLean Park were delighted to see the school win the Polson Banner rugby match against Palmerston North Boys' High School. That evening the Dinner and Smoke Concert was held in the School Assembly Hall. Toasts were proposed and suitably responded to.

A most outstanding toast which held the undivided attention of all those present was that of Mr D. D. Twigg who proposed the toast to the "Fallen Old Boys". The full text of the toast is given here as it deserves a permanent place in the history of the school.

"Mr President and Gentlemen,

This evening I have been entrusted with the responsible task of proposing the toast of our Fallen Old Boys. And I think it very meet and right that in the midst of joy and happiness of our Jubilee Celebrations we should pause for a minute or two to honour and remember our dead.



One might have hoped, that by the time the world had reached the state of civilisation we now enjoy, a toast of this nature would long since have been obsolete — but so thin is the veneer of civilisation spread over us that the opposite holds — our roll of honour grows longer and the toast becomes of greater importance. And so 75 years after the founding of our school we find that no less a number than 1134 Old Boys have been called upon to wage war in the face of the enemy. Of them, 134 have been called upon to lay down their lives for their country in battle.

This Gentlemen, is a magnificent record and while it quite rightly should fill us with pride, we at the same time must remember that these sacrifices bring with them responsibilities. I sometimes wonder whether we are really facing up to our responsibilities. Do we really appreciate where our duty lies? Let me try to illustrate the way I feel about these things by bringing before you a striking example.

In the First World War a young Napier soldier lost his life in battle on the arid plains of Palestine. Shortly before he was killed he became the father of a son.

Seven years ago in the early spring of 1940 I visited Jerusalem, and, together with the son of the soldier I have just mentioned, made a pilgrimage to the War Memorial Cemetery which is magnificently sited on the Mount of Olives (I think). After searching through the records and along the rows of well-kept graves we found the plot we were seeking. And the father and son were together for the first time.

Not so many months later we were called upon to make a vigorous and brief campaign through Greece and Crete. And in Crete the son joined his father. He lies buried in a small cemetery near Canea. By the irony of fate the son was also survived by an infant son — I shall refer to him as the grandson.

Now the grandson is the important character in this illustration. Through an accident of war — you and I — have become his guardians. What are we — you and I doing about it?

The father died in Palestine under the firm conviction that he was helping to win a war to end all war. We know that he died in vain.

His son died under no such misapprehension. He knew that although winning the war was vital, it was really a preliminary skirmish. When he died he placed a sacred duty in our — the survivors' hands — the duty to prosecute the battle for Peace to the utmost of our ability.

Gentlemen, our duty is so plain. Our duty is to win the battle for Peace — our duty is to ensure that neither the grandson nor any other grandson shall ever again be called

upon to go forth to battle. Our duty is to make quite certain that the grandson is the first male in his family for three generations, to live and die in peace in his native land.

It is so clear. We must not live our lives selfishly for personal pleasure and gain. A critical audience is watching us. We must not fail them.

Therefore Gentlemen, when I call upon you to honour this toast I would ask you not to do so lightly, but to pledge yourselves to those whom you intend to honour so to live your lives as to make their sacrifices worth while.

Gentlemen, I give you the toast — 'Fallen Old Boys'."

At an interval during the dinner an appeal for funds towards the School Memorial Library was made. Through the generosity of those present £400 was donated.

On Sunday morning visitors gathered at the Marine Parade and were taken for a motor drive round the district.

At 2.30pm on Sunday after assembling at the Sound Shell the whole group marched to St. John's Cathedral where the Jubilee Service commenced at 3pm. The lessons were read by Mr W. T. Foster the Headmaster and I. A. Atkins the Head Prefect, and the service given by the Rev. E. J. Rich, Archdeacon of Wellington and an Old Boy of the School.

In the evening large numbers of Old Boys and their wives were the guests of Mr and Mrs Foster and Mr and Mrs Armour in their homes.

On Monday afternoon Old Boys were guests of the school. After visiting their old haunts they were entertained at assembly. Two rugby matches between Boarders and Day Boys provided ample excitement for spectators.

The Celebrations closed with the Jubilee Ball held in the R.S.A. Hall. This was one of the best attended and most skilfully organised social functions in Napier that year. The hall was filled to capacity and was decorated attractively with the school colours and greenery.

The undoubted success of the celebration was a credit to the members of the Jubilee Committee who were as follows: Messrs E. N. H. Stewart (Chairman), G. I. Bickerstaff (Secretary), W. A. Armour, C. J. Bagley, D. Butler, J. L. Butler, K. Dockary, W. T. Foster, V. J. Langley, R. Moss, W. J. O'Connell, H. Peters, D. G. Revell, F. J. Steel, E. S. West, N. E. H. Willis and A. Zorn.

As a unit the school of 1947 was unable to play any large part in the Jubilee celebrations although several school songs were sung at assembly when the Old Boys were guests at the reception on the Monday. However Mr E. N. H. Stewart informed the school that the Old Boys had donated £94 towards

a Jubilee picnic at the end of the year. Unfortunately the school closed early because of the poliomyelitis epidemic and the Jubilee picnic never eventuated. The money along with £600 already donated by the Old Boys was paid into the Memorial Library Fund.



**75th JUBILEE COMMITTEE, 1947**

**Back Row:** N. E. H. Willis, A. Zorn, J. Unsworth, K. Deckary, D. Butler.  
**Middle Row:** E. S. West, D. G. Revell, C. J. Bagley, J. L. Butler,  
G. I. Bickerstaff (Hon. Sec.).

**Front Row:** H. Peters, W. T. Foster, E. N. H. Stewart (Chairman),  
W. A. Armour.

**Absent:** F. J. Steel, W. J. O'Connell, V. J. Langley, R. Moss.

### **Sport in the Jubilee Year**

For the First XV it was a very successful season. Not only did they win the Napier third grade competition but also all their school matches very convincingly: v. Hastings High School 25-3; v. Wairarapa College 14-0; v. St Patrick's College 25-5 v. Palmerston North Boys' High School 21-12; v. Gisborne High School 21-0. Most credit for this outstanding performance must be given to Mr R. H. Milburn who with years of experience of rugby coaching had the ability of inspiring confidence in the players and securing an excellent team spirit.



He was also fortunate in having a set of forwards bigger and stronger than usual who were superbly led by I. A. Atkins as captain. Ian Atkins himself later become a very successful coach of a senior team in Hastings in the 1960s and briefly of the Hawke's Bay Senior Representatives before he was transferred to Wellington.

Mr E. N. H. Stewart, President of the Old Boys' Association, was so impressed with the keen spirit of the Boarders v. Day Boys match played during the Jubilee



#### FIRST FIFTEEN, 1947

Back Row: N. E. Morrison, B. J. Dunn, A. J. Laws, D. G. Devonport,  
C. J. Woodhouse, R. L. Ellingham, N. C. Clifton.

Middle Row: J. H. Kennedy, W. Gray (V.-Capt.), I. A. Atkins (Capt.),  
Mr R. A. Milburn (Coach), E. B. Ellison, J. P. Anderson.

Front Row: D. G. Peat, T. W. Lynch, R. L. Leyland, W. B. Lambeth,  
H. M. Reidy.

Absent: G. T. Stainton.

celebrations that he presented the Stewart Shield suitably engraved for annual competition between the teams. This fixture continues to be regarded as a major event on the school's rugby calendar.

Through the initiative of Mr H. A. Henderson then a master at Dannevirke High School and later Principal of Napier Boys' High School, the Hawke's Bay Secondary Schools'



Athletic Association came out of wartime recess to conduct a meeting at Dannevirke Domain on Saturday, 12th April. It was at this meeting that the Napier team performed very well indeed thus setting a pattern for first class performances by the school's athletes among secondary schools in Hawke's Bay for many years. A summary of results showed twelve firsts, fourteen seconds, thirteen thirds and seven new records. Athletes who performed particularly well were W. B. Lambeth, W. Gray, A. J. Laws, T. W. Lynch, K. Laws, T. R. Wells and D. McKenzie.

It was a proud and victorious team which, with its four accompanying masters, returned by N. Z. R. bus after the meeting.

In October Mr P. F. Sharpley who was engaged as Athletic Coach by the Hawke's Bay Poverty Bay Athletic Centre began classes at the school. For his service the Centre was paid £40 for two hours teaching each week until the end of the year. Mr Sharpley gave a great stimulus to athletics in the school. The introduction of modern techniques in hurdling, jumping and throwing events led to a decade of high quality athletic performance.

### **The School Farm and Hostel**

By 1947 under the expert guidance of Messrs W. A. Tod, Chairman of Farm Advisory Committee and Mr R. D. Midgley, Farm Manager, the farm was developing into not only a sound economic proposition but a very valuable teaching aid for agricultural students. There was strong pressure by the Board on the Department to give more financial help for extending the farm and assistance in increasing hostel accommodation considered necessary for the growing numbers of country boys taking the agriculture course.

In Napier on the 9th of August 1947 a most important meeting on the issue took place between representatives of the school, the Director of Education and the Hon. Minister of Education.

Mr W. A. Tod, and Mr R. D. Midgley presented the case for additional funds, equipment and land for the farm. In seeking further hostel accommodation Dr E. H. J. Berry, a member of the Board, made the point that the original hostel had been destroyed by the earthquake in 1931 and further accommodation was urgently needed.

Both the Hon. Minister and the Director did not see how it was possible to help because of the increase in demand for new buildings throughout the country to make up for wartime deficiencies. The Minister suggested the use of military buildings.

While the meeting gave little immediate hope in the long term it showed that the Department and the Minister were aware of the school's needs. A sum of £1371 was made available later in the year for the purchase of additional land and a steel hut was placed alongside the other temporary dormitories to be available as accommodation for the 1948 boarders.

From the beginning an attempt was made to integrate farm activities with those of Scinde House. For many years the farm supplied milk and vegetables for the Hostel. On June 13th, 1947, it is interesting to note that the Farm account received from the Hostel account £13/16/11 for vegetables and £36/10/6 for milk—good value for a month's supply.

### **The War Memorial Library**

At the Annual General Meeting of the Old Boys' Association held in the Forester's Hall on 21st September, 1944, and attended by about 60 Old Boys, a committee was set up to give consideration for a suitable memorial to those who had given their lives in the great world struggle. The first donation of £5 was given by Dalton Hardy of Hastings.

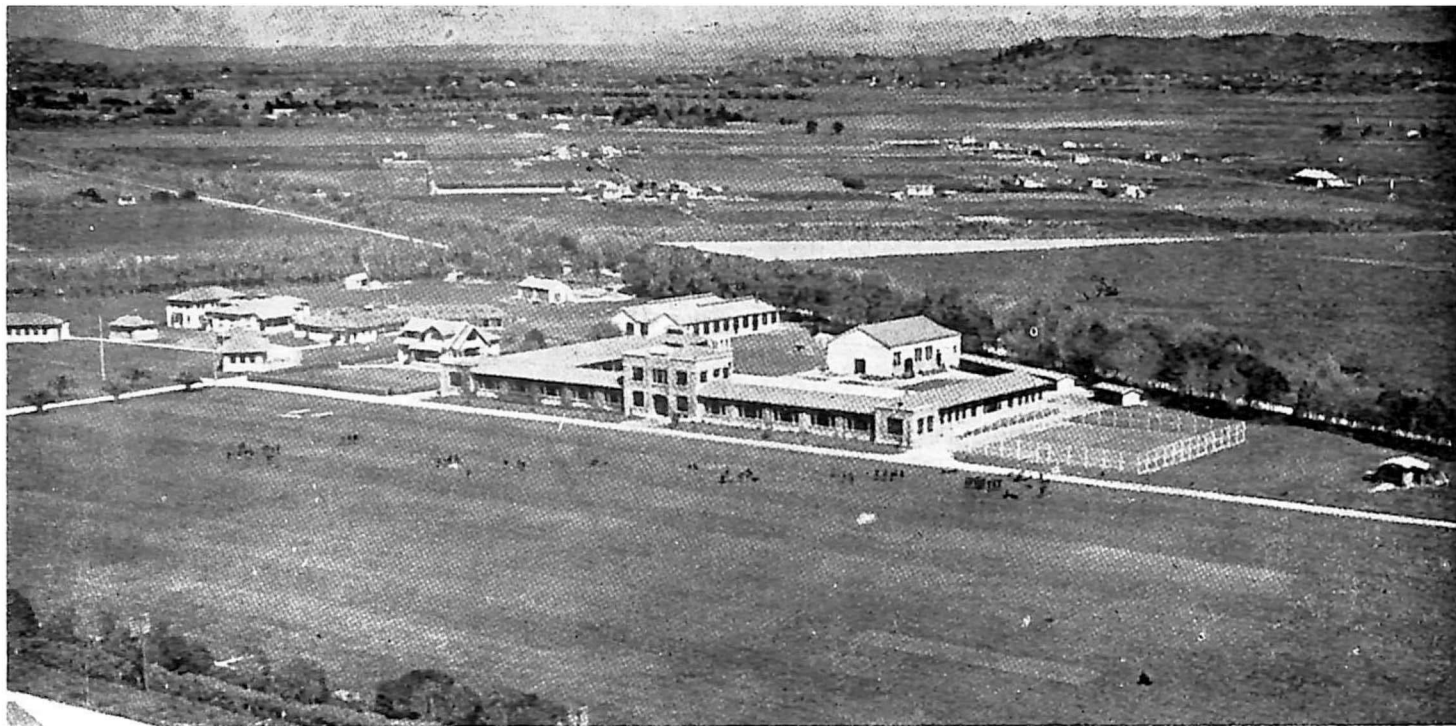
At the 1945 Old Boys' meeting the Headmaster considered a well planned and well designed library building the most fitting form of Memorial but stated that at least £5000 would have to be raised for the purpose. Mr W. J. Sandtmann, President of the Parents' League, and a guest at the meeting supported the library and pledged £200 towards the project. Thus the concept of the Memorial Library was born.

### **Lessons by Correspondence**

All schools which were closed by the Department because of the Poliomyelitis epidemic at the end of 1947, remained closed in February and did not open till late in March 1948. Suggestions were made by the Department for the carrying on of school work by correspondence during the period when the schools were closed. An attempt was made by the staff to supply examination candidates in particular with work by mail but the courses never really functioned properly by the time the boys returned to school.

### **Need for More Buildings**

During the later part of the 1940's there was a serious lack of speciality classrooms. The new syllabus based on the 1944 Thomas Report introduced in 1945 to be implemented properly required the provision of additional classrooms, craft rooms,



The School, 1946



workshops and physical education facilities. From 1946 to 1952 there was a constant exchange of correspondence between the Board and the Department for much needed teaching space and plans presented were amended, deferred and seldom approved. The Education Department with limited finance was receiving urgent demands for increased accommodation from almost every secondary school authority in the country. Delaying tactics were inevitable.

It is interesting to note the type of extra curricular work expected of staff members at the time. Mr J. W. Bygate for many years head of the Technical Department, was asked at the Board meeting on the 15th August, 1947, to prepare plans for extra laboratories at the school. His plans were later submitted to the Department for approval. There is no record of his having been paid for his services!

### Changes in Athletics

At the athletic sports in 1948 the Senior Championship conditions of entry were changed. Previously entrants for the senior championship were obliged to compete in all 12 events. This was no doubt an excellent method of finding the best all-rounder but it tended to develop into an endurance test often beyond the capacity of entrants. On the expert advice of Mr Sharpley the authorities changed the conditions of entry into the senior championship by limiting entries to a selection of any six of the events available. Also for the first time an Intermediate Grade Championship was introduced. Thus the pattern for competition in athletics was established for the next 25 years. The ages for the new championship groups were:

Junior — Under 14½ years

Intermediate — Under 16 years

Senior — 16 years and over

All at the 31st of March of the year in which the sports were held.

When Mr G. J. Sceats came on to the staff in 1953 an attempt was made to classify each boy into a physical-age grouping for athletic sports. A formula devised by Mr Sceats in a thesis on physical-age grouping was used to work out the physical age of each competitor. This objective method of assessing a student's ability according to height, weight and various athletic agilities had to be abandoned because of the difficulty in testing and recording an ever growing number of boys coming into the school.

## **Change in Editor of Scindian**

Because of the extra work involved when he became Supervisor of Technical and Continuation Classes in 1949, Mr C. J. Bagley handed over the editorship of the Scindian to Mr L. H. E. Mollring an old boy who had returned to the staff. The Scindians from 1927 to 1948 are a fitting memorial to Mr Bagley. He always demanded and achieved high standards in contributions, arrangement and publishing knowing full well that much of the spirit of the school was conveyed to the outside world through the pages of its magazine. For his long hours of work over 21 years given willingly and voluntarily to producing the school magazine the school and its Old Boys should be grateful. During his time the Scindian had an enviable high reputation among the school magazines of this country.

## **Expansion of Farm**

Since 1945 negotiations had been proceeding for the further expansion of the farm. Communications with the Napier Harbour Board revealed that all the land in the vicinity of the farm was leased on reasonable terms and the Board felt there was little likelihood of them being in a position to offer a lease to the school. Mr R. D. Midgley, the Farm Manager, in his determined way, proceeded to put pressure on neighbours and finally in April 1949 the Department approved a grant for the purchase of the leasehold of a 50 acre block. In the same month the farm suffered a severe loss when Mr W. A. Tod, who had served on the Farm Management Committee from its earliest days, tendered his resignation to the Board owing to ill health. At a period when the farm was undergoing rapid development and needed the wisdom of a successful practical farmer Mr Tod had given unstintingly of his time. He had the ability to work in well with not only the farm manager and the headmaster but also the members of the Board. Living at Otane, as he did, he was prepared to travel to the school for Committee meetings and at any time when his skill and wisdom was needed to help solve the numerous problems of farming demanding immediate attention.

He was succeeded by Mr R. Absolom of Rissington, another successful practical farmer.

## **The Gymnasium**

The school on the hill had a gymnasium. When the school went to Napier South in 1926 the new complex of buildings, consisting of the school building, the caretaker's cottage, the assembly hall and a hostel for one hundred boarders built for

£61,300, was austere and such a refinement as a gymnasium was considered an unwarranted luxury. With the implementing of the 1945 new syllabus which made two hours of Physical Education each week compulsory for every boy up to school certificate level, a gymnasium could no longer be regarded as a luxury. The Department however was not prepared to build gymnasia when it was considered that classrooms were the first priority.

On the 16th of August, 1949, the Parents' League wrote to the Board expressing disappointment that the Board did not take up the matter of the gymnasium with the Department with a view to having a building "erected in the near future". Once again the Board tried to impress upon the Department that a gymnasium should be erected. While the school had an assembly hall suitable for Physical Education activities there was no support from the Department in the meantime.

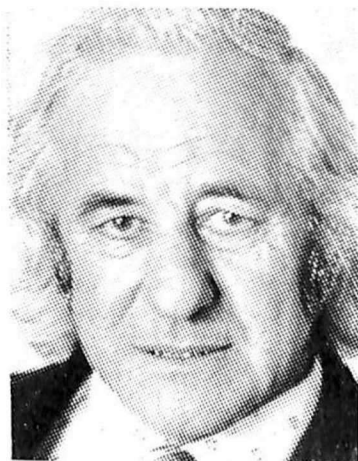
### **Appointment of full-time Secretary**



**W. L. Dunn**  
Secretary, Napier High  
School Board, 1920-1950

The Board decided that with the increase in work it would be wise to appoint a full-time Secretary. Accordingly Mr T. H. Johnson, a qualified accountant, and an Old Boy was appointed with a salary of £650 per year rising to £700 in twelve months. Provision was made for a Junior Assistant and a new office was found.

On 30th June, 1950, Mr W. L. Dunn resigned as Secretary of the Board. His resignation was received with regret. Mr Dunn, who was also Secretary of the Hawke's Bay Education Board, had gained a distinguished reputation as an administrator and his advice and experience were sought by other Education Boards and the Department of Education.



**T. H. Johnson**  
Secretary, Napier High  
School Board, 1950—



## **Napier City Celebrations**

Napier became a city in 1950. There were celebrations. The school was invited to participate in a procession through the city. The Board granted £5 from unauthorised expenditure towards the preparation of a float. The boys excelled themselves by producing a float drawn by one of the farm tractors which gained considerable praise for its originality among a large number of floats representing every section of the community.

## **Overseas' Cricket Coaches**

Cricketers at the school were fortunate at the beginning of the 1950-51 season to get the services of Mr J. Parks as a part-time Physical Education teacher. Mr Parks, a former English test cricketer, was brought here by the Hawke's Bay Cricket Association as official coach. While at the school Mr Parks spent all his time coaching cricketers and many old boys who later performed well at provincial level owe much to his coaching. Unfortunately this quiet, sincere, dedicated man found the living conditions not to his liking and returned to England at the conclusion of his first season. However, another English professional Mr M. Tremlett replaced him for two further years and coached promising cricketers at the school.

## **The Swimming Pool**

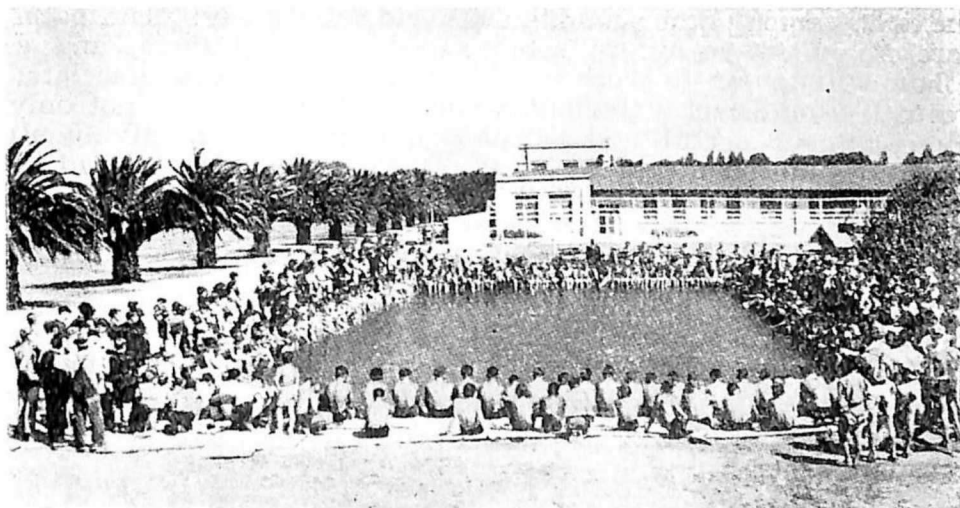
The 1931 School prospectus referred to "Excellent facilities for bathing" being "available in a fine stretch of the adjacent Tutaekuri River". In 1936 the Tutaekuri no longer flowed past the school down Georges Drive into the Inner Harbour at Ahuriri. Engineers had diverted it directly out to sea at Waitangi to prevent flooding in and around Napier. Boys who wanted to swim either entered the surf or went to the Municipal Baths on the Marine Parade, one and a half miles from the school. After 1945 the teaching of swimming became an important part of the Physical Education programme. Bold Physical Education masters took classes to swim in the surf across the Marine Parade opposite the school. It was a miracle that no boy ever got into difficulties while swimming in those waters which have claimed so many lives over the years.

The building of a swimming pool up to 1950 was just another of the many pipe dreams of the headmaster, his staff and the boys.

However, in 1950 Mr L. H. E. Mollring, a very enthusiastic life saving examiner, initiated a baths' building project. By October he had persuaded the Board of Governors to approve

in principle the construction of a swimming pool at the school. The Parents' League and boys began the task of collecting funds. An early estimate of £9900 for the construction of the pool with a diving well appeared to be far beyond the capacity of the School and Parents' League to raise. Again approaches for financial assistance were made to the Department without success. However, with the appointment of the new headmaster in 1952 the baths project sprang dramatically into action. Mr Henderson pointed out that the pool was a place to learn to swim rather than to cater for a very small minority who might wish to practise diving. His argument prevailed and the Board at its September meeting in 1952 received approval from the Department to build a shallow pool but placed objections by asking the Board, which had already made extensive investigations, about the desirability of the site between the tennis courts and the Caretaker's House.

Work commenced almost immediately. Mr T. Prebenson excavated the site for the baths free of charge. The baths were opened by Mr Peter Tait M.P., for Napier, on



**Opening of Swimming Pool, February 1954**

the 19th February 1954. A most impressive splash was made when three hundred boys on a given signal simultaneously entered the water. The baths were well and truly opened.

The ceremony was the culmination of an outstanding community effort. When it was found that the £1300 raised by boys and the Parents' League plus the 100 guineas from Sir

Thomas Straker-Smith and a £1000 subsidy from the Department was insufficient to employ a contractor to build the pool the committee decided to go ahead and build the pool themselves, taking advantage of any voluntary labour.

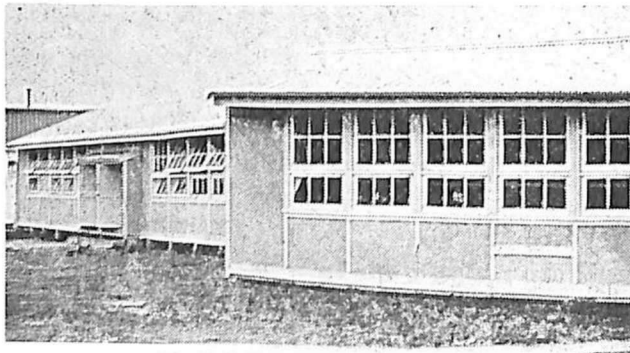
Offers of help and equipment were received from private people and business firms in the city. After Mr Prebenson had excavated the site, boys levelled the floor, engineering classes under the guidance of Mr D. B. Forrest, the engineering master, laid and tied the three miles of steel required, members of the teaching staff dug a six foot outlet drain under Chambers Street and at 7.30am on May 11th 1953 thirty-five parents, teachers, and old boys began laying the floor under the leadership of Messrs Atherfold and Angus. The job was completed that evening.

During the next six months preparation for the sides went ahead. Boxing was prefabricated in the school workshops by Mr Bygate and his classes. The walls were poured in December 1953 by the boys of the school. During the Christmas holidays a party of masters stripped the boxing and by February 1954 Messrs J. Ennor and D. Dalton had completed the plastering.

The Daily Telegraph when reporting on the opening the next day among other compliments had this to say: "The baths are an object lesson in self-reliance resourcefulness, and a plain willingness to work . . . All who have been associated with it should feel a tremendous sense of satisfatcion, not only in creating a useful and valuable amenity, but in giving all New Zealand an object lesson in what can be accomplished by the quaint old practice of rolling up the sleeves."

### **The Two-Storey Wooden Block**

At last in 1950 new permanent classrooms and laboratories were under construction. The two storeyed wooden building along the Chambers Street boundary was commenced



**Prefabricated Classroom**



when a contract was let to Mr T. Pedlow. Work proceeded slowly and was completed in time to be opened by Hon. R. Algie, Minister of Education on Friday, 15th February, 1952. This block was built to replace the sub-standard pre-fabricated units which with the rapid growth of the school population had been erected on vacant spaces near the workshops, Scinde House and the Assembly Hall. However by the time the block was in use the roll had risen so rapidly that none of the temporary classrooms could be dispensed with. Indeed two new prefabricated classrooms had been brought in a few days before the opening of the new wing. It was only with the construction of "C" Block in 1969 that several of them were removed. Some of the "temporary" class rooms erected in 1945 were still "temporary" in 1972.

### **Miss D. S. Turnbull**

It was in 1950 that Miss D. S. Turnbull first became associated with the school. She arrived from Christchurch to take up the position of Secretary to the Principal. Miss Turnbull served the school very ably until she was appointed Matron of Scinde House in 1967. The headmasters and staff of her time as Secretary were most appreciative of her efficiency, patience, and good humour.

### **The Dinwiddie Bequest**

In 1950 the Library was the recipient, under the will of Mr W. Dinwiddie, a former chairman of the Board, of his splendid library. Mr Dinwiddie read widely and the school was very fortunate to receive such a good selection of English literature. As a result the number of books available in the library increased by about a third.

### **The Cadets**

Cadets continued to be an important school activity. In 1950 the cadet battalion made three public appearances. During the Napier City celebrations a guard of honour commanded by W. O. S. Hanson was a credit to the school. On Anzac Day the whole Battalion paraded. The Cadets assembled as on previous years on the Marine Parade and marched down Emerson Street to the Cenotaph in Clive Square where the Remembrance Ceremony was held. However, the most colourful and spectacular event of the year was on the first Sunday in November when a small group took part in the "Trooping of the Colours" at McLean Park as a part of the City Celebrations. With their white webbing belts and white

rifle slings, the detail looking most impressive performed their drill with precision. Well deserved praise was received from the thousands of spectators.

By 1950 accommodation at Scinde House was stretched to the limit. The school opened with 96 boarders of whom 40 were new "bugs" to be housed in space suitable for about 80. However, the spirit of Scinde House continued to be as good as ever.

### **Sealing of Corridors**

After years of constant traffic, the concrete corridors in the old main brick block had become smooth and when wet were very dangerous. Several boys and some masters had falls



**Main Block Corridor**

so in December 1951 the Department granted a sum of £260 to cover the cost of tarring and sanding the floors.

### **Tar Sealing of Entrance Drive**

For years the unsealed entrance drive from Te Awa Avenue to the school and in front of the school was a challenge to drivers to avoid pot holes and pools of water after

rain. At one meeting of the Board in 1950 it was recommended that a 15 m.p.h. restriction be enforced on through traffic. This restriction seemed hardly necessary as cars of that period would have suffered mechanically had they travelled any faster on that surface! In March 1951 an estimate of £2103/10/- for the sealing of the roads within the school grounds was confirmed and the work was speedily completed.

### The Lake

The Lake had been a feature of the School grounds since it was first opened on its present site until it was finally filled during 1955. This Lake was the end result of a big civil engineering enterprise by C. D. Kennedy & Co. It began with the reclamation of Napier South in 1903 and completed by 1908 when the first sections were sold. A 14 inch pump dredge moved along the bed of the old Tutaekuri River raising silt to spread on the adjacent swamp. When the project was completed the lake just beyond the present entrance drive remained ultimately to become part of the Boys' High School grounds.

At first an attempt was made to beautify it by planting trees and growing water lilies. Willows thrived as did weeds and algae. The Lake also became a place where unofficially some day boys were deposited when approaching too close to Scinde House territory. Decaying vegetation, stagnant back waters and illegal rubbish dumping caused pollution.

It became obvious that some action would have to be taken to fill in the lake when on the 12th June 1951 the Secretary of the Board reported the receipt of a petition from 34 residents of Te Awa Ave. complaining of the offensive smell from the lake and asking that some action be taken.

In August the offer of the lake as a controlled rubbish dump to the City Council was not accepted because the council already had sufficient dumping space on the low lying land at Onekawa. However the Ministry of Works began investigating a suitable plan for filling. On completion the plan was forwarded to the Education Department for approval. Not unexpectedly the plan was considered too expensive for a grant from the Department who could only recommend converting it to an ornamental lake!

It was not till October 1952 that the Minister finally gave permission for the filling of the Lake. However, it took two more years for the school to get action.

On 10th November, 1954 the District Commissioner of Works informed the Board that a contract had been let to Mr J. G. Downey of Hastings for supplying 8,000 yds. of filling. A



further substantial grant was made by the Department in July 1955 to complete the job. Gravel was transported from a section of the beach beyond the Maraenui Golf Links at Awatoto and work proceeded rapidly. It was not until 1957 that sufficient top soil was put on the site to establish a seed bed for the planting of grass.

### **Attempts to Beautify Grounds**

In Mr Foster's period at the school, many attempts were made to beautify the grounds by planting trees. It took many years of experimenting before it was realised that only certain species would survive. Arbor Day over a period of years was celebrated by the planting of a wide range of trees and shrubs often willingly donated by parents with very limited success.

Only hardy plants capable of resisting salt spray had any chance of surviving. In 1951 Mr B. Fordyce, a graduate in agriculture and new on the staff, prepared a plan for beautifying the grounds. The Board gave permission for him to go ahead. Unfortunately through a combination of salt spray, a dry summer, predatory animals and vandals, few of the trees planted survived more than the first year.

### **Mr W. T. Foster, M.A. B. Litt (Oxon) Retires**

At a meeting of the Board on the 14th August 1951, it was resolved that "Mr Foster's resignation with effect from 31st January, 1952, be accepted". Mr Foster had been Principal for 24 years.

As a boy he was a Scholarship winner and at Otago Boys' High School he won prizes and other awards as well as sharing the honour of being dux of the school.

At Otago University he took his B.A. degree and won a Tinline Scholarship (in English). In 1908 he gained first-class honours in English and French. In 1913 he was awarded a travelling Scholarship to Oxford University where he graduated B. Litt.

Before going to Britain he had been teaching at the newly established Gore High School and returned there from Oxford.

He was appointed Headmaster of Wellesley College in 1916 and continued there until he accepted a post as Senior French Master at Auckland Grammar School where he made a reputation as a brilliant teacher. After five years in Auckland he became an inspector of secondary schools. He was appointed Headmaster of Napier Boys' High School when Mr W. A. Armour went to Wellington College in 1927. Mr Foster took up his position in Napier in January 1928.

During his time as Headmaster he had to face several serious crises which have been recorded in Part II of this survey.

Within three years of his arrival his school was almost completely destroyed by the Napier Earthquake on the 3rd February 1931. Indeed, he himself was most fortunate not to have been killed, when making a hurried exit from his office through the front door amidst falling rubble and masonry.

The loss of buildings, staff and pupils who had gone temporarily to other schools called for a fresh start. Temporary rooms were set up in large tents and boys gradually returned. By the end of 1931 the school roll, including the boys transferred from the Technical College, had built up to 250. During this period he and Mrs Foster took boarders into their own home while new premises were being built.

The amalgamation of the High School and the Technical College almost completely destroyed by the 'quake raised problems of staffing and accommodation. His task was made more difficult by some supporters of the Technical College who resented the amalgamation and the loss of the identity and the name of their school.

By resourcefulness and the toleration of a good deal in the way of make-shift arrangements these obstacles were gradually overcome.

One bright success of the 1931 year however, was that in spite of the small roll and the tremendous problems shared by staff and boys alike, the 1st XV still managed to win the Polson Banner in the annual match against their long-standing rivals Palmerston North Boys' High School.

It was Mr Foster who was responsible for the establishment of the School Farm. As an inspector of Schools travelling round the country he was aware that there was no real phase of the education system concerning itself with New Zealand's basic industry. There were no real courses at secondary school level in practical farming.

The Earthquake gave him his opportunity. A large area of land adjacent to the school previously swamp and marshland liable to flooding was raised sufficiently to be used for farming. At first about 25 acres were secured on lease from the Harbour Board and this had been increased over the years to 265 acres, more or less, in 1972.

The first step was to establish pasture and cows to supply milk for the hostel. In those early years Mr Foster himself journeyed round the district asking farmers to donate stock for his project. In this way the first sheep were brought on to the farm.

The successful running of the farm created many problems for him. Firstly, he had difficulty in getting support from reluctant officers of the Education Department and like his successors finding capable managers and satisfactory labour was a constant headache. Towards the end of his period as headmaster he realised his good fortune in having such capable men as both Mr R. D. Midgley and Mr W. A. Tod to help.

Mr Foster did not neglect his wider responsibilities to the community. He was President of both the Hawke's Bay Rugby Union and the Hawke's Bay Cricket Association. At one time he was President of the Napier Rotary Club. As an accomplished pianist and musician his services were readily available for accompanying singers and for years he was conductor of the Napier Savage Club's orchestra.

Mr and Mrs Foster were farewelled at separate functions by the boys, the staff, the Parents' League and the Old Boys' Association. In his farewell speech to the large gathering of Old Boys he said he would treasure most in his retirement the memory of the 3650 boys who had passed through the school in his time.

## B – THE H. A. HENDERSON PERIOD 1952-1963

At the Board's meeting on 15th November, 1951. Mr H. A. Henderson, M.A., Dip. Ed., Principal of Whangarei Boys' High School was appointed Principal to commence duties on 1st February, 1952.

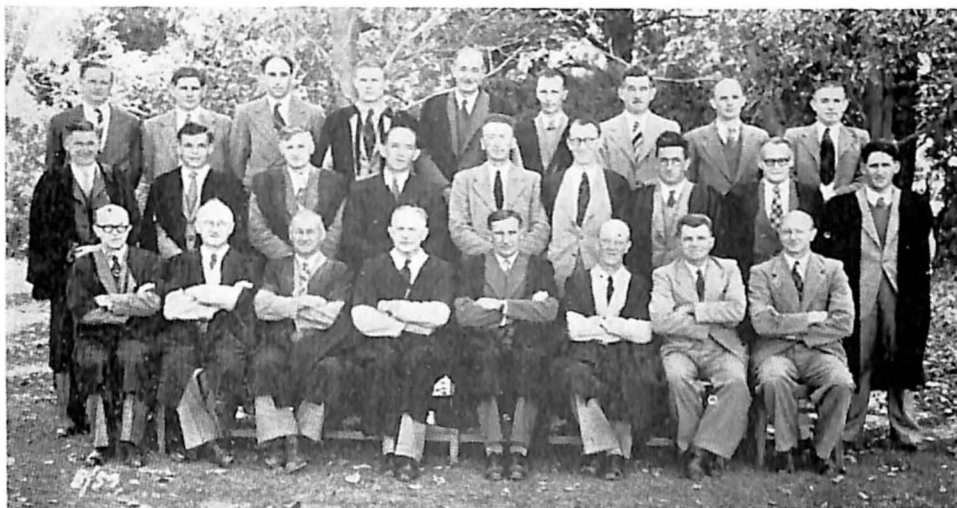
Mr Henderson was not a stranger to Hawke's Bay. Before going to Whangarei he was an assistant master at Dannevirke High School where he earned a national reputation as a rugby coach. The Dannevirke High School teams he coached were renowned for their precision ball handling, fitness, and accurate tackling.

Before coming to Napier he himself had an imposing sporting record. He represented Hawke's Bay at Rugby Union in 1931 and 1933 and on one occasion was captain. On the administrative side he was President of the Hawke's Bay Rugby Union and also of the Saracen's Club in 1947. As an athlete he represented N.Z. Universities in Australia in 1929. In 1932 and 1934 he was champion singles player of the Dannevirke Tennis Club. He had been champion of the Tapuata Golf Club and several times a Hawke's Bay representative.



## Alterations to Headmaster's Residence

1952 was a year of changes. In February, upon the advice of the Headmaster, the Board decided that the upstairs portion of the Headmaster's residence be converted into a self contained flat for the Headmaster and that the two large rooms on the ground floor be used as dormitories to cater for the ever increasing Scinde House roll.



**STAFF 1953**

**Back Row:** G. W. McCönnell, D. S. McKenzie, A. H. D. Lewis, A. B. For-dyce, M. A. F. Campbell, H. L. Clarke, D. G. Revell, M. V. Rout, A. T. K. Craigie.

**Middle Row:** R. D. McIver, O. H. Brown, A. Ruffell, B. Forrest, W. H. Tetley, A. D. Hunter, R. D. Midgley, T. Scott, W. T. Carpenter.

**Front Row:** F. B. Lambert, W. B. Stewart, M. Alexander, J. M. Reidy, H. A. Henderson (Headmaster), C. J. Bagley, R. H. Milburn, J. W. Bygate.

## The Colours System

A new colours system for school activities was introduced. Colours, the award of which were determined by a colour's committee consisting of members of the staff and house captains were first awarded in the following activities: — prefects, rugby, cricket, hockey, athletics, debating, swimming, tennis and shooting. The award of colours entitled the holder to wear the special blue, maroon and gold school crest with the letter and year of the award.

## **AN OUTSTANDING SWIMMER**

During its 100 years the school has produced few outstanding swimmers. T. J. Haughton in the mid 1920's and G. L. Gleeson and H. A. A. Baird in the 1930s were free stylists well above the average. In the early 1950s, J. E. Harvey not only won the Senior Championship in 1950-51-52, but in the last year he broke all the school records in the five events in which he was permitted to enter. This feat had never occurred in the school's long history. To cap his fine record while still at school he won the New Zealand One Hundred Yards Junior Freestyle event at the National Championships.

## **Hockey as a Major Sport**

1952 was the year when Hockey came of age with the granting of major status in the school. Caps and colours were awarded for the first time.

The 1st XI hockey immediately justified the higher ranking. The team played in the Senior Inter-town competition for the first time, it defeated Gisborne High School for the first time, and it succeeded in winning the N.Z. Secondary Schools' Tournament in August for the first time.

## **1st XV Coach Retires**

1952 was the last year that Mr R. H. Milburn coached the 1st XV. In 1953 he handed over to Mr A. D. Hunter. Mr Milburn took over the team in 1923 and except for a brief period while on leave at University he remained coach for 30 years.

## **School Rifle Shooting**

There was a very high standard in rifle shooting in 1952. The .303 shooting team was undefeated. The Coleman Shield competed for annually by Cadet units in the district was won again and the Coleman Belt for the best individual score came to Napier. In addition, the School A.T.C. unit won the Waterhouse Trophy in a match with other schools in the Central District at Ohakea Air Force Station.

A further request from the Board for a gymnasium in August received a reply from the Department that no money was available for building gymnasia as money was still required for classrooms.

## First Application for Extending the Assembly Hall

At the August meeting of the Board an application for the extension of the eastern end of the assembly hall to cope with increasing numbers was first made to the Department. This began a long series of negotiations which ended with the opening of the new extensions to the hall ten years later.

## Retirement of Mr E. S. West MA (Hons.)



E. S. West, M.A.

Mr West's retirement was a landmark in the school's history. On medical advice the Board had granted him six months leave from the middle of 1951 and accepted his retirement early in 1952.

His influence on the personality and scholarship of hundreds of boys whom he had taught can never be overestimated.

In his quiet firm manner he insisted on a high standard of work and as First Assistant was always prepared to listen to a boy's full story before passing judgement.

Mr West went to the school on the hill in 1919 when there were only six masters on the staff. He saw many changes. The transfer to the new school in 1926 with its associated problems, the flood which inundated the new school grounds soon after its opening, the 1931 Earthquake which almost completely destroyed the school, and the Second World War which placed a considerable burden on his shoulders as first assistant coping with vacancies caused by staff enlisting in the armed services all took place during his period at the school.

His loss was a blow to the school. Few masters have been more liked and respected.

When reporting on the Centennial Celebrations the "Daily Telegraph" under a photo of Mr West speaking at the Centennial dinner referred to him as "probably the most popular man who ever taught at the Napier Boys' High School".



## Mr F. C. Riggs Retires

No history of the school of this period, no matter how sketchy, would be complete without mention of Mr F. C. Riggs who had been caretaker for 17 years. Mr Riggs was devoted to the school. He is best remembered by the boys of his time for the roses he planted and tenderly cared for in the quadrangle and his annual "duty" of preparing the course for the obstacle race which was always a feature of the Annual Athletic Sports. His obstacles were always novel and all tested the skill and courage of entrants.

When he left on the 31st October, 1952, he was farewelled at a special assembly. On behalf of the school the head prefect made a presentation.

## Visit by Dr C. E. Fox



Dr. C. E. Fox

During the year one of the school's most distinguished old boys Dr C. E. Fox, M.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., returned on furlough from the Solomon Islands where he had been for 50 years as a missionary. He was a boy at school from 1892-1895. He was the first editor of the Scindian, the school magazine which he started on his own initiative. After making reference to his long walking tours through New Zealand as a boy during the school holidays he used as the theme of his interesting talk to Assembly "The Means of Travel in Melanesia". The school was fortunate to have had other visits from him in September 1962 and again in 1963.

On the latter occasion he told the school of the origin of the school motto "Justum Perficito Nihil Timeto". When editor of Scindian in 1895, Fox approached the Headmaster of the time for a suitable motto. Mr William Wood suggested the motto of his own preparatory school, St Nicholas College, Laning, Sussex. The motto was used on the Scindian and was later accepted as the motto of the school.

At the time of the Centennial Celebrations 80 years after he entered the school as a boy Dr Fox was still in good health and very interested in the activities of his old school.



**Sir Thomas Straker-Smith**

### **The School's First Knight**

In the Queen's Birthday Honours List 1953 Sir Thomas Straker-Smith became the first old boy to be knighted. While at school as T. D. Smith he was editor of the Scindian in 1906, head prefect, a member of the 1st XV and captain of the 1st XI. After his University studies at Canterbury College where he graduated in Engineering, he went to Britain in 1913.

He served with distinction in World War I. He married Miss Edith Straker and took the name Straker-Smith by deed poll. In 1920 he became director of his Tyne and Tees Shipbuilding firm of Smith's Dock Co. Ltd.

Although living in Britain Sir Thomas always retained an interest in his old school. A donation of one hundred guineas to the school swimming pool fund was most generous.



**M. Alexander, M.Sc.**

### **Mr M. Alexander Retires**

It was in 1953 that the school lost another of its respected masters when Mr M. Alexander, M.Sc., who had been Senior Mathematics Master since his arrival went into retirement.

While a student at Southland Boys' High School he was a fine slow bowler in the 1st XI and played in the 1st XV for three years. He gained a Junior University Scholarship and entered Otago University. Later he won a Senior Scholarship and gained a research grant which entitled him to one year at Victoria University. From University he went to teach at Thames High School before returning to his old school in Southland for eight years.

He joined Napier Boys' High School in 1923. His great mathematical ability, his patience and unassuming nature made him a fine teacher.

Mr Alexander was one of several outstanding teachers of considerable academic ability, who, in the period after World War I, devoted the greater part of their teaching lives to the school. These men, Messrs West, Alexander, Milburn, Stewart, Worker, Bagley, Lambert, Bygate and Campbell, gave the school stability. They fostered a good school spirit and they gave unstintingly of their out of school time helping the school and the boys.

No one will ever know the hours that Mr Alexander devoted to coaching rugby and cricket teams and the time he gave to organising and supervising school dances, or the long hours spent as business manager of the Scindian for almost all his period at the school.



**D. S. McKenzie, B.A.  
Dip.Ed., Dip.Ag.**

### **Appointment of Mr D. S. McKenzie**

1953 was important for the School Farm. Mr Dugald S. McKenzie, B.A., Dip.Ed., Dip.Ag., was appointed to the staff as a part-time assistant and if necessary the balance of his salary was to be met from farm revenue. This was an important appointment because Mr McKenzie was to remain long enough to take over the management of the farm upon the retirement of Mr Midgely in 1956. He continued the same sound management principles established by him.

### **Poliomyelitis Warnings**

Poliomyelitis was still regarded as a health hazard in 1953. The school was requested by the Division of Public Hygiene to continue taking precautions against the spread of the disease. Teachers were asked to insist on students thoroughly hand-washing "after visiting the privy" and before eating food. Just another task associated with teaching!

### **Coronation Week**

1953 was Coronation Year. The school pledged its loyalty to the new Queen during Coronation Week. Mr Sweatman, the new caretaker effectively decorated the school with suitable symbols of loyalty.



## **The Phoenix Palms**

While the Phoenix Palms growing along the sides of the roads in front of the school had become a scenic attraction for visitors to Napier they were reaching a stage in their growth when trimming them was becoming expensive. A proposal to plant pohutukawa trees between the palms with the aim of ultimately removing them was accepted by the Board. After consultation with Mr L. Lannie of the Reserves Department of the City Council, suitable trees were planted but they failed to survive. A further attempt to have the palms removed was made by the Parents' League in 1970, when they wrote to the Board seeking their acceptance of a quote for \$1400 to remove them. A doctor supported the project on medical grounds. In March the Department informed the Board that the matter had been passed on to the Works' Department for comment. The palms were still there at the time of the Centennial Celebrations.

## **Rugby Success in 1953**

The school had an excellent record among its grade rugby teams in 1953. To win the Junior, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Grade competitions was an indication of the quality rugby played at all levels. It showed also the high class coaching given out of school by members of the school staff in charge of teams.

## **Changes in Athletic Sports 1954**

The 1954 Annual Athletic Sports were held on Friday and Saturday, 19th and 20th March. There were a pleasing number of spectators particularly parents of boarders. The whole school competed. It was compulsory for every physically fit boy to compete in at least two events. Every boy was graded by a committee of boys and Physical Education teachers and there were no handicap events except the Cornford Cup Mile in which the whole school participated.

## **Old Boys' Success at Elections**

At the General Elections in 1954 two old boys were returned to Parliament. They were Messrs C. G. E. Harker for Hawke's Bay and J. G. Edwards for Napier. Mr Harker was beginning his sixth term in office and had been carrying out the responsible duties of Chairman of Committees. Mr Edwards at only 27 years of age was the youngest member of Parliament. He left school in 1944, attended Wellington Teachers' College and Victoria University where he graduated

Master of Arts. After teaching at Woodville District High School in 1951-52 he entered the Lands and Deeds Department in Napier. Later he became the Governor-General's representative on the Napier High Schools' Board and the year before he went to live in Wellington was a very active Chairman of the Board.



**C. G. E. Harker**



**J. G. Edwards**

### **The Tuck Shop**

By July 1954 with assistance from the Department the northern cloakroom was converted into a Tuck Shop. The shop was managed by the then caretaker until the beginning of 1956 when he resigned and the shop was rented to a local shop-keeper who from the 20th February made the premises available for the sale of a limited range of goods.

The Tuck Shop continued to give a limited service until 1964 when it was closed. Upon the completion of the new kitchen at the North end of the Assembly Hall the Interact Club used it to establish a "bar" selling soft drinks and lunches. Later service was to be carried out from a special tuck shop built adjacent to some new sports storage rooms built by carpentry apprentices at the eastern end of the Gymnasium.

### **The Bennett Family**

The death in 1955 of Bishop Bennett, Bishop of Ao-tea-roa, a sincere and loyal supporter, was a loss to the school. Between 1917 when his eldest son Boydie entered the school, and 1950 when Selwyn left, except for two periods (1925-28

and 1939-46), there had always been at least one of his sons attending the school. Boydie's brothers who attended the school were: H. R. (Hemi) 1919-20; T. (Tiffa) 1921-25, First XV 1922-25, Captain 1925, and a prefect 1924-25; A. (Albie) 1928-31, First XV 1930-31, Captain 1931; W. (Bill) 1932-34, First XV 1933-34; H. R. (Henry) 1932-36, First XV 1935-36, Captain 1936, Head Prefect and Ashcroft Cup Winner 1936; E. (Ted) 1934-39, First XV 1937-39; G. (George) 1946-49; S. (Selwyn) 1947-50.

Truly an amazing record for one family.

In 1955 the first of the next generation of Bennetts entered the school. C. E. T. (Ted) Bennett was to have a career in the school more distinguished than any of his uncles. Not only was he Head Prefect in 1959-60 but also Captain of the First XV in 1959-60. He won the Senior N.C.O. Cup in 1958 and 1960, was Captain of the Athletic team 1959-60 and Senior Athletic Champion 1958-59-60. As well he had some time for study! He gained both his School Certificate and University Entrance.

### Mr C. J. Bagley Retires



C. J. Bagley, B.A.

Mr C. J. Bagley, another of the long serving masters, head of the French Department and Supervisor of Technical and continuation classes, submitted his resignation to take effect from 31st January, 1956. He had spent nearly 37 years on the staff. He was educated at Dannevirke High School where he was dux in 1914. After a few months at Victoria University he volunteered and served overseas with the army in Egypt and on the Western front until 1918 when he joined the occupation forces in the Rhineland. In 1919 he was demobilised and joined the school staff. During the 1920's he completed his degree in English and French as an extra-mural student.

With other masters of his time he served the school with sports coaching activities. He was an officer in the school cadets and from 1927 to 1948 he was in charge of the Scindian.

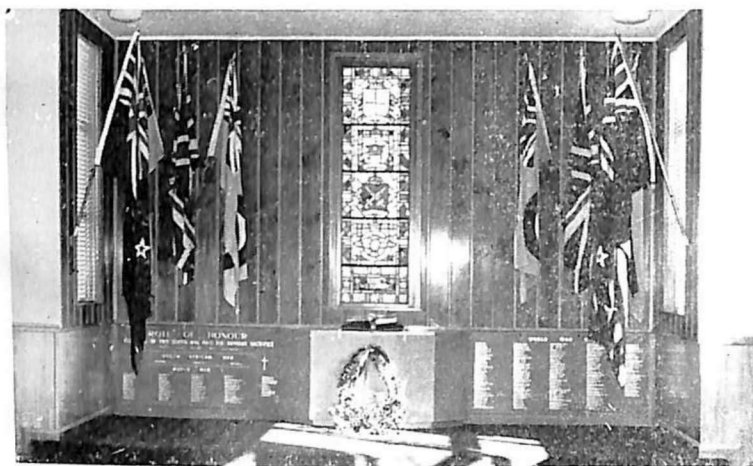
### Building Extensions

New building extensions to Scinde House were at last in sight early in 1955. The Chairman of the Board reported that

tenders were to be called at the end of February. The Department approved the provision of another double prefabricated class room to cater for the increased roll and Cabinet in the same year approved the principle of £1 to £1 subsidy with a maximum of £4000 on voluntary contributions raised for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium.

### **The War Memorial Library**

The War Memorial project was still being pursued in 1956. At a Board meeting in October Mr C. F. Payne, who was also President of the Parents' League, and an enthusiastic worker in the raising of money for the school, reported that the plans for the War Memorial Library were with Mr L. G. Williams, the Architect, and the Memorial Committee was proceeding with the building at an early date. The Committee was prepared to donate £3000 towards the cost provided that the Department would meet the remainder of the cost and that the building be erected in permanent materials.

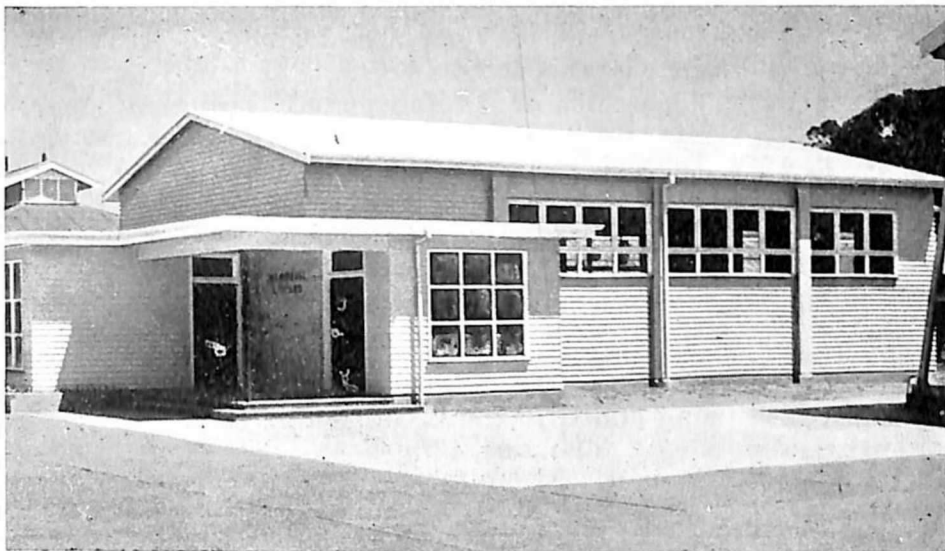


**The Shrine (War Memorial Library)**

At the February 1956 meeting of the Board a letter was received from the Department regretting that a favourable decision could not be given for the building of the War Memorial Library as only works of the highest priority could be carried out. These delaying tactics had become a familiar pattern by the Department since World War II. It was a most frustrating period for the School's administrators in their honest endeavour to do their best in securing suitable facilities



for educating the boys of the district. It would appear that satisfactory results could be obtained only by the use of pressure groups. Mr C. F. Payne was so concerned with the Department's attitude that he volunteered to go to Wellington to see the Minister of Education himself. His visit yielded results. The Minister sent a telegram informing the Board that a £1 for £1 subsidy up to £5000 had been approved for the



**War Memorial Library**

erection of the Library. However, it was not until May, 1958, that a tender from Messrs Watters and Jackson for £7523 was accepted to build the Library with weather board finishing as demanded by the Government. The contractors proceeded with the work most efficiently. The memorial window estimated to cost £187 was approved and the building was ready for opening on December 5th, 1958, by Mrs A. Foster, wife of the former headmaster who had worked so strenuously towards the project.

#### **W. T. Foster Memorial Sector of Library**

Mr Foster died on 12th July, 1958. In October 1960, to identify her late husband's name with the school in some useful and scholarly way, Mrs A. Foster forwarded a substantial sum of money to be used to set up a W. T. Foster Memorial Section in the School Library.

## Hostel Additions Completed

The new hostel additions were completed in 1956. Scinde House boys could now boast of four modern spacious dormitories with comfortable semi-private cubicles, a new and spacious bathroom, a lounge with comfortable furniture and a prefects' room worthy of such important office holders.

In March 1956, Miss Christoffel, who had been matron at the hostel for the previous 12 years, resigned and the position was advertised. Mrs J. N. Harvey was appointed and was to remain until Miss Turnbull succeeded her in 1967.

In February 1956 further prefabricated buildings were necessary to cater for increased numbers. The school authorities were finding space at a premium within close proximity of the main building for placing these ever increasing sub-standard buildings.

## School Concert

The first school concert held in public since 1939 at the Municipal Theatre during the last week of the first term, resulted in £240 being added to the Gymnasium Fund.

## Visit of Springbok Rugby Team

Important visitors to the school during the rugby season were the Springbok rugby players who used the school grounds practising for the match against Hawke's Bay.



**Dr E. H. J. Berry**

## New Chairman of High School Board

At the Board's meeting on 12th June, 1956, Dr E. H. J. Berry, who had already served 21 years on the Board, was elected unanimously its Chairman. He expressed his thanks for the honour and commented that he was the first Old Boy to occupy the position. Mr H. E. Edgley, the previous Chairman, who also had served the Board for over 21 years, had been defeated in an election held for a Parents' representative early in May by Mr H. W. Baillie.

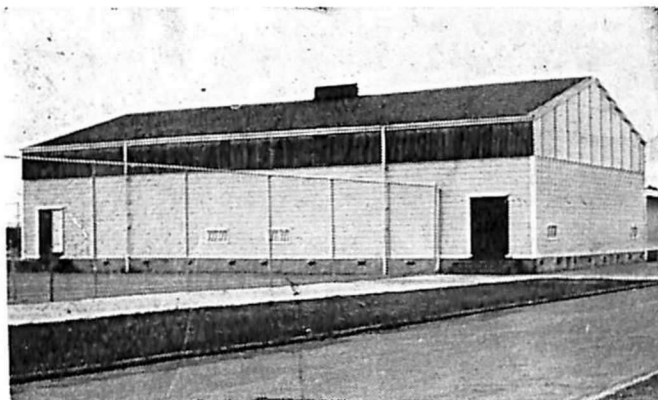
### **Mr R. D. Midgley Resigns**

At the end of Term 1 1956 Mr Midgley resigned to take up a teaching appointment in Ashburton. Mr Midgley's contribution to the school farm and the agricultural education in the school was enormous. When he joined the staff in 1944 he became manager of an undeveloped, marginal, low producing block of land raised by the 1931 earthquake. When he left 12 years later, the Chairman of the Board spoke of the farm as "probably the best the country has known". It was at its May meeting that the Board recorded in the minutes its grateful thanks to Mr Midgley "for his untiring devotion to the work on the farm".

Mr Midgley was always determined that the farm should succeed through its own efforts, not through its capacity to secure financial help. All profits were put back into capital improvements. He regarded the problems of the farm's early years as a challenge always seeking possible causes and solutions involving him in work and long hours which on numerous occasions undermined his health. The school must be forever grateful for what he did for the farm.

### **The Gymnasium**

In July 1956 Mr S. W. Toomath, the architect who had designed and erected a new type of school gymnasium at Hutt Valley High School which appeared to be of a type very suitable



**The Gymnasium**

for use in Napier was invited to discuss with the school authorities the feasibility of such a building being erected. After discussion with the Physical Education Staff and the Headmaster a modified plan was adopted and at the March

meeting of the Board Mr Toomath was give a firm order to proceed with the work. A joint committee of the Old Boys' Association and the Parents' League was prepared to sponsor the raising of funds for the building.

It was not until November, 1957, that a tender of £8475 was accepted from F. & R. Smith (Builders) Ltd. As further money was required an arrangement was made with the school farm to help by growing a crop of beans which would be picked by boys for a local cannery and the proceeds to go to the gymnasium fund. In addition the Joint Committee decided to hold a monster gala day early in 1958. The gala held on 8th March was a great success. £1316 was raised. The gala did more than raise funds. It showed the tremendous support and goodwill from all the community that the school had at that time.

The Gymnasium was finally opened in August 1958 by His Worship the Mayor, Mr Peter Tait.

### The 1957 Cricket XI and Rugby XV



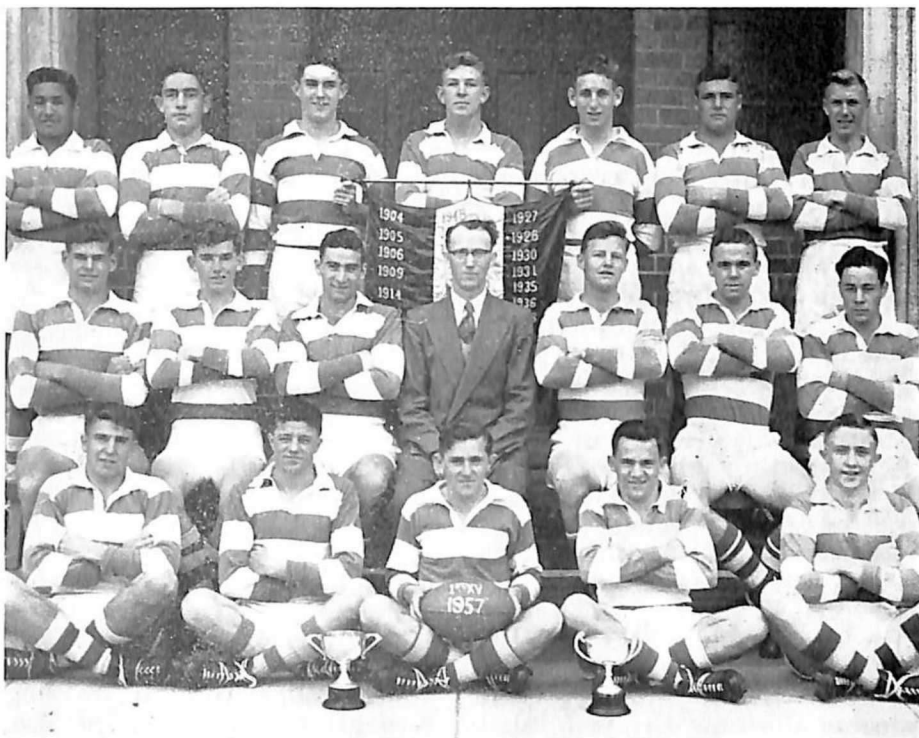
**FIRST CRICKET ELEVEN, 1957**

**Back Row: R. Burns, D. Ennor, A. S. Tichborne, N. Thompson, D. Lindsay,  
D. G. Revell (Coach).**

**Front Row: M. J. Shrimpton, D. Jones, R. Schofield (Capt.), B. Goodson,  
K. Lamason.**



1957 was a grand year for the 1st cricket team. Under R. M. Schofield's captaincy, the team won all its school matches. In this eleven were several outstanding cricketers. M. J. Shrimpton later played for New Zealand with distinction while Schofield became one of New Zealand's better wicketkeeper-batsmen while playing for Central Districts in Plunket Shield



**First Rugby Fifteen 1957**

**Back Row:** C. E. T. Bennett, R. Kohere, R. Clarke, K. J. Douglass, P. J. Berry, G. Love, B. Rowe.

**Second Row:** K. Prosser, B. Turner, G. G. Leadbetter (Capt.), Mr A. D. Hunter (Coach), A. Watt, M. Harding, A. S. Tichborne.

**Front Row:** K. Ross, D. J. Ennor, P. Price, J. Gray, R. Bartlett.

matches. Among other records he still holds the New Zealand first class record of 7 dismissals in an innings and 25 dismissals in a Plunket Shield series in one season.

As a school boy Schofield had a maturity beyond his years. As captain he was capable of finding weaknesses in his opponent's techniques and applying pressure at the right time.

Coached by Mr A. Hunter the 1957 1st XV rugby team won

all but one of its school matches, being unlucky to be beaten by Gisborne 9-8. A win by 47-0 over Wairarapa was a record in all school matches against that school.

### **Prosperity on the Farm**

The school farm was in high production in 1957. Under the guidance of Messrs. Dugald and Neil McKenzie there were 147 boys in the agriculture course. 950 sheep including 782 breeding ewes were carried through the winter. The dairyherd consisted of 120 Friesians the majority of which were registered pedigree cows. The overall lamb percentage of 106 per cent would have been the envy of most farmers in Hawke's Bay. The roadsides were ploughed and planted in grass. To add to all this mangolds, fodder beet and green oats were grown and 500 tons of silage was produced! At school assembly early in July the Headmaster proudly announced the arrival of the first of the new season's lambs.

A further attempt made by the Board to secure the freehold of the farm was considered unfavourably by the Minister of Education because of the huge cost involved. There was a change of government at the end of 1957 but the new Minister was also not in favour because of the lack of finance. At a meeting with the Board and Farm Committee in Napier in February 1958 the Minister made it quite clear that the matter of the purchase of the freehold must be closed.

### **The Prime Minister Addresses the School at Prize Giving**

Mr Walter Nash, when Leader of the Opposition earlier in 1957, had kindly accepted an invitation to speak at the Prize Giving Ceremony and present the prizes. Although he had become the new Prime Minister with all the demands of that office only a few weeks previously, he was considerate enough not to cancel his appointment. He addressed a full Municipal Theatre of boys and parents on the evening of 12th December. The theme of his speech was "Take charge of yourselves. Use character to build a better world and better persons to live in it."

### **Mr H. A. Henderson and J. D. Mc. Miller go Overseas**

Late in 1957 Mr Henderson the headmaster, was appointed to take charge of a group of Senior N.Z. Secondary School Boys on a trip to Britain and Europe sponsored by the Overseas League, John D. Mc. Miller, a prefect, an athlete, and a Clive bus boy accepted an invitation to be one of the group.

They were given leave from 6th March, 1958, and were farewelled at Assembly with the school's best wishes. Mr J. M. Reidy was appointed Acting-Principal during Mr Henderson's absence.

### **Mr W. B. Stewart, B. Sc., Retires**



**W. B. Stewart, B.Sc.**

After 31 years on the staff as Senior Science Master, Mr Stewart retired at the end of the school year 1957. He came to the School in 1927 and spent the rest of his teaching career at Napier. Mr Stewart's great contribution to the school was the inculcation in those he taught of the need for attention to detail, meticulous neatness and scientific accuracy. The large number of University science and medical graduates from the school could be attributed to his thoroughness in the teaching of science.

Mr Stewart's place in the school was not confined to his laboratories. For years he organised the Athletic and Swimming Sports with his usual insistence on attention to detail. He was a Senior Officer in the Cadet Corps. During the war it was he who was responsible for the formation of the No. 20 School Unit of the Air Training Corps. During the later years of his period at school he continued his interest in outside activities by coaching the 2nd XI hockey team.

Mr Stewart retained his contact with the Old Boys' Association by attending reunions regularly and keeping in touch with his former appreciative students.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

Early in 1958 a breakthrough in the prevention of Poliomyelitis had been made in the U. S. A. The N. Z. Government immediately made the Salk Vaccine available to all New Zealand school children. The Health Department administered the vaccination programme and so for the first time schools became free of the necessity to take precautions against this dreaded crippling disease.

## Mr J. M. Reidy M. A., Becomes Principal of Colenso High School



**J. M. Reidy, M.A.**

as Senior History Master and succeeded Mr West as First Assistant in 1952.

For years Mr Reidy was officer-commanding the Cadet Corps and Mr Milburn as coach of the First XV acknowledged his debt to Mr Reidy as an able coach of the school's Second XV. Mr M. A. F. Campbell was appointed first-assistant in his place.

At the Board's meeting in July Mr J. M. Reidy, Acting-Principal, was appointed Principal of the new co-educational Colenso High School in Onekawa. Mr Reidy took up his duties later in the year to prepare his new school for the incoming students in 1959.

Mr Reidy came to the Boys' High School in 1932 as a junior house master. His teaching career was interrupted in 1939 when he resigned to join the N.Z. Staff Corps. After a distinguished military career he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded a battalion in the Pacific later in the war. On demobilisation he rejoined the staff

### **Donation of Jerseys by the Old Boys' Association**

In 1958, the Old Boys' Association made a splendid donation of a set of rugby jerseys with the school monogram to the First XV to be worn in inter-school matches.

### **Hockey XI Successes 1958**

The 1958 Hockey XI had another very successful season. Under the captaincy of C. P. Kellond it won all its school matches. Before going to the Inter Secondary Schools Tournament in August, the team played matches against the N.Z. Representative side which practised at the school before the test match against Australia. The team won the Tournament convincingly and had five representatives in the team selected from all players competing. Kevin Rigby, a member of this team, was later to become a New Zealand representative at the Olympic Games.



## FIRST HOCKEY ELEVEN, 1958



**Back Row:** D. G. Revell (Coach), G. B. Whitton, C. H. Bell, A. W. Nicholson, C. K. Ennor, I. Richards.

**Front Row:** L. A. Wishnowsky, K. J. Rigby, R. R. Cooper, C. P. Kellond (Capt.), B. R. Giles, D. J. Miller, G. R. Algar.

### Further Knighthoods

In the Queen's Birthday Honours List 1958 all Old Boys and the school were proud to read that knighthoods were bestowed on two more former students, Sir Ernest Harston (London) and Sir Keith Stewart (Keri Keri). They joined Sir Thomas Straker-Smith to make a distinguished trio to be honoured by Her Majesty the Queen.

### Committees of Management

During 1958, because of the increasing amount of work placed on its members, the Board decided that the three schools it controlled would each have its own Committee of Management. Each committee would conduct the business of its own school and the full Board would handle matters concerning all three schools. On the Boys' High School committee there was a representative from each of the Parents' League and the Old Boys' Association. The Chairman of the Boys' School

Committee was Mr H. R. Holt who was elected at the first meeting at the school on 3rd February 1959. The new system worked well ensuring a much closer association between the school and the Board.

### **Dux Ludorum**

Until 1958 the Dux Ludorum Prize went to the Senior Athletic Champion. When entries to the Senior Championship were limited to six events it was considered that the Senior Athletic Champion was not necessarily the outstanding all round athlete and games player as the term Dux Ludorum suggested. A Committee of staff and prefects drew up a new system of allocating points for various school athletic and sports activities. The boy gaining the most points was to receive the Dux Ludorum Prize. This objective method was still in operation at the time of the Centennial Celebrations.

### **Military Training**

At the beginning of 1959 some members of the Board were concerned about military training in the school particularly over the excessive demands placed on boys during Barrack's Week. The Board at a meeting on the 10th of March resolved that the Headmaster be instructed that there be no continuous week's training in the school and that training be confined to Monday afternoons only! However, at a meeting of the Boys' Committee on the 7th July the Committee unanimously expressed itself in favour of military training and Barrack's Week and recommended that the school carry on with military training as previously. At a full Board meeting on 11th August 1959 the 10th of March minute was rescinded.

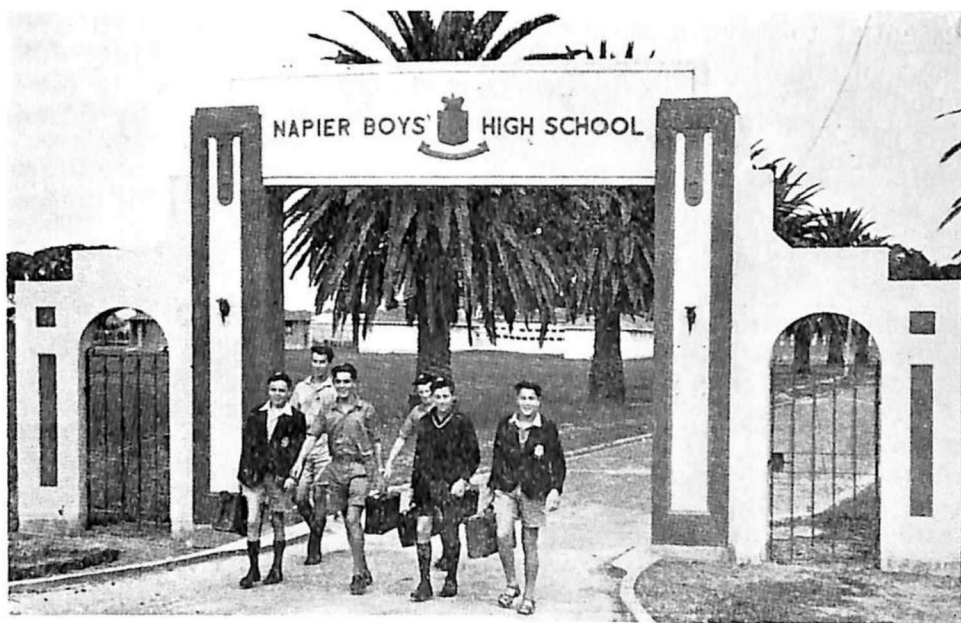
These happenings at Board meetings were significant. While it was the beginning of the end of the Cadet system at the school there was the apparent attempt by some members of the Board to interfere in School matters normally regarded as the prerogative of the Headmaster and his staff.

### **High Academic Standards**

In spite of shortage of classrooms and staff the academic standards in the school remained high. The Board congratulated the Principal and the staff at its June 1959 meeting on the success of ex-students at University. Mr R. L. Lewis, a member of the Board, referred to the excellent report on the School by the Department's Inspectors and said it contained many fine features and that the comments throughout were most favourable. He also referred to the excellent work being undertaken in the field of slow learners.

## Memorial Entrance Gates

For a school with the traditions of Napier Boys' High School the entrance from Te Awa Avenue did little to enhance the dignity and status of the School. The matter of the erection of suitable entrance gates had been discussed unofficially for years. Indeed at the meeting of the Wairoa Branch of the Old Boys' Association in 1952 the matter was taken up and the Branch donated £14 to the school to start a fund for the erection of a suitable entrance gate. With pressure on financial sources for Library, Swimming Bath and Gymnasium, the funds for an entrance gate naturally had low priority.



**The Berry Memorial Gates**

However at the September meeting of the Board in 1959 the Chairman tabled a plan of Memorial Gates for the School, the cost of which had been offered by two old boys of the school in memory of their parents. The Board accepted the offer and the plan was submitted to the Director of Education who approved and the gates and arch were erected.

It was resolved at the November Board meeting that a plaque bearing the following inscription be affixed to the arch:

“Dedicated to the memory of James and Ellen Berry.

Early Citizens of Napier.

Erected by their sons Drs J. Allan Berry and E. H. J. Berry Old Boys of this School”

The official opening of the gates was held at 3pm on March 9th, 1960. The public were invited to attend and special invitations were given to the Mayor, The Member of Parliament, The Presidents of the Old Boys' Association and the Parents' League, and the Principals of other Schools.

### **The New Woolshed**

A double unit class room converted by the boys into a substandard woolshed was situated close to the school. This shed served the needs of the farm in its early development but with the increase in profits and the expansion of flock numbers the Farm Management Committee believed it was essential to have a shed of modern design for instruction of boys in shearing and wool handling. As a result in July 1959 application was made to the Department for a grant to cover the cost of a woolshed to a modern design submitted by Olsens of Hastings.



**The Farm Workshop and Woolshed**

It was at this stage that Mr R. G. Montgomery of the Meat and Wool section of the Department of Agriculture became involved. Mr Montgomery, an old boy of the school, had for many years taken an active interest in the progress of the farm. He was particularly interested in correct wool handling procedures and encouraged the new Bowen techniques in shearing recommended by the N.Z. Wool Board.

Tenders were called in July 1960 for the erection of a woolshed with the plans and specifications submitted by Mr Montgomery.

The woolshed, with observation gallery and central shearing board was officially opened on the 18th October, 1961,



by Mr J. L. Hayman, Minister of Agriculture. Mr Hayman was most impressed and commended Mr Montgomery for his personal interest from the planning stage up to and including the opening.

### **Mr A. D. Hunter, M.A., Farewelled**

It was with regret that at the end of 1959 the school said farewell to Mr A. D. Hunter. Mr Hunter had been at the school for only a comparatively short time, having joined the staff in May 1949. However, he had left his mark. He took over the 1st XV when Mr Milburn retired. The quality of his coaching can be gauged by his teams having won the Polson Banner four times in succession. Apart from being an outstanding teacher he also was a hostel master, coached cricket and edited the Scindian. His appointment as First Assistant of Kuranui College in the Wairarapa was just a preliminary to his promotion as Principal of Burnside High School in Christchurch.

### **Visit from Viscount Cobham**

Early in 1960 the Governor General Viscount Cobham visited the school and spoke to the boys at a special assembly. His reputation as an outstanding speaker was enhanced. Seldom has a speaker held the attention of the boys as he did. The theme of his address was "Taste". He believed that the ultimate object of going to school was the development of taste. The educated man he said was the man who knew that was first rate. Knowledge often made man cunning rather than good. He concluded by saying that there was only one standard to be aimed at — perfection.

### **More Buildings**

In August 1960 additional accommodation for the hostel was at last under way when a tender by Messrs Watters and Jackson of £6118 was accepted to complete the buildings to be ready for the beginning of 1961.

At the same time the Department had approved of the principle of erecting married quarters at the hostel provided the Board made the necessary financial arrangements. At the November meeting of the Boys' Committee sites for two new houses costing £3500 each near the woolshed facing on to Chambers' Street were recommended. The Board accepted the recommendation and proceeded to obtain the necessary authority for the loans.

Again the Board's plans were frustrated by the Department. After seeking approval to raise the necessary loans the Board received a reply stating that before obtaining the Minister's approval it would be necessary to supply full details for meeting payments on interest and principal, maintenance costs, insurance and other charges and the overall position of the Board's finances.

The married housemaster's accommodation was finally quashed by the Minister himself in April 1961 when he informed the Board that he was unable to approve of a loan of £7000 on the grounds that the Board was already committed to considerable capital expenditure in respect of hostels.

The extensions to the Hall were still under negotiation throughout 1960. In March a combined committee of Old Boys and Parents' League in association with the school held a Gala day on the 12th March raising £567 for equipping the notional kitchen to be built. In June in reply to the school's request for extensions including a supper room and music room the Department was "unable to give favourable consideration".

### **Problems at Scinde House**

1961-62 were not happy years for those associated with the administration of Scinde House. Relationships between some members of the Board, the Headmaster and the hostel staff were not harmonious.

In April the Board resolved that Principals be informed that they were not to make statements to the Press on other than professional matters unless the statement had been passed through the Board. This was evidence that relations between the Board and its Principals was not all that could be desired. During 1961 much of the Board's business was carried out "in committee". So much so that Mr P. Mercer requested at the June meeting "that the Chairman and Secretary have a look at the possibility of either grouping all the 'in committee' items on the order paper or alternatively of pre-marking in some way the matters which it was considered should be held in committee". Principals attended meetings only at the invitation of the Board.

At the end of July 1961 a special meeting of the Board was held to consider a report made by the Headmaster on the organisation, supervision, and discipline in the hostel. As a result of this meeting the number of house masters was to be reduced; the school was not to be responsible for housemasters' laundry; the Secretary was to ascertain from the Department whether insurance cover would include the risk created by a housemaster remaining in residence beyond the normal 40



weeks; the senior housemaster, who had three senior positions, was to release his housemaster's position as opportunity offered; and the Principal had to keep a damages book. Such instructions were not very likely to give the headmaster and his staff confidence.

Any problems that remained should have been resolved at another meeting of the Board on 26th September when it was recommended that the Principal have full control and authority for the running of the hostel and that complaints must be directed to the Principal but in the event of failure to receive satisfaction the matter should be reported in writing to the Board.

Trouble continued. Mr J. Griffin, Senior Inspector of Central Districts met a committee of the Board concerning the management and control of the school and the hostel. As a result of this meeting Mr Griffin recommended the Board "give serious consideration to drawing up a clear definition of the duties of the Hostel Manager".

By March 1962 rumours of discord spread beyond the school and city. The position had become serious enough for the Minister of Education to phone the Chairman of the Board. The Minister had received letters of complaint from the Parents' League, the Old Boys' Association, the Headmaster and the masters of the school.

The Minister offered to send someone from his Department to look into the matter. The Board resolved that the Minister "be informed that the Board is willing to co-operate in every way."

A Ministerial enquiry was held.

As a result of the one man enquiry a recommendation that the duties of the manager of the hostel should be separated from those of the Principal was considered to be the solution. Mr J. G. Edwards, M.P., was asked to make overtures to the Minister to provide a new house for the Principal and divide the old house into two flats for married housemasters. Under the circumstances there was little difficulty in securing approval.

This Hostel dispute was important in the school's history because it shows the capacity of the school with its long history and traditions to recover from such conflicts of personalities as existed in the early 1960's. At the time of the Centennial Celebrations relations between the Board, the Headmaster and the staff were most satisfactory.

### **The New Headmaster's House**

A site of one fifth of an acre at the Chambers Street entrance to the School was chosen for the Principal's new house when his duties as Hostel Manager were to be taken

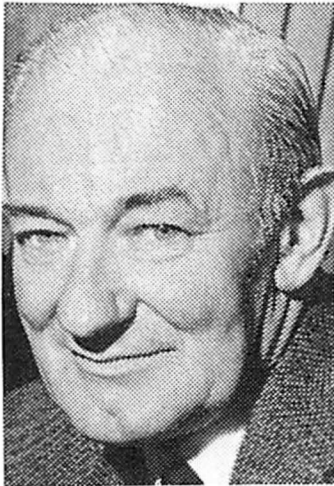
over by another. The Hawke's Bay Education Board was asked to carry out the work and to give sufficient priority for its completion by the beginning of the school year 1963.

The house was completed and ready for occupation in April 1963.

This house was never to be occupied by the Principal. Mr Henderson was to remain in his then accommodation until the date of his retirement. The house was offered at a rental of 1/6th of his salary to a member of the school staff who took up residence in July 1963.

When the new Principal took up his duties in 1964 he also continued to occupy the two-storeyed residence.

### **Visit from Sir Hector McGregor**



**Sir Hector McGregor**

While on a visit to New Zealand in 1962 one of the school's most distinguished old boys, Sir Hector McGregor paid the school a brief visit. Born at Wairoa, Sir Hector attended the school in the early 1920's and left in 1926 to go to Britain where he joined the Royal Air Force in 1928. He saw service with Fighter Command during World War II and fought in the Battle of Britain. He gained rapid promotion and since the war had occupied a wide range of responsible positions in America, Germany, the Mediterranean and with Fighter Command in Britain. When he visited the School he was Commander in Chief of the Far Eastern Group of the Royal Air Force of Great Britain.

Sir Hector was knighted in 1960 to be the fourth Old Boy to be so honoured.

During his visit he met Mr Armour, his old headmaster, and Messrs. Bagley, Milburn, Worker and Stewart, four of his former teachers. He was also delighted to find and sit in his old seat in Room 7.

### **The 1962 Cricket XI**

1962 was a poor year for the cricket XI. Indeed it lost all its school matches. Hastings Boys' High School had its biggest win ever by 231 runs. Gisborne High School won by eight wickets and the old rivals Palmerston North Boys' High School had a comfortable win to retain the Challenge Shield.



## Mr R. H. Milburn, B. A., Retires



R. H. Milburn, B.A.

Nearly forty-one years on continuous service on the staff of one school must surely be a record in New Zealand. At the end of the second term, 1962, Mr R. H. Milburn, B.A., who had been on the staff since 1921 decided to go into well earned retirement. Of this long period 31 years were spent as coach of the First XV. He built up a national reputation as a coach of student players.

When he was first appointed the school roll was 273 of whom 65 were in the Junior School and 70 were boarders. On his retirement the school roll was 810.

Mr Milburn had been Head of Geography and the Social Studies Departments for many years. Four decades of young men of this district passed through his hands. It was no wonder that so many men of all ages claimed "Bert" Milburn as a friend. No matter where old boys met to share school memories Mr Milburn was revered as an excellent teacher and one who demanded and obtained work and discipline of a high standard.

## The Steel Family

No history of the School would be complete without mention of the Steel family. Mr Freeman Steel, who was for many years an active President of the Parents' League and for some time the School's representative on the Board of Governors had four sons — all Old Boys of the School who pursued flying as their livelihood.

Squadron Leader F. J. Steel, who as a bomber pilot in World War II checked up 75 raids, was decorated several times including the Malta Medal. On demobilisation he became Air Operations Controller.

Flight Lieutenant P. D. (Peter) Steel also saw bombing service and flew Sir Leonard Isitt to Japan for the signing of the Japanese surrender. After the war he flew B. O. A. C. aircraft and at one time held an executive position in Teheran for Iran Air.

R. A. (Ron) Steel trained in Canada and served in the R.N.Z.A.F. for the last two years of the war.

S. (Sinclair) Steel, the youngest son, while at school was a senior N.C.O. in No. 20 School Unit, Air Training Corps and while still at school gained his pilot's licence. After further training with the R.N.Z.A.F. he returned to civil life and gained a licence to carry passengers.

### **Pig Farming Introduced**

A new venture in farming was introduced in 1963. As well as another field of education for the boys taking the agriculture course, it was to be a commercial enterprise making use of hostel scraps.

A barn type of piggery with a capacity for 100 pigs was built adjacent to the Farm Workshops and Scinde House. The stock was started by the mating of two national hybrid sows one with a Landrace and the other with a large White. The first farrowing of the two sows was in mid December 1963. At first the piggery was successful but with the continual changing of labour on the farm and the lack of skill in pig-management the venture never became a permanent feature of the farm and with the the development of housing in Maraenui it was decided to sell the remaining pigs and close the project in April 1970.

### **"A Great Headmastership Concluded"**

This was the title of a special valedictory essay on Mr H. A. Henderson, M.A., Dip. Ed., by the editor of the Scindian at the end of 1963. His record as Headmaster did indeed warrant such praise.

Mr Henderson had all the attributes of a great headmaster. A big man in every sense of the word he inherited courageous and manly ideals of character from his Scottish ancestors. He had no difficulty in securing the interest and respect of his staff and students.

There was tremendous development during his twelve years at the school. On his arrival in February 1953 in characteristic fashion he began pushing for improved amenities. Firstly the do-it-yourself baths project was completed to be opened in 1954. As a result of his drive and persistence the hostel was extended and both the gymnasium and the memorial library were completed in his time. The extensions to the Hall and the new music room and kitchen were well beyond the drawing board stage when he retired. All this development was in a period when the Education Department was under constant pressure by all schools for more accommodation to cater for rapidly increasing school rolls.

Mr Henderson was a gifted speaker particularly at school assemblies. Whenever possible at assembly he seized the opportunities to make a large minded and positive approach to questions of tone and discipline in the school. A well-timed witticism or generous speech drawing illustration from the field of sport proved more effective than any sharp complaint could possibly do. However, when it was necessary for a just rebuke it was forceful, dignified, impressive and effective.

For many years he had suffered from a hearing defect. At the end of the 1st Term of his final year after medical treatment much to the delight of the school his hearing was restored.

While the school grew in his time from just over 500 in 1952 to almost 850 when he left, bringing with it all the problems of accommodation and staffing, Mr Henderson still had the energy and vision to introduce bold experiments in educational policy.

In 1954 he introduced a new method of classifying third formers to challenge all students to reach excellence. For the first time 3A contained not only professional course boys but also those taking the agriculture, commerce and trade options. At fifth and six form levels the subjects were arranged in blocks thus giving a wide liberal choice of subjects not previously available.

He made special provision for slow learners. He pioneered this work by appointing specialist teachers who devoted their full time to the needs of these less privileged students.

However, he himself was always prepared to admit that any advances in teaching were due not to himself but to the high quality of his staff. Thus he developed a loyalty from his staff which must have been reassuring to him in some of the problems he faced with the Board towards the end of his time at the school.

At his final prizegiving on 6th December 1963 it was fitting that the speaker should have been His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Bernard Fergusson.

Mr H. A. Henderson had made a tremendous impact on the school.

## C – THE D. P. CAIRD PERIOD, 1964-1972

### **The New Principal**

Twenty-nine applications were received for the position of Principal. At a special meeting of the Board of Governors on Monday, 21st October, 1963 Mr D. P. Caird, B.A., Dip. Ed., First Assistant of Shirley Boys' High School was appointed. Mr Caird took up his new position during January 1964.

Educated at Gisborne High School and Taihape District High School, Mr Caird entered Wellington Teachers' College in 1936. There he showed qualities of scholarship, sporting ability and leadership which led to his selection for special training as a third year specialist in Physical Education and afterwards to a lectureship at Wellington Teachers' College.

In 1945 Mr Caird was appointed to the staff of Palmerston North Technical High School. During the next nine years he took a full part in the school's activities. He coached both the school's First Cricket XI and the First Rugby XV, Athletics Team, Swimming Team, and was Officer commanding the A.T.C. unit. He also was interested in drama in the school.

After holding a position of responsibility at Feilding Agricultural High School in 1958 he accepted a post at Shirley Boys' High School. When he was appointed to Napier he had been acting-principal of his school.

Mr Caird joined the school with all the good will of the Board, the staff, and the boys.

### **Changes to Administration Block**

After years of substandard accommodation the staff were delighted with improvements made to the administrative section of the brick building. A former classroom adjacent to the two-storeyed centre block was converted into Head of Department and Evening Class Supervisor's offices, while the Deputy Principal was to occupy the former Evening Class office. Upstairs a kitchen was added, the toilet section was upgraded with new basins and hot showers, the English class set storeroom was converted to a work-room and through the generosity of the Board and the Parents' League the common room had good quality carpet laid throughout. New comfortable furniture and attractive curtains were added improvements.



## **The End of Cadet Training**

Although a special effort was made in 1965 to develop and continue the programme of diversified adventure training, and could be regarded as a most useful year it was to be the last one for cadets in the school. After almost 70 years of cadet training in the school the decision to abandon it was not made lightly. Mr Wm. Wood, Headmaster 1888-1902 who held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Volunteer defence forces had created the cadet corps in 1895. The demands made by the Cadet Training Directive in 1964 could not be implemented successfully. The withdrawal of financial support and assistance from the regular force particularly in the training of officers and N.C.O's at military bases had an important bearing on the decision. There were also some members of the High School Board and several vocal parents who regarded time spent in marching and small arms training to be of little educational value. The number of staff prepared to serve as officers had not increased with the increased roll. While the adventure type of programme instituted during the previous two years by Squadron Leader D. G. Revell, the Officer Commanding the Cadets, was considered by most critics to be of value, the decision by the headmaster to abolish cadets at the end of 1965 was made reluctantly. All the weapons were removed by the Army and the Armoury was converted into a prefects' room. It was in shooting where the school probably lost most. No longer were the small arms and ammunition available from the Army. To continue shooting as a sport would have involved expense far beyond the capabilities of the School Activities' Fund. The school would no longer be competing for the Coleman Shield, the annual shooting match with Gisborne High School would be finished and the numerous shooting trophies within the school would be put into storage.

## **Immigrant Teachers**

With the rapid population growth after the 1939-45 war and the tendency for boys to seek higher education by staying longer at school there developed a serious shortage of qualified teachers in our secondary schools. At the beginning of 1964 the school was four teachers short. Low salaries and conditions of work discouraged university graduates from taking up teaching. To overcome the problem headmasters persuaded retired teachers to go back to the laboratory, the classroom, and the workshop.

It was fortunate that teachers mostly from Britain were persuaded to come to N.Z. Some teachers, realising the opportunities here, migrated without assistance but recruiting officers of the Department of Education were sent to Britain and U.S.A. to interview teachers who were offered contracts with assisted passages. After a specified period of satisfactory employment the government would give them the option of either an assisted return passage or the right to remain in New Zealand. The school was grateful for the service given by teachers from Britain. While some returned home after they had completed their time at the school several remained to make a very valuable long-term contribution. In particular mention should be made of Mr C. F. Smith and Mr I. J. Roberts.

Mr C. F. Smith was still on the staff in 1972 and Head of the Technical Department. Mr Smith, an excellent organiser had devoted himself to the welfare of the school. His interests extended beyond his Department. As a successful coach of the association football team and the school tennis team and as an energetic officer in the Cadet Corps, he was known and respected by all sections of the school. He played an important part in the building up of the Polytechnic Classes, thus guaranteeing the establishment of a tertiary community college in Hawke's Bay.

Mr I. J. Roberts came to the school in 1962 as Art Master. He was also a capable teacher of Physical Education. He immediately created an impression by his industry. His influence was soon evident by the improvement in the standard of art. Each year he used the school assembly hall to exhibit the art work of his classes and tried to enlighten the students of the school by giving lectures on the great artists to the full assembly.

Outside the classroom Mr Roberts will probably be best remembered as an athletic coach. His teams competed with distinction at the Inter-Secondary Schools Athletic Sports and Cross Country events. Mr Roberts went on leave in 1970 to revisit his homeland and to return in the third term of 1972.

### **Attendance at Board Meetings**

The 1963 Education Amendment Act was important because it provided for the right of Head teachers and Principals to attend School Committees and School governing bodies. This resolved the question which had occupied the Board and the School Principal since the dispute over hostel management in 1960-61.



### **Principal's Residence**

In March 1964 the Headmaster was given full use of the two-storeyed residence and his appointment as temporary manager of the hostel was to continue to the end of the year. In November 1966 the Board approved of his continuing as manager to be reviewed from time to time. Mr Caird was still manager in 1972. The new house previously built for the Principal at the Chambers Street entrance was to be occupied by the Senior House master from May 1964. The future of the house was finally decided in December 1967 when it was no longer to be referred to as the Principal's residence. It was to be occupied by three hostel masters. The house was to be officially called the House Masters' Residence!

### **New Board Chairman**

Upon the retirement of Dr Berry in June 1964, Mr J. G. Edwards, M.A. M.P., the Government's representative, was elected chairman. Mr Edwards became the second old boy to hold the position.

### **Departure of Mr D. S. McKenzie B.A., Dip. Ed., Dip. Ag.**

In September 1964 Mr McKenzie, Senior House Master and Manager of the School farm was appointed Principal of Marlborough College. His departure was a big loss to the school and the farm in particular. Mr McKenzie who had carried on methods so well established by Mr R. D. Midgley, was to leave the farm in a very healthy state. Mr H. J. McKeesick, Chairman of the Farm Committee referred to Mr McKenzie's departure as "a matter of great regret".

With his loss the problem of staffing the farm was to be a continuous and serious one, affecting both production and the use of the farm as a teaching unit for the agricultural course. Towards the end of 1964 Mr W. J. McGlashen was appointed to the position of working manager. His stay was short. He resigned on the 18th March 1965. It appeared that the problem had been solved with the appointment in July of Mr J. L. Tod, a very capable practical farmer with a wide range of farming skills. Mr Tod's stay was to end eighteen months later when at the beginning of the 1967 school year he resigned.

The Board had great difficulty in finding a suitable person with the wide range of technical skills, the ability to retain good personal relationships, not only with the Board but with the boys in the farming course, and the ability to work in close association with other departments of the school. To fill this

difficult position the Board appointed Mr N. G. Roach, an old boy, a practical farmer and member of the Board as Supervisor of the Farm. He had the unenviable task of maintaining production and good public relations.

Mr Roach was to resign in August and at a special meeting of the Board to consider the future of the school farm it was resolved that the Board would continue to operate the farm and that it be run as a commercial undertaking and that steps be taken to find a Farm Supervisor responsible to the Principal.

In July 1969 Mr D. Dalton, a member of the Board gave a very favourable report on the farm. He had visited the farm on the 7th July with officers of the Department of Agriculture and said that "at the moment it was a happy picture". In reply to a question from Mr Nuttall, a Board member, the Principal said that as he had no suitable teacher on the staff he was unable to take full advantage of the farm as a teaching aid. The dairy unit continued to function well. In April 1970, 98 cows were being milked and were producing 196 gallons a day, which was well above the quota for the Milk Treatment Station.

The Farm Advisory Committee's 1971-1972 report to the Board showed that there was a surplus of \$6621 in the Dairy Unit Account. It was decided to apply for an increase in the quota to 275 gallons per day and it was agreed at the August meeting of the Farm and Finance Committee to increase the Farm Manager's pay to \$85 per week.

At the time of the Centennial Celebrations the dairy unit was functioning satisfactorily as a commercial proposition but for various reasons including the unavailability of teaching staff, the farm was used very little for the education of the boys in the agriculture course.

### Assembly Changes

Mr Caird, the new Headmaster, inaugurated a new style of Assembly involving more pupils, staff and parent participation. Prefects were encouraged to take a turn at reading the Bible lesson for the day and the sports results, while masters spoke to the school on current affairs on topics on which they were authorities.

The assemblies revealed a wealth of humour and wisdom which had hitherto been untapped. Members of the Parents' League were invited as individuals to participate as guests in assembly. Several mothers were brave enough to take the opportunity of being present on the stage.

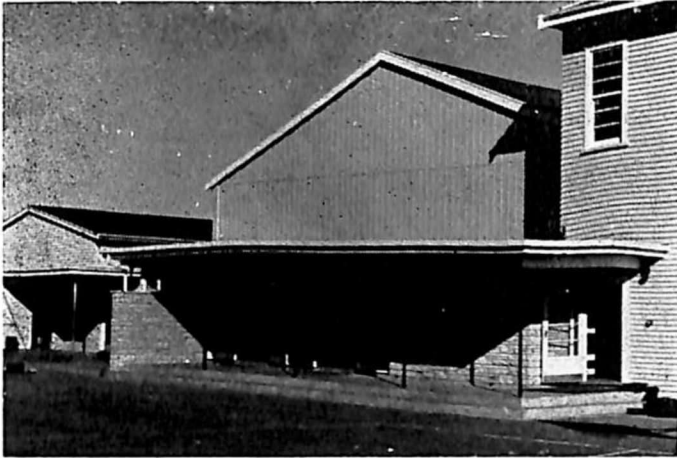


### **Individual Lockers for Boys**

For many years it had been the practice for students at the school to carry their books from room to room. This had created a problem for boys carrying heavy cases. In March 1965, £1,065/12/9 from the Department was granted for the manufacture of pupils' lockers. These lockers were placed along corridors in A and C Blocks. The senior boys in particular were to make little use of this new amenity because the lockers could not be locked.

### **Extensions to Assembly Hall Completed**

By the end of the first term 1965, the contractors had completed work on the extension of the Hall. The enlarging of the auditorium, the addition of toilet rooms and an attractive foyer gave the Eastern entrance a pleasing appearance. At the



**Entrance to School Hall**

rear of the building the stage had been extended, new dressing rooms were added and adjacent to the stage was the new music room with kitchen attached. The accoustics of the new auditorium were very good indeed and all who used it were very satisfactory with this improved amenity.

### **Arbor Day 1965**

A further attempt was made in August to beautify the grounds by planting trees. A large number of trees and shrubs were planted along the Chambers Street frontage adjacent to the Assembly Hall. At the ceremony on the 3rd of August Mr

J. G. Edwards M. P. Chairman of the Board, Mr Peter Tait, Mayor of the city and representatives of the Board, the Parents' League and the Tree Society were also present.

Regrettably the trees and shrubs planted with all due care and ceremony suffered from the same fate as hundreds of others planted in previous years. Few trees without continuous expert husbandry would survive in that area.

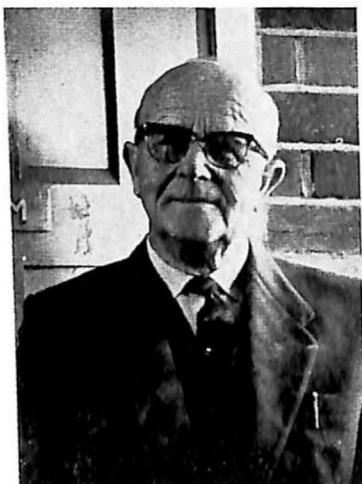
### **The New Herring Bone Milking Shed**

With the expansion of the Dairy unit the walk-through cow shed built almost 20 years previously had become obsolete. Moves were begun in October 1965 to build the new type of Herring Bone Shed. The Farm Manager, the Dairy Manager and the Secretary visited farms in the Norsewood area to observe the type of shed in operation.

By December work had started when 1807 cubic yards of filling had been deposited on the site about three quarters of a mile from the school to form a building pad and access roads.

The work proceeded well and it was hoped to complete the project by the end of March 1966. When visiting the district on 14th September the Minister of Agriculture in officially opening the new shed praised the energy and vision of the Board and its Farm Advisory Committee.

### **Mr F. B. Lambert P.C.T., F.I.P.S. Retires**



**F. B. Lambert,  
P.C.T., F.I.P.S.**

In 1965 yet another of the school's long serving masters left. During the previous 34 years Mr F. B. Lambert had been Head of the Commercial Department. He gave a great deal to the school.

He came to Napier after World War I from Bradford in England where he was associated with the business side of the wool industry. Upon arrival he took up the position of Head of the Commerce Department of the Napier Technical College. With the amalgamation of the two schools after the 1931 earthquake he went to the Boys' High School with several other masters from the Technical College. He never lost contact with former pupils of his old school and for years had continued to be a keen follower of Technical Students' Association activities.

Mr Lambert endeared himself to both staff and pupils by a wonderful sense of humour. He was quick to turn a word or phrase into a joke. Fortunate indeed were those masters who enjoyed his company at the "lunch club" in the staff room when sandwiches, puns and stories were shared with him.

Mr Lambert did not spare himself in the interests of students outside normal school hours. Captain F. B. Lambert was second in command of the cadet battalion. For years he ran the bookroom, spending many days of his holidays unpacking books and preparing them for distribution. Form masters were deeply grateful for the many years he spent in marking and summarising their class rolls.

For years he coached the 2nd XI cricket team and supervised them when playing on Saturdays. As a keen follower of Association Football with a great deal of opposition he was successful in introducing the game to the school in 1941 and coached the 1st XI with considerable success.

It was with a feeling of great regret that the school said farewell to Mr F. B. Lambert.

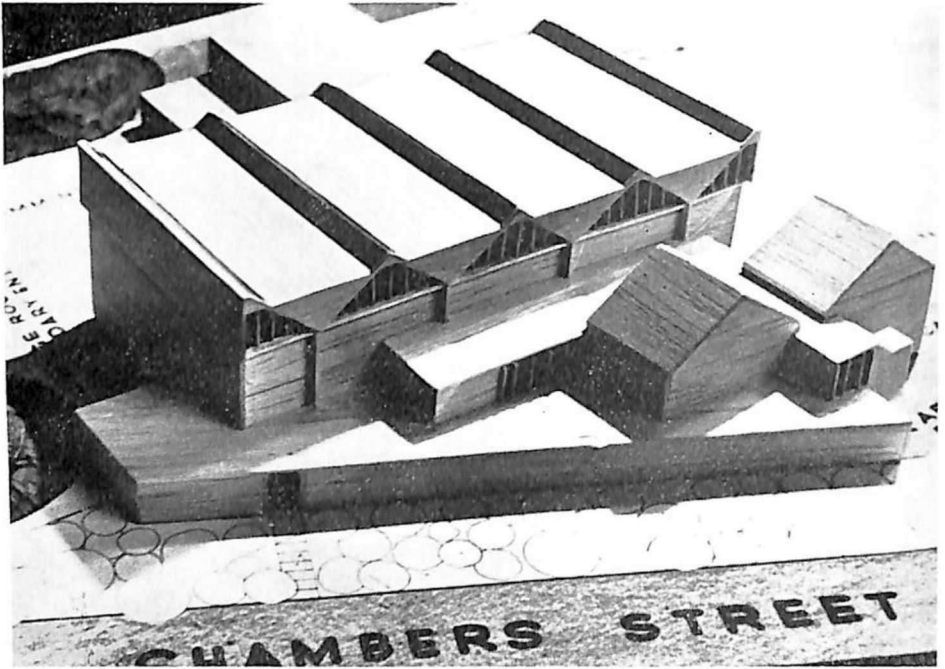
### **The Centennial Memorial Fund**

In the early 1960's with the approach of the Centennial, people closely associated with the school began to think of a suitable memorial for such an occasion. A joint committee of Old Boys' and the Parents' League held a meeting on the 27th May 1965 at which initial suggestions were made. Proposals for consideration were:— a gymnasium with a pavilion and changing rooms adjacent to the playing fields; a Centennial wing to the hostel; a school chapel and pipe organ; squash courts; a Centennial scholarship fund; a school crest stained glass window for the school hall and a trust fund to supply books; art works and musical instruments for the school. Because it was possible to secure a £1 for £1 subsidy on gymnasia the meeting decided to make the Gymnasium - Pavilion its centennial project. A firm of architects, Hoogensburg and Scott of Hastings were given a brief by the Headmaster to supply information on the project. On 5th September 1965 the architects informed the committee that a complex of 15,000 sq. feet would cost approximately £50,000 at that time but explained that costs were rising at between 5 to 10 per cent per year. The combined committee decided to go ahead with the arduous task of collecting funds. To help them a professional fund raising business based in Sydney, The National Fund Raising Council of Australia, which according to its prospectus had already had considerable success in raising

funds under similar conditions in Australia, was engaged on 3rd September 1965.

Several meetings for which Mr E. C. F. Evans, the Director of Special Services commuted from Sydney were held and the campaign was organised in a most professional way.

An intensive phase was to begin early in 1966 but regrettably the programme had a long series of delays and disappointments. The Centennial Planning Committee set up on 22nd September 1965, consisting of dedicated Old Boys and Parents found the task of contacting Old Boys and Parents a colossal one. Mr C. Woodhouse and the Headmaster spent



**Model of Centennial Project**

many weeks of late nights checking lists and confirming addresses. The task was much greater than expected and keeping up to the schedule of the National Fund Raising Council was almost impossible.

At a meeting on the 10th of August 1966 Mr N. Roach, a very loyal old boy and hard worker for the cause spoke strongly against the N.F.R.C. of Australia who had taken on another job in Hawke's Bay which would appeal to the same persons as the school was canvassing. In the circumstances the meeting resolved that the main campaign be postponed until



February 1967. Thus the appeal lost its momentum. An attempt to get the £100,000 appeal launched at the special dinner held in the school hall, attended by 310 old boys and wives on Saturday 25th February 1967 appeared to be successful. By May £20,000 had either been donated or promised but from then the campaigners had great difficulty in meeting targets.

A commemorative plaque was presented by the Old Boys' Association for the gymnasium project at the Centennial Celebrations. The inscription "This Building was presented by Old Boys to mark the Centenary of the School in June 1972", was engraved in gold letters on a black background. At the time of the Centennial Celebrations \$30,000 had been contributed. The fulfillment of the project seemed further away than ever with the annual increase in building costs and the continued devaluation of the currency.

### **Mr W. H. Tetley Retires**



**W. H. Tetley**

At the end of 1965 the boys and staff farewelled Mr W. H. Tetley who had been a master at the school since 1943. He first entered Scinde House during the war when he was teaching at the Napier Intermediate School. It was as supervisor of the day-to-day running of the hostel almost single handed from 1943 to 1949 that Mr Tetley left his greatest mark on the school. Boys of Scinde House spoke highly of his stewardship. He demanded high standards of dress and behaviour which gave hostel boys an enviable reputation of good citizens at a time when war-time staff shortages and lack of proper parental control through the absence of fathers was only too evident.

At the end of 1943 Mr Tetley increased his connection with the school by becoming a full-time teacher. Mr Tetley was yet another of those men who had devoted the greater part of their teaching careers to the welfare of the school.

### **Record School Roll**

Each year the school roll was growing rapidly. By March 1966 the number had reached 882 and a heavy strain was placed on buildings and staff. Once again the Headmaster had to seek teachers outside the normal sources. Much of his time

was spent in competing with other schools for any available teacher in the city who was prepared to fill even a few hours in front of a class. In his annual report in 1966 the Headmaster stated that throughout New Zealand every Principal knew that at least one generation was going to miss out on secondary education because of the serious lack of qualified teachers. He deplored the apparent complacency of the public of New Zealand who appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the situation.

### **The Concert Grant Piano**

Few schools are the proud owners of a grand piano. In 1966 the school purchased from Mr Richard Hewitt, an old boy of the school and an excellent musician, a 1909 Bechstein concert grand piano for £525.

The instrument has been recognised as the best of its type in Hawke's Bay and has been used extensively by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation for visiting pianists for special concerts. Among the artists to speak very favourably of the piano were Miss Lilli Kraus, John Lill, and Maurice Till. The great value of the piano, however, is that it has given the opportunity for local pianists to play on a first-class instrument without leaving the district and it gives the whole community the privilege of hearing high-class performers not otherwise possible.

### **Departure of Mr M. A. F. Campbell M.A.**



**M. A. F. Campbell, M.A.**

Mr M. A. F. Campbell M.A., Deputy Principal retired at the end of the first term 1966 after a life-long association with the school. As a pupil he had attended the school "on the hill" when Mr Armour was the Headmaster. He gained his B.A. degree at Otago University, went to Teachers' College and entered primary teaching during the great depression of the early 1930's when teaching positions were scarce. After a period as sole secondary school teacher at Raurimu District High School he returned to teach at his old school in 1942. Apart from a brief period at Hastings Boys' High School he spent the remainder of his career

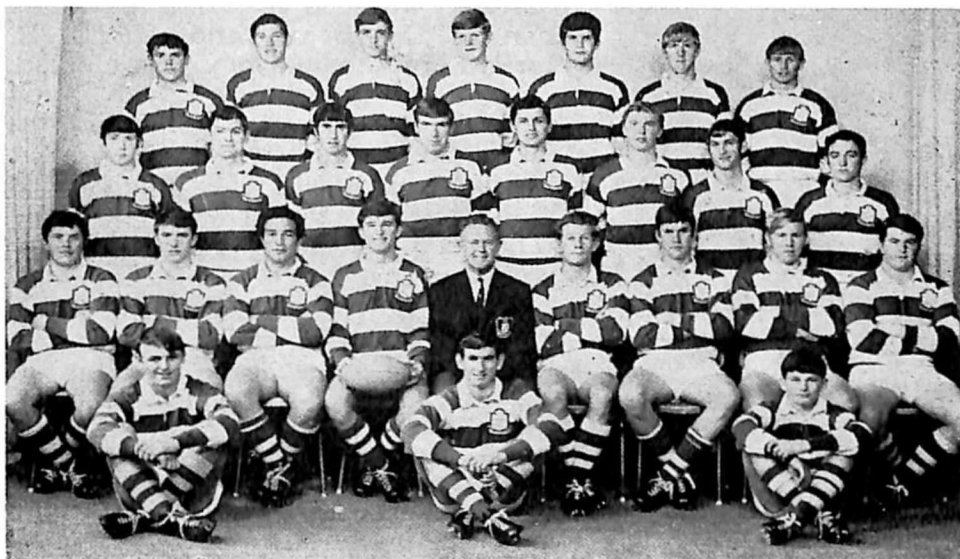
at Napier. He completed his Master's degree as an extra-mural student with Victoria University.

For many years Mr Campbell was head of the English and French Departments before becoming Deputy - Principal in 1959. With his knowledge of boys, discipline was never a problem. Students respected him for his determination to see that justice was always done. Mr and Mrs Campbell were members of the Parents' League for 28 years. He was a staff representative on the Old Boys' Association and the President in 1967.

Mr Campbell was missed in the Staff room. His ready wit, his tolerance, and his capacity for keeping the ever expanding staff together would remain long in the memories of those who had the good fortune to be associated with him.

### Rugby Trips to Australia

Through the initiative of Mr D. M. Brebner the coach, his enthusiastic team and a visit from the First XV of the Kings' School, Parramatta N.S.W., the First XV set about collecting funds for a rugby trip. After the match with Kings' School in



#### TOURING RUGBY TEAM TO AUSTRALIA, 1969

Back Row: J. Bruce, D. Cowlrick, P. Smith, M. Gunnell, B. Farquharson,  
H. Blair, D. Mills.

Middle Row: W. Hawkins, M. Oldershaw, I. Buchanan, T. Macky, G. Bell,  
S. Wenley, C. Geddis, R. Richards.

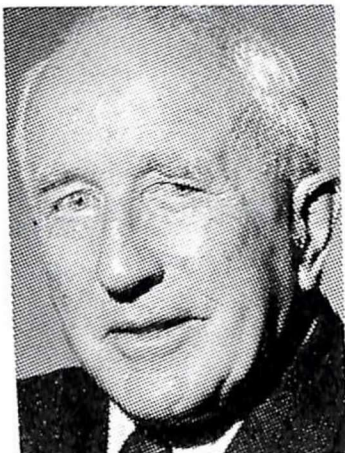
Sitting: T. Paku, N. Ebbett, B. Cotterell, M. Ashcroft (Capt.), D. M.  
Brebner (Coach), P. Jane (V.-Capt.), A. Gilbert, C. Frost, R. Nolan.

Front: B. England, J. Pearcey, M. Romans.

May 1966 the trip to Australia was "on" for the August holidays. By various means, including raffles, a shop day, donations and a school farm fencing contract £1600 was raised.

The team flew to and from Sydney and while in Australia were billeted by the families of boys they played against. All three matches played were won and the team arrived home on 3rd September having had an experience which they would cherish for the rest of their lives.

A further trip was organised by Mr Brebner and Mr Ron Williams in Australia for the August - September vacation in 1969. This was a more comprehensive tour than that of 1967. The team captained by M. Ashcroft played six matches in four States. The team played in Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, Hobart and Adelaide.



E. R. Spriggs

### **New Board Chairman**

When Mr J. G. Edwards lost his Napier seat in Parliament he transferred to a position in Wellington. In February 1967 he resigned as Chairman of the Board and Mr E. R. Spriggs, another old boy was elected. Mr Spriggs had already given much to public service in Napier, first as a Councillor and then as Mayor of the city from 1950 - 1956. The Napier High Schools' Board was fortunate to have the benefit of his wisdom and experience.

### **Another Record Roll**

School opened in 1967 with a roll of over 900 for the first time. Problems of staffing and accommodation continued to concern Mr Caird. Accommodation problems were partially relieved by the use of two classrooms at Te Awa Primary School but the staffing problem was not so easily solved.

### **Women Teachers**

Some of the Principal's problems were solved by the appointment of women teachers to the staff. During World War II, Mrs M. J. Paviour-Smith M.A., Mrs R. Mackenzie and Mrs W. M. Morton taught in the absence of men on military service



but there had never been any serious consideration of employing women in the predominantly male school until the 1960's when staff shortages were serious. Mrs M. G. Caird B.A., an experienced teacher, accepted a relieving position in 1965 and was still on the staff at the time of the Centennial Celebrations. Mrs Kempson relieved for a short period in 1967 and in 1968 Miss Schollee, later to be Mrs Patterson, was welcomed as a full-time teacher of languages. At different periods during the 1960's Mrs J. Gourley, Mrs H. Bloomer, Mrs A. Tunncliffe B.A., Mrs Watt, Miss M. Williams, Mrs Bycroft and Mrs A. Sheppard gave the school valuable relieving service. Mrs Sheppard was to remain as a very valuable member of the permanent staff.

Miss M. L. Cristina from South America was good value during her short stay in 1970. Miss C. G. Schon B.A. took a permanent position in the Language Department in 1971. For many years an important contribution to the teaching of reading to slow readers had been made by Miss U. Wilson whose work in this field has been excellent.

The school and its Old Boys will always be most appreciative of the dedication of these women teachers who broke into the domain of a traditionally male dominated school.

### **The Death of Mr W. A. Armour M.A., M.Sc.**

On April 21st 1967, aged 86 years, a former headmaster Mr W. A. Armour, died suddenly. "The totara tree had fallen". A most impressive figure of a man, Mr Armour already a most successful Headmaster in Wanganui came to Napier in 1915. He immediately tightened the discipline and raised the academic standards. He was responsible for the successful 50th Jubilee celebrations in 1922 and the foundation of the Parents' League, the first organisation of its type in New Zealand. His departure from the school to become Headmaster of Wellington College was a blow to the school. Following as he did a Headmaster who had become a legend in his own lifetime, Mr Armour had problems in establishing himself at Wellington College. When he retired in 1944 he was very happy to return to the more congenial environment of Napier. In his retirement he gave freely of his time to the school. He served on the 75th Jubilee Committee, was a member of the High School Board for one term, and contributed historical impressions of the early history of the school to the Scindian.

### **New Hostel Matron**

In May 1967 the Board appointed Miss D. S. Turnbull matron of Scinde House upon the retirement of Mrs J. N. Harvey. Mrs Harvey had devoted herself to a decade of

appreciative boarders. Miss Turnbull had been Secretary to the Principal since her arrival at the school in 1950. Miss Turnbull soon adjusted to the new type of work and a long period of good relations between Scinde House the School and the Board followed.

### **More Changes in Athletic Sports**

Mr C. Nicol, who organised the school athletic sports in 1967 introduced a new method for houses in selecting their competitors. Preliminaries in which the whole school competed were held in the form of a tabloid meeting.

House captains were able to select the best of their performers for competing in the finals held at McLean Park. Boys wishing to enter Championship events could do so as previously. The system was an outstanding success and was used again in succeeding years.

### **The Roll Continues to Rise**

The beginning of 1968 saw a further rise in numbers. In March there were 954 boys and a full time staff of 42. Further demands were placed on accommodation and the necessity for the new two-storeyed block became urgent.

### **The End of the "Taj Mahal"**

One day in June 1968 a large bulldozer appeared at the school to prepare the site for the new classroom block. The old brick toilet building affectionately known as the "Taj Mahal" by generations of schoolboys was in the path of progress and had to be demolished. The bulldozer driver appeared to be most considerate as he gently nudged his massive blade into those solid brick and concrete walls before an audience of interested boys. It was some days before the historic building was finally a mass of rubble to be taken away by dumping trucks to assist in the reclamation of land at the Port of Napier.

### **The Hector Norman McKinnon Legacy**

Early in May 1968 the school learned of a legacy of £1000 left to the school under the will of Hector N. McKinnon of Wairoa, for the "improvement of sporting facilities at the Napier Boys' High School". This legacy was most appreciated and was used for work on the swimming baths and the cricket pitches.

annual debates with Gisborne, Hastings High Schools and Palmerston North Boys' High School were always of a very high standard. The year 1968 under the aggressive leadership of Neil Struthers the debating team was undefeated in all its matches.



**DEBATING TEAM, 1968**

**Back Row: R. Ansell, Mr D. R. Green (Coach).  
Sitting: B. M. Fraser, N. C. Struthers (Capt.), L. W. Anderson.**

**Mr J. N. Caradus, M. Sc., Welcomed**

The school was pleased to welcome Mr J. N. Caradus as the new Deputy Principal at the first school assembly in 1969. Mr Caradus soon involved himself in a wide range of school

activities. His excellent organising ability and his capacity for detail and accuracy made him an admirable Deputy Principal. Very soon he was accepted by the Old Boys' Association of which he became an active committee member. One of his great contributions to the school was to be the work he did as Secretary-Treasurer of the Centennial Celebrations Committee.

### **Mr R. C. Tuck, B.A., B.Sc., Retires**



**R. C. Tuck, B.A., B.Sc.**

Mr R. C. Tuck retired at the end of 1968. He came to the school from Hawera High School as Senior Mathematics Master in 1958. When Mr Campbell retired in 1966 he became Deputy Principal. During his time in Napier he made a considerable contribution to the school. His students recognised his ability as a teacher and their fine record in University Scholarship Examination could be attributed to his encouragement and teaching. Major Tuck was commanding officer of the Cadet Unit until the end of 1962 taking a particular interest in rifle shooting.

An outstanding interest in rifle shooting. An outstanding Rugby player in his time, he was master in charge of rugby at the school and served on the executive of the Hawke's Bay Rugby Union. He devoted much of his time during summer as an instructor, coach and examiner of life saving.

While at the school four of his sons, Digby, Bernard, Peter and Russell passed through the school. By their industry and leadership all left a very favourable impression.

### **More Senior Students Return**

At 981 on the first of March 1969 the school roll once again established a new record. In his annual report the Headmaster observed that the increased numbers in the fifth, sixth and seventh forms served to illustrate that boys were returning to receive higher educational qualifications.

### **Single Subject Passes in School Certificate**

A change in the format of the School Certificate Examination was perhaps the most important in that examination since its introduction in 1936. Commencing from



1969 single subject passes were awarded. This gave a new opportunity for thousands of students to gain some qualification before leaving school. This single subject system was to be of special importance to the outstanding technical student who may have performed poorly in academic subjects.

The new system placed additional demands on the administration of the school. Organisation of the senior school had to be made more flexible. It became possible for 6th form students to take classes at school certificate level while continuing their Sixth form studies.

### **Future Technical Institute**

There was the possibility of the new Hawke's Bay Technical Institute being established adjacent to the school. In February 1969 the Central Regional Office of the Department of Education wrote to the Board asking for 10 to 15 acres of the school farm for a future Technical Institute and that a map and plan should be forwarded indicating the land the Board was prepared to surrender. The Board resolved to make some land on Te Awa Avenue and beyond the serpentine available and forwarded the information requested.

The School was already carrying a very heavy load of 120 Polytechnic classes and 870 tertiary students in a wide range of advanced subjects. The establishment of the Institute nearby would have made for a smooth transference of the classes to the new institute.

Because of agitation from a nearby town for its own Technical Institute and the determination by the Department that there would be only one tertiary college in Hawke's Bay, the school farm scheme was dropped. The problem of a site was resolved when Mrs M. Hetley made the site that she had donated for a Hawke's Bay University available for the establishment of the Institute at Otatara near Taradale and approximately half-way between Napier and Hastings. In February 1970 the Regional Superintendent of Education wrote to the Board asking if the Board was agreeable to the Department taking the responsibility for the design and equipment of the Hawke's Bay Technical Institute to be built at Taradale.

### **Opening of New Two-Storeyed Block**

During the first term 1969 the six class-room two-storeyed block was opened. This was a well designed building with carpet on the first floor thus giving good teaching and working conditions.



**New Block opened 1969**

On 7th August during the New Zealand Library and Book week the Memorial Library extensions were officially opened. It was right and proper that Mr H. W. Sayers, Regional Superintendent of Education should have had the privilege of opening the building which he had helped to "push" in the Department. The extensions were superior in design and furnishings to those generally approved for secondary schools. The hexagonal room with its domed ceiling gave a feeling of space.



**Interior of Library Extensions, 1969**

Round the perimeter twenty-two glass screened formica-topped study carrels and padded chairs supplied by the Parents' League were fitted to encourage individual study. With a total area of 2750 square feet and carpeted throughout with a dull gold carpet the library complex became a first class amenity. The School Library had at last become the focal point of the academic work at the school.

### **Replacement of the Main Building**

Negotiations for the replacement of the main brick building erected in 1926 began in July 1969 with a memorandum from the Department to the Board. The brick building slightly damaged by the earthquake and with the passage of years sinking on its foundations had become an earthquake risk. The replacement however was delayed until the conclusion of the Centennial Celebrations in 1972.

### **Death of Judge P. V. Storkey V.C.**



**P. V. Storkey, V.C.**

were mounted and placed on display adjacent to the Memorial alcove in the Library under his portrait.

Percy Storkey was dux of the school in 1910. He studied law in Australia and in March 1915 joined the Australian Expeditionary Forces. As a Lieutenant-in-charge of a company of the 19th Battalion of the famous Australian 5th Brigade he was awarded the Victoria Cross for courage and great inspiration to his troops. After the war Storkey completed his legal studies and ultimately became a judge. He died after a short retirement in Sydney in 1969. Although he did not return, in his will he left his medals to his old school. Together with a photostat copy of dispatches and the Victoria Cross award citation, his medals

### **Team Teaching**

In 1970 although there was a decline in roll by about 60 students because of the opening of the new High School at Taradale there continued to be a staff shortage particularly in Mathematics and the sciences. Methods of teaching in the

Senior School had to be adjusted to the Staff available. To help teacher shortages in some subjects a modified form of team teaching was introduced. One of the upper rooms in the old wooden block was converted to enable sufficient accommodation for the larger number of students being taught at one time by the team teaching method. There was a reduction in formal class periods for the 7th Form. More time was given for individual private study in the new library extension and there was greater use of research and assignment work. It was a good initiation into the type of life the boys could expect when at University.

### **Bus Turning Bay Completed**

When school buses were first introduced for bringing students from Hastings and Taradale in the 1930's they entered the main gates at Te Awa Avenue and students disembarked in front of the school. With the deterioration of the driveway caused by these heavy vehicles they were diverted to the rear of the school behind the hall in Chambers Street where boys disembarked on the roadside. At first this was quite safe as few cars used Chambers Street but with the opening of the new suburb of Maraenui in the early 1950's the traffic not only increased but motorists appeared to be unaware of the 30mph speed limit. The need for a bus stop off the road had been advocated by parents and apprehensive masters on duty for years. Finally after continuing negotiations the turning bay was completed early in 1970 at a time when the number of buses had been considerably reduced because of the opening of the new schools at Onekawa and Taradale.

The area in the vicinity was cultivated, shrubs were planted and under the watchful eye of a lady member of the High School Board Mrs M. E. Johnson B.Ag., continued to thrive as no previous ones had done.

### **Research Area**

One hundred acres of native bush was offered by Mr J. J. King at Te Pohue to the school in December 1970 for use as a research area. Mr O. H. Brown a member of the school staff, visited the area and returned with a very favourable report. Before the area could be used to advantage it would require a suitable access road and sufficient accommodation for students to remain on the site for some days.





**Mrs D. R. Lucas**

### **First Woman Chairman of the Board**

During the absence of Mr E. R. Spriggs for some months in 1969 Mrs D. R. Lucas B.Sc. (Econ. Hon. Lond.), was elected Acting Chairman. In 1970 upon the retirement of Mr Spriggs, Mrs Lucas became the new chairman. A most enthusiastic worker for Education, Mrs Lucas devoted much of her time visiting the school where she came to know the teachers and the problems associated with the running of the school. During her time in the Chair relations between the Board and the school have been very good indeed.

### **Split Prize Giving**

From 1964 the annual prize giving ceremony was held in the school hall rather than in the Municipal Theatre as had been the policy for some years. It was considered that prize giving was essentially a school ceremony and would be better held at the school.

With the growth of numbers the difficulty of accommodating both boys and visitors in the school assembly hall it was decided to have two prize giving ceremonies. The senior ceremony would be held before the senior boys were given leave to sit external examinations and the rest of the school at the closing of the school year. At the Senior Prize-giving Ceremony on 13th November 1970, Mr R. G. Gallen LLB was the Guest Speaker.

### **Drama**

Although it was at a disadvantage in Drama production because of the absence of female students the school has had an enviable reputation for its drama productions over recent years. The school was fortunate in having masters prepared to give freely of their time and skill in producing plays and musicals.

While boys have usually taken the parts of females at various times, combined productions with the Girls' High School and Sacred Heart College have been very successful.

With the arrival on the staff of Mr David Monrad, an old boy with an intense interest in drama, the standard of

production improved. In 1967 Mr Monrad conducted a Drama School in the Assembly Hall at which secondary school students from the district were given expert teaching not only on acting but also on production. Another of these schools was held over the weekend July 18 - 19, 1970, by Mr R. M. D. Harris when Mr Robert McMurray a member of the N.Z. Theatre and an old boy came from Palmerston North to coach the seventy students attending.

During the centennial year the school drama club combined with the Girls' High School to produce a musical "Me and My Girl" especially for the celebrations. This period musical set in the late 1930's produced by Mr J. Beardsall was much appreciated by Old Boys who attended the performance.

### **Continuing Academic Success**

A further University Scholarship was gained by the school in 1970. Dr G. L. Gleeson at the February meeting of the Board in 1971 said: "that the success of the school in having thirteen of its pupils gaining University National Scholarships during the last fifteen years was a significant achievement and that the Board's congratulations should be extended to the staff who had contributed to this end."

The University Scholarship examinations are highly competitive and schools with candidates rightly gain prestige from their successful students.

Two outstanding students from the school, C. S. Gollop 1956 and G. R. Hawke 1960, both topped the scholarship lists in their years. In 1971 Dr Gleeson's son Jeremy was to be a successful candidate.

### **Old Boys Return as Teachers**

A feature of the staffing of the school during the Henderson and Caird periods was the number of Old Boys who returned to teach at their old school. Among those who were on the staff to give valuable service in the classroom and in many extra curricular activities of the school were: Messrs P. J. Berry, J. D. Briasco M.Sc., M. A. F. Campbell M.A., C. P. Eagle B.Sc., B. R. Grouden, G. L. Howell B.Sc., J. E. Lloyd, C. V. Nicol, L. E. H. Mollring B.A., D. Monrad, D. A. Paxie B.A., H. A. Pirie M.Sc., B.D., P. E. Riden M.A., L. I. Rolls, A. Ruffell M.A. (Hons) F. L. Smart Dip. Ag.

### **Otaki Scholars**

From the 16th to 19th of July 1971 the school was again the host to the Otaki Scholar. Eighteen year old Scott A. Murray was the twenty-eighth student to be the guest of the

New Zealand Government and the New Zealand Shipping Company commemorating the bravery of Captain Archibald Bisset-Smith V.C. an old boy of Robert Gordon College, Aberdeen. Bisset-Smith was commander of the N.Z. Shipping Company's transport ship "Otaki" during World War I when it was attacked by a heavily armed German raider in the North Sea. The "Otaki" with only one gun fought a battle which lasted hours before she sank. Captain Bisset-Smith was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously. To commemorate the action, a scholarship was granted annually for the head boy of Robert Gordon College to travel on the Company's ships to New Zealand and visit selected schools in that country. Napier Boys' High School each year has been proud to be included in the itinerary.

### **The Dean - Tutor System**

In 1971 after much discussion with the staff and Mr W. T. Carpenter the school Guidance Counsellor, the Principal decided to introduce a Dean-Tutor system.

The school had grown rapidly over the previous two decades. Although there were many advantages for pupils in a larger school where there was a wider range of courses specialised teaching and equipment, relations between staff and student tended to become impersonal with a consequent loss of identity to individual students. No longer was it possible for the close association between pupil and teacher which had been a feature of the school when it had a small roll, when almost all students were known by all teachers.

Under the new system the previous form master became the form tutor. His function was to be more than just an administrator, a marker of rolls, a collector of absence notes and money. As tutor he was to discuss problems with individual students, to get to know parents and to give guidance on behaviour where and when needed. One period each week was set aside for the tutor to be with his form for this purpose. The dean was to be responsible for the co-ordination of the tutors of a particular form level and to provide some continuity of contact with the pupils.

The scheme was aimed to complement the existing functions of the Principal, Deputy Principal, Guidance Counsellor and Careers' Advisor. Although the scheme had been in operation for only a short while at the time of the Centennial Celebrations it seemed to be functioning well. Its success would depend upon the enthusiasm and the interest of the teachers responsible.

### **The Mrs M. Brocklehurst Prize**

At the end of 1969 because of ill health Mrs M. Brocklehurst resigned from the position of part-time librarian. While all those who knew her were grieved by her death early in 1971 after a long illness, the school was grateful for her thoughtfulness by bequeathing in her will "the sum of three hundred dollars to establish a prize to be known as the Brocklehurst Prize for the senior student librarian at the Napier Boys' High School". This was to be a fitting memorial to Mrs Brocklehurst who had done so much in building up the high reputation that the Memorial Library has as one of the most efficiently run in the district.

### **Stability of Staffing**

With the opening of Taradale High School some load was taken from the staff at the school. In 1972 the roll at 889 had dropped by about 30 from the previous year thus easing the pressure. There was only one change of teacher during the year. It was fitting that during Centennial year the school should have been staffed by properly qualified teachers.

### **The Interact Club**

No history of the school however brief would be complete without mention of the Interact Club. The first official meeting was held on March 21st 1966 and since then has engaged fully in a series of activities aiming to "provide opportunity for young men to work together in a world fellowship dedicated to service and international understanding".

The Interact movement is sponsored by Rotary International. Mr B. A. Webster M.A. was the first master-in-charge while the first president was S. I. W. Nation. During their first year the club was very active in carrying out worthwhile projects. It developed a close association with the Hohepa School Farm for intellectually handicapped boys by supplying and planting trees. It assisted the Napier Tree Society in the planting of some three hundred trees in Burns Road. It initiated the "Interact Bar" at the end of April as a service to the school by selling lunches for all boys which resulted in a net profit of £70. It conducted a Careers Evening at the school to which representatives of sixty employment fields were invited to address parents and pupils to show them the wide variety of occupations available to boys leaving school. In 1969 the club's international project was the raising of funds for a V.S.A. worker in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. A pram race



**STAFF, CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1972**



**Back Row: V. Tangiiti, J. D. Turton, D. A. Paxie, C. J. Duley, P. J. Berry,  
G. W. Ford, M. J. Shirley, J. W. Pitts, K. F. Dawe.**  
**3rd Row: P. I. Rankin, F. L. Smart, I. A. McIntosh, G. H. Clibborn,  
C. P. Eagle, A. T. Howlett, I. J. Roberts, D. J. Sorensen, J. Beardsell,  
N. McLeod.**  
**2nd Row: C. V. Nicol, J. E. Lloyd, Mrs J. Hindmarsh (Asst. Sec.), Miss J.  
Stevens (Sec. to the Principal), Mrs M. G. Caird, Mrs A. Sheppard, Mrs  
J. Gourley, Miss C. G. Schon, Miss U. Wilson, Mrs P. White (Bookroom  
Asst.), R. M. D. Harris, D. G. Seaton.**  
**Front Row: A. J. Sheat, R. D. J. McCaw, R. B. Gourley, B. G. O'Connor,  
C. F. Smith, J. N. Caradus (Deputy Principal), D. P. Caird (Principal),  
J. W. Bygate, D. G. Revell, W. T. Carpenter, T. F. Williams, O. H. Brown.**

through the suburbs was sponsored by business firms and the general public. Charles Perry, the club president was pleased to announce that six hundred and sixty dollars were collected.

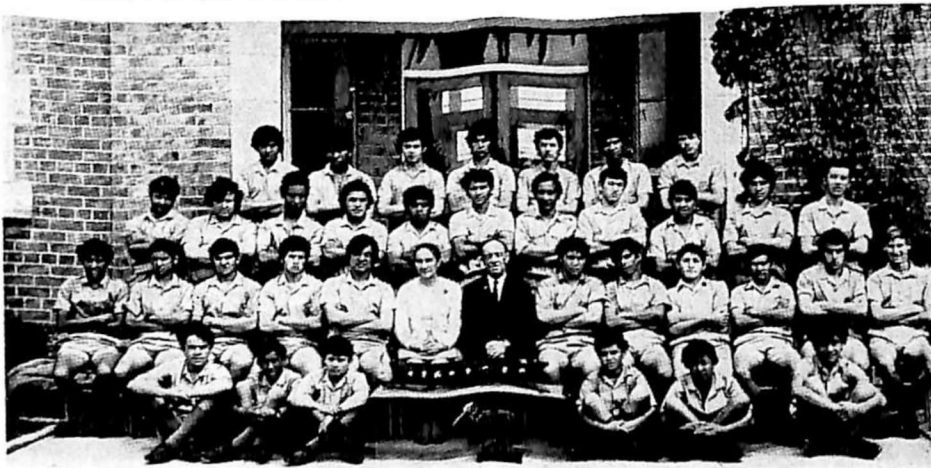
When Mr Webster accepted a position with the Post Primary Teachers' Association in Wellington in 1969, Mr O. H. Brown became advisor and Master-in-charge. The Interact bar continued to give good service and the annual visit to Hohepa was continued. In March 1970 a mufti day was held to collect funds for the Centennial project.

Among other good causes funds have been donated to the Walter Nash Appeal for a Vietnam Children's Hospital.

A feature of the club has been its close association with the Napier Branch of Rotary International.

### **The Maori Cultural Club**

Maori boys had always made a valuable contribution to the life of the school. Seldom in the school's history has there been no boy of Maori descent who has not occupied some important position as a prefect, Senior N.C.O. in the Cadet Corps or leader in the many school sports teams. While the first XV before its school matches has performed a haka usually led by a Maori boy, little had been done to foster exclusively Maori activities in the school.



**The Maori Club, 1971**

During the 1960's there was a revival of interest in Maori culture throughout the country. This was reflected in the foundation of the School Maori Cultural Club. At a general meeting of interested boys on the 18th August 1966, Tom O'Donnell was elected chairman of the new club. Among other

things the aims of the club were to promote and encourage an appreciation of modern and ancient Maori culture, to act as a medium for the perpetuation of Maori culture and to encourage integration. Messrs J. W. Young, W. T. Carpenter and F. L. Smart of the school staff were invited to be senior advisory members.

During the first year of the club Mrs Pene taught traditional Maori songs. A model Maori canoe enclosed in an attractive show case was presented to the club by Mr Hamlin to be on show in the School Library. The club with a strength of 49 members of both races had its first outing at the Poukawa diggings and a visit to Te Aute College in October 1966.

A feature of the Club's activities in 1967 was the Maori Cultural Festival. The school club were hosts to over four hundred people on the 29th October from Te Aute College, Central Hawke's Bay College, Hastings Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Hukarere College, St Joseph's College, Colenso High School and Karamu High School. The visitors were greeted by Wiremu Rongo and William Hawkins in the traditional style; speeches of welcome were delivered; Maori artifacts were put on display; each school contributed items at a concert and a hangi supplied ample food for all present. This festival was most important because it gave club members a feeling of pride and the realisation of the importance of their heritage.

With the appointment of Mrs E. K. T. Coulter as tutor for the club in 1970, the standard of singing, action songs and hakas improved greatly. The club's performances at school assembly were highly polished and much appreciated by the school.

During 1972 many of the club's activities were combined with the Girls' High School Club. The club's participation in the welcome for visitors was one of the highlights of the Centennial celebrations.

### **Music**

For those associated with the Music Department of the school the highlight of the Centennial year was the visit to Palmerston North at the end of the second term, when concerts were presented at both the Girl's and Boys' High Schools. The concerts were greatly appreciated and highly successful. The high standard achieved was the result of dedicated teaching and much rehearsing.

Until the introduction of the revised syllabus in 1945 musical education at the school was confined almost exclusively to school singing at assembly. Scinde House boys

were given opportunities to learn the piano but the school was not responsible for music teaching. From 1945 it was compulsory for every boy to have at least one hour per week of instruction in music. It became the practice in the school for each class to have one period a week for music and the balance of the obligatory time to be spent in school mass singing or musical appreciation in assembly.

Successive headmasters have had difficulty in finding capable music teachers. Large numbers of boys for reasons of their own, have not been very appreciative of the efforts of various teachers to teach them the basics of the subject.

In his later years at the school, Mr W. T. Foster himself took the whole school for music each Friday afternoon with a limited amount of success.

With the arrival of Mr G. W. McConnell in 1952 the status of music in the school took a dramatic upturn. In his brief stay by force of personality, a determination to succeed and the capacity to secure the attention of boys, Mr McConnell made a tremendous impression on the school. No master before had secured the high quality part singing by the school at assembly. To have most of the first fifteen Rugby team as members of the senior choir was an indication of the impact he made on the boys of the school.

In 1966, Mr P. F. Williams was appointed Head of the Musical Department. Apart from taking school assembly singing and the compulsory period a week for all students, Mr Williams great contribution to the school was the development of the school orchestra and brass band. With the assistance of part-time specialists Mr Williams had obtained a continuing high standard among individual instrumentalists.

The important musical event of 1970 was the Beethoven Bi-Centenary. The occasion was marked by concerts at the school. At the combined Secondary Schools' Concert on October 14th, the combined Girls' and Boys' High School Orchestra played the Rondo from Piano Concerto No.2 in B Flat.

In August 1972 the school congratulated Michael Single, a double bass player, who was the first student from the school to be selected as a member of the National Youth Orchestra. In the same year at a Chamber Music Contest held at the Hawke's Bay and East Coast Art Gallery, the Boys' and Girls' High School representatives were successful — Bruce Carpenter and Peter Fleischl with Katherine Wilkinson formed the Frank Bridge Trio and were placed first.

Brief mention must be made of the Evening Orchestra which for many years was a section of the Technical and Continuation Classes. The orchestra met each Thursday evening from 7pm to 9pm and was aimed at the person who



already had some music experience. Since Mr Williams took it over in 1966, the orchestra has continued to make a significant contribution to the musical life of the community. Apart from presenting on average three concerts per year in the school hall the orchestra has accompanied the Napier Civic Choir at several concerts.

### **Mr J. W. Bygate Retires**



**J. W. Bygate**

Mr Bygate first joined the staff in 1938 as a teacher of woodwork. He was to remain for almost 35 years during which time he devoted his life to the school. During the war years he found himself teaching a wide range of general subjects in the absence of qualified staff. In his early years at the school the Board relied heavily on his technical skill and advice in building and engineering. Much credit must go to him for his work after the workshop and hostel fires in restoring the school to normal functioning. One of his greatest contributions to the school was his part in the construction of the school swimming pool.

As head of the Technical Department for 22 years he was particularly interested in the training of apprentices. Indeed upon the retirement of Mr Craigie in 1967 he took on the full-time teaching of carpentry and joinery apprentices.

Capt. Bygate was an enthusiastic cadet officer and two of his sons who were students at the school chose the military forces as their life's work.

For years he was chief supervisor at trade examinations in the district. Hundreds of apprentices will recall the efficient manner he conducted the examinations.

Upon his retirement Mr Bygate went to live in Taupo.

### **The Crusaders**

The Inter School Christian Fellowship formerly known as the Crusader Movement has an important place in the recent history of the school. There may have been a group in the school after the visit at Dr Howard Guinness of Britain in 1931 but there appears to be no record of the Movement until 1949 when Mr Rollo Arnold, a member of the school staff reformed

the group. In 1951 Mr Martin Yeoman, a Napier architect took over the leadership and was still the leader at the time of the Centennial Celebrations. During his time other advisers were:— Colin Matheson, Reg Mundy, a staff member from 1961 to 1965 and Peter Williams the school music master from 1966.

The motto of the Fellowship, taken from Christ's words in the Book of Acts, is "Witnesses unto Me", and groups have provided a forum for discussion and opportunity of study of the Christian faith.

The main activity has been the weekly lunch hour meeting, held for many years in the cinema room and latterly in the Music Room.

The NBHS group for many years held a snow camp during the mid-term break, in either the Kaweka or Ruahine Ranges, giving the opportunity not only for physical recreation, but for group discussion and bible study. During term holidays camps organised by the Movement have been held in NZ's most scenic areas, the closest to Napier being Waikaremoana and Mt Ruapehu.

Old Boys of the school who attended Crusaders are scattered in many parts of the world and are found in many callings — one is a vicar of a Hawke's Bay Parish, another a minister of a church in Malaya, one a missionary in Indonesia and another in New Guinea. Two are practising medicine in Canada and one is teaching music in Germany. Many would testify that the faith which became meaningful to them during school days has provided a good foundation for their subsequent experience of life, and the Master whose invitation "Follow Me" they then accepted, has not led them astray.

### **The Centennial Celebrations**

On 29th October 1969 a preliminary meeting convened by the Principal was held at the school "to plan and organise the 1972 celebrations". At this meeting were three representatives from the staff, one from the Board of Governors and two each from the Old Boys' Association and the Parents' League. It was resolved that each organisation represented contribute ten dollars towards petty cash. Thus the organisation for the successful celebrations of the school's first hundred years began.

At another meeting on the 8th December 1970 Mr J. N. Caradus was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the committee. From then on he became the central driving force and with his capacity for work and detail ensured the success of the celebrations.

The decision to hold the festivities over Queen's Birthday

weekend 1972 was made at the committee meeting on 23rd February 1970. A planning committee of Messrs D. P. Caird, J. N. Caradus, W. T. Carpenter, T. J. Dunleavy, Dr G. L. Gleeson, Messrs P. A. Hurst, J. Melhuish, W. Nuttall, I. K. Price, H. K. Stevenson, A. C. Styles, C. J. Woodhouse and R. M. Yeoman, was set up and convenors were appointed for sub-committees.

By 7th September 1971 the secretary advised that circulars had been sent to 5440 old boys whose addresses were known asking them if they would be attending. At that stage 570 had confirmed their attendance. At that meeting the programme was finalised and over 450 beds were reserved at accommodation places throughout the district for visitors.

The celebrations opened with an open day at the school on Friday 2nd June when from 1.15pm Old Boys were given access to the school, the Memorial Library, the Gymnasium, the Assembly Hall, the Workshops, Scinde House and the School Farm. The school Interact Club supplied afternoon tea. During the afternoon the Maori Club in co-operation with the Girls' High School club performed some lusty hakas and welcoming songs. Mr Justice Woodhouse, the most distinguished guest, was given a traditional Maori welcome. The school orchestra conducted by Mr P. F. Williams and the brass band played with credit. The pipe band under the control of Mr N. MacLeod played suitable music for the occasion in the quadrangle.

By 6.30pm on Friday evening parking space for motor vehicles was at a premium in the vicinity of McLean Park when over fifteen hundred Old Boys and partners assembled in a huge 9000 square feet marquee erected with the help of the boys of the school for the cocktail function.

The marquee was later used as the supper room for the Centennial Ball on Saturday evening. Because of the huge crowd at the cocktail function it was difficult for the Mayor Mr Peter Tait, to make himself heard when welcoming visitors to Napier.

The Cocktail hour was followed by the Centennial Dinner in the adjacent Napier City Centennial Hall. Partners and wives of Old Boys were taken by bus from McLean Park to a special Ladies' Buffet Dinner at the War Memorial Hall on the Marine Parade.

It was difficult for the long list of after-dinner speakers to make themselves heard in the huge Centennial Hall. Most of those present seemed more intent on locating and talking to old school fellows than attempting to listen to the twelve speakers. Dr A. S. Turner the current President of the Old Boys' Association was chairman for the evening and introduced



the distinguished guests and speakers. Mr Justice Woodhouse's toast to the staff past and present was replied to by Mr D. P. Caird and Mr E. S. West a very popular former teacher.

The address was given by the Hon. B. E. Talboys, the Minister of Overseas Trade. He spoke of the changing attitude of the youth in our schools. No longer did students adjust to the pre-existing forms of organisation and behaviour to which they must adjust or maybe submit. The modern student was



**Traditional Maori Challenge to Mr Justice Woodhouse —**

questioning accepted institutions. Mr Talboys was a little concerned that the balance may have tipped rather too much towards the needs and the wants of the individual.

Mr D. D. Twigg proposed the toast to Absent Old Boys while Sir Edwin Bate's toast to kindred schools was replied to by Mr E. D. White, Headmaster of Palmerston North Boys' High School. Other speakers were Mr H. A. Henderson a former Headmaster, Mr C. M. LeQuesne, Mr T. S. Mahony, Mr E. S. Powdrell and Mr J. G. Edwards.

It was unfortunate that most of the speakers had difficulty in gaining the attention of those present but the toast list and many of the speeches were rather long for hundreds of the Old Boys intent on enjoying themselves.

Unfortunately the roll calls and photographs to be taken were marred by the wet weather on the Saturday morning when all visitors assembled on the quadrangle at 9.30am.



During the morning Dr A. S. Turner presented the Commemorative Plaque to be mounted on the new centennial project building for which funds were being collected.

The rest of the day was occupied by inter-school sport. In the morning the 1st XI Hockey played their annual match with Gisborne Boys' High School while in the afternoon the first round of a quadrangular Rugby Tournament between Gisborne, New Plymouth, Palmerston North and Napier Boys' High Schools was held.

Just as the 75th Jubilee Ball was said to be one of the best social events of the year, the Centennial Ball was also an outstanding success. The Ball Committee under the direction of Mr I. K. Price deserved the thanks of the two thousand people who enjoyed themselves until the early hours of Sunday morning. A feature of the ball was the continuous supper supplied in the adjoining marquee from 8.30pm to well past midnight.

At 10am on the Sunday an Interdenominational church service was held at St John's Cathedral. The Rev. Douglas Storkey delivered the address while the lessons were read by Mr Rodney Gallen and L. S. Davis, the Head Prefect. During the Sunday afternoon group reunions were held in the homes of Old Boys in the town. This gave an opportunity for the Old Boys and their wives to meet socially. On Sunday evening the school drama club in conjunction with the Girls' High School presented the lively musical "Me and My Girl" in the School Assembly Hall.

On the Monday morning an interesting hockey match between Old Boys and the Hawke's Bay Representatives resulted in a draw.

The celebrations concluded with the final of the Quadrangular Tournament played at McLean Park as a curtain raiser to the annual Hawke's Bay v. Wairarapa Representative match. The school's first XV were admirable hosts. They not only lost the recently won Moascar Cup and Polson Banner to Palmerston North Boys' High School but they also won the wooden spoon.

The celebrations had been an outstanding success. To organise and implement all the arrangements for over eleven hundred old boys was a tremendous task. The Centennial Committee and in particular the secretary-treasurer, Mr J. N. Caradus, deserved the gratitude of those thirty eight staff members both past and present and the one thousand one hundred and fifty one Old Boys who had the good fortune to be present.

D. G. REVELL.



**The School, 1972**

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## THE SCHOOL CREST



School Crest, adopted 1903

THE SCHOOL CREST first appeared in the front of "The Scindian" in the April number of 1903. The magazine takes its name from Scinde Island, being the term applied to the hill portion of Napier, formerly called Gough's Hill, and known to the Maoris as Mata-rua-hou. The bay into which the little peninsula of seven hills projects was named by Captain Cook after Lord Hawke, one of the most famous English admirals. As the township was called Napier in honour of the hero of the Battle of Meanee in the Indian province of Scinde, it was a natural consequence to apply the name Scinde to the hill portion. Perhaps the most celebrated of those bearing the name of Napier were Baron Robert Napier of Magdala, John Napier, beloved of schoolboys by his invention of logarithms, otherwise Napier's bones or rods, Sir W. F. P. Napier, writer of the classic history of the "War in the Peninsula" in six volumes, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Charles James Napier, who gave his name to our town.

The school crest is an adaptation of the coat-of-arms of the Napier family. Thus the supporters (a soldier and a falcon) and the other exterior ornaments (a castle with crossed spears, and a hand with wreath and motto "sans tache") have been dispensed with, while the baron's coronet and the central escutcheon have been retained, with the substitution of four stars for four roses on the first (dexter) quarter. The four stars, suggestive of the Southern Cross, are emblematic of the South, while the original tinctures, azure (horizontal lines) and argent (blank).



# ENDOWMENTS

## a. Private Endowments:

The Board still receives revenue from a private endowment which consists of a half-acre section at the corner of Hastings and Tennyson Streets. This land was purchased for twenty dollars in 1855 by the Napier School Trust (see Part 1 A Early History). It was on this site that the first school was erected for four hundred dollars. The area extends from Arch Christie Ltd. in Hastings Street to and including the building owned by The Daily Telegraph Co. Ltd. and at present used by its commercial printing department.

In 1926 when the Government would not make a grant for the purpose of building the new brick hostel in Napier South, a loan of \$30,000 dollars was raised from the Public Trustee on the security of rents and profits from this private endowment.

Before the 1931 earthquake the Board did not own any of the buildings; but when a lessee could not be secured willing to erect a building on one of its sites, the Board itself erected a building for \$6530 raising a portion of the amount (\$4200) under the Hawke's Bay Earthquake Act. This building in Hastings Street was sold to Arch Christie Ltd. for \$18,000 in 1968.

Revenue from this private endowment is substantial with yearly rents amounting to \$5,264.48 and interest on investments to more than \$4,000. The current leases expire in 1989 with the lessees having the right of renewal for further periods of twenty-one years subject to review of rents.

Since 1970 part of the income has been used to assist teachers in attending approved courses and from 1972 the assistance was extended to schools to facilitate the purchase of capital assets and to subsidise the provision of special facilities. The total set aside for these purposes is \$7000 per year.

The Valuation Department's estimate of the market value of the land in 1972 was \$136,100.

Accrued income is also loaned to schools and as well as a grant of \$5000 to assist with the building of the Centennial project the Board has loaned a further \$5000 at below ruling rates for the same purpose.

It should be noted that a present revenue from these private endowments may be used by the Board for any of the schools under its control.

## **b. Public Endowments:**

When the Napier Boys' High School was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1882 it had assigned to it certain Government endowments and came under the control of the Department of Education.

These public endowments consisted of rural and urban lands with a total area of 4300 acres. There were five urban areas, viz., two sections at Port Ahuriri and three dwelling sections in Clyde Road. There were eight rural areas situated at Woodville, Patoka, Waihau, Havelock North and Kereru.

Until 1949 when the public endowments reverted to the Crown under the Education Lands Act 1949, the Board received revenue from its public endowments.

Before the Free Place system was introduced in 1908, revenue from endowment, together with tuition fees, was the fund from which the Board paid the salaries of teachers and the expenses of administration and maintenance of the school.

When the Free Place system became fully established the Education Department accepted full liability for salaries and incidental expenses, but placed restrictions on the expenditure by the Board on its public endowment revenue.

Until 1949 the Board could not spend any portion of its revenue from public endowments without the consent of the Minister of Education, and any surplus in any one year was to be used for incidental expenses, the Department's grant for incidental expenses being reduced by an amount equal to the surplus.

## THE SCHOOL REGISTER OF ENROLMENT.

A — The first 160 entries arranged in alphabetical order.

Name	Date Entry	Name	Date Entry
1 E. Anderson	3/2/85	51 R. T. H. Gardiner	3/2/85
2 A. W. Allardice	1/2/86	52 E. Grubb	July 1882
3 G. W. Anderson	2/2/86	53 A. Grindell	3/2/85
4 J. E. Anderson	2/2/86	54 J. F. Goodall	13/2/85
5 F. C. Anderson	2/2/86	55 W. Goodall	13/2/85
6 W. Bryson	3/2/82	56 T. H. Groome	2/6/85
7 A. Bryson	3/3/83	57 B. Gilters	13/9/86
8 K. E. Bell	?	58 E. H. Glendinning	17/2/85
9 G. F. Bell	1/2/86	59 J. Hutchinson	Feb., 1882
10 D. Blythe	7/9/85	60 M. Herrold	3/2/82
11 R. E. Blackburn	7/9/85	61 A. Herrold	3/2/85
12 R. Burke	3/2/85	62 N. H. Heath	3/2/85
13 H. E. Burdon	1/2/86	63 J. C. Hardie	3/2/85
14 C. Bennett	Feb., 1883	64 H. Hallett	Mar., 1881
15 S. Bennett	Mar., 1883	65 W. L. Hamlin	Feb., 1883
16 E. Browne	1/2/86	66 H. St. Hovell	Feb., 1883
17 F. Buddle	1/2/86	67 C. S. Hooper	12/2/85
18 D. Balharry	Feb., 1883	68 L. E. Hoffman	7/9/85
19 R. C. S. Brandon	1/27/86	69 F. Herrick	7/9/85
20 Chas. Cross	5/2/85	70 C. H. Haydon	27/10/85
21 A. Campbell	3/2/85	71 P. C. Holder	1/2/86
22 C. H. Cato	1st term 1876	72 H. Hunter	1/2/86
23 H. B. Cato	1st term 1883	73 W. Hutchison	1/2/86
24 A. Chapman	3/2/85	73 W. Hutchison	1/2/86
25 L. A. Chapman	3/2/85	74 S. E. Holder	4/2/86
26 C. D. Cornford	3/3/83	75 R. Holt	29/3/86
27 A. A. Cornford	July, 1883	76 G. D. Hunter	26/5/86
28 E. A. Cato	3/2/85	77 M. D. Hornsby	June, 1886
29 B. H. H. M. Carry	12/8/85	78 H. V. Hoadley	8/2/87
30 W. J. Cowell	1/2/86	79 R. R. Heath	9/2/87
31 E. R. Cameron	1/2/86	80 W. St. C. Inglis	8/2/87
32 J. F. Craig	14/9/86	81 J. A. Jago	1/2/86
33 C. A. Crisp	9/2/87	82 S. B. Jago	1/2/86
34 C. Carey	2nd term 1887	83 H. H. Knight	April, 1884
35 A. G. Cameron	8/2/87	84 H. A. Lewis	3/2/85
36 W. Davis	29/1/80	85 F. D. Luckie	3/2/85
37 J. W. Douglas	ap. 1884	86 T. Lamb	23/3/85
38 J. Davies	2nd term 1883	87 A. Locke	1/2/86
39 H. H. Dodds	4/10/86	88 J. W. Lamb	2/2/86
40 W. Dinwiddie	1/2/86	89 H. Large	13/9/86
41 G. Ellis	3/2/85	91 W. M. Lambie	23/3/86
42 W. Ellis	2/6/85	90 J. Lamb	9/2/87
43 E. Ellis	27/10/85	92 N. McKinnon	1st term 1883
44 J. V. Edson	1/2/86	93 H. Miller	3/2/85
45 H. A. Fannin	3/2/85	94 H. B. Montfort	1/3/86
46 D. Fraser	3/2/85	95 T. C. Newton	3/2/85
47 J. Ferguson	Feb., 1884	96 C. C. Newton	3/2/85
48 Fryer	27/10/85	97 R. E. Nobbs	3/2/85
49 A. Foster	2nd term 1887	98 W. Nevill	Oct., 1883
50 A. H. Ferguson	8/2/87	99 H. F. Newman	25/5/85

Name	Date Entry	Name	Date Entry
100 Neville	2nd term 1887	130 F. G. Ross	6/2/86
101 P. Neill	2nd term 1887	131 G. Sutton	1st term 1884
102 F. Ormond	2nd term 1883	132 G. Shaw	— —
103 W. Orr	1st term 1883	133 D. Sidey	Oct., 1880
104 W. Owen	1/2/86	134 R. G. Scarfe	3/2/85
105 W. I. Peacock	17/4/83	135 T. B. Spence	3/2/85
106 T. Porter	July, 1881	136 H. B. Sorby	3/11/85
107 J. Parsons	Feb., 1885	137 A. Sorby	3/11/85
108 A. D. Peddie	14/7/85	138 J. A. Samuel	2/2/86
109 P. Parsons	1/2/86	139 H. C. Sutton	25/5/86
110 C. Parsons	1/2/86	140 D. C. Spencer	25/5/86
111 F. W. Parsons	1/2/86	141 W. H. Spencer	25/5/86
112 H. W. Pudan	13/9/86	142 G. Speedy	3rd term 1887
113 B. A. Pritchard	8/2/87	143 C. Seymour	14/3/87
114 W. H. G. Rudman		144 A. Tuxford	3/2/85
	2nd term 1882	145 S. Twigg	28/5/85
115 R. E. Redman	2nd term 1882	146 G. H. Taylor	3/2/85
116 R. J. Renouf	Oct., 1883	147 H. Torr	8/2/87
117 H. Rochfort	10/2/83	148 W. Upton	13/9/86
118 J. H. Rochfort	10/2/83	149 C. A. Vautier	2nd term 1881
119 H. J. Russell	3/2/83	150 F. C. Williams	1st term 1883
120 J. Ringland	1st term 1882	151 A. Williams	1st term 1884
121 T. H. Ringland	1st term 1884	152 A. E. Williams	3/2/85
122 E. A. Reeves	12/2/85	153 F. H. Williams	3/2/85
123 F. E. Ross	25/5/85	154 H. M. Wilson	3/2/85
124 W. H. Rathbone	6/2/86	155 M. Welshman	8/2/84
125 E. Russell	26/5/86	156 F. K. Warren	March 1885
126 W. M. Russell	5/7/86	157 H. W. White	26/5/86
127 R. J. S. Riddell	25/10/86	158 W. G. Wood	8/3/86
128 T. G. A. Richardson	8/2/87	159 C. Withers	14/3/87
129 D. P. Ryan	1/2/86	160 H. S. Williams	4/10/86

B — List containing names of those who were pupils between 1874 and 1884 but whose names were not preserved in extant records.

Anderson, J.  
Annett, J.  
Bell, F.  
Bendall, B.  
Bendall, W.  
Black, E.  
Bold, H.  
Bryan, A.  
Bunting, W.  
Burton, J.  
Barry, —  
Buchanan, —  
Beecroft, —  
Bennett, Sam  
Bennett, Stan  
Bryson, J.  
Bowman, F.  
Boulke, E.  
Collison, E.

Crowley, E.  
Collins, F.  
Cato, C. W.  
Cato, J. I.  
Carnell, A.  
Carnell, W.  
Chegwidden, F.  
Cooper, D.  
Davis, R.  
Drower, F.  
Drower, W.  
Dunlop, J. T.  
Davies, D. E.  
Dolbel, P.  
Fielder, W.  
Fairberg, W.  
Friberg, N.  
Gibbons, H. F.  
Groome, G. E.



Groome, F. H.  
Grubb, N.  
Gibbons, A. H.  
Hamlin, R.  
Harding, W. A.  
Harding, W. M.  
Hamlin, G.  
Hunter, A.  
Hunter, R.  
Hunter, T. H.  
Harmer, A.  
Hutchinson, E. M.  
Hutchinson, F.  
Holt, J.  
Johnston, J.  
Kennedy, A. A.  
Kennedy, N.  
King, T.  
Langley, J. F.  
Le Quesne, J.  
Le Quesne, R.  
Lindsay, J.  
Lindsay, T.  
Laws, C. H.  
Lyndon, S.  
Lyndon, F.  
McDonald, A.  
McHardy, P. A.  
McHardy, L. H.  
McHardy, P. A.  
McKinnon, W.  
Miller, J. A.  
Miller, R.  
Miller, S.  
Morley, G. F.  
Morrison, G.  
Morrison, J.  
Murphy, W.  
McGregor, —  
Newton, G.  
Ormond, J.  
Parker, J.  
Peacock, G. G.

Peacock, N. J.  
Rathbone, H. M.  
Rathbone, L. C.  
Rees, A.  
Robjohns, F.  
Richardson, T.  
Rees, L.  
Reeves, J.  
Scarfe, C.  
Shaw, L.  
Shaw, W.  
Sim, G.  
Sim, J.  
Smith, H.  
Speedy, W.  
Swan, G.  
Swan, H.  
Sim, R.  
Sparrow, W.  
Townshend, O.  
Townshend, R. W.  
Tylee, C.  
Tylee, R.  
Vautier, T. V.  
Walker, D.  
Walker, S.  
Walker, T. F.  
Walker, Wm.  
Walker, G.  
Weber, A.  
Weber, G.  
Weber, J. H.  
Wilding, —  
Wyllie, A.  
Wyllie, J.  
Wilkie, S.  
Wilkie, W.  
Williams, H.  
Williams, John  
Williams, Jos.  
Winsor, W.  
White, G.

## TEACHING STAFF, 1874-1975

This list is defective in the first decade from 1874.

There are also omissions in later decades. It has not been possible to discover the destination of all masters who left the school.

### A—FULL TIME STAFF

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information
1874	Rev. John Campbell	1884	Retired Auckland
	J. Ingleton	1875	Hukarere School
	F. Brittain	?	Public Service
	J. A. Smith	?	School Inspector
	A. J. Morton	1885	School Inspector
	— Oldfield		
	— Thompson		
	— Goldsmith		
	R. E. Rudman, M.A.		Headmaster Thames H.S.
	— Morris		
1885	Neil Heath	1887	Resigned
1886	William Wood	1902	Died
	J. Hoddinott		Dunedin
1887	W. Pinckney	1895	
	— Hutchinson	1895	
1887	W. A. Robinson	?	Medicine
1896	S. G. Trail	1896	Medicine
	A. S. M. Polson, B.A.	1912	Ballarat College
1897	E. H. Severne	1898	Nelson College
1898	J. P. Dakin, M.A.	1901	Southland Boys H.S.
1899	D. M. Shirlaw, M.A.	1899	Carterton School
	A. W. Thomson	1900	Enlisted Boer War. Headmaster school South Africa
1901	C. E. Fox, M.A., Litt.D.	1901	Melanesian Mission
1902	J. Kinder, B.A.	1902	Gisborne High School
	F. V. Frazer, L.L.B. & c.	1902	Law: Deceased
	J. H. Goulding, M.A.	1902	Wellington College
	E. W. Andrews, B.A.	1915	Died
	E. J. Parr, M.A., B.Sc.	1904	Chief Inspector Secondary Schools
	J. Drummond	1904	Medicine
	G. V. Bogie	1904	Wellington College
1904	J. Stewart, M.A.	1906	Headmaster Marlborough College
1905	W. Kerr, M.A.	1923	Retired
	F. W. Gamble, B.A.	1905	Headmaster of Mt. Albert (Auck.) Grammar School
	C. F. Rockel, M.A.	1908	
1906	H. H. Allan, M.A.	1907	Waitaki High School
	D. A. Tuck	1907	Entered business
1907	A. W. Short, B.A.	1910	Auckland Grammar School
	F. L. Henley, B.A.	1908	Mathematics master Ireland and London
	W. H. Davy	1909	Medicine
1908	J. H. M. Finlayson	1909	Primary teaching

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information
1909	A. B. Fitt, M.A., Ph.D.	1909	University professor
	H. V. Phillips	1913	Primary teaching
	A. F. D. East	1909	Primary teaching
1910	W. P. P. Gordon, M.A.	1912	Medicine
	J. McRae	1912	Primary teaching
	H. J. Clemance	1912	Picton School, etc.
1911	J. S. Lomas, M.A.	1911	Wellington College
1912	K. G. Fraser, M.A.	1914	Killed Gallipoli
	J. H. Murdoch, M.A.	1913	Headmaster Scots College, etc.
	J. Connor	1913	Greymouth D.H. School
	R. M. McIntyre	1913	
1913	F. Heaton, M.A., B.Sc.	1915	Dannevirke High School
	H. H. Ward, M.A.	1926	Principal Hikurangi Maori College
1914	D. N. Thomas	1914	
	A. J. Manson	1915	Parliamentary Sergeant-at-Arms — deceased 1975
	C. S. Gascoigne	1915	Commercial life
	J. B. Gibson, M.A.		
	J. Asher, B.A.	1914	Auckland Grammar School
1915	C. S. Marshall, M.A.	1918	Died in epidemic
	W. A. Armour, M.A., M.Sc.	1927	Wellington College
	C. V. Freyberg	1915	Commerce
	S. K. Siddells	1916	Enlisted: Law
1916	H. P. Revell, M.A.	1916	King's College
	F. G. Barnby	1919	Primary teaching and Australia
1917	A. J. Gillman, M.A.	1918	Otago Boys' High School
	N. R. Jacobsen, M.Sc.	1923	Wellington Training College
	J. L. Prussing	1917	Thames High School
1918	R. de V. Worker, M.A.	1919	Palmerston North and Otago B.H.S.; returned 1926
	L. Britton, M.A.	1918	Wellington Technical College
1919	E. S. West, M.A.	1951	Retired (Taupo)
	R. B. Hardy, M.A.	1921	Mt. Albert Grammar School
	J. Rich	1919	St. John Col. and Medicine
	C. J. Bagley, B.A.	1955	Deceased
1920	C. Strack, B.A.	1927	Dunedin Technical College (deceased)
	E. M. Todd, M.A.	1921	Primary teaching
	C. Sweet	1920	Primary teaching
1921	E. Murphy	1931	Otahuhu Technical College
	R. H. Milburn, B.A.	1962	Retired (Napier)
1922	P. Martin-Smith, M.A., L.L.B.	1922	Wellington College, etc.
	W. J. Hay	1922	Training College (died)
	M. F. Woodward, M.A.	1931	Waitaki High School and Inspectorate
1923	G. R. Haldane, B.Com.	1927	Wanganui Technical College (died)
	W. G. Harwood, B.A., M.Sc.	1927	Headmaster Rotorua H.S.
	M. Alexander, M.Sc.	1953	Deceased
	L. E. Richdale	?	
	J. K. Asher	?	Commerce

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information
1924	H. W. Slater, M.A., B.Sc.	1926	Southland High School
	A. S. Hogg, M.Sc.	1926	Thames High School and Southland High
1925	H. G. Whitehead, B.A.	1926	Wellington Technical College
1926	R. de V. Worker, M.A.	1946	Marton D.H. School
	F. F. Cameron, M.A.	1931	Wellington College
	L. Russell, B.A.	1927	Wellington College and Colonial Service
1927	W. B. Stewart, B.Sc.	1957	Retired (Napier)
	J. Claridge, B.Ag.	1927	
	R. T. Cole, M.A.	1927	
1928	W. T. Foster, M.A., Litt.B.	1951	Deceased
	E. R. Cook	1928	Correspondence School
	J. L. South, M.A.	1931	Gisborne High School
	F. Ruston, B.Sc.	1931	Timaru Technical
1929	A. Tarrant, B.A.	1929	
	A. F. Lee, M.A.	1935	Accountant (Napier)
1931	J. W. Olfhert, M.A.	1946	Died
	J. K. Brown, M.A.	1939	Wairarapa College
	C. D. McGhee	1947	Deceased
	F. B. Lambert, P.C.T.; F.I.P.S.	1964	Retired (Rotorua)
	H. Wood	1931	Otahuhu
	A. S. Warwick	1940	Deceased
1932	C. H. B. Oakley, B.A.	1938	Otahuhu Technical
	R. Skelton	1932	
	L. W. White, A.M.I.E.E.	1943	Deceased
	J. M. Reidy, M.A.	1958	Headmaster Colenso H.S. Died 1972
1933	C. E. Iversen, M.Ag.Sc.	1935	Lecturer Lincoln College
	P. W. Tombs	1939	Retired from teaching music
1934	E. D. Robins, M.A., M.Sc., Dip. Journ.	1935	Auckland
	C. M. Sealy, M.A.	1935	Auckland
1935	O. M. Shroff, M.Ag.Sc.		
	D. A. Campbell, M.Ag.Sc., B.Sc.	1943	Erosion Committee P.W.D. (deceased)
1936	G. P. Cooke	1936	Primary service
1938	J. W. Bygate	1972	Retired (Taupo)
	R. Smith	1938	Relieving master
1939	W. I. Oakley, D.F.A.	1946	Christchurch
1940	H. L. Clarke, B.A., M.Sc.	1956	Headmaster Whangarei Boys' High School
	A. E. E. Clark	1940	Headmaster Rutherford High School
1941	R. A. Harrison	1941	
	A. Perry	1942	
	R. I. Breingan	1941	Deceased
1942	J. M. Grant	1943	Retired
	M. A. F. Campbell, B.A.	1945	Returned 1947
	Mrs R. MacKenzie	1942	Relieving teacher
1943	Mrs W. M. Morton	1943	Relieving teacher
1944	R. D. Midgley, B.A.	1956	Farming South Canterbury
	Mrs Paviour-Smith, M.A.	1945	Retired (Napier)



Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information
	N. L. Squires, A.A.S.E., I.E.E.	1946	Whangarei
	D. G. Revell, B.A., Dip.Ed.	1974	Retired (Napier)
	W. H. Tetley	1965	Retired (Napier)
1946	P. G. Lewis, M.A.	1947	Temporary
	N. P. Ellicot, B.A., B.T.	1946	Te Aute College. Retired (Hamilton)
1947	A. W. Tucker, M.A., B.Sc., Dip.Ed., F.R.A.S.	1947	Relieving
	M. V. Rout, B.E., B.Sc.	1958	Colenso High School, retired (Napier)
	C. C. Brown, Dip.Ag.	1948	
	L. Mollring, B.A.	1950	Deceased
	M. A. F. Campbell	1966	Retired (Napier)
1948	R. D. McIver, B.A.	1958	Waimea College
	W. T. Carpenter, B.A., Dip.Ed.		Still on staff
	B. Grindrod	1950	Technical institution (UNESCO Africa)
	T. Scott, B.A.	1962	Retired (Auckland)
1949	R. V. Matthews	1949	Anglican Ministry
	A. D. Hunter, M.A.	1959	Headmaster Burnside H.S., Christchurch
	R. K. Arnold, M.A.(Hons.)	1950	
1950	D. B. Forrest	1958	Deceased
	A. B. Fordyce, B.Ag. Sc.	1954	Karamu High School
1951	A. Ruffell, M.A. (Hons.)	1956	Colenso High School
	G. D. Keats	1951	Taradale High School
1952	H. A. Henderson, M.A., Dip.Ed.	1963	Retired (Tauranga)
	A. H. D. Lewis	1954	Te Puke High School
	G. W. McConnell, Dip.Ed.	1953	Naenae College
	A. T. K. Craigie	1967	Deceased
1953	O. H. Brown, M.A.	1956	Returned 1961
	D. S. McKenzie, B.A., Dip.Ag., Dip.Ed.	1964	Headmaster Marlborough Boys' College
1954	F. E. Bate, F.R.E.S.	1957	Retired (Melbourne)
	J. D. Briasco, M.Sc.	1968	Headmaster Waimea College
	M. Darling, M.Ag. Sc.	1955	Gore High School
	C. H. Matthews	1967	Dilworth College
	D. H. McLeod	1957	Correspondence School
	G. J. Sceats, M.A., Dip.Ed.	1956	Deceased
1955	R. C. Forbes, B.A.	1959	Principal Herne Bay School
	J. M. Goldrich	1955	
	B. G. O'Connor, B.A., Dip. Ed.		Still on Staff
	B. A. Webster, M.A.	1969	Secretary N.Z.P.P.T.A.
	R. V. de R. Worker, M.A.	1957	Retired (Napier)
	R. J. Blewden, M.A.	1958	Hamilton Teachers College
1956	A. T. Howlett, B.A., Dip.Ed.	1956	Returned 1958
	R. W. Pimm	1966	Taranaki Polytechnic
	P. E. Riden, M.A.	1961	Napier G.H.S., nurseryman
	M. J. Shirley	1958	Primary teaching, returned 1970
	J. W. E. Young		Still on Staff
1957	D. M. Brebner	1969	Business (Napier)

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information	
1957	P. B. Harbridge, D.F.A.	1958	Buller High School	
	L. I. Power, M.A.	1958	Wanganui High School	
	L. Ronald, D.P.E.	1959	Auckland Teachers College	
	A. J. Quinlan-Stafford, B.A.	1959	Auckland Teachers College	
	F. L. Smart, B.A.	1957	Returned 1963	
1958	R. B. Gourley, B.Sc.		Still on Staff	
	J. R. McGregor, M.A.	1959	Deceased	
	A. T. Howlett, B.A.		Still on Staff	
	A. E. Shaw, B.A.	1959	Mahurangi College	
1959	G. W. Bagley, B.A., L.L.B.	1959		
	D. C. Billing, B.A.	1963	Christ's College	
	A. G. Crabb	1964	Napier Harbour Board	
	C. E. Shorter, A.R.A.N.Z.	1964	Deceased	
	R. C. Tuck, B.A., B.Sc.	1968	Retired (Napier)	
	R. M. Ford, M.A.	1962	Headmaster Piopio H.S.	
	P. S. Knight, M.A.	1965	Massey University	
1960	R. G. Mundy, M.A.	1965	Tapanui D.H.S.	
	C. V. Nicol		Still on Staff	
	G. Pickernell	1960	Napier Intermediate School	
	H. A. Pirie, M.Sc., B.D.	1960	Presbyterian Ministry	
	D. Monrad	1961	Returned 1962	
	L. I. Rolls, Dip.Ag.	1962	Dunedin	
	G. L. Simpson, D.P.E.	1964	Auckland	
1961	C. F. Smith		Still on Staff	
	O. H. Brown, M.A.		Still on Staff	
	A. Smithson, B.Sc.	1964	Returned to England	
	J. H. Hastrop, B.Sc.	1964	Napier G.H.S.	
	I. J. Roberts	1973	Bay of Islands College	
	W. Smith	1962	Hastings B.H.S.	
	K. C. Flowers, M.A.	1965	Deceased	
1962	J. E. Lloyd	1969	South Africa returned 1971	
	D. Monrad	1974	Resigned, Ministry of Works	
	G. J. O'Brien, D.P.E.	1963		
	F. L. Smart, Dip.Ag.	1972	Retired (Napier)	
	D. P. Caird, B.A., Dip.Ed.		Still on Staff	
	R. Anderson, M.A.	1967	Deceased	
	N. B. Harrison	1964	Deceased—climbing accident	
1963	P. R. Ware, B.A.	1969	Kuranui College	
	D. Beuth, M.Sc.		Still on Staff	
	M. J. Bruce, D.P.E.	1969	Greymouth High School	
	Mrs M. G. Caird, B.A.		Still on Staff	
	C. P. Eagle, B.Sc.	1972	Taradale High School	
	C. F. Pennefather, M.A.	1965	Aorere College	
	W. J. Phillips	1969	Deceased	
1964	D. G. Seaton	1974	Scots College, Sydney	
	D. J. Sorensen	1974	Hawke's Bay Community College	
	J. E. Swanney, B.Com.	1965	Computer Controller (Tauranga)	
	1966	J. Beardsell, B.A.	1973	Scots College, Wellington
		D. J. M. Burfoot	1966	
		R. B. Curham, B.A.	1968	Overseas — returned 1973
		J. F. Dowgray, M.A.	1968	

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information
	S. G. McKendry, B.Sc.	1969	Deceased
	D. R. Green, B.A., Dip.Ed.	1968	Kaikorai Valley H.S.
	J. G. O'Connor, B.A.	1966	Dannevirke High School
	J. D. Turton	1972	Manukau Tch. Institute
	P. F. Williams, Mus.B., L.R.S.M., L.T.C.L.	1975	Hawke's Bay Community College
	G. W. Ford, B.A.	1973	Tereora College, Rarotonga
1967	H. M. Campbell, B.A., Dip.Ed.	1969	Retired (Napier)
	G. L. Howell, M.Sc.	1968	
	H. Satherwaite	1968	England
	R. Smith	1969	Colenso High School
1968	E. Crosby	1968	Onslow College
	M. Kilty, M.A.	1969	Riccarton High School
	Mrs C. Paterson	1970	England
	G. Stanbury, B.Sc.	1968	Hawarden D.H.S.
	Mrs N. Tunncliffe, B.A.	1969	Canada
	G. B. Tunncliffe, B.A.	1969	Canada
	M. K. Wilson, Dip.Ag.	1969	University Studies, returned 1972
1969	J. N. Caradus, M.Sc.		Still on staff
	G. H. Clibborn	1974	Hawke's Bay Community College
	W. J. Gilmour, B.A.	1971	Lower Hutt
	R. M. D. Harris, M.A., Dip.Hort.	1973	Retired
	D. Hoare, D.F.A.	1969	Aranui High School
	B. B. Jones, M.A.	1971	Napier G.H.S.
	R. D. J. McCaw, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.)		Still on staff
	N. MacLeod	1974	Long Bay College
	J. W. Pitts, B.Sc. (Hons.)	1974	Taradale High School
	B. Rae	1969	Hastings
	J. Bentley, M.A.	1969	
	Miss M. Williams, B.A.	1969	
	P. V. Joy, B.Sc.	1969	
	Mrs A. Sheppard		Still on staff
1970	J. Austin, B.A.	1970	England
	P. J. Berry		Still on staff
	Miss M. L. Christina	1970	Whakatane
	C. J. Duley	1973	Kelston B.H.S.
	R. H. Ellis, M.A.		Still on staff
	B. D. Keith, B.Sc.	1971	
	M. J. A. Lister, M.A.		Still on staff
	I. A. McIntosh, B.Sc.		Still on staff
	D. A. Paxie, B.A.	1975	Fiordland College
	B. R. Grouden	1970	Artist, Havelock North
	M. J. Shirley	1973	Papakura High School
1971	W. G. Goodier	1971	Levin M.T.C.
	R. Pickering	1971	England
	A. J. Sheat		Still on staff
	E. J. Jones	1972	England
	Miss C. G. Schon, B.A., Dip.Ed.	1975	Kuranui College
	J. E. Lloyd		Still on staff

Year of Appointment	Name	Date of Leaving	Subsequent Information	
1972	M. K. Wilson, Dip.Ag.	1972	Palmerston North	
	K. F. Dawe, B.Sc.	1972	South African Army	
	G. Lankow	1974	Hawke's Bay Community College	
1973	P. I. Rankin, M.A.		Still on staff	
	V. T. Tangiiti	1972	Tereora College, Rarotonga	
	R. B. Curham, B.A.		Still on staff	
	P. B. Aldous, A.C.A.	1974	Palmerston North B.H.S.	
	M. H. Boyce		Still on staff	
	T. A. Chalmers	1974	Hawke's Bay Community College	
	F. C. Coates, M.Sc., D.P.E.	1973	Wanganui High School	
	J. R. Fry, B.Sc.		Still on staff	
	M. D. Mear, M.A.		Still on staff	
	K. R. Page, B.Sc. (Hons.)		Still on staff	
1974	N. C. Smith	1973	Returned 1975	
	P. B. White, B.Sc.	1973		
	P. Hunt	1974	Wellington	
	D. J. Hutchinson		Still on staff	
	R. J. Left, D.F.A.		Still on staff	
	Mrs A. M. Ryan, B.A.		Still on staff	
	R. J. Stephens		Still on staff	
	G. P. Walker, B.Sc.		Still on staff	
	1975	N. C. Smith		Still on staff
		M. Atkinson, B.A., Dip.Ed.		Still on staff
J. Brock			Still on staff	
G. Fenigsohn, B.A.			Still on staff	
J. R. Haagenon, B.Sc.			Still on staff	
W. S. Kyle			Still on staff	
F. C. Twyford, A.C.A.			Still on staff	
D. Cameron			Still on staff	
R. C. Rajendram, B.Sc., Dip.Ed.			Still on staff	
T. H. Davies, B.Sc. (Hons.)			Still on staff	

### B—PART-TIME TEACHERS

Among the part-time teachers who served at various times on the staff of the school were the following:—

R. N. Anderson — Woodwork and Technical Drawing.	Miss Wells—Music.
— Spackman senior—Music.	F. Sherning—Physical Culture.
F. W. Czar—Physical Culture.	C. Roy Spackman. Mus.
J. R. Richardson—Art.	Bac.—Music.
D. L. Smart—Woodwork.	W. J. Rush—Art.
W. Mitchell—Music.	W. Anderson—Bookkeeping.
J. Niven, M. A.—Science.	P. W. Tombs—Music.

### C—SCHOOL OFFICERS

Michael Troy—Before 1886	F. S. Riggs—1935-1952
Joseph P. Lynam—1886-1921	R. M. Sweatman—1953-1955
E. K. Breavington—1921-1922	F. Baines—1956-1960
K. Brennan—1922	D. Holland 1961-1965
George Howell—1923-1930	M. B. Kerrigan—1966-1967.
J. Bibby—1930-1935	

From 1968 commercial cleaners took over the duties of school officer.



## NAPIER HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

### CHAIRMAN:

- 1872-1873—James Anderson, Esq.  
(Napier Boys' School Trust)  
1874-1894—Hon. J. D. Ormond, M.L.C.  
1898-1902—H. A. Cornford, Esq.  
1895-1897—J. W. Carlie, Esq., M.A. (Oxon)  
1903-1917—Dr T. C. Moore  
1918-1925—W. Dinwiddie, Esq.  
1926-1930—P. Ashcroft, Esq.  
1931-1937—W. Dinwiddie, Esq.  
1937-1941—J. H. Edmundson Esq.  
1942-1955—H. E. Edgley, Esq.  
1956-1963: Dr E. H. J. Berry  
1964-1966: J. G. Edwards, Esq., M.A., M.P.  
1967-1969: E. R. Spriggs, Esq.  
1970-1975: Mrs D. R. Lucas, B.Sc. (Econ. Hon. Lond.).

### SECRETARY:

- 1873-1884—Rev. Dr. David Sidey (honorary)  
1885-1914—Rev. Dr. David Sidey (paid)  
1914-1920—Major George Crawshaw  
1920-1950—W. L. Dunn, Esq., J.P.  
1950- —T. H. Johnson Esq. J.P.

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## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

1899—1902.

### IN MEMORIAM

Lieutenant W. J. Berry  
Trooper J. T. Anderson  
Trooper A. Duncan

The following is the list of Old Boys, as far as could be ascertained, who served in this war:—

Anderson, J. T.  
Baker, T.  
Berry, J. W.  
Blythe, G.  
Chapman, C.  
Collett, H. C.  
Collinge, L.  
Cornford, E.  
Duncan, A.  
Eccles, C.  
Heslop, G.  
Hughes, J.  
Jago, S.  
McDonald, D.

Mickle, G. E. B.  
Miller, W. M.  
Muir, W.  
Peddie, A.  
Richardson, T.  
Russell, Herbert  
Thomson, A. (ex-master)  
Thomson, J.  
Tuohy, T. H.  
Turnbull, A.  
Wellwood, R.  
Williams, H. S.  
White, F.

## THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918.

### THE FALLEN

Bain, A. C. W.	McKinnon, I. G.
Balfour, N. B.	McLernon, L. S.
Bargrove, W. T.	Milne, R. N.
Benson, I. R.	Mitchell, L. E.
Bogle, G. S.	Mitchell, W.
Bogle, G. V.	Moore, T. E. L.
Bogle, S.	Nelson, W. T.
Bowen, C. C. (died)	Northey, S.
Britten, V. R.	Rees, S. J. L.
Busby, W. B.	Reid, J. L.
Cato, C. N. W.	Richardson, T. C. A. (died)
Charles, E. C.	Ruddock, E. O. (died)
Cooper, J. V.	Rundle, E. A.
Couper, C. E.	Sargisson, E. T.
Cranby, L. (died)	Saunders, H. M.
Dean, L. W.	Shirley, T. O.
Duncan, A.	Smale, H. T.
Ericksen, E. A.	Smith, H. S. (died)
Ericksen, H. C.	Smith, W. H.
Faulkenor, J. D.	Solomonson, A. J.
Fraser, K. G.	Spriggs, C. A.
Gibson, J. R.	Stevenson, H. K.
Girdlestone, H. E.	Taylor, H. B.
Goddard, D.	Taylor, J. L.
Goulding, H. J.	Thompson, W. P.
Hall, V. J. B.	Thompson, H. W.
Hall, L. W. B.	Tuke, L.
Henley, F. L.	Tylee, E. T. (died)
Howard, F.	Watts, C.
Israel, L. C.	Williams, F. H.
Jardine, L.	Williams, H. S. (died)
Laws, H. P. C.	York, H. P.
McCaw, P. R.	

## WORLD WAR II, 1939-1945

### ROLL OF HONOUR

Annan, D. F.	Boland, T. L.
Armstrong, C. E.	Bringan, R. J.
Austen, D.	Black P. N.
Atkinson, R. V.	Bark, G. J.
Atkinson, B. M.	Ballantyne, P. G.
Ayling, W. B.	Bradley, K. W.
Amner, H. K.	Bryant, N. W.
Amner, W.	Breach, L. M.
Anderson, J. J.	Brathwaite, P. L.
Bailey, G. G.	Brathwaite, R. G.
Bee, M. M.	Bradshaw, R. R.
Bourgeois, A. E.	Brand, T. E.
Brown I. W.	Christensen, A. G.
Brown A. G.	Collins, A. K.
Boyd, W. E.	Corner, C. W.

Cox, E. C.  
 Crabtree, R. H.  
 Cray, T. H.  
 Cowan, J.  
 Cottrell, S. G.  
 Cray, G.  
 Craig, F. W.  
 Doole, D. G.  
 Dugleby, L. W.  
 Denholm, W. T.  
 Desmond, K. A.  
 Drummond, J.  
 Ellison, B.  
 Ferguson, J. A.  
 Foster, F.  
 Franklin, J. H.  
 Fuller, C. H.  
 Gair, R.  
 Gannaway, E. F.  
 Gordon, K.  
 Gordon, W. K.  
 Grouden, T. L.  
 Gray, K.  
 Grainger, J. K.  
 Gunn, R. W.  
 Hamilton, D. A. S.  
 Hannah, B. J.  
 Heath, J. H.  
 Holder, H. H.  
 Holt, P. de V.  
 Heays, I. R.  
 Hall, E. H.  
 Hall, W. C.  
 Hallett, T. J.  
 Hildreth, F. F.  
 Herbert, Theo.  
 Hall, B. E.  
 Hull, A. J.  
 Jeffrey, M. R.  
 Jones, R.  
 Johnson, R. A.  
 Kauter, W. L.  
 Kronk, C. T.  
 Keating, P.  
 Kilpatrick, T. M.  
 Keeble, R. J. W.  
 Kuru, G.  
 Laws, R.  
 Lowe, G. T.  
 MacKay, H. A.  
 McLeay, K.  
 Martin, A.  
 Moody, R. E.  
 Montgomery, J. L.  
 Murphy, J.  
 Morgan, K.  
 McCormick, M. W.  
 Matheson, D. G.  
 Morley, E. G.  
 McSherry, B.  
 Mathieson, J. E.  
 Marshall, E. W. E.  
 McLean, W. A.  
 McGregor, S.  
 McPhie, H. L.  
 Nimon, W. A.  
 Oates, A. R.  
 Olds, D. L.  
 Oliver, J. M.  
 Peake, M. G.  
 Pene, K.  
 Pointon, S. L.  
 Powdrell, N.  
 Powdrell, R.  
 Quigley, N.  
 Rayner, C. W.  
 Reid, H.  
 Redward, H. W.  
 Rickit, T.  
 Robinson, E. A.  
 Russell, L.  
 Sainsbury, P.  
 Sandemann, G. G.  
 Scragg, R. A.  
 Secker, A. J. V.  
 Shearer, M.  
 Smith, M.  
 Steed, R. J.  
 Tanner, S. L.  
 Taylor, R. C.  
 Temperton, E.  
 Tomoana, H.  
 Tucker, A.  
 Turner, W. E.  
 Twigg, C. H.  
 Vickers, N.  
 von Dadelszen, M.  
 Wakeley, N.  
 Walker, B. A.  
 Ward, B.  
 Watkins, L. C.  
 Wattie, R.  
 Whitton, S. H.  
 Whyte, A. W.  
 Whyte, Alex  
 Williams, G. A.  
 Williams, M. W.  
 Willis, H. F.  
 Wilson, D. A.  
 Wilson, Rex  
 Young W. W.

## OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(Formed November, 1899.)

	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
1899	C. G. Spencer	C. E. Fox
1900	C. G. Spencer	C. E. Fox
1901	C. W. Cato	C. E. Fox
1902	G. F. Morley	J. P. Dakin
1903	M. Herrold	J. H. Goulding
1904	G. White	G. V. Bogle
1905	T. H. Ringland	G. V. Bogle
1906	H. A. Fannin	F. A. Garry
1907	S. B. Jago	J. E. Rundle
1908	S. B. Jago	J. E. Rundle
1909	In recess	
1910	In recess	
1911	In recess	
1912	G. F. Morley	H. Tonkin
1913	G. F. Morley	R. McIntyre
1914	G. F. Morley	A. L. Bailey
1915	G. F. Morley	A. L. Bailey
1916	G. F. Morley	A. L. Bailey
1917	T. H. Ringland	T. Laing.
1918	T. H. Ringland	E. F. Northcroft
1919	T. H. Ringland	G. B. Amyes
1920	T. H. Ringland	G. B. Amyes
1921	T. H. Ringland	W. G. McGregor
1922	T. H. Ringland	W. J. O'Connell
1923	T. H. Ringland	W. J. O'Connell
1924	A. E. Lawry	W. J. O'Connell
1925	A. E. Lawry	W. J. O'Connell
1926	A. E. Lawry	A. M. M. Greig
1927	C. D. Wilson	A. M. M. Greig
1928	C. D. Wilson	F. F. Martin
1929	M. L. Gleeson	C. Dillon
1930	Dr E. H. J. Berry	C. Dillon
1931	G. H. Bickerstaff	H. L. Bradley
1932	W. D. Corbett	K. Douglas
1933	G. B. Amyes	K. Douglas
1934	E. S. West	W. M. Collings
1935	E. Cornford	B. J. Mahony
1936	V. J. Langley	W. Willis
1937	C. D. Edmundson	W. Willis
1938	P. F. Martin	J. L. Butler
1939	W. Clothier	C. M. Jeffery
1940	W. Clothier	G. I. Bickerstaff
1941	In recess	
1942	In recess	
1943	In recess	
1944	W. A. Armour	A. E. Bourgeois
1945	W. A. Armour	A. E. Bourgeois
1946	E. N. H. Stewart	A. E. Bourgeois
1947	E. N. H. Stewart	A. E. Bourgeois



## PRESIDENT

1948	E. N. H. Stewart
1949	V. J. Langley
1950	N. E. H. Willis
1951	D. D. Twigg
1952	D. D. Twigg
1953	G. I. Bickerstaff
1954	G. R. White
1955	W. G. A. Walker
1956	W. G. A. Walker
1957	W. G. A. Walker
1958	H. E. I. Reaney
1959	H. A. A. Baird
1960	H. A. A. Baird
1961	N. G. Roach
1962	C. N. Jeffrey
1963	C. N. Jeffrey
1964	B. J. Mackay
1965	M. Wall
1966	M. A. F. Campbell
1967	C. J. Woodhouse
1968	C. J. Woodhouse
1969	C. J. Woodhouse
1970	A. C. Styles
1971	H. G. Carr
1972	A. S. Turner

## SECRETARY

J. L. Butler
J. L. Butler
J. L. Butler
J. A. McBeath
J. A. McBeath
J. A. McBeath
J. A. McBeath
B. J. Mackay
B. J. Mackay
B. J. Mackay
B. J. Mackay
B. J. Mackay
L. E. Morley
L. E. Morley
L. E. Morley
L. E. Morley
L. E. Morley
M. W. Holland
M. W. Holland
D. J. Etheridge
D. J. Etheridge
D. J. Etheridge
D. J. Etheridge
F. J. Melhuish
F. J. Melhuish
C. P. Eagle

The following Old Boys have achieved high honours in sport:

**RUGBY****NEW ZEALAND:**

M. Herrold	1893
D. A. Evans	1910
S. K. Siddells	1921 (ex staff)
P. McCarthy	1923
J. J. Mill	1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1930
D. R. L. Stevenson	1926
E. R. G. Steere	1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932
H. F. McLean	1930, 1932, 1934, 1935
H. F. Frazer	1946, 1947, 1949
E. S. Diack	1959

**NEW ZEALAND MAORIS:**

J. J. Mill	1921, 1922, 1923
R. H. Hiha	1954, 1956, 1957
E. H. Whatarau	1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960
K. K. Crawford	1964, 1965, 1966

## NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY:

T. D. Straker-Smith	1913
S. K. Siddells	1920, 1921, 1922 (ex staff)
F. Martin-Smith	1923, 1925
D. R. L. Stevenson	1923, 1925
W. E. Henley	1929
M. Mc G. Cooper	1933
D. S. Goodwin	1946
I. E. Stuart	1953, 1954
E. S. Diack	1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960
L. H. Karatau	1968, 1970
H. T. Blair	1973, 1974

## NEW ZEALAND JUNIORS:

H. T. Blair	1974, 1975
M. J. T. Romans	1975

## NEW ZEALAND UNDER 21:

M. J. T. Romans	1974
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## CRICKET

### NEW ZEALAND:

R. V. de R. Worker	(ex staff)
D. L. Freeman	
M. J. F. Shrimpton	

## HOCKEY

### NEW ZEALAND:

N. Jacobson	(ex staff)
K. Rigby	
J. Cullen	

## PARENTS LEAGUE

(Founded 1922)

	PRESIDENT	HON SECRETARY
1922	C. Douglas	J. M. Brown
1923	C. Douglas	J. M. Brown
1924	P. Ashcroft	B. L. Bishop
1925	P. Ashcroft	B. L. Bishop
1926	P. Ashcroft	B. L. Bishop
1927	P. Ashcroft	B. L. Bishop
1928	J. H. Edmundson	B. L. Bishop
1929	J. H. Edmundson	M. F. Woodward
1930	J. H. Edmundson	M. F. Woodward

PRESIDENT

1931 M. L. Gleeson  
 1932 H. E. Edgley  
 1933 H. E. Edgley  
 1934 H. E. Edgley  
 1935 H. E. Edgley  
 1936 H. E. Edgley  
 1937 H. E. Edgley  
 1938 H. E. Edgley  
 1939 E. J. Phillips  
 1940 E. J. Phillips  
 1941 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1942 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1943 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1944 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1945 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1946 J. W. Sandtmann  
 1947 F. J. Steel  
 1948 F. J. Steel  
 1949 F. J. Steel  
 1950 F. J. Steel  
 1951 C. F. Payne  
 1952 C. F. Payne  
 1953 L. Styles  
 1954 L. Styles  
 1955 A. J. Wattie  
 1956 A. J. Wattie  
 1957 A. J. Wattie  
 1958 N. G. Roach  
 1959 N. G. Roach  
 1960 N. G. Roach  
 1961 N. G. Roach  
 1962 J. Tucker  
 1963 J. Tucker  
 1964 F. D. Baudinett  
 1965 M. McSporrán  
 1966 R. Hamilton  
 1967 R. Hamilton  
 1968 R. M. Yeoman  
 1969 R. M. Yeoman  
 1970 T. J. Dunleavy  
 1971 T. J. Dunleavy  
 1972 D. J. Loughlin

SECRETARY

C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 C. E. Pfeifer  
 A. R. Goss  
 A. R. Goss  
 W. A. Painter  
 W. A. Painter  
 F. Payne  
 T. A. Bain  
 F. Payne  
 F. Payne  
 F. Payne  
 F. Payne  
 F. Payne  
 C. F. Payne  
 C. F. Payne  
 R. Bramley  
 H. L. Clarke  
 A. E. Gebbie  
 A. E. Gebbie  
 A. D. Smith  
 A. D. Smith  
 J. D. Sherwin  
 W. L. Gray  
 J. D. Olsen  
 J. D. Olsen  
 J. D. Olsen  
 J. D. Olsen  
 J. W. Schmidt  
 M. McSporrán  
 Mrs J. Harper  
 Mrs J. Harper  
 Mrs J. Harper  
 Mrs J. Harper  
 Mrs J. Harper  
 K. W. Murphy  
 K. W. Murphy  
 K. W. Murphy

THE SCHOOL DUX LIST

1876	J. Brandon	1885	M. Herrold
1877	C. W. Cato	1886	R. F. Rudman
1878	C. W. Cato	1887	A. Cameron
1879	C. W. Cato, T. H. Hunter	1888	H. Burden
1880	T. H. Hunter	1889	F. Mitchell
1881	C. Newton	1890	J. Thomson
1882	C. C. Spencer	1891	J. H. Kerr
1883	A. Hunter	1892	F. T. Thomson
1884	R. Hamlin	1893	H. D. Bamford

1894	C. E. Fox	1936	C. S. Ramage
1895	E. H. Severne	1937	A. Ruffell
1896	J. McLeod	1938	J. S. Phillips
1897	E. de C. Clarke	1939	J. S. Phillips
1898	A. H. Bogle	1940	B. S. Painter
1899	E. J. Hallett	1941	B. S. Painter
1900	J. Drummond	1942	D. S. Goodman
1901	B. W. Millier	1943	C. S. Grace
1902	T. E. Lang	1944	P. J. T. King
1903	R. T. Goulding	1945	P. K. Foster
1904	A. Sandel	1946	R. F. Watters.
1905	D. Whyte	1947	D. H. Norrie
1906	J. Russell	1948	P. E. Riden
1907	V. J. B. Hall	1949	D. W. King
1908	J. B. W. Craig	1950	W. I. Axford
1909	A. D. S. Whyte	1951	C. R. Francis
1910	P. V. Storkey	1952	R. S. Hewitt
1911	W. B. King	1953	M. D. Carr
1912	L. D. Bestall	1954	P. R. Warner
1913	K. G. Archer	1955	G. J. Wright
1914	F. Ennor	1956	C. A. Gollop
1915	A. Jackson	1957	G. L. Howell
1916	L. A. Charles		P. D. Martin
1917	P. Martin-Smith	1958	R. J. Spence
1918	H. G. Lovell	1959	R. B. Mountjoy
1919	N. J. Lewis	1960	J. H. Ansell
1920	W. A. Bird		G. R. Hawke
1921	D. W. Ashcroft	1961	B. T. Tuck
1922	E. W. Sisson	1962	D. H. Knight
1923	R. C. Griffiths	1963	A. J. Schmidt
1924	J. B. Thorp	1964	J. A. Piper
1925	J. Fullarton	1965	E. E. Robinson
1926	P. A. Hickling	1966	N. R. Moir
1927	M. S. Carrie	1967	J. M. Heath
1928	B. W. J. Brown	1968	C. G. Brooks
1929	B. W. J. Brown	1969	A. M. Bloomer
1930	J. A. R. Scott		I. R. Harrison
1931	J. D. Quayle	1970	D. J. King
1932	R. W. Edgley	1971	J. M. Gleeson
1933	J. J. Lewis	1972	I. Gray
1934	W. S. Metcalf	1973	A. E. Green
1935	W. S. Metcalf	1974	P. L. Hazell

## DUX LUDORUM

1885	J. Goodall	1896	E. H. Severne, C. R. E. Wood
1886	M. Herrold	1897	E. de C. Clarke
1887	H. Knight	1898	D. Nicholson
1888	E. Rudman	1899	A. W. Lynds
1889	J. D. Ormond	1900	T. E. Lang
1890	H. J. White	1901	T. E. Lang
1891	J. Thompson	1902	T. E. Lang
1892	W. G. Wood	1903	W. G. Hay
1893	W. G. Wood	1904	I. D. Balfour
1894	N. Whyte	1905	W. Love
1895	L. Joyce	1906	G. B. Gibbons



1907	I. V. A. Dobbie	1942	D. J. Simpkin
1908	O. G. Evans	1943	A. A. Young
1909	E. L. Enting	1944	A. A. Young
1910	R. C. Humphries	1945	A. L. Anderson
1911	E. O. Ruddock	1946	E. A. Payne
1912	J. L. Dighton	1947	N. C. Clifton, A. J. Laws
1913	A. J. Manson	1948	R. F. Johnson
1914	W. Franklin	1949	S. S. Douglas, T. R. Wells
1915	A. Jackson	1950	D. J. Priest
1916	L. A. Charles	1951	S. Crawford
1917	E. I. D. Bull	1952	R. Midgley
1918	C. D. Edmundson	1953	J. R. Phillips
1919	A. H. Judd	1954	M. Brown, J. Taylor
1920	C. C. Smith	1955	J. A. Taylor
1921	F. Franklin	1956	H. B. O'Brien
1922	E. B. Smith	1957	J. Brownlee, R. G. Clarke, D. J. Miller
1923	H. R. Potaka, G. R. White	1958	C. E. T. Bennett
1924	G. R. White	1959	G. F. Kivell
1925	P. F. Martin	1960	K. A. Norris
1926	G. A. Kuru	1960	D. G. Curtis
1927	A. D. Smith	1962	T. C. Wong
1928	K. O. Dickinson	1963	A. J. Mackintosh
1929	B. W. J. Brown	1964	L. J. M. Campbell
1930	J. C. Hare	1965	M. D. Mear
1931	J. L. McPhee	1966	M. D. Mear
1932	G. I. Bickerstaff	1967	B. J. Taaffe
1933	G. I. Bickerstaff	1968	P. Durham
1935	R. V. Phillips	1969	A. J. Wright
1936	P. Beecham	1970	H. T. Blair
1937	P. Collett	1971	H. T. Blair
1938	P. L. Burgess, P. Collett	1972	M. J. T. Romans
1939	D. Ormond.	1973	M. J. T. Romans
1940	H. P. J. Byrne	1974	V. TeK. Chadwick
1941	R. H. Surgenor		

## HEAD PREFECTS

1892	F. Thomson	1909	L. S. McLernon
1893	H. Bamford	1910	L. S. McLernon
1894	C. E. Fox	1911	E. O. Ruddock
1895	C. E. Fox	1912	L. D. Bestall
1896	T. Severne	1913	C. S. Geddis
1897	J. H. Spencer	1914	F. P. Ennor
1898	J. R. Cornford and J. H. Goulding	1915	G. B. Amyes
1899	W. G. Wood	1916	L. A. Charles
1900	R. R. St. J. Hovell	1917	P. Martin-Smith
1901	J. Drummond	1918	H. G. Lovell
1902	J. Drummond	1919	F. D. Tonkin
1903	J. E. L. Simcox	1920	G. F. Rich
1904	A. E. Dobbie	1921	D. W. Ashcroft
1905	W. Grant	1922	C. W. Beuth
1906	J. Russell	1923	L. J. South
1907	T. D. Smith	1924	G. R. White
1908	O. G. Evans	1925	G. A. Kuru
		1926	G. A. Kuru

1927	T. P. L. Reaney	1951	F. B. Sanders
1928	A. G. Van Asch and H. A. Baird	1952	A. B. Drummond
1929	B. W. J. Brown	1953	H. R. MacKay
1930	D. A. Wilson	1954	K. H. Mitchell
1931	M. E. Greville	1955	D. Devine
1932	J. W. Parker	1956	B. K. Otto
1933	A. J. Hull	1957	G. G. Leadbetter
1934	G. I. Bickerstaff	1958	C. J. Robertson
1935	E. K. Norman	1959	C. E. T. Bennett
1936	H. R. Bennett	1960	C. E. T. Bennett
1937	H. K. Bull	1961	B. T. Tuck
1938	V. Josephs	1962	J. M. Gahagan
1939	V. Josephs	1963	E. W. McGregor
1940	P. N. Sandtmann	1964	G. W. Robinson
1941	P. R. Diggle	1965	L. H. Karatau
1942	D. S. Goodwin	1966	M. D. Mear
1943	J. G. Whyte	1967	R. H. Wright
1944	A. W. Jensen	1968	D. J. Ducker
1945	A. H. Crawford	1969	M. A. Ashcroft
1946	E. H. J. Chapman	1970	D. F. Cowlrick
1947	I. A. Atkins	1971	P. J. Blundell
1948	A. J. Laws	1972	L. S. Davis
1949	R. C. Kerr	1973	M. J. T. Romans
1950	J. H. Scott	1974	V. TeK. Chadwick
		1975	K. S. Callinicos

### ASHCROFT CUP — FOR ALL-ROUND EXCELLENCE

1922	L. Russell	1948	A. J. Laws
1923	No award	1949	R. C. Kerr
1924	L. B. Holt	1950	I. G. Short
1925	G. A. Kuru	1951	F. B. Sanders
1926	P. A. Hickling	1952	R. S. Hewitt
1927	T. P. L. Reaney	1953	H. R. MacKay
1928	H. A. A. Baird	1954	J. McKay
1929	B. W. J. Brown	1955	R. Kerr
1930	L. G. Hannah	1956	R. L. Chappell
1931	A. L. Cornford	1957	B. H. Goodson
1932	R. W. Edgley	1958	C. J. Robertson
1934	G. I. Bickerstaff	1959	C. E. T. Bennett
1933	G. I. Bickerstaff	1960	G. R. Hawke
1935	E. K. Norman	1961	B. T. Tuck
1936	H. R. Bennett	1962	J. M. Gahagan
1937	R. I. Breingan	1963	E. W. McGregor
1938	S. G. Cottrell	1964	D. D. Kerr
1939	J. S. Phillips	1965	J. L. Scott
1940	C. S. Butcher	1966	E. M. J. Castles
1941	I. R. Diggle	1967	R. H. Wright
1942	D. S. Goodwin	1968	B. M. Fraser
1943	C. S. Grace	1969	M. A. Ashcroft
1944	J. D. Briasco	1970	D. F. Cowlrick
1945	P. K. Foster	1971	C. Caird
1946	E. H. Z. Chapman, R. F. Watters	1972	L. S. Davis
1947	I. A. Atkins	1973	D. J. Mitchell
		1974	L. J. Sheppard

## UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

1906	D. Whyte	1949	D. W. King
1908	V. J. B. Hall	1955	G. J. Wright
1915	J. M. Runciman	1956	C. A. Gollop
1916	W. E. Bate		K. M. Chapman
1917	A. B. Cook	1960	J. H. Ansell
	G. Rich		G. R. Hawke
1918	W. A. Bird	1963	A. J. Schmidt
	N. J. Lewis	1964	D. D. Kerr
1924	J. B. Thorp		J. A. Piper
1926	B. W. J. Brown	1965	A. R. Lee
	H. A. Small		E. E. Robinson
1927	M. S. Carrie	1967	J. M. Heath
1930	L. G. Hannah	1969	A. M. Bloomer
	J. A. R. Scott	1970	W. J. Barrow
1935	W. S. Metcalf	1971	J. M. Gleeson
	J. G. Lewis	1974	P. C. Fleischl
1945	E. R. Lewis		P. L. Hazell

## RHODES SCHOLARS

W. E. Henley

M. McG. Cooper

## ATHLETICS: SCHOOL CHAMPIONS

1885	J. Goodall	1912	J. Dighton
1886	M. Herrold	1913	A. J. Manson
1887	H. Knight	1914	Franklin
1888	R. E. Rudman	1915	A. Jackson
1889	J. D. Ormond	1916	L. A. Charles
1890	E. J. White	1917	I. Bull
1891	J. Thompson	1918	C. D. Edmundson
1892	W. G. Wood	1919	A. H. Judd
1893	W. G. Wood	1920	C. C. Smith
1894	N. Whyte	1921	F. Franklin
1895	G. L. Joyce	1922	E. B. Smith
1896	E. H. Severne and C. R. E. Wood (eg.)	1923	G. R. White and H. Potaka (eg.)
1897	E. Clarke	1924	G. R. White
1898	D. Nicholson	1925	P. Martin
1899	A. W. Lynds	1926	G. Kuru
1900	T. E. Lang	1927	A. D. Smith
1901	T. E. Lang	1928	K. Q. Dickinson
1902	T. E. Lang	1929	B. W. J. Brown
1903	W. Hay	1930	J. C. Hare
1904	J. D. Balfour	1931	H. L. McPhee
1905	Love	1932	G. I. Bickerstaff
1906	G. B. Gibbons	1933	G. I. Bickerstaff
1907	I. Dobbie	1934	G. I. Bickerstaff
1908	Evans	1935	R. V. Phillips
1909	E. L. Enting	1936	P. Beecham
1910	Humphries	1937	P. Collett
1911	E. O. Ruddock	1938	P. Collett and P. L. Burgess

1939	D. Ormond	1957	J. Brownlee, R. G. A. Clarke, D. J. Miller
1940	H. P. J. Byrne	1958	C. E. T. Bennett
1941	R. H. Surgenor	1959	C. E. T. Bennett, G. F. Kivell
1942	D. J. Simpkin	1960	C. E. T. Bennett
1943	A. A. Young	1961	A. I. Curtis
1944	A. A. Young	1962	T. C. Wong
1945	A. L. Anderson	1963	A. G. Mackintosh
1946	E. A. Payne	1964	R. H. Nant
1947	N. C. Clifton and A. J. Laws (eq.)	1965	M. D. Mear
1948	R. F. Johnson	1966	M. D. Mear
1949	S. S. Douglas, T. R. Wells	1967	R. B. Robertson
1950	D. J. Priest	1968	P. J. Durham
1951	S. Crawford	1969	A. J. Wright
1952	R. Midgley	1970	H. T. Blair
1953	J. R. Phillips	1971	H. T. Blair
1954	M. D. Brown	1972	G. P. Ware
1955	J. A. Taylor	1973	P. M. Gilbert
1956	H. B. O'Brien	1974	I. C. McRae
		1975	P. Catley

### ATHLETIC RECORDS (Senior Records Only).

High Jump	1957	J. Brownlee	1m 67.5cm
Broad Jump	1971	H. T. Blair	6m 55cm
Triple Jump	1965	M. D. Mear	13m 55cm
100 metres	1971	H. T. Blair	11.1 secs.
200 metres	1972	G. Ware	22.8 secs.
		M. Rigby	22.8 secs.
400 metres	1970	A. Gilbert	51.2 secs.
800 metres	1968	J. Danks	1 min 59.5 secs.
1500 metres	1974	G. MacDonald	4 min 28.9 secs.
Shot Put	1970	S. Craig	13m 54cm
Javelin	1974	K. Chadwick	48m 97cm
Discus	1974	K. Chadwick	42m 28cm

### SWIMMING: SENIOR CHAMPIONS

1903	N. G. Hay	1919	S. A. Hogg
1904	G. Gibbons	1920	S. A. Hogg
1905	G. Jardine	1921	H. R. Potaka
1906	G. Gibbons	1922	C. Lound
1907	S. J. L. Rees	1923	M. Ellingham
1908	J. Snodgrass	1924	T. J. Haughton
1909	A. Heir	1925	T. J. Haughton
1910	J. Snodgrass	1926	T. J. Haughton
1911	C. Bowen	1927	H. A. A. Baird
1912	K. A. Archer	1928	H. A. A. Baird
1913	A. M. S. Stevenson	1929	J. G. Bark
1914	W. A. Nimon	1930	G. L. Gleeson
1915	E. I. D. Bull	1931	R. D. Stevenson
1916	E. I. D. Bull	1932	I. R. Johnston
1917	E. I. D. Bull	1933	D. R. Brown
1918	S. A. Hogg	1934	G. Calder



1935	H. Patterson	1956	D. Paviour-Smith
1936	R. M. Mathison	1957	K. J. Douglas
1937	R. W. Gair	1958	A. L. Fox
1938	B. J. Ferguson	1959	K. D. Anderson
1939	J. W. McCarthy	1960	R. J. Sceats
1940	R. D. Gempton	1961	A. E. Blom
1941	D. W. Kerr	1962	A. D. McDougall
1942	D. W. Kerr	1963	A. D. McDougall
1943	D. W. Kerr and D. G. Duke	1964	R. H. Bell
1944	S. E. T. Burgess	1965	D. H. Gempton
1945	S. E. T. Burgess	1966	G. R. Fuller
1946	C. S. Murray	1967	G. R. Fuller
1947	K. L. Boardman	1968	P. D. Burns
1948	R. C. Kerr	1969	W. A. Povey
1949	R. C. Kerr	1970	D. A. C. Doole
1950	J. E. Harvey, R. H. Hiha	1971	M. J. T. Romans
1951	J. E. Harvey	1972	M. J. T. Romans, M. B. Wilson
1952	J. E. Harvey	1973	M. J. T. Romans
1953	G. M. Stone	1974	J. F. Marsden
1954	G. M. Stone	1975	M. Bell
1955	D. Paviour-Smith		

### HANNAH CUP FOR SENIOR CHAMPION IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1920	D. R. L. Stevenson	1950	S. N. Purcell
1921	R. H. M. Buchanan	1951	J. Runga
1922	G. R. Thomson	1952	A. S. Miller
1923	L. J. South	1953	E. H. Whatarau
1924	T. J. Haughton	1954	F. Chesterman
1925	T. J. Haughton	1955	G. G. Leadbetter
1931	L. C. Steed	1956	D. Ryder
1932	J. P. Johnstone	1957	G. G. Leadbetter
1933	I. W. Apperley	1958	G. F. Kivell
1934	A. P. Spackman	1959	M. R. Mohi
1935	R. R. Bickerstaff	1960	M. R. Mohi
1936	K. M. Hole	1961	J. I. Murray
1937	W. W. Coutts	1962	G. L. Eddy
1938	S. G. Cottrell	1963	L. H. Karatau
1939	D. R. Berryman	1964	L. H. Karatau
1940	C. S. Butcher	1965	J. W. Harris
1941	M. W. Down	1966	J. W. Harris
1942	J. C. V. Tait	1967	J. W. Harris
1943	P. W. Danks	1968	M. A. Ashcroft
1944	R. G. Dann	1969	M. J. Braithwaite
1945	P. H. Williams	1970	M. R. Sutton
1946	W. B. Lambeth	1971	M. J. Braithwaite
1947	J. P. Andersen	1972	M. J. Braithwaite
1948	A. L. Laws	1973	. K. Baillie
1949	D. S. Kivell	1974	C. W. Sutton

## SCHOOL STEEPLECHASE

1918	S. Collison	1947	B. C. Derwin
1919	S. Collison	1948	F. B. Rogers
1920	T. Tuck	1949	F. Black
1921	A. Watson	1950	A. C. Cameron
1922	F. Wilson	1951	G. W. Brown
1923	A. E. Edmunson	1952	B. R. Neale
1924	R. Te Hianga	1953	P. Travers
1925		1954	M. D. Brown
1926	H. A. A. Baird	1955	M. D. Brown
1927		1956	B. H. Purchas
1928	J. N. Craig	1957	P. B. L. Crisp
1929	H. G. Smith	1958	P. B. L. Crisp
1930	H. L. Allen	1959	D. J. Tuck
1931	G. Hammond	1960	D. J. Ferguson
1932	R. M. Haraki	1961	A. I. Curtis
1933	J. L. Montgomery	1962	A. W. Ross
1934	A. B. C. Adams	1963	I. T. Turbitt
1935	M. G. Smith	1964	G. W. Robinson
1936	A. E. Dean	1965	E. H. Hodgkinson
1937	D. K. Morton	1966	R. Neill
1938	L. C. M. Pope	1967	J. E. Danks
1939	M. T. Bew	1968	P. M. Roberts
1940	R. J. Haycock	1969	P. J. Blundell
1941	G. G. Fifield	1970	P. J. Blundell
1942	B. S. Ertel	1971	S. M. Price
1943	M. T. Bew	1972	S. M. Price
1944	R. H. Porter	1973	G. A. MacDonald
1945	D. A. Golding	1974	G. A. MacDonald
1946	B. C. Derwin	1975	J. Hambleton

## MENDELSSOHN CUP FOR SENIOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

1921	H. R. Potaka	1941	D. S. Goodwin.
1922	H. R. Potaka	1942	D. S. Goodwin.
1923		1943	E. W. Denford.
1924	M. S. Mitchell.	1944	A. W. Jensen.
1925	M. S. Mitchell.	1945	P. K. Foster.
1926	M. S. Mitchell	1946	D. Finlayson.
1927	H. L. Bradley	1947	R. O. Nicol.
1928	I L. Prime.	1948	R. B. Milburn.
1929	J. G. Bark.	1949	J. C. Thomson.
1930	H. B. Alexander.	1950	W. D. Leadbetter.
1931	W. G. Everett.	1951	G. W. Brown.
1932	R. M. Haraki.	1952	G. W. Brown.
1933	D. H. Sherning.	1953	P. Travers.
1934	W. T. Powdrell.	1954	J. McKay.
1935	R. J. B. Fullerton.	1955	J. W. Apted.
1936	R. W. Gair.	1956	F. A. Girvan.
1937	T. C. Herbert.	1957	F. A. Firvan.
1938	J. W. McCarthy.	1958	F. A. Girvan.
1939	D. S. Goodwin.	1959	P. Parsons.
1940	D. S. Goodwin.	1960	P. J. Roberts.

1961 D. W. Alexander.  
 1962 J. F. Kerr.  
 1963 J. L. Scott.  
 1964 B. R. Baudinet.  
 1965 B. Manson.  
 1966 I. L. Baudinet.  
 1967 B. W. Baudinet.  
 1968 B. W. Baudinet.

1969 T. E. Macky.  
 1970 T. E. Macky.  
 1971 G. D. McCalmont.  
 1972 D. J. Mitchell.  
 1973 D. J. Mitchell.  
 1974 B. G. Heavey.  
 1975 B. G. Heavey

## BROOKS CUP FOR SENIOR PREPARED SPEECH

1917 J. T. McGrath	1947 S. J. McCay, R. E. Payne
1918	1948 A. J. Laws
1919 N. J. Lewis	1949 A. McClelland
1920 D. R. L. Stevenson	1950 D. W. King
1921 L. J. Fisher	1951 I. G. Short
1922 W. E. Henley	1952 P. R. Warner
1923 A. R. J. Bull	1953 R. L. Fountain
1924 A. M. McClurg	1954 T. R. Peach
1925 G. A. Kuru	1955 T. R. Peach
1926 R. B. Chadwick	1956 W. H. Holmes
1927 H. W. Turner	1957 C. J. Robertson
1928 H. W. Turner	1958 C. J. Robertson
1929 W. D. Foster	1959 A. K. Burr
1930 H. B. Alexander	1960 M. J. Neville
1931 W. Collings	1961 J. W. Bluck
1932 A. O. Woodhouse	1962 R. L. D. Wiig
1933 G. I. Bickerstaff	1963 G. R. Paterson
1934 J. J. Lewis	1964 M. D. McSporrnan
1935 F. H. Corner	1965 S. I. Nation
1936 I. C. E. Ramage	1966 S. I. Nation
1937 I. C. E. Ramage	1967 L. A. Andersen
1938 R. Frederikson	1968 N. C. Struthers
1939 R. Frederikson	1969 P. L. Maru
1940 W. B. Olphert	1970 N. K. Thorp
1941 W. B. Olphert	1971 L. S. Davis
1942 W. B. Olphert	1972 L. S. Davis
1943 C. C. Badley	1973 P. L. Hazell
1944 J. D. Briasco	1974 P. L. Hazell
1945 F. R. Ennor	
1946 E. H. Z. Chapman, W. R. Vinten	

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

Captain of First Fifteen:

1895 C. E. Fox	1902 J. Drummond
1896 S. D. Macfarlane	1903 J. E. L. Simcox
1897 B. Glendinning	1904 I. D. Balfour
1898 D. Nicholson	1905 W. Grant
1899 A. H. Bogle	1906 G. B. Gibbons
1900 J. Hindmarsh	1907 O. G. Evans
1901 T. Lang.	1908 O. G. Evans

1909	E. L. Enting	1942	D. S. Goodwin
1910	L. S. McLernon	1943	G. S. Watson
1911	S. T. Parker	1944	I. E. Stuart
1912	H. C. McCarthy	1945	A. H. Crawford
1913	G. S. Geddis	1946	I. A. Atkins
1914	W. Franklin	1947	I. A. Atkins
1915	A. Jackson	1948	R. F. Johnson
1916	P. Martin-Smith	1949	D. S. Kivell
1917	P. Martin-Smith	1950	S. N. Purcell
1918	E. H. J. Berry	1951	S. N. Purcell
1919	A. H. Judd	1952	S. Crawford
1920	D. R. L. Stevenson	1953	E. H. Whatarau
1921	S. A. Hogg	1954	D. J. Henderson
1922	J. K. Asher	1955	D. Devine
1923	H. R. Potaka	1956	G. G. Leadbetter
1924	M. Beuth	1957	G. G. Leadbetter
1925	T. Bennett	1958	P. J. Berry
1926	G. A. Kuru	1959	C. E. T. Bennett
1927	M. J. Morrissey	1960	C. E. T. Bennett
1928	A. G. Van Asch	1961	B. T. Tuck
1929	J. G. Bark	1962	J. M. Gahagan
1930	B. J. Mahony	1963	E. W. McGregor
1931	M. E. Greville	1964	L. H. Karatau
1932	J. W. Parker	1965	L. H. Karatau
1933	T. S. Mahony	1966	M. Gudgeon
1934	V. J. Palmer and M. McNiven	1967	R. Farmer
1935	B. W. Wolstenholme and R. J. Morrissey	1968	M. A. Ashcroft
1936	H. R. Bennett	1969	M. A. Ashcroft
1937	H. K. Bull	1970	M. J. Gunnell
1938	V. Josephs	1971	P. J. Blundell
1939	V. Josephs	1972	M. J. T. Romans
1940	P. N. Sandtmann	1973	M. J. T. Romans
1941	I. R. Diggle	1974	V. TeK. Chadwick
		1975	I. R. Kennedy

### CRICKET: CAPTAIN OF FIRST ELEVEN

1895	N. Whyte	1913	C. S. Geddis
1896	E. H. Severne	1914	H. K. Dean
1897	J. H. Spencer	1915	G. B. Amyes
1898	C. R. E. Wood	1916	L. A. Charles
1899	A. H. Boyle	1917	H. G. Lovell
1900	J. Hindmarsh	1918	J. M. Robertson
1901	J. Drummond	1919	R. C. Thew
1902	J. Drummond	1920	F. Holt
1903	J. E. L. Simcox	1921	C. W. Beuth
1904	A. Sandel	1922	C. W. Beuth
1905	W. Grant	1923	M. Beuth
1906	G. B. Gibbons	1924	M. Beuth
1907	T. D. Smith	1925	P. A. Hickling
1908	O. G. Evans	1926	P. A. Hickling
1909	L. S. McLernon	1927	T. P. L. Reaney
1910	L. S. McLernon	1928	J. N. Craig
1911	F. Cane	1929	H. R. Beuth
1912	C. S. Geddis	1930	B. J. Mahony



1931	R. M. Evans	1953	J. R. Phillips.
1932	E. T. Simpson and M. R. Jeffery	1954	G. T. Buist.
1933	T. S. Mahony	1955	D. Devine.
1934	J. Armitage	1956	R. A. Clement.
1935	R. J. Morrissey	1957	R. M. Schofield.
1936	F. Fox	1958	D. V. Jones.
1937	F. Fox	1959	K. Lamason.
1938	V. Josephs	1960	P. J. Tong.
1939	V. Josephs	1961	D. G. Curtis.
1940	C. J. Colbert	1962	D. H. Knight.
1941	C. J. Colbert	1963	W. A. Larsen.
1942	D. S. Goodwin	1964	T. A. Hall.
1943	J. G. Whyte	1965	P. Exeter.
1944	A. W. Jensen	1966	P. Exeter.
1945	W. R. Willis	1967	P. Exeter.
1946	I. A. Atkins	1968	J. P. Greenwood.
1947	I. A. Atkins	1969	A. Henderson.
1948	R. E. Payne	1970	D. F. Cowlrick.
1949	D. S. Kivell	1971	C. Caird.
1950	B. H. Dunn.	1972	A. Greatbatch.
1951	J. C. Thomson.	1973	A. Greatbatch
1952	O. M. Cummins.	1974	D. W. Pearson.
		1975	R. J. Cotterell.

### CAPTAINS HOCKEY FIRST XI

1946	R. T. Matthews	1961	D. Alexander
1947	J. C. Greenfield	1962	I. T. Turbitt
1948	J. C. Greenfield	1963	I. T. Turbitt
1949	N. R. Wells	1964	T. J. Bates
1950	G. W. Brown	1965	J. L. Scott
1951	I. G. Short	1966	J. May
1952	R. D. Forbes	1967	B. Fraser
1953	R. D. Forbes	1968	B. Fraser
1954	B. C. Forbes	1969	N. Bates
1955	B. C. Forbes	1970	S. McRae
1956	T. R. Brunt	1971	G. A. L. Turner
1957	N. E. Thompson	1972	G. Dunstall
1958	C. P. Kellond	1973	I. C. McRae
1959	I. Richards	1974	I. C. McRae
1960	R. S. Turner	1975	R. V. Allen

### NAPIER v. PALMERSTON NORTH H.S. RUGBY FOOTBALL.

#### THE POLSON BANNER

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1904	Napier	16-0	1910	Palmerston North	39-3
1905	Napier	17-6	1911	Palmerston North	27-0
1906	Napier	15-3	1912	Palmerston North	12-6
1907	Palmerston North	10-3	1913	Palmerston North	13-3
1908	Palmerston North	3-0	1914	Napier	11-3
1909	Napier	15-0	1915	Palmerston North	9-5

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1916	Palmerston North	17-5	1946	Draw	8-8
1917	Napier	9-3	1947	Napier	21-12
1918	Palmerston North	11-0	1948	Napier	11-3
1919	Palmerston North	8-3	1949	Palmerston North	9-3
1920	Palmerston North	8-5	1950	Draw	3-3
1921	Napier	17-13	1951	Napier	3-0
1922	Palmerston North	6-3	1952	Palmerston North	19-0
1923	Palmerston North	21-9	1953	Palmerston North	6-3
1924	Napier	19-13	1954	Palmerston North	6-0
1925	Napier	17-6	1955	Palmerston North	20-11
1926	Palmerston North	20-14	1956	Napier	14-6
1927	Napier	8-3	1957	Napier	9-0
1928	Draw	3-3	1958	Draw	5-5
1929	Palmerston North	14-8	1959	Napier	23-3
1930	Napier	11-9	1960	Palmerston North	26-0
1931	Napier	11-3	1961	Napier	3-0
1932	Palmerston North	30-16	1962	Palmerston North	24-0
1933	Palmerston North	16-5	1963	Palmerston North	14-6
1934	Palmerston North	6-3	1964	Palmerston North	23-5
1935	Napier	7-5	1965	Palmerston North	14-3
1936	Napier	15-8	1966	Palmerston North	43-9
1937	Palmerston North	19-3	1967	Napier	9-3
1938	Napier	8-6	1968	Palmerston North	9-6
1939	Palmerston North	18-6	1969	Palmerston North	16-11
1940	Palmerston North	30-3	1970	Palmerston North	22-3
1941	Napier	6-0	1971	Napier	9-3
1942	Napier	17-12	1972	Palmerston North	19-9
1943	Napier	19-3	1973	Palmerston North	26-21
1944	Palmerston North	16-3	1974	Palmerston North	23-6
1945	Palmerston North	11-0	1975	Palmerston North	24-12

### NAPIER v. PALMERSTON NORTH HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET.

Season	Palmerston N. Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1909-1910	134, 5 for 0	86, 51	Palmerston North
1910-1911	110 for 4	69, —	rain Abandoned
1911-1912	383, —	79, 75	Palmerston North
1912-1913	72, 76	51, 99 for 9	Napier
1913-1914	Match abandoned	—	rain
1914-1915	29, 92	259, —	Napier
1915-1916	136, 167	126, 194	Napier
1916-1917	68, 109	60, 118 for 9	Napier
1917-1918	234, —	96, 114 for 8	Draw
1918-1919	218, —	97, 71	Palmerston North
1919-1920	316, —	89, 59	Palmerston North
1920-1921	230, —	47, 113	Palmerston North
Dec. 1921	101, 233	67, 133	Palmerston North
1921-1922	233, 71	154, 148	Palmerston North
1922-1923	280, —	197, —	Draw
	Match abandoned	—	rain
1923-1924	159, 218	206, 86	Palmerston North
1924-1925	151, 183 for 8	156, 235	Draw

Season	Palmerston N. Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1925-1926	180, 105	399, —	Napier
1926-1927	226, 215 for 7	144, 22 for 1	Draw
1927-1928	177, 108 for 4	50, 230	Palmerston North
1928-1929	294, 15 for 1	208, —	Draw
1929-1930	269, 54 for 6	71, 246	Palmerston North
1930-1931	267, —	88, 89	Palmerston North
1931-1932	499, —	193, 111 for 6	Draw
1932-1933	222, 43 for 1	81, 180	Palmerston North
1933-1934	211, 158	92, 178	Palmerston North
1934-1935	161, 52 for 1	62, 147	Palmerston North
1935-1936	94, 115	197, 79	Napier
1936-1937	304 for 8, — Match abandoned	67 for 2	Draw
1937-1938	162, 38 for 1	102, 67	Palmerston North
1938-1939	211, —	89, 102	Palmerston North
1939-1940	121, — One day game owing to weather.	216, —	Napier
1940-1941	170, 21 for 0	123, 75	Palmerston North
1941-1942	63, 107 for 2	79, 90	Palmerston North
1942-1943	311 for 4	93, 70	Palmerston North
1943-1944	182, 33 for 9	103, 132	P.N. on 1st innings
1944-1945	190, —	31, 74	Palmerston North
1945-1946	176, —	38, 125	Palmerston North
1946-1947			
1947-1948	106, 110	99, 121 for 3	Napier
1948-1949	135, 97	102, 109 for 4	Draw
1949-1950	163, 99 for 3	148, 113 for 7	Palmerston North
1950-1951	244, —	104, 123	Palmerston North
1951-1952	126, 57 for 2	39, 154	Palmerston North
1952-1953	179, —	51, —	Draw
1953-1954	152, 112	132, 105	Palmerston North
1954-1955	240, —	48, 151	Palmerston North
1955-1956	95, 74	96, 167 for 8	Napier
1956-1957	49, 191	190, 51 for 3	Napier
1957-1958	351 for 9	132, 106	Palmerston North
1958-1959	127, 25 for 3	69, 80	Palmerston North
1959-1960	31, 62	50, 44	Napier
1960-1961	244, —	147, —	Draw
1961-1962	201, —	79, 198	Draw
1962-1963	395, 42 for 4	267, 175	Palmerston North
1963-1964	166, 230	188, 108 for 7	Draw
1964-1965	192 for 7, 80 for 1	170, 81	Palmerston North
1965-1966	280, 39 for 5	209, —	Draw
1966-1967	225, 174	242, 96	Palmerston North
1967-1968	139, 116	112, 109	Palmerston North
1968-1969	191, 33 for 1	64, 158	Palmerston North
1969-1970	161, 96	249, 9 for 2	Napier
1970-1971	198, 113 for 6	151, 167	Palmerston North
1971-1972	233 for 7	73, 178 for 8	Draw
1972-1973	233 for 7, 91 for 7	171, 155 for 4	Napier
1973-1974	149, 126 for 8	214, 180 for 5	Draw
1974-75	250 for 9	71, 79	Palmerston North

## NAPIER v. GISBORNE HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1916	Draw	6-6	1946	Gisborne	9-3
1917	Gisborne	21-6	1947	Napier	21-0
1918	Gisborne	14-3	1948	Draw	9-9
1919	Napier	8-3	1949	Napier	11-10
1920	Gisborne	12-5	1950	Napier	13-6
1921	Napier	19-0	1951	Gisborne	9-5
1922	Napier	18-11	1952	Gisborne	14-6
1923	Napier	6-3	1953	Gisborne	9-8
1924	Napier	22-9	1954	Gisborne	6-5
1925	Napier	24-8	1955	Gisborne	15-0
1926	Napier	30-3	1956	Gisborne	24-8
1927	Gisborne	9-3	1957	Gisborne	9-8
1928	Napier	13-6	1958	Gisborne	13-6
1929	Gisborne	11-6	1959	Draw	9-9
1930	Napier	25-5	1960	Napier	11-9
1931	Napier	10-5	1961	Napier	6-0
1932	Gisborne	16-11	1962	Gisborne	11-6
1933	Gisborne	10-0	1963	Gisborne	21-11
1934	Napier	11-3	1964	Gisborne	9-6
1935	Gisborne	21-6	1965	Gisborne	28-0
1936	Napier	21-8	1966	Gisborne	14-6
1937	Gisborne	11-5	1967	Gisborne	20-0
1938	Napier	12-6	1968	Gisborne	6-3
1939	Gisborne	22-14	1969	Gisborne	12-3
1940	Gisborne	6-0	1970	Gisborne	19-11
1941	Gisborne	19-9	1971	Gisborne	3-0
1942	Gisborne	10-3	1972	Gisborne	14-10
1943	Gisborne	11-9	1973	Napier	15-13
1944	Draw	16-16	1974	Gisborne	27-0
1945	Gisborne	24-0	1975	Gisborne	25-0

## NAPIER v. GISBORNE HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET.

Season	Gisborne Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1913-1914	34, 55	171, —	Napier
1914-1915	Game was played with Napier 2nd XI.		
1915-1916	No game		
1916-1917	184, 124 for 3	96, 113 for 9	Draw
1917-1918	19, 34	111, 65	Napier
1918-1919	146, 44	145, 48 for 1	Napier
1919-1920	41, 85	101, 133	Napier
1920-1921	17, 60	103, 79	Napier
1921-1922	72, 129	184, 195 for 9	Napier
1922-1923	353, —	57, 125	Gisborne
1923-1924	63, 82	108, 181 for 3	Napier
1924-1925	187, 78	159, 84	Gisborne
1925-1926	112, 97	136, 126 for 5	Napier
1926-1927	54, 132	261, —	Napier
1927-1928	No record		
1928-1929	71, 53	99, 207 for 7	Napier



Season	Gisborne Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1929-1930	101, 110	186, 221 for 6	Napier
1930-1931	No game		
1931-1932	221, 96 for 5	117, 192	Gisborne
1932-1933	200, 80 for 0	108, 168	Gisborne
1933-1934	85, 192	104, 125	Gisborne
1934-1935	82, 49	203 for 8	Napier
1935-1936	133, 10 for 0	77, 58	Gisborne
1936-1937	193, 93	206, 87 for 0	Napier
1937-1938	126, 56	76, 74	Gisborne
1938-1939	67, 157	95, 86 for 6	Draw
1939-1940	149, —	44, 42	Gisborne
1940-1941	55, 120	136, 257	Napier
1941-1942	134, 24 for 0	55, 86	Gisborne
1942-1943	105, 105 for 3	60, 132	Gisborne
1943-1944	Match not played owing to weather.		
1944-1945	130, 50 for 6 at st.	119, 75	Gisb. on 1st innings
1945-1946	175, —	99	Gisb. on 1st innings
	Play impossible on second day owing to weather.		
1946-1947			
1947-1948	89, 120 for 8	107, 98	Gisborne
1948-1949	91, 132	196 for 6	Draw
1949-1950	152, —	144, —	Draw
1950-1951	111, 101	75, 140 for 8	Napier
1951-1952	108, 89 for 8	180, 55 for 9	Draw
1952-1953	91, 26	251 for 9	Napier
1953-1954	105, 109	177, 38 for 4	Napier
1954-1955	131, 86 for 5	108, 108	Gisborne
1955-1956	84, 61 for 2	80, 97 for 8	Draw
1956-1957	87, 113	180, 126 for 6	Napier
1957-1958	90, 205 for 5	110, 113	Gisborne
1958-1959	148, —	33, 64	Gisborne
1959-1960	118, 40 for 5	50, 108	Gisborne
1960-1961	139, 66 for 5	87, 116	Gisborne
1961-1962	170, 10 for 2	86, 93	Gisborne
1962-1963	215, —	112, 67	Gisborne
1963-1964	172, 221 for 5	376 for 6	Draw
1964-1965	61, 136	172, 34 for 4	Napier
1965-1966	131, —	96, —	Draw
1966-1967	35, 259	84, 213 for 9	Napier
1967-1968	217, —	302, 366	Draw
1968-1969	49, 182	132, 106 for 2	Napier
1969-1970	84, 20	204 for 9	Napier
1970-1971	83, 85	161, 9 for 0	Napier
1971-1972	160, 92 for 8	216, 116 for 5	Draw
1972-1973	155, 152	271 for 6, 42-1	Napier

### NAPIER v. GISBORNE HIGH SCHOOL HOCKEY.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1947	Gisborne	12-2	1953	Gisborne	2-0
1948	Gisborne	6-3	1954	Gisborne	4-0
1949	Gisborne	6-0	1955	Draw	3-3
1952	Napier	3-2	1956	Gisborne	2-0

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1957	Napier	4-2	1967	Napier	5-2
1958	Napier	2-1	1968	Draw	2-2
1959	Napier	3-2	1969	Draw	2-2
1960	Gisborne	4-0	1970	Napier	2-1
1961	Gisborne	5-4	1971	Napier	4-0
1962	Gisborne	2-1	1972	Napier	4-1
1963	Napier	5-2	1973	Gisborne	4-1
1964	Napier	2-1	1974	Napier	6-1
1965	Napier	4-2	1975	Napier	6-1
1966	Napier	4-2			

### NAPIER v. WAIRARAPA COLLEGE RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1929	Napier	28-5	1953	Draw	6-6
1930	Napier	11-5	1954	Napier	11-3
1931	Napier	9-6	1955	Napier	11-6
1932	Wairarapa	17-3	1956	Draw	3-3
1933	Napier	17-6	1957	Napier	47-0
1934	Napier	9-8	1958	Napier	19-3
1935	Napier	11-10	1959	Napier	38-6
1936	Napier	17-0	1960	Napier	14-12
1937	Draw	3-3	1961	Napier	38-8
1938	Wairarapa	10-9	1962	Napier	8-6
1939	Wairarapa	11-10	1963	Napier	16-0
1940	Wairarapa	12-6	1964	Wairarapa	17-3
1941	Wairarapa	17-3	1965	Draw	3-3
1942			1966	Wairarapa	19-0
1943	Napier	13-12	1967	Napier	12-9
1944			1968	Napier	9-6
1945	Napier	9-3	1969	Napier	24-0
1946	Napier	3-0	1970	Wairarapa	14-11
1947	Napier	14-0	1971	Napier	16-0
1948	Napier	6-0	1972	Napier	26-3
1949	Napier	22-16	1973	Napier	28-0
1950	Napier	26-16	1974	Wairarapa	23-10
1951	Napier	14-0	1975	Wairarapa	15-9
1952	Napier	13-9			

### NAPIER v. WAIRARAPA COLLEGE HOCKEY.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1952	Napier	6-0	1960	Wairarapa	2-1
1953	Napier	3-0	1961	Napier	5-3
1954	Draw	4-4	1962	Wairarapa	4-3
1955	Napier	4-2	1963	Napier	7-1
1956	Napier	1-0	1964	Draw	2-2
1957	Napier	5-2	1965	Napier	5-3
1958	Napier	4-1	1966	Napier	3-2
1959	Napier	5-3	1967	Napier	7-3

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1968	Draw	1-1	1972	Wairarapa	5-1
1969	Napier	4-0	1973	Wairarapa	5-0
1970	Wairarapa	5-1	1974	Wairarapa	3-2
1971	Wairarapa	3-1	1975	Wairarapa	4-0

### NAPIER v. HASTINGS HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1931	Napier	26-3	1947	Napier	25-3
	Napier	52-3	1948		
1932	Hastings	6-5	1949	Napier	23-9
	Napier	10-6	1950	Hastings	9-3
	Hastings	8-6	1951	Napier	11-5
1933	Hastings	14-3	1952	Napier	17-15
	Napier	10-6	1953	Hastings	19-0
1934	Napier	20-5	1954	Napier	9-3
	Napier	8-3	1955	Hastings	16-0
1935	Hastings	24-0	1956	Napier	8-0
	Hastings	5-3	1957	Hastings	13-6
1936	Napier	31-5	1958	Napier	11-5
	Napier	15-5	1959	Napier	21-8
1937	Napier	31-8	1960	Hastings	14-11
	Napier	34-6	1961	Napier	12-3
1938	Napier	24-6	1962	Napier	3-0
	Napier	20-3	1963	Draw	6-6
1939	Hastings	19-3	1964	Hastings	19-12
	Hastings	6-0	1965	Napier	26-9
1940	Hastings	18-15	1966	Hastings	13-12
1941	Hastings	18-9	1967	Hastings	14-9
	Napier	9-8	1968	Hastings	12-6
1942	Draw	8-8	1969	Napier	9-8
	Hastings	23-8	1970	Napier	19-15
1943	Napier	21-6	1971	Napier	14-0
	Napier	17-11	1972	Napier	17-4
1944	Napier	16-15	1973	Napier	32-7
	Hastings	11-0	1974	Hastings	12-9
1945	Hastings	19-0	1975	Napier	22-20
1946	Napier	21-0			

### NAPIER v. HASTINGS HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET.

Season	Hastings Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1933-1934	99, 73	187, —	Napier
1934-1935	129, 120 for 7	199, 67	Draw
1935-1936	67, 111	69, 115 for 2	Napier
1936-1937			
1937-1938	248, —	175, —	Draw
1938-1939	223, 68	203, 68 for 5	Draw
1939-1940	151, 175	162, 204	Napier
1940-1941	108, 133	158, 90 for 3	Napier
1941-1942	162, 60	80, 159	Napier

Season	Hastings Scores	Napier Scores	Winner
1942-1943	32, 98	110, 62	Napier
1943-1944	82, 42	171, 73	Napier
1944-1945	118, 70	164, 29 for 4	Napier
1945-1946	75, 121	125, 166	Napier
1946-1947			
1947-1948	178 for 4 311, —	91, 60 for 1 166, 52 for 2	Draw Draw
1948-1949	62, 54 for 8	87, 145 for 7	Draw
1949-1950	82, 151	214, 28 for 2	Napier
1950-1951	118, 199 for 8	230, —	Draw
1951-1952	162, —	178, —	Draw
1952-1953	106, 95	146, 142 for 7	Napier
1953-1954	154, 133 for 9	114, 82 for 9	Draw
1954-1955	255, 116	193, 144 for 7	Draw
1955-1956	255, 38 for 3	93, 197	Hastings
1956-1957	171, 117	242, 49 for 1	Napier
1957-1958	118, 135	177, 123	Napier
1958-1959	65, 167	80, 153 for 8	Napier
1959-1960	44, 158	80, 36	Hastings
1960-1961	146, 330 for 6	105, 140	Hastings
1961-1962	144, 81	141, 85 for 8	Napier
1962-1963	58, 86	105, 43 for 3	Napier
1963-1964	240 for 8	115, 88	Hastings
1964-1965	142, 125	285, —	Napier
1965-1966	52, 43	103, —	Napier
1966-1967	79, 98	155, 25 for 2	Napier
1967-1968	96, 168	85, 38	Hastings
1968-1969	138, 93	148, 89 for 6	Napier
1969-1970	209, 37 for 7	253, —	Draw
1970-1971	88, 66 for 7	155, 48 for 8	Draw
1971-1972	272, 99 for 8	195, 57 for 6	Draw
1972-1973			
1973-1974	105, 81 for 3	107, 78	Hastings
1974-1975	141, 96	83, 121	Hastings

### The following Old Boys registered for the 1972 Centennial Celebrations.

(Before 1920)

J. A. Andrew	D. G. Chapman	S. A. Gleadow
R. C. Ball	L. Crowley	R. C. Griffiths
E. Bate	G. R. Davies	I. M. Hannah
E. H. J. Berry	W. H. Davies	N. F. Harston
H. Bourke	L. Donovan	V. N. Hawke
H. L. Bradley	E. C. Ellison	H. Hill
E. W. T. Brooks	J. V. Ennor	D. J. Holden
K. Bryant	J. G. Etheridge	W. S. Holland
J. L. M. Burgess	N. B. Fippard	F. G. Holt
C. S. Canning	L. J. Fisher	G. Holt
H. G. Carr	G. B. Gibbons	H. R. Holt
R. W. Chaplin	J. C. Gibbons	D. L. Jackson



E. C. Jamieson  
S. I. Jones  
W. T. W. Kerr  
D. G. Kirk  
R. P. K. Langley  
V. J. Langley  
A. S. Laurie  
G. C. Laws  
J. W. Laws  
L. H. Lloyd  
W. T. McCaw  
J. A. McGlashan  
J. R. McGrath  
D. L. MacKay  
D. MacKenzie  
J. E. McKernan  
I. M. McKinnon  
T. A. McKittrick  
R. R. McLeod  
J. L. MacPhee

J. M. Mackie  
O. A. Mangin  
A. J. M. Manson  
L. A. Marett  
L. C. Mendelssohn  
F. W. Menzies  
K. K. Moore  
W. C. Neal  
J. F. Nelson  
S. M. Nelson  
O. H. Nikolaisson  
E. W. Norman  
R. G. A. Oak  
H. R. Potaka  
W. C. Prentice  
F. B. Rice  
J. R. Ritchie  
T. S. Roe  
J. Russell  
J. Sim

W. E. Sisson  
C. C. Smith  
E. R. Spriggs  
E. K. Stephens  
E. Stewart  
L. Styles  
J. Taitersall  
H. J. Thompson  
L. P. Thompson  
J. R. H. Thorp  
F. D. Tonkin  
N. S. Triggs  
G. E. Turney  
W. G. A. Walker  
H. M. Ward  
A. D. S. Whyte  
P. M. E. Williams  
F. H. Wilson  
J. L. Witherow  
N. C. Wylie

(Between 1920 and 1929)

H. Alexander  
M. R. Andrews  
A. M. Angus  
W. J. G. Ashcroft  
H. A. A. Baird  
G. E. Ballantyne  
G. J. Beagley  
L. G. Bell  
B. M. Bennett  
W. H. Bickley  
J. E. Bowman  
E. L. Braithwaite  
F. C. C. Brewster  
K. D. Brown  
J. P. Callaghan  
M. A. F. Campbell  
E. S. Cartwright  
J. T. Chadwick  
G. W. Chesterman  
J. E. Clapcott  
G. P. Cooke  
J. M. Cornford  
P. A. Cornford  
L. Craven  
R. H. Dampney  
C. R. d'Arth  
L. A. Davis  
R. H. Davis  
R. E. Dawson  
C. B. Dillon  
R. C. Dockery  
C. C. Dunstall

H. H. Eddy  
R. W. Edgley  
H. E. Ellis  
R. H. Ennor  
S. E. Esam  
J. R. Falls  
B. Findlay  
R. J. Findlay  
W. D. Foster  
A. R. Fraser  
V. E. Frost  
J. G. Gemmell  
G. L. Gleeson  
D. C. S. Gordon  
J. M. Grant  
A. M. M. Greig  
N. I. Greig  
M. E. Greville  
W. J. Gunn  
L. G. Hannah  
R. Haraki  
F. D. Hardy  
L. E. Hardy  
T. F. Hardy  
J. C. Hare  
A. D. Harper  
J. L. Harrison  
A. A. Heath  
J. C. Hodgson  
R. F. Holden  
F. W. Holt  
H. Husheer

J. D. Hyde  
M. E. Hyde  
J. C. Jessep  
G. A. Kelly  
D. A. Kirkham  
W. G. Lamason  
R. M. Lambie  
G. I. Leigh  
C. M. Le Quesne  
G. H. Lloyd  
W. F. Lunn  
A. McClurg  
D. G. McGregor  
M. B. McNiven  
E. W. Mager  
S. T. Mahony  
F. K. Malcolm  
J. H. Malcolm  
E. H. Martel  
P. F. Martin  
L. A. Meads  
L. G. Mendelssohn  
R. G. Mintoft  
C. R. Moody  
I. S. Moody  
G. E. Moore  
L. Moorhead  
N. J. Morris  
D. R. A. Munro  
M. F. D. Murton  
J. M. Neville  
J. W. Parker

L. J. Patterson  
E. S. Pattison  
R. Pebbles  
G. H. Phillips  
N. C. Pirie  
W. R. Pirie  
E. S. Powdrell  
J. D. Quayle  
R. B. Read  
T. P. L. Reaney  
B. A. Richardson  
N. G. Roach  
R. J. Ross  
A. F. Russell  
C. N. Russell  
T. H. Russell  
N. Scheele

J. A. R. Scott  
A. Shewan  
D. Shewan  
F. L. Smart  
T. H. B. Smith  
G. S. Snadden  
J. G. Spiers  
A. H. Stevenson  
R. H. Stevenson  
R. W. Stevenson  
C. L. Stothart  
F. D. Struthers  
J. R. Struthers  
M. P. Sutherland  
J. C. Swan  
C. C. Thompson  
B. C. Thomson

L. L. Thomson  
P. S. G. Thornton  
N. S. Triggs  
A. S. Turner  
D. D. Twigg  
J. R. Vautier  
I. Venables  
D. E. G. Walker  
H. Watene  
D. E. Westerman  
J. C. Westerman  
B. Whitehead  
M. L. Williams  
N. C. Williams  
N. E. H. Willis  
O. Woodhouse  
A. A. Worley

(Between 1930 and 1939)

A. B. Adams  
J. O. Alexander  
J. S. Alexander  
J. W. Alexander  
W. A. Alexander  
J. E. Armitage  
A. R. Arnold  
H. C. Arnold  
A. D. Blair  
W. J. Ballard  
E. F. Banks  
C. A. Banks  
F. T. Bastin  
C. E. Bickerstaff  
G. E. Bisson  
P. W. Brooks  
E. A. Bourgeois  
H. H. Boyce  
E. H. Bray  
P. W. Brooks  
L. W. Broughton  
L. M. Buick-Constable  
R. G. Burt  
A. J. Burtton  
C. S. Butcher  
D. J. Butler  
H. S. Butler  
J. L. Butler  
B. F. Byrne  
H. P. J. Byrne  
A. B. Carey  
M. R. J. Cartwright  
G. H. Chambers  
J. B. Chambers  
R. P. Christensen  
M. C. Cowrick

W. N. Culley  
E. H. Dampney  
E. W. Denford  
K. Dick  
I. R. Diggie  
R. Dine  
J. D. Dunlop  
L. G. Earnshaw  
D. Edmundson  
S. T. A. Emmett  
P. H. Ennor  
R. V. Ennor  
R. W. S. Fargher  
W. A. Fergusson  
R. F. Foster  
G. F. Fox  
G. C. Frazer  
D. H. Gardner  
A. G. Gempton  
W. M. Gleeson  
E. D. R. Golding  
J. H. L. Golding  
D. S. Goodwin  
G. S. Goodwin  
T. W. Hague  
C. P. Hallett  
D. G. Hallett  
J. Hamilton  
L. P. Hamlin  
H. H. Hanlen  
P. L. Harris  
M. G. Hartshorn  
I. A. Hay  
I. A. Heath  
S. E. Hedley-Smith  
L. F. Hellyer

C. D. Holt  
J. L. Horner  
H. G. Hughes  
P. A. Hurst  
C. M. Jeffery  
V. H. Josephs  
D. W. Kerr  
R. G. Kerr  
C. C. Kilpatrick  
A. A. Laing  
J. Lambourne  
A. K. Leitch  
J. R. Lister  
L. M. Lister  
G. H. Logan  
D. M. McBeath  
J. A. McBeath  
D. McGiven  
I. J. E. MacKay  
W. H. McLean  
I. L. McLennan  
B. K. McPhail  
A. D. McRae  
J. McRae  
D. B. MacKintosh  
F. W. Marsden  
W. H. Martin  
G. M. Mason  
R. G. C. Melhuish  
D. G. Minett  
R. P. Mooney  
D. K. Morton  
R. D. Munro  
E. W. Myers  
R. M. Nichol  
W. Nuttall

J. W. Oakley  
P. G. Oakley  
A. C. Pfeifer  
J. S. Phillips  
D. C. Pitts  
E. A. Pope  
W. T. Powdrell  
E. F. Presling  
A. T. Proffitt  
R. F. Puflett  
K. A. Riggs  
R. S. Rowe  
P. N. Sandtmann  
B. D. Scoble  
L. C. Scott  
W. P. Sinclair  
E. Smale  
A. P. Spackman

F. G. Spackman  
R. L. Spackman  
G. C. Steele  
N. F. Stevens  
D. W. Storkey  
L. E. Storkey  
J. A. Strachan  
R. H. Surgenor  
R. J. Sweetapple  
J. C. U. Tait  
J. B. Talbot  
S. A. Taylor  
E. W. J. Thorp  
D. F. Tolhurst  
J. T. Tringham  
E. G. Tronson  
L. J. R. Tucker  
W. F. W. Tucker

A. D. Turnbull  
T. S. Turner  
H. N. Unsworth  
E. M. Wainscott  
D. I. Walker  
J. G. Wallace  
N. I. Wallace  
E. F. West  
H. M. West  
J. G. Whyte  
C. G. Williams  
L. O. Willis  
T. S. Willis  
D. H. Wishart  
B. Wolstenholme  
G. L. Wood  
P. R. Wood

(Between 1940 and 1949)

L. G. Ace  
F. W. Addis  
A. Agnew  
R. G. Alderton  
D. C. Alexander  
D. J. M. Alexander  
L. L. Alexander  
J. P. Anderson  
R. Annan  
T. J. Atchison  
I. A. Atkins  
W. I. F. Ayling  
L. Bambry  
E. V. Banks  
A. B. Barclay  
P. G. Bedingfield  
R. Blackledge  
P. A. Blewett  
R. J. Bowater  
G. R. Bradley  
D. R. Breach  
J. D. Briasco  
R. A. Browning  
J. T. Brownlie  
W. B. Bruce  
B. R. Brunton  
L. G. Brunton  
E. W. Bull  
H. I. Bullock  
S. E. T. Burgess  
N. J. Bygate  
P. S. Bygate  
W. R. Byrne  
B. G. Campbell

T. E. A. Campbell  
E. H. Z. Chapman  
J. R. Chapman  
N. Chittenden  
W. A. D. Clark  
W. F. Clark  
R. J. Clerke  
R. C. Clifford  
L. J. Cook  
M. C. Copeland  
W. G. Cornthwaite  
D. P. Cox  
P. D. Cox  
J. M. Crawford  
R. J. Crawley  
B. B. Creagh  
D. W. Daniel  
P. W. Danks  
R. P. Dashper  
A. R. Davidson  
P. J. Deverell  
G. D. Devonport  
J. S. Devonport  
M. L. Dine  
O. W. L. Dine  
H. A. Donald  
S. S. Douglas  
R. L. Duley  
P. M. Duncum  
B. J. Dunn  
D. R. Dunn  
J. Dysart  
D. J. Eagle  
J. G. Edwards

I. H. Ellerm  
R. L. E. Ellingham  
F. R. Ennor  
D. M. Exeter  
R. H. Ferguson  
G. G. Fifield  
N. E. Findlay  
G. D. Forster  
A. J. Frame  
B. W. Frame  
M. G. Franklin  
R. H. Gardner  
A. J. Gempton  
D. B. Gibson  
K. R. Gillon  
G. Goddard  
W. W. Goldsmith  
L. J. Goodall  
R. I. Goodson  
G. B. Gordon  
B. W. Gregg  
W. D. N. Griffin  
A. T. Groom  
F. J. Groube  
B. C. Grover  
B. C. Halstead  
A. Hamilton  
P. A. Hannah  
E. B. Hanson  
S. H. Hanson  
R. J. Harte  
B. R. Hastie  
G. S. Hawke  
B. O. Heays



M. H. Heays	I. D. MacLean	B. V. Shapland
C. H. Henry	J. R. McMillin	W. F. Simmons
D. G. Hewson	R. I. McRae	W. L. Sinton
R. H. Hiha	R. P. Magill	B. B. Smith
R. R. Hill	C. J. Manson	G. M. Smith
J. H. Hobin	H. C. Marett	G. N. Smith
J. D. Hog	N. F. Marsden	J. R. Smith
T. W. Holdiness	E. P. Martin	J. R. Smith
M. W. Holland	R. T. N. Matthews	M. M. Smith
P. G. Holt	T. G. Meachen	W. C. Smith
R. J. Holt	F. J. Melhuish	N. N. Sorensen
J. E. Horner	B. R. Meredith	W. G. Spence
W. J. Howell	E. Middlemas	W. N. Spence
N. W. Howse	R. B. Milburn	B. V. Spooner
S. D. Howse	K. D. Mills	W. H. Stout
M. E. Hughes	J. A. Milne	I. F. Strong
R. Hughes	J. F. Moates	A. D. Stuart
J. P. Hunt	D. Monrad	R. C. Swift
J. Ireland	K. R. Newton	H. F. Taylor
B. J. Isles	R. S. Nicholson	H. J. Taylor
C. Jane	E. W. Niue	L. C. Taylor
L. L. Jardine	C. V. Nicol	C. E. Templeton
D. S. Johnson	N. A. Nicol	M. D. Thom
R. F. Johnson	B. G. Northe	C. D. Thompson
R. A. Johnstone	K. J. Olsen	J. C. A. Thomson
D. A. Joseph	D. M. O'Neill	R. H. Thomson
R. J. Kenworthy	M. Orr	B. M. Tolley
J. H. King	D. W. Patterson	H. D. Tolley
J. J. King	P. J. Paviour-Smith	J. D. Treloar
B. A. Kirkman	R. E. Payne	N. I. Tuck
B. C. Kivell	D. N. Peat	J. B. Turnbull
D. S. Kivell	D. E. Pedersen	J. T. W. Tyler
R. W. Klingender	R. Peddle	W. R. Vinten
T. M. Lagan	J. S. Pegram	S. H. L. Wagner
D. Lechner	E. M. Petersen	A. G. Walker
G. H. Le Fleming	D. L. Plested	R. L. Walker
W. L. Little	R. H. T. Pope	E. G. Wall
J. E. Lloyd	N. L. Porter	K. M. Wallace
M. Lloyd	R. K. Prebble	E. A. Wallis
D. G. Logan	W. R. Prentice	J. E. Watson
S. N. Lowndes	I. K. Price	M. J. Wedd
K. E. McAulay	S. J. A. Price	N. R. Wells
R. B. McCay	J. L. Reynolds	B. T. Whitworth
S. J. D. McCay	F. B. Rogers	J. A. Wilkinson
A. McClelland	W. J. Rogers	H. J. Williams
B. McConnochie	C. S. Rolls	M. H. Williams
D. R. McDonald	J. D. Ronberg	I. L. Willis
T. E. McDonald	E. T. Rouse	W. R. Willis
B. J. Mackay	B. J. Russell	C. J. Woodhouse
D. K. MacKenzie	F. Sanders	J. D. Woodward
J. A. McKenzie	A. H. Scheele	N. L. Yanko
J. A. McKinnon	K. A. Scheele	B. P. Yule.
A. W. McLay	D. Scott	
C. G. McLean	I. H. Scott	



(Between 1950 and 1959)

L. R. Aikman	M. T. Cook	D. R. Gorst
B. Anderson	F. T. Cooper	R. W. Grant
A. Angus	P. J. C. Coutts	A. H. Grapes
J. J. Angus	R. K. Cowan	A. J. Gray
R. M. Angus	G. Cowie	E. O. Griffith
W. J. Angus	B. D. Crabbe	R. Groube
J. H. Ansell	J. Cromie	J. S. Hague
D. C. Apted	D. W. Cullen	J. R. Haliburton
W. J. Apted	D. G. Curtis	R. Haliburton
R. Arrowsmith	A. C. Davis	A. K. Hall
T. D. Atkins	D. Devine	R. D. Hall
C. M. August	I. L. Dine	J. D. Hamilton
D. J. Bagnall	N. W. Dobson	M. D. Hardie
G. R. G. Barnes	G. M. Doherty	M. T. O. Harding
M. D. Bartlett	B. R. Donaldson	F. M. Hardy
N. R. Bartlett	K. Douglas	B. Harman
R. I. Bartlett	R. W. Douglas	G. R. Harris
T. L. Bartlett	N. W. Drinkrow	J. E. Harris
C. H. Bell	R. Duckworth	M. E. Harris
G. D. Bendall	R. H. Duckworth	R. P. Harrison
P. J. Berry	G. A. Duncan	D. G. W. Haskell
E. A. Blom	M. Durno	G. V. Hawke
M. C. Bowling	T. G. Dysart	C. Heath
A. D. Bowman	C. P. Eagle	D. J. Henderson
P. P. Boyd	W. J. Edgecombe	P. W. Hickford
G. L. A. Brimer	I. Etheridge	C. M. E. Hill
B. H. Browne	N. G. Etheridge	P. Holland
J. D. Brownlee	D. S. Evans	R. Holland
J. W. Bull	P. H. Everett	W. H. Holmes
B. W. Burton	R. H. Exeter	G. B. Hook
D. V. Bryant	C. Ferguson	J. H. Howell
G. T. Buist	D. Ferguson	R. M. Husheer
D. J. Bell	D. J. Ferguson	P. J. Hutchinson
B. P. Bygate	R. W. Ferguson	J. Irwin
D. B. Callaghan	B. M. Field	P. J. Irwin
A. J. C. Campbell	I. K. Finlayson	J. K. W. Isles
G. F. S. Campbell	R. G. Fortune	R. F. Jackson
M. T. Carroll	T. F. Ferguson	P. R. Jacobson
J. Carswell	M. J. Fletcher	G. N. Jenkins
D. B. Castles	C. B. Frame	L. Johansen
T. W. Castles	J. M. Gahagan	L. W. Johansson
M. B. Chapman	R. G. Gallen	W. J. Jowsey
R. T. Chapman	B. N. Gallien	D. F. Kaye
G. A. Chappell	N. L. Gallien	C. P. Kellond
J. M. Chappell	B. W. Gaudie	B. A. Kells
R. L. Chappell	P. R. Gebbie	A. A. N. Kenderdine
B. G. Chesterman	K. G. Geenty	J. H. Kent
C. L. Chesterman	P. J. Geenty	J. F. Kerr
J. L. Chrystal	G. A. Gibson	J. W. Kerr
H. J. Clare	G. Y. Gibson	W. J. W. Kerr
A. B. Clark	B. P. Gilhooly	N. D. Kirkham
J. M. C. Clarkson	T. M. Gilray	G. F. Kivell
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