

GLENELG PRIMARY SCHOOL

1881



1981

CENTENARY



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AT THE BAY

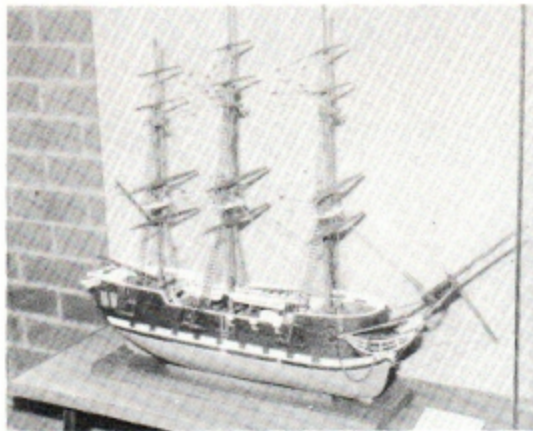
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Buffalo ... school emblem.

CENTENARY BOOK COMMITTEE

Ian Daebeler
Margaret Messenger
Grant Simpson

FOREWORD

This brief history of the Glenelg School, together with anecdotes, reminiscences and photographs from the past, is intended to sketch for all present and old scholars an outline of the services given to the community.

It is not intended to be a weighty presentation of historical facts, figures and incidents but a series of articles which represents a human approach to one hundred years of life at the Glenelg School.

A count of names in all the admission registers from 1881 to 1981 reveals that 19,114 children have been enrolled at the School. This does not appear a large figure, but when an average enrolment is applied some 191 children were admitted each year.



Deputy-Principal, Mr. Michael O'Dea.



Principal, Mr. Bill Mayfield

To all these old scholars and teachers we pay tribute for the tradition and history that has been steadily forged in the past and pledge that it will continue in the future.

Special thanks to Margaret Messenger, Grant Simpson and Ian Daebeler who researched the material for this book, and who made contact with many of the "old scholars" and persuaded them to contribute.

I hope people returning to the Glenelg School enjoy the celebrations and the meeting with old friends and acquaintances, the recalling of events and the viewing of memorabilia.

I welcome you back to your school. Enjoy yourselves and feel good when you say: "Remember when ...?"

BILL MAYFIELD, Headmaster

The Proclamation was signed by the Official party at the opening of Glenelg School on February 28, 1881.

Among the signatures are the Mayor, Mr. W.B. Rounsevell and the members of the Board of Advice.

The Education Act of 1875 set up Boards of Advice to make recommendations about the educational needs of the community and to assist in the supervision of schools in their area.

These local Boards continued to function until 1916, when they were replaced by local school committees.

The Glenelg and Brighton Board met each month at the Police Station and its members were:- Chairman, W.R. Wigley, S.M.; R. Allen; J. Downing (Mayor of Brighton); Thos. Giles, J.P.; E.C. Gwynne, J.P. and J. Nicholson, J.P.

John A. Hartley, Inspector-General of Schools from 1876 to 1896 was known for his efficiency, dedication and stern sense of duty. In the 20 years up to his death in 1896, Mr. Hartley built an "educational monolith" out of the fragmentary system of early colonial schools and won widespread respect, admiration and a degree of awe.

PROCLAMATION

The Glenelg public School was opened on this, the 28th day of February 1881 by His Worship, The Mayor of Glenelg, W. B. Rounsevell Esq., J.P., M.P. in the presence of the undersigned:—

<i>W. B. Rounsevell</i>	Mayor of Glenelg
<i>George ...</i>	Minister of Education
<i>W. R. Wigley</i>	Chairman, Board of Advice
<i>Richard ...</i>	Member
<i>W. G. ...</i>	Member
<i>John ...</i>	Member
<i>Joseph ...</i>	Member
<i>Joseph ...</i>	Encumbrant of St. Peters Glenelg
<i>A. ...</i>	M.P.
<i>...</i>	Councillor
<i>Edward ...</i>	Architect in Chief
<i>John ...</i>	Inspector-General of Schools
<i>Edward ...</i>	Inspector of Schools
<i>...</i>	
<i>...</i>	

100 YEARS, AND ALL THAT!

In 1852 the Central Board of Education licensed the first school in Glenelg. Ten years later Thomas Sweetman was listed as having 34 boys and 22 girls in a school at Liverpool Terrace. After two years a grant of £200 was made to erect a school in High Street. This,



and the passing of the Education Act in 1875, stabilised the former haphazard attempts to educate.

The future of the Glenelg Primary School was secured in 1878 when the council acquired 1½ acres on Brighton Road. Three years later, on Monday, February 28, 1881, the new school, with Mr. Alexander Kemp in charge, was opened. He was relieved by Mr. Joseph Kennedy in 1895 and the following year another infant room was added.

Mr. Thomas Noye assumed duties in 1900 and, to handle the influx of pupils, a new infant section was opened in October 1917 on a additionally purchased two acres.

Martini-Henri's or Snider Carbines?

The cadet corps is pictured in 1888 with the Head Teacher, Mr. Kemp. The corps performed all ordinary drill with arms, including "skirmishing". The carbines probably are from the batch of 500 breech-loaders which were issued to South Australian primary schools in 1879.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL

The earliest record still held at Glenelg School is a register of children attending the Public School at Glenelg in the years 1876-1880. The school was then located at the north-eastern corner of High Street and Chapel Street on land purchased by the Glenelg Council from Mr. Partridge.

It consisted of a school house and residence with cut paling roof and was opened in 1864. It continued with a succession of different teachers for sixteen years, the last being William Hall, who was in charge from 1876-1880.

The early register lists the occupations of parents and these give some insight into the life and economy of a far more rural Glenelg than we know.

Master Mariner	Engine Driver
Farmer	Founder
Wheat Broker	Painter
Jetty Keeper	Carter
Lady	Gardener
Blacksmith	Storekeeper
Hawker	Fisherman
Sempstress	Charwoman
Carpenter	Coachman
Wheelwright	Artist
Turncock on Waterworks	Labourer
Mason	Dairyman

After the passing of the Education Act in 1875 the school became a Public School and the following year the land and buildings were transferred to the Government. The Council then advised the Government "the school is much too small, is out of repair, and inconveniently situated" and pressed for the erection of a new Model School.

The old school in High Street can be seen in the photograph, which is a view in 1868 across College and



Position of the first Glenelg Public School ... High Street.

Moseley Streets, looking east. The first Jetty Road Congregational Church is in the left distance and High Street is unmade.

HEADMASTERS

1881-1895	Alexander Kemp
1895-1899	Joseph A. Kennedy
1900-1918	Thomas Noye
1918-1927	Henry Nancarrow
1927-1931	William J. Hocking
1931-1935	William K. Bednall
1935-1936	Archibald R. Francis
1936-1951	Edward D. Nicholas
1951-1954	Howard B. Hoskins
1954-1964	Thomas S. Raggatt
1964-1968	Anthony G. McElroy
1969-1973	Walter R. Martin
1973-1980	Murray C. Rosenthal
1981-	William H. Mayfield

In 1918 Mr. Henry Nancarrow became Headmaster and his position was assumed by Mr. William Hocking in 1927. Two years later, in November, another new infant school was opened by the Minister of Education, Mr. M. McIntosh. This school consisted of five large classrooms, enclosed verandah and staff rooms.

Mr. Hocking was transferred to Port Pirie in 1931 and Mr. William Bednall arrived from Kadina to take charge.

Mr. Bednall continued until 1935, to be followed by Mr. Archibald Francis. A year later, the long-serving Mr. Edward Nicholas took over, and remained for 15 years until 1951. During his tenure the school maintained its high educational standards and coped with real dangers, as well. Infantile paralysis, diphtheria and scarlet fever were a concern. A particularly bad outbreak of "polio" closed the school for six weeks at the beginning of 1938. Later, in 1942, the appearance of air-raid

trenches in the grounds served as a reminder of the threat of invasion.

In May, 1951, Mr. Howard Hoskins took charge and remained until his death in 1954. Mr. Thomas Raggatt, well known for his formative work in the S.A. Institute of Teachers and its first President, then took over as Headmaster. The high post-war birth rate was reflected in the fifties by steeply rising enrolments at Glenelg School.

Attendance rose from an average of 584 in 1940 to 1,002 in 1950 and 1,190 in 1955. Also in this group were the children of Eastern European parents who had fled their home countries after the war. To manage the increased numbers, the old school was continually added to with portable, pre-fabricated classrooms until lines of these buildings stretched back over the playground area.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Glenelg School was celebrated with ceremony and

SOME PREVIOUS HEADMASTERS



ALEXANDER KEMP
1881 — 1895



JOSEPH A. KENNEDY
1895 — 1899



THOMAS NOYE
1900 — 1918



HENRY NANCARROW
1918 — 1927



WILLIAM J. HOCKING
1927 — '1931



WILLIAM K. BEDNALL
1931-1936



EDWARD D. NICHOLAS
1936-1951



MURRAY C. ROSENTHAL
1973-1980



Drum and Fife Band, 1915

enthusiasm in 1956. New and well-equipped library and craft rooms were opened in the central row of portable buildings.

In 1964, Mr. A.G. McElroy took charge. During this period there was growing dissatisfaction with the unattractive and inefficient layout of the school. The conglomeration of portables, very old buildings and asphalt playing areas resulted in classes being scattered, with some suffering constantly from traffic noise, and all affected by what an Inspector called an "uninviting aspect" which had "an influence on both pupils and staff".

On the retirement of Mr. McElroy in August 1968, Miss Marjorie Westley held the reins as Acting Head until the arrival of Mr. Walter Martin in January 1969. The demolition and building programme was well underway, with its associated difficulties for both pupils and staff.

At last the new school was opened, and an extract from the Inspector's Register sums it up: "In September 1969, the school moved into its fine, new premises. It is a superb, two-storey, brick building, its quiet, well appointed, modern classrooms immediately contributing to a rise in both the spirits and standards."

With the change-over accomplished, the school quickly established itself in its new home and Mr. Martin remained in charge until

his retirement at the end of 1972. Under the new Headmaster, Mr. Murray Rosenthal, the development of the new school continued. An audio-visual resource room, complete with a video cassette recorder was added to the library, and in 1980 the former lunch shelter was enclosed and refitted to provide a first class recreation room.

During the past two decades enrolments have declined in line with changes in population patterns in the metropolitan area. Enrolments in 1970 were 850 and by 1981 numbers had dropped further to 520 (Junior Primary 150).

Mr. Rosenthal retired at the end of 1980 and was succeeded by Mr. William Mayfield, who came from Forbes Primary to lead our school into its second hundred years.



Early school group Class 3, 1912

PENGELLEY'S WHISTLE — 1921

Each morning my sister Doris, 9, and I, 11, listened for the 7.20 steam whistle from Pengelley's huge furniture factory at Edwardstown. Over the weekends, holidays, and sometimes at night, we listened very hard for the G.P.O. clock in Adelaide. But on school days it was Pengelley's whistle that kept us on time.

Doris and I walked from our house, north of Oaklands Road near the Warradale Army Camp, to school, a journey which took us along the Sturt Creek river bed (when it was empty) through soursobs and grapevine (and maybe snakes) to Oaklands Road — near the intersection of Morphett and Adelaide (now Oaklands) Roads.

Oaklands and Adelaide Roads had huge gum trees along the southern fence and almond trees and grape vines along the northern side. One doesn't need a vivid imagination to guess which was the most popular side of the road for walking.

The first house we passed was in the vineyard in Adelaide Road where Mavis, Kath and Jeane Castle lived, and in the next (now Allambie House) lived Cyril Powell. They joined us on our journey to school. When we reached

Diagonal Road we met up with Gwen, Cecil and Edna Hamilton and Clive Bosence. Further along Howard and Coral Eastick emerged from the grapevines on the right. This happy little band proceeded north of the vineyards, where lucerne grew in the paddocks on either side of Diagonal Road, right up to Cliff Street.

"One-legged windmills", knee deep in lucerne, had the busy task of pumping bore water for irrigation. Further on, on the western side of the bend near the school, were red sand hills and prickly pears.

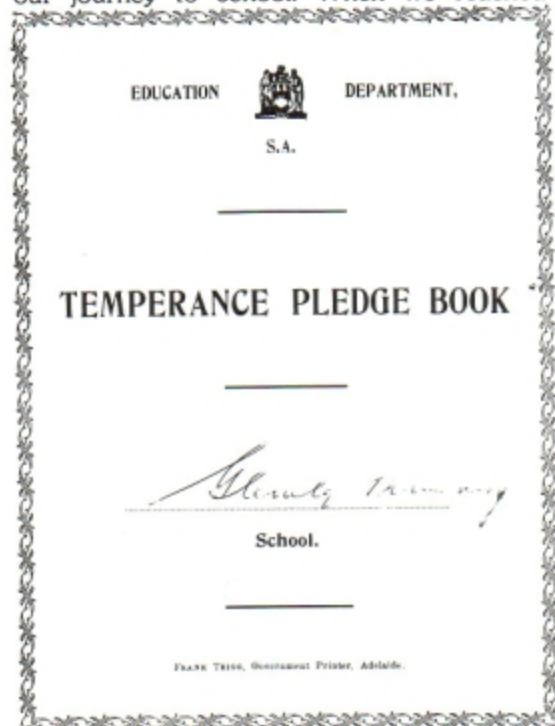
I remember Hamilton's Winery had a two-horse trolley, and occasionally it came along loaded with several hogs heads of wine. Three or four of us were invited to "stack" on board under the canvas cover — between the barrels of wine — for a ride to school.

Sometimes we were given four pennies to buy our lunch, an alternative to sandwiches which were stuffed and squashed in our leather school bags. We stood in Brighton Road, opposite the school gate, at Bill Bradbury's horse and cart and paid two pennies for a pasty. Sometimes I went to Mr. Smith's shop in Pier Street to buy a single cut beef roll for three pennies, or one penny more for a double cut.

Among the teachers I remember Miss Brady, Miss Tutvoye and Miss Green, who impressed me the most. She was tall and slim, with a touch of style. She got on well with the boys, but she seemed most severe on the girls — trying to bring them up to the mark, I think. Mr. Nancarrow, was the Headmaster and he used to walk the yard muttering to himself, working something out in his head. We saw old Mr. Noye at times when he visited the school and the senior children still remembered him well.

On the homeward journey occasionally we were given a lift on the trolley drawn by five horses that carried tons of stones for road works from the Mitcham Quarry to Glenelg and Henley Beach. Often I detoured through Hamilton's Winery to look at the steam engines and occasionally was allowed to blow their steam whistle at 5.00 p.m. What prestige that was, especially next day at school when the kids said they had heard the whistle!

Lindsay H. Wigzell



JOTTINGS FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORTS

1898

In Classes I and III the writing is inferior in many instances. The teachers are earnest and good discipline prevails. — Inspector.

1899

The school is well managed, the work goes on with smoothness and efficiency. — Inspector.

1911

The writings and drawings on the Out Office (lavatory) walls must be erased.

Time book. Between March 6 and September 14 Miss ... has been late no fewer than 40 times. There is no document in the portfolio authorising her to arrive after 9 a.m.

Libraries — None. This is very much to be deplored. All teachers should recognise the importance of cultivating in children the reading habit and the desire to seek deeper knowledge. Each class should have its own set of books.

Positions at work have received much attention. There are still some cases of stooping over work, and of placing feet on the floor in various awkward and fatigue-producing styles. Feet should not be close together, but a little apart and feet flat on the boards.

The dismissals should be simultaneous. One signal to complete work in progress; another — three minutes after — for all classes to get out of desks; another for the march out — will soon secure a very orderly and smart manner of proceeding from the classroom. — Inspector.

1913

Act upon — Burn all old, worn out, tattered, useless maps and other microbe-collecting material which may be on the premises.

The small drum and fife band could well be enlarged.

Manual work — Gardening should be done more enthusiastically. All classes should be interested in this delightful and profitable form of manual work. — Inspector.

1914

In both classes I found great ignorance. The children used terms which were meaningless to them.

Discipline — I saw a few children with dirty fingernails and unpolished boots.

The library contains eighty books — lent by the Head Teacher. I wish to see greater effort to cultivate the taste for reading.

Temperance lessons must be entered once a month.

Special Instructions — The Union Jack is to be saluted daily in military style. Once or twice a week "God Save the King" should be sung at the massed assembly in the morning, with an inspection of hands.

Sly talking is habitual in Class IV and, to a less extent, in Class V. I regret to record this. It is the re-appearance of a former evil. Mr. Noye and his staff will do their best to remove this blot on the fair name of the school. — Inspector.



Grade 6, 1921

1915

It is imperatively necessary for the Head Teacher to get into contact with every part of his school. He cannot — and must not — spend the greater portion of each day in attending to Class V. As early as possible, the Head Teacher will send me a specimen of his personal timetable.

Library of two hundred books which have been contributed by the children.

Applicants for appointment as monitors are to receive instruction from date of commencing duty. They are to sign the lesson register and the time book from the same date — enter details of lessons received. They are to prepare teaching-notes and keep summaries of lessons on the principles of teaching.

Three boys and two girls were recommended for admission to the Adelaide High School. — Inspector.

1916

Pledge Book — I write with satisfaction that 63 pledges were taken between Sept. 10, 1915, and Feb. 2, 1916.

The moral tone is of a high standard. The relations existing between the Head Teacher and his staff are decidedly pleasing. — Inspector.

1917

The school is overcrowded. The temporary relief afforded by a tent in the playground is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

October 13 — erection of new classrooms. — Inspector.

1918

Much has been done for Patriotic Associations. — Inspector.

It was decided a post be erected at entrance of southern boundary to prevent cattle entering the school yard. — Committee.

1920

Premises — Crowded with old-fashioned furniture — clean and generally tidy, but I should like to see more method introduced in the rooms, e.g. opening of windows evenly, arrangement of any decorations, the hanging of pictures or charts, avoiding use of window sills for maps.

The new ground should be cleared of star thistles and young boxthorn; the thistles are just ready to cast their seeds.

Teaching — The Charge of the Light Brigade — the history and geography should have been correlated. Not more than 3% know where to find the Crimean Peninsula. — Inspector.

It was resolved that Cr. Tonkin be requested to bring before the Glenelg Municipal Council the necessity of establishing in the Glenelg district a High School. — Committee.

1926

Saturday, 23rd October. Grand Fete. Gross takings £195. Stalls, folk games and rhythmic exercises. Most popular boy and girl competitions. — Committee.

1928

Protest. Secretary prepare a protest for signature by parents of children attending Masonic Hall.

Deplorable condition discussed. There were 760 children attending the school, and of that number 220 were infants. Two classes of 100 each had to find accommodation in a building about a quarter of a mile from the school (Masonic Hall, High Street). The woodwork of the old building was much decayed and it was doubted whether it had received a coat of paint during the past 30 years. — Committee.

1929

A sub-committee appointed to meet at the Town Hall with St. Leonards Committee, Mayor and Town Clerk to discuss the children's part in the opening of the trams. — Committee.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS.

DECEMBER, 1916.

ARITHMETIC.

GRADE VII.—B.

1. 84 trucks carry 5 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. each. How much altogether? 31st. 19cent

2. After giving away $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of my property, what part of it have I still left? 37/6

3. How many triangular tiles having a 6in. base and a 3in. altitude would be required to cover a surface of 18 sq. yds. ? 2592 tiles

4. Find simple interest on £216 12s. 6d. for $\frac{3}{4}$ years at 4 per cent. £34/10/6 1/2

	Mls.	chs.	yds.	ft.	in.
76	21	9	1	9	
18	0	18	0	10	
9	19	6	2	6	
142	78	21	1	5	
25	4	15	0	8	
264	12	7	2	7	
					\$35.57.13 0.9