



Grade 4, 1921 — Headmaster, Mr. H. Nancarrow

ATTENTION S.P. F'ers

The children supported the Schools' Patriotic Fund (S.P.F.) by collecting scrap metal, batteries, tyres, bones, rag, paper, horse hair, binder twine and olives. The girls contributed with knitting and making camouflage nets and toys.

The total money raised by all South Australian schools from 1939 to 1946 was £402,000, and when one considers that one ton of paper was worth £2, we can see the magnitude of the effort.

The reward for S.P.F.'ers was the various medal and bar awards. Each pupil had a service card and when £1 was raised he was entitled to a service medal, with a further £3 he received 6 bars. This was followed by three aeroplanes at £15 each, and then a further £50 for the highest honour of all: the Distinguished Service Ribbon, known as the D.S.R.



The School's Patriotic Fund badge with Service bars.



Class Group 1937

THE WAR YEARS 1939-46

These were grim years for parents and teachers, but for children the war provided lots of interest to compensate for the drabness.

One was the S.P.F. (Schools' Patriotic Fund), where materials required in the war effort were collected — newspapers, scrap metal, rags and so on. Points were allotted for material collected. Badges (and subsequently bars for them) were issued when a certain number of points was reached.

Troops were billeted on the Oval next door, and an air-raid siren caused many interruptions to school work during frequent tests. Trenches were dug in the field at the back of the school (where the asphalted yard of the new school is now laid), and there was air-raid drill.

There was brisk bartering of war souvenirs and curios among students and, when Glenelg was thronged with Americans, in U.S. coins.

Another vivid memory is the fires in winter. A kindly Government supplied the wood, and the fires were kept going all day in the very cold weather. The fires not only warmed us up, but helped us to see as well — incredibly there were no lights in the classrooms.

Another memory is of woodwork classes at St. Leonard's School. The girls went too, but to learn cooking.

I happened not to like the classes, but the only time I ever played the wag was one hot woodwork afternoon when the prospect seemed too much altogether, and I went swimming off the jetty. — **Michael Bradley.**

November, 1936.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Qualifying Certificate Examination.

Friday, 6th November, 1936.

HISTORY.

[Marks, 100.]

Time allowed: 1 hour (2 p.m. to 3 p.m.).

Only four questions are to be attempted.

Answer Nos. 1 and 2 and two others.

1. State briefly what any four of the following did to improve farming:—

- (a) Jethro Tull.
- (b) Charles Townshend.
- (c) William James Farrer.
- (d) Robert Bakewell.
- (e) John Macarthur.
- (f) John Ridley.

2. (a) What part was taken by Watt and Boulton, Sir Humphrey Davy, and George Stephenson in the Industrial Revolution?

(b) Write briefly on the work of reform done by Elizabeth Fry, Lord Shaftesbury, and William Wilberforce.

THAT STINGING CANE 1942-1948

I can't remember why, but probably for some justifiable reasons, the Infant School Headmistress (Miss Sowter) gave me three cuts on each hand with a cane just before assembly one morning.

It was cold and wintry and my fingers were stinging, so I blew on them to get some relief, whereupon Miss Sowter, an elderly, white-haired ruddy-faced lady, asked me why I was blowing on my fingers. When I gave her the answer she replied: "I think that after assembly is over you should come back into my office and I will give you three more cuts on each hand." She did!

My garden plot, an area on the eastern side of the school, was set aside for gardening under the supervision of Bert Moyle, who taught Grade V students.

Each boy had a small plot of his own and was encouraged to grow whatever was in season at the time.

I must admit I was not particularly interested in gardening, but regarding the time spent as being more pleasant than being in the classroom.

I went through the motions of tending my plot — raking, digging, and watering — until one day in the third term Bert said to me: "When are you going to plant something?"

Somewhat embarrassed, I went to a shop and settled on a packet of silver beet seed. The seed was planted, Bert was placated and the third term went very quickly.

One day early in the New Year, I suddenly wondered what had happened to the silver beet. I raced back to the school, climbed a back fence to get into the garden area and, to my absolute amazement, the silver beet not only survived by stood in all its glory, about five or six feet tall. Nothing else was growing. — **Malcolm Levy.**

November, 1936.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Qualifying Certificate Examination.

Friday, 6th November, 1936.

GEOGRAPHY.

[Marks, 100.]

Time allowed: 1 hour (3.10 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.).

Only four questions are to be attempted.

Answer Nos. 1 and 2 and two others.

1. On the accompanying map mark in and name any twelve of the following:

Rivers: Volga. Rhine. Danube.

Mountains: Ural. Pyrenees. Alps.

Cities: Madrid. Marseilles. Prague. Geneva. Oslo. Athens.

Islands: Corsica. Sicily.

The English Channel. The North Sea.

2. Give in three columns headed as under the required facts about each of any twelve of the following:— Damascus, Morocco, Java, Nanking, Manehukuo, Zambesi, Sao Paulo, Detroit, Alexandria, Euphrates, Everest, Colorado River, Fujiyama, Prairies, Chicago.

Name.	Where it is.	Why noted.

3. Explain briefly how each of three of the following is formed: (a) canyon; (b) canyon; (c) delta; (d) estuary.



Grade 4, 1945

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

In December 1956 the school celebrated its 75 years with the formal opening of a new library and craft room.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were three former Headmasters — Messrs. W. J. Hocking, E. D. Nicholas and A.R. Francis.

Mrs. E. Roberts, the daughter of the first head

of the school, Mr. A. Kemp, also was present. Mrs. Roberts was once on the staff and had taught some of those present. Among the old scholars were a few who remembered when the school was opened in 1881.

In the evening a cabaret was held at the Town Hall, where 400 old scholars enjoyed the evening with the Minister of Education, Sir Baden Pattinson and Mrs. Pattinson, and the Mayor and Town Clerk.



Friends of the school seek shade around old water trough in 1956 during seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations.



Grade 5, 1958



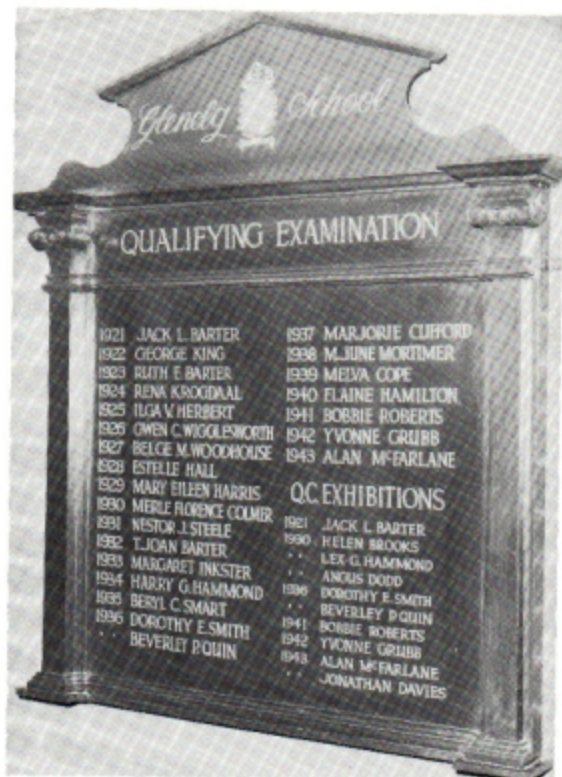
Group of old Headmasters and staff taken during seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations in 1956. First Head Teachers' daughter, Mrs. E. Roberts, front row (third from left).



Grade 7, 1951



Walter Martin, Headmaster, 1969-1973



MOVING EXPERIENCE! — 1969

Moving house is difficult enough, but try emptying more than twenty rooms, and an accumulation of almost ninety years of records and other school requirements, including a complete library!

Such was the task that faced the staff and children of Glenelg School in August 1969. Excitedly for months we had watched the beautiful new school building rising behind our old pre-fabs and playground.

Then, in the last week of the second term, we were given the go-ahead to move, although we would not actually occupy the rooms until the first day after the holidays, as the grounds had not been completed and some finishings still remained to be done.

And then it rained, and it rained! The areas not asphalted became quagmires. For weeks, preparations had been going on — all the old dual desks were scraped, planed and sand-papered (no, new furniture definitely was not available for the new building!).

Cupboards were turned out, school records of considerable historical interest checked through and re-labelled — the school incinerator burned continuously — and then for the last two days the order was given, "Go! Move!"

Soon rows of small boys carrying the old heavy dual desks began to move, struggling to avoid ankle deep mud. It was unthinkable mud should stain the floors of the new palace!

Somehow it was all achieved, and we went off for the holidays, although there was little enough holiday for many members of the staff.

It only remained for us to see the old portables removed and to watch nostalgically as the ancient permanent buildings were knocked down amid a cloud of dust and turned into a heap of rubble.

Finally, the bulldozers attacked even that until nothing remained of the old school on the corner.

— W.R. Martin



GOING ...



GOING ...



AND GONE!

* These pictures show three stages of the fate of the 88-year-old Glenelg Primary School. By the end of the month, all traces of the old school will be gone and a lawn will be growing where many generations of Glenelg residents first attended school.

W.R. Wigley Chairman
 Thomas Giles
 E.C. Gwynne
 John Nicholson

Board of
 Advice Glenelg
 24 April 1885

Harry D. Gell, Mayor of Glenelg: I have much pleasure in stating that the cleanliness and discipline of the school is most satisfactory, the slates, books, and materials of the school appear in good order, the conduct of the scholars very good and so far as I can judge the education being imparted is readily accepted by the children, marked sympathy existing between teacher and scholars, - the addition of plants and flowers in the class room is much to be admired - I am much pleased with all I have seen and listened to - the drill was excellently well gone through. H 24/4/85

W.R. Wigley, Chairman Board of Advice Glenelg
 Thomas Giles
 E.C. Gwynne
 John Nicholson 24 April 1885

Harry D. Gell: Mayor of Glenelg: I have much pleasure in stating that the cleanliness and discipline of the school is most satisfactory, the slates, books, and materials of the school appear in good order, the conduct of the scholars very good and so far as I can judge the education being imparted is readily accepted by the children, marked sympathy existing between teacher and scholars - the addition of plants and flowers in the class room is much to be admired - I am much pleased with all I have seen and listened to - the drill was excellently well gone through.

This letter of April 1885 describes the condition of Glenelg School after a Board and Council inspection. The letter is of special interest because Mayor Harry D. Gell was a well known Adelaide business identity whose children attended Glenelg School. His son, Mr. Digby Gell attended between 1912 and 1916 and is again resident in Glenelg. Mr. Gell has assisted with his own reminiscences of the early years at the school.




OPENING DESCRIPTION

The following description of the opening of Glenelg School is reprinted from JOHN LEE "Glenelg Historic Guide and Directory 1883" by courtesy of Austaprint.

GLENELG STATE SCHOOL

This building has an imposing aspect, and comprises two large schoolrooms and two large class rooms, and there is a playground, and also teacher's residence adjoining. On Monday, 28th February, 1881, the school was formally opened by the Mayor of Glenelg (W.B. Rounsevell, M.P.). The school had been opened for scholastic purposes for the past six weeks; and since Mr. Alex. Kemp, who for many years was teacher at Milang, has had its management, the number of children on the roll has increased from 70 to 228, of which number about 200 were in attendance on Monday. Owing to the excessive heat of the day there was not a large attendance of the public. Amongst those present were the Mayor, the Minister of Education, Messrs. W.R. Wigley, J.A. Hartley, W.F. Stock, F. Caterer, Councillor Lee, and several ladies. The Mayor, in declaring the school open, made a long and effective speech, setting before the youngsters the great advantages of education, and urging them to pay attention to their teacher's instructions, so that they might become honest bread-winners, and useful members of society. He also spoke in very laudatory terms of Mr. Kemp, and congratulated the people of Glenelg on having secured his services as a teacher. In declaring the school open, he asked the Minister of Education to grant the children a half-holiday in honor of the event. The children then sang "Ring the Bell, Watchman," to a flute accompaniment by Mr. Kemp, after which the Minister of Education (Mr. Thos. King, M.P.) expressed the pleasure it gave him to see Mr. Rounsevell there that day, engaged in declaring the Glenelg State School open. Mr. Rounsevell was one of his oldest friends — they had been boys together. For the last two years the question of a public school at Glenelg had been a vexed



Honour _____ Card

Awarded to Janet Forster

Position in grade 2nd 1967

A. G. McElroy, Headmaster R. Budge

one. Many had advocated patching up the old school, but he was determined that such an important town as Glenelg should have a building worthy of its position, and also the very best teacher obtainable. The school was capable of accommodating 250 children, but if more came forward, other rooms could be added in harmony with the architect's design. The rooms were all of uniform height, viz., 23 feet, and the following were their dimensions otherwise: the school rooms were respectively 44 feet by 22 feet, and 33 feet by 22 feet; class rooms, 19 feet by 22 feet, and 19 feet by 20 feet; the cloak rooms, 22 feet by 8 feet, and 20 feet by 8 feet. There are separate lavatories for the girls and boys, and a shaded playground for the boys; water was laid on all over the building; there were five rooms in the teacher's residence, besides outhouses, etc. — the total cost of the whole being £2,943. He concluded by giving the children some good advice, and what they appreciated still more, a half holiday. The pupils then sang two or three more glees, and Mr. Kemp addressed the meeting, and after some hearty cheering from the children, the meeting dispersed.

Final

TERMINAL EXAMINATION

Days Absent During Term. _____

No. in Grade 49

Position in Grade 11th

Subject	Maximum	Marks Obt.	Remarks
READING	20	20	<u>ex</u>
WRITING	10	9	✓
SPELLING	20	20	<u>ex</u>
COMPOSITION	90	18	✓
MENTAL	10	9	✓
ARITHMETIC	20	16	✓
HISTORY	-	-	-
GEOGRAPHY	-	-	-
GRAMMAR	20	19	✓
Total	120	111	<u>ex.</u>

Homework ex.

Conduct Excellent

General Remarks girl would be an acquisition to any class. I am delighted with her and her work.
Promoted to Grade VI.
S.E. Chambers. Class Teacher

S. E. Chambers Head Master
 _____ Parent

Date Dec 6, 1948 W. S. Mason

JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

GOOD WORK STAMPS — 1915

When I commenced mid-year in 1915, I was taken into a room where all the other students were seated. We sat on long backless forms — six in a row attached to a desk, with holes for ink-wells.

The class had reached the “frog page” in the First Primer (reading book) and we were asked to draw a big frog. When completed the teacher, Miss Hooper, told us to shut our eyes and put our hands on our heads. She then walked around behind us and put a good work stamp on one hand. I had not experienced this before and feverishly tried to get rid of the stamp. My friend whispered I would get into trouble because I wasn't supposed to do that!

The playground had tall pine trees along the Glenelg Oval fence and a huge Moreton Bay fig tree in the centre of the yard, which was divided for boys and girls by two iron troughs placed back to back with an iron roof over the top. Taps were placed at intervals along the troughs. Here students washed their hands, drank and wet their handkerchiefs on a hot day. Here also the inkwells were washed and the paste emptied.

Shelter sheds in each yard were back to back. They had iron roofs and asphalt floors. These often were used as classrooms if another needed to be disinfected because of an infectious disease.

While a new Infant School was being built which at first housed Lower Juniors, Upper Juniors and Grade III, we, who were in Grade III occupied a big canvas tent with a wooden floor belonging to the Railways. When the weather was cold and wet we were allowed to wear our coats “in school”.

Across Diagonal Road from the school were farms. Occasionally the Sturt Creek overflowed and came down Diagonal Road, lapping the steps of the hotel and shops. Once it was so deep in Penzance Street some boys pulled off their boots and socks and gave us piggy-back rides across.

When the First World War ended, individual lunches in brown paper bags were stacked in large clothes baskets and given to the children who were seated on the grass around the Glenelg Oval. We also received a Peace Medal.

Years later I served as an infant teacher at the school.

— Nell Cameron (Buttrose)



Infant class, 1945