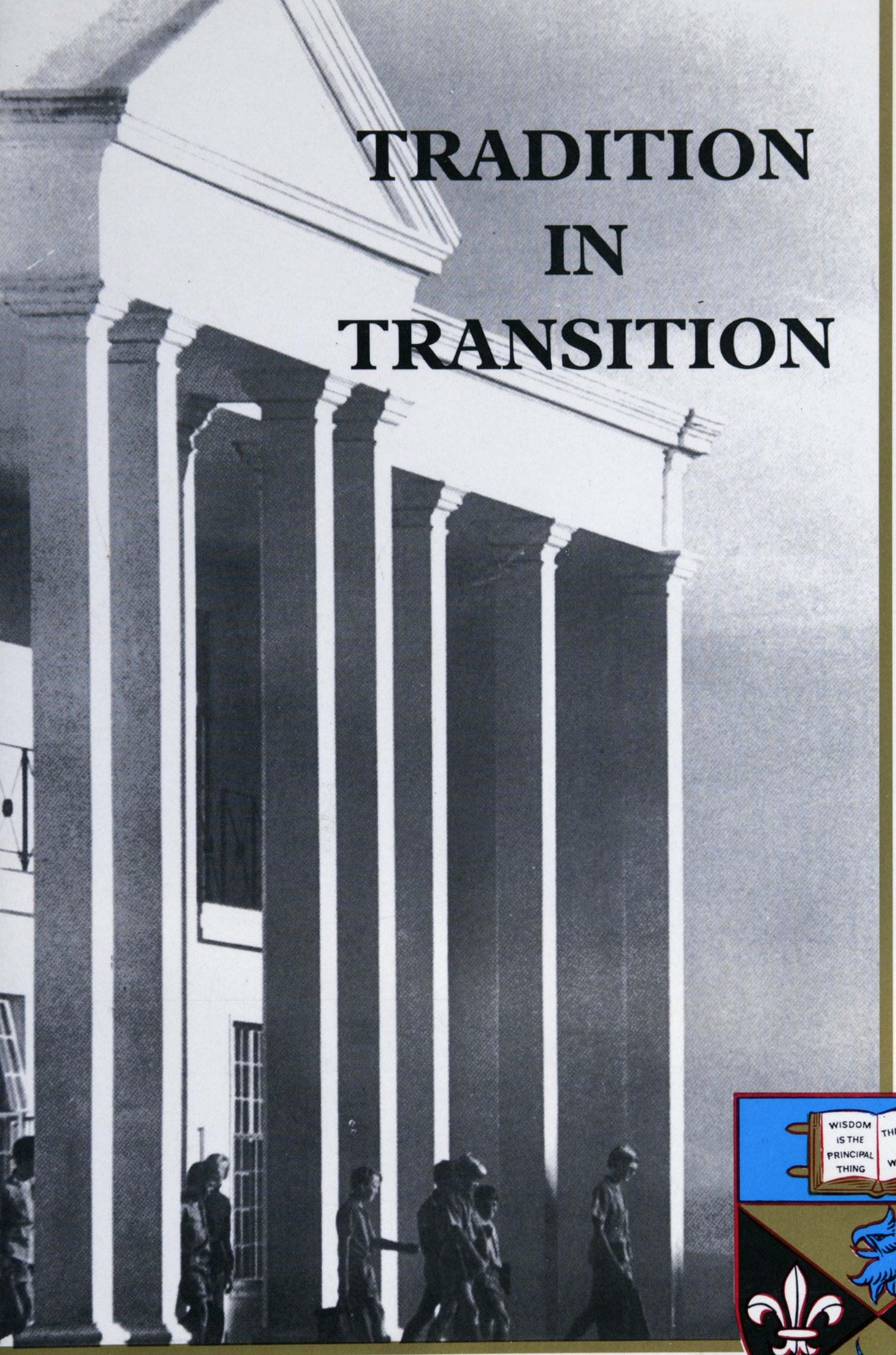
TRADITION IN TRANSITION



HILTON COLLEGE

1968–1995



James Nisbet was educated at the Leys School, Cambridge and holds the degrees of B.Sc.(Econ), M.A.(Hons) and B.Phil. from the universities of St. Andrews and London. Before coming to Hilton College in 1964 he spent two years doing historical research in Malta. He was attached to the Education Branch of the R.A.F. and then taught at Falcon College, Rhodesia.

As Housemaster, Senior Master (Academic) and Head of the History Department, he taught at Hilton under the last six Headmasters. So he played an active role in the developments described in this story of the school.

During the past thirty years he has published articles on historical topics, contributed to school textbooks and has been involved in examining History for the Natal Senior Certificate.

He retired at the end of 1994 and he and his wife now live in Howick.





TRADITION IN TRANSITION

THE STORY OF HILTON COLLEGE

1968–1995

Front and back endpapers – an aerial view of the college in 1990 showing the theatre under construction.

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TRADITION IN TRANSITION

THE STORY OF HILTON COLLEGE

1968–1995

Written and Edited
by
JAMES NISBET

assisted by
WILLIAM RUSSELL

PUBLISHED BY THE HILTONIAN SOCIETY
1996

Tradition in Transition




Find t

FOREWORD

by

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

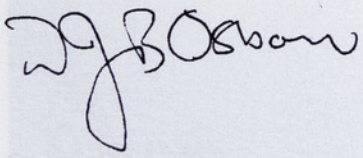
The 125th anniversary in 1997 of the founding of Hilton College will be a significant landmark in the history of the school, and it seemed appropriate to the Board of Governors to update Neville Nuttall's centenary history.

The past twenty five years have seen many changes in South Africa and the traditions of Hilton College have had to be modified against this wider background. The process has sometimes aroused oppostion and been controversial. During this period the school has grown in size and become more widely recognised as a leader in the advancement of education and learning throughout the country.

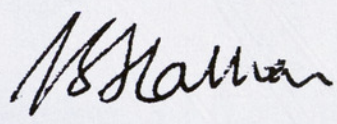
This book has been thoroughly researched and provides a well written and balanced account of an important period in the second century of the history of Hilton College.

The author has spent over thirty years teaching history at Hilton; he has published articles on historical topics and contributed to school text books. He is widely respected in historical circles throughout the Province.

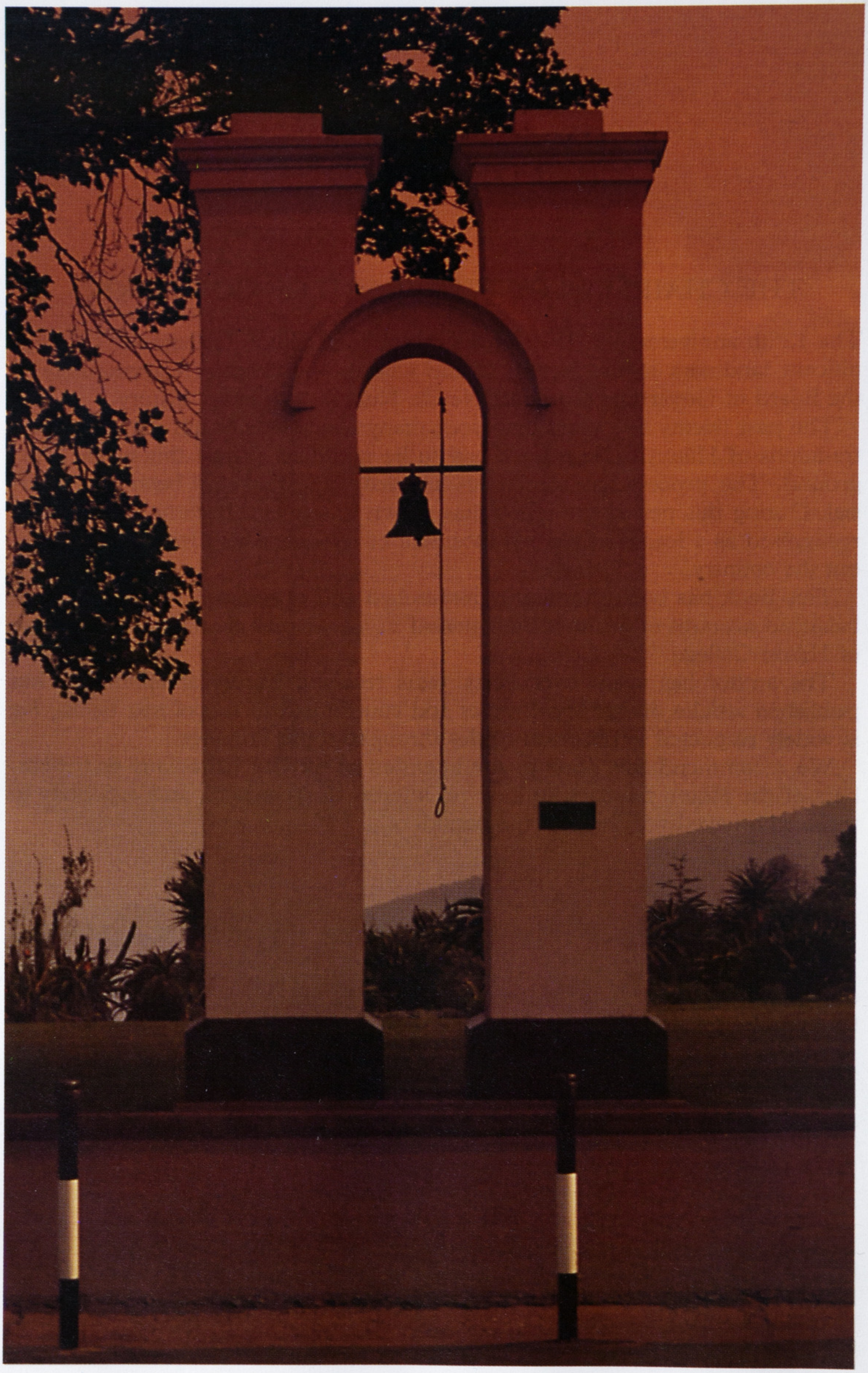
We recommend this book to the attention of all Old Hiltonians and members of the Hilton family who have an interest in the school, and especially to those who have lived through the period.



D.J.B. OSBORN
Chairman 1991–1996



C.B. HATHORN
Chairman 1996



PREFACE

As the 125th anniversary of the founding of Hilton College drew closer, the Board of Governors decided that it would be appropriate to update Neville Nuttall's centenary history.

Lift Up Your Hearts ends in 1968, the first year of the headmastership of Mr R.G. Slater. So this is a logical starting point. There has been no attempt to modify Nuttall's history. The present book should be seen as a companion volume bringing the story up to the eve of the 1997 celebrations – the first significant landmark in the second century of the school's existence.

It could be argued that it was too early to write a definitive history of the period 1968-1995; events are too close and many of the participants are still alive and actively involved in the school. But documents disappear and personal memories fade; so it seemed important to try to collect the available sources and file them in the school archives for the benefit of the future historian.

A second aim was to give an interpretation of the events of the period – of the people involved, of the successes and the failures. Such an interpretation must inevitably be subjective and possibly controversial; it may not please everyone but it is hoped that the picture presented is balanced. When alternative viewpoints have been expressed, these have been documented and filed in the archives.

The structure of the book is self-explanatory. The personalities and policies of each headmaster are described in turn; at the head of each chapter a phrase or single word has been chosen to express the main characteristic or the dominant theme of that particular headmaster. Mr A.G. Lovell wrote the section on the present headmaster.

Section II is a description of outstanding events and developments in different areas of school life. The contribution of various members of the Hilton staff is gratefully acknowledged: in particular, Messrs D.V. Ducasse, A.E. van der Watt, K. Fairweather, G.M. Thompson, D.F. White, K.J. Beveridge, B.D. Maclachlan, A.J. Clucas, J.R. Bennie, Reverend H. Knowles; also the librarians Mrs J. Hammond and Mrs P. Ward and the archivist Mrs E. Dodson.

Section III provides personal viewpoints on school life at different points in the period. I am grateful to four Heads of School who have dug into their memories to give their impressions as schoolboys: John Conyngham (1972), Charles Yeats (1974), Philip Gawith (1981) and Craig Gibson (1991); also to Geoff Thompson (School Prefect 1970 and Hilton Master from 1982) and Bennett Gordon (long-time school employee).

Section IV is a register of names which should be useful for reference purposes.

The main sources used were: the Hiltonian magazines and the Fleur-de-Lys

newsletters, minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors, the Hiltonian Society and the Old Hiltonian Club, along with their various committees. The following people provided documentation and gave up their time to discuss issues with me: Mrs Charlotte Slater, Messrs R.H. Todd, D.V. Ducasse, P. Marsh, W.J. Jarvis, P.D. Cannon, R.C. Urquhart, J.H. Conyngham and A.G. Ward. Their contributions are much appreciated.

I am indebted to Hilton boys and members of staff who have provided the photographs for this book.

I am especially grateful to the Board of Governors for allowing me to produce this book; my special thanks to Mr C.B. Hathorn for his support and encouragement; also to other Board members who gave me written or oral information, in particular the Hon. D.G. Fannin, Messrs W.M. Grindrod, D.J.B. Osborn, C.J. Saunders, W.T. Arthur, A.N. Montgomery, R.F. Gilfillan.

A word of thanks to the secretarial staff at Hilton College and particularly to Mrs M. Perrett who did most of the typing.

A final note of appreciation to Mr W.M. Russell (former English master) who came into the project in the later stages and proved an invaluable editor and sounding-board; also to Mr J.H. Conyngham and Mr M.J. Cardy for their very helpful professional advice.

August, 1996

JAMES NISBET
Howick, Natal

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I

THE HEADMASTERS

Introduction
1967–1980: R.G. Slater
1981–1984: R.H. Todd
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1994– : M.J. Nicholson

INTRODUCTION

> "The most important single factor … is the quality of leadership of the head. Without exception the heads have qualities of imagination and vision, tempered by realism. They appreciate the need for specific educational aims, both social and intellectual and they have the capacity to communicate these to staff, pupils and parents, to win their assent and to put their policies into practice …
>
> They are conscious of the corruption of power and, though ready to take final responsibility, they have made power-sharing the keynote of their organisation and administration."

In the United Kingdom Her Majesty's inspectors found these qualities in the headmasters of ten good schools which they surveyed in the late 1970s. These same qualities are evident to a greater or lesser degree in the story of the five headmasters of Hilton College between 1968 and 1995. All had the general aim of excellence but how they pursued this aim differed – depending on individual personalities and priorities. A fascinating aspect is the different management style employed in each case. The circumstances of the school itself were important and two underlying features had to be accepted by each new headmaster.

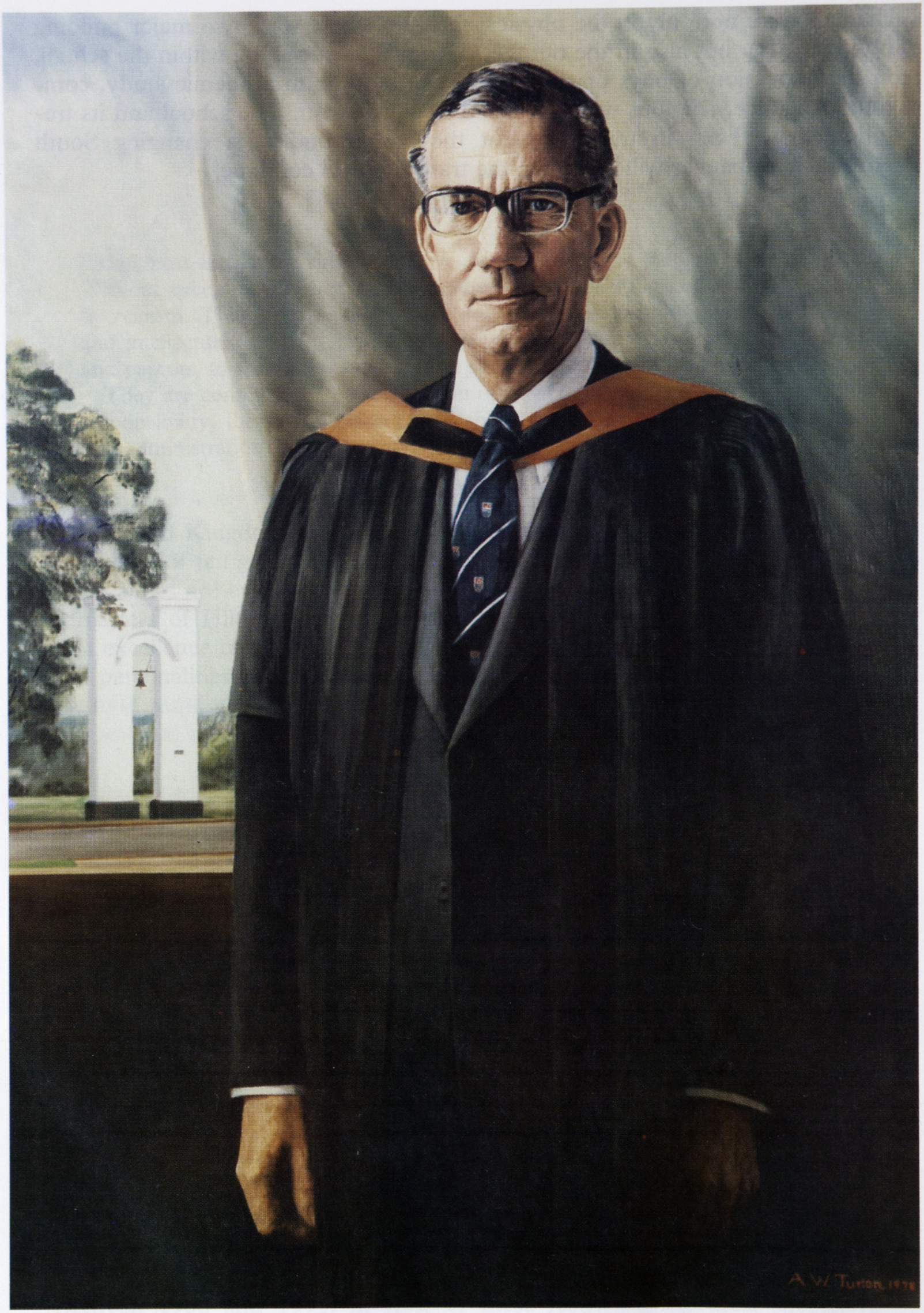
Hilton College is an unusual school: it has a beautiful situation on a magnificent country estate; it has superb facilities and a well-qualified staff. But from the time of the Second World War there has been a history of staff problems; at intervals, groups of senior staff members have come together against the headmaster. This is not a unique occurrence in the politics of school communities but it is not clear why this has happened at Hilton College more frequently than at other schools.

Another feature is the role of Old Hiltonians and especially the Board of Governors in the running of the school. There are some nominated Governors, but most Governors are elected by members of the Hiltonian Society. Old Hiltonians have great pride in their school and have come to its rescue in financial and other ways in the first hundred years of its history; perhaps this is why some of them are occasionally critical of the conduct of school affairs and resistant to change in established traditions.

These staff and Old Hiltonian influences could well produce an inward-looking attitude in the determination of school policy. Significantly, those headmasters who came up from the ranks of the staff have fared better than the others.

Between 1968 and 1995, in spite of these restricting features, successive headmasters, motivating their staff and co-operating with the Board of Governors, brought great changes to Hilton College and its traditions; these

changes were not only in the physical facilities (there were two major building programmes), but also in the number of pupils, in social life within the school, in the admission of boys of all races, in the attitude to academic study, community service, religious worship and the environment. The school and its traditions have been in transit against the background of a changing South Africa. The changes will continue; the transition will continue.



RAYMOND GORDON SLATER
Headmaster 1967 – 1980

THE ACADEMIC

Raymond Gordon Slater (1967 – 1980)

Raymond Gordon Slater, ninth headmaster of Hilton College, died at his retirement home in Wellington, Cape Province on 22 August 1991.

At a memorial service at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Wellington, Paul Cannon, former Hilton master, paid tribute to Raymond Slater:

> He was born in 1921 and educated at Durban High School and at Natal University College. For a while he taught at Glenwood High before moving to Hilton College as an assistant master in 1957. He was Headmaster there from 1967 until 1980. He and Charlotte then moved to their lovely home just down the road, here in Wellington. Although supposedly in retirement, he taught for six years at Paarl Boys' High and grew to admire that school enormously; so much so that he was later persuaded to undertake relief teaching there. Yet he found time to take an interest in the church, in the library, in the museum, in local tourism and in welfare and cultural organisations.

Those of you who did not know Raymond at Hilton will forgive me if I speak largely of his life and work at that beautiful school – for that was the place he loved above all others and that was where the most important part of his life's work was accomplished. In paying tribute to a man who touched and shaped the lives of so many people, and to remind ourselves of the debt we owe him, I should like now and again to draw on his own words and on the words of those who admired and respected him.

By his own admission Raymond was no games player; nor was he an outstanding intellectual or academic, although he was certainly a man of intellect with a deep love of history and of the right sort of tradition. In 1972 he said: "If I were asked what I considered to be the ideal Hilton boy, I should say that I would not look primarily for academic excellence or for success on the playing field. I would look for compassion, for humility, for sensitivity, for imagination, for concern for the needs of others and for the ability to communicate with other human beings." In Raymond, of course, were to be found all those things. His compassion and concern for all people, regardless of their background or station in life, was legendary.

In 1975 he said: "I wish to pay tribute to those countless worthy, dependable, average boys whose names are not inscribed on honours boards, printed in prize lists or spelled out on the cricket board. That great majority of boys is the backbone of any school, just as they will one day strengthen the communities in which they live." There is irony in this for we who knew him will agree that not only did he possess the quiet strength of character and determination that led to his being the backbone of any community in which he lived but he will surely be honoured and remembered as one of South Africa's greatest headmasters.

One reason for his success was his meticulous attention to detail and his insistence on order. "Here at Hilton College," he said, "we continue to believe that discipline and order are important, and that it is not necessary to be slovenly and unkempt to develop one's individuality." And no Hiltonian will forget Raymond's frequent repetition of William Orde Newnham's words of 1872: "My first and greatest desire is that the phrase 'Hilton boy' should be synonymous with 'gentleman', in the very best sense of the term: a boy who is honest and upright and true as steel" – an old fashioned attribute, perhaps, but we knew what he meant. We remember, too, his dry comments before and after important rugby matches about piles of litter emanating from parents' luxury cars to spoil the beauty of his beloved Hilton. And which of us did not wonder at that elephantine memory for facts and dates and family relationships and names?

"An Old Hiltonian called Smith asked me to give you his regards, sir."

"Smith? Would that be the B.T.H. Smith who left in 1959 or B.A.V. Smith who arrived in 1965 or C.B.D. Smith who was a Churchill's prefect in 1974?" he would reply.

Although very much in the public eye, Raymond was in many ways a very private man; only his beloved Charlotte and his very close friends really knew him. A stickler for traditional courtesies and conventions, he did not approve of familiarity and we on the staff would not have dreamt of calling him anything but "Sir". Yet he had a marvellous sense of humour and I well remember that he frequently made us laugh – never at the expense of someone, but invariably because of an apt comment or story. One such, told against himself, was of the small new boy in the mid 1970s who wrote in his first letter home: "In the dining-hall the paintings of past Headmasters hang all round the walls; in a corner there is an empty hook on which Mr Slater will hang; he looks old, so I think he'll hang there soon."

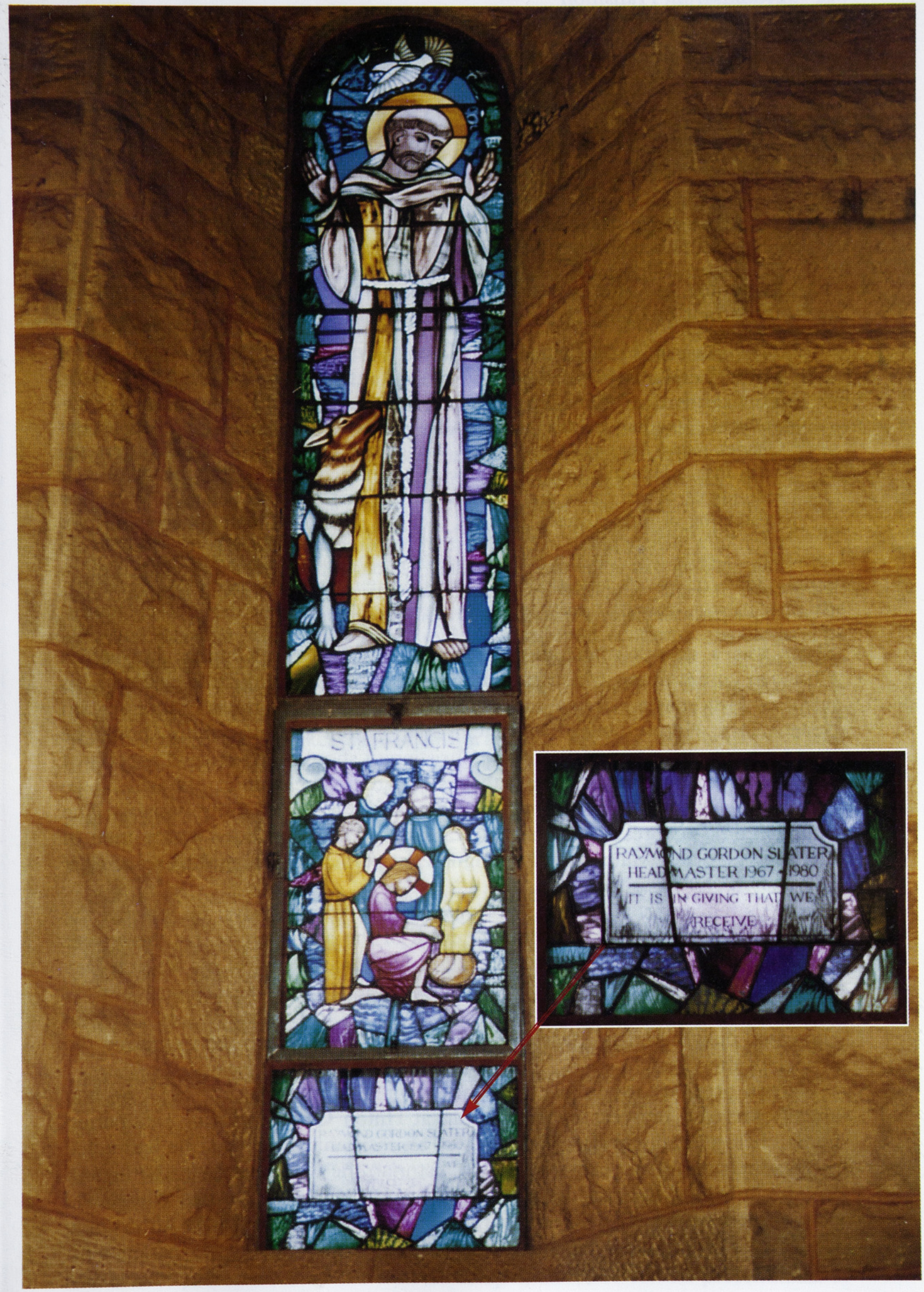
Raymond's painting, which does indeed now hang there, shows him standing beside his study window – straight-backed, with those penetrating eyes and that characteristic smile – and through the window, symbolically perhaps, one sees the school bell, together with one of Hilton's glorious trees and a suggestion of the sweeping landscape that he loved so much.

Dedication, consistency, compassion and a sense of humour were some of his qualities, but the greatest I have not yet mentioned. They were humility, optimism and Christian commitment. "The Christian message," he said, "is one of reconciliation, not of confrontation and violence. If the peoples of this country are to have a closer understanding of one another, we cannot begin until we have come to know our fellow South Africans who are different from ourselves." And on another occasion, "Solutions to our difficulties ... are to be found only in applying the Christian message to our lives as individuals and to the life of our beloved country."

It could be argued that this is to anticipate the end of the story; but Cannon's tribute reflects the personality, ideas and reputation of the man who is acclaimed as one of the greatest headmasters of Hilton College. It must be our purpose now to give the details of his achievement.

The Man and his Appointment

Raymond Gordon Slater's headmastership began in another Chapel – at Hilton College. The scene is described by Neville Nuttall in the final chapter of his centenary history:



The Slater Commemorative Window.

> "Sunday evening, 26 November 1967 was, as everyone in Chapel imagined, to be just like any other Evensong immediately preceding it. The organ was playing. The boys walked as usual to their places. The masters and prefects came in and sat in theirs. Slater walked down the aisle, the last to enter, as usual since he had taken control of the school in an acting capacity. When he came to the choir stalls, he turned left, walked quietly up the few steps to the top pew and sat down in the vacant seat. The service began.
>
> And the whole school knew, with a sense of relief and joy that was almost tangible, that Hilton College had a Headmaster again."

This beginning was appropriate because the Chapel at Hilton was to Slater the most important building. As he wrote in The Hiltonian of 1964:

> "The characters of buildings, like people, are not always apparent from their outward appearance; but of all our buildings at Hilton, there is one which speaks more clearly than all the others to those who have the ears to hear and to comprehend. Standing a little apart, and yet in close proximity to us all, is our Chapel, rising from the very ground that gave it birth, its stones hewn from the earth that is Hilton. These stones speak in forthright tones. Their rough exterior reminds us of our make and shape when we first come to Hilton. The mellow weathering of time suggests that we, too, will shed our rough dullness and take upon us a mellow polish in the course of our time here. But it is the voice within that building that is the most compelling although it may be the more difficult to hear. Strength, simplicity and serenity are the gifts here for the seeking, pearls above price in the ever-increasing turmoil of our lives."

Slater was a devout man, an elder in the Presbyterian Church; it was his Christian commitment which ran like a river through the thirteen years of his term as Headmaster. It was a constant theme in his annual addresses on Speech Day: Hilton College was a Christian school and everything should be based upon recognition of that fact; Christianity should influence all aspects of the lives of Hilton boys including their standards of behaviour; Hilton College must be a Christian School – not in name only but in definite witness. The ultimate aim – expressed on many occasions – was to produce young men of integrity, able and willing to play a significant part in society and to serve their fellow men.

Slater's religious convictions were promoted in various ways: he selected the 1972 Cassidy Mission as a significant event of the centenary year – there were two other such missions during his time as Headmaster; six of his Speech Day speakers during the 1970s were religious leaders. The Headmaster himself drew inspiration from a SACLA Christian meeting in Pretoria in July 1979; he expressed delight and satisfaction that several Old Hiltonians were entering the service of the Church.

Slater's previous experience gave him a great advantage. By 1967 he had already served a ten-year apprenticeship at Hilton College; during this period he had held virtually every office open to an assistant master and he had acted as Headmaster on two occasions. As a historian, he was steeped in the history and traditions of the school and he was well aware of the crises which had plagued his predecessors. His scrapbooks of newspaper cuttings concerning Hilton give testimony to his deep interest in a school he had admired since his days as a student. Initially he was reluctant to allow himself to be considered

for the position of Headmaster; but he was persuaded to do so by the Hon. F.N. Broome, Chairman of the Board of Governors; he was heartened by an expression of support from most members of the academic staff who had signed a circular letter submitted to the Board. Later, in his humble way, Slater said that he was convinced that he had been chosen as Headmaster because he was the "devil known to the Board."

National Background

The 1970s were years of uncertainty and difficulty for Southern Africa. In Rhodesia the bush war raged unabated (until 1979). The Portuguese empire collapsed after 1974, bringing independence to Mozambique and Angola and removing the "buffer zone" of colonial states which had shielded South Africa from Independent Africa. In South West Africa (Namibia officially after 1971), the South African Government ignored United Nations resolutions for the end of the mandate and continued with plans to incorporate the territory; the Turnhalle Conference (1975) brought an interim government; the U.N. proposed that it should supervise elections. Uncertainty continued and it was not until 1990 that Namibia finally became independent. Many South African conscripts spent their two years national service on the border and on incursions into Angola. Within South Africa, the walls of "the laager" tightened under B.J. Vorster's government. The world economic recession, which began about 1973, reduced export markets and decreased foreign investment; the massive increase in the price of oil in 1973 deepened economic problems The gold price, after rising in 1973 and 1974 fell sharply in 1975. The recession continued until the end of the decade, depressing people's living standards and increasing resistance against the government. In the face of spiralling inflation there were strikes against low wages in 1972-73, but employers and the government made few concessions. The 1976 Soweto riots led to violence in which hundreds were killed; there was strong international reaction. Foreign capital fled the country and there were calls for sanctions.

Aims and Achievements

Against this background of violence and instability Raymond Slater set out to pursue his aims for Hilton College. His views on education in general and Hilton College in particular are set out in the final chapters of *Lift Up Your Hearts* and they will not be repeated here. Slater inherited a tough school with a spirit which had grown during the previous hundred years out of "a robust mixture of frontiersman and gentleman farmer" – in the words of Prof. Alan Hattersley in his preface to *Hilton Portrait.* But "toughness" was not enough and Slater's view was that traditions must be modified and the school moulded to meet a changing society and the challenges facing the country.

Traditions

In the hundred years of its existence as a boarding school Hilton College had developed many traditions. Two, of which Slater approved, had to do with the Chapel: he found it an emotional experience when, every year on 11 November, the Old Hiltonian names on the Roll of Honour were read out by the school prefects before the altar in Chapel; also, the formal presentation of

an embossed bible to all Hilton leavers. However, he did not favour several other deeply ingrained traditions; in conformity with Hilton's "tough" reputation these involved initiation and fagging. Early in 1970, Slater wrote to parents to inform them that personal fagging was to be abolished – group fagging would be allowed to continue; prefects were no longer to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment; and the year system of seniority with its peculiar "greeting" requirements (a way of showing respect!) and even physical abuse, was to be discontinued – seniors were to be given other special privileges. Slater believed that such practices were inappropriate in the modern world although for many Old Hiltonians and Hiltonians they were a vital part of the ethos of the school. Even junior boys themselves did not wish the burden of their lives to be eased as they were already looking forward to the day when they would be "dishing it out". In an interview published in the *Sunday Tribune* in 1990, a prominent Johannesburg businessman and Old Hiltonian had this to say about his days as Head of School in the early 1960s: "The prefects ran the school while the teachers got on with teaching – I didn't have that much authority again until I was thirty-five or so."

Slater could not accept this sort of situation, but it was all very well for him to make decisions and issue edicts. It fell upon the Housemasters to ensure that the new rules were implemented. Progress was gradual, quicker in some Houses than others, depending on the views of the Housemaster; but by 1980 most Houses had become more friendly and less spartan places. In this respect Slater's appreciation of the efforts of Russell in Newnham and Cannon in Pearce is recorded. With the completion of the centenary building programme, each House became an independent unit in the charge of a resident Housemaster and House Tutor.

Academic Development

Slater's oft-stated aim was "excellence" in everything but he was convinced that "a school stands or falls on its academic record". He was quite clear in his own mind how this academic excellence could be achieved for Hilton College: there were three distinct areas:

Selection of Pupils

The attraction of able scholars was a basic requirement if Hilton's academic standard was to become comparable to the best in the land. This was closely linked to the capability of parents to pay the high fees and hence to the availability of scholarships and bursaries. And what of the obligation of the school towards the sons of Old Hiltonians? Slater accepted that much of the strength of the school lay in the loyalty of Hiltonians and he agreed that family associations were a strong factor in deciding on a boy's entry. But he was adamant that the prime criterion for entry was academic potential. This viewpoint was accepted by the Board of Governors and communicated to Old Hiltonians by the Chairman, the Hon. F.N. Broome, in October 1968. Throughout Slater's headmastership the number of applicants for entry consistently exceeded the number of available places – in spite of the increase in the school's capacity to 405 boys in 1974. Most Old Hiltonians' sons gained entry, although sometimes at a later date than the one requested.

Academic Staff

Quality of teaching staff is the most vital element in any school and Slater was well aware of this. During his educational tour of Britain in 1970 Slater was able to view Hilton clearly from afar. In a fascinating letter to the Second Master he stated his conviction that the quality of the staff – particularly in teaching ability – had to be improved. During this visit he was successful in recruiting Mr M.K. Miller, a most successful Science teacher from Fettes College. He was sure that overseas educational experience gave a huge benefit to Hilton masters and indeed to the school as a whole. He himself spent ten weeks in the United States in 1972 and, during the 1970s, eight members of the Hilton staff spent time in Britain and the United States, studying the most modern approach to teaching their subjects: the men concerned were:- D.B. de Villiers (Counselling and Guidance); R.G. Dickson (Counselling); C.J. Esprey (English); W.J. Jarvis (Mathematics and Physical Science); R.F. Hofmeyr (Language teaching); P.D. Cannon (History); D.R. Shepherd (Educational Technology); J.E. Nisbet (History, Economics, Educational Television). Of the staff in 1975, nine others had overseas qualifications or teaching experience: G. Crossley (English), K.A. Franklyn (Science), M.D. Gray (English), A.G. Lovell (English), T.A. Murphy (French), W.M. Russell (English), A.G. Ward (Geography), D.M. Williams (Art) and R.B. Goodwin (Music). There were thirty-one masters on the academic staff in 1975.

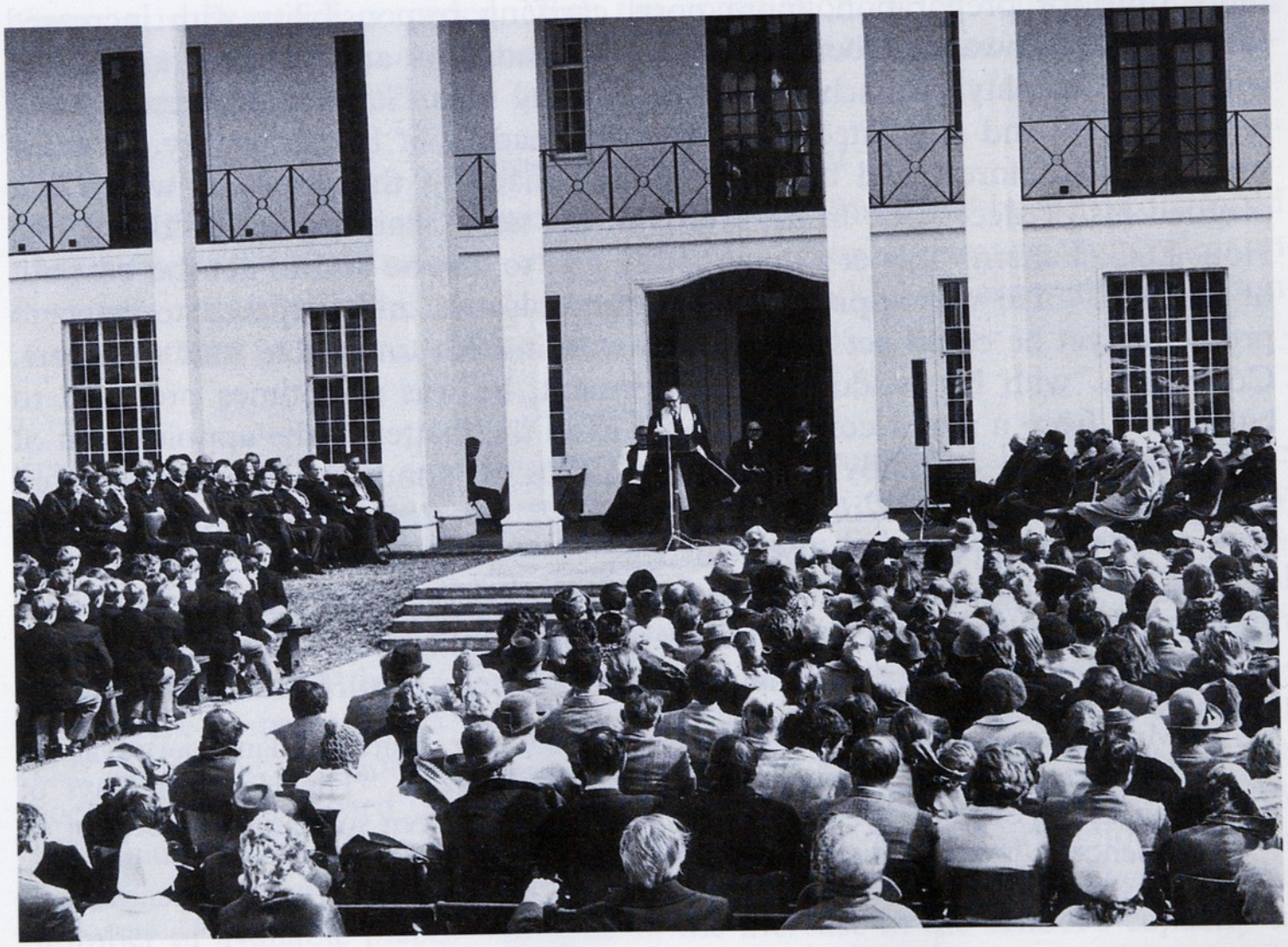
Slater was concerned to improve conditions of service for staff – both working and living conditions. Well-equipped classrooms with less teaching and more time for preparation; more posts carrying responsibility with increased salaries and allowances; better long leave conditions and possibly a gratuity, with the possibility of a school-backed housing loan. Slater was determined to have a happy and contented staff; from his reading of Hilton history, he knew well that staff unrest had been the root of many of the problems which had plagued his predecessors. In the words of the new Chairman of the Board, the Hon. D.G. Fannin: "Slater's great ability was to inspire and to get the best out of his staff". He was approachable, communicative and prepared to listen to problems; yet he could act decisively in weeding out unsuitable staff members. Conversely, with his wisdom and judgement, he was sometimes prepared to back away from a major confrontation – as in the matter of the appointment of the 1969 captain of rugby. During the 1970s an annual staff play illustrated the growing importance of drama in the school. Performances of comedies such as "The Happiest Days of Your Life", "Wild Goose Chase" and "I'll Get My Man" brought much enjoyment to the schoolboys as well as to the staff actors. Such activities strengthened staff "esprit de corps". Slater, in a tribute to Mr W.M. Russell, when the latter retired, wrote in *The Hiltonian* of 1982,

> "Mrs Russell will long be remembered for her quite brilliant portrayal, in Margaret Rutherford manner, of the headmistress in "The Happiest Days of your Life". Seldom, if ever, has the Memorial Hall seen so many members of an audience reduced to such a state of helpless laughter."

Educational Facilities and Development

A third element of Slater's strategy for pursuing academic excellence was the provision of well-equipped facilities for teaching and learning and the application of progressive educational ideas. The centenary appeal provided the funds for the construction of the Centenary Centre – a striking colonial-style building which Slater saw as the hub of activities which would prepare Hilton boys to face "the rapid change and demanding challenges of the future". In the basement was the audio-visual centre – including an educational television studio – and the guidance centre; later, the lay-out was revamped to provide room for a computer centre; there were a Sixth Form reading room and studies, a large open classroom, two tiered lecture theatres, an art gallery and, on the first floor, a large space for an expanded library. Slater had previously been in charge of the school library and, in spite of the current fashion for audio-visual and computer resources, he remained convinced of the value of the book and a well-stocked library as a vehicle for learning. The new library was carefully planned with expert advice; there were to be areas for reception, display, reading and storage, as well as a teaching lecture room. Mrs J.A. Hammond was appointed Librarian and was responsible for the move from the old library in the Crookes Block and the development of the new facilities. Appropriately, at a later date, the library was named after the Headmaster and today a plaque inscribed "The R.G. Slater Library" welcomes boys who go there to study.

At the time there was a view that the Centenary Centre might become "a



The opening of The Centenary Centre by the Director of Education Mr P.R.T. Nel on 18 May 1974.



Learning from Resources in The Lecture Theatre.

white elephant" – an unusual animal of no use to anyone! But in fact this was far from the case. Biology master, D.R. Shepherd, was sent to Britain for an intensive course in educational technology at the Plymouth Polytechnic; on his return he became full-time master in charge of audio-visual education. So too, J.E. Nisbet, Senior Assistant Master, undertook an advanced course in educational television at Goldsmiths' College, London. Together these two men were able to promote the application of all types of learning resources among both Hilton boys and masters. Visual material both in the form of slides and television films were collected, produced and used in the classroom. There were many workshops and conferences – sometimes with overseas guest speakers. Hilton became the centre of educational technology in the Private Schools; an association was formed to promote its development and this was the theme of the conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses held under the chairmanship of R.G. Slater in 1976. Both Shepherd and Nisbet became active nationally in the field of educational technology; in 1982 Shepherd left Hilton to take up a senior post in educational technology in the Cape Education Department.

In his early years at Hilton Slater had been involved in career guidance; this and personal guidance were, in his view, vital services for Hilton boys. Much of this type of guidance had previously been given by Housemasters, but the Headmaster saw the need for a full-time trained member of staff who would be responsible for psychometric and aptitude testing, for personal counselling within the school and career guidance for the future. He was beginning to wonder, too, about the possibility of a school chaplain. During the 1970s two men filled the post of Counsellor on the Hilton staff: D.B. de Villiers who had

been trained in England and R.G. Dickson who had taken courses in South Africa and U.S.A.

It was important that the curriculum of the school should reflect the Headmaster's ideas. Already by 1970 matriculation subject choices were modified so that every boy had to include an 'Arts' subject – such as Latin, History or Art – in his package; no longer would it be possible to offer only science subjects. Slater argued that this would avoid over-specialisation at too early an age. From 1970 Physical Science was offered in addition to Physics and Chemistry, and soon the separate subjects dropped away. French became a compulsory subject in Form I and, for boys who wished, the course could continue in Form II and through to matriculation. There was to be a specially equipped language room, with the relevant electronic devices. Another innovation was the introduction of an Ordinary Grade course leading to the Natal Senior Certificate without matriculation; later this was re-named Standard Grade and became an increasingly popular option for less able boys. Conversely, with encouragement from the Headmaster, courses were introduced to extend the academically gifted boy; the first courses were organised by masters in the Mathematics and Biology Departments, assisted by the staff of the University of Natal. To strengthen links with parents an Open Day was held in the second quarter of 1976. Another innovation was the establishment in 1977 of an Academic Committee; two members of the Board, Professor J.M. Niven, Professor of Education in the University of Natal and Mr P.R.T. Nel, former Director of Education, joined with a group of masters to make a critical examination of the educational structure of the school and to plan for the future. One initiative of the committee was the production of a pamphlet *The Hilton I Should Like to See;* staff views were invited and edited into various chapters corresponding to the different areas of school activity.

Slater was a strong supporter of Sixth Form (the post-matriculation form); his view was that this was the ideal conclusion to a boy's Hilton career. From 1969 Sixth-formers wrote the GCE (A Level) examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate; this provided an academic discipline and motivation for the year because there was a considerable challenge in completing a two-year A level course in less than ten months.

On the whole the experiment was a success and by 1975 Hilton Sixth-formers had gained thirteen subject distinctions (or A grades) – significantly in the arts or literary subjects. This was quite an achievement in the circumstances.

Further evidence of the success of the Headmaster's academic policy is shown in the improving results in the Natal Senior Certificate. These are discussed in greater detail in Section II of this book; from 1974 onwards this improvement was impressive, as the following table shows:

	'A' Aggregates	Merit (A,B,C aggregates)	Subject Distinctions
1968	1	10	8
1974	3	33	45
1977	7	48	49
1980	16	58	57

Appropriately the pinnacle was reached in 1980, Slater's last year, although the momentum was continued into the 1980s; appropriately, too, in 1974 nine Hilton boys gained distinctions in History, although at that stage the Headmaster no longer taught the subject. Between 1973 and 1980, there were only five failures among the 635 Hilton boys who wrote the Natal Senior Certificate examinations.

Two outstanding individual results were: A. Asher gained five distinctions in the 1971 Natal Senior Certificate examination – having skipped Form IV in his earlier career; in 1972 he gained four A-levels, with two distinctions in the GCE examinations. A.H. Welsh matriculated in 1977 with six distinctions, being adjudged second overall and the top boy in Natal. During the 1970s National Olympiads in Mathematics and Science were written increasingly by Hilton boys. In 1970 four Hilton boys reached the semi-final of the Mathematics Olympiad. In 1979 M.W. Pfaff came in the top ten of the Mathematics Olympiad and was awarded Hilton's first silver medal; more were to follow during the 1980s.

Academic success is usually quoted as the measure of Slater's achievement at Hilton College. But for him this was not sufficient. In his Speech Day address in September 1974 Slater discussed the assessment of the success of Hilton College: "my chief desire is not that it be measured statistically in terms of successes in the academic or any other field, but in the extent to which we produce young men possessed of that Christian compassion which alone gives life true meaning and purpose. In growing numbers they can change our society and make this country a land of peace." This was a dominant theme throughout his headmastership; perhaps the word Christian should be added to the academic characteristic of his headmastership.

Games

During Slater's time games continued to be played with enthusiasm and sportsmanship and many Hilton boys were selected to play for various Natal and South African Schools teams. Several important developments should be mentioned:

In rugby, the 1973 1st XV had a fine season, losing only three of sixteen matches; this was a foundation for the 1974 1st XV – the first unbeaten Hilton 1st XV since 1938; the coach was Mr P.J. Mordaunt and the captain (in both years) was Charles Yeats. The cricket XI had its best years in the mid-1970s – the coach was Mr W.J. Jarvis – and several players went on to gain provincial honours after school. In 1971 hockey became a direct option to rugby and additional time in September was given over to athletics; it took several years before the number of hockey "Opts" grew and specialised coaching was able to produce teams to rival those in the vintage years of the late 1960s.

In August 1970 the Circular Drive Relay Race was run for the first time; the winning House was presented with the Nicholas Arthur Memorial Trophy. Cross-country running became more popular after 1976, as did basketball. Water sports – swimming, diving and waterpolo – received a boost with the opening of the new swimming pool in 1973; the Yacht Club began its activities in 1977.

Other Activities

Non-academic activities continued to play a large role in the life of Hilton College during Slater's time and he fully accepted their value. An increasing number of clubs and societies provided leisure activities; with encouragement from several enthusiastic staff, drama began to feature more prominently on the school calendar. Trips organised by the Enterprise Club proved increasingly popular: there were walks along the Natal and the Wild Coast; a bicycle ride from Hilton to Cape Town; several boys took part in the Duzi Canoe marathon and others in the Comrades Marathon.

These activities as well as other significant events and people are described in detail in another section of this book. However, a few of them should be singled out for special mention.

Events

The Centenary Celebrations in 1972

These were a most important event in the history of the school. The Headmaster's role in planning, organising and participating, first in the centenary appeal, and then in the festivities themselves, was absolutely crucial. Here there was a great opportunity for Slater to show his abilities of vision and detailed organisation, his warmth in dealing with people and the appropriateness of his public speaking. Here too, his partnership with the Hon. Denis Gower Fannin, Chairman of the Board of Governors (1969-1979), was of great value; Fannin was a strong Slater supporter and personal friend; he had faith and absolute confidence in the Headmaster in running the school and indeed, the centenary celebrations. In his final Speech Day address in September 1980, Slater paid tribute to the friendship and support which the Chairman had given him. The Board of Governors had confidence in the Headmaster throughout, and in 1978, as an expression of their esteem, the Governors invited Slater to become a member of the Board; he was the first serving headmaster to be given this honour.

The Centenary Building Programme

On 18 May 1974 the Centenary Centre was formally opened by Mr P.R.T. Nel, Director of Education in Natal. In many ways this was the symbol of the Slater vision for here were the facilities through which the education of Hilton boys could be geared for the future. Another important result of the centenary appeal was the completion of the new Ellis House and the large-scale renovation of Pearce House. From mid-1973 all six Houses were in independent buildings under the supervision of resident Housemasters, Tutors and Matrons – a development which would have considerable implications for the everyday life of Hilton boys.

Reconstitution of the Board of Governors

In 1979 the Articles of Association concerning the Board of Governors were changed. In 1977 there had been 28 Board members (25 in 1978); this created an unwieldy group and the intention of the 1979 Special General Meeting was to reduce the size of the Board and to operate through small dynamic

committees. Another objective was to enable the Board to co-opt non-Hiltonian experts who had special skills and experience which would benefit the school; the number of elected Governors would be reduced, but there would always be seven elected Governors out of a minimum Board membership of twelve. The term of office which a Governor might enjoy was adjusted. The resolution embodying these changes was approved at the 1979 Meeting, although the elected/nominated Governor issue continued to be a matter of debate during the next ten years.

People

By 1978 it was legal for Hilton College to accept boys of all races provided that permission was obtained from the Director of the Natal Education Department. In the same year the Board of Governors agreed to such entry provided that the boys concerned were academically acceptable.

In June 1978 an application was made for two Indian boys to enter the school; but this was not pursued. Then, late in 1980, Slater wrote to the Natal Director of Education requesting approval for the 1981 entry of S.P. Kunene, son of a well-known Zulu newspaperman, and of four Shell-sponsored Zulu boys who would have a year's orientation course in Form VI. So, in 1981, S.P. Kunene, J.M. Hlela, D.M. Khanyile, T. Mabaso and W.T. Manyathi were the first non-white entrants. More were to come in the following years.

Slater was determined to improve living conditions for Zulu staff who lived in the Valley. Charlotte Slater and Flo Ducasse, assisted by other staff wives, were active here: a feeding scheme, financed by staff and boys, had virtually banished deficiency diseases. A creche for the children of working mothers was established and the facilities of the African school were expanded. Charles Yeats, Head of School in 1974, inspired a fund-raising project among Hilton boys. As a result of their efforts (over R19,000 was raised) it was possible to lay out a soccer field and build a community centre.

Yeats emerged as a leader with strong principles and concern for the underprivileged. He captained the unbeaten 1974 Hilton rugby XV and Natal Schools and then left for a term at Harrow School in England. He disagreed strongly with the South African government's apartheid policy and particularly with the need for all whites to undergo two years of military training. As a conscientious objector, he refused to do this national service and was subsequently imprisoned for several years. Now he is an Anglican priest in the cathedral city of Durham in England.

Slater assembled round him a team of able schoolmasters, many of whom had experience overseas; their ideas were progressive and they worked with the Headmaster to realise his vision. But Slater's greatest supporter, confidant and personal friend was the Second Master, Mr D.V. Ducasse. They had been friends and colleagues since 1950, before Ducasse joined the Hilton staff in 1958 as Head of the Science Department. Throughout the 1970s Ducasse was always at the Headmaster's side when he was needed. Another stalwart of the school at this time was Mr J.A. Brimfield; he had been Bursar since 1957 and was known for his meticulous administration and integrity. He retired at the end of 1974. But Slater's greatest supporter was his wife. She brought a graciousness to the Slater household, which mellowed the austere, intimidating

image which Raymond sometimes presented to the world; the comments of Charles Yeats, recorded elsewhere, are revealing. But, in her own right, Charlotte left her mark on Hilton College: in the Valley, in the flowers and the grounds, "sharing Raymond's qualities of single-mindedness and dedication, of humility and human understanding, of identification and Christian dedication" to quote the words of Professor J.M. Niven.

The Nature of the Job

It has been recorded that Slater had to be persuaded to accept the post of Headmaster and in a sense he grew into an enjoyment of the job. As he mentioned in a speech to the Hiltonian Society in May 1976, he appreciated the variety:

> "This is the seventeenth occasion in the past two and a half years that I have addressed gatherings of Old Hiltonians. Apart from my numerous harangues delivered at the boys (a press-ganged audience) in this hall and Speech Day reports, I have also spoken at a Rotary lunch, opened an art exhibition, spoken at the Speech Days of three other schools, addressed a Women's Institute and preached sermons … I was more than mildly surprised when a Governor asked me what I was doing about the pill and the numerous African women on the estate. While I had to admit that I did not personally distribute this commodity, I was able to assure him that the nursing sister had the matter in hand."

In addition to his work at Hilton College, Slater contributed to the world of education beyond the school: from 1972 he was a leading figure in the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses of the Private Schools of South Africa and Chairman for the years 1978 to 1980; he was a member of the Natal Examinations Board and of the Board of the Faculty of Education of the University of Natal.

Retirement

Two of Slater's qualities were perhaps the basis of his success: a single-minded commitment to Hilton College – the school was his life; and a meticulous attention to detail. Yet it was not all a "bed of roses"; 1969 was a particularly difficult year and at times during that year a distressed Slater wondered if his dreams for the future would crumble in the face of some of the traditions of the past; he drew comfort from the comments of two school prefects as they said good-bye to him at the end of the year: 'Don't give up, sir, Hilton's coming right.'

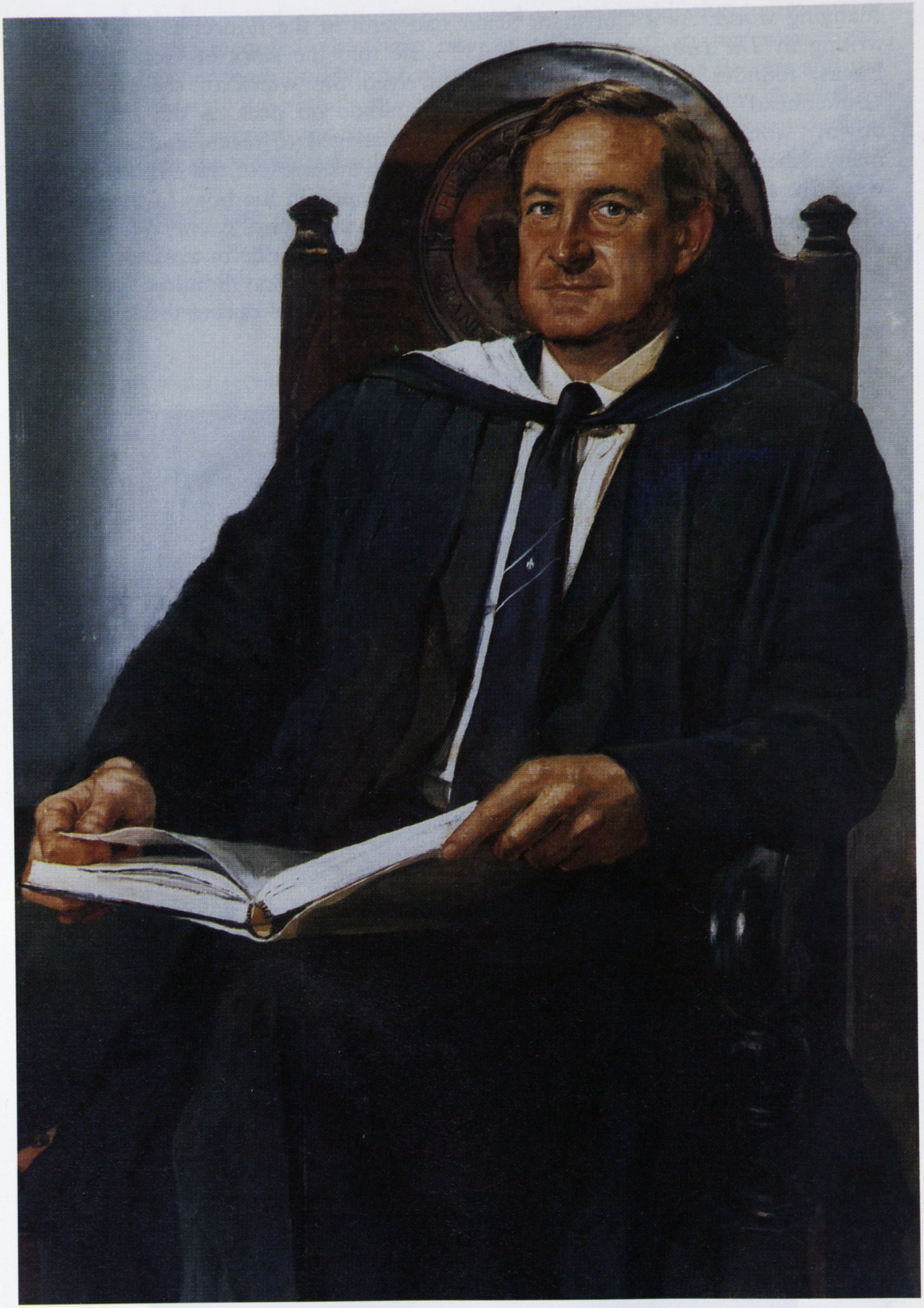
Hilton came right in many ways in the course of the 1970s, and many of Slater's ideals were realised; but by 1980 he considered that "a younger, keener and more decisive mind than mine should now be brought to bear upon Hilton and its future."

In a video interview with two Old Hiltonians during the last year of his life Raymond Slater picked out two outstanding memories of his time at Hilton College: firstly, the estate with its "wonderful acres, valleys, hills and krantzes" and secondly, the people who had enriched his life – Old Boys, Governors, staff, parents and boys. Between 1968 and 1980, many of the traditions of Hilton College had begun to change as indeed they had to, in the midst of a

changing world. As a Christian, Slater had faith in the future; as a historian, writing in *The Hiltonian* of March 1973, he told the story of Gould Arthur Lucas, founder of Hilton, who had survived the wreck of the troopship "Birkenhead" in February 1852: the last parade on deck as the ship went down; "women and children first"; Lucas managed to reach land alive, but many others did not. The qualities shown by the men of the "Birkenhead" were the qualities Lucas hoped would be developed in the boys of the school that he was to found with William Orde Newnham some twenty years later: discipline and self-control; courage and self-sacrifice; pride in a worthy tradition. These qualities had been fostered during the first hundred years of Hilton's history; they remained valid ideals in the 1970s during the headmastership of Raymond Gordon Slater.



The Centenary Sun Dial presented by Michaelhouse.



RICHARD HERBERT TODD
Headmaster 1981 – 1984

THE VISIONARY

Richard Herbert Todd (1981 – 1984)

Appointment

The meeting of the Board of Governors held on Tuesday 27 November 1979 was significant. Assembled in Durban, the ten members of the Board met to consider applications for the position of Headmaster to succeed Raymond Slater, who had, as early as 1978, indicated his wish to retire at the end of 1980.

Over fifty enquiries about the post had been received – most of them from South Africa and Rhodesia, a few from the United Kingdom and others from as far afield as Borneo and Pakistan. The search committee had done its work and had decided that Richard Herbert Todd, Headmaster of St. Peter's Preparatory School, Rivonia, near Johannesburg, was the prime candidate.

Written testimonials concerning Todd were very complimentary; it was noted that his record as Headmaster of St. Peter's was outstanding – the school had expanded considerably and become one of the largest and leading preparatory schools in the Johannesburg area. Mrs Judith Todd had been interviewed and had created a very favourable impression as a whole-hearted supporter of her husband.

Richard Todd was then called into the meeting and interviewed; subsequently it was unanimously agreed to offer him the appointment. There was a need for urgency although the deadline for applications did not close until 15 December 1979. Todd was being strongly favoured as the new headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, due to be appointed on 30 November 1979. If he was the right man, Hilton must anticipate the St. Andrew's choice and appoint him immediately. In a formal letter dated 28 November 1979 Richard Herbert Todd was appointed the tenth headmaster of Hilton College from 1 January 1981.

Several points seem to be important. First, Todd made a considerable impression on the meeting – an impression which was supported by various reports and testimonials. With his record, it seemed clear that he was the man to lead Hilton College through the current period of change. Secondly, the Board was unanimous in its decision; and Board members present included the Hon. D.G. Fannin, a previous Chairman, and the Headmaster, Raymond Slater. So keen was the Board to appoint Todd that they anticipated the expiry of the deadline for applications because of the danger of losing him to St. Andrew's. So, the decision was rushed. But did this matter as the views of all Board members were so positive?

The Todd appointment was well-received by local educationalists and by members of the Hilton staff, particularly Mr D.V. Ducasse, the Second Master.

Slater expressed his own "very great personal pleasure and satisfaction at the new appointment" – a statement he repeated in his final Speech Day address in September 1980.

Previous Career

Richard Todd was born in Johannesburg on 6 September 1938 and educated at the Diocesan Prep and College at Rondebosch. There he had a distinguished sporting career, playing for the 1st Cricket XI and the 1st Rugby XV for three years in succession and gaining Nuffield colours for Western Province. He was Senior Prefect in 1957. Awarded an Abe Bailey Scholarship to the University of Cape Town, he studied English and French, graduating B.A. in 1960; later he gained a Secondary Teachers' Diploma.

As a sideline to teaching at the Bishops and the Western Province Preparatory Schools, he became involved in commercial fishing, joining the pre-dawn snoek fleets plying out of Hout Bay. He also worked as a freelance script-writer and broadcaster for sports and educational programmes. His national service was in the South African Navy.

It was in Cape Town, too, that Richard met and married Judith who was studying music at the university.

In 1964 the Todds moved to St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown; as well as teaching English and French, Richard became involved with all aspects of school life – on the games field, on the stage, as commanding officer of the Naval Cadets, as organiser of the annual "Long Walk". When he left in 1971 to become Headmaster of St. Peter's, he was praised as a "splendid all-rounder, an asset to any staff."

In 1971 St. Peter's Preparatory School, Rivonia, was very much in the doldrums. Over the next ten years Todd, very ably supported by his wife Judith, used his energy and enthusiasm to create one of the leading private schools in the country. Facilities were expanded and the number of pupils doubled, including an increasing number of blacks – first enrolled in 1975.

Yet the school remained small enough to be intimate and friendly.

So Richard Todd, aged 42, arrived at Hilton in early January 1981 with a talented musician wife, three young sons and a daughter. He brought a multi-faceted experience, much of it gained in preparatory schools; yet at St. Andrew's College he had been praised as an allround schoolmaster. His communication and organising skills had proved successful in transforming St. Peter's; a bigger challenge lay ahead.

Early Days

The tenth chapter of the history of Hilton College may be said to have begun on 21 January 1981, when Todd took the Headmaster's seat in Chapel and, after the opening service, held his first school assembly.

Even in those early days the concept of change seems to have been in the mind of the new Headmaster. A similar idea was probably in the minds of most South Africans at this time. Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" had

long been blowing through the continent, but from the mid-1970s South Africa faced several immediate crises. The Soweto Riots (1976-77) had initiated a new attack on apartheid education and indeed on the structure of the wider system. In September 1977 Steve Biko died in detention and shortly afterwards seventeen organisations and two newspapers were banned. In 1978 P.W. Botha succeeded B.J. Vorster as Prime Minister after the "Information" scandal. The country faced the so-called "total onslaught". Several commissions were set up by the government to examine various aspects of the conditions of the black population; the De Lange report on education was due to be released in October 1981. The idea of change ran through most facets of life.

Todd saw the aim of a Hilton education as "the best possible preparation of boys for service to God and their fellow men". The success of this education would be judged by the lives of Hiltonians in the years after school. In striving for the realisation of this aim, Hilton College would have to change in an evolutionary way: the school must be organised efficiently and, above all, should be relevant to the wider society of South Africa as a whole; the "black" issue must be considered anew. Also, Todd seems to have been conscious of the need for urgency – "the future should not be viewed through the long-distance lens of a powerful telescope". This view may account for the speed – indecent haste to some people – with which he sought to remedy what he saw as the shortcomings of the Hilton system.

Changes

Several of Todd's proposed innovations were based on his experience at St. Andrew's College and Bishops.

Falcon House

Falcon House had been completed in 1939 as the culmination of a policy decision by Terence Mansergh. Early in his headmastership Mansergh had decided to eliminate the Hilton Prep. school where (in 1934) there were some boys aged no more than eight years old. His policy was to have (by 1937) no boys under twelve years in the school. There would be a Junior House in which all new boys would spend their first year – a waiting year until there was room in senior Houses. Appropriately the House was named after his predecessor, William Falcon.

Since 1937 this had been school policy. But times had changed and Todd suggested various reasons why Falcon should become a senior House like the other five. School numbers had increased from about 300 in 1937 to 465 in 1981. There was an annual intake of about 100 new boys; it was difficult to accommodate all new boys in Falcon House and some went straight into their senior Houses, so gaining a start up the seniority levels of the school. With direct entry into a senior House, a boy would be a new boy for only one year. The smaller number going into each senior House would ease the integration process. The concept of a junior House was popular with parents of new boys, but by 1981 the school had become less spartan and robust. For some years, and perhaps in some Houses more than others, attitudes towards new boys had undergone considerable change. There were arguments on both sides, but a case could be made for the change.

A School Chaplain

The Hilton Chapel had been formally consecrated in October 1930 – the first Anglican Confirmation having been held in the building several months earlier. In 1932 Hugh Bryan, Superintendent of Education for Natal, made an inspection of the school at the request of the Governors. As part of his report he recommended that the "presence of a robust and straight-forward ordained Minister on the staff would be a complement" (to the new Chapel). However, no "Minister" was appointed and for the next fifty years the religious education of Hilton boys was controlled by the headmaster of the time. The school was inter-denominational and this was reflected in the form of worship and the regular visits by ministers of all denominations.

Todd was an Anglican, but his faith was strongly ecumenical and he wrote enthusiastically about the 1981 Confirmation as "a most rewarding experience – the first truly open confirmation at Hilton: sixty-three Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist candidates, all confirmed together at the same service."

Like Slater before him, Todd was convinced that a full-time chaplain would make a tremendous contribution to the religious life of Hilton College and to the school in general. He was soon able to announce that The Reverend Hylton Knowles would join the staff in July 1982. Knowles, born and bred in Natal, had been Chaplain, English teacher and sports coach at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown for the previous sixteen years; he had been a Springbok athlete, a provincial cricketer and inter-varsity hockey player. Before being ordained as an Anglican priest he had been involved in the Presbyterian church; so he was the ideal man to face the task of retaining a spiritual balance in a school which was inter-denominational. He was soon involved in the life of the school, approaching the spiritual welfare of the boys with sensitivity, a quiet sense of humour and enthusiasm.



The Reverend Hylton Knowles



The Fleur-de-Lys Club – view from the front.

Fleur-de-Lys Club

One area where the new Headmaster saw a definite gap in the Hilton system was in the provision of facilities for the entertainment and comfort of visitors – whether Old Boys, parents or friends. So arose the idea of a club – the Fleur-de-Lys Club, situated on the edge of the Jack Hart-Davis Oval. A second stage in the project envisaged the building of several small cottages close to the Club; these would be available for visitors who required overnight or week-end accommodation.

The Club itself, built in Cape Dutch style, would be a meeting place, a "watering hole", the place to gather after matches or when Old Boys arrived after a long absence wondering whom they would know or what they would recognise.

Liaison Officer

Here, too, would be the office of the Liaison Officer, the "link man" between all sections of the Hilton family; among his duties would be general public relations work, assistance with fund-raising and general co-ordination of all Club activities. Mr A.R.A. Murray, retiring Headmaster of St. Alban's College, took up this position in January 1983.

The financing of the Club project was underwritten by the Endowment Foundation but most of the funds would come from donations by one hundred and fifty Foundation Members and Life Members; annual subscriptions of Ordinary Members would cover running costs. Perhaps inevitably, there were problems with the financing; there was an overrun on the initial costing



Opening of The Fleur-de-Lys Club and presentation to The Hon. D.G. Fannin by The Chairman of The Board, Mr D.E. Franklin, and The Headmaster, Mr R.H. Todd.

and a deficit was carried forward to 1986 when a R50 000 donation from the Old Hiltonian Club (from proceeds of the Fleur-de-Lys fete) was paid to the Foundation. The Club was formally opened by the Hon. D.G. Fannin on 10 September 1983. The affairs of the Club were to be managed by a committee drawn from the Board of Governors, the Old Hiltonian Club, the staff and parents.

The Houses

In several other areas of school life there were changes and innovations. To improve study conditions in the Houses, matrics were to be provided with individual bedsitter studies and boys in the Fourth Form were to be given shared studies. This arrangement was in keeping with the philosophy of allowing boys greater responsibility for their own academic progress and it also corresponded more closely with conditions in after-school education.

Dining Hall

As school numbers had increased, conditions in the Dining Hall had become more cramped. There was also a certain rigidity and formality about the existing arrangement. So, in January 1982, a self-service system was introduced on a trial basis. It was hoped, too, that wastage of food would be reduced. Some time-table adjustments were needed, but the system worked well and has continued ever since. The boys seemed to enjoy the greater freedom both in choice of dishes and in choosing their seating in the Dining Hall. A special arrangement was made to retain the traditional graces.

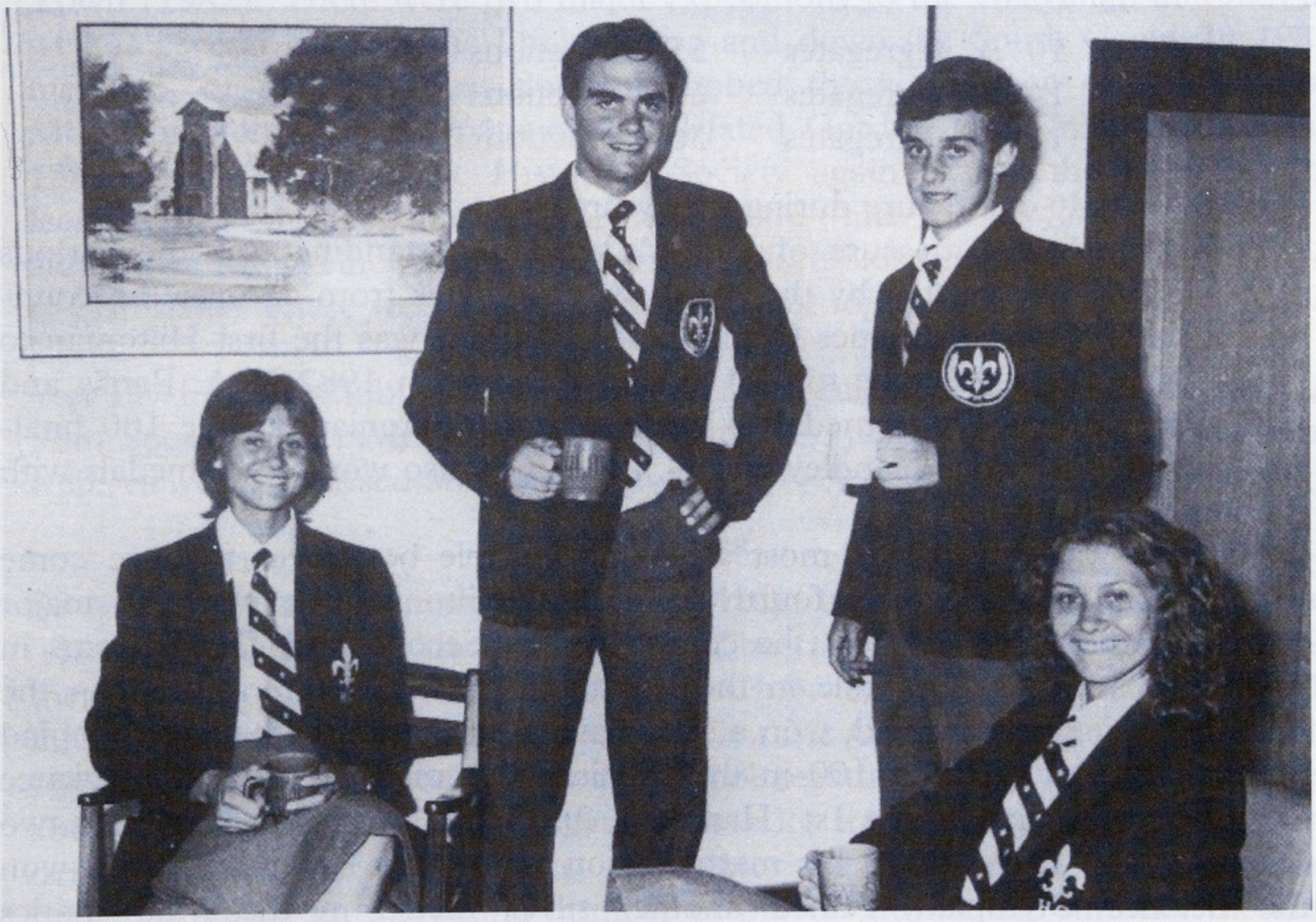
Outward Bound

"The Long Walk" had become a feature of the annual calendar at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and during his time there Richard Todd had been an enthusiastic participant. There was a Hilton School Walk to Midmar Dam in 1981 and another in 1982. Then, in the last week of the 1982 school year, there was a wider Outward Bound Operation. This took place after the final examinations and involved boys in the First, Second and Third Forms.

The exercise was centred in the Karkloof area and involved walking some 80 kilometres over quite rough terrain and sleeping out during at least one night of pouring rain. Feedback was very positive; in facing hardships, comradeship was promoted and boys learned to survive in the veld, making the best use of limited resources. Even the smallest boys were able to complete the exercise. While the junior school was tramping through the veld, Form IV boys took part in a Leadership and Careers Education Course. These activities filled an awkward interval at the end of the school year, and have become established features of the Hilton year – although they have been moved to September in the hope of finding better weather.

Girls in the Sixth Form

There were two breaks with the long-standing tradition of the school's admission policy. In 1982 twin sisters, Gillian and Judith Hayne, were the first girls to join the Hilton Sixth Form. While coping well academically, both girls contributed considerably to life at the school – on the games field, as well as in dramatic and musical activities. It was recognised that the experiment was



Girls in the Sixth Form – Gillian and Judith Hayne.

successful. In 1983 Gillian Hayne was elected Rag Queen at the University of Cape Town, and later "Queen of all the Rag Queens" – another first for Hilton College!

Black Pupils

In 1978 the Board of Governors had decided – a decision confirmed by the members of the Hiltonian Society – that boys should be allowed to enter Hilton College on the basis of merit alone; so the way was opened for the recruitment of boys of all races.

As has been mentioned before there had been discussions at the end of the Slater era about possible non-white entrants, but it was in 1981 that S.P. Kunene entered the Third Form and Newnham House.

In 1981, too, the first four black scholars were admitted to the Sixth Form under the Shell Company Orientation Scheme. In May 1981 the Headmaster was able to report the "smooth integration of boys of other racial groups into Hilton College".

Successes

Judged by any criteria the school was going very well indeed; and in many ways 1983 was a vintage year. The school was bursting at the seams with 465 students – for the third successive year.

Academic Achievement

Academically, the high level of matriculation results achieved under Slater was continued. In 1980 there had been 16 'A' aggregates and 57 distinctions; figures for the next three years read:

1981 :	10 'A' aggregates	55 distinctions
1982 :	14 'A' aggregates	69 distinctions
1983 :	11 'A' aggregates	56 distinctions

There was only one failure during these three years.

Perhaps a better measure of Hilton's academic standing was the various Olympiad results, written by thousands of candidates from all over the country. In the 1979 Mathematics Olympiad M.W. Pfaff was the first Hiltonian to win a Silver Medal (in the top 10 in the country); in 1982 M.A. Banks and G.C. Pegram won Silver medals – there were 10 Hiltonians in the 100 finalists; and in 1983, M.J. Handley and G.J. Pendock also won Silver medals with 5 other Hiltonian finalists.

Handley was one of the most academically able boys ever to have come through Hilton College. A fourth generation Hiltonian, he won the major entrance scholarship in 1981; he completed the Second and Third Forms in his first year. In 1983, while in the Fourth Form, he won first place in the National Science Olympiad, won a Silver medal in the Mathematics Olympiad and was one of the Top 100 in the English Olympiad. In the 1983 Science Olympiad Hiltonians came 1st (Handley), 2nd, 10th, 26th and 30th, with two others in the Top 100. In his matriculation year (1984) Handley again won the Science Olympiad, gained another silver medal in the Mathematics Olympiad and, in the Matriculation examination itself, gained six distinctions

– missing out only in Afrikaans, but gaining one in Latin. The achievement of Hilton boys in these Olympiads was matched by two senior members of the academic departments concerned. In 1982 Mr W.J. Jarvis, Head of Mathematics, won the Old Mutual Floating Trophy as the Science Teacher of the year, while his nearest rival was none other than Mr K.A. Franklyn, Head of the Science Department.

Standards in the humanities also were at a high level. In the 1983 matriculation examination, Geography achieved 7 distinctions, English 6, French 5, Afrikaans 3, History 3, Biology 2 and Computer Science 1.

Societies

School societies flourished. At Speech Day 1982 the Headmaster reported that in the previous year there had been more than one hundred and forty meetings of clubs and societies, many with outside speakers invited to address them. The Choir, under the direction of Mr C.G. Tinker, undertook a concert tour, singing at three venues in the Transvaal. In collaboration with St. Mary's, Kloof, the Choir gave a fine performance of Mozart's Requiem Mass in Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Tinker was an energetic and in some ways unconventional Director of Music. Under his direction, "Trial by Jury" was produced in 1981 and "Oliver" in 1983 – with Mr G.M. Thompson as co-director. Short concerts at lunchtime were introduced on a regular basis. Tinker was ably supported by Mrs Judith Todd and Mrs Una Cook.

Among Society activities boys from the Enterprise Club rode their bicycles from Beit Bridge to Hilton College (1981) and from Hilton College to Cape Town (1982). There were two major expeditions to the Okavango in 1983, as well as several hikes in the Drakensberg and down the South Coast. In 1981 members of the Historical Society climbed the south face of the Majuba Mountain, following the path of the ill-fated Gordon Highlanders before the 1881 battle. In 1982 the Historical Society again toured the battlefield of Isandlwana, but this time with a Zulu guide. The Society also organised – along with Michaelhouse and St. Anne's – discussion seminars led by university historians. These were focused on important topics in the matriculation syllabus.

A Fly-Fishing Club was founded under the guidance of the Headmaster. A Film Society under Mr R.G. Dickson came into being; here, outstanding films were viewed, discussed and criticised.

Games

So overall there were many ways for a Hilton boy to occupy his leisure time. This was true also on the games field. The traditional sports continued, but there were some innovations: a Rowing Club, formed in 1981 and with Mr P.W. Ayerst as master-in-charge and parent Mr Greg Gearing as chief coach, began to compete in the Transvaal school regattas. Many boys with limited ability in cricket and other ball games chose to try this new team sport which demands great physical fitness, discipline and dedication. Basketball also began to attract an increasing number of players during the summer months. In June 1983 it was reported that in the previous twelve months thirty-four



The Rowing Club in training.

Hiltonians had been selected for representative teams in ten different sports – five boys played for South African Schools teams.

Results in the individual sports varied and 1983 was again an excellent year. Rugby results in 1981 and 1982 had been disappointing, but the 1983 XV, led by Head of School, P.F. Harrison (who was to die tragically at the University of Cape Town only five years later), had some excellent results. Michaelhouse was beaten twice and there was a narrow loss to Maritzburg College. The U.15A XV was unbeaten. The 1983 Cricket XI was the most successful of recent years and at one stage had seven successive victories. The Hockey XI was unbeaten in school matches and the Squash team was one of the strongest school sides in the country; opposition from other Natal schools was brushed aside and the complete team was included in the Natal Schools "A" side. Under Mr G.M. Thompson, eight of the squash players visited the south of England where they gained considerable experience and achieved several notable individual and team successes. Captain of the team, C.R. Beart, was later to play as a professional.

Another overseas tour in April 1983 was an educational/religious visit to Israel, Athens and Rome. This was a combined party drawn from Hilton, Michaelhouse and Girls' Collegiate and was led by The Reverend André de Villiers, a frequent preacher in the Hilton Chapel, accompanied by Hilton master Mr J.E. Nisbet.

Other Events

On 25 June 1981 a fountain was opened in front of Newnham House by Mr Cormac Pope-Ellis, first Head Prefect of Newnham House and later a Life

Governor of Hilton College. The fountain was to be known as the Pope-Ellis Fountain.

On 10 September 1983, at the opening of the Fleur-de-Lys Club, the Hiltonian Society honoured the Hon. D.G.Fannin for his distinguished record and outstanding service to Hilton College. He was presented with an Illuminated Scroll by Mr D.E. Franklin, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

On Old Boys' Day in 1982, there was a memorial service in the Hilton Chapel for Terence Mansergh, fifth headmaster, who had died in England on 14 September 1981. Dr. Neville Hopkins, Head of School in 1941, gave an address in the presence of Mrs Irene Mansergh. A memorial window, depicting St. Andrew, was unveiled in the transept of the Chapel.

Two well-known figures from the Hilton scene died in 1983. Julian Carter, mathematics teacher and Housemaster of Falcon House, had retired from Hilton in 1980. He moved to the Fulton School for the Deaf at Winston Park and died there in May 1983.

So too, Neville Nuttall, author of *Lift Up Your Hearts*, English teacher at Hilton, widely-known educationalist, novelist, poet and trout-fisherman, died in Pietermaritzburg on 3 July 1983.

Under-currents

As 1983 drew to its close Hilton College seemed to be on the crest of the wave. But below the surface undercurrents had been stirring.

As every headmaster knows, while it is he who gains the credit or catches the criticism, the success of a school depends very largely on the calibre of its staff. In 1983 all of the senior staff at Hilton (except the Chaplain) had been recruited by Slater during the 1970's and later 1960's. A few words must be written about each individual for they were to play a crucial role in the approaching drama.

Senior Staff

Ducasse had joined the Hilton staff in 1958 and had become Second Master in 1968. He had worked closely with Slater and transferred his loyalty unreservedly to the new Headmaster.

Nisbet, previous Housemaster of Pearce House, had become Senior Assistant Master in 1973. His main duties and interests concerned administration and academic development.

Of the Housemasters, Jarvis had come to Hilton in 1969 and became Housemaster of Falcon House in 1979. He resigned as Housemaster when Falcon became a senior House – Nicholson took over in January 1982. Jarvis was appointed to Pearce House in 1984.

Cannon had joined the Hilton staff in 1970 and had taken over Pearce House from Nisbet in 1973. His early education had been at Bishops in Cape Town, where part of his career overlapped with that of Todd.

Ward had taken over Churchill House in 1978 and Gray Ellis House in 1979. Crossley, Housemaster of Newnham (since 1977), had come to Hilton from Michaelhouse in 1973. Hofmeyr, who had been Housemaster of Falcon and McKenzie Houses under Slater, resigned from the staff in March 1981; he was succeeded as Housemaster of McKenzie by Lovell.

To this group should be added Dickson – Old Hiltonian and School Counsellor. He had recently taken leave of absence to study at the University of Cape Town and in the United States of America.

With the exception of Ducasse and Nicholson, all of these men had overseas experience – either at university, in teaching posts or on training courses. They were highly qualified, experienced and intelligent. They were greatly involved in many aspects of the school and they believed – perhaps correctly – that they were the instruments which had promoted Slater's success. They were convinced that their views should be heard and recognised if Hilton College was to change.

Such a situation occurs frequently when a new headmaster comes in from outside to take over a school. How should he handle the "old hands"? Slater had come through the ranks of the Hilton staff; he appointed his own men to senior positions; he was prepared to listen to any viewpoints on a particular issue, although he reserved the right to make the final decision himself; "my school", he sometimes said, "is not a democracy!" However, his decisions – no matter how controversial – were always carefully and logically explained, and, after all, he would "carry the can".

Todd came to Hilton from St. Peter's, a preparatory school in Rivonia, where he had had great success. But Hilton College was not a preparatory school and its senior staff would have to be handled carefully, consulted and persuaded.

The Headmaster's Character

Another factor was Todd's character. As has been stated before, he had had considerable experience in education in Cape Town and Grahamstown, as well as the outside world. He was highly articulate, but he was also autocratic – he knew what was best about everything: whether it was drawing up plans for a new house, running a cricket practice for the 1st XI or assessing the suitability of a school play, as well as its cast. Todd was "the boss"; he had been appointed unanimously by the Board of Governors and had their full support. If a member of staff could not accept the Headmaster's decision and felt strongly about it, he had no option but to resign. The crucial issue was how much support could the staff member assemble for his contrary viewpoint and, secondly, how long would the Board support the Headmaster? This sort of situation was not unique to Hilton; similar circumstances are believed to have existed in recent times at other South African Private schools.

The various changes introduced by Todd have been described above. These were approved by the Board of Governors and accepted by staff sometimes reluctantly and not without opposition, e.g. the Fleur-de-Lys Club project was unpopular, although it was difficult to say why; and Jarvis had resigned from Falcon House after the junior/senior House decision. Several other incidents – some relatively minor – contributed to a growing antagonism between the Headmaster and some of his senior staff. A major area of discussion and disagreement was the new conditions of service for staff – in particular the salaries and perks of Housemasters and the proposal to charge staff rent for the houses they occupied on the Hilton estate.

Staff Turnover

There was perhaps a higher than normal turnover of staff. Five new academic staff members had arrived with Todd in January 1981; during 1981 and 1982 eight members of the existing academic staff left for pastures new: of these, four moved to other schools, two went into educational administration and two joined business companies; of the eight men, Hofmeyr and Dickson were senior staff members. In addition, Russell, former Housemaster of Newnham and Head of the English Department, reached retirement age and left Hilton. In December 1983 Cannon, Housemaster of Pearce, left Hilton to become Headmaster of St. George's Grammar School in Cape Town.

Staff Opposition

Within the school some senior staff members were discontented; their viewpoints and arguments seemed to make little impression on the Headmaster. So some of them joined together in a small group to monitor, discuss and resist the ideas and actions of the Headmaster. Perhaps these ideas could be modified after more detailed discussion: if not, how could he be resisted?

One of this "opposition" group wrote a detailed narrative or diary of events at Hilton during 1981, 1982 and 1983; this describes the Headmaster's actions, omissions, mistakes and blunders.

From this chronicle emerges the opposition group's picture of Todd as overconfident, arrogant, apt to make unilateral decisions, forgetful over detail, lacking in communication, and impervious to criticism, no matter how constructive. This was the man who was rushing changes throughout the school.

This small clique met regularly to discuss developments and plan strategy. All senior staff were not members of the group: in September 1982 Crossley was named as Second Master to take over from Ducasse when he retired at the end of 1984; Nisbet was deeply involved in academic planning for the "Hilton 2000" project; Knowles was an old friend of the Headmaster from St. Andrew's days. Jarvis was his own man and held strong – often controversial views – about most issues. Some other staff were involved with the group and new staff (particularly those who arrived in 1982) were invited to join. Some of them declined.

The story took another twist in March 1982 when a major confrontation arose between the Headmaster and the Bursar, Mr R.C. Urquhart. Urquhart was a highly respected businessman, appointed by the Board in June 1980 to replace Mr A. Easterbrook who moved to Johannesburg. Urquhart was a genial person, very approachable and well liked by staff. His two sons had attended the school. He was concerned about financial control of school funds and he clashed with the Headmaster. Efforts to overcome the differences between the two men came to nothing. Finally Urquhart resigned.

This was an invidious choice for the Board of Governors, but they had to support the Headmaster in the confrontation; Todd had full Board backing at this stage.

Within the staff there was much sympathy for Urquhart. The staff opposition group was becoming increasingly opposed to the Headmaster and his policies. Could this group be pacified, converted?

If not, what were the options? To what ultimate degree would the Board

maintain its support for the man they had appointed Headmaster so enthusiastically and unanimously in November 1979? Yet, how valid were the views of the staff members concerned? The personality of the Headmaster might be antagonistic; there might be a strong personal dislike for various individual reasons; yet there is the ultimate issue of loyalty. What right did these men have to challenge and conspire against the duly-appointed Headmaster? The Board might soon be faced with another invidious choice!

Resignation

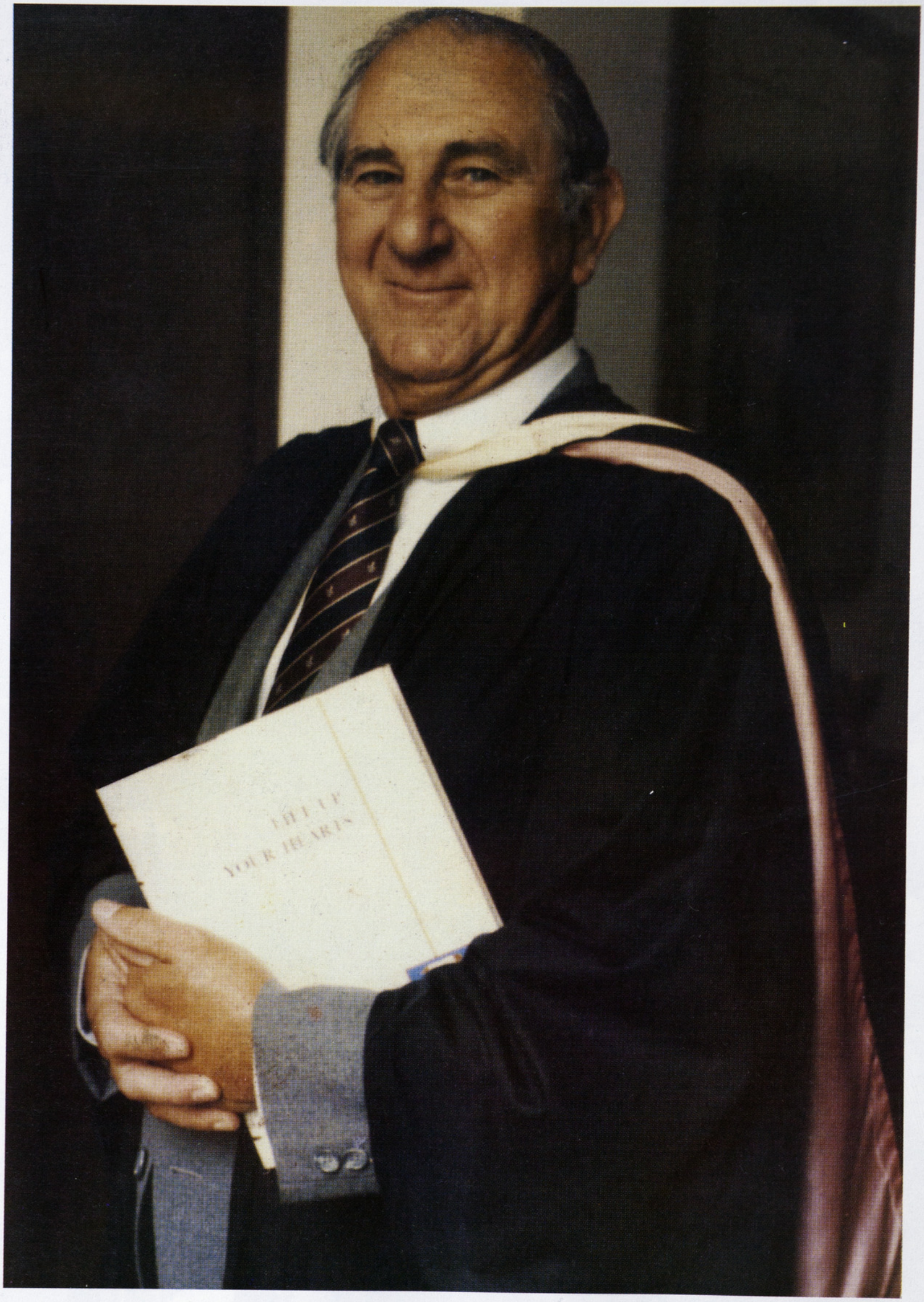
It has already been suggested that 1983 was an excellent year for Hilton College. The school was operating at a high level; numbers were at a maximum and all sectors were achieving first-class results. Throughout the year, the attention of the Headmaster and the Board was focused on plans for "Hilton 2000" or "Operation 160"; this is described separately in considerable detail in a later section of this history. Suffice to say here that one of the crucial factors in the failure of the "Hilton 2000" scheme and the resignation of the Headmaster was the knowledge that the Headmaster had lost the support of some senior staff. A Board sub-committee interviewed members of the Housemasters' Committee on that crucial Saturday 21 January 1984. The sub-committee subsequently reported to the Chairman that 50% of the ten senior staff interviewed had lost confidence in the Headmaster. The views of other staff members were not investigated, although it is recorded that several were enthusiastically in favour of the Headmaster and his plans. The extent of general staff support for the Headmaster and the Hilton 2000 scheme has proved impossible to determine. However, the loss of support by some senior staff members was serious; and combined with other factors it caused the Headmaster to resign on 22 January 1984.

The resignation came suddenly and Richard Todd could well have felt aggrieved that he was the victim of conservative opposition and personal antagonism. In the past three years much had been achieved and the school was running well; but the Todd vision for Hilton College was not achieved – the vision was later to be achieved elsewhere in a new grouping of the LEAF schools.

Perhaps Hilton College was the wrong place for the experiment. Adapting the words of Neville Nuttall in *Lift Up Your Hearts:*

> "like Mansergh and Pateman before him – other enthusiasts with progressive ideals – he had tried to move too swiftly down the ringing grooves of change and attempted too much too soon."





DESMOND VYVYAN DUCASSE
Headmaster 1984 – 1986

THE HEALER

Desmond Vyvyan Ducasse (1984 – 1986)

Appointment

As 1983 drew to its close Desmond (Des) Ducasse, Second Master since 1968, was considering an end to his career in education and retirement in December 1984. But fate thought otherwise. On 22 January 1984 there was an urgent invitation for him to take over the reins as Headmaster of Hilton College after the resignation of Richard Todd.

Earlier Experience

In many ways Ducasse was the ideal man for the circumstances of January 1984. He had a wealth of experience. A product of the Durban High School and the University of Natal, where he had served on the S.R.C. and captained the university soccer team, he had seen overseas service in the South African Air Force as a fighter pilot during the Second World War. After training as a teacher, he taught in Empangeni and at Glenwood High Schools. Then, in October 1958, he came to Hilton College as Head of the Science Department. So, in 1984, he had served the school for 25 years: Housemaster of Ellis House, Senior Assistant Master and Second Master. Throughout this time Ducasse had been a great friend and confidant of Raymond Slater. It has been said that headmastership is learned through the observation of great headmasters and it was soon evident that the Ducasse ideas and educational philosophy were founded in the Slater era.

The new Headmaster's major aim had to be the healing of the rift which had appeared in the Hilton community. To this task Ducasse brought his own personal characteristics – enthusiasm, dedication and humility – as well as the support of a charming and devoted wife. His long association with the school was a great asset. For many years it had been Ducasse who had introduced Hilton leavers to the Old Boys' Club; Old Boys knew him well and respected him. This knowledge grew as he attended Old Boy gatherings throughout the country. To current Hiltonians and their parents he was already a familiar figure. For many years, too, he had been a leader and sounding-board for Hilton staff.

Principles

Ducasse could be termed a "stop-gap" or transitional Headmaster. He had to salvage a difficult situation; but he wanted also to lay out a framework for

future development. Within this context, his own ideals came to the fore. He accepted that Hilton College, like many other independent schools, was a conservative institution; he acknowledged that mistakes had been made. However he believed that there must be growth and progress; individual boys must be encouraged to develop their own talents to the full, along with a high sense of social responsibility. He made a public commitment to equity and high quality schooling. He was determined to avoid complacency and there would be an objective appraisal of all facets of the school.

General Issues

Two general issues which had arisen out of the Todd era had to be resolved. First: the purpose of the meeting of the Hiltonian Society on 18 February 1984 was to consider the rejection of the "Hilton 2000" scheme; but there was another underlying issue – the degree to which members of the Hiltonian Society (i.e. Old Hiltonians) could control the education policy of the Headmaster. This idea was unacceptable to Ducasse – as it would have been to any headmaster. After discussion at the meeting, it emerged very clearly that the rights of members of the Hiltonian Society were limited to voting for members of the Board of Governors; the role of the Governors was to maintain a watching brief over the Headmaster and staff who would run the school.

A second general issue was the management structure of the school. It was generally accepted that the work load of the Headmaster must be lightened. This implied greater delegation and the use of committees to promote staff participation. Channels of communication would have to be set up to bring ideas and viewpoints through to the Headmaster. Considered from another angle, the effect of events under Todd can be clearly seen: curbs had to be placed on the autocratic tendencies of a headmaster who must acknowledge staff viewpoints and carry staff with him in his running of the school. However there was a danger in promoting staff participation and responsibility; strong personalities among the staff might establish their own power bases within the school and join together against the Headmaster to promote their own agenda – another feature of the later months of the Todd era. The Headmaster would have to guard against submerging his own authority within the structures of participatory management.

Changes

Headmaster's Academic Committee

This committee had operated under Slater, and the new Headmaster was quick to reconstitute it. Several Board members were invited to join and, with contributions from selected members of staff, the deliberations of this committee provided a useful forum for the Headmaster. A first priority for the committee was to consider the structuring of a new academic management hierarchy.

Academic Administration

As early as March 1984 work began on restructuring the academic hierarchy.

After preliminary discussions in the Academic Committee, there was full consultation with all members of staff. The aims of this process were clearly stated at the staff forum on 19 June 1984. It may be useful to give a full statement of these aims as a convenient benchmark against which later achievement can be measured:

1. to replace a management system of "benevolent autocracy" with one of "democratic professionalism".
2. to improve the efficiency of the school by making greater provision for functional organisation and policy planning.
3. to remove routine administration from the shoulders of the Headmaster so that he could concentrate on creative planning, staff management and external relations.
4. to give staff members responsibility in their own areas and the chance to participate in policy decisions relevant to those areas.
5. to provide better channels of communication and accountability through clearly defined job descriptions.
6. to provide a stronger link between the Board of Governors and Staff.

The crux of the new organisation was the proposal to have three Deputy Headmasters or Senior Masters, each with definite areas of responsibility. The recommendations from the staff forum were approved by the Board of Governors in June, 1984 and the first two Senior Masters were appointed:

Mr M.J. Nicholson as Senior Master (Administration).
Mr J.E. Nisbet as Senior Master (Academic).

A third appointment was made with effect from January 1985: Mr G. Crossley became Senior Master(Students).

Another appointment in January 1985, was that of Mr G.M. Thompson, a member of the English Department and an Old Hiltonian. He replaced Mr A.R.A. Murray who was due to retire in April, as Liaison Officer, and was to be responsible for strengthening links with all branches of the Hilton family.

All members of Staff took part in a management seminar in October, 1984 and, before the year end, detailed job descriptions had been written by all Housemasters and Heads of Departments; these gave a clear statement of the aims and procedures which were envisaged in each area.

The Hilton 2000 Scheme – Re-evaluation

Another matter which concerned the Academic Committee during 1984 was a re-evaluation of Todd's grand scheme. This will be discussed in the section on "Hilton 2000", and the Board decision in May 1985 marked the end of the plan. As is suggested, the re-evaluation document was conservative, even negative, in concentrating on problems which were inherent in the scheme. There had to be another way ahead and Des Ducasse and his men turned their attention to that in 1985. A new management structure was in place; now was the time for a critical appraisal of the school curriculum.

Curriculum Reform

A staff forum in May 1985 articulated the aim of a Hilton education: education of the "whole man" with an all-round academic balance and the realisa-

tion of full individual potential; the development of thinking and communication skills, sound values and preparation for life. The limiting effect of the matriculation examination was noted.

In an effort to achieve this aim various innovations were introduced during the next two years. There was full staff involvement throughout.

The package of subjects offered for matriculation was changed; several "lines" were adjusted, but the major change was to introduce Speech and Drama (in 1987) and to begin the phasing out of Latin. A detailed Academic Memorandum described the courses offered in each subject. To widen the curriculum further, enrichment modules were offered to boys in Form III; two modules (a two-term study of each) were to be chosen from nine courses offered. Drawing on the experience of the Training Division of Shell S.A. (Pty) Ltd., courses in leadership were introduced into Form IV. Skills development was promoted – especially study skills and visual literacy with increasing use of television resources. Computer facilities were expanded and computer applications encouraged in all subjects. Extended learning programmes were arranged for able boys and special arrangements made to help those who were academically weak or disadvantaged. To promote communication with parents a special Open Day was introduced for boys in the Second Form.

People

While this reorganisation and these changes were being discussed and implemented, life went on at Hilton College. People are a vital ingredient of any school and some significant personalities of the period should be mentioned.

At Board of Governors' level, Mr D.E. Franklin resigned as Chairman in June 1984 and retired from the Board in November. A special dinner was held to honour his thirty years' service as a Governor. Mr W.M. Grindrod was appointed as the new Chairman.

Two Housemasters left the staff to seek pastures new. Jarvis, teacher of Science and Mathematics, Housemaster of Falcon and Pearce, skilled games coach in cricket and hockey, moved to Pretoria Boys' High School. In 1982 he had been named South African Science Teacher of the year. Gray, Housemaster of Ellis and a member of the English Department, resigned to become Headmaster of the Bishop's Preparatory School in Cape Town. He had coached rugby and cricket and been actively involved with school drama.

Among Hilton boys of the time, it may be invidious to pick out individuals but several deserve particular notice. C.A. Jankowitz was Head of School in 1986 and he emerged as an inspirational leader both on the rugby field (vice-captain of Natal Schools) and on the stage, where he gave a stirring performance, along with S.C. O'Connor and M. Thelejane, in "Saturday Night at the Palace". His speech, thanking the Guest of Honour at Speech Day 1986, was very well received.

The academic successes of M.J. Handley have already been mentioned. In 1984 Handley matriculated with six distinctions, won the Science Olympiad for the second year in succession and gained another silver medal in the Mathematics Olympiad. In 1984 I. Coovadia had begun his Hilton career in the Second Form; he came close to rivalling Handley in academic ability. In the 1987 matriculation examination Coovadia also achieved six distinctions; he

came first in the Science Olympiad and also the English Olympiad – this is believed to be an unique achievement. Those were two outstanding scholars, but they were not alone: between 1984 and 1987, besides Handley and Coovadia, W.R. Barnes and D.P.D. Marshall each gained seven distinctions in the matriculation examination; D.M. Carson, S.D.G. Paver, M.R. Slaven, C.W. Klingenberg and P.J. Orford each gained six distinctions. Between the same years, nine Hilton boys finished in the Top 10 of the Annual Science Olympiads and there were five Silver Medals in the Mathematics Olympiads, six in the Top 10 of the English Olympiads and three in the Top 20 of the Computer Olympiad. During the same period only four boys failed the Natal Senior Certificate Examination. Arguably the best results ever were achieved in 1986: 92% matriculation, 17 'A' aggregates and 96 subject distinctions. It would seem clear that the upheaval during 1983–84 had not affected the quality of teaching and learning in the school.

An outstanding success in another sphere was B.C. Schreuder. In 1985 he was appointed captain of both the Natal Schools and South African Schools Athletics Teams. He was an expert in the Triple Jump and in the National Championships he jumped over 15 metres to win the National U.19 title. Schreuder played as a wing three-quarter in the 1st XV.

Among those who entered the First Form in 1986 was Bonginkosi Chiliza. He was a small boy from a school in Durban and was the first of several black entrants at the bottom of the school who, over the next ten years, were sponsored by individuals and businesses – in Chiliza's case an Old Hiltonian, Alasdair Gardner. Chiliza developed into a fine hockey player, and matriculated in 1991 with three distinctions. Later he trained as a medical doctor.

On a memorable occasion towards the end of 1985 the school was visited by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement. The Chief addressed the schoolboys and the black community, who welcomed him with stirring Zulu songs.

On 25 February 1984 Francis Cormac Pope-Ellis died, aged ninety-four. In 1906 he was Head of School, Scholar of the Year and Captain of cricket and rugby. He was a generous benefactor and had served the school on the Board of Governors and the Farm Committee, being responsible for the construction of the water supply dams and the pipeline to Midmar.

Games

In general these were good years for school games. In the three seasons 1984-1986, the 1st XV won thirty of the forty school matches played. A main figure in the 1984 side was G.H. Teichmann, later to play for South Africa; this team was said to be the best for ten years. In June 1986 fourteen schools from all over the country took part in the Private Schools Rugby Festival held at Hilton. After two disappointing years the 1986 cricket XI had an excellent season mainly through the efforts of D.N. Crookes and R.J. Varner, both of whom were later to play for Natal. In 1984, the hockey XI was very successful and won 23 matches during the season. D.J. Jarvis captained the South African Schools XI. Other sports were active and successful. The 1985 1st tennis VI was a strong one and the 1984 squash team won the South African Schools Championship.



The Ducasse Swimming Pool.



The 1986 Diving Team with Mr D.V. Ducasse.

The popularity of basketball continued to increase; the canoeing club expanded and a Golf Society was founded to take part in the local schools tournament. Diving, too, prospered under the guidance of the Headmaster; in 1985 A.M. Newbury was the Natal U.19 diving champion and D.R. Turvey the Natal U.16 champion; these two, along with B.N. Gilfillan earlier, were Natal Men's champions while still at school.

Other Events

Christian Missions

As a committed Christian himself the Headmaster made the spiritual welfare of Hilton boys his constant concern. He was a member of a Bible study group and a regular attender at Fellowship meetings. With his encouragement there was a Scripture Union mission led by Old Hiltonian Paul Culwick and an Africa Enterprise Mission under Michael Cassidy. A Community Service group was set up and became active locally. Staff wives – with guidance and direction from Flo Ducasse – continued to assist with a creche, a feeding scheme, a pre-primary school and a Centre of Concern in the Hilton Valley. Academic staff members helped with the upgrading of black teachers in Pietermaritzburg.

The Fleur-de-Lys Fete

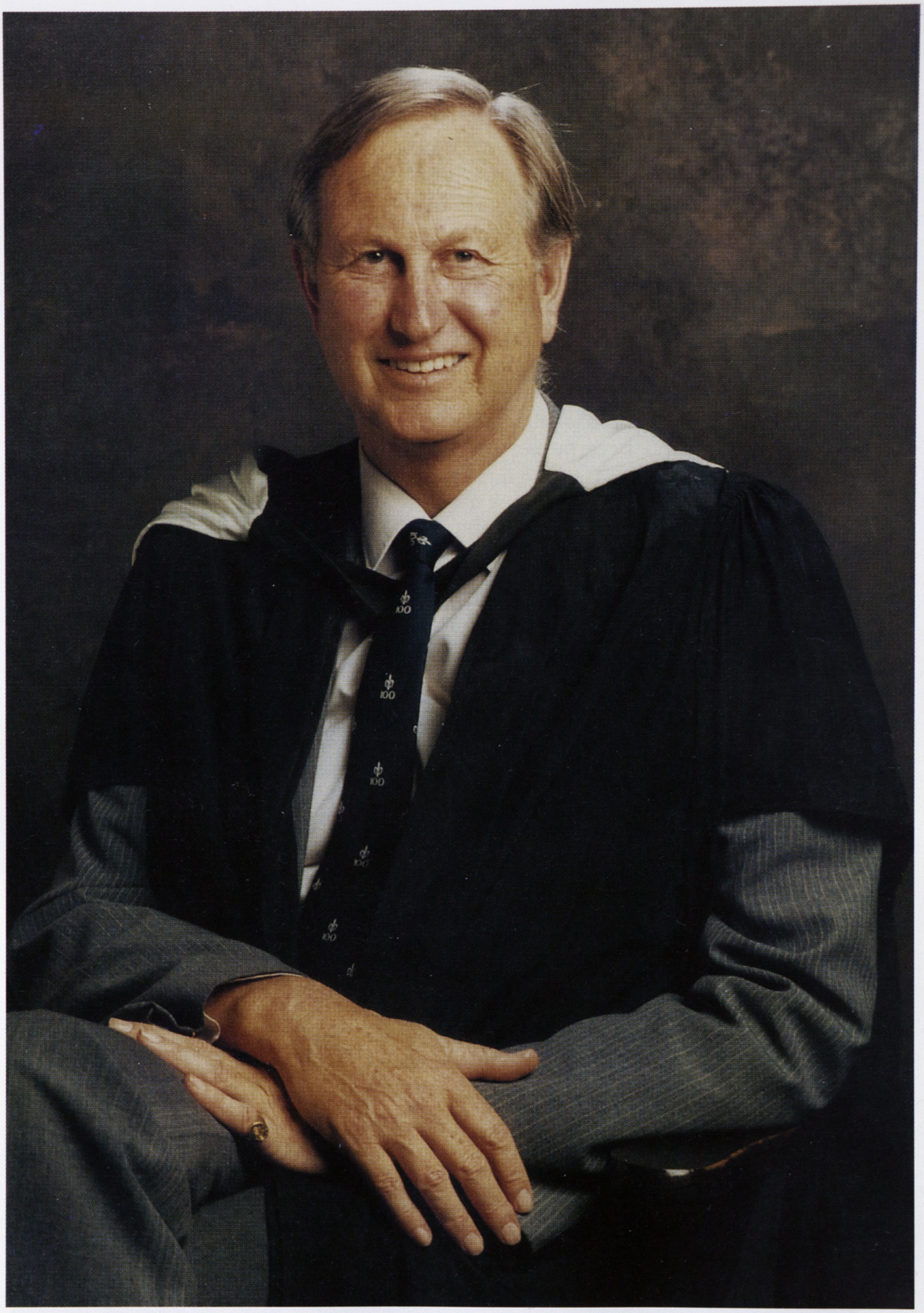
June 1986 brought the Fleur-de-Lys fete, a fund-raising enterprise by the Old Hiltonian Club, to raise funds for the Centenary Bursary Fund and for the Fleur-de-Lys Capital Fund. The school became a hive of activity and over 14 000 people attended various events – including a grand ball – during the weekend of 13-14 June. The financial target of R200,000 was achieved.

Retirement

The activities surrounding the Fleur-de-Lys fete as well as several year reunions – hosted by the Club – helped to strengthen Old Hiltonian relations with the school.

So, too, as Des and Flo Ducasse travelled to Old Hiltonian gatherings throughout the country, the Headmaster's message was one of unity of purpose. Stability had returned to the Hilton community; the rifts seemed to have been healed and the way was open for the new headmaster, Paul Marsh.

Ducasse may have been called a "stop-gap" headmaster, but a great deal was achieved, and in December 1986 he could, with satisfaction, take a well-earned rest and enjoy retirement in Pietermaritzburg.



PAUL MARSH
Headmaster 1987 – 1993

THE HUMANIST

Paul Marsh (1987 – 1993)

In January 1987 Paul Marsh became the twelfth headmaster of Hilton College.

Background

He was appointed against a background of tremendous tension and problems throughout the Republic of South Africa; 1986 to 1990 were the final years of the P.W. Botha era; this was apartheid's last stand, with strong resistance to the "total onslaught". Internationally the Cold War was over with the collapse of communism in the USSR and a new government under Gorbachev (1985). South Africa was no longer required by the Western countries as a bulwark against the world-wide communist threat. Yet SADF conscripts were still fighting in the war in Angola (until 1988) and covert involvement in the Mozambican civil war continued. Within the country a state of emergency had been proclaimed in June 1986 and emergency regulations controlled the media; thousands of opposition activists were detained and "hit squads" were deployed against ANC personnel and sympathisers. Popular opposition to the Botha government strengthened; the United Democratic Front allied itself with COSATU and became known as the United Democratic Movement (1989). There was increased defiance of the government and, when P.W. Botha resigned in August 1989, the way was clear for the new President, F.W. de Klerk, to initiate a policy of negotiation with the ANC. Nelson Mandela was released from prison on 11 February 1990. During these years the country's economic problems had been compounded; growth was at a low level; the gold price was sinking while inflation soared; economic sanctions were escalating and many overseas companies were disinvesting; thousands of workers were being retrenched and millions were jobless – little wonder that crime and violence were increasing. In addition, the academic, cultural and sports boycotts were making a strong impact.

Hilton College

No school can exist in isolation as an island set apart from its surrounding society, although sometimes the white buildings of Hilton College – perched high on the hill – may give this impression.

General conditions – particularly the influence of economic difficulties for a high-fee-charging institution – must react on the life and development of any school.

As well as external pressures, Marsh inherited a potential problem area within the school. Hilton had become known as a difficult school for any headmaster to manage. One Board member – in giving him some preliminary counsel – acknowledged that there was "dissension in the Common Room" and hoped that he would not be "driven to drink"; the main task, continued this counsellor, was to consolidate the Hilton family. An external view of Hilton College from a headmaster colleague of Marsh's, saw: "a divided staff, a gulf between staff and boys, and between staff and Board."

In retrospect one can see that the headmastership of Marsh was divided into two parts: three years before 1990 and three years after 1990. That was a decisive year for him just as it was critical for South Africa. By 1990 most of his original aims had been achieved; that year saw a review, a re-assessment and a reorganisation of management. After that the Headmaster's role turned increasingly to grappling with external problems – particularly marketing the school in the conditions of the new South Africa.

The Man and His Principles

Paul Marsh was born in Johannesburg on 5 December 1939.

After his early education in Grahamstown at Kingswood College and Rhodes University, he moved to Cambridge University in England, where he excelled in cricket, hockey and rowing. He graduated with an M.A. majoring in geography – and a Diploma in Education. He also met and married his wife, Ann. He returned to South Africa to teach at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown. There he spent eighteen happy and energetic years (1965 – 1982); he was a housemaster for seven years and, as well as his teaching commitments, he became actively, indeed passionately, involved in the coaching and administration of school cricket and hockey. He also found time to play provincial hockey and cricket and became Chairman of the South African High Schools Cricket Association and President of the South African Schools Sports Council. In 1983 he became Headmaster of St. Alban's College, Pretoria and a member of the National Executive of the Independent Schools Council.

Moving to Hilton College in 1987, he found a school with a high academic reputation – the 1986 Natal Senior Certificate results were, arguably, the best ever. Marsh stood for excellence in all spheres including the academic, but he saw "the main goal of a Hilton education as the development of communication skills, creativity, leadership, true Christian values, a love of nature and an appreciation of the arts."

A constant theme of his Speech Day addresses over the next seven years was the importance of moral growth in a boy's personal development. A moral dimension should be inherent in the process of schooling just as much as in the content. Teachers should be moral educators, transmitting an appreciation of universal values such as truth, honesty, justice, respect for person and property, compassion, tolerance of different religions, views and races, sensitivity to the aged, the handicapped and the less privileged. The school must strive to maintain high standards – academic and cultural as well as behavioural. Co-operation with parents was vital in training their sons for a world where AIDS, drugs, alcohol and violence were very real dangers.

These aims were later embodied in a definitive Mission Statement (see Appendix). This was largely the work of Mr A.G. Lovell, Senior Master (Academic) after 1991; he spent many hours discussing and refining various ideas and statements with all sectors of the school community.

Extra-Mural Activities

Hilton's aim was "balanced excellence" and "educating for life" in the widest sense, with maximum development of the potential of each individual. Success in academic work and sport continued to be important, but Marsh regarded extra-mural activities as much more than an exercise for keeping boys busy; they were entirely educational with essential moral elements such as playing within the rules and the etiquette of behaviour in general. House meetings, Assembly and Chapel all had roles to play; but it was in the areas of music, drama and art that Marsh saw room for major improvement. He emphasised the need for a school orchestra and a strong chapel choir, believing that musicians are seldom "uncivilised louts". Mr P.F. Harty had become Director of Music in 1986. With his enthusiasm the choir prospered and with the co-operation of St. Anne's Diocesan College, an orchestra (or windband) was established – Marsh himself played the tuba in the orchestra. With the increase in school numbers it had become impossible for the whole school to worship together in the Chapel. Various architectural plans were considered and in 1987 the organ was moved to a position above the main door; a gallery was constructed to increase seating capacity.

Drama had been strong and healthy for some years, but the Memorial Hall as a venue had several shortcomings – particularly its coldness in winter.



Band Practice.

Capital Development

So, improved drama facilities became a focus of the Hilton 2000 Appeal, launched in 1989 to equip the school for the challenges of the 21st century: a contemporary auditorium capable of seating the whole school, providing facilities for drama, music, lectures and cinema; additions to the Crookes Classroom Block, completing the quadrangle yet preserving the view of the Chapel. There were to be additional classrooms, an art school and improved laboratory facilities; a covered Sports Centre, large enough for indoor hockey, basketball courts and an indoor cricket net; there was also to be improvements in the Houses and in staff accommodation, including housing in the Hilton Valley; the old Hobbies Block would become a Music Centre. The estimated cost was about R4 million. The appeal was launched in February 1989; funds were subscribed quickly and with assistance from the Hilton Foundation the target was soon reached. Building operations proceeded speedily and the three major projects were soon completed and officially opened: the Crookes Block extension by Mr P. Crookes on 2 June 1990; the Auditorium, which, after much discussion had been redesignated as The Theatre, with a sparkling performance of "The Royal Hunt of the Sun", produced by Lovell; and the Sports Centre by Mr D.F. Dowling, Life Governor and President of the Old Hiltonian Club, on 8 March 1991. Electricity was installed in the Hilton Valley, and other improvements were to be carried out gradually.

Outreach Programmes

One aspect of extra-mural activities assumed greater importance in the context of developments in the wider society outside the school. To what extent were Hilton boys being exposed to the less privileged in community or social service? An Outreach Society had been formed in 1987 and a small number of boys had assisted with English teaching at the Valley School and with relief work at Sweetwaters, an African township hard hit by floods; another group made regular visits to assist staff at the Howick Sunfield Home. A "twinning" arrangement was set up with the Vukuzakhe High School in Umlazi, Durban. Hilton's geographical situation placed constraints on the number of community service projects, but Marsh was concerned that more should be done. It was not until 1993 that an Outreach programme involving the whole of the Form III year was planned and put into operation. In 1992 Deputy Head of School, R.G. Dingley, single-handedly raised R25,000 which was used to finance a new classroom section at the Valley School. For his efforts, Dingley was presented with the Youth Merit Award by the Pietermaritzburg Rotary Club. During 1993 three Hilton boys – C.R. Douglas, S.L. Davies and D.D. Yuill – won the Daily News team-speaking competition on the theme of "Symbols in the New South Africa". They donated the R15,000 prize to build a new library and a netball court at the Valley School. Every year members of the Sixth Form also raised considerable funds to help the people in the Valley in different ways.

There were other Hilton projects of Outreach, although these did not directly involve Hilton boys. Bursaries were negotiated with companies and individuals, to bring black pupils to the school; in 1989 fourteen black pupils



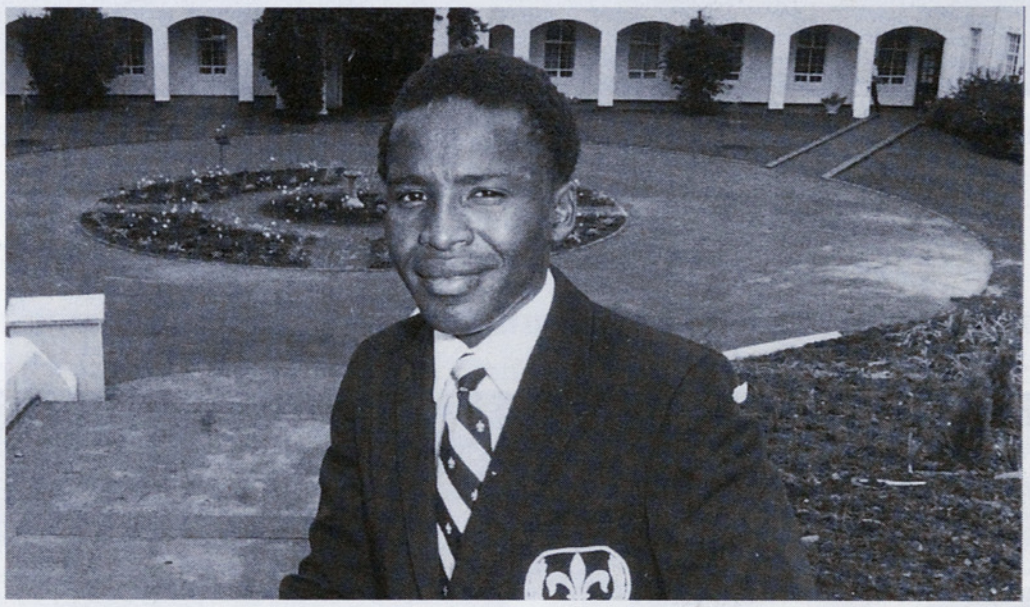
Assembly in The Crookes Block Amphitheatre.



Basketball training in The Sports Centre.

were sponsored in this way. Hilton staff were involved with courses run to upgrade the skills of black teachers; staff wives gave talks and provided tuition in life skills at the Centre of Concern in the Hilton Valley. The Valley community and Hilton boys joined together in church services.

In August 1989 the Board of Governors held a seminar to consider likely trends in South African Education; prominent among the topics discussed was what has been called "Affirmative Action", although the implications of this phrase came in for criticism. In the end it was recommended that the Headmaster should continue to get black entrants provided that they were of suitable quality and potential. Funding should be sought from sponsors and the Hilton Foundation might be able to help. An analysis of Hilton pupils in 1993 showed that there were twenty-five black (5,38%) and eighteen Indian (3,87%) pupils in the school. There was no doubt that Blacks could succeed in the Hilton system. In 1988 Lesotho-born M. Thelejane was appointed Deputy Head of School and Head of Ellis House. Thelejane had been at Hilton since Form I. He played a prominent role in several school drama productions; he also played hooker in the 1st XV.



Molupe Thelejane – Deputy Head of School 1988.

On the issue of the employment of black teachers the Board was sympathetic to broadening the base of the Hilton community, provided that the standard of teaching ability and qualifications was maintained. In 1993 all members of the academic staff were white.

In the Hilton Valley efforts were made to strengthen the School Complex; this is a creche, pre-primary and school run for the benefit of children of employees of Hilton College and is described in more detail elsewhere. In 1987 the Intermediate School finished at Standard 7 and pupils went to outside schools to continue their education. In 1988, during the period of unrest and intimidation, pupils remained at the Hilton School for Standard 8 – later extended to Standards 9 and 10. Staff numbers were increased and the quality improved. In 1992 the first Standard 10 pupils wrote the matriculation examination, and 11 out of 13 candidates passed; in 1994 the pass-rate was 100%. There seemed a real possibility that able pupils from the Valley could be fed into classes in the College itself.

The Estate

The Estate has always been a special feature of Hilton College and, at various stages of their school career, boys have spent Sundays walking, swimming, tubing, fishing, bird-watching and exploring. In August 1989 Mr D.F. White, Biology master and a knowledgeable nature lover, was given the official position of Master-in-Charge of the Estate. The aim was to develop the Estate and to promote an awareness of conservation and environmental issues. White pursued his duties enthusiastically and, with assistance from the boys of the Natural History Society, there was considerable development: a booklet with coloured photographs on the Estate, with a second booklet specifically on the birds; boys from all six Houses built their own picnic sites, huts and a bird-hide; in 1994 the old Nisbet wood-and-iron house became the school Environmental Education Centre. More and more Hilton boys were becoming aware of the superb environment in which they were living. Several prominent enthusiasts were awarded the new Estate Tie, which, along with the new Service Tie, was introduced to encourage involvement in extramural activities.

Academic Successes

The academic sphere was not neglected. In 1987 I. Coovadia was placed first in the National Olympiads in Science and English; thirteen Hilton boys were in the top 100 of the Science Olympiad including first, second and third places. There was a hiccup in 1989, but in 1990 four Hilton boys were placed in the "Top 30" of the Natal Senior Certificate examination; two of them, G.J. Larsen and J.A. Vermeulen gained seven distinctions. Hilton had four finalists in the Afrikaans Olympiad, eight in the top 100 of the Mathematics Olympiad, two in the top 20 of the English Olympiad and four finalists in the Science Olympiad. The matriculation results of 1992 surpassed those of the vintage year of 1986; out of 111 candidates, there were 101 matriculants, 22 'A' aggregates, 92 distinctions and no failures. Once again there were four Hilton boys in the "Top 30"; C.L. Hornby achieved eight distinctions and M. Dunley-Owen gained seven distinctions and the top Mathematics mark in the province. At Sixth Form level in the UNISA first-year examinations, 16 distinctions were gained in 1989 and again in 1991. (A detailed discussion of academic results is given in Section II of this book).

Success in public examinations is not the only standard for measuring academic progress. Marsh was convinced that pupil learning could be made enjoyable, much more than the drudgery of memorising and factual tests. Courses in thinking skills and problem-solving were introduced: in particular the CASE Science course, developed in the United Kingdom, was tried in Form II; the Mathematics Department, guided by Mr D.J. Ryan and Mr I.D. McLachlan, launched full-scale into a programme of discovery learning; there was to be greater training in communication skills and leadership; Craft Design Technology, a new subject which was gaining considerable popularity in Britain, was considered in detail by the Headmaster and the Board; here was a well-documented vehicle for creativity, problem-solving and technical training; elements of the CDT thinking were introduced into Form I and it was considered that the course should evolve slowly as the cost factor was considerable. The Computer Centre in the basement of the Centenary Centre was

redesigned and rebuilt; new Acorn hardware was installed to run learning programmes obtained from the BBC in London.

The work of the Headmaster's Advisory Committee should be mentioned; small sub-committees, and even individuals, spent many hours in research into relevant educational topics: the motivation of learners, specific courses for able and for disadvantaged pupils, a modular curriculum for the Second Form, the wide topic of assessment – here there was concrete progress when a system of academic tutoring, allied to the assembly of a record of achievement, was introduced for boys in the First and Second Forms in 1993; boys in the Fifth and Sixth Forms consulted with staff members to produce an individual progress profile which supplemented and, in some ways replaced, the old report form.

In 1991 the daily timetable was reorganised and a new basic one-hour teaching period introduced.

So, many efforts were being made to prepare Hilton leavers for the challenging world after school; to assist leavers an annual seminar designated "What Next?" was introduced in March 1992: here, the various possible options were presented to an audience of leavers and their parents. In July 1990 the Headmaster organised an open conference on "Education in a new South Africa"; expert speakers were drawn from several areas of education and training. To keep Hilton boys in touch with political reality there was a "mock election" in September 1989, when 18 school candidates presented themselves for election; this was preceded by an address to the school by three representatives from the main political parties in the country.

Games

Details of sports results are to be found elsewhere; but in general, school sport prospered during these years 1987–1993. There were "ups and downs" as is usual over any period of time. A few teams and individuals should be highlighted. The 1988 cricket XI was a successful side under the able captaincy of D.N. Crookes who was later to play for Natal and the South African touring side to India in 1994. The Hilton cricket XI toured to England in 1989 and to England and Barbados in 1992. D.R. Gain captained the South African Under 15 cricket team which toured the United Kingdom. After the 1989 rugby season First XV coaches Mr A.E. van der Watt and Mr J.H.B. Strydom decided to step down – Mr P.B. Ducasse and Mr M.A. Perrett took over the first game. The 1989 XV was a fine one which played exciting, enthusiastic rugby, scoring 56 tries and conceding only nine; of matches against Natal Schools, only the one against Maritzburg College was lost – and that narrowly. A. Jankowitz gained Hilton's first ever S.A. Schools Rugby cap. In 1990 five Hilton rugby players were chosen to represent Natal at Craven Week and one of them, H.J. Martens, was later selected (along with G.H. Teichmann) for the 1993 Springbok tour of Argentina. The 1991 XV, captained by C.A. Gibson, had an excellent but surprising victory over the hitherto unbeaten Michaelhouse XV in the final match of the season. Of the twelve matches played against Michaelhouse between 1987 and 1993 the Hilton 1st XV lost only three.

The 1990 hockey side was a good one but the pinnacle was reached in

1992, when seven Hilton players were selected for Natal Schools and two went on to represent the South African Schools XI. R.N. Oertel (S.A.U19), C.T. Manqele (S.A.U16) and coach (Mr K. Fairweather) attended the Barcelona Olympic Games as observers. In tennis, the outstanding player of the period was H.F. Jordaan who, in 1989, captained both Natal Schools and South African Schools; in 1990 he took up a tennis scholarship in Texas, U.S.A.

In squash, these were 'up-and-down years'; in 1990, Hilton were the school champions of Natal; gaining South African Schools Colours were B.W. Falcon (1989) and B.R. Stott (1991). With the new facilities in the Sports Centre, basketball became a very popular games option after 1991, and in 1993 K.A. Hold was chosen for South African Schools. The general standard of swimming and water polo improved and the high level of diving was maintained.

Other Events

The educational value of travel is enriching and, with the lifting of boycotts, many opportunities came the way of Hilton boys. Overseas tours by the Hilton cricket and hockey teams have been mentioned; visiting teams from Harrow, Canford, Sherborne and St. Peter's, York, repaid visits. Many academic staff members travelled abroad; an increasing number of Hilton leavers won Rotary Exchange Scholarships and in 1993 P.K. Gain represented South Africa in an international debating competition in Canada. Pupil exchanges were arranged with Hotchkiss and Deerfield in the U.S.A., and Wrekin College in England. Art master, Mr D. Bender, organised an Art tour to Europe.

In a boarding school food is always a major item in the life of any pupil. Mr J. Sjoberg, Hilton's Norwegian caterer, had developed a high standard in his



"You must admit that the food's five-star"
Natal Daily News cartoonist Jock Leyden comments on the Hilton Catering Department.

catering – much appreciated by visitors as well as Hilton boys. This was picked up by the cartoonist of *The Daily News* in 1987 – the possibility of excellent food, wine and girls could well expand enrolment figures!

A memorable event in May 1992 was the centenary celebration of the Old Hiltonian Club held at Hilton College. Years of careful planning resulted in an extensive programme, with competitions in squash, golf, clay-pigeon shooting and a special presentation of *The Pirates of Penzance* in the Theatre. The culmination was a Grand Centenary Ball, when about five hundred people experienced "the party of the century". A special Centenary Tie was designed and a Centenary Family Album was edited and produced by Robin and Bernice Gilfillan; this included photographs and reports of some 700 Old Hiltonians.

The School Museum – now in the Commons Building – was officially opened during the celebrations.

An increasing number of Year Reunions were held at the Fleur-de Lys Club, ably organised by Mrs Win Sjoberg. In 1988 Marsh organised a "Spring Ball" for the Hilton community; there was another evening featuring the music of Glen Miller and on Old Boys' Day (1990) a Theatre supper and dancing followed the Vera Lynn story.

The Hilton community seemed to be drawing together again.

On a more solemn note, there were a number of deaths of well-known members of the Hilton family during the period 1987 to 1993. Several Hilton boys died from various causes: Mark Hukins (1991), Paul Fischer (1991), Irwin Mnywabe (1987), Philip Briggs (1990) and David de Oliveira (1990) died before their schooling was complete; Solomon Gwiliza, Paul Harrison and Carl Klingenberg were killed in road accidents shortly after leaving Hilton College. Andrea Nisbet was killed in a multi-car "pile-up".

Raymond Slater, ninth headmaster, died at Wellington in the Cape on 22 August 1991; also former masters at the school, Normand Dunn (1988), D'Arcy Alletson (1988) and Alan Johnson (1992).

Several former members of the Board of Governors also died: Deryk Franklin (1990), former Chairman, died in Australia; also Peter Loveday (1990), Bill Shorten (1989) and Basil Crookes (1989).

Staff Matters

Paul Marsh inherited a school management system which had evolved from the Ducasse re-organisation: three Senior Masters with specific areas of responsibilities; a clear-cut statement of the aims and procedures for Housemasters and Heads of Departments; open channels of communication for staff participation in decision-making. This system was in line with new theories of management; autocratic methods were no longer effective; no longer was it desirable for the leader to dictate to his subordinates; now, the onus was on him to persuade, encourage and manage his team towards his goals. Management was to be seen as a co-operative effort, although the role of the leader continued to be crucial in the area of decision making. There remained the possible danger that a few staff members could join together to promote their own agenda, which could well be at variance with that of the Headmaster. The Hilton Board of Governors was aware of this danger and in 1988 one senior member of the Board emphasised the importance of loyalty.

From the beginning Marsh was aware of the need for staff unity and support; he was lavish in praise of the Hilton staff – "they were the greatest." In 1987 he introduced a staff self-evaluation exercise; on the basis of a questionnaire, individual staff members were invited to discuss their personal performances and abilities in a confidential interview with the Headmaster. It was hoped that this would promote frankness and transparency. Staff salaries were well above those in the State system; the Housemasters had been given a substantial boost; staff were encouraged to apply for travel fellowships to improve their knowledge and qualifications. A Staff Services Committee was established to allow for open discussion of grievances and suggestions. "Esprit de corps" was promoted in the activities of the Umgeni Cricket Club, a weekly golf outing, the Monty Python group, the monthly staff draw and the award for the staff "blunder of the month". Contact with Board members was facilitated by a regular cocktail party and frequent lunches.

By 1990 Marsh had been Headmaster for three years. As has been suggested in the previous pages, the school seemed to be running well; a major building programme was moving towards completion, and six new staff members would bring enthusiasm to their new posts. Yet there were undercurrents which worried Marsh. There was a strong staff "lobby" group which had pushed the new theatre concept; this, of course, fell within the framework of the Headmaster's aims. There were tensions and clashes within subject departments and certain departments openly disagreed about the methods of teach-



The Chapel Choir – 1989

ing, testing and achieving the excellent results which had become expected. Concern was expressed about underhand criticism and the lack of staff unity. For various reasons in the previous two years seven masters had left the staff; the Chaplain, Reverend Knowles, was due to retire at the end of 1991, and Nisbet not long after that. There were also a number of changes in the administrative and accounts staff.

The situation was discussed at a number of internal staff meetings during the Third Quarter, 1990, and the whole issue reviewed at a meeting of the Board Executive and all Senior Masters on 12 October 1990. Minutes of this meeting are not available, but subsequently there was considerable reshuffling of the responsibilities of the management team. Nicholson, Second Master, assumed much greater control of the internal administration of the school; Lovell, who completed his tour as Housemaster of McKenzie House at the end of 1990, became Senior Master (Academic), in charge of academic research; Nisbet remained in charge of academic administration; and Crossley in charge of student affairs. As a result of this reorganisation the Headmaster would have more time to handle broader issues such as marketing and public relations in the testing conditions of the new South Africa. Mr K. Fairweather became the Sports Administrator, which included management of the new Sports Centre. Mr G.M. Thompson became the Theatre Manager. Reverend K.C. Robertson, an Old Hiltonian, was appointed Chaplain.

On the surface, little might seem to have changed. The management team had been expanded and functional responsibilities reshuffled; presumably this would give greater efficiency. But, as was to emerge in the three years to follow (1991-93), significant managerial power had moved away from the Headmaster. The mechanics of this shift were apparent to members of staff at the time.

The Years 1991 – 1993

While the normal life of the school continued with some success – as has been described above – the new management structure grappled with issues within the school; the Board was concerned with general problems and with possibilities for future development.

Within the School

The first meeting of the new school management committee was held on 24 January 1991. Marsh explained that the purpose of the committee was to streamline decision-making and communicate the direction of school policy. Aims and objectives were important but so were action and report-back procedures. Positive and negative forces at work within the school were analysed; staff views would be invited – was this a commentary on what had not happened before?

Another issue discussed was that of cost-cutting and possible ways of implementing this.

In the months that followed, a series of memoranda prepared by the Second Master was discussed and usually implemented: "planning ahead and the use of empty spaces"; "opening facilities to all employees"; "bursaries for post-matrics"; "the school admission policy" were some of these topics. With the

opening of the Sports Centre, the venue for Speech Day was changed – indeed much of the ceremony was reorganised, and in 1992 the annual date was moved to the fourth term. Lovell spent many hours working on the Mission Statement which reached its final form in 1993. Crossley was involved in considering possibilities for sponsoring school sport. Nisbet took the first steps towards organising the computerisation of the academic administration.

In September 1992 seven Heads of Departments, accompanied by the Second Master, attended an Executive Management and Leadership Course in the Pilansberg National Park. Led by Mr Lee Dormer, the course involved living "rough" in the bush, analysing individual attitudes and using group dynamics to forge a unity of purpose in management. Similar courses were attended by Housemasters, School Prefects and others during the next few years. Herein, perhaps, lay the answer to the chronic problem of staff disunity which had bedevilled Hilton for so many years.

To encourage staff, a Hilton Travelling Visitorship was introduced along similar lines to the Industrial Fund Fellowships. Ryan, Head of the Mathematics Department, received the first of these Visitorships to study the teaching of Mathematics in Britain. Lovell was awarded an Industrial Fund Fellowship to investigate curriculum development and assessment methods – also in Britain. In 1992 the Headmaster attended the annual conference of the British Headmasters' Conference, held in Bruges, Belgium; he visited several leading public schools in England to study their management structures. In 1993 the Second Master attended a summer course on Management at the University of Bath.

So, overall, staff training and development were being given a high priority.

Wider Issues

In June 1991 Mr D.J.B. Osborn succeeded Mr W.M. Grindrod as Chairman of the Board of Governors. The Headmaster paid tribute to Mr Grindrod as his friend and confidant, who, he said, was a clear-thinking, decisive Chairman who had taken control in the aftermath of the Todd drama, and who had steered the school and its finances through some difficult times. Mr Grindrod became a Fellow of The Hiltonian Society.

In the turmoil of South African education at this time there were two important issues which were debated by the Board of Governors.

Several general analyses of South African education had concluded that schooling was skewed inefficiently towards academic courses; more emphasis should be placed on vocational, applied courses which would be relevant to a pupil's future career. In a memorandum to the Board in June 1992 Professor G.D.L. Schreiner argued that the implications of this theory for Hilton College should be investigated: should Hilton become a two-stream school? There could certainly be a new market here for future enrolment, but there were wide implications for teachers and the provision of facilities in the school. Further investigation was needed.

The matter of school numbers was clearly a crucial one: in 1987 the school enrolment had been 471 and thereafter the figure had fluctuated between 480 and 490; a territorial analysis of Hilton pupils carried out in 1987 and



Etheridge Field during the floods 1988.

expressed as a percentage showed: Pietermaritzburg 12%; Durban 21%; Rural Natal 25%; Johannesburg 22%; Rural Transvaal 7%; Other 12%; Overseas 1%. Of the pupils 20% were the children of Old Hiltonians. Nominal fees (i.e. with no adjustment for inflation) had escalated from a basic R8,800 in 1987 to R26,000 in 1993. In a situation of high inflation, which seemed likely to continue, how would the average parent cope with future increases? In addition, there was uncertainty over the future of the State grant under a new government; competition from rival schools was likely to increase. Several approaches were needed.

1. Within the school there must be improved productivity and cost-cutting. Were staff numbers too high? Could the new technology be used more fully? Should there be a reduction in the number of subjects offered? Certainly all staff should be educated on the need for financial restraint.
2. The growth of bursary funds was vital even at the expense of future capital expenditure.
3. Perhaps the day-boy option should be reconsidered; and what about the considerable land holdings of the Society?
4. The possibility of an ongoing appeal for funds – as happened at many schools in the United States – had never been pursued.

The whole question of marketing the school now assumed vital importance.

Marketing

In the past a formal marketing policy for Hilton College had seemed unnecessary. Excellent achievements and a positive profile had usually maintained a "full house" of pupils. But even in 1989 the quality of entrants seemed to be

on the decline and rival schools were pursuing an aggressive policy in a limited market for pupils. Most other schools had a dedicated Public Relations Officer or full-time Director of Development. In 1987 Marsh had stated his concern about this area of the Hilton operation and there had been a small degree of progress; feeder schools were canvassed discreetly, a commercial tape-slide programme was completed and a Board subcommittee on marketing was set up.

In 1991, with the re-organisation of the responsibilities of senior management, Marsh was able to devote more time to marketing. There had to be a structured, organised approach with appropriate promotional material; a first step would be a review of the operation of the school with an analysis of strengths and weaknesses so that Hilton's differentiating features could be identified and highlighted. The Daisho Company undertook this survey in 1992 using an approved questionnaire; the Daisho Report was studied by the Hilton Board in the early months of 1993 – particularly the cost implications of a full-scale marketing drive and the new appointment and duties of a full-time marketing executive. It was of course possible that the Headmaster could undertake the additional marketing duties with consequent further re-shuffling of other responsibilities. An interesting conclusion was that a major marketing drive was needed among the teaching staff!

The situation was further complicated in July 1993 when Marsh and his wife returned from a private visit to Britain. He informed the Board that he wished to resign from the end of the year. There were family difficulties in Britain; the general situation in South Africa, with rampant crime and violence, was depressing; indeed, some immediate family members of the Hilton staff had been murdered, shot or mugged. Also he had been offered a post with a management consultant group in London and this attracted him more than what would result from a further reshuffling of his duties at Hilton College. Over the previous seven years, much had been achieved; he considered that his goals had been reached and that the time had come for him to move on. The Board of Governors accepted his resignation and after some deliberation appointed the Second Master, Mr M.J. Nicholson, as the thirteenth headmaster with effect from January 1994.

Conclusion

There was considerable achievement during the Marsh headmastership. While academic and sporting standards were maintained; the emphasis in the school moved significantly towards all-round development and the learning of the skills necessary for Hiltonians to face the challenges of life in the new South Africa. An extensive building programme had provided significant additions to the facilities of the school.

Tensions among Old Hiltonians had been eased; but tensions remained among members of staff – consensus management seemed to have failed. But perhaps Marsh, too conscious of Todd's problem with an opposition group, tried to please everyone and was not firm enough. It is, however, in the area of human relations that Paul Marsh will be remembered – always approachable, welcoming, considerate, compassionate and enthusiastic – a genuine "people" person. Ann Marsh contributed greatly as companion, supporter and

hostess. She organised the continuing development of the gardens and her physiotherapy was of great assistance to numerous Hilton boys.

In his final Speech Day address Paul Marsh paid tribute to the boys he had known during his seven years at Hilton: "They are fiercely proud yet incredibly modest and supportive. The loyalty to fellow Hiltonians, the House and the School is impossible to quantify. There is a streak of determination that is interwoven into their lives and I can see how they leave as confident, compassionate, articulate, creative and determined citizens."

Paul and Ann Marsh could be well satisfied with their contribution to the School which produced such young men.

Mission Statement

Hilton College is an Independent Secondary School whose main aim is to provide its students with an outstanding and relevant education and thereby to encourage and assist in the advancement of learning and education in South Africa.

Hilton College is committed to achieving its main object:

By helping each of its students to fulfil his potential and to develop a work ethic and life skills to equip him to meet the challenges of society;

By promoting academic endeavour and excellence in an environment where enquiry and scholarship can flourish and are prized as ongoing and valuable;

By encouraging in its students qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance and the ability to think critically and creatively, to exercise choice and to engage in self evaluation;

By challenging students to appreciate their responsibilities; to respect others and to develop a concern for the social and physical environments;

By offering a wide range of activities to encourage diverse forms of human achievement as well as balance and the cultivation of worthwhile leisure activities;

By inculcating commitment and a desire to achieve the highest possible standards in all activities without losing sight of the value of enjoyment;

By recognising the importance of the family and the home and by acknowledging the value of a strong relationship between home and school;

By being governed in all matters by Christian faith and principles while at the same time respecting those of other faiths.



MICHAEL JOHN NICHOLSON
Headmaster since 1994

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Michael John Nicholson (1994 –)

In a smooth transition, Michael John Nicholson took over as the thirteenth headmaster of Hilton College in January 1994. He had been appointed Second Master in 1988 and involved himself closely in all areas of the day to day running of the school. It seemed inevitable that, sooner or later, he would take over as Headmaster.

Early Career

Himself a product of Hilton College, Nicholson completed his formal education, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., B.Ed. at Natal University, Pietermaritzburg, and began his teaching career in 1971 at Kearsney College. In 1977 he joined the Hilton College staff, being appointed Head of the Mathematics Department in 1979. He rapidly gained a reputation as an outstanding Mathematics teacher, was appointed a matric examiner and served on numerous committees. He was a prominent member of the Natal Mathematics Teachers' Association and the Natal representative on the National Council of the Mathematical Association of South Africa. He is the co-author of a series of Mathematics text books for South African schools and was involved in the introduction of computers into the N.E.D. curriculum.

Aside from his work as a Mathematics teacher, Nicholson was involved in numerous areas of school life. He was given the task of starting Falcon as a senior House in 1982. He was active in the coaching of rugby and cricket and was a keen rugby referee. He ran a variety of clubs and societies and built stage sets. In 1983 he was licensed as a lay preacher. In 1971 he had married Ros, a ballet teacher, who now runs a studio in Hilton. They have three sons.

The Man and his Ideas

By nature unpretentious, Nicholson is more concerned with doing a job effectively than with creating impressions. Energetic and hard-working, he has a head for details and accomplishes tasks efficiently. His decisions are thought through and he communicates ideas clearly and unambiguously. Relaxed and approachable, he is a good listener. He prefers not to impose changes autocratically, but seeks consensus, listening to and taking note of opinions and responses.

In his short tenure Nicholson has shown an ability to think boldly, though to date, rather than initiate sweeping changes, he has set out a systematic

overhaul of all areas of school life. He has been keen to get the existing structures working efficiently and effectively.

His ideal would seem to be a disciplined and ordered environment where things operate smoothly and pupils have the structures and parameters within which to get on and develop their potential. Such a school is created, perhaps, by planning, thoughtfulness and vigour.

Nicholson would like Hilton College to offer a holistic and relevant education. Like Slater, a man he much admired, he attaches great importance to academic matters. Whilst conscious of the need for coaches and Housemasters, he would not appoint to a teaching post anyone whose teaching was not sound. He accepts the gradual shift away from the all-round schoolmaster to the specialist. An ideal school would probably have teachers to teach and sports coaches to coach sport.

Nicholson supports Perkins' contention *(Smart Schools 1992)* that effective teaching in today's world involves the retention, understanding and active use of knowledge. "There is a desperate need today to produce young men and women who can think, analyse, create and problem solve." (Speech Day 1994). To achieve this, he has encouraged the inclusion in the Form II curriculum of two thinking skills courses. The changing demands of the market place and the need for effective communication and co-operation make it essential for the skills and thinking approach to permeate the whole curriculum. He has also encouraged experiments in group work and co-operative learning and the development of a life skills course.

Unless teachers keep up with developments in education their ideas and approach will atrophy. As a result, to enhance the quality of pupil learning, the Headmaster actively pursues the idea of staff development. Teachers are encouraged to attend conferences and courses. A large number have been on courses conducted by the Wilderness Leadership School in the Pilansberg Nature Reserve; others have attended management and communication skills courses at the Wits Business School; one has been involved in an overseas exchange. There has also been an in-service course on effective communication for the whole teaching staff. The idea of getting fresh ideas from outside the school is seen as important. Nicholson stresses the importance of teacher growth – of teachers being stimulated and engaging in a process of self-awareness and self-assessment.

In line with his belief in a holistic education, the Headmaster has supported the development of an environmental centre in the old Nisbet wood-and-iron house. Hilton College has always had the potential for developing an interest in the environment, but never has this been done as effectively or in as organised a way as is now the case. Pupils who have demonstrated their interest in the Estate are now allowed mountain bikes to use on the Estate.

An important innovation has been the appointment of a Marketing Co-ordinator and increased awareness of the need in a competitive market to attract pupils and to keep clients satisfied. Independent schools offer a value-added education. Every effort has been made to open communication channels between parents and the school, and such activities as New Boys' Day, Speech Day, What's the Next Step? and Open Day have been improved and are constantly being critically evaluated.

Physically, there have also been a number of changes. Whilst he is not a man who favours extravagant spending, Nicholson's brief tenure has seen the attractive refurbishing of the Administration Block, including the relocation of the Headmaster's office. A similar process is systematically under way in the six Houses. The Henderson Field is being widened and turned into a cricket field (there being now an unprecedented interest in playing cricket) and the Henderson nets are being improved. A new Staff house has been built at the far end of Laundry Lane.

The Future

There is every reason to feel optimistic about the future. There is a sense that at the helm is a clear-sighted leader who will guide the school with sound judgement into the next century. The demand for places at Hilton College has never been greater and there is every indication that a seventh House will be built in the near future.

In an age of moral uncertainty, the school is likely to attempt to provide moral guidance and a secure framework of discipline. Increasingly, perhaps, the co-operation of parents will be sought to establish a partnership, the Headmaster having expressed the view that the school cannot operate in isolation and that parental support is needed in matters of discipline and values.

It seems that every effort will be made to accommodate pupils with exceptional talents. Serious swimmers, for example, will be given special dispensation to train in Pietermaritzburg, provided that their academic performance is satisfactory.

The academic curriculum will come under constant review and imaginative teaching methods will be encouraged. A Zulu Department is likely to be set up; Design Technology is a possibility. Information technology is certain to grow in importance – CD-ROMS, Internet, e-mail have recently been made available and such technology is bound to increase. The use of computers in specific departments will grow and it is not impossible that the Houses will grow and will in due course have computers available for pupil use.

What goes on in the classroom will be of paramount importance in a Hilton College education. Every effort will be made to maintain the excellent academic results of the past decade. It is not expected that the change from N.S.C. to I.E.B. (1996) will adversely affect results but that it will help to maintain the educational values and teaching approaches that Hilton College favours.

A perception that standards are falling in South African Universities may lead more of our pupils to seek university places overseas. Such a trend, if harnessed to Hilton College's benefit, could lead to the growth of a large, academically strong Sixth Form dedicated to the achieving of top A-Level results.

With the greater demand for private education and the probability of an additional House, the school is likely to increase in size by about 30 pupils. One aim of having a new House will be to reduce the size of the other six Houses, which are currently overfull. It may be that the changes in state education will strengthen the position of independent schools in the coming years. If this is the case, then Hilton College is well placed to maintain its position as a centre of excellence and one of the country's leading independent schools.



II

THE STORY IN SECTIONS

The Centenary Celebrations
"Hilton 2000"
Academic Development
Information Technology
The Library
The Archives and Museum
The Chapel and the Chaplaincy
The Chapel Organ
The Houses
Games
Drama
Clubs and Societies
The Cadet Corps
The Estate
The Farm; the Valley and the Valley School
Administration and Finance

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS, 1972

29–30 January, 1972

On Saturday 29 January 1972 Hilton College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the school.

To mark the occasion a Centenary tie was made available to Hilton boys and Old Hiltonians. The tie was worn for the first time on 29 January, and continued to be worn by Hilton boys for the remainder of the first Quarter.

Centenary Dinner

The first of the celebrations was a dinner in the Memorial Hall on the evening of 29 January. It was attended by, in addition to the boys of Hilton, the members of the Board of Governors and their wives, the staff and their wives, the Bishop of Natal and the clergy associated with the school and their wives. The dinner was prepared in the school kitchens by the school caterer and kitchen staff. The serving of the dinner was undertaken by the M.O.T.H. organisation.



Centenary Dinner for the School.

Presiding was the Headmaster who welcomed the guests and introduced the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Honourable Mr Justice D.G. Fannin, who proposed the toast of "Hilton College". Judge Fannin said that the hundredth birthday of the school was a very great occasion, and described how William Orde Newnham had first arrived in Natal to found the school. Judge Fannin went on to consider what sort of person a Hiltonian is, and reminisced about "characters" associated with Hilton – headmasters he had known, especially Falcon and his unusual sense of humour. The Chairman warned Hiltonians of the folly of being merely self-congratulatory. The future, he said, must be as full of achievement as the past had been. He paid tribute to Old Hiltonians' love and support of Hilton.

In his reply to this toast the Head of School, J.H. Conyngham, said that Hilton's one hundredth birthday was by far the most important date in the school's history. He stressed the importance of looking forward into the school's second century, while acknowledging the achievements of the past.

At the conclusion of the dinner the Centenary film was screened.

Centenary Thanksgiving Service

The Centenary Thanksgiving Service was held in the Chapel at 10.00 a.m. on Sunday 30 January.

Again, this celebration was confined to boys, staff and their wives and members of the Board of Governors and their wives.

The officiating clergy were The Rt Revd T.G.V. Inman, The Lord Bishop of Natal, the Revd Professor V.J. Bredenkamp, the Venerable Archdeacon A.J. Rowley and the Revd R. McN. Samson. Bishop Inman preached the sermon, and the Lessons were read by the Head of School and the Headmaster. After the Service the congregation had tea on the lawns and Mrs. Fannin, wife of the Chairman of the Board, performed the ceremony of cutting the magnificent birthday cake.

27–28 March, 1972

The second part of the centenary celebrations took place on 27 and 28 March 1972. On these days the school was open to Old Hiltonians, parents and friends.

Exhibitions

From 10.00 a.m. until 3.00 p.m. on 27 March, and until 1.00 p.m. on 28 March, there were displays of work in classrooms, laboratories and in the Hobbies Block. In the Lecture Theatre there were several showings of the film portraying the history of Hilton. Throughout the two days an exhibition in the Library of photographs and Hiltoniana aroused considerable interest. Hilton is particularly grateful to Mr Ian Graham of *The Natal Witness* for the part he played in the reproduction and mounting of the collection of over two hundred photographs depicting life at the school during the hundred years of its history.

Tours of the Estate

Meanwhile, three times each morning, mini-buses piloted by members of the

staff took visitors on tours of the estate. During the two days morning and afternoon tea was served at several sites.

Cricket against Michaelhouse

On Monday 27 March the 1st XI received a visit from the Michaelhouse 1st XI and a game under Gillette Cup rules was played on the Jack Hart-Davis oval.

It was an exciting game in which the Michaelhouse side tactfully permitted a Hilton victory.

Gift from Michaelhouse

At 12.40 p.m. on the same day, in the wild garden in front of the school, Mr R.F. Pennington, Rector of Michaelhouse, presented a gift of a sun dial to Hilton. The gift was received on Hilton's behalf by the Headmaster, who welcomed the Rector and alluded to the many links that the two schools had forged.

Mr Pennington, noting that the gift was veiled in a South African flag, said that the fact emphasised a point he wished to make. The two schools, said Mr Pennington, were far from being what some people said of them. They were essentially South African schools whose aim it was to produce South African men. Expressing his admiration for Hilton's part in modern South African history, the Rector quoted former Headmasters, Mansergh and Newnham, who had in different words reiterated their belief in the value of "honour and fresh air."

Another former Headmaster, Falcon, had said, added Mr Pennington, that the life of a public school must be measured in centuries, and so it gave him great pleasure to present from Michaelhouse and her Old Boys, this gift of a sun dial which would mark the passage of time.

After the ceremony visitors and boys repaired to the marquee on the Weightman-Smith Field where a buffet luncheon was laid out.

Art Exhibition and Reception

In the afternoon of 27 March the Centenary Art Exhibition in the Tatham Art Gallery, City Hall, Pietermaritzburg, was opened by Professor R.G. MacMillan, Vice-Principal of the University of Natal. The exhibition remained on display until Thursday 30 March.

In his address Professor MacMillan referred to Mr N.R. Dunn's skilful management of the Art Department at Hilton and the abundant evidence of his wise guidance of his pupils. He said that freedom of expression was evident in the work displayed, as was the necessary discipline in drawing and painting. It greatly pleased him, said Professor MacMillan, that such an exhibition should be held, as it gave an opportunity for unknown artists to show their work to the public. Following the Art Exhibition, at 6 p.m. in the City Hall, Pietermaritzburg, the Mayor and City Council held a reception to mark the Centenary of Hilton College. Members of the Board of Governors and their wives, members of the staff and their wives, and friends of the school attended the reception.

In the unavoidable absence of His Worship the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor,

Mr J. Manson-Smith, welcomed the guests and remarked how in these days of efficient communication, Hilton College was now very closely associated with Pietermaritzburg. He drew attention to the contribution made by Hiltonians to professional and commercial life in Pietermaritzburg.

In his reply the Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Hon. Mr Justice Fannin, commented on the many ties, sporting and social, that have linked the school and Pietermaritzburg. He thanked the Mayor and the City Council for having conferred the honour of a Civic Reception on Hilton College.

Meanwhile at Hilton another ceremony took place. This was the "roof-wetting" at the new Ellis House. All former members of Ellis House were invited.

Monday's proceedings concluded with two film shows, one for boys and a later show for visitors.

Meetings and Presentations

During the morning of Tuesday 28 March the Annual General Meetings of the Old Hiltonian Club and the Hiltonian Society were held in the Dining Hall. These centenary meetings were the occasion for two presentations – by Maritzburg College and by Durban High School.

Presenting Hilton College with a plaque to commemorate one hundred years of cricket between Hilton and his school, the Headmaster of Maritzburg College, Mr H.C. Commons, addressed the A.G.M. of the Old Hiltonian Club. He told several amusing anecdotes of the early games played between Hilton and College, dating from April 1872. Mr Commons paid tribute to the strong influence of the late Mr Jack Hart-Davis on Hilton's cricket, and said that this particular gift from 'College' to Hilton gave him great pleasure personally, as he believed that cricket had a great deal to offer boys, and that they could learn much from it. He was pleased that cricket, in the face of much competition from other games and sports more recently introduced, still held its place as a major game.

The Headmaster of Durban High School, Mr D.C. Thompson then presented an Illuminated Address as a gift from his school; he read the Address, containing a message of congratulation, to the meeting. Receiving both these gifts on behalf of Hilton College, the Headmaster, Mr R.G. Slater, mentioned some of the many links that had been forged between Hilton and Maritzburg College and between Hilton and Durban High School during the hundred years of Hilton's history. He thanked the Headmasters of both these schools for the goodwill expressed in the gifts.

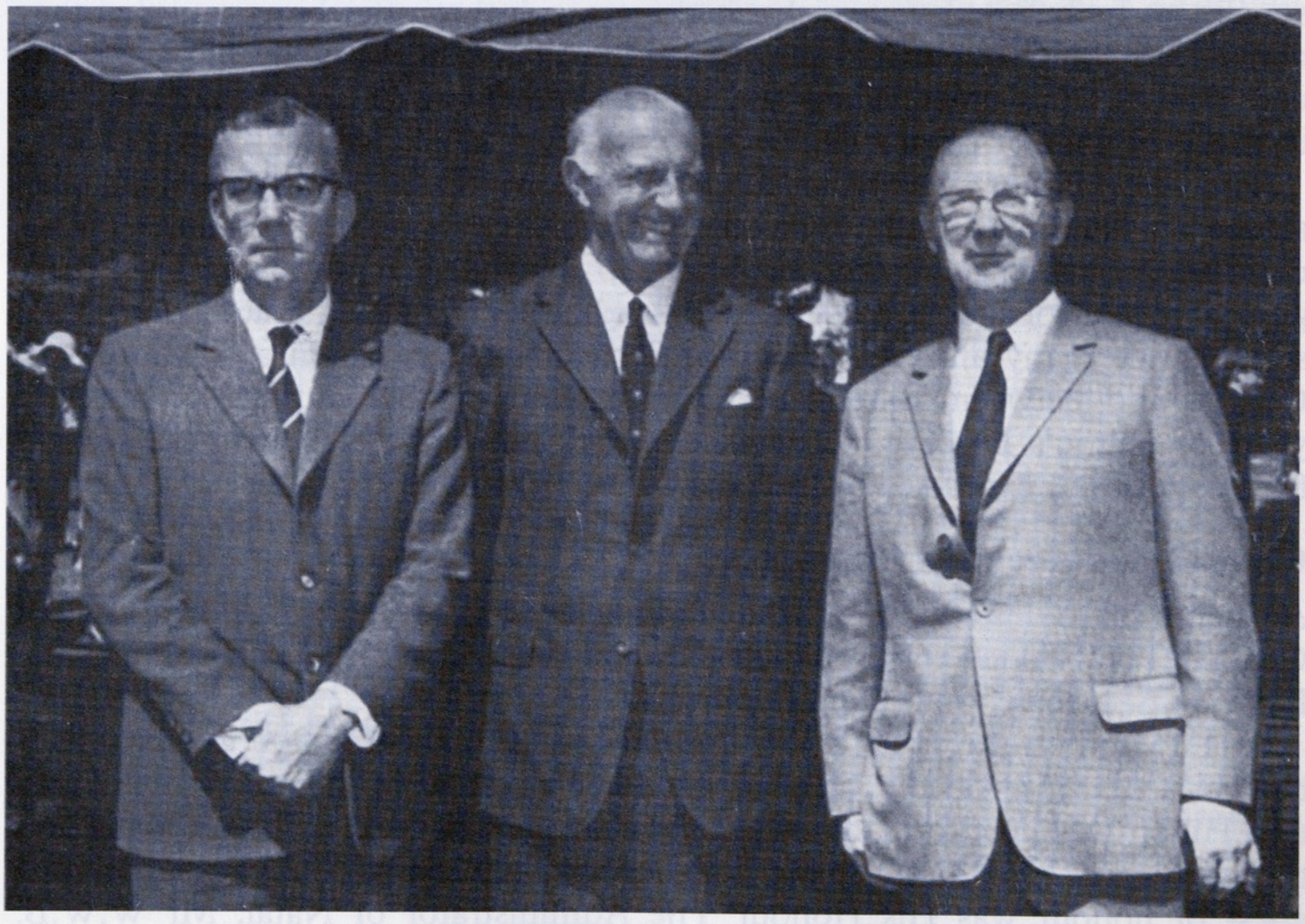
Chapel Service and Luncheon

At noon on Tuesday 28 March a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Chapel. The Service was conducted by the Revd D.W.M. Matheson and the Revd W.E. Deeble, both Old Hiltonians.

At 1.15 pm on the same day Hilton boys, staff and some 900 guests assembled in a marquee on the Gilfillan Field for a formal luncheon. At this function Hilton was host to many public figures from all walks of life in Natal and to two former Headmasters, Mr T.W. Mansergh and Mr J.A. Pateman. The guest of honour was His Honour The Administrator of Natal, Mr W.W.B. Havemann, who was accompanied by his wife. Presiding at this function was



Mrs Fannin cuts the Birthday Cake with assistance from the Headmaster and the Caterer.



Three Hilton Headmasters at the Celebrations.

the Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Hon. Mr Justice D.G. Fannin. He welcomed the visitors, the many special guests and the Guest of Honour and Mrs Havemann.

Judge Fannin remarked on the devotion to Hilton College of its Old Boys who had in the past, by their loyalty, seen the school through some critical periods. Now it was flourishing at the one hundredth anniversary of its founding.

The toast of Hilton College was proposed by His Honour The Administrator who first of all commented on the part played by Old Hiltonians in South Africa's national life.

A centenary, said Mr Havemann, was a salute to tradition, but he pointed out that traditional codes of conduct have come under fire. However, such criticisms could be ignored as long as traditions are built on sound values and one could not do better than follow the advice given by Shakespeare:

> "To thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Hilton, said the Administrator, has always stood up for its own standards and now he would ask a question: what contribution would Hilton make to South African history in its next century?

The answer must be "Positive Thinking". Hilton must produce young men who are not only well schooled but also young men ready to take their places in the South African society of the future. Positive thinking, Mr Havemann went on to say, cannot take place in a social vacuum; there must be anchors and starting points. Hiltonians of the future must continue to be morally positive, traditionally positive and progressively positive. The Administrator said that he wished to couple the toast of "Hilton College" with the words "positive thinking".

Replying on behalf of Hilton College, the Headmaster said that there had been many links between Hilton College and the Provincial Administration of Natal; these links went back to Hilton's first Headmaster, William Orde Newnham, who had been a member of the Legislative Assembly. The Headmaster thanked the Administrator for the fact that the Provincial Administration had always respected Hilton's independence. In this connection Mr Slater thanked also the Director of Education, Mr P.R.T. Nel, for his presence and that of his wife. It was, he said, an indication of the very happy relations that existed between the Natal Education Department and Hilton.

The Headmaster said that Hilton would ever be grateful for the inspiration it had drawn from the past, and went on to pay tribute to all his predecessors for the marks they had left on the school. He mentioned particularly the two who were present at the function, Mr T.W. Mansergh who, he believed, was the creator of modern Hilton, and Mr J.A. Pateman whose vision of the Hilton-to-be had to a great extent been fulfilled.

He himself, said Mr Slater, as the present Headmaster, believed that Hilton must move eagerly into the future.

The proceedings were concluded by the presentation of a copy of *Lift Up Your Hearts* to the Administrator as a memento of his visit.

The Centenary Centre

At 3.30 p.m. on the same afternoon the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Hon. Mr Justice D.G. Fannin, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Centenary Centre. Introducing the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr C.J. Saunders said that it was with pleasure and pride that he, as Chairman of the Appeal Committee, was introducing a Hiltonian to lay the Foundation Stone of the Centenary Resources Centre. Mr Saunders referred to Judge Fannin's scholastic abilities and to his distinguished conduct as a prisoner-of-war – conduct which would never be forgotten by those that had served with him.

In accepting the honour of laying the Foundation Stone, Judge Fannin said that it was his belief that the Centre would be a tremendous asset to the Hilton of the future. It would be a place for quiet reflection and study for both boys and masters, and he visualised it as a store-house of learning.

Judge Fannin went on to pay tribute to the loyalty and generosity of the many "Hilton families", as he aptly termed them. Saying that he was honoured to lay the Foundation Stone, Judge Fannin concluded with these words:

> "I declare this Foundation Stone well and truly laid. May this building serve Hilton now and for many years to come".

Throughout these two days, trees (liquid-ambar and yellow-wood) were on sale to visitors. Purchasers could, if they wished, request that the trees be planted at any one of several specified sites.

Banquet and Cabaret

In the evening of 28 March the marquee on the Gilfillan Field was the scene of a banquet and cabaret. Meanwhile Hilton boys dined in the school Dining Hall and were afterwards entertained in the Memorial Hall by the cabaret artists.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors presided at the banquet, at which Mr T.W. Mansergh, Headmaster from 1934-1947, was the guest of honour.

Judge Fannin introduced Mr Mansergh who, in an atmosphere charged with emotion, addressed a gathering which included many who had been at Hilton during his headmastership.

Mr Mansergh said how grateful he was to have been given this opportunity to return to the school and to meet so many of his Old Boys. He expressed his regret that his wife was not able to be with him, as she had played a very great part in the life of the school during their years at Hilton. However, he was pleased to have his daughter, Susan, with him to see the school in its centenary year.

It was, said Mr Mansergh, a gratifying experience for him to return to Hilton. He had left it with an uneasiness of mind caused by the feeling that he was leaving his work uncompleted. However, now that he had returned for this visit, he was delighted to see that Hilton had become the sort of school he had always envisaged.

At the conclusion of Mr Mansergh's speech, all the Old Hiltonians present rose to their feet to applaud him.

When The Hon. F.N. Broome, Old Hiltonian, former Chairman of the

Board of Governors and now a Life Governor, thanked Mr Mansergh, he brought to a fitting conclusion a function that had brought together Old Hiltonians of several generations.

At midnight, to end the Centenary celebrations, there was a magnificent fireworks display. Then the visitors departed, and Hilton boys retired to bed for what remained of the last night of the first Quarter of 1972.



The State President meets the School Prefects – Speech Day, 1972

"HILTON 2000"

Richard Todd's grand plan for the future of Hilton College went under several names – *Operation 160* – being the number of additional pupils to be taken into the school; *The Hilton College Leadership Development Programme*; *Hilton 2000.* For the sake of simplicity, in this account the term "Hilton 2000" will be used.

Origin

Perhaps the comments of Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer of Anglo-American at Speech Day in 1982 triggered the plan. In closing his address he said:

> "With change must come instability and opportunity, especially for the private schools, if they are prepared to grasp the chance…
>
> Their founding fathers would have wanted them to take up the challenge of today, as they met the challenge which brought about their foundation in the past…
>
> Either you decide to play an open, meaningful role in the development of education, and so in the country, or you decide to take the cautious line and remain an enclave solely for the privileged. On the one hand you will be lauded by history for having the courage to go back to the roots, the enthusiasm and drive that created the school and be seen to have played an important developmental role in South Africa. On the other, you will not exist in history other than as a footnote. I do not expect Hilton to fail."

The Oppenheimer challenge was a strong statement of various exhortations made by Speech Day speakers over the previous twenty years. Extracts from their speeches could be quoted, but the kernel of the various messages can be summarised. Indeed, one could go back to a speech by Henry Vaughan Ellis in 1902, where he counselled Old Hiltonians that "the mainspring of the future involved changing what must be changed and keeping what is worth keeping and so gradually renewing the whole life." According to Speech Day speakers :

> "Change should be evolutionary not revolutionary"
>
> (The State President, 1972)

> "Hilton College is ideally placed to produce leaders who will stand up for their convictions and grasp their opportunities."
>
> (Sir Richard Luyt, 1968)

> "Old assumptions must be re-thought and the issue of colour confronted."
>
> (Dr Anthony Barker, 1973)

> "Private schools have been criticised as the promoters of privilege; they must show themselves as the pioneers of progress."
>
> (Dr Franklin Sonn, 1983)

In 1974 Professor Calvin Cook asked Governors "to have an imagination to keep planning, not just to keep up to date, but to be prophetic in trying to shape the future; he asked Old Boys not just to glow in recalling when the best part of Newnham was underground, but to find new ways of spreading the compost of privilege so as to encourage growth instead of letting it rot in clubby heaps."

The elements of the Hilton 2000 scheme lay in these various statements. Responsibility for the development of Hilton College rested in the hands of the Headmaster and the Board of Governors; but, in the case of Hilton particularly, the Old Boys were a very important element in the formula.

Shortly after the Oppenheimer speech in September 1982 Judge D.G. Fannin, Life Governor and former Chairman wrote to the then Chairman, Mr D.E. Franklin, asking that this new challenge be accepted – unlike previous challenges which had been ignored.

The time was appropriate. South Africa as a country was facing the need for urgent change. Change at Hilton had been anticipated by Slater; and in his first two years as Headmaster Todd had changed the traditional structure and working of the school in a number of ways – with the support of the Board of Governors.

Todd was not an Old Hiltonian imbued with the traditions and customs of more than a hundred years of schooling in the Natal Midlands. Yet he had strong links with independent education at Bishops, St. Andrew's College and St. Peter's.

He was a strong character – even autocratic in the belief in his own opinions and abilities. He thought "big" and the new scheme was grandiose in its concept. Clearly the support of Board members (all Old Hiltonians except for two) would be of crucial importance in carrying the Hilton community with him in a development which would change the structure and probably the ethos of their school.

In June/July 1982 Richard and Judith Todd spent some weeks on a research fellowship in Britain. The research topic was "Preparing for Leaving" and they visited sixteen of the top public schools. Here was a fertile source for new ideas and practices which might be transplanted into the South African context.

Todd was impressed with the English Sixth Form College concept: selected pupils, both boys and girls, working together in a separate college on a two/three year course towards the high academic qualification of GCE (A level).

Would it not be possible to merge the high academic standards of Hilton College into a South African version of this concept? Add the elements urged by the Speech Day speakers:

leadership;
spreading the benefit of Hilton's unrivalled facilities;
recruitment of high ability students of any race and either sex;
financial support for the under-privileged.

The Project

Here was a pioneering project which would silence the critics of the private schools and give a response to the Oppenheimer challenge.

Essentially, Todd's new plan proposed to provide up to one hundred and sixty extra places at Hilton College for highly talented young people selected on leadership and academic potential. Selection would be on merit only, regardless of race, colour, creed or sex. The idea was to accept eighty new students into the Fourth Form every year, for a course leading to the Natal Senior Certificate and possibly to a post-matriculation year thereafter.

Numbers in the school would increase to about six hundred and twenty; this was a feature which appealed to the financiers on the Board of Governors who had long advocated the spreading of costs and the use of Hilton's facilities over a larger number of pupils.

Another House for boys, as well as one for girls, would have to be built. There would be expansion of classrooms, lecture theatres, staff housing and extensions to the assembly hall, kitchen and administrative offices.

Todd's ideas had crystallised by the beginning of 1983 and in February he presented them as part of a two-day seminar organised by the Board to consider a development plan for Hilton. Several aspects of Hilton's possible progress over the next seventeen years were considered at the seminar. An introductory address by Professor John Hanks, Director of the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal, projected the startling demographic growth of the country. Within that situation, "Hilton College must remain true to its inheritance and past ideals, but it must adapt to new circumstances in order to remain in the forefront of private school education in South Africa." (D.G. Fannin).

"Hilton College must not only move with the times, it must set the pace in a rapidly-changing South African Society." (D.E. Franklin) There were further speakers on management, finance, farming, enrolment and future strategy. At the conclusion of the seminar one of the two issues highlighted for energetic action was the grand design of the Headmaster, who was congratulated on his vision for Hilton College in the year 2000 AD.

Planning

A sub-committee was appointed to investigate thoroughly the proposals of the Headmaster. The Committee consisted of:

D.E. Franklin	Chairman of the Board
J.F.C. Palmer	Deputy Chairman and accountant
Prof. J.M. Niven	Governor, Head of Natal University Faculty of Education
R.H. Todd	Headmaster
J.E. Nisbet	Senior Master, Hilton College
R.T. Marshall	Parent, director and businessman
A.J. Clucas	Bursar

A report would be made to the Board in June 1983.

The sub-committee held four meetings between 4 March and 2 June 1983, and the implications of the plan were considered in great detail. At the Board

meeting on 17 June 1983 the Headmaster reported his confidence in the need for the project; the scheme was viable financially without covering the cost of capital; he was optimistic that capital would be made available by way of donations, grants or loans at special rates, all with no strings attached; he presented a programme for implementation with regard to building, staffing and publicity, along with a financial contingency plan.

It was proposed to recruit:

30 additional students and 2 additional staff in 1985
50 additional students and 3 additional staff in 1986
80 additional students and 3 additional staff in 1987.

In later years a full House Unit of eighty students would be admitted to the Fourth Form every year. The Headmaster said that, if the project was not successful, he was certain that he could increase numbers throughout the school.

The Board expressed its support for the philosophy behind the scheme, but reserved a final decision until the availability of capital funds was clarified. Final approval would be given only if the scheme could be funded from sources outside the Hilton family with no strings attached.

Finance

With Board support from the June meeting, Todd was able to move ahead with the crucial issue of gaining the necessary capital funds; the publicity launch also required attention.

In a memorandum dated August 1983 the Headmaster quoted the architect's estimate of the immediate essential financial requirements at R4,6 million; this included the building of two boarding establishments (R1,4 million each), classrooms, tutorial rooms and lecture theatres, upgrading of electricity and water supplies and staff housing. Alterations and additions to existing facilities would cost a further R500,000.

A feasibility study carried out by the Board financiers in early November estimated the total cost of the Project implemented – in two phases spread over three years – at R7,9 million. There would also be the cost of funding bursaries for some of the additional pupils. The Chairman and the Headmaster held several discussions with representatives of the Anglo-American Chairman's Fund and a formal request for R4,6 million was made – to cover immediate essential requirements. This was considered by the committee of the Chairman's Fund on 27 September 1983, and rejected on the grounds that:

"the project is too expensive;
the pay off in terms of the education of blacks is not favourable;
the project is too big for Hilton to carry;
there seems to be a lack of unanimity among the Hilton community."

Perhaps the request had been pitched at too high a level. The obvious next step was to revamp it and ask for a reconsideration of the committee decision. A special Board meeting on 15 October 1983 agreed that plans for the scheme should go ahead and that a revised request be made to the Anglo-

American Fund; additional funds should be sought elsewhere. The Board authorised the Chairman and the Headmaster to release details of the scheme to the Press and to the S.A.B.C. They also requested that this release, together with an explanatory letter, should be sent to all members of the Hilton family. Several Board members expressed continued enthusiasm for and excitement about the concept of the scheme.

On 21 October 1983, with Board authority, Todd wrote again to the Chairman of the Anglo Chairman's Fund. He stated that the Hilton Board was unanimously in favour of continuing with the scheme; he summarised the benefits to education which would follow and he quoted evidence of the positive reaction to the press release. He requested the Fund to consider four alternatives in providing financial assistance:

1. the provision of the capital to provide all tuition facilities (approximately R1,5m). Alternative sources for about R3m would then have to be tapped to finance boarding and other essential facilities.
2. a loan of R2,75m at a special rate of interest.
3. the annual subsidisation of the interest on a bank loan.
4. a donation equal to the amount which Anglo-American would normally be prepared to make available for each place in a new school for blacks.

Before the revised request was considered by the committee of the Chairman's Fund, Todd and Mr P.K. Loveday, one of the financial advisers on the Hilton Board, had a private meeting with Mr Oppenheimer on 21 November 1983. It soon emerged that the scale of capital funding anticipated from the Chairman's Fund had been greatly over-estimated. Mr Oppenheimer attributed this to a misunderstanding and said that he expected that support for the project would probably be around R1 million. Clearly this would be insufficient for the complete project to proceed. Subsequent discussion focused on possible funding from other sources and the phasing in of the Hilton 2000 project in two stages. The first phase would entail accepting eighty new pupils (not one hundred and sixty) and using the existing physical framework of the school to a maximum extent – with minimal capital expenditure. The Chairman's Fund might well be prepared to give further support to the second phase of the project. In Mr Loveday's view, this revised plan should be researched and prepared thoroughly before further funding was sought; he remained convinced that with continued Board support and a positive and creative attitude the complete project could be implemented over time – in spite of Old Hiltonian opposition. This was the message taken by the Headmaster to the Hilton Board meeting on 26 November 1983. Mr Loveday was not present.

In a letter dated 6 December 1983 the Chairman's Fund Educational Trust confirmed the information given by Mr Oppenheimer: the Fund would make R1,6 million available for the Hilton 2000 project as an interest-free loan; the money would be provided in two stages and the loan would become a donation after five years, provided that the Trust was satisfied with the progress of the scheme and that approximately one-half of the annual intake was black, i.e. "belonging to a group other than white."

This seemed a generous offer and one wonders if the "black" proviso could not have been re-negotiated or at least applied approximately. However that possibility was not to be explored. During December 1983 and January 1984 opposition to the scheme and to the Headmaster had increased considerably and at the "crisis" meeting on 21 January 1984 the Board resolved that it was "impossible to accept the black admission requirement in the Trust offer in view of the fact that applications for positions at Hilton were based upon merit regardless of race or religion."

So what can be concluded? A loan/donation of R1,6 million had been offered – with conditions which, one supposes, might have been re-negotiated. There were other possible avenues which could be explored to gain finance but there was a real danger that the Hilton family would be called on to bear some of the cost – either through an appeal or in increased fees. This the Board was not prepared to contemplate. Finance – as usual – was crucial and it was clear that the whole project would have to be re-evaluated. Focus now shifted to Old Hiltonian opposition to the scheme and indeed to the Headmaster himself. This aspect must now be considered.

Opposition

Up to the 15 October Board meeting the Headmaster had carried the Board with him in his proposals and the "enthusiasm of all members was emphasised." From the beginning it had been realised that support from the wider constituency of Old Hiltonians and staff would have to be gained; but surely the Board members represented the Old Hiltonians and the Headmaster could handle the staff? As well as the press release, it was agreed that an explanatory letter would be sent to all Old Hiltonians and that the Chairman and Headmaster would address meetings throughout the country to explain the proposals.

The original letter to Old Hiltonians was dated 27 September 1983 and this was to be accompanied by a Press Release document (Appendix 1) which would be handed over on 27 October. So, in theory, Old Hiltonians were to be given advance notice of the changes proposed for their school. However, the despatch of these documents was delayed by the arrival of the initial rejection letter from the Chairman's Fund. Only after the Board meeting had given approval were the two documents issued – on 17 October to Old Hiltonians and, on 20 October, to the press. So there was no time for a considered Old Hiltonian reaction before the news hit the press.

The text of the letter to Old Hiltonians is given below.

17 October, 1983

Dear Hiltonian,

We bring you today carefully considered plans for the next vitally important stage in the development of Hilton College.

Knowing that no school can ever stand still and that the requirements of our country are changing and growing dynamically, the Board of Governors of Hilton

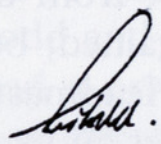
College met in February this year for a three-day seminar to consider our responsibilities and the steps that we need to take if we are to retain our proud position in South African education.

We have provided such details as we can in the Press Release document which accompanies this letter and would like to meet you all personally to give you the details of our plan which is bold, challenging and innovative. It has the full support of the Board of Governors, of the teaching staff and of a number of educationalists all of whom regard it as inspiring and a great opportunity to consolidate our fine reputation and to build for a certain and exciting future.

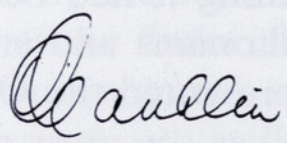
We would also like you to know that the venture is to be funded separately and will *not* adversely affect our school fees.

We attach a copy of the document which will be handed to the Press on Thursday 20 October 1983, and we rely confidently on you all to support Hilton College in this great new venture. We are sure that you will be even more proud of your school.

Yours sincerely,



(Sgd) R.H.Todd
Headmaster



(Sgd) D.E. Franklin
Chairman of Board of Governors

The Chairman and the Headmaster had held discussions with a small group of influential Johannesburg Old Hiltonians in mid-September. Their reaction seems to have been positive; but the rejection of full capital funding changed their viewpoint. In a letter to the Chairman, dated 18 November, David Osborn stated that the question of funding was crucial and he expressed concern about the impact of the proposed scheme on school fees. He also raised queries about the scheme itself – particularly the admission of girls; how would this affect the nature of the school? A similar concern was expressed at an Old Hiltonian meeting in Kokstad at the end of October. These worries were summed up as follows by Alan Chettle, a member of the National Committee of the Old Hiltonian Club, who attended the Kokstad meeting:

1. Why were the Old Hiltonians not told first? One-third of the meeting had not received the letter and press release.
2. The admission of girls was unacceptable.
3. It would mean an increase in fees; who would pay the fees of these "gifted" children?
4. The new influx would mean that boys who might have been prefects and made various sports teams would lose out.
5. The whole character of Hilton would change.
6. Why should Hilton be the guinea pig?

In an effort to dispel these fears of Old Hiltonians, the Chairman and Headmaster addressed three meetings – in Johannesburg, Durban and at Hilton – in mid-November.

In his speech at Hilton Mr D.E. Franklin described the evolution of the Board's thinking which had given rise to the scheme; the need for Hilton College to remain relevant – indeed to lead educational development in a changing South Africa; the careful planning which had gone into the scheme; the response – both positive and negative – which had followed the press release.

He emphasised that Hilton College was not going black; it was not going to be swamped by girls; the values and traditions of the school would be protected.

He maintained that the responsibility for shaping the educational development of Hilton College rested with the Headmaster and the Board, which consisted of fifteen Old Boys out of seventeen members; that the Chairman of the National Committee of the Old Hiltonian Club sat on the Board and had supported the new scheme; that funding negotiations were confidential and he was still optimistic about a positive outcome. He said that prominent Old Hiltonians in Johannesburg had been consulted in the early stages of the scheme; that response to the press release had been varied – praise and congratulations in newspaper editorials and educational circles; criticism, enquiry, as well as some praise and offers of help from Old Hiltonians.

In his address the Headmaster answered the various questions which had been raised – particularly the co-education aspect. The case for co-education was widely accepted in Western educational circles and such a system was now operating successfully in many of the top English public schools such as Rugby, Haileybury, Wellington and Eton. Hilton's science teaching facilities and expertise would be available for intelligent young women and Hilton would gain considerably on the cultural side in art, music and drama. Another factor – not stated explicitly by the Headmaster – was the basic financial one; the recruitment of girls would open a wider market in expanding the size of the school by some 160 pupils. Todd sketched in details of the proposed new buildings and he quoted an impressive list of supporters: this was headed by Raymond Slater and Judge Fannin; others included two Directors of Education in Natal, the editors of all Natal newspapers, eight fellow headmasters; about twenty-five Old Hiltonians and parents had written to him, giving approval. There was also strong staff support.

After the Headmaster's address the meeting was opened for questions and comment. This gave the opposition group their chance, and proceedings became rowdy and antagonistic. No minutes of this meeting are available, but one Old Hiltonian who had been present wrote later to Todd, saying "how appalled he was at the behaviour" (of the audience); he was disappointed at the "closed mind attitude and ultra-conservatism which had been displayed"; this view was echoed by two respected Old Hiltonians in their letters written later to the Headmaster.

The opposition group of Old Hiltonians had expressed themselves vocally, and this opposition was debated by the Board at their meeting on the following day – 19 November 1983. The Headmaster and the Secretary were

excluded from all but 10 minutes of this meeting, which lasted over three hours. Clearly Board members had re-assessed their view of the Hilton 2000 project in the light of opposition from some members of the Old Hiltonian constituency. At the end of the meeting – in the presence of the Headmaster – a draft letter to members of the Hiltonian Society was approved. This letter proposed a postponement of the scheme and a re-evaluation of each element in more detail; the letter would be sent out on 29 November after the response from the Anglo-American Fund to the revised application for funding had become clear. There is no doubt that Todd had reservations about this letter, but it had been drawn up in his absence and there was little he could do. Before the Fund meeting he and Mr Loveday had a private meeting with Mr Oppenheimer in Johannesburg (see above). Here the financial realities and prospects became clearer.

At another Board meeting on 26 November it was reported that the new Anglo-American offer would be for no more than R800,000 with the possibility of another similar sum at a later stage. This was considered to be insufficient and the letter to members of the Hiltonian Society was sent out on 28 November 1983. The request from some members of the Hiltonian Society for a Special Meeting was withdrawn as they were satisfied with the contents of the letter.

During these two Board meetings – on 19 November (from which the Headmaster was excluded) and 26 November – another vital issue had surfaced: the credibility – even the trustworthiness – of the Headmaster had been challenged. Had he not misled the Board over

> the probable reaction of the Chairman's Fund to the request for finance,
> statements made in support of the Hilton 2000 Scheme at the Board meeting on 15 October 1983,
> the support which he enjoyed from members of the Hilton staff?

One view which was expressed was that "thirty per cent of the Hilton staff were not totally in favour of the scheme". This contradicted the assurance of the Headmaster that the staff was in favour of the scheme with perhaps one or two dissidents. We have already seen how a group of senior staff had become opposed to the Headmaster on a personal level; but was this personal antagonism being expressed in opposition to the Hilton 2000 scheme? Some staff complained that they had been told little about the plans for the scheme. It was later suggested that staff members were concerned about "where the proposed scheme would take Hilton and perhaps themselves in the immediate future". This is not certain; but what is certain is that some members of staff became associated with the opposition group of Old Hiltonians – particularly those in the Natal Midlands. They formed a strong and articulate group.

A letter to the Chairman of the Board, dated 6 December 1983, from the Secretary of the Old Hiltonian Club expressed concern that the assurances given by the Board about the postponement of the scheme were not being carried out; that statements made about Old Hiltonian support in the November issue of the *Fleur-de-Lys* newsletter were not correct; that sup-

port from senior staff members was being exaggerated and that financial aspects of the proposed scheme were worrying. The request for an Extraordinary General Meeting, signed by thirty-nine members of the Society, was renewed. The date for the meeting was arranged for 18 February 1984.

Resignation of the Headmaster

During the Christmas holiday period in December and January, there is no doubt that Todd became aware of the allegations being made against him; it was said that "up to seventy per cent of the Hilton staff were in opposition; that he had told untruths in various meetings and documents." He was confident that he could answer these charges and carry the Board with him at the crucial meeting on 21 January 1984; the National Committee and representatives of several branches of the Old Hiltonian Club had been invited to attend this Board Meeting. There was some comfort for Todd in expressions of support from various quarters. Richard Church, a Johannesburg Old Hiltonian, wrote to all Board members urging "that the bold and imaginative initiative should not be stopped in the face of the conservative lobby; some aspects of the plan should be reconsidered and every effort made to reconcile all members of the Hilton family." He suggested that a questionnaire be sent to all Old Hiltonians to establish the views of the "silent majority". He also drafted a conciliatory memorandum for consideration by the meeting on 18 February 1984. On 16 January a former Chairman of the Board wrote to express his "horror at the reaction of the conservative members of the Hiltonian Society"; he hoped that the Hilton 2000 plan – in a modified form owing to lack of capital – would go ahead.

However it was not to be. The Headmaster was not able to make his case. He was excluded from the Board meeting on 21 January 1984 while discussion focused on the relationship between him and senior members of staff; a small Board sub-committee was asked – urgently – to interview senior staff members to clarify their support of the Headmaster; support for the Hilton 2000 scheme was not the direct issue. According to two of the Board members involved, the result of these interviews showed that about half of the Housemasters' Committee had reservations about supporting the Headmaster. One surmises that the "opposition half" was made up of the staff group which had opposed the Headmaster over internal school matters during previous months.

On 22 January 1984 Richard Todd had clearly lost the confidence of some of his senior staff and some of the members of the Board. In these circumstances he resigned.

The New Headmaster

Desmond Vyvyan Ducasse, the Second Master, was asked to take over as Headmaster immediately. On 23 January 1984, as Hilton boys and their parents arrived for the beginning of the new school year, they were welcomed by the new Headmaster. A curious sight was the furniture removal van parked outside the Headmaster's house!

Special General Meeting

On 18 February 1984 Mr D.E. Franklin presided over a Special General Meeting of one hundred and sixty four members of the Hiltonian Society. The resolution before the meeting was that the "Hilton Leadership Programme be rejected".

David Osborn proposed this resolution and in so doing he summarised the arguments of many Old Hiltonians against the original scheme. He said that the scheme was bold and imaginative and credit for the idea should be given to Richard Todd and Deryk Franklin.

However, he maintained that the scheme would change the essential character of the school and several features were undesirable, unrealistic and impracticable. Moreover, the scheme had been presented as a "fait accompli" without consultation with members of the Society. He said that Hilton would become a school for gifted children and there would be detrimental effects on the average pupil already in the school. He questioned the need to tinker with a proven structure which was producing excellent results. Hilton was essentially a boys' school and he doubted the wisdom of admitting girls. Financially the scheme was grandiose and he was concerned about the source of the funds and the possible impact on future school fees. He considered that members of the Society should have been consulted in advance and could have played a part in the decision-making. He rejected the argument that Hilton was an enclave solely for the privileged.

There was considerable debate and finally an amended resolution was approved, stating that the elements of the programme should be re-evaluated by the Board and the new Headmaster, and that any modified programme should be communicated to members of the Society before implementation. The amended resolution was proposed by Judge Fannin.

During the meeting it was emphasised that members of the Hiltonian Society could not determine school policy or dismiss a Headmaster; the function of members was to elect representatives to a Board of Governors who, together with the Headmaster, would determine educational policy. The Board would always support the Headmaster until it was no longer possible to do so. The memorandum produced by Richard Church was not discussed, nor was his proposal for a questionnaire to all members of the Hiltonian family.

Re-evaluation of the Hilton 2000 Project

And so the future of the Hilton 2000 scheme passed to the new Headmaster and his Academic Committee. The first step was a forum of all members of staff on 2 February 1984 and then detailed study and discussion by the Academic Committee during the rest of the year. In April 1985 Ducasse submitted a memorandum for consideration by the Board of Governors (Appendix 2). The memorandum concentrated on the many possible problems if the scheme was to be implemented and the tone was generally conservative. The memorandum was considered and the issue debated at length at a Board Meeting on 10 May 1985: the decision was that:

1. The question of a mass intake of boys into Standard 9 was not a serious consideration at this stage, nor was the admission of girls.

2. The school was operating very well at the present enrolment and there was no need to enlarge the size of the school at this stage. Funds should be directed to building up the Foundation and increasing the number of bursaries.
3. The Academic Committee was asked to investigate:
   (a) ways of encouraging 'non-whites' to enter the school on merit in the ordinary way;
   (b) the advantages and disadvantages of increasing the size of the school.

And so "the great vision" failed. Hilton College continued on its traditional way and after a transitional period under Ducasse, confirmed its position as one of the leading independent schools in the country. Numbers increased slightly to 484 in 1995; of these pupils nine per cent were not white and there were a few girls in the Sixth Form. Some attention was given to leadership training and the development of skills and, under Paul Marsh, a costly building programme expanded school facilities – a theatre, a sports centre and classroom additions. The bursary fund continued to grow. But this was not the direction envisaged by Todd in his response to the Oppenheimer challenge. Was a great opportunity missed?

Why did the Scheme Fail?

The narrative of events described above hardly does justice to the unanswered questions and the emotions aroused by the Hilton 2000 scheme:

1. Why was there such strong opposition to the project?
2. Why were the anticipated funds from the Chairman's Fund and other sources not forthcoming?
3. Why was the Headmaster subjected to such heated criticism?
4. Why was the 'resignation decision' in January 1984 so precipitate?
5. Why did the Board of Governors suddenly turn against the Hilton 2000 initiative having supported it for so long?

Documents dealing with this period are incomplete and in some cases missing altogether. The proceedings and viewpoints expressed at several crucial meetings are not recorded in any detail and the recollections of participants (who are still alive) have faded with the passage of time. Nonetheless, an attempt must be made to analyse the various factors which contributed to the failure of the scheme. There was no single factor; all of them played a part, although some were more important than others; and, in assessing this, there is sure to be disagreement.

1. The Scheme Itself

The Hilton 2000 scheme was widely welcomed and hailed as imaginative by all neutral educationalists – there is considerable documentary evidence to support this view. There was some opposition from rival schools who could see a threat to their own top pupils. There was opposition, too, from Old Hiltonians who could see the danger of a change in the ethos of their 'alma mater'; these arguments were presented by David Osborn in the Special Meeting in February 1984. But, if the complete scheme was seen as too

grandiose, why not a modified version as envisaged by Peter Loveday? There was no positive research into how a modified scheme might operate; the re-evaluation by the Academic Committee did little more than present possible problems which might arise. The merit of the scheme cannot be denied in the context of South African education at that time; what can be, and was, disputed, was the merit of the scheme for Hilton College.

2. Funding

This was obviously of crucial importance. The implementation of the scheme with full capital funding would bring Hilton College financial benefits – a wider spreading of costs and a smaller escalation of fees for all pupils. After their initial informal discussions with officials of the Chairman's Fund, the Board Chairman and the Headmaster were confident that the required initial capital funding of about R5,0 million would be made available. This turned out to be a mistaken view, a "misunderstanding". Yet why should Hilton College receive such favoured treatment? In making its later offer of R1,6 million, the Chairman's Fund committee made its reservations clear. Is it not significant that Todd later received full funding for a new network of LEAF schools? Hilton College would have to consider other sources for additional finance. Certainly these avenues existed, but they were unlikely to yield adequate funds; they were not explored as the scheme foundered on opposition from Old Hiltonians and the failure of some senior staff to support the Headmaster.

3. The Board of Governors

The Board had supported and encouraged the planning of the Hilton 2000 scheme right from the seminar in February 1983. This support seems to have been wholehearted and unanimous until the Board meeting on 19 November 1983; this was the day after the turbulent meeting called to give information to the Hilton family.

It was only at that point that the Board seems to have realised that a vocal group of their constituents was strongly against the scheme and indeed against the Headmaster. It was subsequently accepted that there had been a lapse in communication and that marketing the scheme had been rushed and ineffective. Perhaps more Old Hiltonians should have been involved in the initial discussions. Yet no effort was made to determine the extent of the opposition among Old Hiltonians; why was R.J. Church's suggestion of a questionnaire survey not pursued. A few vociferous individuals can easily carry the silent majority along with them.

On the Board itself, a few strong individuals seem to have begun to question the credibility of the Headmaster – partly over the failure of the financial negotiations, partly for other reasons. If full capital funding had been made available, would the Board have brushed aside the objections of Old Hiltonians? Right from the beginning the Chairman, Mr D.E. Franklin, had encouraged and promoted the vision of the Headmaster. At the crisis point it seems that he was disappointed in losing the support of several important Board members. The Board of Governors had been reconstituted in 1979; the aim was to create a smaller, more dynamic group which would more effective-

ly determine school policy and assist the Headmaster in running the school. Seven of the minimum of twelve Governors were to be elected by members of the Hiltonian Society, so in a constitutional sense these seven were responsible to their constituents. However, there was no suggestion that ordinary members of the Hiltonian Society could have a direct role in determining school policy.

4. Old Hiltonians

Most Old Hiltonians have a great loyalty to, and show a keen interest in, the affairs of Hilton College. Some old Hiltonians believe that they own the school: but this is not so. Hilton College is owned by the Hiltonian Society and controlled by the Board of Governors.

Members of the Hiltonian Society can become involved in the running of the school only indirectly through their election as Board members. In the words of *The Hiltonian* editorial (March 1984): "they have no right to dictate to the Governors nor to harass the Chairman." The Chairman of the Old Hiltonian Club acknowledged in May 1984 that the Club is essentially a social one and should never become involved in the running of the school.

What has been described above is the constitutional position. It is not intended to minimise the tremendous support which Old Hiltonians have given to the school from as far back as 1903 when they purchased the school from H.V. Ellis, the second Headmaster. It is intended to provide a background for the strong opinions expressed over the Hilton 2000 scheme.

It has already been described how some Old Hiltonians were distressed about the nature of the Hilton 2000 scheme and indeed about its originator, the Headmaster: why had they not been invited to participate in the early discussions? the nature of the school would change; girls! and the prospects for their own sons in going through the school? and so on. A confidential letter from a leading figure among the Midlands Old Hiltonians levelled more specific charges against the Board of Governors:

1. The Board had failed to control the Headmaster who made his own decisions and spent money recklessly.
2. Members of the Board were aloof and had lost touch with their constituents through poor communication.
3. There were too many nominated Board members.
4. Many excellent staff members would leave if the Headmaster remained.

The objecting Old Hiltonians were genuinely concerned about the welfare of Hilton College, and in their view these were legitimate complaints. As a pressure group they were able to exert considerable leverage, and it seems significant that all Branch Chairmen of the Old Hiltonian Club were invited to meet with the Board of Governors on that crucial Saturday, 21 January 1984. The writer of a newspaper article in *The Sunday Times* during the following week was quite certain that the "Old Boys had sunk the Headmaster and his new scheme".

5. The Staff

A crucial element in the discussions at the January Board Meeting was the attitude of senior members of staff. It has already been described how mem-

bers of the Housemasters' Committee were interviewed and how approximately half expressed great reservations about supporting the Headmaster. Here was another small influential lobby which had established contact with opposing Old Hiltonians in the Midlands area. Some staff members had been antagonised by the Headmaster's character and actions; a few had left Hilton College and probably others would have followed if the Headmaster had remained in office. But the extent of support for their viewpoint from other staff members is uncertain. Nevertheless, their views carried great weight with the Board of Governors.

Another crucial and negative contribution by members of staff was the later re-evaluation of the Hilton 2000 scheme by the Academic Committee.

6. The Headmaster

The final elements of this analysis were the personality and actions of Todd. For various reasons – some of them relatively minor – he had antagonised several members of his senior staff. The planning and nature of his grand Hilton 2000 scheme had upset some vocal and conservative Old Hiltonians. A few Board members had begun to question his credibility. One cannot deny that he was authoritarian and at times insensitive. Perhaps he was over-confident and forgetful of the need for communication. Yet he must be given credit for the creative and pioneering nature of his plan for Hilton 2000. From 1981 to 1983 Hilton College achieved great results in all areas. Some Hilton boys of the time echoed the views of their Old Hiltonian fathers; others regarded the Headmaster with "limited affection and respect".

Conclusion

Why did this imaginative scheme fail? Clearly several negative elements were inter-related. The lack of capital finance was of crucial underlying importance, but the role of the Board of Governors was decisive. Within the Board, a few key members became apprehensive about the lack of finance and disillusioned with the Headmaster; they were pressurised by an articulate lobby of members of the Hiltonian Society and the Old Hiltonian Club. However the Chairman of the Board had received considerable support for the scheme in writing; and, if funding had been available, it seems probable that a postal ballot would have been used to establish the views of the whole Hilton community. In general staff were in favour of the scheme, although some of them were annoyed by the lack of consultation and the arrogance of the Headmaster. With support from the opposition group of Old Hiltonians, disaffected staff members contrived to use the Hilton 2000 scheme as a catalyst to force the resignation of the Headmaster.

Yet perhaps Hilton College was the wrong place for the Hilton 2000 experiment. Richard Todd went on – with finance from the Chairman's Fund – to establish a group of LEAF schools on the same general principles which he had proposed at Hilton.

Appendix 1: Press Release – 20 October 1983
The Hilton College Leadership Programme – (Hilton 2000).

Appendix 2: Hilton 2000: Re-evaluation by the Academic Committee: 22 April 1985.

APPENDIX 1

PRESS RELEASE

Hilton College Leadership Programme (Hilton 2000)

Mr Deryk Franklin, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Mr Richard Todd, Headmaster of Hilton College, Natal, have announced the launch of a major new programme which is likely to play an important role in the development of future leaders in South Africa.

In terms of this scheme, children with extraordinary scholastic aptitude and marked leadership qualities who are unable to fulfil their potential through lack of resources and non-availability of suitable teaching facilities at their present places of learning will be admitted to Hilton College for their matriculation years.

The scheme will involve the building of new boarding establishments, classrooms, lecture theatres and staff housing, as well as alterations and extensions to existing facilities like the school hall, kitchen and administrative offices and is subject to satisfactory financial arrangements being made to fund the capital expenditure.

According to Mr Franklin it is intended that this construction should be separately financed so that it shall not affect adversely current or future school fees. "It is difficult at this stage, and with inflation to contend with, to calculate the exact completion cost but we do know that it is likely to run into several million rand over the next few years. We hope that we shall be able to admit the first pupils in January, 1985."

According to Mr Todd, the plan is to provide up to 160 extra places at the school for highly talented young people selected on leadership and academic potential. "The process of identifying suitable candidates will, of course, be of paramount importance and will be undertaken without regard to race, sex or religious persuasion and selection will be entirely based on merit. We hope to be able to accept 80 of these selected pupils into Standard 9 every year for a two-year course leading to the Natal Senior Certificate and, where warranted, a possible post-matriculation year thereafter."

Both spokesmen for the school felt that South Africa is facing a serious shortage of talented young leaders and that this situation could deteriorate further.

Mr Todd said, "this would be bad enough in a First World country but in a country like ours, with its very special set of problems and varied cultures, such a shortage could be catastrophic. The Hilton College Leadership Development Programme is an attempt to meet this problem. Adding 160 gifted pupils to the enrolment of an existing school with an excellent record of scholastic achievement and sophisticated teaching media is a swift and efficient way to develop leaders.

Hilton has had the experience of admitting boys and girls from other schools to its post-matriculation class and also has a number of Black pupils on its enrolment. This experience and the findings of leading American and British private schools which have successfully introduced similar programmes, leads us to believe that the system will work very well indeed."

With regard to the high cost of private education, the Headmaster points out that apart from the fact that a two-year course at a school like Hilton College is obviously far less expensive than the four to five years which other pupils normally undergo, Hilton will help to find funding in the form of scholarships for deserving candidates.

"Quite simply, our school is embarking on a scheme whereby hundreds and, in time, thousands of bright young leaders can enjoy the benefits which Hilton has to offer and, by sharing this common experience, can develop a new understanding of and respect for each other. This, we believe will help to pave the way to a happier and more secure South Africa."

According to Mr Franklin, the decision to embark on the Hilton College Leadership Development Programme was motivated by Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer when, on Speech Day at the school in September last year, he said, "Either you decide to play an open meaningful role in the development of education, and so in the country, or you decide to take the cautious line and remain an enclave solely for the privileged. On the one hand you will be lauded by history for having the courage to go back to the roots, the enthusiasm and drive that created the school, and be seen to have played an important developmental role in South Africa. On the other, you will not exist in history other than as a footnote."

"It was this challenge" says Mr Franklin, "that encouraged us to seek a new and more meaningful way of serving South African education and our country. We feel ourselves to be well-equipped to meet these challenges and following a visit by the Headmaster to Public Schools in the United Kingdom, our Leadership Development Programme seemed to evolve naturally and easily. We have every confidence that it will work."

from
Chairman of the Board of Governors
& Headmaster of Hilton College. 20 October 1983

APPENDIX 2

Hilton 2000 – Re-evaluation by Academic Committee

1. *Entry at Standard 9 Level*:

   (a) Since almost every matriculation examination is now written on either standard 9 and 10 or only standard 10 syllabus, there appears to be no reason why entry at this level has any adverse effects. However, in subjects like English, Afrikaans, Mathematics and the Sciences, where one is dealing with additive accumulation of knowledge, there is no doubt that scholars with a poor academic background at a lower level could need a great deal of extra coaching to get them up to the required standard. Certainly we are finding this the case with many, and especially the Blacks, who are entering the school at this level now.

   The assumption that we would attract only the top flight candidates is, we believe, false since those who are achieving at a school and are in line for responsibility positions are not likely to leave their present schools to come to Hilton where the chance of such "promotion" is much less.

   (b) If only "leadership" material is selected, this will lower the chances of pupils presently in the school (and who have been in it for 2 or 3 years) of being given responsibility positions. This will lead to a great deal of animosity, and consequently a lowering of standards by those who would otherwise strive to maintain such standards.
   Parental opposition was strongly expressed at several meetings which were held at the time of the proposed scheme.

   (c) Large scale entry at standard 9 level will place a severe strain on the present facilities, especially in the Sciences where laboratory space and equipment are already in great demand. Certainly the initial capital cost in the form of extra staff, laboratories and specialised equipment, would be very high.

   (d) Large scale entry at standard 9 level will result in an imbalance at that age group with a consequent detrimental effect on the sports representation of boys who would normally make top teams and would now be demoted. Though the standard in the school as a whole would rise, the effect on the individual would be detrimental. Since performance in games influences performance in all spheres, we believe that this may well colour a boy's general performance in the school.

   (e) Experience has shown that where boys are achieving at the top end of a class and their places are usurped by a bright boy being put into that class, such boys quite definitely do not strive as diligently as they had in the past. This then has a 'ripple' effect on the class as a whole.

   (f) All schools jealously guard their top pupils and undoubtedly threats to attract these away from such schools would make the school terribly unpopular and would tend to make it ostracised by others, especially those with which we have close sporting links.

2. *The Introduction of Girls:* All the foregoing remarks about entry at standard 9 level other than responsibility positions and games, apply equally to both boys and girls.

   In addition, the following points about girls, though not specially "academic", are relevant and were considered important by the committee:

   (a) Control of girls, and particularly Black girls, is very difficult indeed on an estate such as ours. To restrict girls and not boys is educationally unsound, since this immediately makes one sex inferior. With the very large Black population on our estate, there are bound to be "incidents" which would be bad for the name of the school.

   (b) Extra sporting facilities would have to be created to cater for the girls' games. Granted we have tennis, squash and hockey, but already the demand for these facilities is more than we can cope with so that someone must suffer unless extra facilities are created.

   (c) Extra facilities such as toilets would need to be provided in the teaching block.

   (d) With Pietermaritzburg and its environs richly endowed with private schools for girls, any attempt by Hilton to "cream off" top flight girls from these schools (though this has been specifically denied, it would not be possible to refuse entry to such applicants) would seriously antagonise such schools.

3. *General:*

   (a) Though Mr Todd said that the aim was not to "cream off" pupils from local or even Durban schools, there is no doubt that those schools saw that as a distinct possibility and were openly hostile.

   (b) The idea of going countrywide was very much more popular, but the problems of selection become increasingly difficult.

   (c) Considering all these factors, it was the belief of the committee that most applicants would probably be Black and though not averse to this, special dispensation would need to be obtained from the N.E.D. if we were to maintain the Provincial Grant.

   (d) The question of choosing "leadership" material was the most difficult of all and elicited the greatest comment from outside. The committee felt that, at least at the present time, we were not qualified either to "select" nor to "train" for leadership.

   (e) Rather than introduce the scheme, Hilton ought to offer subsidised holiday courses to educationally disadvantaged pupils, especially in English, Mathematics and the Sciences, so that we should be seen to be "compassionate" rather than "mercenary".

D.V. Ducasse 22 April, 1985

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT

"A school stands or falls on its academic record." These words of Mr R.G. Slater echo the thinking of Mr W. Falcon as far back as 1907; Falcon and subsequent headmasters had aimed to achieve a reputation for scholarship.

During the headmastership of Mr E.L. Harison (1957–1967) significant steps had been taken to promote academic progress: the set system of class organisation rather than the form system was reintroduced; a system of marks and symbols, record cards and mark schedules was brought in to monitor boys' progress; all boys must be pushed to realise their academic potential. The Sixth Form was of great value for intelligent boys. Harison himself was a mathematician and he saw Mathematics and Science as the most important subjects in the school curriculum; able boys were channelled in this direction and Senior Certificate results seemed to vindicate this policy: in 1965, of the thirty-three distinctions achieved, sixteen were in Mathematics, twelve in Chemistry and three in Physics. In 1960 the new Science Wing of the Crookes Block was completed. These were indeed the "Scientific Sixties".

Under Slater and his successors between 1968 and 1995 academic momentum was maintained; Hilton College gained a reputation as the "academy". It was Slater who laid the foundation on which later headmasters were to build. Even by 1970 he had begun to move away from scientific specialisation: matriculation subject choices were modified so that every boy had to include an 'Arts' subject – such as Latin, History or Art – in his package. Soon Physical Science replaced the separate subjects of Physics and Chemistry; French became a compulsory subject in the First Form and a possible option for matriculation. The move was towards education of the "whole man" with an all-round academic balance and the realisation of full individual potential. Further adjustments were made to the matriculation packages under Ducasse (1984-6); Speech and Drama became an option in 1987. Latin began to be phased out and "lines" of subject choices were changed so that it was possible for a boy to take a complete package of Arts subjects. During the 1970s, after an expansion of computer facilities in the Centenary Centre, all boys were given a basic course in computer literacy, and in 1980 Hilton pupils were the first in the province to take a course in Computer Studies as a matriculation subject. Another development was the introduction of wider non-examination subjects – optional modules in subjects like Basic Economics, Politics, Art Appreciation for boys in the Third Form and compulsory courses in study methods, thinking and communication skills and problem-solving; a course in Leadership for boys in the Fourth Form and special projects for able boys. Some of these courses were initiated during the headmastership of Ducasse and then improved and expanded under Marsh and Nicholson.

Slater was a great supporter of the post-matriculation year (the Sixth Form) as the ideal conclusion to a boy's Hilton career. From 1969 Sixth-formers wrote the G.C.E. (A-Level) examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate; in 1981, UNISA first-year courses were brought in, in place of G.C.E.(A-Level), and then in 1992 there was a move back to G.C.E. There were advantages and disadvantages to each system but both provided a significant academic challenge as well as motivation for what could be an undisciplined year. Some boys achieved success in these examinations (see list of distinctions that follows). These higher academic hurdles constituted a challenge for the academic staff and in an indirect way pulled up the academic standard in the lower school. The whole concept of the Sixth Form was widened; activities were more organised under a Staff Tutor and the Form gained its own cohesion although boys continued to live in their Houses and be prefects. From Todd's headmastership on, increasing numbers of boys from other schools came to Hilton to take the one-year Sixth Form course. Then, in 1982, there were the first two girls, Gillian and Judith Hayne; and since then, there have been several girl entrants almost every year.

In other ways, too, Slater laid the foundation for future development. In his first year as Headmaster, he convinced the Board of Governors that the prime criterion for entry to Hilton College must be academic potential; he acknowledged the claims of the sons of Old Hiltonians but he knew that if the school was to achieve academic success he must attract able pupils.

Another necessary ingredient for success was the recruitment of quality staff; well qualified men and women with proven teaching ability were required to do justice to the able pupils who would enter the school. Several subject specialists were drawn from overseas and local staff members were encouraged to develop their skills and experience on overseas visitorships and local courses. Heads of Departments were given wide responsibilities and increased salaries; in the Ducasse reorganisation of 1984, one Senior Master was given responsibility for academic affairs. A control and reporting structure was established. A Headmaster's Academic Committee was set up to provide a forum for the discussion of recent educational thinking and its possible application to Hilton College; several Board members made valuable contributions to these discussions.

Considerable attention was given to pupil assessment; education meant more than "mark-grubbing" and the number of formal examinations in the lower school was reduced. Under Marsh, a system of academic tutoring by staff, individual progress profiles and the assembly of a record of achievement were methods introduced to monitor and assess academic progress. Teaching style changed and many subject departments made use of discussion sessions and group work as variations from the traditional teacher-centred lesson.

A third element of Slater's recipe for academic achievement was the provision of well-equipped facilities for teaching and learning and the application of modern educational ideas. The completion of the Centenary Centre in 1974 provided a new academic centre for the school; here was a new home for the library; there were lecture theatres equipped with the technology required for the use of visual resources; in the basement was a closed-circuit television studio and other facilities for the production of resources. Current educational

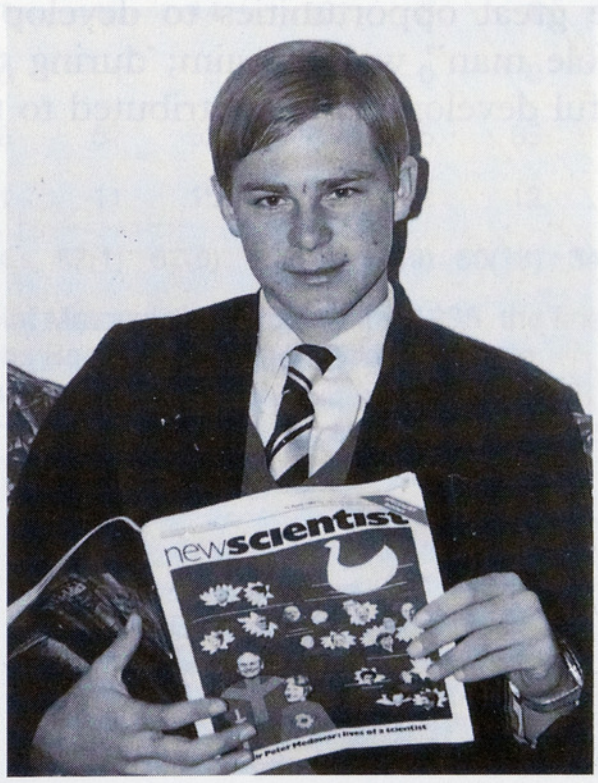
thinking favoured educational technology, a concept which included a systems approach to learning and teaching as well as the hardware to use the resources. In the years after 1974, Hilton became a national leader in the development of educational technology; under the direction of Mr D.R. Shepherd there were many conferences and courses with overseas and local experts. The 'spin-off' for Hilton staff was considerable. The expansion of computer facilities in the basement of the centre and the work of the two computer masters, Mr W.J. Quigley (until 1990) and Mr B.D. Maclachlan, kept the school in the forefront of educational advance. Later headmasters supported these developments and with the upgrading of classrooms and the extension of the Crookes Block under Marsh, the use of resources became decentralised to individual subject departments.

Credit must be given to Slater for initiating the school's academic success; but his successors consolidated and developed the same policies. It was a gradual process and it was not until the mid-1980's and later, that public examination results gave evidence of the success of these policies.

Hilton had changed from the Joint Matriculation Board to the Natal Senior Certificate in 1965; in 1996 there will be a move from the Natal examination to that of the Independent Examinations Board. The change to the Natal examination gave the opportunity for Hilton staff to become involved as sub-examiners and examiners in their own subjects and to take part in discussions as members of subject committees. This involvement had an indirect influence on Hilton's results. These Natal Senior Certificate Results (1965-1995) are tabulated below and it is possible to analyse them in different ways: a low point in 1969 with 17 failures, thereafter an increasing improvement after 1973 when there were few failures and a growing number of 'A' aggregates, merit passes and distinctions. The two best years would seem to be 1986 and 1992 with 1992 gaining the edge with 92 distinctions (10 of them at Standard Grade) and 22 'A' aggregates. Distinctions in the National Olympiads are also



Anthony Asher (1971)
– "brilliant academic."



Maynard Handley (1984)
– "outstanding academic success".

listed below; here, Mathematics silver medals feature prominently and for three years (1983-85) a Hilton boy gained first place in the Science Olympiad. Distinctions gained in Form VI examinations are also listed.

During the period 1968-1995 several individual Hilton boys achieved outstanding academic success:

A. Asher	:	N.S.C.(1971)	– having skipped one year of school; 5 distinctions.
	:	G.C.E. (A-Level)(1972)	2 distinctions.
A.H. Welsh	:	N.S.C.(1977)	– 6 distinctions: 2nd in Natal
M.J. Handley	:	N.S.C.(1984)	– having skipped one year of school; 6 distinctions.
	:	Olympiads:	1983: Science (1st)
			1983: Mathematics (Silver Medal)
			1984: Science (1st)
			1984: Mathematics (Silver Medal)
W.R. Barnes	:	N.S.C.(1986)	– 7 distinctions
D.P.D. Marshall	:	N.S.C.(1986)	– 7 distinctions
I. Coovadia	:	N.S.C.(1987)	– 7 distinctions
	:	Olympiads:	1987: Science (1st)
			1987: English (1st)
G.J. Larsen	:	N.S.C.(1990)	– 7 distinctions
J.A. Vermeulen	:	N.S.C.(1990)	– 7 distinctions
C.L. Hornby	:	N.S.C.(1992)	– 8 distinctions
M. Dunley-Owen	:	N.S.C.(1992)	– 7 distinctions

Academic success should not be judged only by the results of public examinations. Many Hilton boys excelled in local competitions in creative writing, speech making, quiz shows, exhibits produced for exhibitions, painting, sculpture, papers read at conferences and so on. It is impossible to mention them all and details can be found in the annual issue of *The Hiltonian.*

For the ordinary Hilton boy, in addition to his examination subjects, there were great opportunities to develop life skills of all kinds. Education of the "whole man" was the aim; during this period (1968–1995),tremendous successful developments contributed to the realisation of this ideal.

ANALYSIS: NATAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE RESULTS 1965–1995

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number of Candidates	89	76	68	72	82	62	79	73	71	68	73
Matriculation	60	44	45	48	45	37	52	49	64	59	63
Senior Certificate	21	23	17	15	20	20	20	16	6	9	9
Fail	8	9	6	9	17	5	7	8	1	0	1
Merit (A, B, C aggregate)	26	15	11	10	17	13	16	17	19	33	39
Number of 'A' aggregates	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	4
Distinction	33	20	7	8	16	11	7	16	20	45	28

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Candidates	75	89	90	82	87	78	101	98	100	100
Matriculation	68	83	79	78	77	75	82	84	90	91
Senior Certificate	7	5	10	3	10	2	19	14	6	8
Fail	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	1
Merit (A, B, C aggregate)	37	48	49	49	58	52	66	57	64	70
Number of 'A' aggregates	4	7	5	7	16	10	14	11	12	16
Distinction	23	49	19	36	57	55	69	55	68	89(2)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of Candidates	101	104	107	99	101	97	111	101	89	93
Matriculation	92	86	97	88	87	80	101	93	81	83
Senior Certificate	9	18	8	11	13	14	10	8	8	9
Fail	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
Merit (A, B, C aggregate)	61	64	66	66	57	62	79	75	65	59
Number of 'A' aggregates	17	15	13	11	11	15	22	12	12	8
Distinction	96(4)	89(3)	65(1)	44	67(1)	67(6)	92(10)	53(9)	60(13)	34(14)

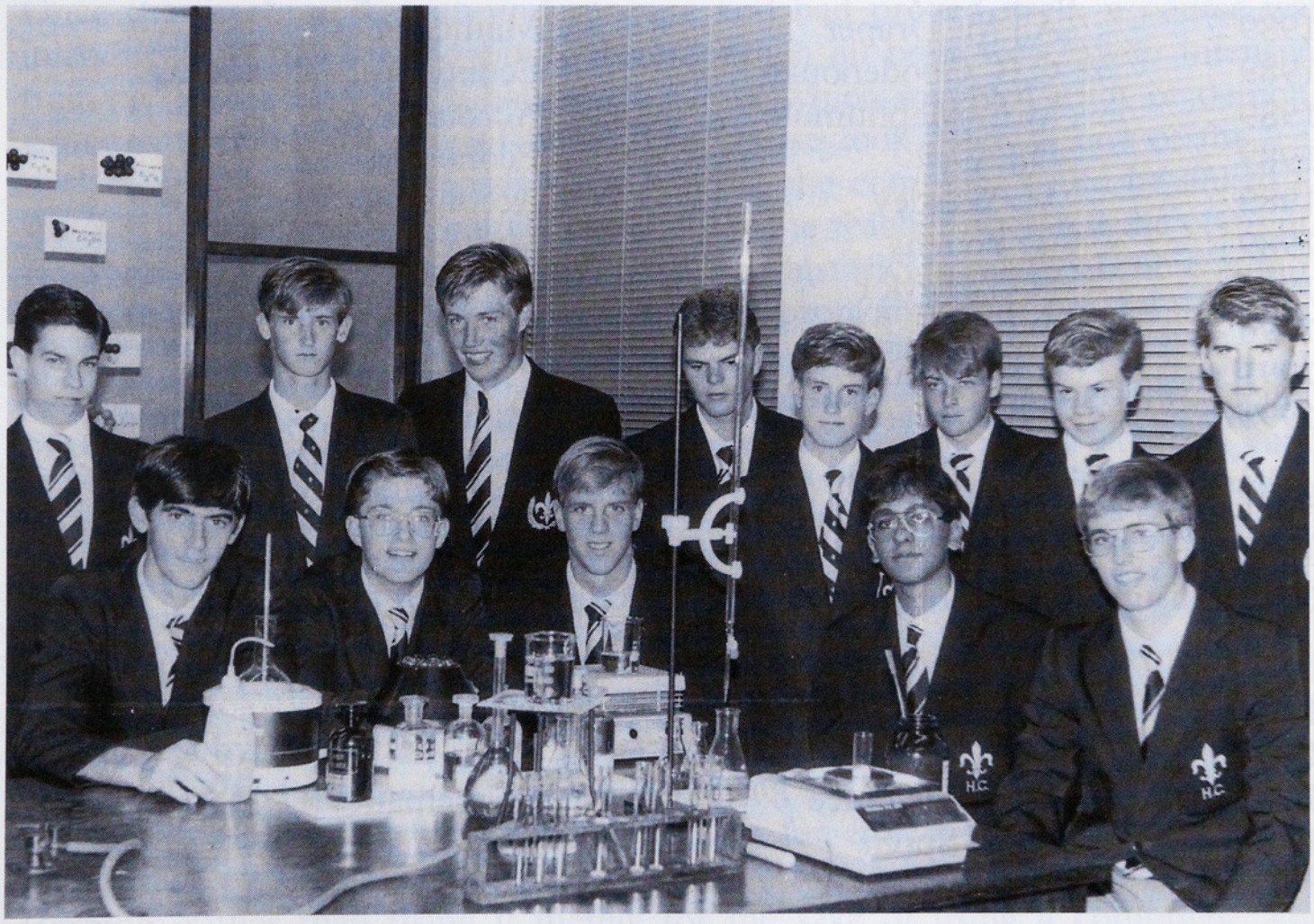
Before 1965, the final examination was set by the Joint Matriculation Board; after 1995, the final examination was set by the Independent Examinations Board. Figures in brackets indicate Standard Grade Distinctions included in the total figure.

OLYMPIAD DISTINCTIONS

	Mathematics Silver Medal (Top 10)	Science (Top 20)	Other (Top 20)
1979	M.W. Pfaff		
1980		P-B. Andersson C.J. Gosnell	
1981		D.I. Banks C.J. Gosnell	
1982	D.I. Banks G.C. Pegram		
1983	M.J. Handley G.J. Pendock	M.J. Handley (1st) G.J. Pendock (2nd) A. de la Harpe	
1984	M.J. Handley G.J. Vincent	M.J. Handley (1st) S.D.G. Paver M.R. Slaven	
1985	S. Zoio	J.A. Gardner (1st) S.Zoio	
1986	P. Huber S. Zoio	S. Zoio I. Coovadia D.V. Henwood	**English**
1987	M.J. Bradford R.J. Stobart	I. Coovadia (1st) D.V. Henwood (2nd) C.S. Vickery (3rd)	I. Coovadia (1st)
1991	B.E. Cohen	J.C. Davidge	**English** C.D. Smith **Afrikaans**
1992		M. Dunley-Owen C.L. Hornby	G. Cahl
1993			**Afrikaans** D.D. Yuill
1994			**Afrikaans** G. Bryce-Borthwick M.A. Scheepers **Computer** T.H. Lawrance
1995	W.D. Spohr	D.R. Gwilt T.H. Lawrance	**Afrikaans** G. Bryce-Borthwick (1st)



M.W. Pfaff, Hilton's first silver medallist in the Mathematics Olympiad (1979).



Science Olympiad winners 1986.

SIXTH FORM EXAMINATIONS

Individual Distinctions (A grade)

G.C.E. (A Level) – until 1980

1969	T.P.C. Addison	:	English
1970	R.B. Camp	:	English, Economics
1971	P.W. Culwick	:	History
1972	A. Asher	:	English, Economics
1972	A.J. Gale	:	History
1972	A.R. Nisbet	:	History
1973	R.P. Wood	:	History
1974	S.E. Hotchkiss	:	English, History
1975	L.S. McLean	:	English
1975	D.J. van den Heever	:	English

UNISA: First year Courses – from 1981

1983	N.G. Warren	:	Economics
1984	K.H. Flowers	:	Economics, Accounting
1984	J.C. Green	:	Economics
1984	G.W.P. Lawler	:	Accounting
1988	O. Mestry	:	Psychology
1988	G. Moor	:	Psychology
1988	G. Parker	:	Economics
1988	D. Scheel	:	Psychology
1988	B. Turner	:	Economics, Accounting
1989	J.C. Booyens	:	Accounting
1989	A.J.M. Draper	:	Mathematics
1989	C.B. Goodenough	:	Economics, Accounting
1989	M.E. Maphumulo	:	Accounting
1989	D.J. Neil	:	Economics
1989	M. Westley	:	Accounting
1989	B. Youens	:	Mathematics
1990	N.C. Taylor	:	Psychology
1990	D.J. Tew	:	Economics, Accounting
1991	B.J. Brown	:	Psychology
1991	S. de Swardt	:	Mathematics, Accounting, Computer Science
1991	S. Sibeko	:	Psychology, Mathematics
1991	G.S. Tew	:	Mathematics, Economics

(Note: distinctions in individual subject modules are not included).

G.C.E. (A-Level) (A grade)

1992	A. Catella	:	Mathematics
1994	D.D. Yuill	:	History
1995	T.H. Lawrance	:	Mathematics
1995	W.D. Spohr	:	Mathematics

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The introduction and usage of Information Technology at Hilton College came about with the technological thrust which accompanied the building of the Centenary Centre in the early 1970s, alongside the development of the AV/TV Centre.

Indeed, the first computer equipment in use at Hilton was a terminal linked to a main machine in Durban via telephone links, making use of a time-sharing system. This system was installed for use as an educational tool, particularly by the Mathematics Department and by the accounts department of the Hiltonian Society. The terminal was acquired on a six month trial basis and, after the installation was complete, there was much excitement in using it, with pupils learning how to write simple programs in the BASIC programming language. The initial excitement abated somewhat when the first monthly bill arrived! In January 1975 a decision was taken to purchase a portable mini-computer for use in the education sphere. This represented a major step forward as the machine was a self-contained unit with its own processors and storage facilities; there was no longer the need for the machine to be linked via rather unsatisfactory telephone lines to Durban. Once the machine was up and running and had proved itself, a course was introduced in the Second Form during which all boys were given intensive training over a two and a half week period which involved a lot of demonstrations and the showing of films. The course took place in one of the lecture theatres in the Centenary Centre where the computer could be linked to the TV system, enabling pupils to watch as the teacher operated the computer. Some of the topics covered included: the historical growth of the computer, setting up simple flow diagrams for problems and programming in BASIC.

In 1979 the Natal Education Department began planning the introduction of Computer Studies as a Matriculation subject (a seventh subject), and Hilton College was approached by the NED to be the first school to undertake such a course. In 1980 the first pupils from Hilton embarked on the course, with the intention of writing the first examinations in 1982 – a year before other schools in the province.

By the beginning of 1981 it was apparent that further investment in computer technology was going to be needed and a set of Apple computers was purchased by the school. The demand for use of these machines was once again great, and use had to be limited. During the next few years, an emphasis began to be placed on using the computers for educational purposes in subjects, thus making the machine a learning tool assisting in cross-curricula learning, rather than using it merely for the sake of using a computer. The number of machines in the centre was eventually increased to twelve machines

over a period of time, with certain concomitant problems due to differing specifications and so on. By the mid-eighties it was felt that computers needed to be spread much further over the curriculum and the first full-time computer teacher was appointed to help achieve this.

One of the first decisions that was made was to sell off the Apple equipment, mainly as a result of problems with the machines and a lack of local support, with the parent company having withdrawn from the country. A network of Acorn computers was installed in 1987, making it one of the first networks of its type installed in a school in South Africa. For the first time each pupil had his own storage area on a hard disk which he could access whenever he pleased. Initially the network consisted of 6 machines, although the room had been cabled to take 14 machines. The software base was constantly being expanded along with improvements to the hardware. The Crookes Block was wired up in early 1988, and a separate network installed there with machines being installed in departments. The two networks (Centenary Centre and Crookes Block) were eventually linked together to allow sharing of data between them. This system worked well in winter! Summer, with its well-known Hilton electric storms played havoc with the system; and many hours were spent trying to rectify the matter (not to mention repairing equipment!) to no avail; the idea was eventually abandoned.

By this stage several departments were enthusiastically involved with using the computers in their teaching, most notably Mathematics, Biology, Geography and Biology. Some early experiments with linking to databases both locally and overseas took place after the acquisition of a Modem and making use of Beltel. The problem of poor telephone lines which plagued the use of the first terminal at the school once again reared its head, and eventually the Modem also fell foul of the summer lightning.

In 1990 the next thrust was in the library and plans were laid to computerise the stock of the library and eventually control the issue and return of books. Many different systems were investigated, but most of them either required complex hardware obtainable only at great cost, or just worked too slowly. The release onto the market of the first personal computers with RISC processors put an end to a number of these problems and, once suitable software was found, the project went ahead, with the entire system being run off one machine initially. Hilton was once again a leader in this field, and was the first school in the country to use this system. A simple search system was made available to the boys both in the library and in the computer centre.

By 1991 it was very clear that the equipment in use in the computer centre had reached the end of its useful life, and a decision was taken to once again upgrade. This time, however, the computer centre was enlarged at the same time, to allow the maximum number of machines to be twenty-five. By early 1993, all twenty-five machines were installed and working. Once again the school had a very state-of-the-art computer system, comparable with any in schools around the world. With the new hardware came new software, allowing pupils to explore new and interesting topics. Colour printing and scanning facilities were also added to the new network.

All the while, computer literacy courses at the lower end of the school were expanded and modified to take account of the changes in the hardware and

software available to pupils. Computer Studies as a matric subject also continued to be offered; while the school offered UNISA subjects at post-matric level, Computer Science I was offered by the department too.

The pace of development in the field of information technology is rapid and it is indeed very difficult for schools to keep up with the constant changes in this area. A major problem has, and always will be, funding. If the school wishes to keep up with what is happening in the real world and therefore to be able to offer its pupils the very best in this field, a large investment is going to be needed in the future; and this will only be to keep up, not lead ahead. Hilton cannot afford to be behind the rest of the pack if it is to continue to offer the very best to its pupils.

THE LIBRARY

While the library was housed in the Crookes Block its care and administration was the responsibility of a member of staff. He was assisted by schoolboy librarians.

Anticipating expansion of the library in the 1970s, the Headmaster, Mr R.G. Slater appointed Mrs J.A. Hammond as the school's first full-time librarian in January 1972. Plans for development of the library were formulated. A 'paper-back' section was started in 1973 and a Library Prefect (B.E. Anderson) was appointed.

Then preparations for moving the library to new premises in the Centenary Centre were begun. The books were taken from the shelves and stacked on tables. The shelves were removed, cleaned and re-cut to form double-sided shelves. As soon as these were in place the books were carried by large numbers of boys to the new library and put into the shelves. This manoeuvre was completed in two days and the new library was in operation on 13 November 1973.

In 1975 Hilton College became affiliated to the Natal Provincial Library Services as a member of the Midlands Branch. Thus the school was able to increase its book stock by approximately twelve hundred volumes, and the librarian was able to visit the Midlands headquarters in Pietermaritzburg every six months to exchange two or three hundred books. At this stage it was recorded with horror that: "a new novel now costs R8!"

Now boys were able to get permission to do 'prep' in the library when they needed access to books there. Displays of work done in class were mounted in the library and great use was made of it in project work. A slide-tape projector and a VCR were added to the resources of the library.

'Book Education' was introduced in 1980 for all boys in the First and Second Forms. Initially this course was designed to familiarise boys with the Dewey system of shelf arrangement and classification, and to give guidance in how to use the card catalogue as well as practical work in how to use different types of books such as dictionaries, atlases, encyclopaedias and other reference books. However, with the introduction of far more audio-visual material into the library, this course has mutated into an "Information Skills" course to assist with multi-media information retrieval.

In 1990 Hilton's membership of the Natal Provincial Library Services was withdrawn and several hundred books had to be returned to the Pietermaritzburg Branch.

By the early 1990s it was clear that further major expansion of the library had to come. In 1991 Mrs P.A. Ward, who had initially served as Assistant Librarian for a period under Mrs Hammond, was appointed Librarian. Mrs Hammond stayed on as Assistant Librarian. Mrs Agnes Nkosi has, at the time of writing, served as Clerical Assistant in the library for fifteen years.



A tutorial group with Mr A.P. Durnford in the Library.

Mr R.G. Slater, Headmaster 1967–1980, had acted as school librarian in his early career and he always encouraged the development of the Library. In 1989 the Board decided to name the Library after him.

Now plans were laid to computerise the stock of the library and eventually control the issue and return of books. Computerisation of the library catalogue began eight years ago and was completed in three years. All issues and returns are done by the computer barcode reader and there are six computers offering search facilities for all the media housed in the library. The media can all be accessed by title, author, keyword or Dewey number. This has meant that the need for catalogue cards and accession registers has become obsolete and the process of entering a book has greatly speeded up.

In 1996 the library acquired three CD-ROM machines and forty disks for general information purposes. An Internet and e-mail connection is now also available in the library, and with these facilities we are now truly entering the Information Age; expansion of the facilities is planned for the future.

The library still maintains its atmosphere of spaciousness and light with its main features being the many glass windows and wood finishes. The elegance of the 'old world' look still remains but at the same time adjustments are being made for entry to the new Information Age and to give the library a more welcoming appearance.

Shortly after the Theatre was added on to the Centenary Centre there was a heavy hailstorm at the school. The section joining the theatre to the Centenary Centre has a ledge just inches below the library windows. Consequently, in this first severe storm, the water poured into the library and flooded the entire area. The one positive aspect of this disaster was that the old carpets could be replaced; this immediately brightened and improved the library. The opportu-

nity was taken to move the shelving whilst all of the books were out of the shelves. The room next to the main library was converted to a Fiction Reading Room and now houses all the fiction books and magazines. It has proved a great success as a room to spend quiet periods reading or browsing through magazines both during class times and the afternoons. The lighting itself was also upgraded.

The removal of the shelving from the main library has helped to open it up, allowing space for two classes to be doing research on projects at the same time. The back workshop area was converted into a videowatching facility; it is also used as an extra classroom when the need arises. A few years ago the Africana collection was moved to the Museum under the care of Mrs E. Dodson, and the old Africana room has become a work and storage room. The Hathorn Archives room also became vacant with the move of the archives; it has served as a study for Mr A.G. Lovell, the Senior Master, Academic.

The most recent change has been that the Board Room has been moved out of the Library to the main administration area, and this room will be converted to the library technology centre.

Mrs J. Hammond, who made such a vital contribution to the library for so many years, had to retire during 1995, owing to ill health. Her academic background, wide and extensive reading habits and prodigious memory will be sorely missed.

THE ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

Hilton College has a long tradition of achievement and the intriguing story can be found in the Archives and Museum which have become an important feature of the school.

William or "Billy" Falcon, who succeeded George Ernest Weeks as Headmaster in 1904, mentioned the lack of school records in a letter he wrote to Dr Archie McKenzie in July 1909.

> "One of the most noticeable features that struck me on taking over the school was the entire absence of any documentary history – oral tradition in endless versions, but nothing else to go upon... a school register started by Weeks and piles of... bills and letters... were the only documentary evidence of the pre-existence of the school."

In 1930 an Old Boy, Mr F.F. Churchill, a leader in the formation of Hilton College Ltd. mentioned the importance of establishing an Archives. The following is an extract from his letter:

> ..."I understand you are building a library at Hilton. In it there should be a lock-up bookcase for keeping school record literature required for reference purposes, not to be lent to the boys, but the key to be kept by a responsible master. In it should be kept a bound copy or set of *The Hiltonian*, a copy of circulars of a special nature, the Company's Annual Reports and Balance Sheets, a set of photographs of interesting events, rifle teams and anything useful that a future Editor of the Magazine might require to refer to for information, or useful for the historian of the School when he arrives on the scene."

Neville Nuttall "arrived on the scene" before the 1972 Centenary to write *Lift Up Your Hearts* and before him Professor Hattersley wrote *Hilton Portrait*, but neither of them had a well-documented Archives to draw upon for their information.

It was only when Raymond Slater came to Hilton College that an attempt was made to establish a School Archives. He wrote a letter which was published in the *Hilton Times*:

> "As you know, the withdrawal of McKenzie House from the main block and from the Headmaster's House has given the School a great deal of additional space. Included in the plans for alterations is a room which will house the Hilton Archives. Over the years no effort seems to have been made to collect photographs and documents of Hilton interest. We now wish to appeal to Old Hiltonians to send us anything which may be of interest... I am most anxious that the school archives should be as complete as possible and I look forward to receiving your assistance in the matter through *The Times*.

Slater's wishes were fulfilled in 1972, when, during his headmastership, the Hathorn Archives Room was established. This room in the new Centenary

Centre was the gift of the children of James Adrian Hathorn and Margaret Campbell Hathorn in memory of their parents. It was James Hathorn who provided the inspiration for the systematic compilation of the Archives of Hilton College. Slater and Mr P.D. Cannon realised the importance of preserving the history of the school and the school's old documents, photographs and other items of historical interest.

Mrs Elaine Dodson joined the School staff in 1987 and continued the work in the Archives. After many pleas for a permanent display area and with the support of the Headmaster, Paul Marsh, the Board consented to the establishment of the Hilton College Museum in May 1992, to coincide with the Centenary of the Old Hiltonian Club and the 120th Anniversary of the founding of the school. This was a suitable time to create a permanent and presentable repository of historical memorabilia. After much organisation and with the enthusiastic help of several boys, the old Lords and Commons building was converted into an interesting museum where the School's heritage is preserved and displayed.

The Museum concentrates on the years between 1872 and 1933 under the School's first three headmasters and will gradually be extended as more artefacts are collected. All the old material which makes up the School's archival collection is housed in the rooms adjoining the main museum. The School's Africana Book Collection is also stored in this section in two very fine cypress glass-fronted bookcases.

The most important task facing the curatrix is the computerised inventorising and cross-referencing of all the material in the Archives and museum. The most important infrastructural requirement is the future acquisition of adequate air-conditioning equipment to protect the valuable collection of artefacts, documents, photographs and memorabilia from the ravages of the KwaZulu Natal Midlands climate.



In the Museum John White is wearing the old Colours "butcher" Blazer and Honours Cap.

THE CHAPEL

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Hilton College Chapel on 1 October 1989 Mr D.V. Ducasse, former Headmaster, gave an address of which the following is an abridged version.

> The first Chapel appeal was launched in 1912. After the war, in 1921, the Ellis Memorial Fund was established and the foundation stone of the Chapel was laid in Hilton's Golden Jubilee year, on 22 September 1922. Later the Board of Governors agreed that funds collected for a War Memorial Hall be transferred to the building of a War Memorial Chapel. So it was that on 18 September 1930 two Old Hiltonians, Presbyterian Minister Revd D.W. Matheson and Canon C.D. Robinson, dedicated the building. Let us not forget, then, that this beautiful building is a War Memorial to those sons of Hilton who laid down their lives for their country in the war of 1914–1918.
>
> The Chapel has, of course, become filled with countless treasures, many of which were given or erected in memory of Hiltonians and friends of the school. In the sanctuary are the lovely stained-glass windows: the Michaelhouse window recalls the links between these two great schools; the window in memory of the

A drawing of The Chapel by J Rennie.

great H.V. Ellis, the Frank Fleetwood Churchill window, given by his widow. Then there is the window in memory of Brig.-General Sir Duncan McKenzie, the Griffin and Doris Essery windows, both dedicated in 1936 in memory of respectively, Geoffrey Kelsley Griffin, an assistant master in charge of the preparatory school and the choir, who died in 1934, and of Doris Essery; the William Falcon Memorial Window and the Terence Mansergh Memorial Window in memory of former Headmasters, and now, behind the Headmaster's stall, is the Raymond Slater Memorial Window. In 1931 Mrs Molly Henderson presented the Chapel with a beautiful altar cloth, and in 1933 Mrs Morton of Sherwood, gave the stone font. 1937 was a momentous year for the Chapel, as it was in that year that the two-manual pipe organ was installed to replace the old harmonium, a gift given by Old Boys collectively. Probably not particularly noticed by most Hilton boys is the beautiful set of silver Communion Service plate used each Sunday. It was presented to the school in 1942 by Mr W.E.R. Edwards, in memory of his Hiltonian son, Second-Lieutenant Roger Edwards, accidentally killed in 1941 while performing duties in the South African Air Force. This set is one of the most valuable treasures owned by the school, having been made between 1739 and 1744.

Other gifts abound in the Chapel: the altar came as a gift from the Maritzburg Branch of the Old Hiltonian Club, the lectern from the Umzinto Branch. The kneelers at the altar were personally worked in tapestry by a former Director of Music, Mr Brian Goodwin. The original candlesticks were given by former Second Master, Mr Dudley Bassett-Smith, and subsequent sets have been given by Mrs Slater and Mrs Ducasse, and more recently, by the late Mr Basil Crookes and his family. The Lectern Bible was presented by H.V. Ellis, the altar linen by Mrs Pinniger and Miss C. Walker, and the piano, in 1959, by Mrs Landau, in memory of her Hiltonian son, S.J. Adelsen.

The old Cadet Colours were laid up in the Chapel and at the same Remembrance Day Service on 10 November 1957, the new Colours were blessed.

The extent to which the Chapel is revered by Old Hiltonians is seen in the number of occasions on which the Chapel is requested by them for a variety of reasons – baptisms, memorial services and weddings.

The words of the Rt Revd Vernon Inman, Bishop of Natal, in 1946 sum up the place of the Chapel: "A school, like a human being, consists of body, mind and spirit. Your bodily life is expressed on the playing fields, your intellectual life in the classroom and your spiritual life, which should penetrate the whole life of the school, in your beautiful Chapel which represents the soul of Hilton."

And so today we thank God for the vision of those early Hilton fathers who saw the need for a place of worship, for the great company of benefactors who have so generously donated over the past sixty years in order to make this Chapel the splendid sanctuary that it is today. We give thanks to all those who have nurtured the spiritual life of the school.

The Chaplaincy

When Hilton College was founded in the middle of the Victorian era, most "Europeans" would have been considered "Christian". Church and Bible were very much part of education and a child's upbringing. Public schools in England all had chapels for worship and Chaplains. The first Headmaster of Hilton College was an Anglican minister.

Under the TWELFTH article of the Covenant of Dedication signed when



Evensong in The Chapel.

the College passed into its present ownership, we find these words:... "And to provide therein that each member of such Association and Master or Pupil of Hilton College shall be able to worship in such decent and reverent and Christian manner as shall to his conscience seem fit, provided that no pupil of the school shall excuse himself by virtue hereof from the study of Divinity nor from the attendance at Divine Service..." Clearly, in 1928 when this was signed, the Christian Faith was an integral part of the ethos of Hilton College. At the same time, the Chapel was under construction.

Often, however, the Christian faith absorbed through compulsory chapel services and Scripture lessons was a superficial thing, and many, as they left school, regarded it as something to be left behind, like school uniforms, Mathematics or History – at least until marriage or burial.

In 1932 the Governors had requested Mr Hugh Bryan, then Superintendent of Education for Natal, to make an inspection of the school, and his report included the following:

> "I make the following suggestion with a very full appreciation of its difficulties because it is wholly dependent for its success on the right type of man to deal with it. But the actual presence of a robust and straight-forward ordained Minister on the staff would be the complement of the Chapel. I know too well that there are as many fools to be found in the ministry as in other walks of life, but I do believe that the many problems that beset boys in regard to spiritual difficulties and physical temptations can be helped enormously by the presence of a plain Christian man who does not shirk, who declines to forget his games, his pipe and his delight in all good comradeship, and who can yet present the unworldly view with authority."

However, the Headmaster continued to exercise the role of Chaplain.

In Private schools in South Africa, attitudes were changing in the '60s and '70s. At this time, the Private schools came under the influence of two Christian organisations. One was Africa Enterprise, founded in Pietermaritzburg by Michael Cassidy in 1962.

With its emphasis on Mission, Africa Enterprise spent a week in each of several Private schools. In his Speech Day Report in 1972, the Headmaster, Mr R.G. Slater said:

> "Let me now tell you of the third great landmark of 1972. In February of this year I invited Mr Michael Cassidy of Africa Enterprise to conduct a mission here at Hilton. The purpose of the mission was to present the Christian Gospel to the boys in a challenging way, to help boys to make a personal commitment to Christ and to help this school to be a Christian School not in name only but in its definite witness. At the voluntary night services, there were never fewer than 300 boys present. The challenge of the Christian Gospel was presented in such a way that its appeal was to the intellect as well as the heart. The boys were on no occasion asked to make a public act of commitment. It is now over seven months since the mission was held but it is clear that its influence on the lives of many of our boys and on the whole atmosphere of the school remains strong. A senior boy who was not personally affected by the mission nevertheless said to me the other day, 'Hilton is a better place since the Mission'. The influence of such a mission does not end. It is ongoing and I hope for great things in the years to come from many Hilton boys who in the course of this year have responded positively to the claims of the Christian message and who have become doers of the word and not hearers only."

At the same time (1972) the Scripture Union (now named the Scripture Union in Independent Schools) which for many years focused on school children in their work, began a special organisation to target the Private schools. The moving force in this was Mr Graham McIntosh, who had experience in their work amongst the Public schools in England and especially their holiday camps and 'House Parties'. After consultation with some school chaplains and headmasters, he invited the Revd David Cooke to come out from England to be the first National Director of the Work. Holiday House Parties were held at Skogheim (near Port Shepstone) and Hilton boys and Old Boys were prominent in these gatherings; many boys returned to school with a deeper faith and commitment. Hiltonians continue to attend the summer and winter camps.

Slater had encouraged these two organisations as he wished to make Hilton a school with a strong Christian ethos, and he now saw the need for a full-time Chaplain. Most Church-affiliated Private schools had full-time chaplains. Others, like Hilton, were served by the local churches. Hilton had a monthly Sunday Service from each of three churches: the Anglican Church of the Ascension at Hilton, and the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches from Pietermaritzburg. The ministers of these churches also prepared their own members for Confirmation. The Roman Catholics were bussed to St. Joseph's at Cedara for Mass. The work of providing for and organising the chapel services in the '70s was largely undertaken by Slater himself, Second Master Mr D.V. Ducasse and Mr R.B. Goodwin (organist and choirmaster), to whom the school owes a deep debt of gratitude for the tradition they established.

The year 1979 was Goodwin's last full year at Hilton. We record with true thanks, not only his work as organist and choirmaster for over twenty years, but also his services as a subdeacon in the Anglican church, and his work generally as what might be called unofficial Dean of the Chapel. In his unobtrusive way, he made a most important contribution to the life of Hilton College Chapel.'

At the same time the many staff children on the Estate were provided for by the Sunday School, competently and enthusiastically run by Charlotte Slater, Flo Ducasse, Avril Lemmon-Warde and other staff wives.

Slater wished to have a Chaplain, but retired before making any appointment. New Headmaster Richard Todd's attitude was the same and he took up the search and made further approaches. By the end of 1981 he had persuaded Revd Hylton Knowles to accept the post. Revd Knowles began as the first Chaplain at Hilton College in the third term of 1982.

One of the difficulties of the appointment was the ecumenical nature of the school. A Chaplain of one denomination could unbalance this ethos. Africa Enterprise and Scripture Union are both "nondenominational" Christian organisations. Exposure of the School to their influence showed how the Christian faith could be presented and developed without denominational emphasis. In 1981 Hilton College had its first inter-denominational Confirmation Service in the chapel. Bishop Philip Russell (Anglican); Revd Duncan Murray (Presbyterian) and Revd Brian Fennell (Methodist) confirmed their own candidates at this combined service. (Joint Methodist and Presbyterian Confirmations had been held since 1976).

The Chaplain was at home in this situation, having grown up in both the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches, and having been involved in several inter-denominational projects. He also fitted Hugh Bryan's desire for someone "who declines to forget his games". He had played provincial cricket for Natal and Eastern Province, represented South Africa in athletics (110m hurdles in 1950 v USA) and played hockey and squash for Natal University. At St. Andrew's he had coached all these sports – a valuable contact with the boys. In 1992, when Revd Knowles retired, he was succeeded by Revd Kevin Robertson, another Anglican, who had been brought up as a Methodist and was at Hilton College in the 1970s. There he came under the influence of the Scripture Union work in the Private schools. He too is involved in a wide range of activities on the sportsfield and in societies.

An integral part of a chaplain's role at a school is to minister to staff as well as boys. Baptisms and marriages of staff children, as well as funerals are part of this role. It also now became possible for the school to have its own Christmas and Easter Services in the Chapel, involving all the people of the Estate.

Christianity at Hilton now embraces voluntary meetings for fellowship – Christian Fellowship meetings are now held once a week and are organised and conducted by the boys themselves, as is prayer and bible study in the school and in small House groups. The emphasis now is on personal commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ, and Christianity something which permeates the whole life of a Hilton boy – on the sports field, in the dormitory and anywhere else he is involved.

In 1992, in order to widen the input into the affairs of the Chapel, the Chaplain formed a Chapel Committee, made up of both pupils and staff representing the worshipping community. This committee meets twice a year and assists in service planning and discussing the on-going development of worship in the Chapel.

The Chapel itself has seen changes in the past twenty years. The Sanctuary area has been raised to one level and carpeted, the Altar rails are no longer fixed, but moveable, and the Altar itself is no longer used for the Communion Service, which is now celebrated at a moveable table, made in the school workshop and donated to commemorate the tremendous work that Mr and Mrs Ducasse did in the Chapel in their time at the school. At the same time, much improved lighting of the Sanctuary area was installed.

The biggest change however, has been the relocation of the organ pipes and the addition of 3 ranks of pipes to remain. The space over the Vestry, vacated by the pipes, has been used for extra seating for about fifty boys, and the windows there have been filled by the two Essery windows which were moved from their site over the main door.

When this move was made, it was possible to flatten the concrete "tomb" in which the organ motor had been housed in the Vestry, giving much-needed space. Shelves, cupboards and drawers were fitted to the vestry, giving much improved storage space.

The musical tradition (including the Chapel) has always been strong at Hilton College. In 1973 the organist and choirmaster was Mr R.B. Goodwin, Director of Music and an Old Boy (1942). During his time on the staff at Hilton (1959–1979) there was always a large choir, and he it was who established the hymn "Lift up your Hearts" as the School hymn. There were several "sing-songs" presented on Sunday afternoons, which were attended by a variety of guests.

In 1995 the Director of Music, organist and choirmaster is Mr P.F. Harty. The Chapel choir is 50–60 strong, providing amongst other things, inspiring music and singing at Easter and Christmas Carol Services, as well as at the Confirmation and, on an ad hoc basis, at Eucharists and Evensongs.

When Revd Knowles arrived, a special scripture classroom was established (under the Memorial Hall, where the language laboratory had been). Video and TV equipment was installed and Scripture classes included the use of teaching videos. The Chaplain became responsible for all scripture classes, as well as Confirmation preparation for Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian boys.

As the school moved into the '80s and '90s, boys from different race groups began to be accepted. With the breakdown of racial apartheid, there was pressure for the breakdown of religious apartheid. Should non-Christians and boys of other faiths be subject to the Christian ethos of the school, with compulsory Chapel attendance and scripture teaching? How did the Twelfth Article of the Covenant of Dedication, written in 1928, fit in 1995 the needs of the school whose Mission Statement urges "respect for those of other religions"?

In 1992 the Headmaster, Paul Marsh, attempted to answer these questions by sending to prospective Hilton parents a Circular Letter entitled

"Participation in Christian Activities of School Life". The letter stated that attendance at Scripture classes and weekday Chapel is compulsory and all boys are expected to co-operate and participate whenever possible. However, attendance at Sunday services is not compulsory for those of other than Christian faiths who, as an alternative on the approval of the Headmaster, may attend services of their religion.

A Brief History of the Organ in the Hilton College Chapel

The original organ was built by the firm of Rushworth and Dreaper Limited, Liverpool, England, and was installed on the north transept gallery in 1937.

The entire organ was enclosed in 2 chambers, using the 'extension' method of organ building; it comprised 4 ranks of pipes that were used on the Swell and Great manuals, and the pedals.

A further unenclosed rank, Large Open Diapason 8' was donated by Mr and Mrs A.T. Culwick in 1971. This had previously belonged to the organ in the West Street Methodist Church in Durban.

In 1986 a decision was taken to rebuild and enlarge the organ, and move it to a specially built gallery over the main entrance to the Chapel.

One chamber was retained to accommodate the 4 original ranks and this became the Swell organ. A further 3 ranks of pipes were added, which, together with the Large Open Diapason, now form the unenclosed Great organ and the Pedal Organ.

All of the original electrical components were replaced, apart from those that operate the large pedal pipes, which were still in good condition. The entire organ is now controlled by a Solid State diode switching system, and a dual memory 'capture' system enables the organist to pre-select stop combinations.

The work was carried out by Colin B. Hele, Organ Builders, Pietermaritzburg and completed in 1988, and has resulted in an organ completely different in format, and tonally, from the 1937 original.

Specification of installation: 1937

Pedal Organ:	1.	Sub Bass	16'	
	2.	Salicional	16'	
	3.	Quint	10 2/3'	from No 2
	4.	Octave	8'	from No 1
	5.	Gedeckt	8'	
	6.	Salicet	4'	from No 2
	7.	Flute	4'	from No 5
	8.	Tromba	16'	
	9.	Octave Tromba	8'	from No 8
Swell Organ:	10.	Bourdon TC	16'	from No 5
	11.	Diapason	8'	from No 4
	12.	Stopped Diapason	8'	from No 5

	13.	Salicional	8'	from No 2
	14.	Flute	4'	from No 12
	15.	Nazard	2 2/3'	from No 14
	16.	Flautina	2'	from No 15
	17.	Contra Tromba	16'	from No 8
	18.	Tromba	8'	from No 17
	19.	Octave Tromba	4'	from No 18
	20.	Schalmei	Combination of Nos 12/14/15	
Great Organ:	21.	Contra Salicional	16'	from No 2
	22.	Open Diapason	8'	from No 4
	23.	Stopped Diapason	8'	from No 5
	24.	Salicional	8'	from No 21
	25.	Octave Diapason	4'	from No 22
	26.	Salicet	4'	from No 24
	27.	Twelfth	2 2/3'	from No 26
	28.	Fifteenth	2'	from No 25
	29.	Salicetina	2'	from No 27
	30.	Octavin	1'	from No 29
	31.	Musette	Combination of Nos 24/27	
Couplers:	Swell to Great			
	Swell to Pedal			
	Great to Pedal			
Tremulo				
Pistons:	Swell (2nd touch Pedal) 1;2;3 rev Swell to Pedal			
	Great (2nd touch Pedal) 1;2;3 rev Great to Pedal			

2 Balanced Expression Pedals
Adjustable pre-select piston setters

Specification on completion of rebuilding and enlarging: 1988

Pedal:	1.	Sub Bass	16'	
	2.	Contra Salicional	16'	
	3.	Quint	10 2/3'	from No 2
	4.	Octave	8'	from No 1
	5.	Gedeckt	8'	
	6.	Fifteenth	4'	from No 4
	7.	Octave Flute	4'	from No 5
	8.	Trombone	16'	
	9.	Tromba	8'	from No 8
Swell:	10.	Bourdon TC	16'	
	11.	Diapason	8'	
	12.	Gedeckt	8'	from No 10
	13.	Salicional	8'	
	14.	Octave Diapason	4'	from No 11
	15.	Flute	4'	from No 12
	16.	Salicet	4'	from No 13

	17.	Nazard	2 2/3'	from No 15
	18.	Flautina	2'	from No 17
	19.	Contra Tromba	16'	from No 8
	20.	Tromba	8'	from No 19
	21.	Octave Tromba	4'	from No 20
		Tremulant		
Great:	22.	Open Diapason	8'	from No 1
	23.	Stopped Diapason	8'	from No 5
	24.	Dulciana	8'	from No 2
	25.	Principal	4'	from No 22
	26.	Flute	4'	from No 23
	27.	Twelfth	2 2/3'	from No 24
	28.	Fifteenth	2'	from No 25
	29.	Mixture	3rk	25 note repeating
	30.	Tromba	8'	from No 20

Couplers:
Swell to Great
Swell to Pedal
Great to Pedal

Pistons:
Swell 4 rev. Swell to Pedal
Great 4 rev. Swell to Great; Great to Pedal
Pedal 4 (toe pistons)
General cancel
Setter
Great & Pedal Combinations coupled
Dual Memory 'Capture' System
Balanced Swell Pedal

THE HOUSES

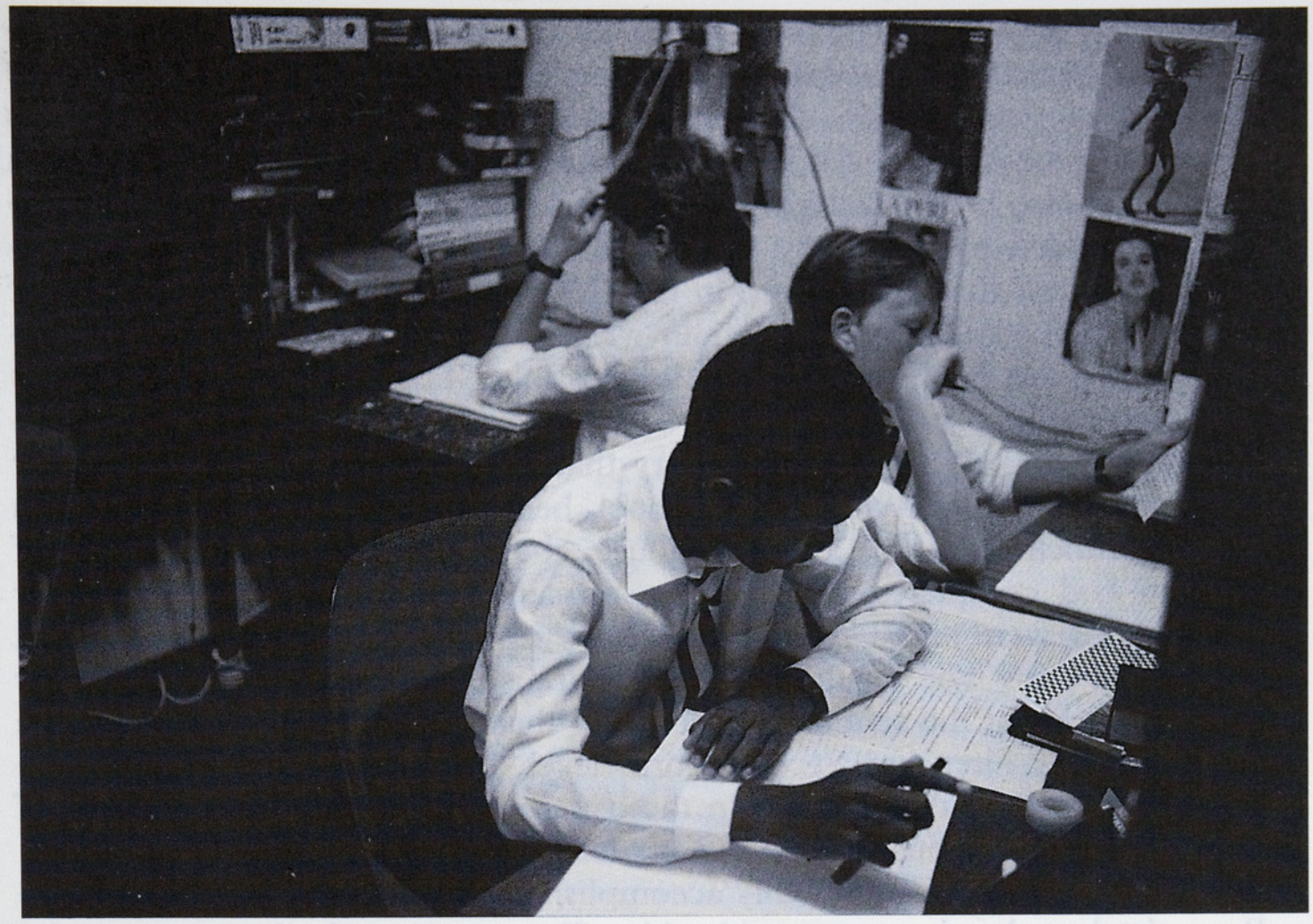
In a boarding school accommodating several hundred boys the House system is a means of effective administration. It was devised by its originators in the British Public schools as a way to ensure discipline and to provide guidance in the pastoral sense to individual boys.

The authority of the Headmaster was thus delegated to Housemasters and then on to Prefects who frequently assumed a major role in the running of the House. The danger lay in that the control by Prefects sometimes involved considerable privileges for themselves and senior boys and the imposition of a rigid, harsh regime for juniors. It was said by a critic of the great headmaster of Rugby School, Dr Arnold, that the danger of his system was that it tended to make boys into men.

In 1968 Hilton College was a traditional, tough, conservative institution of which the House system was a vital component. During the headmastership of Mr E.L. Harison a beginning had been made with the construction of independent House units, and this programme continued in the late 1960s and early 1970s. When Ellis House boys occupied their new premises in the year 1973, all Hilton boys were accommodated in separate and comparatively luxurious quarters, with studies for prefects and matrics and a Common Room. There were rooms for tuck and sports gear, and bedside cupboards. Pearce House then had sole possession of a redesigned and renovated wing of the William Campbell Block. Housemasters and Tutors and their families had residences attached to the new Houses.

At the same time the rather unsatisfactory arrangement whereby all boys other than those who had studies had to return in the evening to allocated classrooms in the Crookes Block for "prep" was improved upon; a minor architectural alteration provided space for a "prep" room at Newnham House. Then a "prep" room for boys below the Fifth Form was incorporated in each of the Houses.

These physical changes in the House system meant that some attitudes had to change too. Boys had to become accustomed to the close proximity of Housemasters and Tutors, while the latter were now much more readily available to boys. All these parties experienced difficulties. One Housemaster of the period recalls with distaste the obvious resentment among the upper echelons in the House when he made it clear that he intended to be in charge of the House himself, hopefully with the support of the prefects. The Headmaster, Mr R.G. Slater had stated emphatically that certain traditions such as fagging, initiations and the like were not going to be part of a modern Hilton College. A Housemaster who shared his views and supported him would not approve of junior boys being up at midnight or later, polishing football boots or cleaning cricket pads. Another Housemaster found that the Houses remained harsh,



House Prep.

spartan places, ruled by senior boys, where the elimination of certain nasty "traditions" was sometimes, and in some places, effected on paper only. He found "a sort of sub-culture over which Housemasters had very little influence – hidey-holes, smoking, drinking, initiations and bunking out."

However, as stricter supervision limited opportunities, and as prefects realised that no one wished to abolish their autonomy, merely to steer it in the direction chosen by authority, changes in attitudes were brought about. From the middle of the 1970s the life-style in Houses began to change markedly. Boys of all ages were drawn into House administration through the formation of House committees. Pearce House had an Art Committee which met to choose paintings to hang in the House and an in-House magazine, *Archie's Almanack* which led to similar efforts in other Houses. There were House plays, games evenings and House outings which did much to break down the rigid age-group barriers of the past. Each House introduced its own particular innovations to promote community unity. Parents began to join in House activities and thus a closer relationship between school and home came into being.

Change was evident, but sometimes slow. One of the House reports in *The Hiltonian* of 1993 notes an "improved relationship between junior and senior boys" (More than twenty years after Slater's reforms were initiated!).

When, in 1979, the Headmaster requested various masters to submit memoranda under the collective title of "The Hilton I should like to see", some interesting views were expressed in the section dealing with the Houses. It was said that Houses were now over-crowded – in fact a House designed to

accommodate sixty boys had, at one period, about eighty. It was recommended that the barrack-room type of dormitory should be converted to provide "bed-sitters" for senior boys. Improvement of the "prep" rooms was seen as an urgent requirement – each boy should have his own partitioned desk with shelves for books. It was thought that unhealthy interpretation of "House spirit" was promoted by too many trophies for House competitions. The document pointed out that a boy lived in his House at Hilton for eight months of the year; if high standards of behaviour were to prevail, the House and its furnishings must be made as pleasant as possible. The "hostel" concept was quite unacceptable.

It is recorded elsewhere in this history that Falcon House, where most new entrants spent their first year at the school, became the sixth senior House in 1982. To launch Falcon as a senior House, about one-sixth of the number of boys who had completed a year there remained at the House. The other senior Houses were asked to nominate boys in equal numbers in the Third and Fourth Forms who would volunteer to transfer to Falcon House for their subsequent years at the school. New boys of that year entered Falcon and the other Houses at First and Second Form level. Prefects for the House were appointed from the other Houses in the usual way. The first Housemaster of Falcon as a senior House was Mr M.J. Nicholson, the present Headmaster. The whole operation was smoothly accomplished.

Recently there has been a considerable effort to up-grade the accommodation in Houses. Most boys above the Third Form now have some sort of study to work in, and there are Common Rooms equipped with TV and recreation facilities. In a House report in *The Hiltonian* of 1993, we read" "Some interior decorating in 1992. A snooker table and new furniture was bought for the Common Room. A verandah was also built. We are hoping to have new curtains and a new carpet soon."

Reports from Houses began to appear in *The Hiltonian* in the middle 1980s. They have presented a variety of views in a variety of styles, being written, in some cases, by a Housemaster and, in others, by a Head of House.

Housemasters:

"A balanced outlook on life here at Hilton and a positive involvement in all that is offered."

"I would like to see a House piano in the Common Room."

"Sport approached in a very healthy manner – no longer so cut-throat."

"Improving – more realistic attitudes."

"Integrity and firm but sensitive leadership from the prefects."

Heads of Houses:

"–ites excelled amongst the other Houses".

"...without imposing on the structure of the House." (relief that a new Housemaster had been a year in office without effecting much change!)

"– Mr and Mrs – were well-received by the boys."

"– Mr – ended his Housemastership after nine long years." (long for whom?)

"Mrs – was laid back." (illness of a House Matron).

A commendably unassuming and well-expressed Head of House's report recently urged those who would be returning to school to be, "humble, polite and have a quiet determination to succeed." Another commented on "tolerance, mutual consideration and respect for the individual."

This remark is conveyed in one form or another in a number of House reports in recent years. It is clear that the idea of "tolerance" is exercising the minds of Hiltonians.

GAMES

CRICKET

The Hiltonian of 1968 contains reports on cricket and three other summer sports. *The Hiltonian*, Number 130 (May 1995) carries reports on seven summer sports available to Hilton boys. It is therefore not surprising that cricket has not in recent times claimed the interest of as large a proportion of boys as it did in former times. Nevertheless, cricket has been played, as always at Hilton, by many boys with great enthusiasm during the years covered by this chronicle, and currently unprecedented numbers of boys are playing the game. Traditional rivalries have continued and the annual fixture with H.L. Crockett's XI always provides good experience for 1st XI players. Regrettably, with the demands made nowadays on the leading players' time, it looks as though this fixture may fall away.

Offord Week was held annually until the end of 1994, when it became N.B.S. Week, featuring composite rather than individual school sides. Participation in the Michaelmas and Private Schools' Weeks does much to inspire Hilton boys with a love of the game and gives them a wider experience of it. Tours to England in 1989 (as a Fleur-de-Lys Touring Team) and to England and Barbados in 1992, and England again in 1995, gave them experience of cricket and cricketers in other parts of the world. In recent years Hilton XI's have been able to take part in *The Natal Witness* Day/Night League at the Jan Smuts stadium in Pietermaritzburg.

Hilton has always been fortunate in its cricket coaches. From 1967 to 1971 Mr D.C. Edmondson, a staunch Old Hiltonian and games enthusiast, coached the 1st XI. In this period, P.E.T. Turner captained the 1st XI for two years; he and C.A. Gie, who later played some games in the Currie Cup for Northerns and Natal, maintained Hilton's proud tradition of always having representation in the Natal Schools XI. In 1969 A.R. Harris, the captain, took 8 wickets for 9 runs and enabled Hilton to win by 48 runs against Maritzburg College. D.R. Turner (tragically killed in a motor-cycle accident after leaving school) and R.A. Drummond captained moderately successful sides in the early 1970s. Drummond, one of the most talented batsmen produced by Hilton in this period, later played for Western Province.

In 1972 Mr W.J. Jarvis took over the coaching of the 1st XI, and continued with great success until 1977. During this period there were some fine team and individual performances. In 1972, D.G. Fahrenheim scored 67 against a Crockett's XI attack of provincial strength. The Harris twins, Nigel and Martin, were the mainstays of the batting, Nigel scoring 105 against Pretoria Boys' High School. Hilton beat Michaelhouse by 24 runs in a game recorded as "Under Gillette Cup Rules". In 1973, another Harris (M.G.) dismissed the

first four Glenwood batsmen, all Natal Schools' players, in an Offord Week match during which he took 4 wickets for 76 runs in a drawn game.

At the end of that particular Offord Week a Durban newspaper published some interesting statistics concerning Natal Schools Cricket. Durban High School had, up to that time, gained 117 Natal Schools caps and Hilton came second with 99.

Few who were present will forget the last forty minutes of the home game against Michaelhouse in 1974. Hilton was 80 runs short of the opponents' total and a draw seemed inevitable. However R.B. Ferguson had other ideas. With some magnificent controlled hitting, he scored 97 to help win the game in the last over. This was one of the most successful sides during the 1970s. A.N. Gie (in the First Quarter) and M. Yeats (in the Fourth Quarter) were excellent captains. The latter was again captain of a very good side in 1975, when only one game was lost (to Maritzburg College). Again in 1976, only one game was lost. Jarvis wrote prophetically: "Bentley batted well and is a player with a good future." R.M. Bentley did indeed play for South Africa in three one-day matches against the 1985–86 Australian XI. He captained Natal in 1988-89. The 1977 side did not live up to expectations, though W.K. Millar and M.R. Bruorton were a reliable opening pair. Millar scored a not-out century against St. John's College. Jarvis, himself a former Transvaal Schools player, gave up the coaching of the 1st XI at the end of 1977. He had made a fine contribution to Hilton cricket. With an uncompromising approach, he insisted on positive cricket and had little time for opponents who opted for draws.

In 1978 Mr A.G. Lovell took over the coaching of the 1st XI. A young and inexperienced team that year developed into a strong 1979 side, and the names of several fine players emerged.

P.H. Rayner especially, M.W. Pfaff and R.M. Davies dominated the scene for the next two years. Rayner, a superb all-rounder had a batting average of 55 and took 62 wickets at an average of 13 runs in 1980 and Pfaff made 154 not out against Inland Durban. In 1981 R.M. Davies scored three centuries. Another very good player at this time was C.J. Copland who, in 1981, took 8 wickets for 56 runs against Alexandra High School. He and D.B. Pfaff were outstanding in 1982, when Pfaff made 120 against King Edward School. Both were selected for the South African Schools team.

One of the most successful Hilton sides in this period was the 1983 XI (a powerful batting side); B.E. Shaw and C.R. Beart scored centuries. In this year a remarkable last wicket unbeaten stand of 72 runs in 135 minutes saved the game against St. Stithian's College; P.F. Harrison's contribution was 74 not out.

About this time, Day/Night games at Jan Smuts stadium began to be a part of the schools cricket scene. In 1981 a drawn game with Michaelhouse, spoiled by rain, is recorded, and one of the highlights of the 1988 season was a thrilling 3-run win over Maritzburg College at the stadium.

During 1984 and 1985 R.J. Varner's name occurs frequently in the batting and bowling averages. In 1985 he scored one century, and in 1986 took 88 wickets at an average of 9.9 runs, taking 6 wickets for 7 runs against Kearsney College. Varner went on to play provincial cricket for Natal. One of the best

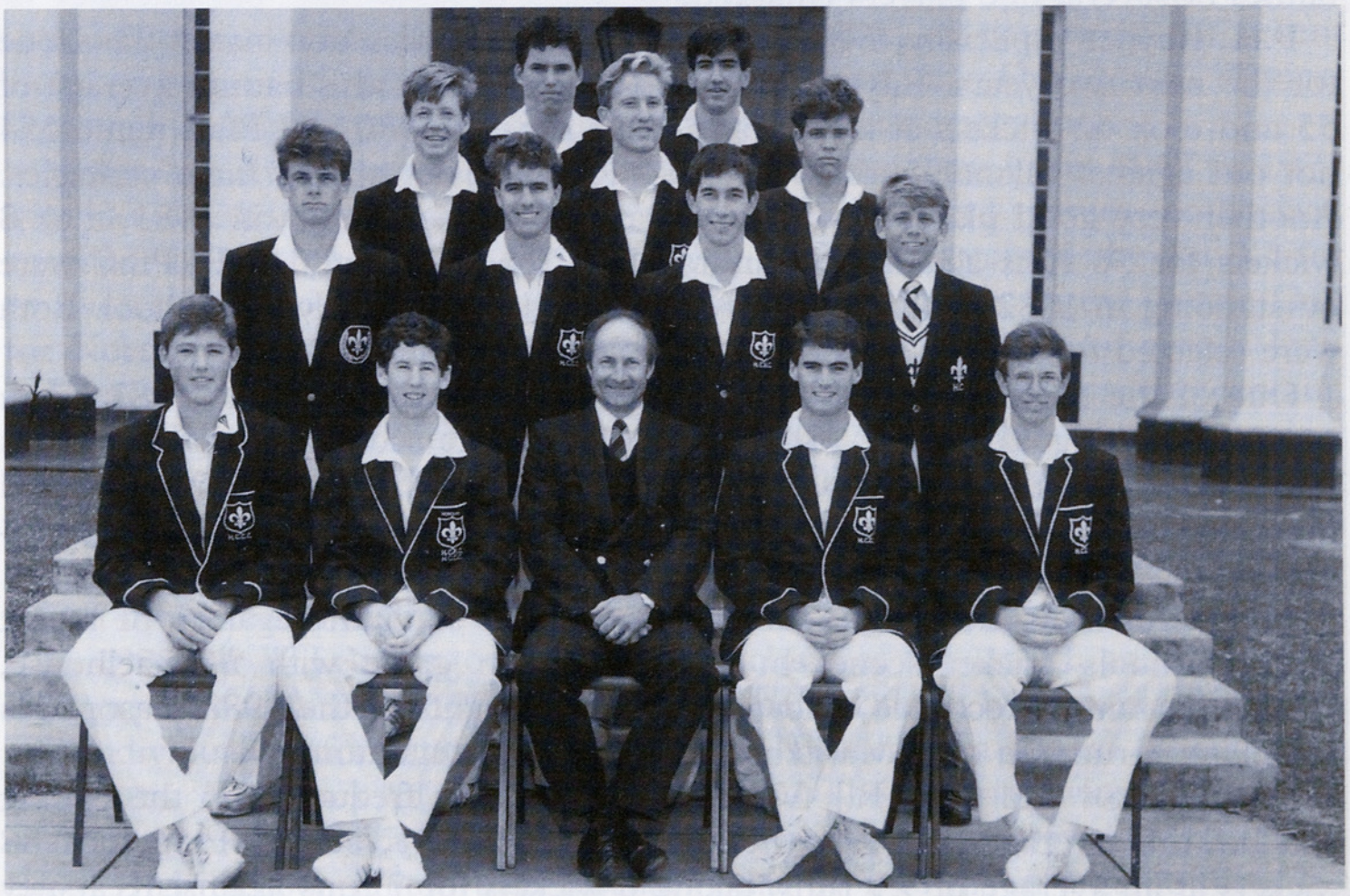
performances with the bat in 1985 was a century by M.C. Beart, a gifted stroke-maker.

The 1986 XI, ably captained by C.A. Jankowitz, was one of the strongest sides in recent years, and saw the appearance of D.N. Crookes who captained the 1987 and 1988 XI's. Lovell wrote in *The Hiltonian*: "The success of the team owed much to the wily Crookes, whose calm authority and ability to sum up the situation and set the appropriate fields invariably made things difficult for the batsman. He was an exceptional schoolboy captain." The two-day game against Michaelhouse was a draw characterised by slow scoring and lengthy spells by the spinners on both sides. Crookes ended the year 1988 with just under 1000 runs and 49 wickets for 895 runs. It was not long before he emulated his father by playing cricket for South Africa during the tour of India in 1990.

In September 1989 the "Fleur-de-Lys Touring Team" played eleven games in England, mainly against Club and Youth sides, and against Kent Colts. Everyone enjoyed the cricket played and most, if not all, of the boys increased their love of, and interest in, the game.

The 1990 side had an exciting batsman in P.G. Morgan who in 1988 had made 66 and 101 not out in the two Michaelhouse games. His punishing stroke-making earned him selection for Natal Schools in the Transvaal Schools' Centenary Day/Night Game.

In 1990 results were moderate, but S.G. Koenig fulfilled the promise he had shown in the previous year. He had a very successful Nuffield Week and was the first recipient of the Ola Grinaker cricket bursary; he later justified this award by playing for Western Province in 1994 and 1995. In 1991 the first award of the Paul Harrison bat for the best individual performance in a season



The successful First XI of 1988.

went to R. Heiss who, playing for the U.15B against Kearsney College, took 8 wickets for 15 runs. 1992 was a year of promise rather than achievement but there were some good wins, particularly in the game against Maritzburg College in the First Quarter (Oertel 28 runs and 4 for 24). C.A. Williams was the mainstay of the batting.

The Headmaster, Mr Paul Marsh, Mr Gordon Crossley and an Old Hiltonian, Mr Fred Palmer, (also a Governor of the School), accompanied the 1992 side to England and Barbados on a tour of which Mr Andrew Layman, Chairman, S.A. Schools' Cricket Association wrote: "In celebration of an open, official and acceptable tour, I wish them well." Lovell wrote: "My hopes are for a memorable tour, enjoyable cricket, greater experience... and an enhanced love of the game." In the event, it was a wonderful experience characterised by the fact that five boys played rugby against an English school in Johannesburg on Monday and cricket against an Australian school, at Tonbridge in England, on Tuesday!

Injuries and some unusual misfortunes causing the loss of some players marred the 1993 season. C.G. Bailey developed enormously and at times made batting look easy (128 not out against Kearsney). B. Holding bowled beautifully in the First Quarter (5/32 against Falcon College). In 1994 D.R. Gain, recovered from injury, captaining one of the best and keenest sides in recent years. Sadly, a high proportion of the games were affected by rain. *The Hiltonian* records that the two-day game against Michaelhouse "was a virtual farce". "Gain's thoughtful captaincy and the high standards he set in all areas were significant factors in the team's demeanour and the type of cricket played." (*The Hiltonian*, 1995).

In 1995 the 1st XI had one of its best years. The side contained more players of quality probably than any side for at least a decade. The highlights were the winning of the Pietermaritzburg Schools Night League in the first term, the successful tour of the United Kingdom in July and some resounding wins in the second half of the year. Having missed the first term, Gain returned to the side after injury and rattled off scores of 28, 126*, 112*, 34, 93*, 50*, 27, 27. He added an undefeated century in NBS Week and a score of 159 against Northern Transvaal U/19's in a match preceding Coca-Cola Week. Following the Coca-Cola Week he was selected to captain the South African Schools XI and early in 1996 selected as captain of the South African U/19 team to tour India. He received good support from B.L. Holding, D.J. Bassage, G.W. Purbrick and J.J. Jerome, all players of considerable promise.

A history of Hilton College cricket since 1967 would not be complete without a tribute to Lovell who has, up to the end of 1995, spent a large part of eighteen summers coaching the 1st XI and umpiring games. In 1990 he obtained a South African Coaching Academy Level Three qualification and is one of only a few South African coaches to hold this qualification. His dedicated and knowledgeable approach has been rewarded by the production of some outstanding players and very fine teams. In addition, members of his teams have been inspired by his love of the game and interest in its history. In 1989, he produced, to help raise funds for the tour of England, a booklet entitled "Century – A Celebration of Hilton College Cricket, 1890-1990." The

result of exhaustive investigation, the publication is a mine of information about Hilton College cricket and cricketers.

Lovell has been a Natal Schools selector, a South African Schools selector and manager of both the Natal Schools and South African Schools sides. He has made a notable contribution to Hilton College cricket.

Hilton College boys must be aware that in few schools anywhere in the world is cricket played at all levels on such immaculately kept fields and pitches. The various estate managers over these years who have taken pride in the condition of the playing fields are to be congratulated. The Hart-Davis Oval, with the handsome Fleur-de-Lys Clubhouse replacing the giant gum trees, cannot fail to promote an ambition to play there. If the school is as fortunate in the future as it has been in the past in having on its staff masters so ready and able to coach cricket, then surely it will not be long before there are new names for Hiltonians to conjure with.

NATAL SCHOOLS REPRESENTATIVES

1967	C.A. Gie	
1968	P.E.T. Turner	
1969	A.R. Harris	
1970	R.A. Drummond	
1970	D.R. Turner	
1971	R.A. Drummond	
1972	N.D. Harris	
1973	M.J. Harris	
1973	N.D. Harris	
1974	R.B. Ferguson	
1974	M.J. Harris	
1975	R.M. Bentley	
1975	J.V. Robinson	
1976	W.M. Blamey	
1977	M.R. Bruorton	
1979	P.H. Rayner (Vice-Captain)	
1980	R.M. Davies	
1980	M.W. Pfaff	
1980	P.H. Rayner (Captain)	S.A. Schools
1981	R.M. Davies (Captain)	S.A. Schools
1981	T. Blunden	
1982	C. Copland	S.A. Schools
1982	D.B. Pfaff	S.A. Schools
1983	C.R. Beart	
1983	B.E. Shaw	
1984	J. King	
1985	R.J. Varner	
1986	C.A. Jankowitz	
1986	R.J. Varner	S.A. Schools
1986	D.N. Crookes	
1987	D.N. Crookes	
1987	B.I. Stott	

1988	D.N. Crookes (Captain)	S.A. Schools
1988	P.G. Morgan	
1990	P.G. Morgan (v Transvaal Schools Centenary Game)	
1991	S.G. Koenig	
1992	C.J. Williams	
1992	D.A. Turner (Day/Night XI)	
1994	D.R. Gain (Captain)	
1994	G.D. Jones	S.A. Schools
1995	D.R. Gain (Captain)	S.A. Schools (Captain)

Since 1985, a NATAL 'B' SCHOOLS TEAM has been selected.

Hilton Representatives have been:

1985 D.R. Lund
1986 B.J. Stottt
1987 M.C. Beart
1987 A.M. Haynes
1988 P.D. Barrow
1988 C.B. Goodenough
1989 C.B. Goodenough (Captain)
1989 M.R. Heiss
1989 D.R. McGregor
1989 P.G. Morgan
1990 H.J. Martens (Captain)
1990 S.G. Koenig
1990 S.M. MacKenzie
1990 P.G. Morgan
1991 B.I. Stobart
1991 H.A. Pedley
1993 C.L. Bailey
1993 M.M. Dickson
1994 M.M. Dickson
1994 G.D. Jones
1995 D.J. Bassage
1995 B.L. Holding
1995 G.W. Purbrick

RUGBY

Rugby has remained an integral part of the way of life at Hilton College and the school continues to be respected in Rugby circles.

After the vintage years of 1965 and 1966, Old Hiltonian Mr D.C. Edmonson continued to coach the 1st XV. However, the teams of 1967, 1968 and 1969 did not enjoy quite the success achieved by their predecessors. Captain of rugby in 1967, D.H. Wang, was injured early in the season and his leadership was sorely missed. The 1967 U.15A XV was a promising side, losing only two of its matches, while the U.15B XV lost only one match. The 1st XV of 1968 was frequently affected by injuries to key players. In 1968 the 3rd, 4th and 5th fifteens each lost only one match. The 1st XV of 1968 toured the then "Rhodesia". A prominent member of the 1969 1st XV was

R.G. Wang, a devastating tackler, who went on to play for Natal. The 1969 1st XV enjoyed a tour of the Western Cape.

In 1970 Mr C.R. ('Poenie') Holm, a graduate of Stellenbosch University, joined the staff and assisted in the coaching of the 1st XV. A prominent provincial scrum-half and by many regarded as unlucky never to be selected for South Africa, Holm introduced many new coaching techniques. Highlights of the 1970 1st XV season were victories over the visiting Dale College and Diocesan College (Bishops) teams. The team also won both games on the tour to the Transvaal.

Holm coached the 1st XV's of 1971 and 1972. The 1st XV of 1971 lacked a reliable place-kicker and a number of games were lost because of this shortcoming. The side was well led by R.A. Drummond. He was ably assisted by G.O. Giles who proved to be the most penetrative back. The team enjoyed a fairly successful tour to Rhodesia. The 2nd XV of 1971 lost only one of its eleven matches.

J.H. Conyngham's side of 1972 had a disastrous start to the season, losing the first four games. The team improved and there were a number of players who were to do well over the following two seasons. In 1973 Mr P.J. Mordaunt took over the 1st XV, which he coached until the end of the 1979 season. Mordaunt proved to be a most astute coach and one who achieved great success with his teams.

The 1973 season commenced with a tour of the Eastern Cape, where the 1st XV won all its three matches (Selborne, P.J. Olivier and St Andrew's). The team continued to play positive and constructive rugby and lost only three of their sixteen matches. A highlight of the season was undoubtedly the 16–15 victory over Maritzburg College. The 1973 1st XV (captained by C. Yeats) was a fine side and contained several outstanding players.

The 1974 1st XV (again led by C. Yeats) had a marvellous season – being the first unbeaten 1st XV since 1938. The team contained a number of very good players, including R.B. Ferguson who went on to play provincial rugby for Natal. This was a well-balanced side; the forwards ensured a good supply of ball, and the backs ran with purpose and skill.

The 1st XV of 1975, captained by M. Yeats, had a sound season, winning thirteen of their eighteen matches. The pack was a light one, but very mobile. The defence amongst the backs, with R.A. Walker prominent, was excellent. This team had a fairly successful tour of the Cape, beating Bishops and Fish Hoek High and losing to Rondebosch.

The 1st XV had another very good year in 1976, the team losing only three of their sixteen matches. The captain, R.A. Walker was an outstanding centre, both on attack and defence, and he went on to play provincial rugby for Natal. The 2nd XV of 1976 also contained a number of talented players, amongst them being J.P. Symons who played wing for Natal in later years.

The 1st XV's of 1977, 1978 and 1979 did not enjoy the same success as those of the previous years. A.M. Pfaff was one player to stand out in the 1977 XV. A fine wing at school, he went on to play for Western Province in this position.

During the latter part of the 1979 season, Old Hiltonian and senior member of the 1969 1st XV, Mr J.H.B. Strydom joined Mordaunt in the coaching of

THE UNDEFEATED FIRST XV OF 1974.



(Back row): G.H. Drummond, P. Millin, M.A. Kelly, R.L. Dudley, M. Yeats
(Second row): M.J.N. Risely, P.J. Platt, R.A. Walker, M.J. Knox,
N.E.J. Murray-Rodgers, W.R. Harte
(Front row): A.N. Gie, C. Yeats (Capt.), Mr P.J. Mordaunt, R.B. Ferguson (Vice-capt.), C.J. Golding

1st Game. At the end of the 1978 season it was agreed that rugby at the school would benefit by having an expert coach to assist with the latest techniques. Thus, thanks to the generosity of certain Old Hiltonians, Mr Brian Marshall, a Welsh Rugby Union Staff Coach, spent a month of the 1979 season at Hilton College. He soon won the confidence of coaches and players and, with his enthusiasm and undoubted expertise, he had a positive effect on the game at Hilton.

In 1980 Mr A.E. van der Watt took over the coaching of 1st Game, assisted by Strydom. Once again Brian Marshall spent a month at the school – a period which was of great value to the game at Hilton.

The years 1980 and 1981 could be regarded as "building" years. During 1980 Hilton had its first fixture with Westville Boys' High School, with the 1st XV drawing their match in a thrilling game.

During this period the Natal Rugby Union began running coaching schemes for coaches and many Hilton masters have attended a number of these courses since their inception.

The 1st XV of 1982 was a talented side and achieved notable victories against D.H.S. and St. Stithians. The team also undertook a most successful tour of the Eastern Cape, winning all three fixtures. One of the outstanding players in this side was C.R. Ferguson. He followed in his brother's footsteps by going on to play for Natal.

Again in 1983 the 1st XV had a fairly successful season. The team took

part in the first Private Schools festival, hosted by Kingswood College. Who will forget the fine performance of this team in narrowly losing to Rondebosch Boys' High? Another highlight was eventually breaking the stranglehold Michaelhouse had over Hilton at 1st team level. The Under 15A XV of 1983, coached by Mr M.D. Gray, had a superb season, winning all their matches.

In terms of winning matches, the 1st XV of 1984 had the best record since the unbeaten side of 1974. The defence of this team was outstanding – only nine tries were conceded in fourteen matches. Another strength of this side was in its loose forwards, where G.H. Teichmann, playing in only his second season as a loose forward, was outstanding. The pressure under which he put opponents and his linking skills were factors which helped this team to success and, indeed, they have enabled him to play for Natal and South Africa. In 1984 he received tremendous support from the other two loose forwards, D.P. McKenzie and M.R. Slaven.

Losing only three of its fifteen matches, the 1st XV of 1985 will always be rated as another fine side. Not only did it have a good record, it also played constructive and attractive rugby. The team was invited to the now traditional St. Stithians festival, held over Easter. The team lost one match there and, on returning to Natal, was to lose only to Maritzburg College (via a Stransky penalty in the final minute) and to Michaelhouse in the first of two matches. The U.13A XV of 1985 lost only one match.

One of the highlights of the 1986 season was the 1st XV victory over Maritzburg College for the first time since 1975. Another highlight was hosting the Fleur-de-Lys '86 Private Schools festival. Fourteen private schools teams from around the country attended this, the second Private Schools festival. D.J. Harris (captain) and C.A. Jankowitz (vice-captain) were leading the 1st XV for the second year, and much of the team's success was due to their leadership. Jankowitz, who was later to play for Transvaal, must be one of the most versatile threequarters produced at Hilton College.

The 1st XV of 1987 won eight and drew four of its fixtures. The brave performance of the team in narrowly beating the powerful touring Queen's College team was an occasion to be remembered. This team also experienced a wonderful tour of the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld. One of the outstanding players in this side, led by R.M. Dyer, was G.H. Fyvie. He was the worthy first recipient of the Dyer Floating Trophy, awarded to the most valuable player in the 1st XV.

The 1st XV of 1988 had mixed fortunes. Apart from a comprehensive beating by Bishops at the St. Andrew's (Bloemfontein) Private Schools festival, the games lost were by narrow margins, while victories were achieved against Westville, Beachwood, St. Andrew's (Grahamstown) and Michaelhouse (twice). In the second match against Michaelhouse, the side scored five thrilling tries in a fine display. The 2nd XV of 1988 played some superb rugby and went through the season unbeaten. According to statistics 1989 must go down as one of the best years for rugby at Hilton. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th fifteens were all unbeaten, while the 2nd XV lost only two games and the 1st XV lost three matches. During the June holidays the 1st team toured the Western Cape. Two matches were lost on tour, the first to Bishops and the second to Paarl Boys' High School. The team was without its six Natal

Schools players for the game against Paarl, and therefore the 4–7 loss was very creditable. Later in the season A.E. Jankowitz was selected for South African Schools and thus became the first Hiltonian to gain this distinction.

At the end of the 1989 season, after a very successful period in charge, van der Watt and Strydom stepped down as coaches of First Game and were succeeded by Mr P.B. Ducasse and Mr M.A. Perrett. They have since produced some fine sides.

The 1st XV of 1990 was captained by scrum-half, H.J. Martens, who was to tour South America with the Springboks in 1993. Noteworthy victories were scored against D.H.S., Alexandra, Westville and Michaelhouse. Martens' game in the latter match was quite outstanding. Another prominent member of this team was W.S. Fyvie who, at the time of writing, is captaining Natal and has gained Springbok Colours.

The 1st XV of 1991 had mixed fortunes. Highlights of the season were winning the trophy for the best team on display at the Sarel Cillier festival in Glencoe and sound wins over Pretoria Boys' High School (at the Dale College festival) and Michaelhouse. Unfortunately rugby was limited to the second Quarter during 1991.

Inconsistency, the lack of a reliable goal-kicker and a weakness in ball retention skills were the main reason for the 1992 1st XV not being very successful. The team did, however, have wins over Alexandra High School, Northwood High School and the visiting Sherborne side from the United Kingdom.

After a disappointing start to the season at the St. Stithian's festival the 1993 1st XV showed a great deal of character and went on to have a successful season. Once more a school from the United Kingdom visited Hilton, and a good win was recorded against Oundle. Both games against Michaelhouse and matches against Westville, Northwood High School and Glenwood High School, saw wins for Hilton.

Blessed with some very talented players, the 1994 1st XV was particularly successful. A narrow loss (25–26) to Paarl Boys' High and a close win (24–21) over King Edward School in thrilling games, set the scene for a good season. All three matches at the Private Schools festival (hosted by Kingswood) were won and once more both games against Michaelhouse saw victory for Hilton. An outstanding member of the 1994 1st XV was R.B. Skinstad who, at the time of writing, has been selected for the Western Province senior side to tour Australasia. The 1994 U.15A XV sent through the season unbeaten and there were some memorable performances from this promising group of players.

The 1995 1st XV was an inexperienced side with many young players. This was evident in a hesitant start to the season, characterised by a number of narrow defeats; but the team grew in confidence as their potential developed. There were two victories over Michaelhouse and a rousing performance in the second game against the strong Maritzburg College XV. P.H. Powell proved a mature and skilful captain; scrum-half R.M.B. Walker was selected for the Natal Schools U.19 XV.

In conclusion, it would be safe to say that rugby at Hilton continues to go from strength to strength. The school is fortunate in having superb facilities. It receives support from the Natal Rugby Union and the Pietermaritzburg

Referees Society. First Aid facilities and organisation have been described as the best in the Province. Coaches continue to attend coaching courses in an attempt to stay abreast of modern coaching trends. Ducasse and van der Watt have both had the opportunity of coaching Natal Schools teams. Van der Watt has been a Natal Schools Selector since 1987. The 1st XV continues to tour regularly and Hilton receives numerous touring teams from other provinces and abroad. Another most pleasing factor is the number of Hilton players who continue playing rugby on leaving school and who have been successful at both Under 21 and senior provincial level.

All those masters mentioned in this account of rugby at Hilton since 1967, and indeed many others, have given an enormous amount of time and energy to promoting the game in the school and to fostering enthusiasm for it. They are to be congratulated on the successes achieved and the manner in which the game is played at Hilton.

Song of Hilton Rugby Supporters

O Boys of Hilton!
O Boys of Hilton
When will we see your like again,
That played and won for,
Your glorious black and white,
And stood against them,
Our foes in Rugby,
And sent them homeward,
Tae think again.
Those days are passed now,
And in the past they will remain,
And we can still play now,
And be the school again,
That stands against them,
Our foes in Rugby,
And sends them homeward,
Tae think again.

Tune: "O Flower of Scotland"

SCHOOLS REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS

South African Schools

1989 A.E. Jankowitz
1994 R.B. Skinstad

South African Craven Week XV

1990 H.J. Martens

South African Nampac XV

1990 W.S. Fyvie

South African Central Unions

1993 R.B. Skinstad

Natal Schools

1968	P.J. Wilkes	1985	B.C. Schreuder
1970	L.V. Essery	1986	D.J. Harris
1971	G.D. Stafford	1986	C.A. Jankowitz
1971	G.O. Giles	1988	R.G. Leahy
1972	A.G.B. Walker	1989	J.S. Dent
1973	M.J. Harris	1989	A.J. Dunn
1974	R.B. Ferguson	1989	A.E. Jankowitz
1974	N.E.J. Murray-Rogers	1989	R.G. Leahy
1974	C. Yeats (Captain)	1989	H.J. Martens
1975	N.E.J. Murray-Rogers	1989	D.K. van Benecke
1975	D.J.N. Smyly	1990	C.C. Bowley
1975	R.A. Walker	1990	W.S. Fyvie
1976	J.J.A. Black	1990	H.J. Martens (captain)
1976	R.A. Walker	1990	D.L. Oxenham
1977	C.A. Millerd	1990	D.L. Thomas
1977	A.M. Pfaff	1991	H.A. Pedley
1979	G.B. Hathorn	1992	N.A. van der Watt
1980	M.A.O. Leclezio	1993	K.A. Hold
1982	A.M. Berlein	1993	B.M. Macleod-Henderson
1982	C.J. Copland	1993	R.G. Skinstad
1982	P.F. Harrison	1994	M.N. Henderson
1982	C.R. Ferguson	1994	B.M. Macleod-Henderson
1983	P.F. Harrison	1994	R.B. Skinstad
1983	B.E. Shaw	1995	R.M.B. Walker
1984	G.H. Teichmann		

Natal Schools Feeder XV

1989	D. Youens

Natal Schools Project XV

1990	S.G. Koenig	1991	B.L. Molotlegi
1990	B.L. Molotlegi	1991	D.W. Kunene

Natal Schools Academy XV

1993	M.J. Breetzke	1994	T.A. Stevens
1994	G.R. Ritson		

HOCKEY

Hockey at Hilton College continues to provide enjoyment and an opportunity for many boys to enhance their eye-hand-feet-ball co-ordination and physical fitness. The school has maintained a reputation and respect in Kwa-Zulu Natal and in South Africa for playing disciplined, skilful and attractive hockey. Hilton College has therefore provided numerous players for Natal and, since 1994, for Midlands teams and National squads at U.14, U.16 and U.18 levels. It is very pleasing to see a large number of Old Boys playing, umpiring or involved in administration at club, university, U.21 or national level.

Mr R.O.A. Norris and Mr J.E. Nisbet were the coaches in 1967. An "Opts"

1st XI played during the rugby season and a "September XI" during the latter month. Of the games played three are worthy of note; the match played against Plumtree (1–1), the victory (3–2) against a strong Collegians XI; the match against Michaelhouse which Hilton won 1–0 on a wet and slippery field. The 1st XI scored 33 goals in 15 matches. Six players were chosen for the 1967 Natal Schools team, which later toured Rhodesia; these were P.B. Wiseman, who captained the Natal team, P.L. Fox, S.W. Saville, D.C. Thompson and P.E.T. Turner.

The 1968 season was a moderately successful one. The "Opts" 1st XI, under the captaincy of D.C. Thompson usually had the better of the opposition, but could not score goals! In September the 1st XI profited from the arrival of G.R. Shimwell (c) and P.E.T. Turner – the effect was immediate and 17 goals were scored. The only match lost was against the full Maritzburg Varsity 1st XI.

During September 1968 the two new pitches on the Mansergh field came into full operation and it was possible to accommodate the hundred and sixty boys who chose hockey. Five were selected for the Natal Schools side; these were P.L. Fox, D.A. Peltason, G.R. Shimwell, D.C. Thompson (v-c) and P.E.T. Turner. Shimwell and Turner were selected for the S.A.Schools XI.

During the 1969 season a high standard of technique was attained. Three noteworthy matches were: the win over Glenwood High School in Durban; the best hockey was played against Kearsney College and in the home game against Michaelhouse. The September XI scored a fine win over a strong Durban Schools XI. Five were again chosen for the Natal Schools side: these were J.M.C. Arnold, M. Mars, A.R. Peart, S.P.S. Smith and J.R. Thorpe. Mars (goalkeeper), Smith and Thorpe played for the South African Schools XI against W.P. and Rhodesian Schools. M. Mars was later selected to play for the Springbok team.

M. Mars captained a successful 1970 1st XI. He was always an inspiration and a model to other players. They practised hard and kept very fit. Mars, D.R. Turner and R.W. Hodgson were members of the Natal Schools team that won the Dick Stead Week in Pretoria. Turner was selected for the S.A. Schools team that toured Rhodesia, and also captained the S.A. Schools XI. A team of "Opts" and rugby members went on a Cape tour in July and played hockey of a very high quality winning all seven games. Two splendid wins were recorded against Pinelands and Rondebosch. Against Selborne, the side scored ten goals!

The 1971 season was in some respects a successful one. Mr D.R. Shepherd was the coach and recorded that O. Grinaker, G. van de Vyver, G.A. Khan (c) and K.A. Johnson were the outstanding players. Khan, Johnson, van de Vyver and Robertson were selected for the Natal Schools team. Johnson was subsequently selected for the South African Schools team.

A total of thirty-five boys chose to play hockey during the 1972 season. A.J. Gale (c) was badly injured at Natal Schools trials and was unable to play for the rest of the season. G.L. van de Vyver and V.P. Turner were chosen for the Natal Schools team. Mr W.J. Jarvis joined Shepherd on the coaching staff.

The 1973 1st XI had in it many experienced players, and yet the team only won 4 out of 15 games played (two of these victories were against

Michaelhouse). The coaches reported that R.P. Wood played well in the goals. K. Grinaker was the most talented player. The team was ably led by C. MacNab. A.R. Thompson and K. Grinaker were members of the Natal Schools team.

K.S. Wakely-Smith was captain of the 1974 1st XI. He and C.R. Burnill made the Natal Schools "A" team. Hilton was beaten by Michaelhouse three times that year. Hilton played against Maritzburg College for the first time in a while and lost 1-3.

The standard of schoolboy hockey in Natal during the 1975 season was exceptionally high. The Hilton 1st XI played good constructive hockey and maintained this high standard set in the province. Jarvis reflects: "Perhaps, greater use could have been made of the wings" this trend still continues in the '90s! The inside trio of C.R. Burnill (c), M.A.P. Jandrell and M.R. Bruorton were the team's strength in 1975. Hilton scored a notable 3–2 victory over D.H.S. this year. The team scored 25 goals in the 15 games played. C.R. Burnill and M.A.P. Jandrell were members of the victorious Natal Schools team that won the Dick Stead Week in Windhoek. Burnill was subsequently selected for the S.A. Schools team that toured Europe.

The 1976 season was the most successful one that Hilton College had had for some years. The 1st and 2nd XIs lost only one game each during the season. The 1st XI only lost to the strong Glenwood team, and recorded two good wins against Maritzburg College and Michaelhouse, both home and away. The success of the 1st XI was essentially a team effort. C.R. Burnill was an excellent captain. Burnill and M.R. Bruorton were selected to play for the victorious Natal Schools side in Potchefstroom. At the end of the week Burnill was chosen as captain of the S.A. Schools team that toured Rhodesia.

The 1977 1st XI played 16 games, won 7 and scored 35 goals. This team however, had good wins against the powerful Glenwood, Northlands, Maritzburg College and Michaelhouse sides. B.A. Rowan was the vice-captain, with M.R. Bruorton captain; he also was the vice-captain of the strong Natal Schools XI. At the end of the Dick Stead Week, hosted by Hilton College, Bruorton was selected for the S.A. Schools team against Rhodesian Schools.

With Jarvis and Shepherd still coaching and administering hockey at Hilton College, a 1st and 2nd XI, as well as an U.15A and U.15B team were fielded. M. de la Hey captained the 1st XI. The team played a 4–2–3–1 system. De la Hey, A.W. Geard and M.J. Shapland made the Pietermaritzburg Schools "A" side.

In 1979 P.J. Sanford (c), C.A. Lowe and M.W. Pfaff were chosen for the Natal Schools team that played in the Dick Stead Week in Cape Town. The highlights of the season were the first two matches against Maritzburg College (3–0) and Michaelhouse (3–1).

Three Open and four junior sides were fielded in 1980. M.W. Pfaff captained the 1st XI, and played for Natal and the South African Schools XI. D.B. Pfaff also played for the victorious Natal team at Dick Stead Week in Bloemfontein. The 1st XI was invited to the ninth annual Festival of Schoolboy Hockey that was held at Glenwood over the Ascension Day weekend. This side only lost one game after the Festival as a result of the experi-

ence gained. Jarvis records: "D.B. Pfaff played some excellent Hockey; his stickwork and laying off the ball was very good, and his goal against Michaelhouse when he beat a number of defenders was the highlight of the season". Pfaff went on later to represent South Africa as a striker.

The 1981 season was a very successful season. The 1st XI lost only one game (vs. Alexandra 2–3), and the 2nd and 3rd XIs, for the second successive season were unbeaten. In all, only 10 games of the 77 played were lost. The U.15 A team was also unbeaten in Natal. Hilton fielded three U.14 teams for the first time in 1981. D.B. Pfaff was against selected for the victorious and unbeaten Natal Schools team at the Dick Stead Week in Port Elizabeth.

In 1982 there were five junior and four Open sides. The 1st XI enjoyed a pre-season tour to Cape Town and improved with every game. It attended the eleventh Ascension Hockey festival held at Maritzburg College. D.B. Pfaff (c) was selected for the third consecutive year for the Natal Schools team which played in the Nedbank Dick Stead Week in Kimberley. The Natal team also won the I.P.T. and Pfaff was chosen to represent the S.A. Schools team. M.J. Jarvis and D.L. Milne were chosen for the Natal Schools B team. Indoor hockey started in Pietermaritzburg and Hilton experienced their first taste of this fast and exciting game at the opening of the new Y.M.C.A. Indoor Sports Centre.

C.D. Attwood captained the 1983 1st XI, with G.A. Warren his vice-captain. This successful team played eleven games, lost one (vs. Michaelhouse 1–2) and scored 41 goals, with 9 against. C.S. Haynes scored most of the goals from short corners. The second eleven also only lost one game. Attwood and D.J. Jarvis played for the Natal Schools team that played in the Nedbank Dick Stead Week in Queenstown. G.A. Warren and J.D. Cullinan played for the Natal Mynahs at the same I.P.T.

The 1984 season was a most successful one for the 1st XI. D.J. Jarvis was an excellent captain and was rewarded by being made captain of the South African Schools team, after the Nedbank I.P.T. in Johannesburg. A.M. Stewart (c) and G. Michaux also played for the strong Natal Mynahs team. The 1st XI won 23 of the 34 games played, and scored 74 goals! The team played a 5–4–1 pattern and Michaux scored 56 of the 74 goals down the right flank. Hilton participated in the Michaelhouse Pre-season festival, which did much for fitness and skills. In addition, Hilton was invited to the 13th Ascension festival, and once again found it most worthwhile. In the inter-schools games against Natal teams the team did particularly well in winning 11 of the 13 games played and scoring 44 goals. Hilton fielded five Open teams and an U.15 XI during 1984. Jarvis ended his period as coach at the end of 1984. He was indeed an important and charismatic factor in maintaining the high standards of techniques, tactics, sportsmanship and enjoyment that has been associated with Hilton College hockey and sport in general.

Mr R.L. MacLean took over as 1st XI coach and Master-in-Charge in 1985. B.G. McCaldin captained the 1st XI and with G. Michaux played for the Natal Mynahs team. The highlight of the season was the fine 2–1 victory over Michaelhouse in the away fixture.

The 1986 1st XI was captained by A. Newbury, with R. Lamming as the vice-captain. The highlights of the season were the 2–2 draw with

Michaelhouse at home, and the 3–2 win over a strong Kearsney College XI.

During this 1986 season the short-corner rule was changed temporarily to a "14 metre" hit from a penalty spot.

The 1987 season was a most enjoyable one. The 1st XI played 29 games, losing 5, and scoring 68 goals with 33 against. B. Magrath captained the first eleven. G. Edwards was selected for the Natal Schools team. The highlights of the season were the successful and enjoyable tour to Cape Town and the victory over Michaelhouse in the last game.

D. Neill captained the 1988 team. MacLean completed his coaching of the first eleven at Hilton on a high note with a 1–0 victory over the strong Michaelhouse 1st XI. During April 1988 the Fleur-de-Lys team enjoyed an overseas tour to the United Kingdom and Israel; the experience stood the 1989 side in good stead.

Mr P. Hunter took over for 1989 as coach of the 1st XI. The 1989 season saw the beginning of indoor hockey at Hilton College. This gave the players the important opportunity to sharpen their technical skills, agility and modern "astroturf" skills. M.J. Morgan captained the 1st XI, and together with T.S. Henderson and M.G. Stride was selected for the Natal Mynahs team. D.T. Olivier was selected for the Natal Schools side that won the Nedbank Week in Stellenbosch. The highlight of the season was the 2–0 win over D.H.S. on the Queensmead astroturf.

Mr K. Fairweather took over as 1st XI coach and Master-in-Charge in 1990. G.R. Greyling captained a successful and dedicated 1st XI. The team profited once again from playing in the Men's Indoor league on Sunday evenings. Hilton College hosted an enjoyable Fleur-de-Lys festival, in which sixteen schools from around the country took part. During the Ascension long weekend the 1st XI travelled to Queen's College and acquitted themselves well, being unbeaten. The local inter-schools matches in Natal also went well, with memorable victories over Maritzburg College (2–1) and Michaelhouse (3–1 and 1–0). R.N. Oertel, M.G. Stride, G.R. Greyling and S.G. Slater were selected for the Natal Schools team to compete in the Nedbank Week in Pretoria. Oertel and Stride were selected for the S.A. Schools "B" team. I.K. Lockyer and M.J. Morgan were selected for the Natal Mynahs, and R.B. Stott made the Natal Robins XI. The 1st XI enjoyed a successful overseas tour to England during the December holidays. They experienced playing on astroturf and adapted well, despite the cold conditions. The Headmaster, Mr P. Marsh, and Fairweather accompanied the touring squad. All the players benefitted tremendously from the tour.

In many ways 1991 was a satisfying season. The 1st XI practised hard and enjoyed their hockey. They showed a high standard of basic skills and played quality hockey, losing 3 out of 25 games. The Michaelhouse and Ascension festivals were at once rewarding and enjoyable. Hilton fielded six Open teams, three U.15 and four U.14 teams. Stride and Oertel were selected for the S.A. Schools A after a successful I.P.T. for Natal in Port Elizabeth. Slater also made the Natal Schools A team again, and was selected for the S.A. Schools B team. G. Ponting made the strong Natal Mynahs side. N.L. Henderson, J.M. Dickson and G.M. Thompson were selected for the Natal Robins XI.

The 1992 season began with the usual Indoor Hockey Academy sessions on

Monday afternoons. During the Easter holidays Hilton hosted twenty-two schools at the biennial Fleur-de-Lys festival, at which the team was unbeaten. Slater was the captain, with Dickson his vice-captain. Hilton also attended the annual Ascension festival again, with the highlight being the 2–1 win over a strong P.B.H.S. team. S.G. Slater, R.N. Oertel, J.M. Dickson, T.G. Mallinson and C.T. Manqele were selected for the Natal Schools A team which took part in the S.A. Under I.P.T. in Bloemfontein. F. Gilson played for the Natal Mynahs team and G.M. Thompson for the Natal Robins XI. Slater and Oertel were subsequently selected for the South African Schools team and Mallinson for the S.A. Schools B side. In addition Oertel, Manqele and Mr Fairweather attended the 1992 Barcelona Olympics as part of a National Development Academy.

Nine players were chosen for provincial representative teams in 1993. F. Gilson captained the 1st XI, with N.L. Henderson the vice-captain. Hilton players attended the Indoor Hockey Academy sessions held in the new Hilton College Sports Centre, and benefitted a great deal from this from a technical and fitness point of view. The Michaelhouse Easter festival was a success and the 1st XI did well again. Hilton attended the annual Ascension festival in Bloemfontein, with the touring squad playing quality hockey and being unbeaten. Highlights of the 1993 season were several wins: 2–0 over Bishops, 4–0 over Grey College, 2–0 over D.H.S. and 3–0 in our home fixture against Michaelhouse. C.N. Manqele and C. Bailey represented Natal Schools A and S.A. Schools A. Natal won the S.A. Under 18 I.P.T. in Durban with a great 4–0 win over a strong Transvaal. F. Gilson captained the strong Natal Mynahs XI, with D. Viney. G. Bastard and C. Douglas played for the Natal Robins XI. N. Henderson was selected for the Natal Midlands Men's XI. Five Open teams, two U.15 and two U.14 teams were fielded by Hilton.

The 1994 season was a very good one. The 1st XI played in the Fleur-de-Lys (hosted by Hilton again) and Ascension festivals (hosted by Glenwood), playing 10 games, winning 9 and drawing one. A highlight of these festivals was beating the strong Jeppe 1st XI on two occasions. G. Jones captained the 1st XI and joined a S.A. U.19 Academy squad on their development tour to the 1994 Men's World Cup. A new province was formed by Pietermaritzburg and Districts schools combining to form a formidable team. J. McKenzie, D. Viney, Z. Makhoba and D. Johnson were selected for the strong Natal Midlands Under 18 "A" team, which played in Johannesburg and lost on flicks to Western Province. Viney was chosen for the S.A. Schools "B" side. M. Morford, T. Rowlands, A. Duff, S. Fly played for the Midlands Under 18 "B" team that won the "B" Tournament in East London. It was noticeable that the Natal Midlands teams were not as sharp and were disadvantaged because of the lack of artificial turf in Pietermaritzburg and at Hilton College.

Once again the 1st XI was unbeaten at the Fleur-de-Lys and Ascension festivals. Hilton College hosted the 1995 Easter Fleur-de-Lys festival, at which fifty-five boys' and girls' teams enjoyed quality hockey. The 1st XI produced some great performances in beating P.B.H.S. 6–1 and Jeppe 1–0 at the Ascension festival, hosted by Jeppe High School. D.P.Viney captained the 1st XI, with M.B. Morford as vice-captain. Viney was selected for the S.A. U.21 (which toured Australia) and for the South African Schools team, which com-

peted in the U.18 Junior World Cup. J.P. McKenzie, R.A. Walker and D.G. Johnson also played for the strong Natal Midlands U.18 A team which came third at the U.S.A.S.S.A. U.18 A I.P.T. in Cape Town. D.D. Wang was selected for the S.A. U.16 A side which toured Zimbabwe. M.B. Morford, and D.R. Howell played for the Midlands U.18 B team at the U.S.A.S.S.A. U.18 A. Mr N. Phillis joined the coaching staff in 1995 and his knowledge and love of the game was really appreciated. At the end of the 1995 season, the Pietermaritzburg astroturf was completed and the 1st and 2nd XI enjoyed playing on this fast and exciting pitch. The transition to "modern hockey" is nearly complete. Hilton College decided at the Games Committee level to support the installation of a sand-filled artificial pitch.

The development of hockey in recent times owes much to the expertise and enthusiasm of Mr K. Fairweather who is to be congratulated on his considerable achievements.

Provincial and National Representatives

	Natal Schools "A"	**South African Schools "A"**
1967:	P.B. Wiseman (Captain)	
	P.L. Fox	
	S.W. Saville	
	D.C. Thompson	
	P.E.T. Turner	
1968:	G.R. Shimwell	G.R. Shimwell
	P.E.T. Turner	P.E.T. Turner
	P.L. Fox	
	D.A. Peltason	
	D.C. Thompson (v-c)	
1969:	M. Mars	M. Mars (Springbok Hockey)
	S.P.S. Smith	S.P.S. Smith
	J.R. Thorpe	J.R. Thorpe
	J.M.C. Arnold	
	A.R. Peart	
1970:	D.R. Turner	D.R. Turner (Captain)
	M. Mars	
	R.W. Hodgson	
1971:	K.A. Johnson	K.A. Johnson
	G.A. Khan	
	G.L. van der Vyver	
	M.K. Robertson	
1972:	G.L. van de Vyver	
	V.P. Turner	
1973:	K. Grinaker	
	A.R. Thompson	
	C. MacNab	
1974:	K.S. Wakely-Smith	
	C.R. Burnhill	
1975:	C.R. Burnhill	C.R. Burnhill
	M.A.P. Jandrell	

	Natal Schools "A"	**South African Schools "A"**
1976:	C.R. Burnill	C.R. Burnill (Captain)
	M.R. Bruorton	
1977:	M.R. Bruorton (v-c)	M.R. Bruorton
1978:	M. de la Hey (Pmb Schools' "A")	
	A.W. Geard (Pmb Schools' "A")	
	M.J. Shapland (Pmb Schools' "A")	
1979:	P.J. Sanford (Captain)	
	C.A. Lowe	
	M.W. Pfaff	
1980:	M.W. Pfaff	M.W. Pfaff
1981:	D.B. Pfaff	
1982:	D.B. Pfaff (Captain)	D.B. Pfaff (Springbok Hockey)
	M.J. Jarvis (Natal Mynahs)	
	D.L. Milne (Natal Mynahs)	
1983:	C.D. Attwood	
	D.J. Jarvis	
	G.A. Warren (Natal Mynahs)	
	J.D. Cullinan (Natal Mynahs)	
1984:	D.J. Jarvis	D.J. Jarvis (Captain)
	A.M. Stewart (Natal Mynahs Captain)	
	G. Michaux	
1985:	B. McCaldin (Natal Mynahs)	
	G. Michaux	
1987:	G. Edwards	
1989:	D.T. Olivier	
	M.J. Morgan (Natal Mynahs)	
	T.S. Henderson (Natal Mynahs)	
	M.G. Stride (Natal Mynahs)	
1990:	R.N. Oertel	R.N. Oertel (S.A. "B")
	M.G. Stride	M.G. Stride (S.A. "B")
	G.R. Greyling	
	S.G. Slater	
	I.K. Lockyer (Natal Mynahs)	
	M.J. Morgan (Natal Mynahs)	
1991:	M.G. Stride	M.G. Stride
	R.N. Oertel	R.N. Oertel
	S.G. Slater	
	G. Ponting (Natal Mynahs)	
1992:	S.G. Slater	S.G. Slater (S.A. U21)
	R.N. Oertel	R.N. Oertel
	T.G. Mallinson	T.G. Mallinson (S.A. "B")
	C.T. Manqele	
	J.M. Dickson	
	F. Gilson (Natal Mynahs)	

	Natal Schools "A"	**South African Schools "A"**
1993:	C.T. Manqele	C.T. Manqele
	C. Bailey	C. Bailey
	F. Gilson (Natal Mynahs)	
	D. Viney (Natal Mynahs)	
	N. Henderson (Midlands Men)	
1994:	D.P. Viney	D.P. Viney (S.A. "B")
	J.P. McKenzie	G. Jones (S.A. U.19 Academy)
	Z. Makhoba	
	D.G. Johnson	
1995:	D.P. Viney	D.P. Viney (S.A. U.21)
	J.P. McKenzie	
	R.A. Walker	
	D.G. Johnson	

OTHER SPORTS

For a considerable period games played at the school continued without much alteration. One finds cricket, rugby, hockey, tennis and squash rackets, together with athletics, swimming (including diving) and shooting. By 1975 karate, cross-country and waterpolo are added, and by the middle of the 1980s, we find basketball, sailing and canoeing available to Hilton boys. Today, rowing and golf bring the total up to fourteen.

Space available will not allow the "minor" sports to be dealt with in much detail.

Athletics

Athletics and swimming can hardly be categorised as "minor" sports, involving as they do a large number of boys, though only for a comparatively brief period. Obviously it will be possible only to record really outstanding events and performances over the years covered in these two surveys.

In 1967 Hilton competed in the Inter-Schools meeting in Pietermaritzburg, when H.L. van der Riet threw the discus a record 191 ft 5 ins. The next year, metric distances were adopted in South Africa and all the school records had to be converted accordingly. That year, the outstanding athlete was J.S. Hopkins, winner of the Victor Ludorum Medal. In the annual Triangular meeting with Michaelhouse and Kearsney College, A.N. Jackson and P.C. Johnson both broke the Open High Jump record.

A new event, the Circular Drive Relay race, was instituted in 1971. House teams of six runners, each completing one lap of the Circular Drive, competed for the Nicholas Arthur Memorial Trophy, presented by friends of Nicholas Arthur in his memory.

In 1972 L.E. Reilly set new records in the 800m, 1500m and 3000m events.

Additional interest in athletics was aroused at this time by the introduction of an inter-House relay meeting, involving most of the boys in the school. Newnham House won the inaugural meeting.

In 1976 a new format for the Triangular meeting was devised. For the first time a points system operated. Kearsney College were the first winners and

they continued to dominate for some years. Hilton was invited to compete with D.H.S., Glenwood H.S. and Maritzburg College in a Quadrangular meeting and finished in third place.

In 1979 M.W. Pfaff showed remarkable versatility in winning the High Jump, Triple Jump, Long Jump and 100m on his way to becoming Victor Ludorum. He set new records in the High and Triple Jumps. As he returned to Hilton the next year, he was able to improve on these performances as well as equalling the 100m record (10,9 secs). The 1981 inter-House meeting was remarkable for the fact that the Pfaff family continued to break records. D.B. Pfaff and C.J. Copland between them broke or equalled seven records. In that year Hilton broke the long sequence of wins by Kearsney College in the Triangular meeting, continuing to be victorious in 1982.

Another win in 1984 made it three times in four years, when B.C. Schreuder broke the Triple Jump records in the inter-House and in the Triangular meetings. He won the Natal and South African U.17 titles and went to Europe as a member of the South African Schools team. Back at Hilton again in 1985, he broke these two records and was appointed captain of Natal and South African Schools. In the same year H. Thompson was Natal U.17 High Jump champion.

From then until 1988 the season was curtailed and no outstanding performances are recorded. In that year, the sport was allocated additional time in the Third Quarter. 1991 was an excellent year for athletics. Two new meetings were held, one with Treverton School and Weston Agricultural College, the other with Gert Maritz Hoerskool, Voortrekker Hoerskool and Linpark High School. Hilton was victorious in both of these meetings. Hilton also achieved a very satisfying win in the traditional Triangular meeting.

In a curtailed 1992 season N.A. van der Watt was Victor Ludorum and the medal was presented to him by Mr Ken Struben who, in 1939, had established the school 200m record (21,9 secs). B.D. Lister was the Natal Schools 800m champion.

Hilton won the Triangular meeting again in 1993 and in 1994, when a noteworthy performance was M. Sithole's 100m U.15 record, which he now shares with former world record-holder, Paul Nash. T.J.F. Hardy was Natal U.17 Long Jump champion.

Over the years a good many masters at Hilton have been involved in the coaching of athletics. In recent years, Mr R.J. van Heerden, Mr A. E. van der Watt and Mr K. Fairweather have done much to raise the standard of performances.

Basketball

Basketball was introduced as a summer sport in 1976, and twenty-four boys opted to play the game in the First and Fourth Quarters. In the ensuing years games were played against local schools, with reasonable results. Basketball remained popular but without facilities good enough to stage matches at Hilton, improvement was slow. However by the middle 1980s Hilton had two Open teams and an U.15. By 1989 Basketball at Hilton had improved so much that the first team lost only two matches out of twelve.

Naturally the event of 1991 was the opening of the Sports Centre. Its three

courts made basketball an immediate attraction and Hilton soon became a significant factor in schools basketball. The South African Inter-Provincial tournament was held in the Sports Centre in 1992, when S. Machala was selected to play for Natal. There was by now a strongly-contested inter-House tournament. In 1993 the First team lost only two games out of fifteen, and Hilton had its first South African Schools Basketball player, K.A. Hold. Basketball at Hilton had come of age.

Canoeing

The first mention of canoeing at Hilton comes in *The Hiltonian* of 1983, when, we are told, the Hilton College Kayak Club had five entries for the 'Duzi Marathon' in 1982. D.I. Banks and J.E.S. Little were the first schoolboy pair home.

In 1983 Hilton competed in two Canoe Polo competitions (against Michaelhouse) and also participated in Natal Schools Canoeing Association and Natal Canoe Union races. The same programme was followed the following year with the exciting addition of a "hair-raising and boat-breaking trip down the Umkomaas River".

There was little specifically schools competition in the next year or two, but it is reported that in 1988 the Canoe Club, thanks to the generosity of parents, became the owner of a superb trailer capable of moving twenty boats. That year M. Fyvie and T. McCarthy won the Natal Schools K2 trophy, and G. Krige and M. Symons took the U.16 prize. Hilton won every category in the annual Hilton-Michaelhouse encounter at Underberg.

Low water hampered progress in 1989 and 1990. The club expressed its gratitude to Mr Graeme Pope-Ellis for giving his time to coaching members. Advice from such a celebrated canoeist was indeed highly valued. From 1990 the sharing in the use of two landrovers enabled members to experience canoeing on a number of different rivers – an important factor in training. In 1992 some members competed in the Tugela and the Fish Marathons. It is reported that 1994 was a good summer for canoeing, with lots of water. Schools canoeing, it appears, is now growing rapidly and competition is very keen. C. Hind was selected for the Natal Sprint Junior 'B' team that year.

Cross Country

Prior to 1974, Cross Country was part of the Athletics programme and was not reported as a separate sport.

In 1974 there were inter-House races, and the Kenneth Beghin Memorial Shield was awarded to the winning House, as it has been on every occasion that the competition took place. There was a poorly supported schools meeting in 1976, but in 1977 there were more frequent Cross Country meetings for Pietermaritzburg and District schools. In 1979 D. Tredrea was selected for the Natal Schools team. A decline in the number of Cross Country runners is noted in the 1982 issue of *The Hiltonian*, but the Senior Team won the trophy for high schools in the annual Midmar Mini-Marathon (16 kms). Again in the next year only a few boys competed in the races against Midlands Schools. This trend continued for some time, but in 1985 a larger number competed in the Pietermaritzburg and District Schools League, the Midmar

Mini-Marathon, the Capital Climb and the annual Collegians Night Race. R.S. Matthis was Hilton's best runner.

By 1988 there seemed to be a revival of interest and several teams were entered in Junior and Senior leagues. S.K. Pearson equalled the U.19 record for the course and M.C. Fitzsimons set a new U.15 record. Both of these boys, unfortunately, performed below par the following year because of illness and injury. In 1993, we are informed, there was not much success, but a lot of enthusiasm. It was a better year for Hilton's junior runners than for senior teams. The Kenneth Beghin Memorial Shield was won by Falcon House.

Golf

In the middle 1970s, on four Sundays per Quarter, Hilton boys visited local golf courses. The "Niblicks" Golf Society presented a trophy to be presented to the player whose aggregate score for the four rounds was the best. The annual game at Boshoek with Mr Harvey Douglas' "Niblicks" side was always the highlight of the golfing calendar. In 1977 the Prophet Cup for inter-House golf was presented by one of Hilton's keenest golfers, G.W. Prophet. In 1978 the S.A. Golf Foundation initiated a National Schools Golf Team Championship. Hilton qualified for the Natal final, but failed to proceed further. About this time problems with the availability of transport caused golf to die out for a period, but in 1985 a "Niblicks" match was again arranged at Boshoek.

By 1988 there was again a thriving golf "Club", and a team played in the Midlands Schools League on Friday afternoons. The practice green outside the McKenzie Gates was in constant use. Hilton won the Midlands Schools League in 1988, 1989 and 1990, when the inter-House competition again took place.

About this period the name of G.J. Fox appears in Hilton golf teams. He was captain of the Natal Junior team in 1992 and later, in 1993, while still in his 'teens, won the Natal Amateur Match-Play Championship.

In the 1995 issue it is reported that Hilton was the runner-up to Maritzburg College in the Midlands Schools Golf League (1994).

Karate

This sport was introduced in the Fourth Quarter of 1974, with practices being held three times a week. In 1976 there were thirty-three boys learning Karate, of whom fifteen obtained grading. In 1977 N.D. Harris became the first Hilton boy to gain his Black Belt.

Karate disappeared from the records at this time, to re-surface in 1985 when at the end of the year, twenty-eight boys were learning. There have been no further reports of Karate activity. However, the 1990 issue of *The Hiltonian* carried a photograph of the "Karate Group, 1989", so obviously the activity continued.

Rowing

Rowing began at Hilton in 1981 when twenty potential oarsmen began training at Midmar Dam three times a week in the Fourth Quarter. The development of the sport owes much to Mr Greg Gearing, a coach of long experience

living in the area. This was the start of the first school rowing club in Natal. In 1982 Hilton competed for the first time in a regatta, the sixth St. Stithian's regatta at Roodepoort Dam.

The Hiltonian (under the heading 'Boat Club', this time) reported that in 1983 the sport was growing and the 1st VIII, in a borrowed boat, won the 'C' Grade event at the S.A. Schools Championship. At the end of that season the club's two new boats arrived from England.

The 1984 Hilton crews competed in the Selborne and Buffalo regattas and the Natal and South African Schools Championships. In 1985 the Border and Germiston High School regattas were added to this programme.

By 1988 the Hilton Rowing Club had grown to the extent that the first ever Hilton College annual regatta was held at Midmar Dam in March. Eight schools entered crews, six from the Transvaal. In atrocious weather, Hilton won the Drimie Cup for 1st IV's. By now there was an inter-House competition for the John Whitty Cup. In 1990, C.D.B. Bayne excelled in sculling, coming second in the Transvaal Sprint and second in the S.A. Schools Championship.

The Club's next acquisition was a Quad boat and new oars for it.

Hilton's oarsmen in the 1993 S.A. Schools Championship gained three first places, eight second places and seven third places.

The report on rowing in the 1995 issue of *The Hiltonian* pays tribute to L.R. Smith, captain of the Rowing Club for three years and expressed gratitude to him for completing a truly remarkable service to the club.

A recurring feature of reports on this activity at Hilton is the expression of gratitude to parents and friends of Hilton oarsmen, who generously gave their time and lent their resources to the daunting task of conveying crews and their equipment to the various regattas.

Sailing

The Hilton College Yacht Club seems to have begun its activities in 1977 when, according to *The Hiltonian*, forty-five boys opted to go sailing on Saturday afternoons and Hilton won the Mirror Class trophy organised by the Henley-Midmar Yacht Club. The Christopher Robin Memorial trophy, presented by Christopher's parents for inter-House competition, was initiated in 1978. During these early years, D.K. Hawksworth was prominent as an officer of the club and a winner of competitions. In the Natal inter-Schools regatta at Midmar Dam in 1979, G.L. Fletcher, D.D. Pickford and R.E.G. Scott were the overall winners of the Laser class. There was also the Nothard Cup for the most improved sailor and the Frank Reynolds Cup for the best helmsman. In 1981 A.D. Forde and M.L. Hawksworth were selected for the Natal Schools sailing team. In 1983 the sailboard was accepted as a competition craft by the Natal Schools Yachting Association. There were large numbers of these in use the next year. In 1986 sixteen boys took part in the Natal Junior Championships at Spionkop Dam, but found the competition a little too strong. By 1987 there was sailing on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, and Hilton sailors took part in the following competitions: The Natal inter-Schools Dinghy and Board regatta; The Natal Open Provincial Board regatta; The South African inter-Schools Board regatta. In the first of these, the Hilton 'A'

team (A. Thorburn, J. Walters and R. Draper) won the Windsurfer class. This victory was repeated the following year by S. Gill, M. Hukins and T. Walters). Hukins and Walters were awarded Natal Schools Colours. The 1992 Natal Schools Championships were notable for the performance of R. Turner in the Dabchick class. He was awarded Junior Springbok Colours. The next year S. Beaumont was awarded Natal Schools Colours and took first place in the Windsurfer class in the Natal Schools regatta. As Commodore in 1994, he appealed for more members as membership and the number of boats had declined sharply.

Sailing at Hilton, like rowing and canoeing, owes a great deal to parents who help with transport to regattas.

Shooting

Shooting was a Cadet Corps activity at the beginning of this period. There was an inter-House competition and competitions for the Geoff Essery Memorial Cup and the Graeme Gilfillan Rifle. The Hilton team competed for the Centenary Cup and also took part in the Robert Hunter (Seniors) and Pettit (Juniors) competitions.

Photographs of shooting teams from 1971 onwards show Hilton shottists in school, not cadet, uniform. In 1973 R.K.C. Taylor and M. Cropper formed a team that won the Natal Prone Championship, Taylor being the best individual performer. About this time a Midlands Shooting League was formed. In the Natal Command Cadet Bisley S.P. Reunert won the individual competition. By 1980 the standard of shooting had greatly improved, probably because qualifying rounds in the Essery and Gilfillan competitions had been introduced and much more shooting was done.

In 1984 a postal competition was initiated and organised by the South African Defence Force. All Natal schools could now compete against each other without the heavy cost and time-wastage of travelling. The Hilton junior team won the 'B' section of this competition. In 1989 Hilton shottists had a very successful year, winning all the trophies in the Senior Division of Group Nine (Pietermaritzburg and Midlands Region). In 1992 Hilton won the Mundi Plate competition and J.M. Wynn was selected to shoot in the Natal 'A' team. An appearance of low scores in 1993 can be attributed to the adoption of a new international target with a smaller bull. Shooting at Hilton over this period has been organised by some enthusiastic masters-in-charge, the most recent being Mr J.A. Bredenkamp and Mr D.R. Hammond, whose efforts have done much to encourage shooting.

Squash

The earliest success in the period was the winning by G.D. Hardy of the Natal Schools Championship in 1969. P.M. Raleigh was runner-up to Hardy.

In 1972 there was an outstanding Hilton player, D.G. Fahrenheim, who won the first ever "South African Schoolboys Squash Championship", as it was named. There were two outstanding players in 1974, V. Joubert, who captained Natal Schools, and A.N. Gie, who also gained Natal Colours. Hilton squash was then dominated by the Robinson brothers, J.V. and R.G. The latter captained Natal Schools in 1978. By the 1980s, Hilton, receiving

coaching from Mr Brian Sherriffs, were playing and doing well in the Pietermaritzburg Men's Second League. In 1981 Hilton squash had reached a high standard.

D.B. Sherriffs (captain), L.C. Soames and C.R. Beart played for Natal Schools 'A' and Sherriffs captained South African Schools 'A'. B.E. Shaw was South African U.15 champion. In the next year, the entire Hilton First Team was in the Natal Schools 'A' side and C. Beart gained South African Schools Colours.

The Natal inter-Schools competition was again won in 1988, and in 1989 the Hilton team won the Pietermaritburg Senior Men's Second League. B. Falcon and A. Wadey were in the Natal Schools team, and Falcon was selected for South African Schools U.19A. The years 1990 and 1991 were moderate years by comparison, but B. Stott was an exceptional player. He captained Natal Schools and gained a place in the South African Schools Team. In 1993 it is reported that two Hilton teams played in the Pietermaritzburg League and that starlings were causing much damage to the courts.

Hilton squash has been fortunate in having had exceptionally keen and able masters-in-charge over this period – Mr D.R. Shepherd, Mr C.J. Esprey and Mr G.M. Thompson. Their efforts have resulted in an enviable record for the school.

Swimming

The domestic swimming programme has always begun with the "Standard Times" exercise and ended with the inter-House gala. At the end of the First Quarter the inter-Schools gala is held in Pietermaritzburg.

A notable event in 1969 was the interruption of the inter-House gala by a violent hailstorm.

However the most important event in this period of Hilton swimming history came in 1973, when the new pool was used for the first time. As anticipated, it provides adequate space for a large number of swimmers at any one time and also allows swimming training, diving and casual swimming to carry on simultaneously. Better facilities, it was hoped, would bring about improved performances, especially in diving.

In 1974 "Life-saving" classes were held and nine boys successfully passed the Bronze Medallion examination. A.D. Furniss was an outstanding swimmer that year. He was in the Natal Schools team in the Currie Cup inter-Provincial fixtures.

A points system was then introduced for the Triangular gala with Michaelhouse and Kearsney College, the latter emerging victorious. By 1979 swimming fixtures with co-educational schools had begun, and a Hilton/Collegiate team competed against Linpark, Howick and Estcourt High Schools. In 1980 T.I. Hay and D.C.J. Mathews were in the Natal Schools team. Kearsney College continued to be unbeatable in the Triangular gala. Hilton came a very poor third in 1983. However, fifty-six boys entered for the Midmar Mile and fifty-five finished.

Diving showed a marked improvement at this time, and in 1985 A. Newbury was Natal U.19 champion and D. Turvey, Natal U.16 champion.

The 1990 *Hiltonian* reported that swimming "was in a healthy state", and indeed Hilton tied with Kearsney in the Triangular gala in 1989. In the Senior Boys Night gala in 1990 this improvement became evident when Hilton came a close second to Maritzburg College. The 1992 *The Hiltonian* pays tribute to Mr D.J. Ryan, whose enthusiasm and expertise brought about improved performances, but in 1993, results were moderate by comparison. In the 1994 issue of *The Hiltonian* the departure of Ryan is lamented. It is perhaps appropriate to close this record of swimming at Hilton by noting that for most of the period Mr D.V. Ducasse was closely associated with the sport, and particularly with diving, which he coached even after he had retired. It is fitting that the swimming bath at Hilton should perpetuate his name.

Tennis

During the period 1967–1975 tennis at the school was organised first by Mr K.W. Lemmon-Warde and then by Mr T.A. Murphy. Both were tennis enthusiasts and made notable contributions to the development of tennis at the school. In recent years, Mr P. Jubber has been the master-in-charge and tennis is still a game played with enjoyment at Hilton.

In the earlier years there was not much competitive tennis played. There was an annual match with Pope-Ellis' team and games with Michaelhouse, Durban H.S., Glenwood H.S. and others. In the middle 1970s, professional coaching by Mr Robin Sanders improved standards. By 1980 Hilton was playing in the Beacon Schools Week and the Denness Cup and the Bonnefin Cup for junior teams.

It is reported in *The Hiltonian* that in 1984 over one hundred boys opted for tennis in the First Quarter. The 1985 team was the strongest for some years. The First Team won most of its matches in the Beacon Schools Week. In 1989 Hilton at last won the Denness Cup. The previous win in this competition was in 1954. Hilton also won *The Natal Witness* U.15 trophy in that year. These trophies, however, were lost in the following year. The outstanding player of this later period was H.F. Jordaan who, in 1989, captained both Natal Schools and South African Schools. In 1990 he took up a tennis scholarship in Texas, U.S.A.

In 1991 N. Witherow captained the Natal Schools Tennis team, and in 1992 Hilton entered three teams in the Denness Cup Competition, but could not do better than fourth place.

Triathlon

This activity appeared recently in the records, describing itself as "an elite band of madmen". A later entry reads: "Who would ever contemplate going for a cycle after a swim, let alone going for a run after a cycle after a swim?"

Waterpolo

Growing interest in water-polo was reported in the late 1960s, and in 1970 J.G. Herselman was selected for Natal Schools. In 1972 the team played in tournaments at Howick, Maritzburg College and Kearsney College. P.J. Shorten was selected as goal-keeper for Natal Schools. During this period the first inter-Schools tournament, at Alexandra High School, was held. In

1977 there were three Hilton teams and in 1979, from First team down to U.13, there were eight teams. An interesting comment appeared in *The Hiltonian:* 'Foul play, so much a feature of the game in past seasons, has almost (why not completely?) disappeared with the advent of two referees for First Team games.'

An upsurge of interest is reported in 1984, but once again (and this is an oft-repeated complaint) the season was marred by hostile weather. The scribe in the 1989 issue of *The Hiltonian* tells us of a riddle going the rounds:

> Q: What is keen, mean and blue all over?
> A: A Hilton College 2nd Team waterpolo player."

In the 1990s there are more complaints about the cold, wet spring weather, but in 1991 Hilton had a very successful season, sharing the Natal Schools Plate with Westville High School. J. Winn was selected for the Natal Schools waterpolo team in 1992. The 1994 issue of *The Hiltonian* explains that Hilton players are at a disadvantage when compared to the players in other schools as the season proper at Hilton starts only in the Fourth Quarter.



Boshoek, August 1975 – After the annual match between the Niblicks and the Hilton College Golf Club C.S. (Punch) Barlow and Harvey Douglas were made honorary members of the Club by Michael Yeats. Harvey Douglas is captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, 1996–97.

DRAMA

The drama tradition at Hilton is something the school can be justly proud of. Perhaps sometimes the efforts of the producers, actors, stage-hands and others involved earn less acclaim than the more publicised achievements on the school playing fields. It is often forgotten that a school theatrical production usually takes up the most part of a school term. The producer has to fit in rehearsals around school leaves, sports practice, other society activities and evening "prep". Tribute must be paid to all the members of the school staff who have given up much time in the production of plays during the period under survey. Not only were masters involved; wives became make-up artists and wardrobe mistresses. Boys who preferred behind-the-scenes action volunteered as scene-shifters and stagelighting personnel. Here mention must be made of a remarkable Hilton institution – Mr G. Goodall's lighting crew, which, directed with unfailing wit and good-humour by the grand old man of the lighting box, annually delivered light or darkness more or less as the producer requested.

Most of the productions took place in winter. The Memorial Hall had no heating, so audiences were usually overcoated. The wooden seats were none too comfortable. Adventurous juniors, not necessarily born for the stage, vied for the privilege of a part as an "extra", and with very little idea of the significance of their roles, enjoyed the Green Room atmosphere where masters' wives applied make-up and repaired costumes with safety-pins.

The excitement of being "in the play", enhanced by the pleasure of sometimes being excused such humdrum routine as "prep", has certainly become a memorable part of many boys' years at Hilton, those who helped as well as those who acted. The 1970 issue of *The Hiltonian* carried a photograph of C.M. Till engaged in painting a set for "The Government Inspector". Christopher Till later became Curator of the Johannesburg Art Gallery. In the 1970s and 1980s, Mr K.A. Franklyn was responsible for the creation of many truly wonderful sets for plays in the Memorial Hall.

The foregoing paragraphs are descriptive of a fruitful and stimulating period of drama on the Memorial Hall stage, with its weird and wonderful old lighting equipment. The arrangement of platforms and steel ladders suggested the boiler-room of an old passenger steamer. However in 1991 the curtain rang down on the Memorial Hall stage which was now to give way to a state-of-the-art theatre, with every conceivable item of modern equipment, including a fly-tower, plush dressing-rooms, a sophisticated system of lighting and sound, excellent acoustics and luxurious seating. No wonder all those interested in drama at the school were euphoric. The new Hilton College theatre would be something no other school in the country could have dreamed of –

and in Kwa-Zulu Natal, second only to the Playhouse complex in Durban.

It was decided to construct a "contemporary auditorium" attached to the Centenary Centre, as part of the Hilton 2000 Appeal. The school architects were consulted and after a great deal of debate regarding style, size, seating capacity and the like, it was eventually decided to build a 500-seat theatre, in classic postmodern design. This was the birth of what has become a landmark in the midlands: the Hilton College Theatre. The very first "warm-up" production on March 2 1991 was appropriately a concert by the world famous Drakensberg Boys' Choir, while a further curtain-raiser, a protest musical called "Pity Maritzburg", very nearly caused a major disaster when one of the floor panels of the apron stage collapsed during an enthusiastic dance routine, almost sending one of the dancers plummeting through to the floor of the orchestra pit! Yes, teething problems were experienced, but all was settled for the grand official opening in the second term, 1991. It was thought that the opening should coincide with a major school production, and Mr A.G. Lovell was called upon to revive his highly successful "Royal Hunt of the Sun". Among the honoured guests were the then Administrator of Natal, Mr Con Botha, who opened the theatre, and the doyenne of theatre in Natal, Mrs Elizabeth Sneddon. A vast marquee was erected on the lawns where guests enjoyed cocktails and sumptuous snacks.

In his address at the opening of the theatre, Mr Botha said, "This magnificent theatre, built at a cost of around R2,000,000, funded by the generous donations of Old Hiltonians, parents and friends of the school, boasts some of the latest facilities in theatre technology. One might ask whether such a facility is warranted at this time and particularly in a school environment. In my view,



The new Theatre viewed from the back.



Opening Production: The Royal Hunt of the Sun.

the answer is an unqualified yes! Drama and music have been part of the tradition of Hilton College for many years, and this theatre is designed not only to continue this tradition, but also to provide a venue which will attract the best of theatrical productions from all over the country."

Since then, the theatre has been the venue for a vast number of professional and school productions. Mr G.M. Thompson was appointed theatre manager, and the likes of Pieter-Dirk Uys, Paul Slabolepzy, Andrew Buckland, Robert Kirby, Mark Banks, Sandra Duncan, Tim Rice, Ellis Pearson, The Ladysmith Black Mambazo, Michael Atkinson, Ronnie Corbett, The Natal Philharmonic Orchestra, Athol Fugard, Nicholas Ellenbogen and many other well-known theatre personalities have performed before enthusiastic audiences, and have enthused about the acoustics and general facilities. A full-time theatre technician is now employed, and teams of ushers, stage crews and those in charge of lighting are all drawn from Hilton boys.

For a number of years Hilton boys from the Speech and Drama classes have accompanied Thompson to the Grahamstown Arts Festival, where a number of productions are seen over four or five days. During the 1993 visit, Thompson hit upon the idea of holding a similar sort of festival, on a much smaller scale, using the Hilton College Theatre as the focal point, and inviting successful productions from Grahamstown, in addition to performing artists from the local area. This would mean that people in the Natal area would not have to travel great distances to Grahamstown and, on top of that, pay for accommodation and then run the risk of not selecting the right plays from the thousands offered on the programme.

After some deliberation, the idea was given the go-ahead. *The Natal Witness* stepped in as the main sponsor, and one and a half months later, Hilton College staged its very own Drama Festival. Never in the organisers' wildest dreams did they realise what an enormous impact this festival would have on the public at large. Thousands have flocked to the three festivals held over the past three years, and *The Sunday Tribune* in its 1995 Drama review, voted the Natal Witness Hilton Drama Festival as the year's highlight in the province. In addition to main theatre productions, a fringe programme operates in smaller venues like the Memorial Hall, the open-air Amphitheatre and the Chapel; an extensive craft market takes up most of the lawns surrounding the Centenary Centre, and there are a restaurant, bar and take-away food stalls. In collaboration with Sue Clarence Promotions of Johannesburg, this festival looks forward to many more successful years of first-class theatre.

One hesitates to mention names, for fear of omission, but it is fitting that the people who have made a considerable contribution to the Hilton stage be mentioned. The first is Mr N.W. Holgate. Every producer finds a school Shakespeare production a daunting task, but Holgate, a History and English teacher at the school, bravely went about producing no less than three full-scale Shakespeare productions from 1965 to 1968. "Othello" was the first, followed by "Macbeth" and "Hamlet".

Those involved with the production of Hamlet in 1968 will never forget the traumatic event that occurred during a rehearsal. Playing the part of Laertes, Holgate was coaching the talented young actor, G.E. Dyson, in the correct

The Hilton Drama Festival: Bigger and Better!



A view of the main entrance to the theatre during the festival, with the popular Tuskers restaurant on the left.





The Hilton Drama Festival – an annual event.

The Maritzburg Folk Club provided music and entertainment on the lawns throughout the festival.

movements of the swordfight. Fate would have it that he suddenly suffered a mild stroke and fell, as if from a swordthrust. It was a chilling touch of realism.

From the mid-seventies to the present, one member of staff, more than any other, has made an enormous contribution to the theatre at Hilton – Mr A.G. Lovell. His enthusiasm and expertise have resulted in some brilliant productions – "Master Harold and the Boys" was enthusiastically received at the Grahamstown Festival, and recently, his production of "Camelot" was rated a superb school production.

The excellence of Lovell's productions is understandable when one reads his thoughtful essay, "Drama in Education" in the 1976 issue of *Fleur-de-Lys*. An excerpt is quoted here:

> "School Plays – The actor must endeavour to become the character he is portraying for the duration of each performance and each rehearsal... The satisfaction in acting should be in the total absorption in the activity, in the creative act of creating another person, not in the curtain calls and congratulations afterwards."

There have also been delightful joint productions with the girls of St. Anne's Diocesan College and Wykeham-Collegiate School. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, there were successful joint productions of "HMS Pinafore" and "The Mikado" with Wykeham School and St. Joseph's Scholasticate, produced by Mr R.B. Goodwin and Mrs Towner Coston.

Fruitful drama activities in the 1970s and 1980s proliferated. What was most encouraging during this period, was the number of boys involved in creating original material: R.A. Ellis, who went on to record a nationwide hit song, "Beautiful Morning", wrote the impressive and moving musical "Brother, Brother" during the centenary year, while A.H. Welsh created "The Way they Died" in 1977, and young I.R. Douglas wrote the musical score and lyrics for Evelyn Anthony's "The Assassin".

Staff plays like the delightful "Happiest Days of Your Life" and "Wild Goose Chase" were very much in evidence at that time, thanks to the efforts of Mr P.D. Cannon, a great supporter of Hilton drama.

It may have been said that Hilton may boast of its fine sportsmen, but too few succeed in artistic spheres.

One who did succeed was R.H. Haines, brilliant schoolboy actor, who made his debut on the Hilton stage in 1966 when, as Macbeth he drew standing ovations with his highly professional and moving performances. This led to greater things, and after graduating with a drama degree from the University of Natal, he became a professional actor working on the stage and on television, both in South Africa and with the Royal Shakespeare Company in England. His performances as Salieri in Peter Schaffer's "Amadeus" and as Antonio in "The Tempest" were widely acclaimed. A serious illness and his untimely death in 1990 cut short his career. Richard Haines will always be remembered by his contemporaries as a boy who strove to put drama on the map at Hilton – in his senior years, particularly in his post-matric year, he was continually organising drama evenings, when one-act plays, musical items and the like could be enjoyed.

Talent amongst schoolboys has often emerged during a House play, and this was certainly the case when young G.C. Hopkins took to the Churchill stage as a lady police inspector in "Arthur". From those humble beginnings, Graham Hopkins has emerged as one of South Africa's most talented and versatile actors, both on stage and screen. In 1974 he gave an outstanding performance in the title role of the school production, "King Richard II". A drama critic, invited to review the production, wrote: "His clear diction and easy natural manner of speaking verse made it a pleasure to hear him. Emotion, too, was most sensitively conveyed."

Another Hiltonian from that era, who has succeeded in the country's drama scene, is J.G.G. Crutchley, most famous for his hilariously monotonous cell phone advertisements.

Major Hilton College productions from 1968 – 1995:

1968 Hamlet – produced by N.W. Holgate
1969 The Government Inspector – produced by N.W. Holgate
1969–1972 HMS Pinafore and The Mikado – produced by R.B. Goodwin and Mrs Elizabeth Towner-Coston.
1970 A Man for All Seasons – produced by N.W. Holgate
1973 Murder in the Cathedral – produced by R.F. Hofmeyr
1974 Richard II -produced by R.F. Hofmeyr
1975 Pygmalion – prioduced by R.F. Hofmeyr and Miss R. Kniep
1975 Macbeth – produced by R.G. Dickson
1976 Two Gentlemen of Verona – produced by G. Crossley
1976 The Gondoliers – produced by R.B. Goodwin and R.F. Hofmeyr
1977 The Royal Hunt of the Sun – produced by A.G. Lovell
1978 Conduct Unbecoming – produced by A.G. Lovell
1978 Iolanthe – produced by R.F. Hofmeyr
1979 Siener in die Suburbs – produced by R.F. Hofmeyr and Mrs P.C. Cronje
1979 A Midsummer Nights's Dream – produced by A.G. Lovell
1980 The Strong and the Lonely – produced by R.F. Hofmeyr
1980 HMS Pinafore – produced by R.F. Hofmeyr
1980 Romeo and Juliet – produced by A.G. Lovell
1981 The Long and the Short and the Tall – produced by A.G. Lovell
1981 Trial by Jury – produced by C. Tinker
1981 The Thirteen Clocks – produced by R.G. Dickson
1982 Kestrel for a Knave – produced by G.M. Thompson
1982 You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown – produced by M.D. Gray
1982 The Merchant of Venice – produced by A.G. Lovell
1983 Oliver – produced by G.M. Thompson
1984 Dinner with Roald Dahl – produced by G.M. Thompson and I.D. McMillan
1984 The Mikado – produced by G.M. Thompson and A. Royse
1984 The Royal Hunt of the Sun – produced by A.G. Lovell
1985 Morning Departure – produced by P.C. Taylor
1985 Cold Stone Jug – produced by A.G. Lovell
1985 A Man for All Seasons – produced by M.D. Gray

1986 The Pirates of Penzance – produced by G.M. Thompson
1986 Saturday Night at the Palace – produced by A.G. Lovell
1987 Romeo and Juliet – produced by A.G. Lovell
1987 Chips with Everything – produced by P.C. Taylor
1987 Camelot – produced by I.D. McMillan
1988 Master Harold and the Boys – produced by A.G. Lovell
1988 Oliver Twist – produced by P.C. Taylor
1988 Bugsy Malone – produced by G.M. Thompson and P.F. Harty
1988 Twelve Angry Men – produced by P.F. Harty
1989 Inherit the Wind – produced by A.G. Lovell
1989 Zodiac – produced by P.C. Taylor
1989 Boo to the Moon – produced by G.M. Thompson
1989 You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown – produced by P.F. Harty
1990 Ross – produced by A.G. Lovell
1990 A Nativity – produced by G.M. Thompson
1990 Little Shop of Horrors – produced by Mary Davidge, P. Harty and C. Bray

This was the last play to be presented in the Memorial Hall.

1991 The Royal Hunt of the Sun – produced by A.G. Lovell
1992 The Pirates of Penzance – produced by P.F. Harty and Mary Davidge
1992 Monument in Chalkdust – produced by A.G. Lovell
1993 The Browning Version – produced by P.F. Harty
1993 Fiddler on the Roof – produced by Mary Davidge and P.F. Harty
1994 Terra Nova – produced by A.G. Lovell
1995 Camelot – produced by A.G. Lovell
1995 Come on, Jeeves – produced by P.C. Taylor

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Lift Up Your Hearts reported that, in 1948, "Clubs and Societies were flourishing". In a list of active societies that followed, one finds the surprising inclusion of The Highland Dancing Society. This activity seems to have died out, but in 1967 there were fifteen active clubs and societies devoted mainly to the promotion of discussion, public-speaking, knowledge of current affairs and enjoyment of the arts and music, as well as those providing opportunities for excursions and holiday trips. The Photographic Society presented an excellent exhibition on Speech Day, 1968.

The Hilton of today is much less isolated than it was then; transport is readily available and there are socials and visits to events in the area that are rival attractions to Society meetings. Hence reports on the activities of a smaller number of clubs and societies appear in *The Hiltonian* of 1995, and in some reports, poor attendance of members is remarked upon. However, clubs such as the Enterprise and Natural History are still very popular and on any night of the week, one will find a number of boys meaningfully involved in some club and society activity. Modern trends are reflected in the existence of a Business Club which competed in two investment competitions in 1994.

A study of the relevant section of *The Hiltonian* in the years under survey, show that as well as the steady presence of Debating Societies (Senior and Junior), Historical (now History) Society, Foreign Affairs, Scientific, Geographical and Music Societies and the Chess Club, numerous societies appear, probably as a result of the enthusiasm of a member of staff or group of boys. Later, they disappear, perhaps to re-surface again in a few years' time. Such are the Cercle Français, The Ten Club, Conservation Club, The Hilton Press, Fly-fishing and Fly-tying Clubs, Bridge Club, Karate Club, Sea-Fishing and Surf Life-saving Clubs (unexpected activities for a school in the Natal Midlands), Philatelic, Literary and Maecenean Societies, Film Society and Africa Society.

Some extracts taken at random from issues of *The Hiltonian*, make interesting reading about activities in the preceding years:

> "Once again the Natural History Society has proved very popular and we started with some 92 members. This has necessitated holding meetings in the Memorial Hall. The first meeting in 1973 was held on 14 February, when Mr Ian Player addressed the Society on 'Conservation and the Umfolozi Game Reserve'."

> "The Scientific Society was addressed by Mr Tim Maggs, a professional officer at the Natal Museum, who spoke on 'The Iron Age', with particular reference to sites which he had studied in and around the Orange Free State."

> "The Hilton Press: We are very grateful to Mr B. Manchip for his interest and valuable and generous assistance... We have thus acquired an A.B. Dick Lithographic Press... The Hilton Press is now extremely well-equipped." (1978)
>
> "The Philatelic Society: A cabinet has been acquired so that members can keep their collections in a safe place during the school term." (1978)
>
> From the 1981 issue – "The Choral Society – The first concert is planned for 25 March. The Society will be joined by sopranos and contraltos from Epworth School and the concert will take place in the City Hall in conjunction with the Philharmonic Society."

Societies seemed to proliferate in the middle 1980s; we find *The Hiltonian* of March 1986 carrying reports on the activities of no less than 28 clubs and societies. That year, some Enterprise Club members went game-viewing in Botswana in April. Others went to the Kruger Park and Eastern Transvaal in July, and a group of junior members hiked along the Wild Coast. There were, in this period, a number of Berg Walks. There is space only for a description of one of these: In April 1988 a group walked from Witsieshoek some 80 kms, in six days, viewing the spectacles of Devil's Tooth, Cleft Peak, Madonna and her Worshippers and The Chessmen, before reaching Cathedral Peak. There were also expeditions to neighbouring countries. In July of the same year another group of members visited first Etosha and then went on to the Skeleton Coast, The Finger of God and the Fish River Canyon. In 1990 a party set off for Lesotho, travelling along the escape route which Donald Woods portrayed in the film, "Cry Freedom". Old Hiltonian, Ashley Thorn, whose family owns 'Spar' in Lesotho guided the party to Maletsunyane from which can be seen the highest single drop waterfall in Africa and probably the remotest Spar shop on earth.

In July 1990 Mr Nicholson, Mr Brown, Mr Philip and Mr Kohne accompanied the third annual work-party (15 boys) to Reilly Game Park at Mkaya, Swaziland. In the mornings, the party worked at clearing lantana from riverine sections of the Park, and went on game-viewing walks and drives in the afternoons. Mr Crossley led a fourth visit in 1991. Also in 1991, Mr White and Mr and Mrs Brown accompanied thirteen boys and two post-matric girls to Zimbabwe – first to Lake Kyle, then to Zimbabwe Ruins and Chimanimani Mountains. There was a great deal of enjoyment in bird-watching and making tapes of calls at night. Next it was Kariba and the Chizarina Reserve, and a frighteningly close encounter with a pride of lions prowling between the tents. The party was proud of its bird checklist of 270.

In 1993 Enterprise Club members went canoeing down the Orange River. Another group went Scuba Diving at Sodwana Bay and Aliwal Shoal.

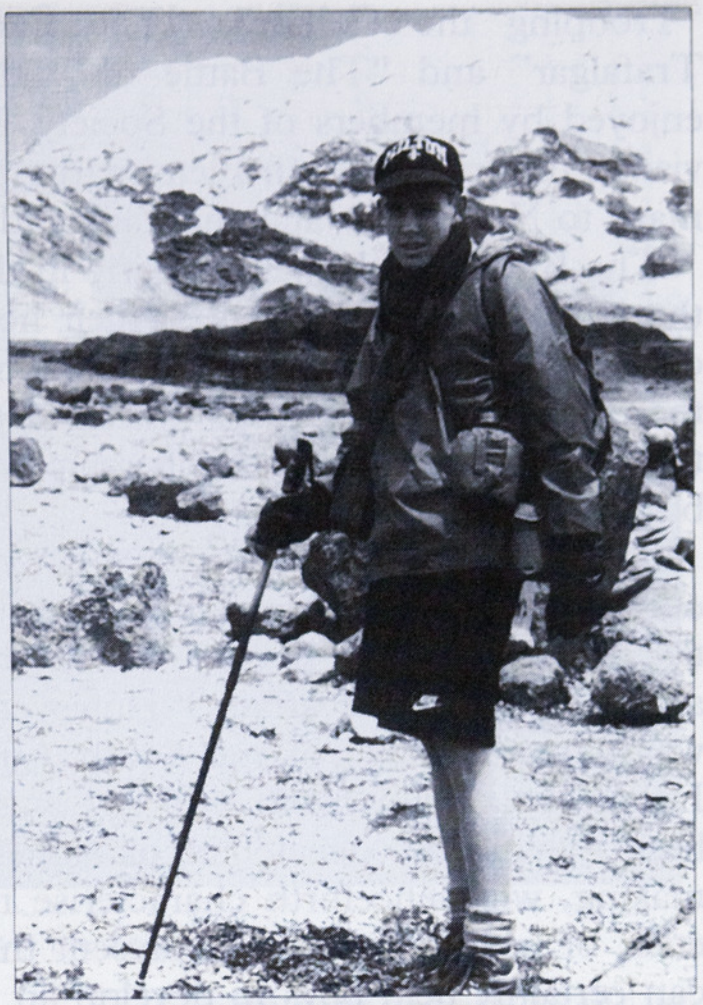
In April 1995 a group of Hilton boys and staff, along with three St. Anne's girls set out to climb Mt Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. Surviving snow, ice and bitter cold, cramps and altitude sickness, as well as a climb of 5,895m – twelve of the group made it to the top – a memorable achievement. The Enterprise Club added surfing and rock-climbing to its activities. There have been visits by surfers to the coastal beaches on Sundays and, under Mr Gavin Raubenheimer, climbers have been able to make use of our excel-



It is said that to experience great pleasure, one must experience pain. This last April, a group of Hilton boys and staff found out the truth of this statement in their effort to conquer Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro. Led by staff members Andy Ward and Kevin Robertson, the group consisted of Hamish Godbold, Tim Davis, Kevin Barnes, David Chamberlain, Paul Swanepoel, Peter Kane, Ivan and Roy van Cleef, Nic Hughes, Billy Smith-Guheen, Chris Hoy, Theo van den Berg, Earl Leathern, Gareth Wimble, Guy Balme and Aaron Reabow, as well as 3 St Anne's girls, Vicky Christopher, Irene von Knoblauch and Margaux Malet-Warden, and Vicky's father Tony.

Landing at Kilimanjaro's International Airport in Tanzania at the base of the mountain, the climb began from the Park Headquarters set amongst thick forest and running streams on the mountain slope.

We climbed slowly through lovely forest vegetation to our first hut, Mandara, at 2 700m. This part was easy. The next day we left the forest and entered the open heathland with its marvellous views of the 2 peaks, Kibo and Mawenzi, and of Tanzania lying below us. Horombo is a big camp and at 3 700m, it gets very cold at night and early morning, with temperatures below zero. We spent 2 nights there spending one day on an acclimatising hike to Mawenzi. To get to the top hut, Kibo, at 4 700m, one enters a zone of alpine desert and this day's hike saw us all beginning to feel the effects of altitude. David Chamberlain still had sufficient energy to go toyi-toying up here and singing loudly to the hills. Kibo hut lies at the base of Kibo Crater, which is the focus of the difficult last climb to the top of the mountain – the section that provides the test and the challenge, and where most people fall out and turn back. Kibo is freezing cold and we tried to sleep, in all our clothes, after an early supper.



One of the party, Gareth Wimble of Ellis House, with Kibo Peak behind him.

We set out at midnight to climb this very, very steep crater, but the going is not easy. With the aid of torches, we followed Indian file up the loose scree and everything now becomes a challenge. Breathing is not easy, you walk slowly, one gentle step at a time, pole, pole, you are tired and altitude sickness hits you in one form or another. Some were vomiting repeatedly, some had severe headaches, others had stomach cramps, whilst others, believe it or not, fell asleep whilst walking. All



ON TOP OF THE WORLD! *– some of the group celebrate a great achievement: reaching the highest point in Africa*

Hilton Boys conquer Kilimanjaro.

lent cliffs at Ledges and Beacons. A climbing-wall in the Sports Centre supplements the use of the cliffs.

In the 1970s and 1980s The Historical Society was privileged to have a number of visits from Major Darrell Hall who presented some of his fascinating slide-tape shows on a variety of topics, among which were "The War over the Trenches, 1914–1918", "Airborne Assault (the paratroop landing on D-Day)", "Beach Assault (the seaborne landings on the Normandy beaches)",

"Trooping the Colour", "The Battle of Spion Kop", "The Battle of Trafalgar" and "The Battle of Waterloo". Major Hall's visits were much enjoyed by members of the Society. In the same period, groups of members visited historical sites in Pietermaritzburg and others made an annual pilgrimmage to Northern Natal and Zululand, for a tour of the battlefields.

The Bridge Club met regularly in the 1980s and seemed especially to enjoy the refreshments provided by their hostesses. The Bird Club report remarked on what seemed to be a significant trend at the time: "Unlike the meetings, the outings were fairly well-attended this year." The Geographical Society in the 1993 issue states, "Membership was lower this year and further decreased by poor attendance."

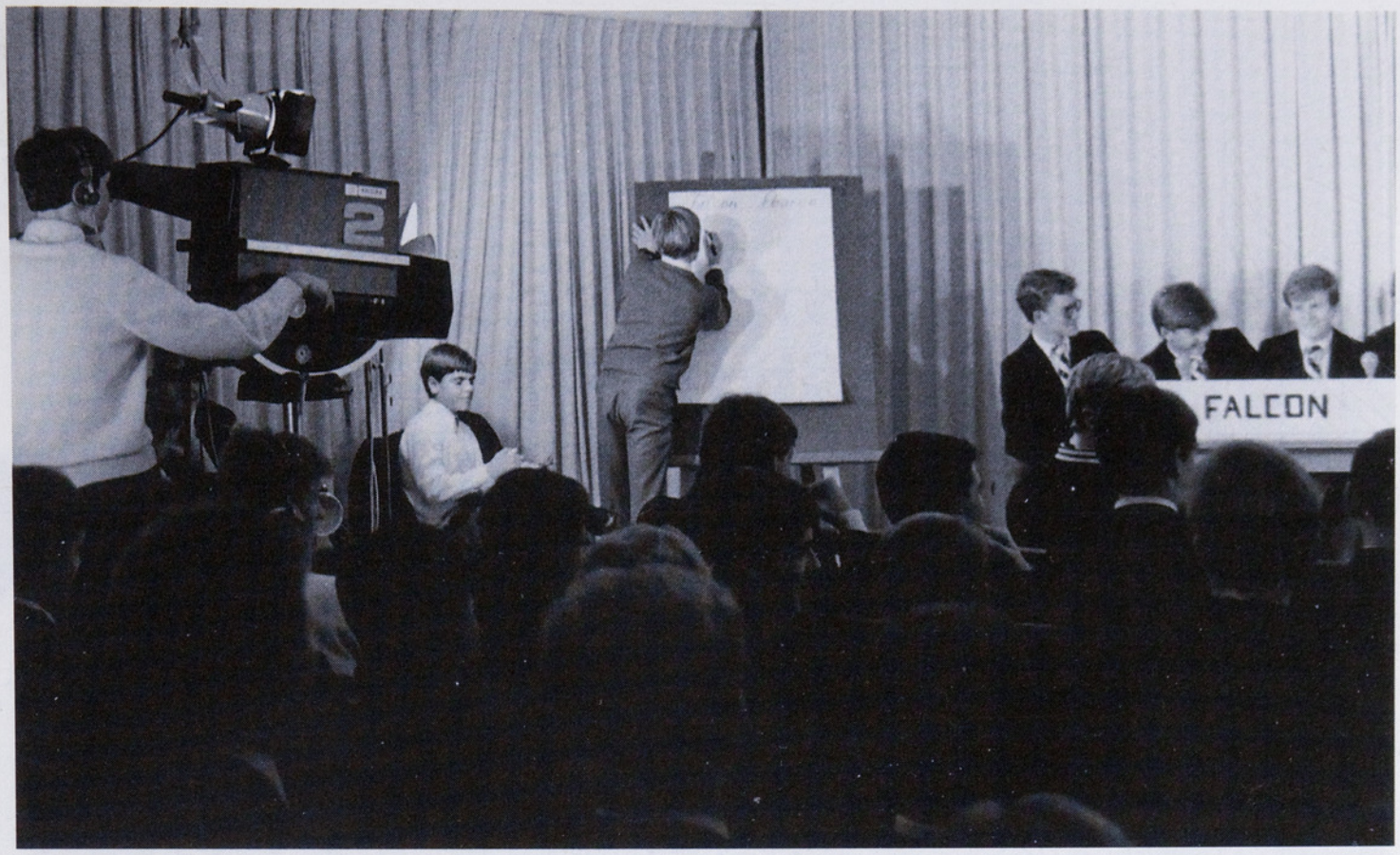
However, 1993 saw the revival after a four-year lapse of one of the school's oldest societies, the Senior Foreign Affairs Society. Another, the oldest society, the Senior Debating Society, carries the complaint, "Evening society meetings are becoming junior affairs." However, the Chairman of the Debating Society was chosen as one of the South African contingent in the World Schools' Debating Championship held in Canada that year. Much was learnt, and it is hoped that true 'debate' in parliamentary style, rather than formal speech-making, will henceforth characterise meetings of the Society. Debating societies, of which there are at present three (Senior, Middle School and Junior) can certainly help boys to develop an ability to stand up in public and state a point of view clearly and audibly. It is therefore pleasing to note that the runner-up in the Jan Hofmeyr Speech Contest in 1993 was a Hiltonian, A.C. Deakin. Debating Society office-bearers in 1970 and 1971, N.P. Willis and N.A. Till, were the winners of this contest in those years.

One finds a Music Society in the records of 1968 (when the Society heard a lecture on what to look for when buying a piano!) and a Music Society in 1994 which gave three general concerts during the year.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s we find *The Hiltonian* carrying reports of the activities of several new clubs and old ones under new names. One suspects that the Cercle Français of earlier days is today reappearing under the exciting heading of En Avant French Club, which attended the Huguenot Festival at the Royal Showgrounds in 1988. In 1990 the members of Vive la Différence spent part of the Christmas vacation in France and attended a Paris school for two weeks.

During this period there are reports from the Outreach Society; its activities are noted in the Valley School section of this history. There are reports of two T.V. Clubs (Senior and Junior) which undertake the filming of school rugby matches. We are told of a Maths Problem Solving society. Mathematica in the 1994 issue of *The Hiltonian* relates the consumption of Arithmetic Steaks and Geometric Puddings at the Fleur-de-Lys Club. That effort seems to have been too much for Mathematics devotees, as there is no mention of any such society in the 1995 number.

A very old Hilton society, the Foreign Affairs Society, now flourishing again in 1994, was privileged to be visited by Mr J.H. Conyngham, Editor of *The Natal Witness*, Head of School in 1972 and former member of the Foreign Affairs Society. He spoke about a recent trip he had undertaken to the Poynter Institute in U.S.A. Journalists from all over the world come to the



The Inter-House Quiz – on Television.

institute to study in their field. He gave the Society a fascinating insight into many aspects of newspaper production. It was interesting for members to be able to compare the styles of reporting in our own newspapers with those of the overseas press, particularly some prominent American newspapers.

Appended is a list of clubs and societies compiled for the 1995 Hilton College List:

Clubs: Bridge, Computer, Enterprise, Business, Fly-Fishing, Fly Tying, Chess, Health and Fitness, Christian Fellowship.

Societies: Debating (Senior, Middle School, Junior), Senior Maths Problem-Solving, Junior Maths Problem-Solving, The Geographical Society, Senior Foreign Affairs, Middle School Foreign Affairs, History, Chapel Choir, Chamber Choir, Karate & Judo, Scientific Natural History, PINSSA, Catholic Society.

THE HILTON COLLEGE CADET CORPS DETACHMENT NO. 1

This section was written by Mr D.V. Ducasse in 1985

When Pietermaritzburg was the capital of the Colony of Natal, with His Excellency the Governor in residence and Imperial troops at Fort Napier, Queen Victoria's Birthday on 24 May was celebrated with much pageantry. The week of festivities was known as May Week.

The following is an extract from a *Natal Witness* report on May Week 1874:

> "The Queen's Birthday was the occasion for a parade of troops at Fort Napier. Shortly before noon on this public holiday the troops mustered on the parade ground, the ceremony of the trooping of the colours then being performed.
>
> "The smartness of the Maritzburg Rifles was much noted by the onlookers, but the real talking point was the Hilton College Guard of 50. This group went past the saluting post at a trot and they showed that no pains were neglected in perfecting their drill.
>
> "When the parade was over, the Hilton boys went through a skirmishing practice on Camp Hill, much to the admiration of the assembled crowd."

The Hilton College Guard, the forerunner of the Cadet Detachment was formed on the 4 June 1872, when the first parade was held. It consisted of 40 Cadets who were instructed in cavalry drill by a certain Sergeant Clark. They trained with the Karkloof troop of the Natal Carbineers and their first public appearance was in Pietermaritzburg on the occasion of the Queen's birthday in 1873, when they paraded immediately behind the Artillery. The uniform was blue with white facings and a scarlet peaked cap, with the letters H.C. in white in place of a cap badge.

This was the first Mounted Cadet Unit in the British Empire, but, owing to the difficulty of feeding the Guard's horses at the College, it was dismounted in 1879 and became an Infantry guard. At the beginning of the first term in February 1879 it was learned that a Hiltonian and a member of the Guard, James Whitelaw, had lost his life at the Battle of Isandhlwana.

While Sir Garnet Wolsey was Governor of Natal, the Hilton Guard had the signal honour of being his official escort. During Mr Ellis's period of headmastership the Guard was trained by R.S.M. (later Colonel) Molyneux of the Natal Carbineers. Early in the 1890s a new uniform was adopted – a blue tunic with yellow on the shoulder straps, and navy-blue knickerbockers which buckled below the knee. In February 1894, the Cadet Band was formed and two days before the twenty-fourth anniversary of their establishment, on 2 June 1896, at a Cadet Camp at which over a thousand cadets were present, the Honourable, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Natal, Henry



In 1872 The Cadet Corps was mounted. There were 40 boys in dark blue uniforms with white facings, and a peaked cap of scarlet flannel with H.C. in white.

Ellerton Stainbank, presented the Hilton College Cadet Corps with Colours – two Sable antelope within a shield under a Royal Crown with the School motto inscribed underneath, with these words, "Presented in recognition of the enthusiasm, zeal and proficiency of the Headmaster, Mr H. Vaughan Ellis, the Staff and Drill Instructor and pupils of Hilton College."

This was the last occasion on which the Cadets wore their own chosen uniforms. After this camp a standard uniform for all colonial cadets was laid. At this stage too, the old Snyder carbines were replaced by the Lee Enfield rifles.

The Detachment's efficiency both in drill and musketry enabled them to win the Imperial Challenge Shield (competed for by cadets in all parts of the Empire) in 1896, 1897 and again in 1899, and at the Cadet Camps held from 1896 to 1898, the Corps, as it was then known, was adjudged the best drilled and disciplined – this was due mainly to the enthusiasm of Mr Archie Pearce.

When Jameson's troopers were ambushed at Doornkop (1896) a number of Afrikaans-speaking boys were called up for service with their home town commandos. When they left, they were given a tremendous send off, irrespective of political affiliations by their English-speaking companions who suggested they should "fight like hell for the honour of Hilton". Later, when the Republican commandos invaded Natal, three Hilton boys reported for service. On their return to school, they were privileged to wear their campaign medals and ribbons when on parade with the Cadets.

In 1901 the Detachment took part in celebrations held on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and with other troops performed the Retreat Ceremony when the new Pietermaritzburg Town Hall was opened.

In 1907 the Cadets won the 'Schools of the Empire' Shooting competition – this was the first time the competition was held – and in the same year, won a trophy for a drill display held at the Pietermaritzburg Race Course.

At the outbreak of World War I many masters and boys left the College to join the Forces, and when in September 1914 the Headmaster, Mr W. Falcon visited the Hiltonians in the 1st Natal Carbineers, he found no fewer than 36. The Hiltonians distinguished themselves in many spheres. Amongst their achievements we remember Captain R.F.J. Hayward who won the V.C. and M.C and bar. Brigadier-General Sir Duncan Mackenzie and Lieutenant-Colonel W.E.C. Tanner were each awarded the Legion of Honour. Altogether there were five D.S.O.s, fourteen M.C.s, one D.F.C., two C.M.G.s and one C.B. awarded to Old Hiltonians.

Amongst other achievements we record the winning of the Imperial Challenge Shield in its Jubilee Year – 1922; and in the same year and for the following four years, and again in 1928, winning the Governor General's Cup. In 1925, during his visit to South Africa, the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, visited the School and presented the cup. Almost every trophy for Cadet shooting has at some time or another been won by Cadet Detachment No. 1.

In 1928 the Hilton College Cadet Corps became officially affiliated to the Royal Natal Carbineers, an association of which the Detachment is very proud. During World War II many ex-pupils and staff joined the Armed Forces and the Cadet Corps was suspended for the time being – in its place cadets attended various courses.

In 1953 the Molyneux Cup was competed for and won at the Durban Cadet Bisley. In 1954 the Cadet Band entered for the Midlands Band Competition for the first time and was successful in winning the Polliack Drum. Later that year the Detachment performed the Retreat Ceremony at the opening of Azalea Week and again on Old Boys' Day.

At a most impressive Drum Head service on Remembrance Day in 1957, the Colours presented in 1896 were laid up in the College Chapel and new Colours, donated by Mr T.J. Forbes and worked by a Mrs Aglotti, both of Johannesburg, were presented to the Detachment.

The Cadet Corps has on several occasions performed the Retreat Ceremony. The first time was in 1956, when the Salute was taken by Air Vice-Marshall Sir Leslie Brown, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., and again in 1961 on the occasion of the Annual Cadet Inspection. That was the first time that the new "Colours" were brought on parade.

In 1962 Hilton College Cadets, as Cadet Detachment No. 1, led a mass March Past of Cadets in Pietermaritzburg to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the South African Defence Force. The end of "Cadets" as such came in 1972. This was partly due to a shortage of trained personnel from the Defence Force to help in training, and the fact that the Department of Defence decided to cut down the numbers in Cadet Detachments, and formed instead, in each school, what was termed a Guard of Honour.

In 1969 the colourful Drum Major's sash was laid up in the school archives and a new one presented to the band by the Transvaal Branch of the Old Hiltonian Club.

Shooting has continued unabated at the school and there have been many successes in recent years, both at Natal Command and interschool Bisleys. Many boys have represented the province in the Natal Command Cadet team.

Over the years the form of cadet training has altered. Perhaps it is a pity that the pomp and splendour of the annual review, attended by the O.C. Natal Command or the O.C. of the Natal Carbineers, with the band playing and the battalion marching past, is of days gone past. Review order has disappeared, but there can be no doubt that what is done today is of greater benefit.

It is interesting to note that at the march past and inspection of 1977, the detachment was again honoured to have an inspecting officer Brigadier H.C. Davies, SM, Officer Commanding Natal Command, whose wish it was to inspect Cadet Detachment No. 1 once again before his retirement at the end of that year.

With the introduction of commando-type training for cadets and the abolishing of the Guard of Honour and because of the excellent facilities offered by the Hilton terrain, Cadet Detachment No. 1, which has such a justifiably proud record, has once again taken a lead.

In July of 1976 four officers attended courses at the Danie Theron Combat School near Kimberley where they familiarised themselves with the new cadet training programme, which was put into practice at Hilton.

The eight platoons into which boys are divided parade every week in uniform. An inspection is held and thereafter the cadets are involved in lectures or practicals on a platoon basis.

The training programme covers a wide range of subjects, such as map reading, radio and communications, protection of home and hearth, camouflage and concealment, survival in the field, guards and sentries and of course, parade ground drill.

Annually the cadets go on a weekend outing in the field where what they have learnt is put into practice.

After 1985 as the general situation in the country changed so too did the organisation of cadets. In the new South Africa military training has become an anachronism and cadet activities have been integrated into an annual "outward-bound" type programme.

THE ESTATE

Few schools in South Africa, indeed in the world, can boast a property as magnificent as the Hilton College Estate. For years this has been a playground for Hilton boys. On Sundays boys are given a packed lunch and are required to leave the school grounds and spend the day on the Estate. Many Hiltonians will remember the magic hours camping in the caves, feasting on the beauty of the landscape, and enjoying the abundance of plants, birds and mammals which inhabit it. Some boys over the years have found this policy to be nothing but a nuisance, but there is no doubt that the estate leaves a lasting impression with every Hiltonian. Almost every Old Boy, when he speaks of Hilton, will speak of the Estate with great affection.

However, most of them will also admit that they could have used their time on it much better. Very few boys leave Hilton having made the best use of the Estate.

It was for this reason that in 1988 it was decided that a member of staff should be appointed to run Estate Activities as his fulltime extra-mural commitment instead of coaching sport. Mr D.F. White began this task at the beginning of 1989.

The challenge in recent years has been to make the Estate accessible to a larger number of people, including parents and Old Boys, and to encourage boys to use the Estate more effectively during their time here. Various activities are organised to get boys more involved.

Making the Estate more Accessible

One of the most important tasks has been the opening of numerous trails through the valley. In some cases the paths followed the routes taken by boys in the past, but, in most cases, new paths had to be cut to cope with a greater volume of traffic and to prevent erosion on steep downhill sections. All these trails were built by work-parties of boys on Sundays.

In 1990 three picnic sites were created at various viewpoints on the estate. These were completed as House projects with the purpose of encouraging parents to spend the day on the estate with their sons. They were all funded and built by the boys in the Houses. Pearce were the first to complete their site at Beacons. Here two thatch-covered tables look out over Otto's Bluff and Albert Falls Dam. The Newnham site near the Tree Trail is situated on an old termite mound and is shaded by a magnificent cabbage tree. From this site one gets a view of the Umgeni River and 'Geni Cliffs. The McKenzie site overlooks the Gwens Valley and is shaded by a large Red-leaved Rock Fig. All these sites have been well used and a number of other sites will be developed along the Umgeni River in the near future.



A House "Hide" on the Estate.

Instead of building picnic sites, Ellis and Falcon Houses built camping huts. These are simple wooden A-frame structures which provide campers with shelter against the heavy summer thunderstorms. Ellis House boys were the first to complete their hut, about 100 metres from the Umgeni River and 500 metres down from Gwen's-'Geni Junction. Work was completed in 1990. Falcon House completed their hut at Rolling Stones the following year.

An important point to remember here is that all the materials for these huts were carried down from the road above Pinnacles as there was no road into the valley at the time. This was no mean feat, as even the paths to these areas had not been properly opened. The boys of Ellis who were involved had a particularly long distance to go and the climb from the bottom of the valley is an arduous one. The Ellis hut was a very popular camping venue and it was a sad day when this was burned down during a routine veld burning operation in 1994. Hopefully, a new hut will be built by Ellis boys in the near future.

There is no natural source of water at Rolling Stones and so the boys of Falcon House who were involved in this venture in 1993 will no doubt never forget having to carry down a large water tank to the hut and then having to lay a pipeline from the top, near the Point, so that the tank can be filled periodically.

In 1993 the Churchill Hide was completed and officially opened on 18 October of the same year. This large project was coordinated by C.E. Jenkin. This was the first phase of a huge project to redevelop the marsh and valley below the Wild Garden and Graveyard. This little valley had become heavily infested with alien plants. An extensive programme to remove these and build

a hide over the marsh began in 1991. While some of the aliens have been removed and a few indigenous trees planted, there is still a lot of work left for Churchill boys of the future. Two small ponds were dug out of the mud in front of the Hide in 1993.

In 1994 a new road was built down to the Umgeni River. This road winds through some lovely thornveld in the Teapots Valley and is well used by parents and staff. It has also made it so much easier to work on the eradication of alien plants in the Umgeni River. The Teapots Valley is not as heavily wooded as the Gwen's Valley and seems to support more game. One often encounters nyala, warthog and impala along this road.

Estate Activities

In the past it seems as if boys formed groups and did their own little studies on the fauna and flora of the Estate. Many of these activities were carried out by boys in the Natural History Society. The most popular projects involved monitoring raptor nests and collecting birds eggs. It seems that taxidermy was also a very popular activity and the school is still in possession of a large collection of these stuffed birds.

In more recent years, the tendency has been for the master-in-charge of Estate activities to organise activities on weekends and during the week. Boys volunteer for these during their spare time. These activities are designed to involve boys in researching the fauna and flora of the Estate, or simply to provide them with a taste of what the estate has to offer.

The old Natural History Museum near the old Hobbies Block (now the Music Centre) was closed in 1981 and built into a small theatre. Many of the display items were therefore donated to other organisations or stored in various buildings on the grounds. This was unfortunate as many of these items were eventually lost or damaged.

However, with the development of estate activities, it soon became necessary to have a base from which these activities were run. In 1991 the Natural History Society acquired the old props room under the stage in the Memorial Hall for this purpose. Over the next few years, this was developed into a museum which housed the large collection of stuffed birds, trophy heads and other items which had been saved from the old museum. A small library of books and all the records collected by boys were also stored here. This room served as the headquarters for all Estate activities.

However, the main disadvantage of this centre was that there was no room to develop any outdoor structures like aviaries, etc. as the Centre was situated in the middle of the school grounds. However, in 1994, when Mr and Mrs Nisbet retired and moved out of their old wood-and-iron Victorian house near the school graveyard, this house and garden was given over to be developed as an outdoor and environmental centre. The house is at present being renovated and the inside of the house will eventually have a museum room, library, research area, snake room, Enterprise Club room, and animal hospital room. Aviaries, ponds, indigenous tree nursery, indigenous gardens and a recycling centre are being developed in the garden.

An important focus in this centre is the rehabilitation of wild animals, particularly birds. Injured birds are nursed back to full fitness and then released

back into the wild. Boys are responsible for these activities and numerous owls and other birds have already been released from here.

The birdlife of the Hilton Estate is fairly well documented. Hilton boys have kept casual records over the years and fairly accurate records have been kept since 1982. In 1986 Mr White produced a booklet on the birds of the Hilton Estate and this was based on information collected by boys at the school. This booklet will be updated during the course of 1996. P. Lloyd and D.A. Clausen were both boys who made an invaluable contribution to this work. Boys are encouraged to take birdlists with them on their walks on the estate and these are then handed in to a co-ordinator, who collates this information. Boys have also been actively involved in birdringing and over a thousand birds have been ringed since 1988.

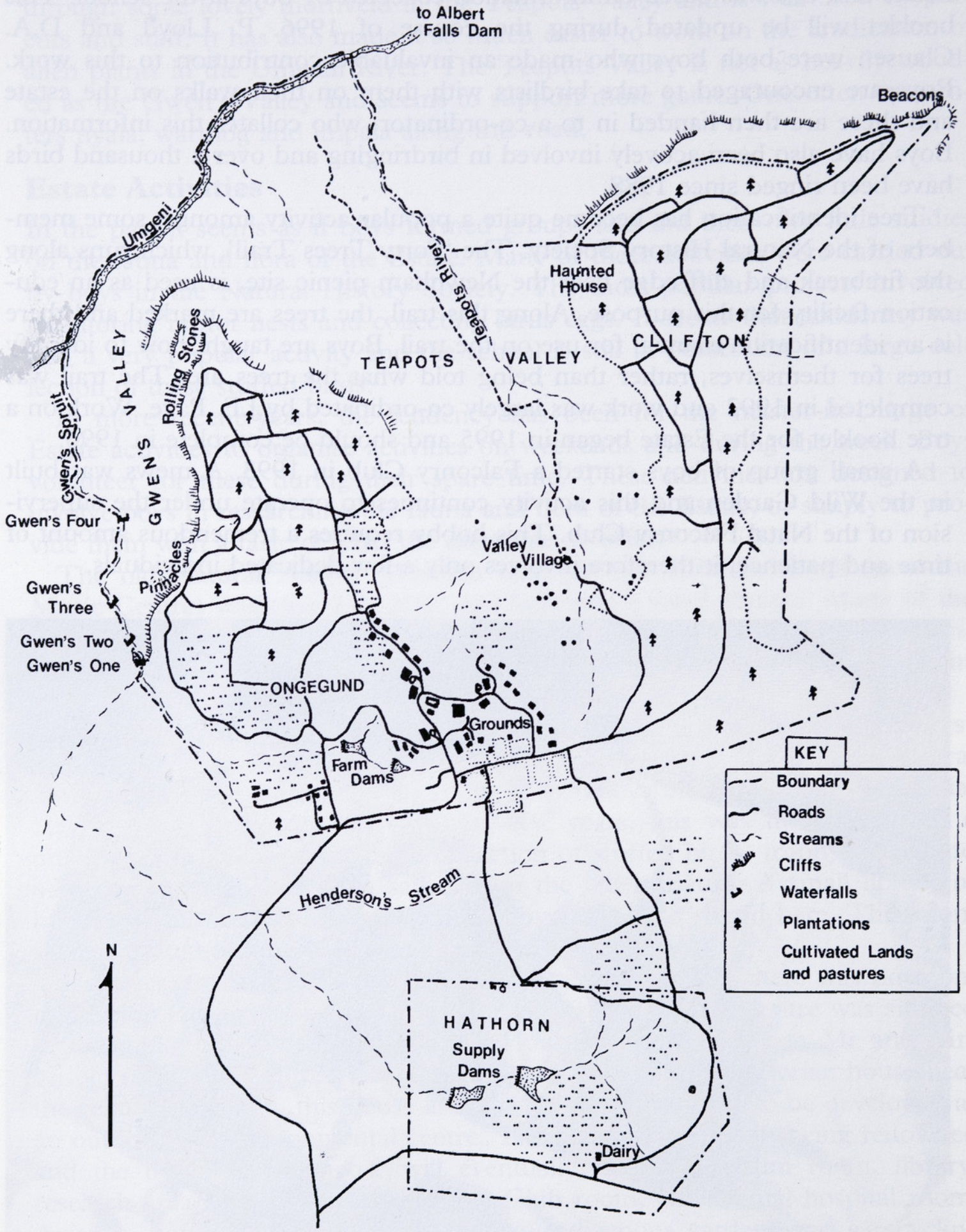
Tree identification has become quite a popular activity amongst some members of the Natural History Society. The 'Forty Trees Trail', which runs along the firebreak and cliff edge near the Newnham picnic site, is used as an education facility for this purpose. Along this trail, the trees are marked and there is an identification manual for use on the trail. Boys are taught how to identify trees for themselves, rather than being told what the trees are. The trail was completed in 1992 and work was largely co-ordinated by J.E. Page. Work on a tree booklet for the Estate began in 1995 and should be complete in 1996.

A small group of boys started a Falconry Club in 1993. A mews was built in the Wild Garden and this activity continues to operate under the supervision of the Natal Falconry Club. This hobby requires a tremendous amount of time and patience; it therefore involves only a few dedicated individuals.



Bird-ringing on the Estate with Mr D.F. White.

HILTON COLLEGE ESTATE



Night game drives are also very popular during the early spring months. Groups of boys are taken around the estate on the back of an open truck at night and game is counted at various points on the property. Good areas to see game are the Henderson Valley between the school and the Supply Dams, the Teapots Valley and the firebreaks above the cliffs of the Gwen's Valley. Caracal, bushbuck, duiker, reedbuck, hares, porcupine and owls are regularly sighted.

Over the years, many boys have been actively involved in important conservation activities such as patrolling fences for snares and monitoring other poaching activities. Special mention must be made at this point of three young Hilton boys, J.M. Reilly, A.M. Radford and J.C. Wienberg who, in 1986, heroically arrested a poacher on the estate, and also managed to get him convicted in court.

Rock-climbing is now organised by the Enterprise Club and groups of boys go out climbing or abseiling on the cliffs at Ledges and Beacons on a fairly regular basis during the week and over the weekends. Keen climbers often use the climbing wall specifically built for this purpose in the Sports Centre.

Since the 1987 floods the Umgeni River has been too wide and rocky to allow canoeing, and unfortunately the river is no longer much good for tubing. The water has to rise to dangerous levels before tubing becomes a viable option.

Many boys still spend a great deal of time fishing for bass in the dams in the area. The most popular spot is Fyvie's Dam above Gwen's One and Wheelbarrows, but there are times when the fishing is reasonably good in Supply Dams and Farm Dams. However, on the whole, the best fishing is enjoyed on fishing outings to special dams in the Midlands by members of the Fly-fishing and Bass-fishing Clubs.

THE FARM, THE VALLEY AND THE VALLEY SCHOOL

The School Farm

The Hilton College farm runs a very diversified operation. The dairy herd consists of approximately 135 head of cattle. Milking is done at the dairy on the Hathorn property (supply dams) and about 1 000 litres of milk per day is produced. Half of this production is used by Hilton College and the balance sold to NCD (Clover Dairies). The calves and growing stock are kept in the area below Ellis House.

The beef herd, comprising approximately 80 cows and their followers, are grazed on the leased Henderson property in summer, the sweetveld Umgeni area in autumn and on the reaped maize fields in winter. All progeny and bull calves from the dairy herd are kept and put through our registered abattoir to supply meat for the School and staff.

The piggery is a 65-sow unit producing approximately 1 300 pigs per annum. Porkers and baconers are slaughtered in our abattoir for the School and staff and the balance sent as baconers to Eskort Bacon Factory.

115 hectares of crops are grown. 88 hectares are planted to maize to produce grain for the dairy and piggery sections, and supply meal for the farm and School staff. The balance of the area is planted to fodder crops for winter feed for the dairy herd.

The plantation section is made up of 155 hectares of wattle and 185 hectares of gums. The gum area is now slowly being established to wattle because of the higher financial return received from wattle. Wattle bark is sold to Union Co-op in Dalton and all timber through Natal Co-operative Timber Company. Large amounts of firewood are supplied for heating and cooking to the staff in the Valley.

The Gwen's Valley is leased to the Wildlife Society (Umgeni Ranch project). Hilton boys have free access, so none of the heritage of the area is lost to future generations of Hiltonians.

All products from the farm are sold at reduced prices to the school. So figures can be compared with other farming enterprises. With the huge difference in producer and consumer prices for products such as milk, meat, meal and firewood, there are substantial savings. At the end of each year the savings on products supplied to the school and staff are assessed to obtain the true value of the farm to the Hiltonian Society.

Perhaps mention should be made of the effects of the 1982/83 drought, the floods of 1987, when the landmarks such as Deep Pool and Big Rock were destroyed, and the worst drought in living memory now being experienced.

The farm is run by a Farm Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of

Mr B.H. Mackenzie. Members give unselfishly of their time and expertise to the farm, and their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

The Farm Committee, 1995, is: Mr B.H. Mackenzie (Chairman); Dr H.W. Aucock; Messrs. S. Beghin; D.F. Earl; P. Eustace; D.V. Fly; J.F.C. Palmer; M.J. Nicholson (Headmaster), J.R. Bennie (Farm Manager); A.J. Clucas (Secretary).

Note: the earlier development of the School Farm is described in Section XV of *Lift Up Your Hearts*.

The Hilton Valley

Many workers from the Valley have given more than thirty years' service to Hilton College and some are third generation workers. A census done at the end of 1994 showed there were 629 people living in the Valley, 266 of them were working for the school, farm or as domestics. 266 children were attending the Valley School complex, i.e. from the creche to Std.10. There was a worker to non-worker ratio of 1 to 1.36 and the number of children per working couple was 2.28.

There is continuous work being done on upgrading the housing. At present (1995), 56 houses have electricity and another 20 will be electrified in 1996. Prizes are awarded monthly for the best-kept gardens.

A clinic is run on the property by Sister Taylor three days a week, where a nominal charge is made. There is a store on the property but employees are also helped with transport for shopping, sporting activities and church services.

Pensioners have been given the option of building off the estate on retirement or remaining in traditional housing. Prior to 1987, most of them were moving off, but when the unrest started in KwaZulu Natal, most opted to remain on the property.

In 1987 a provident fund was instituted and a ruling made that all employees going on pension after they had been on the fund for fifteen years, would have to leave.

The Valley School

The Valley School, comprising a creche, a pre-primary and a school to Standard 10, is run for the benefit of children of employees of Hilton College.

The creche, which caters for forty-five children ranging from six months to four years, is subsidised by the NPA Department of Community Services and provides day care and feeding to the children of working mothers.

The pre-primary has an enrolment of twenty-eight children and is a section which needs upgrading. At present they are using the Valley hall facilities and Hilton is applying to the Housing Commission for finance to build a pre-primary room. A qualified pre-primary teacher for this important phase of a child's education is also needed.

The Intermediate School (SSA to Standard 7) is a Department of Education and Training School, and there are two hundred and sixteen pupils in this section at present.

All teachers' salaries are paid by the Department of Education and Training. In the past, pupils were continuing their education in Standards 8, 9



Classrooms at The Valley School.



Squash champions of the future?

and 10 at outside schools, but when unrest and intimidation started elsewhere an application was made for the school to continue to Std. 10. Owing to the lack of numbers this was not allowed; permission was granted for the school to become a Private school under the DET for these standards. The first pupils wrote Standard 10 in 1992, and eleven out of thirteen candidates passed the exam.

Apart from the normal school fees paid, all employees of Hilton College make a monthly contribution to the running costs of the complex. As mentioned above, subsidies are also received from the DET and Department of Community Services. It is hoped that the DET will pay an additional subsidy for pupils in the Private section, in which case the complex will become completely self-supporting.

Hilton College pupils and staff have given ongoing contributions to the complex. The Outreach Society continues to help once a week, the Sixth Form collect funds and have run a very successful Sports Day; special thanks go to the boys who won the Rotary/Daily News speech contest, and donated the prize-money to the school. The money is being used to upgrade the library, and to build a netball court. Ryan Dingley, the 1992 Deputy Head of School, made tremendous efforts, and collected a substantial amount of money to help with the building and equipping of three new classrooms.

Mrs M.C.M. Mdlalose is the present school Principal. She replaced Mr C. Ndhlovu who died in 1993 after a long illness; he made a great contribution to the school.

The School complex is administered by a sub-committee of the Board of Governors; the present Chairman is Mr A.W.F.S. Beall and previous Chairmen were Mr A.N. Montgomery and Dr K.E. Wimble. The input from these men is much appreciated.

The enormous contribution made by Hilton master, Mr K.J. Beveridge, as School Manager (1985–1989) and his wife deserves special mention.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

In 1968 Mr J.A. Brimfield was the Bursar, assisted by Mrs N. Fowler, Mrs I. Henderson and Miss N. Gray. The Farm Manager was Mr John Bennie and the Estate Manager was Mr J.B. Wilson; Mr T. Skinner was the Caterer. This was the year that the Society applied for a supply of water from Midmar of 30 000 gallons per day at a cost of 8–10c per 1 000 gallons. Plans for the building of Churchill House were submitted at an estimated cost of R135 000.

The Board of Governors decided that the new sports field should be named the "Mansergh Field" in honour of Mr T.W. Mansergh who introduced hockey to Hilton, and that the rugby ground adjacent to the tennis courts should be named the "Piet Lombard Rugby Ground".

Payment of fees was an ongoing problem and so, through the generosity of Mr N.H. Gilfillan, The Gilfillan Trust was established. This Trust advanced school fees to parents who would repay the sums advanced by the Trust in monthly instalments over a period of twice the number of years spent by the student at Hilton. The Board felt that it was imperative to have a close liaison with Michaelhouse, particularly in relation to the setting of fees, and a committee of three Board members was formed to meet a similar Michaelhouse committee periodically. The first Hilton members of the committee were Mr A.M. Hathorn, Mr W.D. Fielding and Mr D.F. Dowling. Two additional classrooms were built that year at the Valley school, again through the generosity of the Gilfillan family.

Early in 1969, the Board approved the building of a second dam and the Board also agreed to "seriously consider commencing the building of Ellis House at a cost of approximately R150 000".

Later in the year, The Hon. F.N. Broome resigned as Chairman of the Board as he felt that, in view of the approaching Centenary of the school, a new Chairman should be given ample time to adjust to the conditions the occasion of the Centenary would demand. The Hon. D.G. Fannin was appointed Chairman on 15 November 1969.

In 1970, on the proposal of the Headmaster, the new cricket nets near the squash courts were named the "Brian Wilson Nets" as a mark of appreciation for all Mr Wilson had done over the years in regard to the maintenance of the playing fields and, in particular, the turf wickets. Similarly, on the proposal of Mr A.M. Hathorn, it was agreed that the 1st XI nets near the Jack Hart-Davis Oval be named the "George Beet Nets". In this year it was noted that the present school consumption of water had risen to 40 000 gallons per day. Following a recommendation by Mr Cormac Pope-Ellis, it was agreed that two additional reservoirs, with a capacity of approximately 100 000 gallons each, be built to ensure a sufficient reserve of water for the school's require-

ments. The estimate for these two reservoirs was approximately R3 000. Building of the changeroom between Etheridge and Mansergh fields commenced and a staff cottage was completed. More stringent budgeting was introduced, based on an enrolment of 375 boys in 1970.

In 1971, Mr J.B. Wilson was appointed the African Welfare Officer with Mr M.S. Salmon being appointed Estate Manager. It was agreed that, with effect from 12 January 1971, masters' salaries be brought into line with the Provincial scales as laid down in a Natal Education Department circular. The Finance Committee fully supported Mr D. Hemphill's recommendation that school fees be increased to R1 060 per annum and that the school should strive to open 1972 with a minimum of 380 boys. The contract for the new reservoir was signed at a cost of R5 585.

In March 1972 Mr Pope-Ellis reported that the school was consuming up to 1 230 000 gallons of water per day and an application for 100 000 gallons supply from Midmar Dam was being processed. The quote of R151 316 for building the Centenary Block was accepted. The new swimming pool was approaching completion. The nett profit on school operations for the year amounted to R2 500 and the Board were pleased to note that the estimated savings to the school and staff on produce supplied by the farm was in the region of R9 000.

By June 1973, work was progressing steadily on the Centenary Centre and two dormitories on the first floor and Prefects' studies on the ground floor of Pearce House were completed and occupied. Work on Ellis House was speeded up and it would be ready for occupation by August. Work on the main sewer line was near completion. The Board agreed that Hilton College should join the Private Schools' Association and the Private Schools' Pension Scheme. Mr S.J. Constance had furnished the Executive Committee with copies of a Business Plan which had been compiled by himself and Mr Hemphill. It was noted that the provincial grant would be increased to R70 000 per annum.

In 1974 the school acquired a "fire engine" at a cost of R2 000.

It was resolved that school fees should increased to R1 650 per annum from 1975. Work on the 6" pipeline from the reservoirs to the school commenced at an estimated cost of R2 000. It was also agreed that in 1975, the sum of R3 000 be placed on the budget to cover the estimated cost of the operation of a computer terminal in the Centenary Centre. The Board approved the construction of a new dairy on the Hathorn property. A quote of R17 780 to build a community centre in the valley was accepted and modification to the school's sewerage plant were completed. In 1975 Mr Brimfield retired after 18 years' service as Bursar and Mr David Hemphill, an Old Boy and former Governor, was appointed to replace him. The clerical accounts staff were then Miss N. Gray, Mrs I. Henderson, and Mrs A.L. von Gastel. The clerk of works was Mr W. Collins. In the same year, Miss Gray was replaced by Miss R.F. Boutell.

It was agreed that, from 1976 the Business Plan principle would be to charge fees at a level to match the cost of running the school. Losses would no longer be entertained. The main objective of the Board of Governors was to proceed with the repayment of borrowings as far as possible without slow-

ing the rate of development of the farm and without prejudicing the provision of the remaining physical needs of the school. An important policy decision to emerge from the Business Plan of that year was to develop the farm as described earlier in order to exploit more fully the income earning potential of this major asset.

It was agreed to provide housing for the labourers working in the valley in 1976 up to an amount of R30 000 and to ensure that the Society did not move into a loss situation, fees for 1976 were increased to R2 150. The Bursary Committee was asked to restrict the Society's commitment in respect of bursaries and scholarships for 1977 to R44 000. In 1976, following strong driving by Mr Loveday, a revised budget plan was introduced, to be reviewed on an annual basis. It was agreed that the affairs of the Hilton Foundation would be controlled and administered by a board of control appointed by the Board of Governors; the first members were the Chairman of the Board, The Hon. D.G. Fannin, Mr P.T.C. Curtis, Mr P.K. Loveday and Mr A.B. Welsford. The year saw the approval of two hot water systems in the school which were converted from coal to oil fire and R10 000 was granted to allow extensions to be made to the dining hall.

In September 1977 the Society Secretary explained to the Board that he would like to computerise some of the operations in the accounts department. In 1977 Mr Hemphill resigned and Mr A.W.K. Easterbrook replaced him. The clerical accounts staff were strengthened by one person with the appointment of Mrs L.T. Russell.

In November that year the Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Hon. D.G. Fannin, informed the community that the Governors had decided to set up a "Hilton Foundation" whose main objectives would be to generate an additional source of revenue for the school which would be used by the school primarily to give financial assistance to parents in the form of the deferred payment of fees, bursaries and scholarships. The objective would be to ultimately finance one-third of the gross value of fees. He stressed that it was imperative that, in order to obtain any sort of worthwhile result, the Foundation would have to be built up to a very large sum by diverting to the Foundation the Provincial Grant in Aid; and all donations and bequests not directed to be used for any special purpose.

Early in 1978 the Headmaster expressed concern about the fact that Hilton had no full-time organiser to promote the school. Mr Loveday felt that the post should be filled by a top man who had an understanding of planning, who would communicate in the top rungs of society and who would be a very senior member of the Board of Governors. It was agreed that a selection committee be formed to appoint a suitable person.

In September 1978 the Secretary reported to the Board that "unexpected resistance had been received from the accounts staff to the acceptance of a computerised accounting system ..." It was in 1978 that the decision was taken to replace the wood-fired boiler in the laundry and to introduce electrically-heated driers to replace the steam-heated units.

In 1979 a significant amendment was made to the Hilton College Endowment Foundation Trust Deed to the effect that "... the Trustees shall from time to time as may be most convenient pay such proportion of the

income of the Trust arising from the investment of the capital monies of the Trust, as shall have been agreed between the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board and the Trustees to the Hiltonian Society ..." The amendment went on to say that first consideration must be given to applications for bursaries, especially for the descendants of Old Hiltonians who, through lack of means, would otherwise be unable to attend Hilton College.

The Constitution of The Hiltonian Society, under the auspices of Mr D.A. Blaine, was completely revised and approved. The main reason for the change was to ensure "fresh blood" coming onto the Board. The new Constitution provided that a Governor would be required to retire from the Board for a period of at least one year after serving nine years on the Board, and no Governor could serve an aggregate of more than eighteen years.

On 8 March 1980 Mr Easterbrook announced his resignation as Bursar effective from the 16 April and an ad hoc committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, recommended the appointment of Mr R.C. Urquhart, a Johannesburg Chartered Accountant, as Secretary and Bursar. It was agreed that Mr Urquhart would take over on the 1 June 1980. At this time Mr R.F. Gilfillan stressed that it was necessary for the Secretary/Bursar to be given proper executive authority if he was to accept administrative and financial responsibility for the affairs of the Society.

Urquhart immediately re-grouped the Chart of Accounts, clarified conditions with the local computer bureau, opened a separate bank account for the farm and thoroughly reviewed the system of financial reporting. He also tabled a report he had prepared on the revaluation of assets and the point was made that the need for adequate depreciation provisions in the light of continuing double digit inflation was essential. Had this been faced years ago, the financial position of the Society would have been stronger because of the need for the fee structure of the school to be adjusted upward.

The need for ongoing maintenance and capital expenditure was noted and, approval was given to instal a urinal and showers in the Beaumont Pavilion. At the meeting held on the 19 December 1980, Mr Urquhart submitted a very detailed Business Plan. At Mr Todd's first meeting of the Board as Headmaster, he suggested building a Clubhouse at the school and the Board expressed great interest in this suggestion. The Board also accepted that no academic salaries would be lower than the NED and all salaries would, in any event, be reviewed annually whether or not NED salaries were increased. The Headmaster stated that he regarded as his priorities: (a) the upgrading of Falcon House; (b) additional bed-study accommodation in the Houses; (c) conversion of the prefects' room in the Headmaster's house to a guest suite; (d) McKenzie House conversion of box-room to bedsitters and (e) raising choir stalls in the Chapel. It was also noted that there was an urgent need to upgrade the infrastructure.

In the middle of 1982, Mr R.C. Urquhart resigned.

Following the resignation of Mr R.C. Urquhart as Bursar, the position was advertised and Mr Hemphill, the former bursar and current member of the Board suggested to Mr A.J. Clucas that he reply to the advertisement. Following meetings with Mr Hemphill and Mr P.T.W. Curtis, the Financial Adviser of the Hiltonian Society, Clucas did apply and was appointed with

effect from July 1982. Although not a chartered accountant, Clucas had a financial background being the senior manager of Barclays Bank, Carlton Centre, having served in Johannesburg, Swaziland, the Bahamas and New York. He arrived in the midst of the problems of the Todd headmastership.

One of the first things Clucas did was to persuade the Headmaster and the Board that the water at Hilton College was unacceptable and pressed for a water purification plant which was installed in 1983. The total capital budget for that year was R193 000 and this involved upgrading housing in the valley, renovating the school's abattoir, and constructing a centralised store so that bulk purchasing could be introduced rather than shopping around for small items. Alterations to McKenzie house were also completed that year. He persuaded the Board that greater computerisation of the administration department was necessary although this would not result in having less staff. This certainly proved to be the case, as the staff in 1982 apart from the Bursar, comprised his assistant, Mrs Isobel Henderson, debtors and creditors clerks and an accountant.

In 1983 the Fleur-de-Lys Club was built despite considerable opposition; but the decision to build the Club, conceived by Richard Todd, has met with almost universal acclaim in subsequent years.

Over the next few years, water reticulation to the Valley and electricity were upgraded, the roads to the Cemetery and down Laundry Lane were tarred and two new staff houses were built. Boreholes were sunk above the top dam which supplemented the water supply which had always been a problem. TV was installed in all the Houses and word processors were introduced into the school in 1986. New ablution blocks were constructed in the Valley and additional houses were put up with electricity and running water. By 1996, the entire accounting and administration sections were computerised. Bursary awards for the year exceeded R1,1 million and fees had risen to R33 300 per pupil. Capital expenditure approved for the year also exceeded R1 million.

The most significant expenditure in the years from 1983 were the construction of the Sports Centre and the Theatre. The building of a sports centre had been discussed in the early '70s and it was felt that if this project were to go ahead it would be via an appeal and it would be prudent to build a theatre at the same time. Both facilities have been widely used and appreciated and the construction of the theatre, in particular, has drawn the annual Drama Festival to the school. Considerable sums have been spent on administration and academic computing in the past few years and, with the ongoing technology, it would seem that this will remain a high cost item. At the time of writing, conceptual plans for a seventh Boarding House are being discussed by the Board of Governors which means that Hilton will continue to grow as it has in years gone by.

III

REMINISCENCES

A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE BY:

Geoff Thompson	:	School Prefect 1970 and Hilton Master from 1982
John Conyngham	:	Head of School 1972
Charles Yeats	:	Head of School 1974
Philip Gawith	:	Head of School 1981
Craig Gibson	:	Head of School 1991
Bennett Gordon	:	Long-time school employee

SCHOOL PREFECT (1970) AND HILTON MASTER (from 1982)

Hiltonians in their senior years at Hilton during 1968, 1969 and 1970 will suggest that the title of this history stems primarily from that short period. The school was most certainly "in transition" and some of its "traditions" were being seriously questioned by the Headmaster. The senior boys in turn were seriously questioning the Headmaster's misgivings about what they treasured as "the heart and soul of Hilton". Raymond Slater was seen to be destroying what generations of Hilton boys had experienced, and his first few years in office could not have been easy or happy ones.

When Slater took office at the end of 1967, a large portion of Hilton life was run by the senior boys, and what is now often referred to at Hilton as the boys' "hidden agenda" was then openly accepted. The prefects were in full control of the day-to-day activities in the Houses and the masters very seldom seriously interfered – at that time there were still three Houses in the Campbell Block – Ellis, Pearce and Churchill; two of the three housemasters lived in homes far from the establishments they were running.

The "unworthy traditions" Slater referred to were ones relating to initiation and fagging. It was common practice at the time, and indeed for a great many years before that, to make the life of a "new poep" as unpleasant as possible. Looking back personally on my life at Hilton, I can honestly say that my first two years were unhappy ones – it was somewhat strange that the second year at the school, owing to the fact that it was the year we entered the senior House, was probably more traumatic than the first!

"New poeps" were continually at the beck and call of the prefects and seniors. Official fagging rosters were drawn up and the "poep" was assigned to a prefect for about a week, when he was responsible for a great many duties: waking him up, making him coffee, tidying his study, putting out his clothes for the day, putting away his clothes, polishing his shoes, transporting his books to the classroom block and the like. Evenings in the prefects' study and brew room were a hive of activity while "poeps" desperately stirred in special coffee blends for each prefect. Unofficial fagging for the senior boys or "old poeps" was common practice, while star sportsmen in the first cricket and rugby teams looked forward to their boots being either "boned" or whitened to absolute perfection by the "poeps" – if any flaw was detected by the sports hero, the guilty party would be summoned to the main dorm during the afternoon rest period, and ceremoniously beaten, usually with a cricket bat. Senior boys who were student officers in the cadet corps, were also granted this privilege, and often demanded that their "Sam Brownes" and other leather military regalia were so thoroughly polished that it was possible to see

the second hands of their watches move round in the reflection. It was generally not a good idea for a "new poep" to walk down the main drive if a group of "old poeps" was approaching, and I distinctly remember negotiating a number of complicated detours to avoid the humiliation of performing an impromptu musical item in front of the group, or being asked the names of the second rugby team.

Another interesting aspect of these traditions was the manner in which "new poeps" greeted senior boys. When you had reached your third year, you were then a "neutral", which, strangely enough, was rather a positive term, as it meant that, apart from a number of minor privileges granted to you, like being able to place one hand in your pocket while walking about the school, you were now addressed by the "new poeps", not as "Robinson" or "Jones", but as "Please, Robinson" or "Please, Jones".

These were some of the many strange and interesting traditions that we, as senior Hilton boys, greatly revered. Looking back to 1969, when I was a matriculant and a prefect in Falcon House, I remember supporting such traditions with great enthusiasm – it seemed to us at the time that to question such practices was tantamount to severe disloyalty to the school.

We senior boys were all aware of Raymond Slater's feeling, and it was most fashionable at the time to regard him as a complete "fuddy duddy" who really knew nothing of the real "spirit" of Hilton – one who was in the process of destroying all that Hilton stood for. This impression was rife, it seemed, not only amongst the vast majority of senior boys, but also amongst Old Boys, who were angry at the sheer audacity of the Headmaster who took it upon himself to rid the school of fagging, initiation and all that went with them.

Slater waited for two years, and then, in October 1969, after endless discussions and interviews with prospective 1970 prefects, when he literally grilled them on their impressions of a "decent, civilised Hilton society", he announced that, as from the beginning of 1970, no form of fagging or initiation would be tolerated at Hilton College, and that if any boy was found to be involved in such activities, serious consequences would follow. He certainly practised what he preached, and the next few years saw a number of boys most seriously dealt with, some to the point of being expelled from the school.

As a House prefect in 1969 I was closely involved with this somewhat traumatic process, and I regret to report that my "personal interview" with Slater, prior to my return to Hilton in 1970 as a Sixth Former, was disastrous. I had all the answers, and brashly proceeded to tell the Headmaster so. I distinctly remember feeling grossly cheated in that, in my final year at Hilton as Head of House or perhaps even as Head Boy, I would now lose all the privileges I enjoyed in 1969, and would have to stoop so low as to have to carry my own books, polish my own shoes and tidy my own study! Peer pressure, too, was enormous; although I probably sympathised with the Headmaster's view in a number of areas, I found it extremely difficult to share these feelings with my contemporaries for fear of being ostracised or labelled a traitor.

During 1970 my relationship with Raymond Slater grew strong and positive, and in the years subsequent to that I grew to appreciate the wisdom and foresight of this man who bravely transformed Hilton, in the face of aggressive opposition, into an institution befitting civilised society.

I hasten to add at this stage that all was not gloomy during those years. A number of seniors were thoroughly decent people, and fagging for certain prefects was a pleasure, often resulting in a healthy relationship emerging, where the prefect took an active interest in his fag, offering advice, encouragement and, on occasion, protection. Despite the many shortcomings of the Junior House concept, which eventually led to the abolition of Falcon as a junior House, the friendships and camaraderie which emerged from that first year in Falcon were remarkable. Added to that, one had the advantage of knowing every single boy in that year group before all moved to their respective senior Houses.

Similar to the famous Newnham "Train" dug-out, discovered in the early Sixties, two secret hide-aways were discovered in Pearce House during this period, one behind the Pearce "Dog Box" or the prefect's study, and the other under the floorboards of the main dormitory. Dissatisfaction over general food standards in 1968 led to the entire school sitting in stony silence while the Headmaster and School Doctor presided at the main table during Wednesday lunch. The Headmaster asked who was responsible. Five Newnhamites raised their hands, and the matter was eventually resolved in the Headmaster's study.

In 1969 Percy Bould officially retired, and few Hiltonians will forget the moving presentation in the Memorial Hall, when the Head Boy, Graham Hardy, paid tribute to the man who had served the school as Gym Master for forty years. After being presented with a cheque, which he subsequently gave back to the school in the form of a bursary fund, and a handsome leather-bound armchair, he turned on his heels, only to hesitate, swing round, and with the customary raised finger, he uttered, "Thanks, chaps", which led to tumultuous applause. "Pabby" stayed on for a few years after his retirement, taking over the running of the tuckshop, resulting in some hilarious incidents which would probably fill an entire chapter!

The Hilton staff come and go, but Hiltonians at that time will always remember some of the colourful, eccentric characters who taught them in the classroom and on the playing fields. We think of the inimitable "Fungi" Goodall, who was known for his delightful, dry sense of humour and extraordinary scientific theories, or "Cuffie" van der Merwe, never seen out of his charcoal pin-stripe suit, who taught us the fine art of peeling a peach without breaking the skin, and who delighted in sitting on his stoep at four in the morning with a "lekker koppie boere koffie", or our imposing Latin master "Caesar" Jenks. There was "Coops" and "Speedy", "Bulldog", "Beach Bum" and "Skull", and the much loved "Mates" who looked after the linen room in the Campbell Block.

This was indeed a short period of real change – but when one reflects on that time and some of the turmoil that went with it, Hilton must surely be a better place for it. What really is important is that our worthy traditions, like respecting elders, enthusiastic support at House and school competitions, the quest for excellence at games and academics, and the sheer pride of being a Hiltonian are as steadfast as beautiful Pinnacles or the cascading falls of Gwens.

Geoff Thompson

HEAD OF SCHOOL (1972)

Hadedahs at sunset. For my father, who passed through Hilton in the 1930s, that image loomed large among the many he had of his schooldays. And when I think back to my years at Hilton, I too have a number of memories that remain inexplicably vivid. One is of sitting wearily in chapel on a Sunday evening, my skin burning from a day in the sun on the estate. *Abide with Me* is being sung by a kneeling congregation. Then Raymond Slater concludes with a prayer and we file out into the darkness. As I walk back to Ellis (at that time in a wing of the Campbell Block), Brian Goodwin's organ music recedes behind me. The mood is subdued; the weekend is over; another week lies ahead.

But notwithstanding personal memories, the overriding impression anyone must have of Hilton is one of beauty. This may be numbed by familiarity, but it is indisputable. I remember the visit by Sir Robert Birley, a headmaster of Eton, and his observation that there can be few, if any, schools worldwide that have such an imposing location as Hilton has: the white buildings on the escarpment; the sweep of the Umgeni Valley; the distant glimpse of the Karkloof Falls with the Karkloof Hills behind them.

When I arrived in January 1968, Raymond Slater had just taken over as Headmaster, his predecessor, Edward Harison, having died suddenly at the Headmasters' Conference the previous year. At that time all new boys went first to Falcon, which was then the junior House. One of my main memories of that year is of fagging in its many forms: laying out prefects' clothes, boning Sam Brownes for student officers, cleaning boots for first XV and XI members.

It was also a year for learning one's place in the hierarchy. All of us new boys were "poeps" who were due to be elevated in two years to "neutral" status before becoming "old poeps" in our fourth year. Briefly, what the different tiers meant was that "poeps" fagged; "neutrals", as their name implied, did nothing for anyone and had nothing done for them; and "old poeps" were fagged for.

Another custom was the method of addressing one's superiors (i.e. "neutrals" and "old poeps") by prefixing their names with the word "please". For example, a "new poep" would say things like "Please, Jones, may I please do late prep tonight?" and "Thank you, please, Jones". This mumbo jumbo appeared normal enough to us then but seems ridiculous now.

Although it is difficult for a little new boy out of his depth to assess the state of a school accurately, it seemed to me that Hilton was drifting. For all the antiquated control systems, and a strict regimen of beating, discipline was poor. A firm hand was needed, and this Raymond Slater provided over the next few years, but not without difficulty. I remember him expelling several

boys so soon after my arrival that I could never put faces to their names. One of them had stolen the speakers from the Memorial Hall and in my first Saturday evening film – *Blue Max*, a World War 1 adventure – the dogfights were soundless. Another boy, if I remember correctly, had been caught drunk at lunch, and summarily expelled.

The estate was also a dominant presence and there can be no Old Hiltonian, from that vintage at least, who doesn't remember tubing down the Umgeni, running to the Karkloof Falls, having mud fights at Big Rock and Deep Pool, bathing at Gwens, or merely whiling away the hours at Oaks or Clumps or Supply Dams, waiting for the Sunday afternoon bell to allow one back within the Circular Drive.

There are too many other snippets to relate them all. The bell clanging harshly at six o'clock on summer mornings and half-past six in winter, to begin the day. Cadets on Friday afternoons and everyone hoping for rain and cancellation. The cadet band rehearsing on Gilfillan Field in the evenings, the sounds of bugle and drum drifting across the lawns where boys sat talking in groups between supper and prep. Cricket practices on hot summer afternoons, lawnmowers droning in the distance, and the leather, linseed and shoeshine smell that goes with the game. Rugby on cold winter afternoons, the plane trees bare, and grazes and aches and the tang of Deep Heat as one walked in the fading light back to the House, the steam from the showers billowing from the upper windows.

But it is always the people who matter most. Everyone who has passed through Hilton has had his own circles of familiarity: friends, associates, class members, team members, House members – all Hiltonians. With the callowness of youth, we didn't give staff members the credit they deserved: it is only with hindsight that I realise many of them were notable individuals, educated at South African universities, Oxbridge or the venerable institutions of Scotland and Ireland. Some were also once accomplished sportsmen, provincials or nationals, and therefore well-suited to teach and coach.

A master who loomed large in my life was Percy Bould. Apart from his gym displays, which had become a tradition on Speech Day, all of us had contact with him during our weekly PT lesson. These were somewhat fraught occasions, full of barked orders and rebukes, and labours like jumping over a tennis shoe swung around on the end of a string, and doing Barren Rocks – an exercise whose name remains but whose details have faded. His sergeant-major-like demeanour, I discovered later, had its roots in a distinguished military career before his arrival at Hilton in 1930: service with the Staffordshire Yeomanry and 16th Lancers; action and wounds in France in 1914-18; posts as a physical training instructor at RMA Woolwich, RMA Sandhurst, and at RMC Ontario in Canada. But to us he was just "Pabby".

In his latter years at Hilton, after the death of his wife, Bould's room was near the Ellis dormitories and I remember him well, shuffling down the passage in his customary white gym vest, baggy white shorts, khaki stockings and gym shoes or toecaps, and in the evenings, tippling his Mellowwood brandy. When he became too infirm to remain at Hilton, Raymond Slater arranged for him to go to the Victoria Memorial Home in Pietermaritzburg, and he went, reluctantly, ending his four decades as part of the school. Several of us visited

him in the Home once, and were touched by his delight in seeing Hiltonians. He died shortly afterwards and now rests in the school cemetery. An era had ended.

In my final year I had a lot to do with Raymond Slater. But despite working so closely with him, I only once saw a glimpse of the man behind the headmaster. It was on the afternoon of Speech Day; the State President, who had been guest speaker, and his entourage had left, and I was invited to the headmaster's house for tea. Things had gone fairly well and Slater was elated. As we met in the hall, his little dog came scampering down the passage and he scooped it up in his arms and cuddled it. The gesture was very warm and spontaneous, and seemed so at odds with his stern public persona.

By the time I left at the end of 1972, Hilton had changed. Slater had wasted little time in doing away with what he called "unworthy traditions" (like school prefects caning boys) and although he still had much to do, the school was already a better place than it had been. A sizeable lobby of boys and Old Boys decried the changes, feeling Hilton had softened, but time has shown that discipline doesn't depend on harshness to be effective.

In his study of Hilton, Professor Alan Hattersley said the school's ethos comes from the vigorous mixture of frontiersman and gentleman farmer. It is an honourable blend, suggesting robustness and refinement and a sense of fair play. And all Hiltonians, whether South African or scattered around the globe, owe much of what they have of it to their old school.

John Conyngham

HEAD OF SCHOOL (1974)

My five years at Hilton, from 1970 to 1974, were dominated by the personality of the Headmaster, Raymond Slater. To a new boy he could be a very intimidating figure. He had no small talk. He never relaxed in company. Without Charlotte to add the glamour and warmth to their partnership he could even be described as overbearing. The contrast could not have been greater with the very popular Hilton Headmaster, Terence Mansergh, who was still loved and revered by Old Boys like my father.

But Raymond Slater's severity was not the only or main reason for his early unpopularity. He also stood by certain convictions. He was opposed to the tradition of fagging that some of the senior boys and Old Boys held dear. He was never one to evade reminding boys and their parents of the immense privilege of belonging to the Hilton family and therefore of their duty to the underprivileged, especially those found living on the Hilton estate. He was a Christian who insisted on the Hilton College Chapel playing a central part in the life of the school. He had high academic standards and demanded a commitment to achieving academic excellence from all. In apartheid South Africa he was a political liberal. By boldly standing for these values, by the time I left, he was already being acclaimed as one of Hilton's outstanding headmasters.

For boys like myself, who came to Hilton from a great distance away and, consequently, rarely saw their parents during term, his influence was bound to be strong. I suspect he also may have taken an especial interest in boys in my position because, lacking children of his own, he recognised a special duty towards us and allowed us to get close enough to experience his gentle and good-humoured side. With Charlotte and Raymond as our foster parents, boarding-school was certainly less psychologically damaging than it might otherwise have been.

I have long thought that I was fortunate never to have been taught by him. I doubt whether our relationship would have survived because the academic side of Hilton was not something I took seriously. Like others who excelled at sport, my teachers allowed me too easily to escape hard work. Raymond Slater would not have shown partiality. Nor did he encourage the idolisation of sport which was reflected in the 1st XV tradition of singing the hymn, *Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah*, before the start of a rugby match; he once heard us sing this hymn before soundly defeating Michaelhouse (which we consistently did in those days), and I shall never forget the uncomfortable minutes later spent trying to explain to him that we could have sung something far worse.

Looking back on my schooldays now, my greatest regret is not to have made better use of the Hilton estate. After supper I would always make for the

lawn by the school bell, to sit and look out over the majestic Umgeni Valley. But, apart from my first year, I hardly ventured far onto the estate itself. On Sundays, with my equally thoroughly idle friends, we contented ourselves with finding a secluded spot as close to the boundary fence as possible. There we would lie and laze. What a waste! Had Raymond Slater ever known about this he would have been scandalised. He would have insisted that we explore the estate.

Charles Yeats.

HEAD OF SCHOOL (1981)

I spent six years at Hilton, from January 1976 to December 1981. They conjure up a jumble of memories – mostly happy and sometimes proud, but occasionally sad and painful too – of the sort which would be familiar to all Hiltonians. But since my memory is poor and my descriptive abilities limited I shall confine myself instead to discussing some of the issues which seemed important then, and which may still have some relevance fifteen years later.

It would be difficult to claim that my years were an exceptional period in Hilton's or the country's history. But those dates are not without their importance. For any politically literate South African 1976 conjures up immediately the image of the Soweto riots, Hector Pieterson and the start of a new phase in the slow grind to freedom for the country's black majority.

The year 1981 was less momentous for the country, but it was an important year for Hilton; it marked the start of Richard Todd's tenure as Headmaster and also the first admission of black students (four on scholarships in post-matric and one further down the school).

I mention these fragments of history because together they encapsulate themes which I felt strongly at the time. Obviously there is a risk that one's memory is distorted by the wise eye of hindsight, but I hope the points remain a fair reflection of thoughts I had then.

While Hilton was an excellent school by most measurable criteria – its academic, sporting and cultural record was exceptional – it was deficient in some important areas. It provided boys with an admirable formal education, but one lacking in context. It was too much predicated upon timeless educational verities, and insufficiently oriented towards the very complex society in which boys were going to have to live and work.

The school also failed to nurture individuality. On the contrary, the pressures to conform were very powerful. Sporting prowess was esteemed above all other achievement, and those who fell outside this framework were unlikely to reach the heights.

Perhaps it will always be the case that the sportsmen dominate the authority positions at a boys' boarding school, especially in South Africa. It would be nice to believe otherwise. It is striking how many of these schoolboy heroes fizzle out in later life, raising the question of whether the right people are being recognised in the first place. I do believe that a good education should empower pupils to usefully interact with and contribute to society beyond the school gates.

At a more personal level, a crucial part of a good education must be to foster confidence – to let boys know that society recognises and esteems a broad range of talents, including their own.

Measured against these benchmarks, I believe a Hilton education was found wanting. The political turmoil of June 1976 and the political backdrop which gave rise to these events barely impinged on my formal education, and was not too well catered for outside the classroom either for those boys who failed to conform to the school's prevailing ethos. This omission was likely to imbue a sense of failure and inadequacy – the very opposite of the confidence which the school should have been seeking to nurture.

Perhaps my views on these subjects have been unduly coloured by spending a number of years in England since leaving Hilton. The contrast between boys leaving Hilton and those emerging from top English public schools can be quite striking. Hilton boys tend to be more polite, tidily presented and generally wholesome. The English boys, by contrast, are considerably more intellectually precocious – much more likely to have a view on the issue of the day. Doubtless this tells you much about the difference between growing up in a mature, highly developed democracy, with a discursive culture, and a younger country struggling with more basic problems and blessed with a fine climate.

I do not cherish a vision of a school full of politically sophisticated fourteen year olds; there is enough time later in life for that. I cannot help thinking, though, that the Hilton I attended was peculiarly lacking in a sense of the great political issues of the day. During my time at Hilton, I don't think I ever heard a politician speak. For that matter, I do not recall ever listening to a visiting black speaker.

There were, of course, outstanding exceptions. Charles Yeats, the 1974 Head Boy, and later one of the earliest conscientious objectors, was a person whose principles were already much in evidence when he was at Hilton. Many other boys toiled selflessly on behalf of a variety of good causes. Considering the country we lived in, though, there was a decided lack of political awareness. I don't remember arguing about politics with my friends, and the only school Society which vaguely addressed itself to these matters – the Current Affairs Society – tended, as I recall, to discuss international affairs.

In as much as I am pointing to shortcomings of a Hilton education, I should add that I am far from convinced that any South African school was doing better. Clearly all were products of their time.

This, then, was the school which Richard Todd arrived at in 1981. Here is not the place to assess his time at Hilton, nor am I the person – I was present only for his first year at the helm. But in as much as his ambitious plans for the school later sought to broaden the school's intake to include more disadvantaged students, and in as much as he wanted Hilton to be the breeding ground for the country's leaders, he was surely on the right track. Perhaps history will record that his message was the right one, but that he was not the right messenger (or that the message came at the wrong time). If so, more is the shame. Hilton could have profited from a tug in the direction he was pulling.

The arrival of the school's first black students – in its 109th year – was a fairly low key affair. The four scholars who came into post-matric became reasonably well-integrated, although I do not recall these bonds extending much beyond the school gates. This was hardly surprising given the circumstances. I am sure black students who subsequently entered the school lower down would have found it much easier to make lasting friends.

Although Hilton may have been a sleepy place back then, it was not wholly without movement. There were certainly members of staff who realised that the school needed to be dragged away from some of the rougher aspects of its past. Raymond Slater, who served his last year in 1980, was among them. Already, by the time I arrived at Hilton, fagging was not permitted; neither were other less formal attempts at initiation. These of course continued, but the tide was slowly beginning to flow the other way.

When I arrived, Hilton was a tough, traditional and conservative institution. But during my time some of the rougher edges were knocked off. Two symptoms come to mind: one was the gradual trend towards improving the accommodation and studying facilities of senior students. More and more senior students, not just prefects, were given cubicles. These, I'm sure, softened the somewhat tribal, mobbish nature of the dormitory system which could lend itself to the sorts of abuses the school was trying to get away from. Another was the gradual introduction of more flexible exeat arrangements – a decisive shift away from the traditional scheme of a nine-week term, with only a long weekend in the middle when boys were allowed out. These sorts of changes did not fundamentally alter the nature of a full-time, all male boarding school education, but they did serve to dilute what could otherwise be a fairly harsh regime.

I suspect these changes were at least in part a reflection of the school slowly acquiring a more urban constituency. If memory serves me correctly, around a quarter of the students came from Johannesburg, with another sizeable chunk from Durban. The Natal Midlands farming community was still well represented, but the fees (R4,400 per year in 1981) were already beginning to seem on the steep side.

I am sure the money was well spent. Most will look back on some of the happiest and most rewarding moments of their lives – glorious sporting triumphs, unmatched in later life, the establishment of lifelong friendships and an education which provided the key to a life of the mind.

Hilton's facilities and location are probably unmatched in South Africa. But it is people, not buildings, that make a fine school; it was the quality and dedication of the staff that made my Hilton experience exceptional. Some were wonderful teachers, others made their best contributions outside the classroom. Some were stimulating mentors, others were good friends and counsellors. They were, and I'm sure remain, the school's finest asset.

Looking back, "privilege" is the first word that comes to mind. Hilton is not beyond criticism, but it was an enormous privilege to be educated there. It is surely in recognition of this fact that Old Hiltonians are such a proud bunch – this one included.

Philip Gawith

HEAD OF SCHOOL (1991)

As a third generation Hiltonian, I regarded it as a great honour to be given the leadership of the school in 1991. The Head of School is given sufficient time to develop a true style of leadership, whilst maintaining and promoting the values, attitudes and traditions which are essential to the development of responsible citizens and fulfilled human beings. During my senior years at Hilton it became apparent that, as young men, we were developing within the borders of a country enduring an unprecedented wave of violence and political turmoil. Many have criticised Hilton College for having a "sheltered" effect upon pupils. However, I believe that Hilton remains well aware of events happening beyond its gates. This awareness is absolutely vital for the successful development of this country's future leaders, and I believe that the school is to be commended on its ability to recognise that South African society is changing and that education at Hilton is, to a large extent, preparatory for life in the emerging new South Africa.

I had served as a school prefect during 1990, and therefore I had some knowledge about the administration of the school and the importance of the relationship between the school prefects and the Headmaster, at this time Paul Marsh. There were various problems in this relationship during 1990 and, in spite of my efforts, these were to continue in 1991. As a group of school prefects we had difficulty in communicating with the Headmaster and therefore in fully establishing our role in the school. In our view he seemed to lack decisiveness and consistency in decision making. Nevertheless he was the Headmaster and, although it became increasingly difficult during 1991, we endeavoured to strive for excellence in our roles as leaders.

When I took over as Head of School in 1991, I placed emphasis on the leadership of the individual Houses, the efficient administration of the school, better new-boy integration and the development of the school's Mission Statement. I believed that possibly one of the most important years of a Hilton career is the first year, as it is at this young stage in a boy's Hilton career that he is able to establish a sound foundation on which to build a healthy and successful career. Integrating those new to the establishment in a positive manner, so as to induce in them the ability to take full advantage of the opportunities at their fingertips, was necessary. In light of this, it was essential that functional traditions that evoke inspiration and the will to succeed were developed.

Hilton College had become known for a high calibre product and this had to be maintained; therefore, through careful examination, those practices through which new boys were integrated had to be done away with.

The development of the school Mission Statement was an exciting venture

as this allowed us to gain an insight into the purpose of the school from a cross-section of boys. These meetings on this issue gave me an insight into what the boys at Hilton were feeling about their educational needs. Obviously there were some very interesting debates, not only on education but also on social issues such as religion within the school. Thus the stability provided by all stakeholders sharing a common purpose would contribute to an educational climate where divergent ideas could flourish and prosper, producing high calibre products.

Another important goal that we set out to achieve and positively motivate was the development of a "complete" Hilton product. This involved creating awareness by all of the exciting and vast opportunities that are provided by Hilton. I believe that at Hilton it is common practice to find a 1st XV lock forward actively participating in a play put on by the school pupils. I believe that every individual's academic status is of paramount importance. However, this should be combined with Hilton's unique ability to provide in other sectors that also constitute education. We therefore encouraged Hiltonians to become actively involved in a broad cross-section of activities.

There were various significant events which took place during the course of 1991 of which I was fortunate enough to have been a part. First, the Hilton College Theatre was opened on 19 April 1991. The grand opening of this beautiful theatre was heralded by the presentation of *The Royal Hunt of the Sun*. As a keen drama student I was fortunate enough to take an active role in this play, and this was for myself and all members of the cast a tremendously exhilarating experience. I recall playing to full houses for three nights running. It was a great honour to be involved in the first-ever stage production in the theatre.

Possibly, for me, one of the highlights of my Hilton career was the Hilton/Michaelhouse rugby match of 1991. In 1991 only one game with Michaelhouse was played in the season. Michaelhouse had experienced a very successful season and was unbeaten. I recall our preparation for this match, which was spine-chilling. I had never led a more motivated team and it was a case of complete commitment from an entire Fifteen. The last six minutes of that game seemed like an eternity. However we emerged victorious by twelve points to seven. More important, it is moments like these that one never forgets, and the comradeship that exists between fellow Hiltonians has a certain strength to it. My years at Hilton and in particular my year as Head of School were the finest years that I have experienced, and today, as a young man, I recall these experiences with great pride.

The year 1991 was for Hilton College a success; academic standards were maintained and, in most cases, improved. Our sportsmen played convincing roles both on and off the field and the cultural aspect was heightened by the opening of the Hilton Theatre.

On a personal note, I was fortunate enough to take full advantage of the diverse opportunities that the school provided, and it is these opportunities that equip Hiltonians with the life skills that are necessary for one's career after school.

Craig Gibson

BENNETT GORDON LOOKS BACK

In recent years Bennett Gordon has been a familiar figure at the school entrance gates where his ability to speak the English language has been a great advantage. He retired in 1993 and in a discussion with Mrs Elaine Dodson, the archivist, and the author, he talked about his 51 years' service at the school.

Two men featured prominently in Bennett Gordon's life: first, Brian Wilson, Farm and Estate manager (1941–1971) and then John Bennie. It was Brian Wilson who gave Bennett Gordon his first job at Hilton in 1942 – as his own personal gardener. There were ten people in the Gordon family who lived in Sweetwaters; life was difficult and in 1936, after completing Standard 6 at the local school, Bennett was the only surviving son. He had to leave school and get a job – in Winterskloof – and it was from there that he moved to Hilton College. He married in 1944 and his wife used to work for Auntie Farmer, the Matron.

Brian Wilson became a father-figure and teacher and Bennett moved on to a series of jobs within the school: a gardener who worked growing vegetables – both for the school and the staff; a builder who helped build the dairy and then worked in it for many years; later, when John Bennie had taken over from Brian Wilson, Bennett worked as a supervisor in the plantations before finally becoming the gatekeeper. He remembers both these men with great affection and respect. Brian Wilson was a well-known disciplinarian: one of the methods he used to discipline young trouble-makers from the Valley was to summon the youth's father and insist that he (the father) administer publicly a few whacks with a sjambok on his criminal son. This was very effective and Bennett considers that discipline was much better in those days!

Two striking incidents remain in Bennett's memory: first, there was the death of a coloured foreman; he was somehow poisoned at the cattle dip and died shortly afterwards. Then, in the 1940s Bennett himself was crushed by some heavy logs falling from the back of a lorry; this led to three months of hospital treatment and even so, "his back was never the same again".

Bennett remembers headmasters as distant figures although he says that he had several conversations with Mr Raymond Slater. Other academic staff who made an impression were Messrs Jack Hart-Davis, Piet Lombard and Alan Johnson; then there was Mr A.S. Pitceathly who used to coach the Valley soccer team. Bennett says that in his youth he himself was a star centre-forward.

Over the past fifty years, the physical face of the school has changed enormously, but it is people that Bennett remembers particularly. Nowadays he lives alone in his school quarters; his wife has died and his family (two boys and a girl) live in Pietermaritzburg and elsewhere in the province; they come

and visit him from time to time. He has come to terms with modern technology and enjoys watching television at the nearby house of a friend. Present-day schoolboys still see him riding his bicycle round the school – he has to be careful going downhill! How many of them realise the years which the slim cyclist has spent at Hilton College?

IV

A REGISTER (1968–1995)

Roll of Honour
Chairmen of the Board of Governors (1903–1996)
Members of the Board of Governors
Presidents and National Chairmen of The Old Hiltonian Club
Fellows of The Hiltonian Society
Old Hiltonian International Sportsmen
Headmasters: 1872–1995
The Academic Staff
The Administrative Staff
Heads of School and Scholars of the Year
Paul Harrison Memorial Scholars
Ross Osborn Scholars
Elsie Ballot and Rhodes Scholars
Captains of Rugby and Cricket
Winners of the Major Entrance Scholarship
Speech Day Speakers
Pupil Numbers and Fees
Hilton Leavers (1967–1995)

ROLL OF HONOUR

THE ZULU WAR 1879

J. Whitelaw

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899–1902

B.M. Bowen
C.G. Hamilton
F. Taunton
G.F. Chapman
W. Murray
P.E. Erasmus
E.H. Shaw

THE BAMBATA REBELLION 1906

V.J.W. Christopher

THE WAR OF 1914–1918

N.C. Addison
E.C. Addison
A.C. Addison
H. Addison
J.W. Andrews
D.V. Armstrong
H.V. Barrett
C.L. Baldwin
E.E. Bazley
G. Beningfield
M. Beviss
H.R. Blanksby
A. Booth
T.W. Bru-de-Wold
W.T. Burges
C. Carmichael
T.L. Chappé
J.C. Chiazzari
B. Collins
F.E. Dacombe
A.I. Davis
R.B. Dooley
G.E. Driver
C.L.A. Duff
F.L. Dunwell
D. Evans
A.L. Fitzpatrick
W.V. Forth
W.J. Gray
P.R. Greenhough
F.C. Hawkins
H.C. Hawkins
J.H. Henderson
E.H. Ireland
F.T. Janion
F.D. Jones
C.E. King
T. Leslie
G.T. Mason
K.A. McLachlan
E.C. Murdoch
H.N. Mills
O.H. Nicholson
W.A.M. Niven
J. Onslow-Carleton
J. Poole
T.H. Porritt
J.R. Saunders
N.R. Sturgeon
T.W. Sutton
J.M. Waterson
F.R.R. Williams

THE WAR OF 1939–1945

B.G. Alexander
C.D. Anderson
I.N. Archibald
N.H. Attwell
D.K. Austin
C.W. Ballenden
C.M. Barker
D.J. Beiseigel
M.C.M. Bentley
B.C. Bond
P.M. Bown
H.F. Boyer
D.R. Brown
A.U. Campbell
F.R. Campbell
J.W. Capstick
L.F.H. Catherine
R.E. Chaplin
D.A. Chapman
R.W. Cherrington
H.D. Cherrington
H.A. Chilvers
J.A. Clover
A.C. Craib
H.T. Croudace
R.E. Deppe
D.B. Dick
J. Donaldson
B.J. Eaton
R. Edwards
A.C. Essery
L.V. Essery
L.V. Ettelin
A.J.D. Ford
G.H. Foss
O. Frost
G.A. Giles
J.T. Glasse
H.R. Goodman
H.A. Gray
J.R. Guy
N.M. Hall
E.W. Hall
M.C. Hopkins
E.H. Horton
R.K. Howden
H.P. Jeudwine
G.R. Lacey
C.O. Loos
N.M. McKechnie
D.G. McLeod
B.K. Mennie
A.R. Merrick
R.R. Midgley
A.B. Midgley
J.D.M. Moxham
H.C. Murman
F.D. Newmarch
St. J.E. Niland
H.V. Otto
G.M. Paddison
W.F. Philpott
J.H.G. Phipps
D.A. Platt
J.B. Pyott
D. Reunert
D.W.T. Robbins
H.A. Robinson
G.A. Roy
P.E. Saunders
S. Saunders
M.S. Slatter
S.O. Solomon
N.J. Stanford
R.K. Stone
W.G.R. Sutherland
G.C. Sutton
T.C.M. Taberer
A.S. Thomson
A.J. Walker
A.B. Webster
L.R. Webster

THE KOREAN WAR 1953

G.C.X. Merriman

NATIONAL SERVICE: WAR IN ANGOLA

K.F. Beghin
T. Chadwick
C.J. Robin

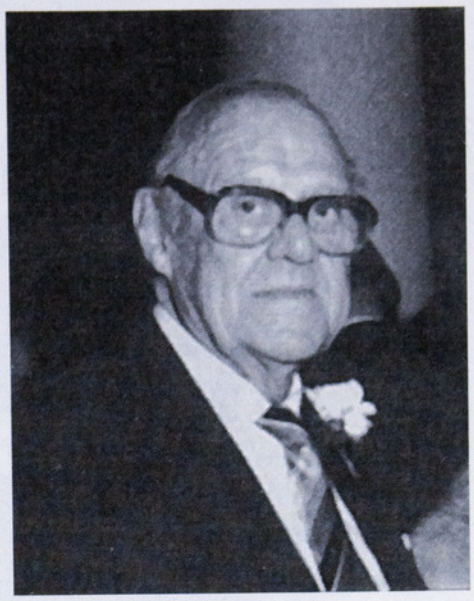
CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (1903–1996)

1903–1905	ERNEST LESLIE ACUTT
1905–1907	ERNEST TRAVERS BURGES
1908–1934	ARCHIBALD McKENZIE
1935–1945	ANTHONY ALEXANDER ROY HATHORN
1946–1948	JAMES ADRIAN HATHORN
1949–1951	CHERRINGTON SUTTON
1951–1953	JAMES ADRIAN HATHORN
1954–1957	CHARLES VERNON ANDERSON
1958–1969	FRANCIS NAPIER BROOME
1969–1979	DENIS GOWER FANNIN
1979–1984	DERYK EASTWOOD FRANKLIN
1984–1991	WALTER MURRAY GRINDROD
1991–1996	DAVID JOHN BALFOUR OSBORN
1996–	CHRISTOPHER BLAIKIE HATHORN

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD



Hon. F.N. Broome
(1958 – 1969).



Hon. D.G. Fannin
(1969 – 1979).



D.E. Franklin
(1979 – 1984).



W.M. Grindrod
(1984 – 1991).



D.J.B. Osborn
(1991 – 1996).



D.F. Dowling – President of
The Old Hiltonian Club
from 1980.



THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1993

(Standing left to right) A.J. Dickson, A.W.F.S. Beall, C.B. Hathorn, R.S. Roy, A.J. Clucas (Secretary), T.G. Cleasby, G.D.L. Schreiner, J.D. Welton and K.E. Wimble.

(Seated left to right) C.C. Parker, W.M. Grindrod, D.G. Fannin, D.J.B. Osborn (Chairman), D.F. Dowling, P. Marsh (Headmaster), and P.T.W. Curtis.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADDISON, D.L.	1973–1980	
ARMSTRONG, R.G.	1974–1983	
ARTHUR, W.T.	1973–1988	
BEALL, A.W.F.S.	1992–	
BLAINE, D.A.	1971–1987	
BROOME, The Hon. Mr Justice F.N. (Chairman, 1958–1969)	1958–1980	(Life Governor)
BROOME, The Hon. Mr Justice J.J.	1984–1992	
BROWN, Air Vice-Marshall Sir Leslie	1950–1978	
CHAPMAN, E.P.	1965–1979	
CLEASBY, Dr T.G.	1989–1995	
CLEWLOW, W.A.M.	1987–	
CONSTANCE, S.J.	1962–1981	
CROOKES, F.N.N.	1948–1973	
CURTIS, P.T.W.	1994–	
DICKSON, A.J.	1985–	
DOWLING, D.F.	1963–	(Life Governor)
ESSERY, G.V.E.	1962–1980	
FANNIN, The Hon. Mr Justice D.G. (Chairman, 1969–1979)	1947–	(Life Governor)
FIELDING, W.D.	1962–1970	
FOWLER, D.S.	1952–1973	(Life Governor)
FOWLER, J.M.	1982–1988	
FRANKLIN, D.E. (Chairman, 1979–1984)	1954–1984	
GILFILLAN, N.H.	1945–1977	(Life Governor)
GILFILLAN, R.F.	1979–1984	
GRINAKER, O.W.	1962–1974	
GRINDROD, W.M. (Chairman, 1984–1991)	1982–1994	
HANCOCK, J.I.	1995–	
HATHORN, A.M.	1949–1980	(Life Governor)
HATHORN, J.A. (Chairman, 1946–1948; 1951–1953)	1942–1968	(Life Governor)
HATHORN, C.B. (Chairman, 1996–)	1987–	

HEMPHILL, D.	1969–1974; 1981–1986	
HOPKINS, Dr N.C.	1963–1979	
LEWIS, D.E.	1969–1970	
LOVEDAY, P.K.	1975–1988	
MACKENZIE, B.H.	1988–1996	
MONTGOMERY, A.N.	1983–1989	
NEL, P.R.T.	1977–1980	
NICHOLSON, P.	1954–1976	
NIVEN, Professor J.M.	1968–1987	
OSBORN, D.J.B. (Chairman, 1991–1996)	1984–1996	
PALMER, J.F.C.	1981–1989	
PARKER, C.C.	1989–	
PEARCE, R.A.	1975–1979	
POPE-ELLIS, F.C.	1938–1980	(Life Governor)
RANDLES, P.J.L.	1962–1979	
RAYNER, J.H.	1973–1988	
ROY, R.S.	1988–	
SAUNDERS, C.J.	1969–1987	
SCHREINER, Professor G.D.L.	1988–	
SHORTEN, W.M.	1978–1984	
SLATER, R.G.	1978–1980	
TALBOT, C.J.	1992–	
TROLLIP, The Hon. Mr Justice W.G.	1959–1968	
WADE, B.C.	1948–1977	(Life Governor)
WELSFORD, A.B.	1969–1980	
WELTON, Dr J.D.	1988–	
WIMBLE, Dr K.E.	1987–	

PRESIDENTS AND NATIONAL CHAIRMEN OF THE OLD HILTONIAN CLUB

1892–1904	President and Chairman	H.V. ELLIS
1905–1906	President and Chairman	REVD G.E. WEEKS
1906–1956	President and Chairman	WILLIAM FALCON
1957–1962	President	W.A. CAMPBELL
1956–1957	Chairman	HON. A.C. WARNER
1958–1961	Chairman	P. NICHOLSON
1961–1980	Chairman	D.F. DOWLING
1963–1980	President	E.P. CHAPMAN
1980–1985	Chairman	R.F. GILFILLAN
1980–	President	D.F. DOWLING
1985–1988	Chairman	C.B. HATHORN
1989–1991	Chairman	D.J. ROBERTSON
1991–1992	Chairman	R.F. GILFILLAN
1992–	Chairman	SIR ROGER DON-WAUCHOPE

FELLOWS OF THE HILTONIAN SOCIETY

1982 RAYMOND GORDON SLATER

1982 THE HON. DENIS GOWER FANNIN

1982 STEPHEN JUSTICE CONSTANCE

1986 DERYK EASTWOOD FRANKLIN

1988 DESMOND VYVYAN DUCASSE

1989 PERCY JOHN MELVYN CROOKES

1992 WALTER MURRAY GRINDROD

OLD HILTONIANS WHO ACHIEVED INTERNATIONAL STATUS IN SPORT

Aerobatics

R.A.N. Turvey	1964–1968

Association Football

S.D. van Rensburg	1947

Athletics

G. Weightman Smith	1928

Canoeing

A. Rowan	1994

Clay Pigeon Shooting

D.L. Cole

Cricket

C.F.W. Hime	1892
Revd C.D. Robinson	1907
R. Beaumont	1912–1914
H.B. Cameron	1927–1935
H.F. Wade	1935–1936
W.W. Wade	1938–1950
R.A. McLean	1951–1965
V.I. Smith	1947–1958
J.H.B. Waite	1951–1965
M.J. Melle	1949–1953
N.S. Crookes	1965
M.J. Procter	1966
M.J. Macaulay	1964–1965
R.M. Bentley	1985–1986
D.N. Crookes	1994

Deep-Sea Angling

T.F. McKenzie	1960

Golf

F.O.L. Agg	1937–1952
W.M. Grindrod	1960, 1963–64

Senior Golf

J. Jourdan	1969–1971

Gymnastics

R. Westwood	1993

Hot Air Ballooning

A.H. Westworth	1993

Hockey

B. Faulds	1957–1958
G.C. Scott	1961
W.R. Waller	1962
S.R. Rogers	1970
M. Mars	1975–1976
D.B. Pfaff	1984–85

Polo

C.C. Gold	1969
M.M. Mackenzie	1971
I. Gibson	1933,1951–54
E.H. Green	1933
R.V. Gold	1946–1947
O.M. Solomon	1951
C.C.C. Bastard	1951,1954
G.B. Davies	1954
J.A. Gordon	1965–1969
C.L. Lund	1971
G. Armstrong	1974,1979



Rugby Springboks: Gary Teichmann (Natal) watches Hentie Martens (Free State) getting the ball away.



Cricket Springboks: Rob Bentley and Mike Procter.

Rifle Shooting

D.J. Poacher	1954

Rowing:

D. Duke-Wells	1952

Rugby

W.E. Bastard	1937–1938
P.G. Johnstone	1951–52, 1956
B.D. Pfaff	1956
C.A. Ulyate	1955–1956
H.J. Martens	1994
G.H. Teichmann	1994

Tennis

E. Fannin	1937–39, 1947
G. Eaglestone	1925–26

Yachting

J. Ellis Brown	1952

Cricket Umpiring

J. Hart-Davis	1948

HEADMASTERS 1872–1995

WILLIAM ORDE NEWNHAM	1872–1877
HENRY VAUGHAN ELLIS	1878–1904
GEORGE ERNEST WEEKS	1905
WILLIAM FALCON	1906–1933
TERENCE WALTER MANSERGH	1934–1947
JOHN ANDERSON PATEMAN	1948–1953
JOHN WILLIAM HUDSON	1954–1957
EDWARD LANCELOT HARISON	1957–1967
RAYMOND GORDON SLATER	1967–1980
RICHARD HERBERT TODD	1981–1983
DESMOND VYVYAN DUCASSE	1984–1986
PAUL MARSH	1987–1993
MICHAEL JOHN NICHOLSON	1994–

THE ACADEMIC STAFF

ANDERSON D.J.	1978–1980	:	Afrikaans; Latin
*ANDREWS D. (Mrs)	1987–	:	Biology
AYERST P.W.	1977–	:	Biology
BENDER D.	1987–1993	:	Art
BENNETT M.C.	1989–	:	Science
BEVERIDGE K.J.	1983–	:	Mathematics; Afrikaans
BINGLE L. (Mrs)	1993	:	Music
BONE J.J.L.	1989	:	English
BOSCH P.R.	1961–1973	:	Mathematics; Housemaster(E)
BOULANGER. J.	1978–1980	:	Science; Mathematics
BOULD P.A.	1930–1969	:	Physical Training; Gymnastics
BOWMAN D.C.	1994–	:	Mathematics
BOWYER D.	1986–1989	:	Mathematics
BREDENKAMP J.A.	1975–1981	:	Afrikaans
BROWN E.A.	1980–	:	Afrikaans; Zulu; Housemaster(F)
CANNON P.D.	1970–1983	:	History; English; Housemaster (P)
*CARSTENS M.E.	1988–1990	:	Music
CARTER J.A.	1966–1980	:	Mathematics; Housemaster (F)
CHANNING P.	1987	:	Mathematics
*CLIFFORD P.	1987–1989	:	Woodwork
*CONYNGHAM H. (Mrs)	1988–1992	:	Art
COOK A.J.	1981–1986	:	Latin
COOK J.C.W.	1977–1980	:	Art
COOPER J.D.	1964–1975	:	Mathematics
CROSSLEY G.	1973–	:	English; Housemaster (N); Senior Master (Student Affairs); Second Master
CROSSMAN S.P. (Mrs)	1993–	:	Science
DAVIDGE B.J.	1990–	:	History; English
*DAVIDGE M. (Mrs)	1990–	:	Speech and Drama
DEVROOP P.D.	1994	:	Music
DE VILLIERS D.B.	1965–1975	:	English; School Counsellor
*DE VILLIERS E. (Mrs)	1994	:	Music
DE VOS P.W.	1963–1970	:	Afrikaans; Music
	1979–1983	:	Afrikaans; Music
DICKSON R.G.	1971–1981	:	English; Housemaster (N)
	1983–1987	:	School Counsellor
DODS G.D.R.	1983–1986	:	Mathematics
DUCASSE P.B.	1983–	:	Biology; Housemaster (M)



The Academic Staff in the Centenary year (1972).
(Back row left to right) R.G. Dickson, C.R. Holm, P.D. Cannon, J.J. Swanepoel, J. Rutherford, J.D. Cooper, J.W. Watson, W.J. Jarvis, C.J. Esprey, K.A. Franklyn
(Middle row left to right) D.R. Shepherd, P.J. Mordaunt, P.R. Bosch, R.F. Hofmeyr, D.C. Edmondson, R.B. Goodwin, D.B. de Villiers, K.W. Lemmon-Warde, N.W. Holgate, R.J. van Heerden, D.R. Hammond, J.L.N. van der Merwe
(Front row left to right) J.A. Carter, A.N. Holmes, G.N. Jenks, Mrs C.J. Esprey, D.V. Ducasse, R.G. Slater (Headmaster), N.R. Dunn, Mrs D.R. Hammond, G. Goodall, W.M. Russell, J.E. Nisbet

DUCASSE D.V.	1958–1986	:	Science; Housemaster (E); Senior Assistant Master; Second Master; Headmaster
*DUDLEY F.C.	1977–1980	:	Woodwork Instructor
DUNN N.R.	1947–1974	:	Art
DU PREEZ J.	1981–1982	:	Afrikaans
DURNFORD A.P.	1987–	:	English; Housemaster (N)
*EARLY J.H.	1980–1981	:	Woodwork Instructor
EDMONDSON D.C.	1960–1971	:	Geography; Housemaster (C)
ESPREY C.J.	1969–1975	:	English
ESPREY C.J. (Mrs)	1972	:	French
FAASEN T.	1990–	:	Afrikaans
FAIRWEATHER K.	1990–	:	Physical Education; Geography; Housemaster (P)
FARRELL C.E.	1993–1994	:	Mathematics

FERGUSON S.	1984–1989	:	History; Housemaster (N)
*FINDLAY E. (Mrs)	1995–	:	Geography; Biology
FOLAN J.P.	1981–1986	:	Mathematics
FRANKLYN K.A.	1971–	:	Science; Housemaster (N)
*GEORGE D. (Mrs)	1990	:	Music
GIBSON D.G.	1988–1989	:	Science
GOODALL G.	1955–1987	:	Biology; Science
GOODWIN R.B.	1959–1979	:	Director of Music
GRAY M.D.	1976–1985	:	English; Housemaster (E)
*GRIFFITHS C. (Mrs)	1988	:	French
GUTHRIE P.	1995–	:	Mathematics
HAGSPIHL T.	1990–1995	:	Mathematics
HAINES J.E.	1961–1969	:	English; Geography
HAMMOND D.R.	1968–	:	History; Housemaster (M)
HAMMOND J.A. (Mrs)	1968–1995	:	History; Latin; School Librarian
*HARRIS D.A. (Mrs)	1991–	:	Art
HARTY P.F.	1986–	:	Director of Music; History
HARVEY H.P.C.	1980–1981	:	Mathematics
HAUPT J.A.J.	1973–1977	:	Afrikaans
HEWSON J.A.	1972–1981	:	Geography
HEX J.M.	1982–1996	:	Geography; Housemaster (C)
*HILTERMAN T. (Mrs)	1990–1993	:	Music
HOFMEYR R.F.	1969–1981	:	Latin; Afrikaans; Housemaster (F);(M)
*HOHLS N.W. (Mrs)	1993–1995	:	French
HOLGATE N.W.	1963–1972	:	English; History
HOLLOWAY G.L.	1984–1989	:	Science
HOLM C.R.	1970–1972	:	Afrikaans; Physical Education
HOLMES A.N.	1956–1975	:	Geography; Housemaster (N)
HUTTON J.A.	1981–1986	:	Art
JANSSENS K.R.	1984–1989	:	Afrikaans
JARDINE M B.	1995–	:	History; English
JARVIS W.J.	1969–1984	:	Mathematics; Science; Housemaster (F);(P)
JENKS G.N.	1934–1946	:	Latin; Housemaster (F);
	1963–1973	:	(C); (N;) (P).
JUBBER P.C.	1981–	:	Science
*KILLIAN L.	1994–	:	Music
KNOWLES H.	1982–1991	:	Divinity; History; School Chaplain
LAVARACK P.H.	1967–1969	:	Chemistry; Mathematics
LEMMON-WARDE K.W.	1967–1982	:	Mathematics; Divinity
LEWTHWAITE M.J.	1988–1989	:	Mathematics
LOVELL A.G.	1976–	:	English; Housemaster (M); Senior Master (Academic)
MACLACHLAN B.D.	1991–	:	Computer Science
MACLEAN R.L.	1985–1988	:	Physical Education
McLACHLAN I.D.	1980–1992	:	Mathematics; VIth Form Tutor

McMILLAN I.D.	1982–	:	English; Housemaster (E); Marketing Co-ordinator
McMILLAN L.S. (Mrs)	1985–	:	English; Afrikaans
MARSH P.	1987–1993	:	Headmaster
*MARSHALL A.R.	1976	:	Woodwork Instructor
MEIRING A.M.	1970	:	Physics; Mathematics
MILLER M.K.M.	1973–1977	:	Science
MORDAUNT P.J.	1970–1982	:	Biology; Housemaster (C)
MURPHY T.A.	1973–1986	:	French; Housemaster (E)
MUSCAT R.H.	1990–1992	:	Science
NICHOLSON M.J.	1977–	:	Mathematics; Housemaster (F); Senior Master(Administration); Second Master; Headmaster
NISBET J.E.	1964–1993	:	History; Housemaster (P); Senior Master (Academic)
NORRIS R.O.A.	1959–1970	:	Physics; Housemaster (F);(M)
NUTTALL N.E.	1964–1969	:	English
PARKINSON M.	1987; 1989	:	English
PERRETT M.A.	1989–	:	Geography; Afrikaans
PHILIP M.A.	1982–1983	:	Science; Mathematics
PHILLIS N.	1995	:	Geography
PICKSTONE J.D.	1974–1982	:	Biology
QUIGLEY W.J.	1986–1990	:	Computer Science
RAFTERY D.	1990–	:	Mathematics; Form VI Tutor
ROBERTSON K.C.	1992–	:	School Chaplain
ROYSE A P.H.	1983–1985	:	Director of Music
RUSSELL W.M.	1964–1981	:	English; Housemaster (N)
*RUTHERFORD J.	1968–1975	:	Woodwork Instructor
RYAN D.J.	1985–1994	:	Mathematics
SCHOEMAN J.	1978–1979	:	Afrikaans
SCOTT-TOMLIN F.	1989–1993	:	Orchestral Director
SHEPHERD D.R.	1966–1982	:	Biology; Educational Technology
SLATER R.G.	1957–1980	:	History; Housemaster (C); Second Master; Headmaster
*SMYTHE S. (Miss)	1993–	:	Remedial
SOUTHWOOD S.M. (Mrs)	1987–	:	Mathematics
STRYDOM J.H.B.	1979–	:	Afrikaans; Housemaster (F)
SWANEPOEL J .J.	1971–1972	:	Afrikaans
TAYLOR P.C.	1985–	:	English
THOMPSON I.M.	1976	:	Mathematics
THOMPSON G.M.	1982–	:	English; Speech & Drama; School Counsellor; Theatre Manager
TINKER C.G.	1980–1983	:	Director of Music
TODD R.H.	1981–1983	:	Headmaster
VAN DER WATT A.E.	1973–	:	Afrikaans; Housemaster (P)
VAN DER MERWE J.L.N.	1959–1977	:	Afrikaans
VAN HEERDEN R.J .S.	1968–1978	:	Afrikaans; Housemaster (C)
VAN STRAATEN M.J.	1962–1968	:	Afrikaans

VAN TOOREN C.J.	1963–1968	:	Science
VEENSTRA D.J. (Mrs)	1994–	:	Art
VENTER J. (Mrs)	1988–	:	French
VINEY D. (Mrs)	1988–	:	Psychology
WARD A.G.	1975–	:	Geography; Housemaster (C) Senior Master (Administration)
WARD P.A. (Mrs)	1989–	:	School Librarian
*WARREN N.G.	1988	:	Accountancy
WATSON J.W.	1971–1976	:	Science; Mathematics
WEAKLEY A.K.	1968–1969	:	Biology
WEBB R.C. (Mrs)	1987–1988	:	French
WHITE D.F.	1982–	:	Biology; Housemaster (E)
WILLIAMS D.M.	1975–1976	:	Art
*YOUNG A. (Mrs)	1993	:	Music

*Indicates part-time

BURSAR, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SECRETARY OF THE HILTONIAN SOCIETY

1957–1974	:	BRIMFIELD J.A
1975–1976	:	HEMPHILL D.
1977–1980 (March)	:	EASTERBROOK A.W.K.
1980 (June)–1982 (March)	:	URQUHART R.C.
1982 (July)–	:	CLUCAS A.J.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

ATKINSON F.	:	Mechanic
AYERST D. (Mrs)	:	Housemasters' Secretary
BAKER C.	:	Printing Technician
BARTER E.A. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
BENKENSTEIN R.	:	Accountant
BELL L. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
BENNIE J.R.	:	Farm Manager
BOSMAN J.R. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff
BOUCHER J.M. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
BOUTELL R.F. (Miss)	:	Clerical Staff
BRIDGLALL S.S.	:	Laboratory Assistant
BROKENSHA C. (Miss)	:	Assistant to Headmaster's Secretary
BRUYNS I.	:	Estate Manager
BUCHANAN V. (Mrs)	:	Bursar's Secretary
BURKE A.M. (Mrs)	:	Headmaster's Secretary
BURROWS M.C. (Mrs)	:	Matron
BUWALDA E.F. (Mrs)	:	Matron
CARTER W. (Mrs)	:	Matron
CHETTY P.A.	:	Laundry Manager
COCHRANE M.A. (Mrs)	:	Matron
COLLINS W.	:	Clerk of Works
COOPER C.M. (Miss)	:	Nursing Sister
COSTELLO BROWN C. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
COWARD K.C.	:	Assistant Bursar
CRABB R.D. (Mrs)	:	Bursar's Secretary
CRANE P.R.G.	:	Audio-Visual Technician
DALY W.C.	:	Clerk of Works
DALY B. (Mrs)	:	Matron
DHANI J.	:	Printing Technician
DIXON E.M. (Mrs)	:	Matron
DODSON E. (Mrs)	:	Museum/Archives
DUCASSE D.J.	:	Assistant Farm Manager
EDMONDS S.R. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
FAIR S.G.	:	Accountant
FERNLEY D.	:	Accountant

FOWLER N. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff
FRANKLIN A.	:	Accountant
GARVIN K. (Miss)	:	Receptionist
GILLON S. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
GOLDWYER J. (Miss)	:	Nursing Sister
GOODALL D.M. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
GRAY N. (Miss)	:	Accounts Staff
GUNNING G.M. (Mrs)	:	Matron
HANSMEYER W.	:	Estate Manager
HARRIS G.W.	:	Assistant Farm Manager
HEDGCOCK V.N. (Miss)	:	Nursing Sister
HENDERSON I. (Mrs)	:	Assistant Bursar
HITCH J.A. (Mrs)	:	Matron; Secretary, Fleur-de-Lys Club
HOOPER S.	:	Accounts Staff
HORNBY L. (Mrs)	:	Bursar's Secretary
HORNE K.F. (Mrs)	:	Matron
HORNER P. (Mrs)	:	Matron
HOW R.	:	Accountant
HULTQUIST C. (Mrs)	:	Assistant Secretary, Fleur-de-Lys Club
HUNDLEY S.M. (Miss)	:	Headmaster's Secretary
JUDGE M.A. (Miss)	:	Nursing Sister
KENNARD C. (Mrs)	:	Matron
LEWIS F.R.	:	Audio-Visual Technician
LIDDLE J.A. (Mrs)	:	Bursar's Secretary
LOVELL-GREENE J.G. (Mrs)	:	Bursar's Secretary; Fleur-de-Lys Club Secretary
MACKENZIE M.B.R. (Dr)	:	School Doctor
MACKENZIE R.R. (Dr)	:	School Doctor
MAPHAM P. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
MCGREGOR M.P. (Miss)	:	Accounts Staff
MCINTYRE A.R.	:	Clerk of Works
MCINTYRE M. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
MITCHELL-HOPKINS E.E.J. (Mrs)	:	Matron
MILLARD M. (Mrs)	:	Receptionist
MOBBS S.E. (Dr)	:	School Doctor
MOORE L.B.	:	Buyer
MURRAY A.R.A.	:	Liaison Officer
NAICKER K.	:	Assistant Caterer
NAIR L.K.P.	:	Printing Technician
NAIDOO E. (Mrs)	:	Telephonist
NKOSI P. (Mrs)	:	Library Assistant
NORRIS M. (Mrs)	:	Matron
OSCROFT B. (Mrs)	:	Telephonist; Receptionist
PALAMINI A.C. (Mrs)	:	Assistant Caterer
PENMAN M.L. (Mrs)	:	Telephonist
PERFECT F.S. (Mrs)	:	Matron
PERRETT M.R. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff; Academic Secretary; Second Master's Secretary

PERUMAL M.	:	Printing Technician
PHELPS C. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
PINNELL S.J. (Mrs)	:	Accountant
POTGIETER P.M. (Miss)	:	Accounts Staff
PRINSLOO P.E. (Mrs)	:	Matron
RAJAH B.	:	Laboratory Assistant
RAKE A. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff; Headmaster's Secretary
RANKIN A.	:	Assistant Bursar
RILEY P. (Mrs)	:	Assistant Accountant
ROYSE A.B. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
RUSSELL L.T. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff
RUSSELL W.M. (Mrs)	:	Matron
SHAW D.J. (Miss)	:	Nursing Sister
SALMON M.S.	:	Estate Manager
SALMON E. (Mrs)	:	Matron
SANDFORD M. (Mrs)	:	Assistant Secretary, Fleur-de-Lys Club
SINGH S.	:	Laboratory Assistant
SJOBERG J.J.	:	Caterer
SJOBERG W. (Mrs)	:	Secretary, Fleur-de-Lys Club
SKINNER T.	:	Caterer
SMITH H. (Miss)	:	Assistant Secretary, Fleur-de-Lys Club
SOLOMON G.S.	:	Estate Manager
SOLOMON C. (Mrs)	:	Matron
SOUTHWOOD B.M. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff
SPARKS P.M. (Mrs)	:	Matron
STEWART A. (Mrs)	:	Telephonist
STRYDOM B. (Mrs)	:	Housemasters' Secretary
SUMMERFIELD P. (Miss)	:	Clerical Staff
SUTCLIFFE T.J. (Dr)	:	School Doctor
TAYLOR S. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
THOMAS B.	:	Accountant
THOMPSON H. (Mrs)	:	Nursing Sister
TYSON M.A. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
VAN GASTEL A.L. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
VAN GASTEL A.L.	:	Caterer
VAN RIET H. (Mrs)	:	Matron
VERNON W. (Mrs)	:	Accountant
VINEY P.B.	:	Estate Manager; Assistant Farm Manager
VISAGIE J. (Mrs)	:	Accounts Staff
WARE I.M. (Miss)	:	Clerical Staff
WARR H.E. (Mrs)	:	Clerical Staff
WILSON C.L.	:	Mechanic
WILSON J.B.	:	Estate Manager
WILSWORTH J.W.	:	Systems Co-ordinator

HEADS OF SCHOOL

1968 J.A. Russell
C.A. Gie
1969 G.D. Hardy
1970 R.J. Yardley
1971 P.J. Shorten
1972 J.H. Conyngham
1973 A.W.H. Cook
1974 C. Yeats
M.A. Kelly
1975 M. Yeats
1976 M.A. Perrett
1977 C.A. Millerd
1978 R.G. Robinson
1979 C.G. Phillips
1980 M.W. Pfaff
1981 P.M. Gawith
1982 T.A. Hart
1983 P.F. Harrison
1984 D.P. McKenzie
1985 A.M. Falcon
1986 C.A. Jankowitz
1987 R.M. Dyer
1988 A.J. Kennedy
1989 G.V. Davies
1990 D.J. Tew
1991 C.A. St. C. Gibson
1992 A.E. Jooste
1993 T.E.M. Gibson
1994 M.N. Henderson
1995 D.R. Gain

SCHOLARS OF THE YEAR

1968 T.P.G. Addison
1969 K. Richmond
1970 M.G. Parrot
1971 A. Asher
1972 B.E. Anderson
1973 A.W. Paterson
1974 W.R. Harte
1975 A.E. Franklin
1976 C.G. Waygood
1977 A.H. Welsh
1978 P.D. Milligan
1979 J.L. Dunton
1980 P-B. Andersson
1981 R.C.P. Weber
1982 R.E. Levitt
1983 G.J. Pendock
1984 M.J. Handley
1985 C.R. van der Riet
1986 D.P.D. Marshall
1987 I. Coovadia
1988 J.E. Anderson
1989 P.N. Rosset
1990 G.L. Larsen
1991 J.D. Davidge
1992 M. Dunley-Owen
1983 P.J. Fiene
1994 S.R. Carr
1995 D.R. Gwilt

PAUL HARRISON MEMORIAL SCHOLARS

1989 S.E. Drimie
1990 R.A.J. Draper
1991 A.E. Jooste
1992 J.M. Dickson
1993 G.C. Taylor
1994 D.R. Gain
1995 B.R. Hodgskiss

ROSS OSBORN SCHOLARS

1968-69 R. Harris
1970 N.R.T. Arthur
1971 P.J. Shorten
1972-73 B.E. Anderson
1974 C. Yeats
1975-76 J.V. Robinson
1977 A.H. Welsh
1978 R.G. Robinson
1979 P.H.D. van Essche
1980 M.W. Pfaff
1981 D.C.S. Mathews
1982 D.I. Banks
1983 P.F. Harrison
1984 D.P. McKenzie
1985 A.M. Falcon
1986 C.A. Jankowitz
1987 R.M. Dyer
1988 A.J. Kennedy
1989 G.V. Davies
1990 D.J. Tew
1991 C.E. Goble
1992 A.E. Jooste
1993 T.E.M. Gibson
1994 M.N. Henderson
1995 D.R. Gain

ELSIE BALLOT SCHOLARS

1946 A.E.G. Trollip
1962 B. St. C. Moor

RHODES SCHOLARS

1908 C.G. Fannin
1909 F.N. Broome
1918 V.L. Robinson
1923 R.J. Brown
1946 G.B. Batchelor
1947 D.R. Calder
1949 R.M.M. de Wet
1951 D.J.B. Osborn
1952 H.S. Perry
1952 D.A.B. Robinson
1953 J.S. Martin
1955 R.E. Raab
1960 J.H. Chettle
1966 R.M. McLaren
1966 B.J. Gersh
1983 J.V. Robinson
1988 P-B. Andersson
1992 A.M. Stewart

CAPTAINS OF RUGBY

1968	P.E.T. Turner
1969*	No official appointment
1970	D.R. Turner
1971	R.A. Drummond
1972	J.H. Conyngham
1973	C. Yeats
1974	C. Yeats
1975	M. Yeats
1976	R.A. Walker
1977	C.A. Millerd
1978	B.G. Trebble
1979	G. Hobson-Jones
1980	P.H. Rayner
1981	R.M. Davies
1982	T.A. Hart
1983	P.F. Harrison
1984	D.P. McKenzie
1985	D.J. Harris
1986	D.J. Harris
1987	R.M. Dyer
1988	A.J. Kennedy
1989	B. Youens
1990	H.J. Martens
1991	C.A. St. C. Gibson
1992	M.A. Holdsworth
1993	B. M. MacLeod-Henderson
1994	B. M. MacLeod-Henderson
1995	P.H. Powell

* P.R. Perrins captained the 1st XV in all the matches.

CAPTAINS OF CRICKET

1968	P.E. T Turner
1969	A.R. Harris
1970	D.R. Turner
1971	R.A. Drummond
1972	J.M. Swan
1973	A.W.H. Cook
1974	A.N. Gie
1975	M. Yeats
1976	R.M. Bentley
1977	W.K. Millar
1978	E.B. Taylor
1979	C.G. Phillips
1980	P.H. Rayner
1981	R.M. Davies
1982	A.G. Payne
1983	C.S. Haynes
1984	B.G. Varner
1985	C.A. Jankowitz
1986	C.A. Jankowitz
1987	D.N. Crookes
1988	D.N. Crookes
1989	C.B. Goodenough
1990	H.J. Martens
1991	S.G. Koenig
1992	A.E. Jooste
1993	D.R. Gain
1994	D.R. Gain
1995	D.R. Gain

WINNERS OF THE MAJOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP

1968	J.M. Swan	Highbury
1969	P.A. Maritz	Highbury
1970	A.J. Nicholson	Clifton, Durban
1971	M.C.C. Meyer	Highbury
1972	A.E. Franklin	Highbury
1973	No Award	
1974	A.H. Welsh	Durban North Primary
1975	N.B. Labuschagne	Clifton, Durban
1976	G.H. Raftesath	Clifton, Durban
1977	M.A.C. Davidson	Cordwalles
1978	D.C.S. Mathews	Highbury
1979	D.I. Banks	Cowan House
1980	J.A. Slinger	Clifton, Durban
1981	M.J. Handley	Howick Primary
1982	C.E. Raab	Cowan House
1983	D.P.D. Marshall	Maidstone Senior Primary
1984	I.W. Henderson	Highbury
1985	G.J. Murray	Cowan House
1986	C.T. Archer	Highbury
1987	K.L. Gush	Cowan House
1988	L.M. Bennett	Pelham Primary
1989	S.D.C. Davis	The Ridge
1990	D.P. De Carcenac	The Ridge
1991	S.R. Carr	Clifton, Durban
1992	C. Robertson	Pinetown Primary
1993	D.S. Hattingh	Grey College, Bloemfontein
1994	D. Seaward	Clifton, Durban
1995	B.J. Toerien	Highbury

SPEECH DAY SPEAKERS

1968 Sir Richard Luyt (Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town)
1969 The Hon. Mr Justice D.G. Fannin (Judge of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court)
1970 Mr R.M. de Villiers (Editor of *The Star*)
1971 Mr H.F. Oppenheimer (Chairman of Anglo-American Corporation)
1972 The Hon. J.J. Fouche (State President)
1973 Dr Anthony Barker (Medical Superintendent of the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital)
1974 Revd Professor C.W. Cook (Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Rhodes University)
1975 The Most Revd D.E. Hurley, O.M.I. (Archbishop of Durban)
1976 Mr B. Pfuhl (Group Personnel Manager of Murray and Stewart Construction, Cape Town)
1977 Dr G.A. Hosking (Director of Education, Natal)
1978 Professor D.J. Bosch (Principal of the University of South Africa)
1979 The Hon. Mr Justice M.T. Steyn (Former Administrator General of South West Africa)
1980 The Rt Revd Michael Nuttall (Bishop of Pretoria)
1981 Dr A.J. Saunders (Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town)
1982 Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer (Chief Executive, Anglo-American Corporation)
1983 Mr Franklin Sonn (Principal of the Cape Technikon)
1984 Mr R.G. Slater (Ninth Headmaster of Hilton College)
1985 Professor P. de V. Booysen (Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal)
1986 The Rt Revd Michael Nuttall (Bishop of Natal)
1987 Professor J.M. Niven (Professor of Education, University of Natal)
1988 Sir Roger Young (ex-Chairman, Headmasters' Conference, United Kingdom)
1989 Professor G.S. Andrews (Professor and Head of Witwatersrand University Business School)
1990 Mr John Carlisle (Member of Parliament, House of Commons)
1991 Professor R.W. Charlton (Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of the Witwatersrand)
1992 Dr J.B. Clark, (President, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research)
1993 Mr John Hall (Chairman, National Peace Accord)
1994 Professor B.M. Gourley (Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of Natal)
1995 Mr J.S. Kane-Berman (Chief Executive, S.A. Institute of Race Relations)

PUPIL NUMBERS AND BASIC FEES per annum

Year	*Number*	*R*	*Headmaster*
1967	370	800	Slater
1968	370	800	Slater
1969	375	800	Slater
1970	375	880	Slater
1971	375	1 060	Slater
1972	375	1 060	Slater
1973	385	1 160	Slater
1974	405	1 160	Slater
1975	408	1 650	Slater
1976	420	2 150	Slater
1977	420	2 150	Slater
1978	410	2 500	Slater
1979	424	2 800	Slater
1980	440	3 100	Slater
1981	457	4 100	Todd
1982	458	4 800	Todd
1983	466	5 600	Todd
1984	468	6 600	Ducasse
1985	475	8 000	Ducasse
1986	483	8 800	Ducasse
1987	473	10 400	Marsh
1988	488	12 100	Marsh
1989	490	14 000	Marsh
1990	484	16 300	Marsh
1991	484	19 800	Marsh
1992	484	22 800	Marsh
1993	465	26 000	Marsh
1994	447	28 400	Nicholson
1995	484	29 900	Nicholson

Pupil numbers tend to fluctuate slightly in the course of any particular year.

HILTON LEAVERS
1967–1995

1967

Acutt A.K.
Acutt R.N.
Allan E.J.
Arthur D.W.T.
Augustus N.A.
Ballentine C.G.M.
Balme A.H.
Berold D.I.
Bircher K.G.
Booth R.G.O.
Broome A.N.
Bruggemann P.M.
Burdon P.D.A.
Campbell B.
Carr A.N.
Carter-Brown D.H.
Crookes P.B.
Davis C.C.G.
De La Hey R.
Dowling K.M.
Ducasse D.J.
Dyson D.
Earl L.F.
Eggeling R.L.
Essery H.E.
Fannin C.D.
Felgate W.J.
Ferguson R.J.
Goodman P.S.
Hagemann G.F.
Hall T.R.
Harding D.C.
Hickman M.H.
Hubbard D.B.
James R.L.
Jewell C.G.R.T.
Keartland P.H.
Lazenby R.J.
Lindsay M.C.
McIldowie J.D.S.
Mundy H.H.
Napier A.L.
Otto R.V.
Parrott S.C.
Potgieter J.M.
Raleigh C.J.
Randall M.J.
Saville S.W.
Sayer M.J.A.
Solomon A.G.
Solomon M.H.
Spencer B.M.T.
Stewart A.C.
Stockdale H.J.W.
Stott R.M.C.
Stott R.N.
Suthons J.R.
Swan J.T.
Tonkin R.J.
Trollip A.T.
Van der Riet H.L.
Van Ryneveld M.C.
Vorster D.I.
Wang D.H.
Watson C.S.
Wiseman P.B.
Wolfe G.R.
Ziervogel C.K.

1968

Ablett E.M.
Anderson C.R.
Anderson H.M.
Barnes M.R.
Batchelor M.S.
Beall A.W.F.S.
Begbie D.G.G.
Blyth T.P.
Bower M.C.
Bozzone M.D.I.
Braadvedt R.S.
Clarke P.J.
Cook P.B.
de Villiers D.R.
de Villiers J.V.
Dickson A.J.
Dyson G.E.
Eaglestone M.
Fanner N.C.
Foster-Greenwood J.
Fox P.L.
Fraser C.G.F.
Fry W.A.
Gie C.A.
Godrich A.C.
Greig R.B.
Haines G.E.
Hall L.J.
Hall L.T.
Harding A.N.A.
Harrison M.F.
Heenan R.C.
Herselman A.G.
Holford P.J.
Hopkins J.S.H.
Hultquist E.R.
Jones J.C.
Keenan J.E.
Littlewood J.M.
Lund C.R.
Maclean R.M.
McGlew D.J.
McKenzie D.G.
Morris G.W.R.
Mousley E.B.
Mundy G.D.
Nevin P.J.
Peltason D.A.
Peter C.I.
Pope-Ellis M.C.T.
Rattray D.C.C.
Rudolph A.
Russell Dana J.
Russell D.J.
Russell J.A.
Schwikkard D.W.
Shimwell G.R.
Smith R.J.
Snaddon R.W.L.
Snaddon D.L.J.
Solomon H.A.
Solomon G.S.
Spiro S.J.
Stafford S.J.
Stanford G.C.
Stewart G.C.
Stokes K.
Suzman P.C.
Teale A.G.
Thom Q.J.
Thompson D.C.
Tonkin J.C.
Train P.L.
Turner P.E.T.
Venning T.P.

1968 continued

Vorster P.D.
Walters D.B.
Wessels J.W.
Wilkes P.J.
Wiseman B.C.
Wolhuter P.M.W.

1969

Addison T.P.G.
Arnold J.M.C.
Barker P.D.L.
Bircher R.A.D.
Brookes A.G.
Burnett N.R.
Chiles J.W.
Clarke A.H.
Cook J.C.W.
Coughlan D.C.
Coughlan T.E.
Cubitt J.B.
Dickson I.D.
Dickson R.W.
Dixie N.D.
Evans R.L.
Falconer D.S.
Fanner H.R.
Fine M.J.
Foster-Greenwood T.
Futeran W.A.
Galliers R.G.
Gie G.A.
Gilberson J.M.
Gilberson R.J.
Gillitt P.K.
Glashan D.C.
Gray M.W.
Greene D.R.
Griffiths B.
Griffiths G.J.
Gwilt J.E.
Haines J.D.
Hall B.H.P.
Hardy G.D.
Harris A.R.
Hathorn A.W.M.
Hay A.I.
Haysom J.C.R.
Holl G.L.
Hudson R.W.
Jackson A.N.
Johnson P.C.
King A.J.F.
Knoefel B.H.
Kontominas G.A.
Lawson P.G.
Leach L.E.
Lee P.J.
Leibbrandt S.R.
Lindsay I.D.C.
Maclean D.
Macrae R.I.
Marot N.R.
McDonald I.A.C.
Metter D.A.
Milborrow D.J.
Moor B.StC.
Moxham J.B.
Nisbet J.D.
Oertel S.H.
Peart A.R.
Perrins P.R.
Pigott N.S.
Proudfoot C.W.I.
Raaff A.W.
Raleigh P.M.
Raw A.T.J.
Reynolds T.J.
Richmond K.
Riding D.J.
Roe-Scott G.
Sandison M.
Sarnadas M.A.
Simpson J.R.E.
Smith S.P.S.
Snaddon R.E.
Stafford H.B.
Strydom J.H.B.
Sugden H.C.C.
Swan P.F.
Thompson R.D.F.
Thorn A.A.
Thorpe J.R.
Till C.M.
Van Lingen R.B.
Wang R.G.
Warner M.C.
Wessels C.D.
Wyer S.F.

1970

Ascham P.C.
Bastard R.H.
Bircher P.C.
Bosch P.E.
Braithwaite H.E.
Bruggemann D.A.
Burton S.I.R.
Camp R.B.
Carter-Brown P.J.
Cheves J.A.
Clarke D.A.
Cox G.C.
Cunningham A.B.
Delgado P.S.
De Pinna N.P.C.
Dobson D.A.G.
Dykins T.P.O.
Essery D.G.T.
Essery L.V.
Fanner W.E.
Ford M.B.
Garland C.G.
Garland J.W.
Gibson A.J.
Griffiths R.E.
Hansen C.D.
Heenan R.L.C.
Herselman J.G.
Hilliar O.C.
Hodgson R.W.B.
Holding I.L.
Holford M.G.
James R.R.
Jerman P.J.
Johnston R.A.
Katsouris L.K.
Marchand C.G.J.
Mars M.
Masson J.L.T.
McGibbon M.L.J.
McMillan I.D.
Middlebrook C.D.
Middlebrook P.J.
Nagy J.A. de F.
Olsen P.J.
Parrott M.G.
Paverd A.S.
Peart J.C.

1970 continued

Phillips-Page G.V.
Porter T.J.
Pugin D.A.
Radford C.W.
Ramsden T.L.B.
Ratcliff J.C.
Rawlinson A.S.M.
Sachse D.
Saville M.
Schwikkard J.W.
Scott S.D.
Sherrard A.P.
Smith A.B.
Solomon O.H.
Southworth P.
Starfield R.M.
Steel I.G.
Sykes C.W.J.
Tasker P.I.
Thompson G.M.
Thompson M.R.
Tredre C.C.
Trotter I.F.
Tuffin C.
Turner D.R.
Venter J.
Weinstock P.A.
Willis N.P.
Wittwer G.F.
Wolfe S.S.
Yardley R.J.

1971

Acutt P.K.
Adams M.H.
Alexander J.C.
Anderson J.F.
Arbuthnot D.E.
Barnard I.K.
Batchelor D.L.
Beghin J.G.L.
Bentley M.M.
Bobbert C.J.
Bosch R.B.
Braithwaite I.M.
Bridson R.F.
Burdon M.R.R.
Bush M.D.
Chadwick T.
Cooper D.M.M.
Crowther S.J.
Culwick P.W.
Dance M.G.
Darlington A.B.
Davies D.C.
de Villiers E.G.
Dobson W.P.
Drummond R.A.
Ellis M.R.
Falconer E.H.
Fannin P.M.
Farrell R.M.
Fraser I.G.
Fyvie C.O.
Gathercole A.H.
Gibson I.H.N.
Giles G.O.
Glashan A.N.
Goodman M.R.
Greene K.L.
Grinaker O.
Hall R.J.
Hean M.W.
Hemsted T.R.T.
Horne C.N.
Hudson S.P.
Jandrell T.E.B.
Jandrell D.K.T.
Jarvis A.J.
Johnson K.A.
Kahn G.A.
Keenan K.B.
Keevill J.S.
Kelly N.
Labistour A.D.
Leibbrandt G.C.
Lewis A.D.
Mattushek M.P.
McCaffery P.G.
McGrath M.J.
Milborrow P.W.
Morris B.
Mulholland M.A.
Newborn M.V.
Owen J.C.
Peattie J.R.
Phipson R.T.
Platt I.G.
Raw V.G.
Raw R.G.
Reilly D.E.
Reilly L.E.
Riley S.J.P.
Robertson M.K.
Roe-Scott N.B.
Russell M.H.
Sanders R.M.
Scott-Shaw C.R.
Shaw A.C.
Shorten P.J.
Sklar-Chik G.H.
Solomon E.P.W.
Stafford G.D.
Stott A.N.
Taylor A.M.
Till N.A.
Tippett J.
Tippett I.N.
Tredre P.F.
Urquhart G.A.
van der Byl C.W.
van der Riet W.A.
Vickery R.P.
Walker M.D.
Wareham G.L.
Welsford K.
Wessels A.
Wood H.R.
Worrall J.H.

1972

Abrams L.J.
Alexander T.E.
Anderson A.J.
Arbuthnot K.A.
Asher A.
Asher C.
Barnes R.E.
Beghin K.F.
Bentley P.M.
Berold G.N.B.
Bray L.D.
Brown T.A.

1972 continued

Bruce A.E.
Burkimsher P.W.
Clutterbuck M.S.
Conyngham J.H.
Cubitt B.U.
Davies P.B.
de Villiers D.V.
Dickson B.J.
Dixie P.J.
Douglas R.A.
Drummond M.D.
Dunn D.W.S.
Ellis R.A.
Evans A.B.
Evans J.L.
Gale A.J.
Gibson N.W.
Greig T.J.
Greyling P.
Harcourt-Baldwin J.D.
Hathorn J.M.
Hathorn J.P.
Hathorn M.H.
Hay R.A.
Hopkins D.G.
Johnson P.E.
Knapton A.M.
Lester J.M.
Lewis R.A.
Llewellyn J.H.
Lovell-Greene N.J.
Maritz P.A.
Matthews R.H.
Millar J.D.F.
Muller T.A.
Newborn R.E.
Nisbet A.R.
Oosthuizen P.V.
Otto J.P.
Paverd C.D.
Pinnell C.R.R.
Raleigh P.J.
Reilly L.E.
Robson L.N.
Russell A.J.
Sessel H.S.
Smedley A.W.
Solomon T.N.
Southey C.J.
Steel P.G.
Sutherland B.S.
Swan J.M.
Sykes M.A.
Tasker C.R.
Thiselton-Dyer T.J.
Thompson J.D.C.
Thomson I.H.
Turner D.P.
Turner V.P.
Ulyate R.G.
Van de Vyver G.L.
Weinstock A.M.

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Addison M.F.
Anderson B.E.
Anderson R.M.
Arbuthnot A.W.
Berlein B.W.
Beynon A.D.
Blaikie D.A.
Bruorton C.R.
Campbell-Gillies I.
Carlisle M.B.
Catto J.K.
Clacherty A.J.
Clark J.M.
Clayton G.H.
Cockburn D.A.A.
Cook A.W.H.
Cook M.D.
Davies E.R.
de Villiers P.H.
Dickson D.E.
du Plessis G.D.
Ducasse G.D.
Ellis J.S.
Essery E.R.A.
Evans M.S.
Fahrenheim D.G.
Fannin N.B.C.
Fowler R.J.
Franklin K.H.E.
Gilfillan J.M.
Greene R.B.
Grinaker K.
Harding B.C.V.
Harris M.J.
Harris N.D.
Hawkins H.C.
Hean H.E.
Henderson C.B.
Henderson D.V.
Horst E.H.
Johnson R.G.
Joyner M.K.
Kelly C.R.
Kelly D.L.
King D.R.P.
King S.F.
Krige J.D.
Labistour D.B.
Labuschagne D.K.
Lavoipierre D.L.
Lay S.J.
Levene G.P.
Lovett S.J.
Mackenzie S.H.
MacLean R.L.
Macnab C.
McKay G.R.
McNabb A.J.
Milborrow C.D.
Millborrow S.G.H.
Mooney C.R.
Moxham M.R.
Neilson C.A.
Orzechowski S.J.C.
Owen D.D.
Pappas M.L.
Paterson H.R.
Pineo D.J.B.
Roberts I.N.
Robin C.J.
Rogers H.P.B.
Scott D.S.
Sedgwick W.G.
Slemeck F.M.
Smith D.G.
Smith V.C.
Sol G.T.H.
Stockdale P.C.
Stubbs R.J.V.
Swan N.J.
Taylor J.D.
Taylor R.K.C.
Thompson A.R.
Tully R.M.
Turner H.R.
Turner R.D.
Turner R.K.
Walker A.G.B.
Wilson G.A.
Wilson T.R.
Wood R.P.

1974

Adam P.J.
Addison M.L.
Alexander R.V.
Anderson M.C.
Arthur J.R.T.
Banks W.R.
Barnes P.P.
Beghin C.H.
Bruce D.R.
Canham K.S.
Cockburn K.N.A.
Crausaz R.C.R.
Cropper M.S.
Crutchley J.G.G.
Ducasse P.B.
Dudley R.L.
Earl J.F.
Emerton A.M.
Fannin B.G.C.
Ferguson R.B.
Fraser N.F.
Fraser R.K.
Furniss A.D.
Furniss A.V.
Gibbon I.R.
Gie A.N.
Golding C.J.
Gordon G.M.
Griffith M.G.L.
Harris M.G.
Harris M.R.
Harrison A.D.
Harte W.R.
Hathorn D.A.
Holl C.
Hopkins G.C.
Hotchkiss S.E.
Household M.N.
Hulbert C.S.
Hulbert W.R.
Joubert V.G.
Kelly K.
Kelly M.A.
Kettle R.G.S.
Knox M.J.
Lavoipierre A.L.
Lederle V.J.
Mackenzie C.R.
Malzer K.
Martin R.M.
Matthews G.H.
McGinn J.
Meyer M.C.G.
Millar W.J.
Millin P.
Morrell C.I.
Morrell R.G.
Mowat M.C.
Nevin J.
Nicholson A.J.
Paterson A.W.
Pennington J.M.
Platt P.J.
Poot A.A.
Powrie G.
Purnell J.
Risely M.J.N.
Ritchie R.C.D.
Sanders R.B.
Shapland P.R.
Shorten P.S.
Smith I.M.
Sykes P.B.
Taylor T.J.
Taylor P.A.
Thomas M.R.
Thorp M.D.
Waite A.J.H.
Wakefield J.N.
Wakely-Smith K.S.
Wheeler C.P.
Willis M.A.J.
Yeats C.

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Addison M.J.W.
Addison R.R.
Alexander D.S.
Arbuthnot M.
Barker C.W.
Bates H.W.
Beaumont G.
Bosworth-Smith M.N.
Braby G.S.
Brown C.H.
Cullinan M.R.
Cutter D.W.E.
Davidson I.D.
Davis P.G.
Dawber O.M.
Delgado N.P.
Drummond G.H.
Dunderdale B.R.
Earl M.R.
Ellis-Brown S.M.
Fabian J.T.
Franklin A.E.
Grantham E.J.O.
Grieve S.L.
Haddon D.J.
Hart R.L.
Hathorn A.P.
Hathorn F.A.F.
Hathorn S.C.C.
Henry G.J.
Herrmann-Bajner R.C.
Higginson S.N.
Hill N.W.
Hilliar P.E.
Jackson T.J.
Jandrell M.A.P.
King P.D.
Labuschagne N.B.
Lavoipierre R.J.
Lederle R.A.
Ledlie H.J.
Lewis M.T.S.
Longhurst G.E.
Love S.C.
Mackenzie J.R.
Matthew K.B.
McLean L.S.
McMillan B D.
McMillan D.R.
McMillan P.D.
Millar M.J.
Molony S.
Murray-Rogers N.E.J.
Nisbet P.J.
Nordier R.F.
Nothard N.
O'Malley M.J.W.
Pain C.H.
Pain R.L.H.
Palframan A.G.
Pearson N.J.H.
Phillips G.B.
Poulson A.G.
Robertson A.T.
Robertson M.W.
Rodwell J.P.D.
Russell J.M.
Saunders D.R.
Scott J.H.
Smyly D.J.N.
Stevenson M.
Steyn R.F.

1975 continued

Surmon J.C.
Symons C.O.R.
Thomas S.R.
Torr G.S.
Tully J.E.
Van den Heever D.J.
van Riet Lowe P.M.
Velkoop G.K.
Watson R.A.B.
Wilson C.J.
Wood N.A.
Yeats M.

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Addison P.J.D.
Andrew J.A.
Arbuthnot C.J.
Arntsen G.C.
Bath R.M.
Beghin S.M.
Bentley R.M.
Black J.J.A.
Blamey W.M.
Bosch L.deK.
Brain R.C.B.
Burnill C.R.
Bury M.S.A.
Cleasby S.J.M.
Clinch D.
Cook H.F.G.
Crabtree R.
Cramb M.E.C.
Davies D.L.
Dee S.P.
Downie J.A.B.
Earl S.F.
Ewins M.D.
Fannin C.J.G.
Fleming B.I.
Forster R.D.
Forster S.T.P.
Fraser L.R.
Gericke G.B.
Gilfillan A.D.
Gillespie I.J.
Grinaker C.
Guy D.C.
Harris A.J.
Hawkins R.C.
Higginson D.F.G.
Hojem M.H.
Horne R.A.
Hotchkiss N.J.A.
Howard C.S.
Huntley-Smith D.R.
Hyslop R.M.
Inman-Bamber J.d'A.
Irwin A.G.
Johnson P.J.
Joyner J.E.
Kenyon M.R.
Knill W.G.
Kurtzahn G.J.H.
Leathern D.M.
Lee J.D.
Lintner J.D.
MacDonald A.A.
MacLeod J.A.
McGinn A.
Miekle F.C.
Montgomery C.W.
Murray A.E.
Nightscales S.D.
Noyce R.G.
Otto Q.T.
Owen J.D.
Pain J.H.
Pennefather J.
Perrett M.A.
Phipson M.R.
Platt M.E.
Reeves J.D.
Robinson J.V.
Sanford A.M.
Scott M.C.
Shorten R.J.
Simpson M.G.
Sims J.L.W.
Smyth E.O.
Swan H.C.
Symons J.P.
Talmage R.A.R.
Templeton W.J.R.
Testa T.G.
Thomas E.G.
Thompson I.G.
Thomson N.A.
Tod C.J.
Unger E.T.
Van der Byl A.V.
Van Straaten A.M.
Walker H.P.
Walker R.A.
Waterhouse J.D.
Webb R.D.
Wells A.G.
Welsford R.
Wheeler A.W.
Wing L.A.
Woodhouse J.C.A.
Wooldridge R.O.

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Addison N.P.
Albert D.A.
Alexander C.J.
Alexander M.H.
Anderson D.D.
Antonie M.M.
Bailie J.R.
Barclay C.F.
Barclay J.E.
Barclay K.I.F.
Bath A.M.
Bentley C.S.J.
Berger I.M.
Bevan M.J.
Blewitt M.A.
Booth D.P.
Braby M.E.
Broome W.J.
Brown S.M.
Bruorton M.R.
Bury M.N.
Carr S.
Catto T.J.
Chapman S.D.
Chettle M.H.
Chevallier N.B.
Cockburn J.J.A.
Crichton A.J.
Cromarty K.A.
Cubitt M.E.
Cuningham J.W.
Curtis C.C.
Davies S.J.B.
Evans G.F.
Evans G.S.
Fotheringham G.J.

1977 Continued

Gawthrop S.M.
Gerhardt K.E.
Gericke A.G.
Gibson B.H.
Gilfillan G.D.
Goble R.E.
Grantham R.J.R.
Green N.W.B.
Henderson A.
Hojem D.J.
Holl C.
Howes G.A.
Hyslop T.D.
Immelman A.J.
Irwin J.O.
Jackson D.A.
Jamieson D.G.
Jamieson N.B.
Johnson H.S.
Johnstone G.D.F.
Knowles B.S.
Lederle D.K.
Lewis G.J.S.
Linton D.J.
Lloyd G.L.
Lloyd S.L.
Lund A.G.
Mackenzie R.M.
Maddison A.J.C.
McMenamin S.J.
Millar W.K.
Millerd C.A.
Murray S.M.
Nicol J.C.H.
Norman R.J.B.
Nothard K.
Oberholzer M.A.
Palframan M.W.
Pearce K.R.
Perrett K.R.
Perry J.C.
Pfaff A.M.
Poulson M.W.
Prophet G.W.
Raftesath G.H.
Raftesath J.G.
Robertson J.C.
Robertson K.C.
Rosenweig W.R.
Rosmarin K.R.
Rowan B.A.
Sainsbury R.J.E.
Saunders S.J.
Schmidt L.C.
Scotney C.D.
Shorten M.J.
Steer B.J.
Stephenson C.G.
Stewart P.I.B.
Sturgess C.F.
Tayler C.W.
Tilley D.J.
Turner J.L.
van den Berg L.
Von Essen C.L.
Walker R.G.
Waygood C.G.
Webster A.C.
Welsh A.H.
Williams A.G.
Williams H.M.R.
Wing C.L.
Young S.G.

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Aldworth B.M.
Allaway P.N.J.
Allaway J.R.C.
Anderson F.M.
Anderson K.C.
Arbuthnot P.B.
Atkinson S.L.
Banks M.A.
Bartholomew G.L.
Bartholomew W.G.
Berning J.F.
Bird R.R.W.
Birkhead S.E.
Bolt G.M.
Bostock R.S.
Briscoe C.H.W.
Brown C.C.
Bruce S.H.
Bruorton K.R.
Carter A.J.A.
Chapman A.M.
Copland A.R.M.
Coulon R.M.
d'Elboux G.R.
Dalrymple A.B.P.
Dawson N.F.
Day-Lewis N.N.
de la Hey M.
Deeble M.P.
Douglas C.H.J.
Draper M.R.
Fahn P.
Farrell D.
Filmer P.W.J.
Finn H.T.
Fish S.A.
Fraser D.I.
Geard A.W.
Gibson M.C.St.C.
Gilson B.H.
Griffiths J.L.
Guy D.A.
Handley B.J.
Harvey I.G.H.
Hathorn D.R.
Hathorn P.R.
Hawksworth D.K.
Henderson J.
Hobson-Jones M.
Hoffmann A.L.
Hofman A.A.
Holding J.L.
Horne C.A.
Howard A.G.
Hurter G.A.
Jackson M.G.
Jerman N.B.
Johnstone J.W.
Kelly G.W.
Kessler C.V.H.
Kilroe P.A.G.
Kinsley J.H.
Knowles J.M.
Leisegang R.N.
Levieux P.M.
Lupton-Smith B.H.
Matthews R.J.
McElligott R.B.
McLeod A.S.
Millar G.C.
Millerd R.J.
Milligan P.D.
Mitchell L.
Morkel H.J.
Newborn S.J.
Nisbet M.J.
Olsen R.W.
Pearson B.J.G.
Perrett K.D.
Pickford A.D.
Reunert S.P.
Robinson R.G.
Roche G.J.
Saulez R.A.R.

1978 Continued

Scheepers J.H.
Searle B.C.
Shapland M.J.
Shave A.J.
Souchon S.A.
Spalding O.K.
Stanford E.E.
Stephenson A.R.
Surmon C.C.
Sutton D.R.
Sutton K.G.
Talbot C.D.
Taylor E.B.
Thatcher C.C.
Throssell B.C.
Thurston T.J.N.
Tod D.L.
Trebble B.G.
Tully A.M.
Weirich R.B.
Williamson A.J.
Wilson A.M.
Youngleson S.A.

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Addison R.J.J.
Alexander A.J.F.
Antonie V.J.
Ash M.S.
Bailey M.
Barrett A.M.
Beagle M.N.
Berning M.
Bertram-Smith N.G.
Blunden C.W.M.
Briar J.M.C.
Broome M.J.
Browne A.H.R.
Bruce D.S.
Campbell-Gillies C.
Carnegie A.J.B.
Carnegie M.A.O.
Chesterton A.C.
Cleasby D.E.
Cleaver B.R.
Colley R.W.
Cooper C.L.
Craggs R.A.
Crookes G.N.
d'Elboux R.C.
Dare D.N.
Dee A.C.
Deeble S.W.
Drake R.C.
Dunton J.L.
Dunton W.R.L.
Dwyer K.D.
East G.L.
Ede A.N.
Evans D.N.
Fahn R.
Felgate R.B.J.
Fish S.P.
Forsyth A.G.
Gibb M.C.
Gilfillan B.N.
Harvey A.Q.
Hathorn D.A.
Hathorn G.B.
Haynes D.J.
Hemmes C.A.
Hepper E.M.
Hertzberger K.A.
Hobson-Jones G.
Hurter G.A.
Hutt N.D.
Jennings P.G.
Johnson A.C.
Kett T.J.
Koefman R.J.A.M.
Leclezio M.A.P.
Ling H.M.
Lowe C.A.
MacFarlane R.J.
MacLeod R.A.
McMillan S.D.
Meyer M.
Millar G.K.
Milne D.R.
Mounter M.S.
Nolden M.H.
Nolden N.M.
Nothard B.
Paterson B.J.
Pearson R.J.
Phillips C.G.
Pickford D.D.
Player A.L.
Ponquett R.T.
Powell M.S.
Raglan-Smith P.
Reunert R.D.
Robertson A.C.
Robertson B.J.
Sanford P.J.
Savage G.R.
Seirlis A.A.
Stone C.A.
Stone P.D.
Stubbs J.C.
Symons R.S.J.
Talmage C.E.
Taylor A.B.
Taylor J.B.
Tully P.R.
van der Ham M.
van Essche P.H.D.
Waddell A.S.
Waller A.G.
Wanless B.C.
Webster N.A.
Weeks A.N.
White R.B.
Williams-Freeman A.F.P.
Yeats G.

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Adams D.R.G.
Aldworth M.A.
Andersson P-B.
Aulfes E.R.
Barker P.M.
Barker S.J.W.
Bayly D.N.
Bestel C.A.P.
Bos H.P.
Bosman C.A.
Brand C.
Brewitt R.J.
Bush S.C.
Butler R.G.
Clothier P.M.
Coaker M.N.
Coffey D.D.
Cole D.
Cole R.L.
Cullum R.V.
Davidson M.A.C.

1980 Continued

de Jong M.G.
De la Harpe E.R.
de la Porte M.d'A.
Denton J.A.E.
Douglas I.R.
Douglas J.A.
Draper R.G.
Drummond-Hay S.F.
Dyer P.R.
Earl R.F.
Fairon M.S.
Fannin A.G.
Fletcher G.L.
Fox G.M.
Gaskell B.A.
Gaskell G.W.
Gilfillan W.N.G.
Hall C.N.B.
Hall N.D.C.
Hamlin G.R.
Hancock L.L.
Harris T.P.
Hay T.I.
Hayne R.C.
Hemphill J.B.
Hitch D.A.
Hojem P.C.F.
Howes D.F.
Hyman P.N.
Irwin R.D.
Jenkins G.D.
Johnson G.C.
Johnstone R.F.
Knight C.R.H.
Leclezio M.A.O.
Lee D.I.
Leisegang R.J.
Linz R.J.
Livingstone N.D.
Mackenzie A.G.C.
Martin G.M.
McDonald M.R.
Milligan R.J.
Mowat E.L.
Page D.A.
Peacock C.S.
Pfaff M.W.
Pinnell J.N.R.
Rayner P.H.
Reid S.H.C.
Rivers-Moore D.M.
Roberts J.C.
Ross P.B.
Roy A.E.
Scotney D.G.
Scott G.H.
Scott R.E.G.
Searle A.M.
Snaddon B.R.A.
Spence B.M.
Stormanns C.H.
Surmon D.C.
Surtees G.M.
Taylor M.D.
Taylor B.D.
Taylor S.C.J.
Teeling-Smith A.J.
Tillim G.M.
Tully M.B.
Urquhart R.T.
Usher A.J.
Viljoen I.M.
von Essen Q.L.
Willis D.P.L.
Wood D.K.
Wright J.G.W.
Wyer S.D.
Yeats N.P.

1981

Alexander W.T.
Anderson M.H.
Armstrong D.W.
Barnard A.J.
Barrett G.E.
Beagle G.
Blunden T.W.F.
Briscoe R.M.E.
Buchel K.J.
Bury G.A.
Cannon C.
Caro G.D.
Carter C.A.M.
Chesterton N.D.
Christie M.B.
Chubb S.D.
Church L.J.
Church R.J.
Cole C.
Corke M.P.
Crowe R.J.J.
Curtis-Setchell B.R.
Dare M.P.
Davies R.M.
Davis N.G.
de Villiers M.W.
de Wet A.P.McK.
de Wet P.D.McK.
Eager B.B.
Ente B.I.
Fabian I.G.B.
Ford G.K.
Forde A.D.
Fyvie C.G.
Gawith P.M.
Gosnell C.J.
Greene P.L.
Hampson N.
Hansen T.C.
Hardingham D.J.
Hawksworth M.L.
Hector P.A.
Hilditch P.L.
Hlela J.M.
Horton M.D.
Howard G.E.
Howes P.E.
Hyatt R.M.
Hyman M.J.
Johnson G.C.
Khanyile M.D.
Lead N.J.
Lund A.G.
Mabaso T.
Mackenzie P.W.
Mackenzie W.I.
MacQueen G.B.
Manchip I.S.
Manyathi W.T.
Martin S.M.
Mathews D.C.S.
Mennie R.G.
Millar S.K.
Moor S.StC.
Newton R.
Nichol D.A.
Padmore L.A.
Peattie B.K.
Pitt-Kennedy R.E.
Plows G.J.
Raftesath D.C.
Rankin B.C.
Raw R.A.
Reunert J.L.
Richards P.B.
Richardson K.V.
Robinson B.J.
Sabido J.G.
Savage M.L.
Scheepers L.deV.
Schmidt G.J.

1981 Continued

Schreiber P.A.
Sherriffs D.B.
Smith G.W.
Soames G.C.
Stapylton-Smith R.G.
Stephens P.A.
Stone M.E.
Taylor D.A.P.
Taylor I.D.
Tod M.G.
Tredrea D.
Trevor-Roberts G.L.
Tully D.A.
Turck A.R.
Turner C.J.R.
van den Heever M.G.
Waller J.R.
Wardle G.R.
Waterhouse G.A.
Weber R.C.P.
Wedderburn-Maxwell A.
Wevill M.T.
Yammin P.L.
Yolland D.S.
Young P.G.

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Alexander J.R.
Banks D.I.
Barclay B.J.
Bennie J.A.
Berlein A.M.
Blevin R.J.
Bos M.T.P.M.
Browning S.K.
Carlyle-Mitchell J.D.
Carr C.
Christie I.W.
Claase J.W.
Cleasby R.C.G.
Cole N.C.
Copland C.J.
Curtis S.M.W.
De la Harpe K.R.
Dee J.P.
Deeble D.J.
Douglas A.M.
du Toit S.F.
Falconer P.R.
Ferguson C.R.
Feuilherade P.F.
Forbes B.G.
Fyvie N.C.
Gale D.J.
Garvie N.R.
Gibson W.M.
Hansen M.R.
Hart T.A.
Hayne G.C. (Miss)
Hayne J.C. (Miss)
Hayward G.R.C.
Haywood M.R.
Hemphill D.J.
Hirst S.A.J.
Hoole R.J.
Hoole R.M.
Howard R.
Isabelle A.J.
Jansen G.A.
Jarvis M.J.
Johnson A.N.F.
Johnson G.M.
Kahn W.L.
Kienberger C.C.
Kildare M.A.
Laemmle P.S.
Latilla-Campbell S.
Lawrenz K.L.
Leroux J.G.G.
Levene A.G.
Levitt R.E.
Lindsay A.R.
Little J.E.S.
Logie S.D.T.
Lumsden J.N.
Mackenzie D.J.
Mandy M.
McMenamin M.S.
Meaker S.
Mennie J.S.
Millerd C.M.
Milne D.R.
Mitchell J.D.C.
Moon J.P.
Moon N.E.
Nhlapo T.M.
Nkabinde N.G.
Noake J.deV.
Noyce D.J.
Payne A.G.
Pegram G.C.
Perrett G.I.
Pfaff D.B.
Raftesath L.C.
Randles S.L.
Reed R.
Reunert A.G.
Reynolds G.C.
Robertson G.P.
Rogers C.A.
Ross D.G.
Ryan P.J.C.
Salmon D.B.
Short W.E.K.
Sime B.
Smith L.A.
Smith M.R.
Snaddon A.J.
Stamp S.J.
Stapylton-Smith S.J.
Stephens G.C.
Stobart G.E.
Strong M.P.E.
Stubbs N.C.
Sutton A.G.
Talmage E.A.
Teichmann W.R.
Thomas A.L.
Throssell G.W.
Tillim A.B.
Todd M.C.
Trebble G.W.
Tucker A.R.K.
Tyson M.C.
Watermeyer T.R.
Weavind A.R.
Wedderburn-Maxwell A.K.
Wiggishoff K.A.
Willcocks B.M.
Willis S.C.L.
Wilson A.R.
Xaba A.M.

1983

Arbuthnot J.D.
Armstrong B.M.
Attwood C.D.
Barrett R.G.
Barry T.A.B.
Bass R.S.
Beart C.R.
Beynon J.B.
Bhungane B.A.T.
Breckenridge K.D.
Bryant W.G.H.
Buchel B.W.
Buthelezi M.M.
Cadman C.R.
Carrall-Wilcocks C.A.
Carson G.F.
Cole A.K.
Crabb G.D.
Cullinan J.D.
Cumming H.V.
Cunningham G.D.
Dare C.P.
Davies N.B.
Davis O.H.
de la Harpe A.P.
de Wet A.J.C.
de Wet J.J.
Dent J.G.R.
Don-Wauchope A.C.
Drake J.A.
Draper P.R.
Epstein L.A.
Field R.I.
Fletcher J.R.
Forde R.E.
Foster W.J.
Gibb D.G.
Gibson A.St.C.
Gilfillan J.D.
Godfrey S.P.
Good W.S.
Graham R.I.
Guy R.M.
Harrison P.F.
Hart D.C.
Harty M.R.
Haynes C.S.
Hickey R.D.
Hill C.W.
Irwin C.R.
Johnson A.G.
Kuhlmann M.I.
Kunene S.P.
Larsen A.K.
Lawrenz A.H.
Lunn M.F.
Mansell J.H.M.
Martin B.G.M.
Martin J.E.M.
Mbhele E.M.
McDonald A.S.F.
Mdakane S.H.
Meaker R.
Metelerkamp J.W.R.
Milne D.J.
Mitchell K.D.M.
Mthembu S.
Nattrass R.H.
Nichol P.C.
Nitch D.C.
Nothard D.A.
Paterson C.J.
Peel R.R.
Pendock G.J.
Pepworth B.R.
Powell D.J.
Pybus W.H.
Rampitsch A.
Rankin A.G.
Rauber B.P.
Raw J.H.
Rudden P.J.J.
Segar S.J.
Sharp R.D.
Shaw B.E.
Shear K.S.T.
Sherlock P.J.
Short I.D.
Shorten J.M.
Simpson G.E.D.
Sjoberg A.M.
Sommerville G.P.
Stewart M.L.
Stowell B.E.
Strong J.H.M.
Szudrawski E.H.A.
Thomas W.D.
Till T.L.
Turvey C.R.
van Dongen A.W.
Vieyra M.J.
Walker J.J.
Walters M.J.
Warren G.A.
Warren N.G.
Washington M.
Weeks W.A.R.
White D.R.
Wilmot A.G.L.
Wortley S.J.
Wright C.I.
Yell A.G.G.
Young N.B.

1984

Anderson S.H.C.
Armstrong N.J.
Ash P.K.
Barnard L.F.
Bayley B.P.E.D.
Beach G.J.G.
Bell A.R.
Bos P.F.P.J.
Braithwaite A.D.W.
Bray L.B.
Cadman A.H.
Caldwell B.S.
Caro D.M.
Carson D.M.
Castle W.P.A.
Charlie L.W.
Church A.D.
Claase L.R.
Critchfield I.W.
Crowie L.C.
Cuningham R.B.
de Villiers O.P.
de Villiers P.H.
Dingley G.W.
Dixon C.B.
Draper M.J.P.
Duffy S.B.
Evans M.A.C.
Falcon S.R. (Miss)
Flowers K.H.
Fowler D.J.
Fraser A.W.
Geldenhuys S.P.
George A.M.
Giles B.D.N.
Gold D.J.C.
Green J.C.
Grindrod W.J.
Hall D.P.
Hall T.J.
Handley M.J.
Hanlon A.J.

1984 Continued

Harris P.M.
Hatfield R.H.
Heenan G.C.
Hendrikz T.P.
Howell G.C.
Jarvis D.J.
King J.K.
Kirchmann B.M.
Knowles D.F.
Lamming A.C.
Langebrink W.D.
Lawler G.W.P.
Lewis D.J.
Liebenberg C.P.
Lloyd P.
Longley J.C.
Loudon J.P.
Lupton-Smith G.M.
Mackenzie J.B.R.
Mackenzie J.C.
Maddocks N.H.
Mason W.J.
McCrum A.S.F.
McDonald B.J.
McKenzie D.P.
McMillan J.C.D.
Meaker R.J.
Mitchell B.R.D.
Moor J.L.
Nixon T.L.
Noyce S.P.
O'Flaherty M.C.
Ogg M.C.P.
Palmer R.F.J.
Paver S.D.G.
Payn S.R.
Payne A.N.
Peart B.M.
Peart C.W.
Pitt R.G.
Rampitsch C.
Robinson N.A.
Robson A.J.
Ross G.W.
Rouse I.S.
Savage A.L.
Seymour M.D.
Short A.D.S.
Slaven M.R.
Smith S.C.H.
Stephenson H.J.
Stewart A.M.
Strong R.W.J.
Stroud R.M.
Stubbs G.R.
Sutherland G.
Taylor P.J.
Teichmann G.H.
Thompson A.S.
Tucker R.J.
Van der Horst G.L.
van Dyk D.D.
van Noort A.M.
van Vuuren M.J.
van Zyl G.G.
Varner B.G.
Venter C.
von Ziegenweidt J.F.K.T.
Wessels B.C.
Wilmot C.N.L.
Wing G.D.
Zungu D.S.

1985

Andrew J.G.
Arnott B.J.
Bath N.R.
Beal I.C.
Bernstein D.M.
Biggs D.A.H.
Birkhead A.L.
Botha A.J.
Botting R.A.R.
Brewitt P.R.
Carrall-Wilcocks J.H.
Carrick A.J.
Cartwright J.R.
Choudree D.
Clausen B.E.
Clewlow W.D.
Collier A.E.
Conte O.M.
Davis J.C.
De Vos A.
de Maroussem J.G.P.
de Wet P.D.McK.
Dhlamini N.W.
Easingwood M.J.S.
Edwards L.R.L.
Egleton R.E.
Falcon A.M.
Ferguson B.S.
Fleming C.J.C.
Forbes A.J.T.
Fowler A.L.S.
Fraser S.R.
Gardner J.A.
Gawith R.F.
Gerber B.J.
Gibson J.St.C.
Gordon K.D.
Gowans I.A.M.
Grindrod M.P.
Haddon S.C.
Hancock T.W.
Hayes M.H.
Herbert J.A.T.
Hill D.J.
Hudson D.J.
Hurt Q.E.
Izzett H.B.
Jagath S.
Jeftha L.C.
Johnston R.J.
Kennedy P.N.
Kopp D.
Larsen S.R.
Lennon B.M.
Lloyd A.
Lourens D.H.
Lowell H.J.
Lucy M.A.
Lund D.R.
Macris E.D.
Maggs D.
Martin C.J.M.
Mbongwe N.M.
McCaldin B.J.
McCallum D.W.
Mee R.C.O.
Meyer A.M.
Michaux G.
Monadjem A.R.A.
Moon J.P.
Moore L.B.
Mseleku M.
Murphy S.
Naidoo K.
Neville V.J.G.
Newton C.R.
Norton M.R.
Nuttall J.J.C.
Oehley P.M.S.
Orford J.N.L.
Overtveld A.I.M.
Parkes D.J.
Pellett B.M.
Phillpott S.M.
Ramsay W.A.
Rankin A.J.
Rennie J.L.

1985 Continued

Rich G.M.
Rodwell S.H.
Rogers T.J.
Rossato N.
Roy I.R.
Sabatta I.C.
Sage M.H.
Sampson G.J.
Schreuder B.C.
Simamane K.S.C.
Slack M.O.J.
Staal L.J.
Staal R.H.
Starr C.M.
Stone M.A.
Tones V.E.
Turner K.J.
van der Riet C.R.
van Schoor U.C.
Venter D.B.
Vincent G.J.
Waller G.D.
Waller W.A.
Williams S.D.
Wood B.R.
Wulfsohn P.G.
Xaba P.M.
Zoio R.

1986

Anderson A.R.
Arde R.A.
Armstrong G.A.
Bacher G.R.
Bailey D.J.
Baisch H.C.
Barnes W.R.
Bastard M.G.
Beattie I.G.
Becker M.A.
Bell D.W.
Boles C.A.
Bosman-Jansen G.
Boyd A.L.
Breckenridge R.G.
Brock-Utne J.P.
Brown G.R.
Cavell-Clarke K.
Chettle P.J.
Clausen D.A.
Coull R.A.
Dakers G.G.
Dalrymple J.H.
Davies M.R.
De Jong C.A.
De la Harpe R.A.
Dent R.H.
Dingley P.L.
Don-Wauchope J.H.
Egberink H.D.
Erasmus G.J.
Freitag U.G.
Furness T.
Fyvie B.M.
Fyvie G.C.
Gearing D.C.
Gilson S.A.
Gold A.M.
Goldberg R.L.
Graham M.R.
Green D.J.
Halstead W.B.
Harrington A.C.
Harris D.J.
Henderson I.A.
Hoefig K.J.
Holland G.
Horne L.C.
Hoyle R.A.
Huber P.P.
Jankowitz C.A.
Jarvie A.D.
Kenny A.H.B.
Kirk B.L.
Knoop K.R.
Lamming R.J.
Lang A.D.
Lazarus H.
Lea J.M.C.
Liley B.
Lindsay-Bowman J.
Louwrens W.M.C.
Lund C.J.
Magqabi L.A.
Maggs C.B.G.
Makhaye M.S.
Maritz R.P.
Marshall D.P.D.
Matthis R.S.
McGregor R.J.
McIntosh J.B.
McKenzie C.R.
Mitchell C.A.
Molotlegi L.
Mork O.W.
Mork R.J.
Murphy B.
Newbury A.M.
O'Flaherty P.J.
Palmer S.B.
Pegram A.D.
Pitts A.W.
Raab C.E.
Renaud J.P.C.
Reynolds J.H.
Ross J.S.
Rudolph A.M.
Ryan R.J.
Salibas M.
Scrooby L.M.
Segar C.E.
Shepherd J.W.
Singh N.R.
Smuts M.C.R.
Staal A.M.
Stephenson J.B.
Stern N.A.
Stokes G.J.
Stott S.E.
Stretton R.
Szudrawski N.R.P.
Thompson C.
Thompson H.S.
Tyson C.P.
van den Heever R.M.
van Hilten C.A.
van Hoffen A.G.
van Nunen A.L.
Vanneste A.D.
Van Slembrouck A.J.
Varner R.J.
von Seidel R.C.
Walker D.A.
Weirich P.M.
Welch S.A.
Wessels C.B.
White T.E.
Whitefield R.A.
Wicks J.G.
Willcocks A.S.
Willis A.J.L.
Yorke-Smith N.
Zoio S.
Zuma T.Z.

1987

Anderson D.C.
Barnes S.R.
Barry J.A.
Bass D.J.
Bastard W.J.
Bath R.P.
Beart M.C.
Bentley A.D.
Bockstart R.
Botha P.M.
Bradford M.J.
Buchman A.C.
Burgener M.C.R.
Burman K.
Church S.H.
Clark J.A.
Coovadia I.
Crespin O.A.G.
Crookes A.C.F.
Cuturi C.J.
de Bruyn I.A.
Deale T.K.
Dennen T.
Dingley D.A.
Dyer R.M.
Edwards G.V.
Elliott P.
Ewer D.A.
Forman B.R.
Fourie J.E.
Fox F.M.
Fynn R.W.S.
Gallagher L.A. (Miss)
Gehren N.R.
Gordon P.D.
Greene C.R.
Greene D.C.
Griffiths M.A.C.
Grove A.L.
Gwiliza S.M.
Hancock J.M.
Hathorn M.C.
Hatton M.J.
Haynes A.M.
Henderson I.W.
Henry G.K.
Henwood D.V.
Heymans H.S.
Hilditch M.R.
Hull E.F.
Irish D.A.
James D.N.
James W.J.
Jansen I.A.
Kelly C.J.
King D.E.B.
Klingenberg C.W.
Koch J.O.
Lear C.F.
Lubelwana T.A.
Lupton D.M.
Magrath B.D.
Maharaj A.A.
Mamashela J.R.
McKenzie A.G.
McKenzie D.G.
Meaker L.I.F.
Mitchell D.R.
Molotlegi L.T.
Mondon C.P.
Moodley K.
Mosia L.H.
Murman C.T.
Naidoo K.
Nickson E.V.
Nickson P.R.
Norbert M.
Norris P.P.
Noyce J.D.
O'Connor S.C.
Ogg D.I.P.
Orford P.J.
Park R.J.G.
Paterson C.J.W.
Payn M.A.
Pepworth R.J.
Powys M.S.
Pybus G.Q.J.
Robinson M.E.
Ronbeck E.P.A.
Rowlands L.P.
Schaap G.M.
Shabalala I.P.
Smith J.R.
Stanley M.
Steinberg M.S.
Stevens P.D.
Stevens R.C.
Steytler N.S.
Stobart R.J.
Stott B.I.
Swanepoel F.
Talmage K.R.
Taylor N.B.
Theilig G.
Thompson D.
Thompson D.J.N.
Tucker A.P.
van Dongen B.R.
Vickery C.S.
Walker M.A.
Welch J.S.
Whalley K.G.
Whitley C.J.
Willcocks T.J.
Winfield K.S.
Zama T.Z. (Miss)

1988

Anders Q.A.
Anderson J.E.
Armour C.R.D.
Bacher R.R.
Bandawe T.K.
Barrow P.D.
Bauchoo S.
Black C.F.
Blaine L.A.
Boston A.B.
Bray D.A.B.
Briggs G.C.R.
Brittan R.F.
Brock-Utne A.J.
Brown A.G.
Brown C.L.
Brown S.M.
Campbell J.L.
Chesterton R.W.
Clausen B.E.
Clifton G.A.
Collier G.S.
Cook A.R.
Crookes D.N.
Cuningham J.R.
Dalgleish R.
Davies J.P.
Dhlamini M.P.
Diessel J.P.
Dumbrill S.J.L.
Dunton D.D.
Edge W.J.P.
Edmondson B.deR.
Egleton M.J.
Essack Z.
Fiser F.H. (Miss)

1988 Continued

Fyvie G.H.
Fyvie M.J.
Gallagher B.P.
Gerrans A.C.
Girdwood G.W.
Godfrey J.B.
Gothan R.J.
Green B.J.
Hathorn H.B.
Henfrey W.R.
Henwood S.T.
Hickey J.D.
Honeyborne R.R.
Horne T.G.C.
Hunter M.S.H.
Hurry S.B.
Izzett M.D.
James A.J.
Johnston B.P.
Johnstone M.P.
Joughin R.
Kennedy A.J.
Kepkey S.E.
Kilkie M.J. (Miss)
Koller M.W.
Kurz C.B.
Lake G.A.
Larsen D.A.
Lea A.J.C.
Lee A.B.
Lund M.K.
Mackenzie J.D.
Mackintosh J.W.
Makhaye T.A.
Martin A.B.
Mason M.J.
Mestry O. (Miss)
Metford G.D.
Metford K.B.
Millar C.K.
Mkonto C.
Moodley S.
Moor G.M.
Morgan C.N.
Morgan G.E.A.
Murray G.J.
O'Flaherty T.G.
Parker G.C.
Paterson A.W.
Paterson R.E.
Peattie B.R.
Pienaar A.J.
Radford A.M.
Renaud C.Y.
Reynard I.M.
Ric-Hansen B.A.
Richards M.T.
Robertson J.A.
Scheel D.N.B.
Schreuder C.P.
Smuts D.L.R.
Spencer G.W.
Stern M.S.
Steward V.U.W.
Stewart S.J.
Stokoe J.R.
Sullivan A.T. (Miss)
Sutherland A.J.
Teichmann D.J..
Thelejane M.
Tooley A.C.
Turner B.A.
Turvey D.R.
van Hilten M.D.
Vandewalle L.J.
von Seidel R.J.
von Ziegenweidt M.C.
Walsh E.A.
Weinberg A.L.
Weinberg J.C.
Welton M.S.
White L.J.

1989

Afonso A.F.F.
Alletson G.S.
Allison T.N.
Archer C.T.
Armour R.I.D.
Armstrong J.R.
Bailey D.S.
Bennett A.H.
Birkhead M.H.
Booyens J.C.
Bradford P.R.E.
Bryant R.E.
Campbell R.J.N.
Columbine R.B.
Compton C.T.
Cooke G.M.
Croft W.L. (Miss)
Cromhout T.M.
Crookes R.F.
Cutter G.E.
Davies G.V.
de la Harpe M.G.S.
Deale A.J.
Dent J.S.
Draper A.J.M.
du Plessis P.
Dumas A.A.
Dunn A.J.
Eckstein L. (Miss)
Estcourt C.G.
Falcon B.W.
Forman G.M.
Fourie D.R.
Gerrard I.W.
Goodenough C.B.
Grove L.
Gumede J.X.
Hamilton S.J.
Harris G.R.
Hassard P.J.
Hayward L.C.
Heiss M.R.
Henderson T.S.
Higginson K.S.
Hill M.C.
Holdsworth D.P.
Holzman P.A.
Isabelle N.P.
Jackson I.F.F.
Jankowitz A.E.
Jarvie G.I.
Jordaan H.F.
Karon M.D.
Kearney R. (Miss)
Kennedy C.P.
Knowles R.M.
Kobus M.
Krige D.G.
Larkan J.H.
Larsen N.A.
Lavers G.R.
Lea H.C.
Lederle D.E.
Lee W.G.
Maphumulo M.E.
McCarthy J.P.
McGregor D.R.
Meaker G.A.
Miller G.J.
Monadjem B.
Moody M.J.
Murray C.P.
Ndaba B.S.
Neill D.J.
Newman N.C.R.

1989 Continued

Nicol A.C.
Norris S.R.
Olive T.B.
Olivier D.T.
Osborn R.J.B.
Painting B.J.
Papageorgiou A.
Parkington D.H.
Paxinos A.
Pearson S.K.
Phillpott S.A.
Porteous W.O.
Reilly J.W.M.
Reilly K.J.
Renaud E.J.
Reynolds P.T.
Rosset P.N.
Shaw M.M.
Singh S.H.
Sithole R.
Smith M.P.H.
Steytler M.K.
Sutherland R.F.
Sutton C.C.
Swanepoel D.S.
Swanepoel J.H.
Symons L.H.
Talmage R.E.G.
Ten Hoorn Boer M.
Theunissen T.D.
Thompson G.C.
Tucker J.F.
Tudor O.P.
Tully S.R.B.
Valentine W.S.
van den Heever C.J.
Van Rij G.
van Zyl M.A.
von Benecke D.K.
Wadey A.M.
Watt B.M.
Webster A.A.
Westley H.
Whitefield P.J.
Wilkinson P.J.
Yolland M.J.
Youens B.
Zondo B.I.

1990

Acutt S.A.
Aitken S.G.
April D.T.
Arde B.A.
Barker A.A. (Miss)
Barry C.M.
Bayne G.D.B.
Beavon R.J.
Bee A.L.
Bennett D.G.
Bester N.M.
Black C.R.
Bowley C.C.
Bray S.T.
Brett C.J.
Buchner C.M.
Cader F.F.
Carmichael M.J.
Chapman L.J.
Clark T.A.
Cotterell W.C.
Crown R.T.
Dickson R.M.
Dlamini K.M.S.
Doidge P.L.
Draper R.A.J.
Drimie S.E.
du Plessis S.
Dunlop R.B.
Eckstein G.
Engelbrecht P.D.
Evans R.J.C.
Fly D.C.
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Foss B.S.
Fuller-Good R.J.H.
Furtado C.M. de J.
Fyvie W.S.
Germishuizen L.E.
Gill S.B.
Goble C.E.
Gordon-Watson C.P.
Greyling G.R.
Guimaraens J.deV.
Gush K.L.
Halstead L.C.
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Heenan D.C.
Henwood K.L. (Miss)
Hex G.S.
Hill C.C.
Honnet J.P.
Huddy S.R.
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Hunter H.W.
Isabelle D.M.
Jarvie J.R.
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Johnstone S. (Miss)
Jorgensen A.C.
Kelly G.M.
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Kirchmann M.D.
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Mosia T.H.
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Muggleton L.D.
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Oxenham D.L.
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Robertson G.R.
Rosettenstein A.G.
Rowan A.J.A.
Rudge A.H.
Salkeld A.H.
Schwegmann A.C.
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Clewlow A.M.
Clubb C.E.
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Compton V.B.
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Martin B.K.
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Godbold H.J.M.
Greig H.R.
Gwilt D.R.
Hamber G.M.
Havemann B.
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Howell D.R.
Hurt N.
Irvine A.J.
Jacob G.A.
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Wang T.K.
White J.W.P.
Wood C.J.
Yoell T.A.

LEAVERS 1967–1995

NOW DECEASED

NAME		YEARS AT HILTON	DATE OF DEATH (When known)
Allison	T.N.	1985–1989	
Anderson	D.D.	1973–1977	02.08.1984
Andrew	J.A.	1973–1976	19.06.1996
Arthur	N.R.T.	1967–1970	March 1970
Banks	W.R.	1970–1974	
Beghin	K.F.	1968–1972	07.08.1973
Braithwaite	I.M.	1968–1971	12.06.1977
Briggs	P.E J.	1988–1990	23.03.1990
Chadwick	T.	1968–1971	
Chiles	J.W.	1966–1969	
Christie	M.B.	1977–1981	
Cullum	R.V.	1978–1980	14.04.1995
Dalgleish	R.A.	1984–1988	
De Jong	C.A.	1982–1986	March 1995
De La Harpe	K.R.	1978–1982	
Delgado	N.P.	1971–1975	10.07.1982
De Oliveira	D.H.B.C.	1988–1989	11.08.1990
De Wet	A.J.	1980–1983	
Dougans	R.A.	1967–1972	30.04.1992
Dunn	D.W.S.	1968–1972	Sept 1977
Fischer	P.R.	1988–1991	
Freebody	N.D.	1988–1991	
George	A.M.	1981–1984	
Glashan	A.N.	1968–1971	
Gordon	G.M.	1971–1974	04.12.1984
Graham	R.I.	1979–1983	26.07.1993
Gwiliza	S.M.	1985–1987	25.03.1988
Hansen	M.R.	1978–1982	October 1985
Harrison	P.F.	1979–1983	29.02.1988
Hathorn	D.A.	1970–1974	23.11.1986
Hay	R.A.	1968–1972	
Horne	C.N.	1968–1971	09.03.1986
Hukins	M.A.	1988–1991	03.03.1991
Irwin	R.D.	1977–1980	
Jandrell	M.A.P.	1972–1975	
Jandrell	T.E.B.	1968–1971	
Johnston	R.I.M.	1981–1985	
Klingenberg	C.W.	1985–1987	
Llewellyn	J.H.	1967–1972	
Maddison	A.J.C.	1974–1977	21.07.1996
Mennie	J.S.	1978–1982	
Mnywabe	I.M.	1985–1987	
Noake	J.de V.	1978–1982	
Palframan	M.W.	1973–1977	
Robin	C.J.	1970–1973	13.11.1975
Roe-Scott	N.B.	1968–1971	08.11.1986
Scotney	D.G.	1977–1980	10.11.1989
Scott	J.D.	1970–1972	24.10.1972
Slack	M.O.J.	1982–1985	
Snaddon	D.L.J.	1964–1968	16.08.1986
Stafford	G.D.	1966–1971	
Stafford	H.B.	1964–1969	
Stephenson	J.B.	1984–1986	
Sutherland	B.S.	1970–1971	19.01.1972
Turner	D.R.	1966–1970	07.06.1980
Turner	R.D.	1969–1973	18.11.1981
Van der Byl	C.W.	1968–1971	
Van Lingen	R.B.	1964–1969	
Walker	H.P.	1972–1976	
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Williams	A.G.	1974–1977	17.08.1982
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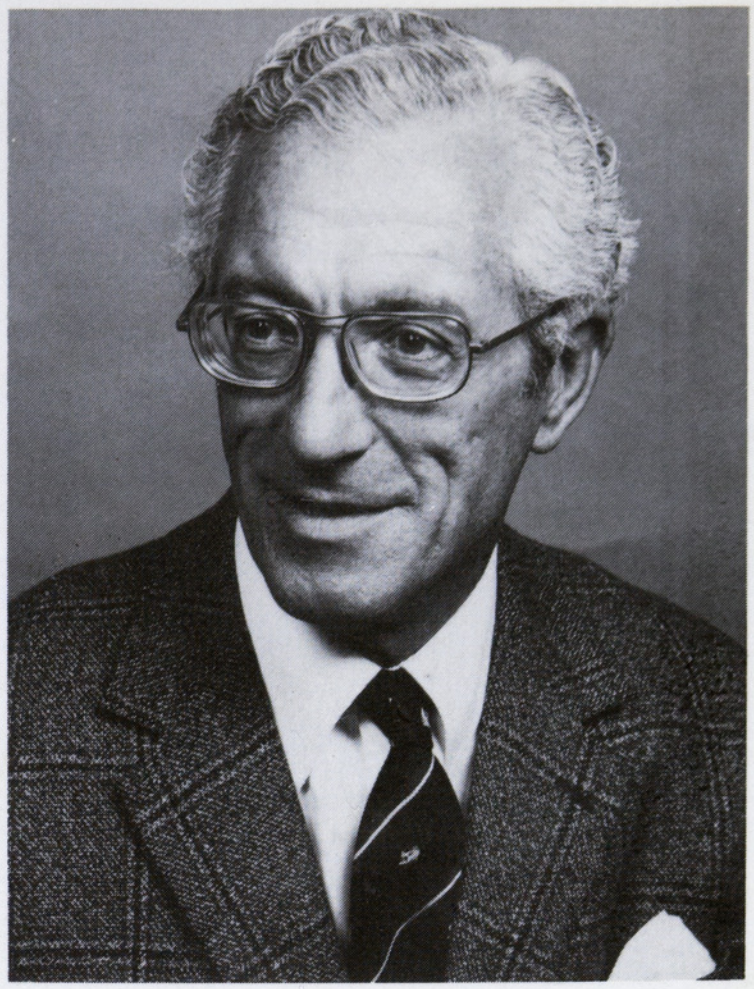

William Russell, an Irishman by birth, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained an honours degree in modern languages and subsequently the Master of Arts degree. He joined the staff of Hilton College in 1964 and during his eighteen years at the school was Housemaster of Newnham House for ten years and Head of the English Department for eight years. He was editor of "The Hiltonian" for fourteen years.



The 125th anniversary of the founding of Hilton College will be a significant landmark in the history of the school and it seemed an appropriate time to update Neville Nuttall's Centenary History.

The past twenty-five years have seen many changes in South Africa and the traditions of Hilton College have had to be modified against this wider background. The school has grown in size and become more widely recognised as a leader in the advancement of education and learning throughout the country.

This book provides information, comment and statistics about the events and people in the Hilton community during the years 1968–1995. The author discusses the five headmasters of the period, analysing their aims, methods and achievements. A second section describes development in the various areas of school activity. Five Old Hiltonians tell of their memories of their schooldays and there is a comprehensive register of all who were involved in the life of the school. Many colourful illustrations complete the picture.

Some interpretations may be controversial but the author has provided information which will be of interest to all Hiltonians.