



# THE IMPALA

THE MAGAZINE OF  
THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL  
KENYA

TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY  
NUMBER

No. 31

JUNE, 1952

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## THE IMPALA

No. 31

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### EDITORIAL

The name that the School is honoured to bear is a reminder of our duty and allegiance to the Royal Family, and thus on the untimely death of our beloved Sovereign, King George VI, we hasten to re-affirm our humble duty to Her Majesty the Queen and to her Family. We look forward with the keenest anticipation to the time when H.R.H. Prince Charles is old enough to bear in his own right the proud title of Prince of Wales.

On 20th January, 1952 the School celebrated its Twenty-first Birthday with a special service in the Chapel, and this number of *The Impala* has been produced to celebrate our coming-of-age. All normal reports of the year's activities will appear in the December issue.

To all Old Cambrians wherever they may be in the four corners of the world we send our Greetings.

### BIRTHDAY MESSAGES

The following cables were exchanged just before the beginning of the January term.

From the Headmaster to Captain and Mrs. Nicholson:

"On the eve of our Twenty-first Birthday, we send a message to you both expressing our gratitude for all you did for the School in its early years."

From Captain and Mrs. Nicholson to the Headmaster:

"We send heartiest congratulations on your Twenty-first Anniversary and are confident the School will continue to attain a higher and higher moral and intellectual standard and that a prosperous future is assured under your inspired leadership and loyal staff."

From the Headmaster to Lord Altrincham:

"On the eve of our Twenty-first Birthday we send a message to you expressing our gratitude for all you did to make possible the birth of this School."

From Lord Altrincham to the Headmaster:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram for I have watched the splendid progress of the School since I left Kenya with profound admiration. It has achieved even more than its founders hoped of it and it is now one of the main pillars of the Colony. My warmest good wishes to all who teach and learn in it."

## Staff List

**Headmaster:** (45) P. FLETCHER, M.A.(Cantab), A.M. (Princeton).

### Assistant Masters:

- (31) J. R. Forrest, E.D., *Vice-Principal*
- (42) D. Anderson.
- (44) J. H. Stewart, B.Sc. (Witwatersrand), *Head of Science Side.*
- (44) E. G. A. Atkinson, E.D., M.A.(Oxon), *Head of Arts Side.*
- (44) H. E. Watson, M.Sc. (Birmingham).
- (45) W. R. Salmon, B.A. (Toronto), *Housemaster—Hawke.*
- (45) Mrs. M. M. Forrest, B.A. (London).
- (45) Mrs. C. A. Watson.
- (46) W. J. H. Liversidge, M.A.(Oxon), *Housemaster—Grigg.*
- (46) E. M. Cobb, M.A.(Cantab), *Housemaster—Scott.*
- (46) A. K. Fyfe, M.A.(Cantab), *Housemaster—Clive.*
- (46) F. H. Goldsmith, M.A.(Oxon), *Housemaster—Nicholson.*
- (46) C. M. Taylor, B.A., B.Sc., (Queen's), *Housemaster—Rhodes.*
- (46) G. C. Knight, B.A. (Wales).
- (47) E. J. Boase, M.A.(Oxon), B.A.(Leeds).
- (47) N. A. Horley.
- (47) H. P. Lamont, M.A. (Wales), B ès L (Besançon).
- (47) J. W. H. Riddell, Dip. Ph. Ed.(Fredensborg).
- (47) F. F. Gilboy, M.A. (Oxon).
- (47) R. McLellan Sim, N.R.I.A.D.
- (48) N. R. M. Chadwick, B.A.(Cantab), *Housemaster—Intermediate.*
- (48) R. W. Walmsley, B.A.(Oxon).
- (48) C. Hurst, B. Com.(Dunelm).
- (48) D. S. Gammie, M.A.(Aberd).
- (49) S. P. T. Houldsworth, B.A.(Oxon).
- (49) B. R. Norman, B.Sc.(Rhodes).
- (49) D. W. A. Minette, B.A. (London), L ès L (Lille).  
*Housemaster—Junior.*
- (50) C. R. Burton, M. A. (Oxon).
- (50) P. G. Nel, B.A.(Pretoria).
- (50) H. Taberner, M.A.(Oxon).
- (50) J. Seldon, M.A. (Cantab).
- (51) D. McCallum, M.A.(Glasgow).
- (51) C. J. Lockhart, Dip. Mus. Ed., R.S.A.M., L.R.A.M.
- (52) W. D. Wright, M.M.
- (52) J. Heathcote, B.Sc.(Reading).
- (52) Mrs. D. M. Cooke.
- (52) Mrs. M. K. Liversidge, B.A.(Rhodes).
- (52) R. S. Earl, B.A.(London).

**Permanent Staff Instructor:** J. R. HOPKIN.

(The figure in brackets indicates the year of arrival on the Staff).

**Bursar:** A. D. Wardrop

**Matrons:** Mrs. Aberdien, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Dalwood, Mrs. Jessop, Miss Jones, Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Mrs. McNaughtan, Mrs. Minette, Mrs. Megson, Mrs. Nevill, Mrs. Poppleton, Miss Wilson.

**Headmaster's Office:** Mrs. Lamont. Mrs. Luger.

**Bursar's Office:** Mr. Almeida, Mrs. Boase.

### OFFICE BEARERS

**Head of the School:** C. G. D. BROWN (N)

### School Prefects

K. W. Booth (G); M. P. Ghikas (R); R. F. Millership (C); H. Munro (N); I. C. Rodger (H); J. D. M. Silvester (H-J); R. van Emmenis (R); J. F. Williams (S); J. W. Winter (R-Int.); J. J. F. Woods (H).

### HOCKEY

**Captain:** H. Munro

**Vice-Captain:** A. J. Yakas

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

**Captain:** C. G. D. Brown

**Vice-Captain:** H. Munro

### ATHLETICS AND CROSS COUNTRY

**Captain:** J. W. Winter

### CRICKET

**Captain:** J. J. F. Woods

**Vice-Captain:** M. S. Davis

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

**Captain:** J. A. A. Kleynhans

### "THE IMPALA"

**Editor:** M. A. Crouch **Assistant:** P. J. Cartland

**Business Manager:** M. L. Somen

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the preparation of this number of *The Impala* the Editors have received assistance from many people. They wish to express their gratitude to those masters, boys, parents and friends of the School who have helped in any way, whether by writing articles, by giving photographs or merely with scraps of information.

The Editors have done their best to verify the accuracy of all the statements made, and they apologise for any errors of fact or interpretation that may have crept in, especially for any wrong initials that have escaped their scrutiny.

They also express their thanks to the many firms in Nairobi who have co-operated by advertising in this number of *The Impala*.

## Retrospect

"In a few months time the first blocks of a new Government boys' secondary school, to be run on English Public School lines, will be ready for use. This is being built to designs by Sir Herbert Baker, and will include chemical and physics laboratories, a gymnasium, a swimming-bath and a workshop." So wrote a Kenya historian in the last months of 1930, and as he did so he brought to an end one chapter of the history of European education in Kenya and foreshadowed the opening of another. In the early twenties a magnificent site had been selected by Lord Delamere and the then Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Denham, for the school that the most far-sighted of Kenya's leaders knew must one day be created. At that time the only secondary education in Kenya was provided by the Government Secondary School—Nairobi School—on the hillside in Protectorate Road where boys and girls were taught together. When in 1925 Lord Delamere, with his usual forcefulness, was urging the expenditure of a large sum of money on a new school for boys, he was opposed by no less an authority than the Director of Education on the grounds that there would never be enough boys to fill it. Delamere retorted that in two years there would be a waiting list. However it was to the vigour of the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, that the final decision was due. Although at the time he was much criticised for the alleged grandeur and extravagance of the buildings that shortly rose at Kabete, Sir Edward was adamant. He defended the "provision of spacious public buildings designed with grace and dignity." Such examples of architecture, he said, were an inspiration to a young country, a tribute to the faith and vision of those who were building its future, and an inspiration also to its youth of every race.

It was with this idea in mind that the Governor invited Sir Herbert Baker to design the buildings for the new school. Sir Herbert was an architect of world renown, known sometimes as the "Imperial Architect," and had already designed many notable buildings in Africa, amongst them the Administrative Buildings for the South African Government at Pretoria, the cathedrals at Pretoria and Cape Town, Groote Schuur for Cecil Rhodes and, not least in dignity, the tomb of Rhodes in the Matoppos and his memorial on Table Mountain. How strikingly he carried out the mandate of the Governor is known by all who have seen the buildings at Kabete, or may be judged from the photographs in this magazine far better than from any attempt to describe them. It fell to two Nairobi firms, Messrs. George Blowers and Messrs. Jacobson Bros., to build the school, and on 24th September, 1929 Sir Edward Grigg laid the foundation stone, sealing under it that day's edition of the East African Standard and a current set of the coins of the colony.

Unlike so many foundation stones it was not built into a wall, but took the form of a slab, with an inscription in bronze lettering, set in the pavement below the clock-tower, a place so prominent that thousands of feet must cross it daily in term time and no schoolboy can possibly fail in the course of his school years to read its wording and thus be reminded of the Governor to whom more than to any other single person the existence of the School is due.

Not only was Sir Edward Grigg primarily responsible for the creation of the School, but it was he who chose its first Headmaster. Although a professional officer with a long and distinguished naval career behind him rather than a schoolmaster, Captain B. W. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. proved himself a skilled administrator, a dynamic leader and, in spite of his own modesty on the point, a teacher of no little merit. He became Principal of Nairobi School in 1925 and during the six years that followed began to create the routine and the tradition which he wished to take with him to Kabete when the new school should be ready. One of his early changes was to introduce the House system; the three Houses into which the School was divided were named after three great figures in English history. Each of the three—Clive, Hawke and Rhodes—seemed to him in various ways to demonstrate those British qualities which he so much admired himself—courage, loyalty, an abiding sense of duty and above all an overwhelming zeal to spend his talents in the service of his fellows.

During those six years Captain Nicholson also began gathering his staff for the school at Kabete. In the twenty-one years of its life the total number of teachers, men and women, who have served here must run almost into hundreds. The normal conditions of colonial service do not make for permanence in a school staff; the complications of war-time and the post-war period have vastly increased the number of changes. Yet in spite of it all one of the original masters still remains. Mr. J. R. Forrest joined Nairobi School in 1928, came here when the School was opened, and, except for a period of war service, has been on the Staff ever since. Hundreds of young men in Kenya will remember with gratitude and affection his bustling energy, his caustic tongue, his readiness to help, his hatred of sloppiness or a job inadequately done. Several other members of the original Staff are still serving in the Department. Mr. Astley, who will re-appear in the pages of this history as Headmaster from 1937 to 1944, is now Deputy Director of Education. Mr. Larby is now Assistant Director of Education (African), and the Rev. Gillett, the first School Chaplain, is in the Nairobi office of the Department.

By great good fortune Mrs. Nicholson was a gardener of enthusiasm and talent, and, aided and abetted by Mr. Gillett and the Scout-she had begun to plan and to plant long before the School was opened. It is hard for the present generation to imagine what this compound looked like when the school began. Colonel Grogan once said that

in the early days of this century he could walk from his house near Ainsworth Bridge to the top of the Escarpment under the trees without once coming out of their shade. In 1931 however, to quote Mr. Astley, "there were not more than two or three trees on the grounds when we began. These trees were wild figs—sacred from the axes of the Kikuyu." Today there are several thousand trees and flowering shrubs of more than a hundred varieties, many of them interesting and rare, and the present beauty of our avenues owes much to the original inspiration of Mrs. Nicholson. Not least in interest is the Oak in front of Scott House, now grown to a sturdy fifteen foot tree from an acorn from his home in Sussex planted by Mr. Gillett.

## II

The years of planning and waiting at last bore fruit, and on Tuesday 20th January, 1931 the Kabete Boys' Secondary School opened for the first time. It was built for eighty boarders; on the first day there were eighty-four as well as about twenty dayboys. So much for the gloomy prophecies of the Director of Education in 1925! In a sense these figures are suggestive of the whole history of the school—eighty-four boys in eighty places. Never from that day to this, in spite of all the efforts of Headmasters, Directors and Government itself, have we quite caught up with the demands made by an ever increasing stream of boys.

Copies of Captain Nicholson's original Standing Orders and Notes on Routine are still in existence. Possibly our notices today have a slightly less nautical turn of phrase, but it is a tribute to his wise planning that our routine remains basically so like his. No doubt the present generation would be thought degenerate by its predecessors; boys no longer rise quite so early as 6.15 a.m., nor do they all have cold showers every morning. On arrival at Kabete it was found necessary to form a fourth House, and this was fittingly named after Sir Edward Grigg. Grigg House, whose colour was yellow, then occupied the dormitory at the east end of the block (now Scott Junior); Rhodes had the next (now Scott Middle); the third dormitory was occupied by Clive (now Clive Junior), and the last by Hawke (now Clive Senior). Each House had the common-room below its dormitory, and the three small quadrangles between the wings of the building were very properly planted with red, white, and blue flowers respectively—the labour for all the gardening being supplied by the Houses themselves.

Although by January 1931 many trees had been planted no playing fields existed. The anonymous author of "The Chronicles of Nella," writing in the first number of *The Impala* speaks somewhat plaintively of those days:

# The C. M. S. BOOKSHOP

Jackson Road, Nairobi

In the store of a million books you will find those which will help you with your studies, interest you in your leisure and suggest new hobbies. If your Father, Mother or Sister has a birthday soon they would be glad of a book or a book taken from you which we will gladly post to any address, or send to you direct.

For the School's 21st Birthday we will start our short selection with—

## H. R. H. The Princess Margaret's 21st BIRTHDAY

ALBUM by

Gwen Robyns.

From her Childhood to her Coming of Age full of delightful pictures.

Price Shs. 9/-

## "Some Wild Flowers of Kenya"

by Lady Muriel Jex-Blake.

An interesting book with illustrations.

Price Shs. 6/-

## "Athletic Training"

An Oxford Book to fit the Pocket

by K. S. Duncan.

This gives the training you need for all Sporting Events.

Price 6/-

## The Kon-Tiki Expedition

by Thor Heyerdahl.

A most interesting story of adventure in the South Pacific.

Price Shs. 15/-

## "Small Mammals of Kenya"

by Hugh Copley.

Containing coloured illustration and diagrams.

Price 9/-

## "Television Works Like This"

Is this your Hobby?—If so it is the book you need.

Specially designed for Junior School Members.

by Jeanne & Robert Bendick

Price 10/20

## "WHO MOVED THE STONE?"

by Frank Morison

A vivid and fascinating story of the betrayal and trial of Christ.

Price 6/-

## "Thomson Through Masal Land"

by E. A. Loftus.

which gives interesting details of one of our early East African Explorers.

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21

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WE ARE STILL!

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Box 937

## REMEMBER THE DAY



THE  
"21st BIRTHDAY"

**DOBBIES LTD.**  
GOVERNMENT ROAD  
NAIROBI

1. Now it came to pass in the first year of the new dynasty of the West that there was much digging to be done; for as yet the gardens of the Prince's palace were not.
2. But before the house was finished many trees were planted.
6. Now the people that planted the trees came from the land of Nai and they were transported in the chariot of the High Priest.
7. And they pitched their tents close by a wild fig-tree, on a great plain, which was for the purpose of public games.
8. And these people worked with much vigour and with the sweat of the brow.

"It was unfortunate," writes Mr. Astley, "that 1931 and 1932 were years of drought and locusts, so it was very difficult to get the grounds in order. To make matters worse the specifications for the levelling of the main playing fields did not provide for the return of the top-soil and it took nearly ten years to get a good grass cover on that part of the field nearest the tuition block and in the main quad. To start with, we played games in the show ring of the Royal Agricultural Society's adjacent Showground—the site of the present Military Hospital."

In spite however of all the difficulties of those days and the constant demands for labour parties to get the grounds in order, school games were soon under way. For several years the school teams in all games included a number of masters, and very powerful was the combination of boys and staff. This chronicle might become inordinately long if too frequent mention was made of individual athletes or their deeds throughout the years but it seems fitting to tell of an incident here and there in those first crowded terms—of how Rand-Overly took eight for twenty-nine against Machakos, of how Mr. Henry Gledhill scored a century in another Machakos match, of how Mr. Gillett was a stalwart member of the Rugger XV, and how the Headmaster, then over fifty, kept wicket, played scrum-half, and went round the cross-country course at a speed that shamed younger members of his staff—and even the boys themselves. At the end of the second term the first Athletic Sports were held and though in due course of time all the records of those early days have gone by the board, the contest for the Sidney Davis Cup was as exciting as it is to-day.

One of the notable events in the school's first year was the change in its name. The "Kabete Boys' Secondary School" was too clumsy to last long and within a few weeks of the School's opening Captain Nicholson wrote, in the first instance to the Director of Education, asking if the style of "Prince Edward's School" might be granted in honour of the then Prince of Wales who had visited Kenya some years before. It was the Director himself (the late Sir Herbert Scott) who suggested the alternative title of the "Prince of Wales School." The request was formally made by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and finally His Royal Highness was graciously

pleased to agree to the title; to the use, as "a special case," of the Prince of Wales feathers between the horns of a royal *Impala* as the school badge, and to the proud motto which Captain Nicholson had proposed—"To the Uttermost."

### III

In the years that followed the school steadily progressed; masters came and went, societies flourished and faded and the daily timetable of school life settled down to a well-established routine. In 1931 a short service had been held in the quad on Empire Day, but it was in 1932 that the first full ceremony took place. The arrangements of that day established the precedent for the ceremony of succeeding years, although since the war it has been held on King's Day in October and not on May 24th. The Governor, Sir Edward Byrne, who had succeeded Sir Edward Grigg, inspected both the Scouts and the Cadet Corps drawn up in the quad under the command, as on so many subsequent occasions, of Captain Forrest. Everybody then moved to the Dining Hall where an Empire Day service was held, His Excellency presented the prizes and the Headmaster made his report.

Since those days the career of the Cadet Corps has been a chequered one. It had been started as a private and unofficial venture, but in 1937 the unit was given formal recognition as a contingent of the Officers' Training Corps and affiliated to the Kenya Regiment. During the war the Regiment was disbanded and thus the Corps suffered by being first without support and later without financial aid. For several years it struggled gamely on its own until in 1947 it was ordered into a state of "suspended animation" by the Headmaster who refused to have a Corps at all unless it was properly authorised and aided. After five years of haggling, authority has at last sufficiently made up its mind and the Corps, under the new name of the Combined Cadet Force, has made its reappearance and is week by week growing in strength and knowledge.

Of the manifold activities of those years it would take too long to speak in detail. In spite of droughts and locusts the grass gradually spread on the playing fields and the trees gradually grew. Plays of many kinds and qualities were produced. Many people in Nairobi still remember with pleasure the performances of "The Middle Watch" and "Tilly of Bloomsbury" at the School, and a little later of "Oliver Cromwell" and "The Adventurers" at the Theatre Royal. The four buglers of the first Empire Day were succeeded in time by a flourishing band (drums, fifes, brass instruments and all, at one stage of its career) which under the guidance of Mr. James was finally fit to play the Kenya Regiment ceremonially to church early in the war.

Later in this magazine various writers will tell something of the athletic activities of the School. Here however a word should be said

of the vexed question of the swimming-bath. Quite early on Captain Nicholson began to plan for the building of a bath and a fund was started. The preparations went on after his retirement, and by 1940 all was ready to begin the work of excavation. Many of those who lament the lack of a bath or even criticize the School for inactivity on this score do not realise that when the buildings were commandeered by the army in 1940 the work was literally "within a few days" of being begun. When however the School returned from Naivasha neither materials nor labour nor, even more vital, the necessary water were available. The Municipality, striving to supply a vastly increased military population from inadequate sources through insufficient mains, was clearly no longer able to consider such luxuries as swimming-baths for schoolboys. This did not mean that no schoolboy ever swam and many through the years made the journey to the Salisbury Baths where on several occasions School Swimming Sports were held. So the school bath remained but a pleasant hope and a sum of money in the bank, until, if the writer may for a moment completely abandon his chronology, in 1951 a new appeal for funds was made and planning began once again. At the time of writing the fund stands at over £3,000 thanks to the great generosity of parents and friends of the School, and it is well within the bounds of possibility that the work will be begun before the year is out. It seems even possible that in the end we may have cause to be glad of the long delay since the bath planned as adequate for the needs of 1940 when the School numbered 130 would have proved quite inadequate for the 600 boys of today.

Another writer will later say something of the activities of the Old Boys of the School. It is here sufficient to note that as early as 1932 rugger, cricket, and hockey sides appeared with the title of "Old Cambrians" and before long were incorporated into an Old Cambrian Society. There are nowadays so many non-Latinists, as the horrid saying goes, that it is perhaps necessary to explain that Cambria is an old name for Wales. Even now the Society is neither large nor rich in comparison with many bodies in England, and it is therefore with the greater pleasure that we learn this year of the founding of the first Old Cambrian Scholarship. The continued co-operation and, may it be said without offence, affection of Old Cambrians is entirely vital to the best interests of the School, and the founding of this Scholarship is a token of their loyalty and a good earnest for the future.

In 1937 Captain Nicholson's Headmastership came to an end and he and Mrs. Nicholson went back to what he fondly hoped would be a peaceful retirement in Sussex. His hope not unnaturally proved illusory for a couple of years later he was back at sea again as Commodore of Convoys, and for his war service he was honoured with the award of the C.B.E. He had indeed lived up to the motto he had chosen for the school of his creation and many people in Kenya were sad at his going.

The School and the Old Cambrian Society raised a fund in order to make him a presentation by which to remember his years at the Prince of Wales, but with characteristic diffidence he refused to accept any personal gift. So the money was spent at his suggestion on a cricket pavilion on the Oval where he had spent so many happy hours during his Headmastership.

His successor was no newcomer to the School. Mr. B. A. Astley was one of the original Staff who came from Nairobi School in 1931. He served here until 1934 and then became an Inspector of Schools and for a time Principal of the Indian High School at Mombasa. When he became Headmaster of the Prince of Wales in 1937 he can hardly have foreseen the complexity of the problems and the tremendous development of the School that were to follow during his years of office.

#### IV

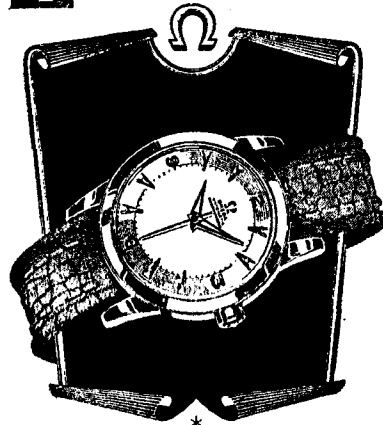
When the School reassembled in September 1939 war had already been declared though it was difficult to foresee in what way it would affect the life of the compound. There were at once new faces on the staff—several masters had been called up and were replaced by the first group of the many ladies who taught here during the war and post-war years. After months of discussion and an infinite number of letters the authorities had finally been forced to capitulate and provide the school with more boarding accommodation—and what heart-burnings and arguments the new buildings produced. In desperation and, so it would seem to a modern reader of the correspondence, at almost the risk of his career, the Governor authorised the building of a corrugated iron dormitory to the west of the gymnasium. Those in the know still call it “Lacey’s Landies” in somewhat plaintive memory of the Director of those days. It was urgent necessity that forced such a building on us as an ugly neighbour to the fine buildings of Sir Herbert Baker, but little did the unsuccessful protestants of those days realise that the “tin dorm” was but the first of a long succession of what are so erroneously known as “temporary buildings.” Into this new building moved Hawke, and the opportunity was taken to reorganise slightly the existing House system. Some years previously the four Houses, for purposes of dormitory accommodation only, had been regrouped into four Divisions (the naval touch again). The most senior five or six boys in each House formed collectively Division I and slept in the east dormitory; the next age groups formed Divisions II and III, and the most junior boys were together in Division IV in the west end of the block. Divisions now ceased to exist and the main building was shared by Clive and Rhodes, and Grigg became a day-boy House.

Apart from these changes, life went on much as usual, and *The Impala* gives the normal lists of matches and lectures and visits. Not until the second term of 1940 did the fun begin. On the day that

term opened Hitler made his move into the Low Countries, and the period of the so-called “Phoney war” came abruptly to an end. Much planning had of course gone on; an A.R.P. system was in existence, trenches had been dug in various parts of the school grounds but even the most pessimistic could see little reason why any of the plans should be needed. One of the plans prepared in advance was for the rapid return of all schoolboys to their homes and to their great delight this was ordered only a week after term began; the less fortunate day-boys continued for another three weeks to attend school as usual. “Early in June 1940,” says *The Impala*, “Mr. Astley holding the rank of Captain in the T.A.R.O. managed—by what specious arguments we know not—to persuade the powers that be that his work in the army would be of more service to the colony than his Headmastership. Moving with the secrecy and swiftness that are features of modern warfare, he entered Eldoret as a private, only to be exhumed thence after a few days and sent to Nakuru as an instructor with his proper rank of Captain.”

So it was upon the unfortunate Mr. Lindahl, then Acting Headmaster, that the blow fell just after tea on 17th June when an army doctor and a bevy of nurses arrived demanding not less than fifty beds the same night for wounded or convalescent soldiers. In spite of the shortness of notice half the boarding block was handed over that evening; ten convalescents arrived the following day. The military octopus having grasped the School in its tentacles then squeezed again and demanded the tuition block and so a stage in the life of the School came abruptly to an end. Within a week however the next chapter opened—a divided existence that was to last to the end of the following year. The day-boys went back to work on the upper floor of Nairobi School, and arrangements were rapidly pushed forward to house the boarders at Spark’s Hotel on the edge of Lake Naivasha. By mid-July it was possible for the school at Naivasha to open, though at first only the School Certificate candidates returned. That in the December examination twenty-six of the thirty-one candidates were successful shows how well everybody settled down to the new arrangements in spite of the difficulties. The schoolboys of those days will remember all too well the alternation of dust storms that made both ball and players invisible, and rain storms that showed just how much water a mud and wattle dormitory could hold, the momentous occasion when a group of boys was instrumental in the recapture of seven escaping Italian prisoners of war, or the many times when the famous electric-light engine with “a crescendo of angry roars” expired and left the school in darkness. Yet life went on, not without its pleasures even in exile, and by January 1942 the School was safely installed at Kabete once more, Mr. Astley and Mr. Forrest were both back on the staff, and few traces remained to show that the school buildings had played their brief part as No. 87 General Hospital.





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Lest it should seem that the school made too much fuss about the exile forced upon them it is proper to quote the Editor of *The Impala* who, reflecting on recent events, remarked with a proper sense of proportion, "We also have had to make our sacrifices—but how small they were—and are! We had to leave our school and continue its course elsewhere, and, for most of us, that was the greatest call made on our resolution."

That greater calls were made on Old Cambrians was only to be expected. As time went on the number of Old Boys serving in the forces all over the world slowly grew. The number of promotions and decorations grew too, but only to be offset by a sadly mounting list of those who had lost their lives. The final Roll of Honour contains sixty-one names. Though not a lengthy list perhaps compared with those of many of the older schools of England or other parts of the Commonwealth, it is indeed enough to prove that the youth of Kenya had borne its proper share of the burden and heat of the day.

It was natural that during the war years many problems faced the Headmaster. Shortage of staff was amongst the greatest of these, though other shortages too—food, equipment, stores—all added to the difficulties. For several terms boys had to be asked to bring back with them not only bedding but also plates and cutlery, and once the beginning of term was postponed because the requisite stores had not arrived from England. One question however proved more thorny than all these, that of boarding accommodation. The original building as has been said already, was designed for eighty boarders; on the day of its opening it housed eighty-four. By the following year it was necessary to sleep boys on the verandas and in 1933 rooms in masters' flats were in use as dormitories. By the time the war began the boarding numbers had risen to 130, and this was made possible only by the erection of the "tin dorm." In 1942 when the School returned from Naivasha the total on the roll was about 200, of whom 150 were boarders. For a time a house on the far side of Sclater's Road was in use and known as The Hostel. So it went on, and in spite of the almost insoluble problems of materials and labour, a start was made on another boarding block. It was designed by the Government Architect, Mr. Dangerfield, who, aided by practical suggestions from masters and boys, finally evolved a straightforward and simple plan for a house to hold fifty-two boarders. Though less pretentious than the original Baker building it proved practical and adequate and has been used as the prototype for three other boarding blocks at the Prince of Wales and for several at various Primary Schools up country. Rhodes was able to move into this new block early in 1944, and in the dormitories and common-rooms which they vacated in the Main Block, as it was known from then onwards, a new House was formed. This was called Nicholson to perpetuate the name of the first Headmaster. Building continued

and by the beginning of 1945 a second block was ready alongside Rhodes on the upper fields and between the two Houses stood their own Dining Hall and kitchen. Into this second block went Nicholson and the Main Block saw the birth of yet another House, named for the time being New House, either in continuation of an ancient university tradition, or, more probably, for want of better inspiration. Yet even this was not enough to cope with the ever rising numbers and in the centre of the compound, near the original roundabout laid out in 1931, rose a series of temporary buildings to accommodate a Junior House and its necessary Housemasters and Matrons. This tremendous growth in numbers made other demands too. A sanatorium to replace the sick-bay of early days appeared; more and more of the classrooms of the tuition block were turned into offices or laboratories, and there gradually spread down the slope towards the railway line an ever growing collection of wooden classrooms which today number over twenty.

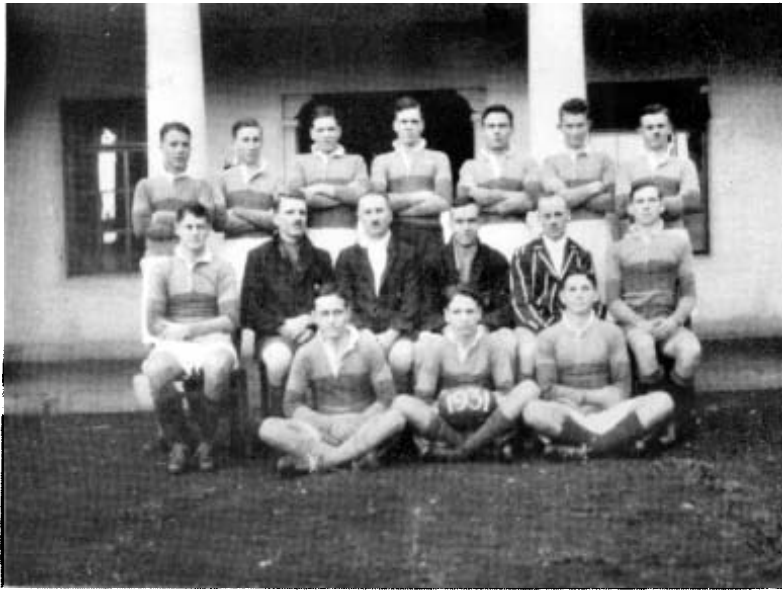
At the end of 1944 Mr. Astley was appointed Chief Inspector of Schools. He had seen the Prince of Wales rise from its original 120 boys to what then seemed the fantastic total of 350, and had guided it wisely through seven difficult years of expansion. Mr. Forrest held the fort as Acting Headmaster during 1945 until the arrival towards the end of the year of the new Headmaster, Mr. P. Fletcher. He had formerly taught at Marlborough College, at Geelong Grammar School in Australia, and was finally Second Master of Cheltenham College.

## V

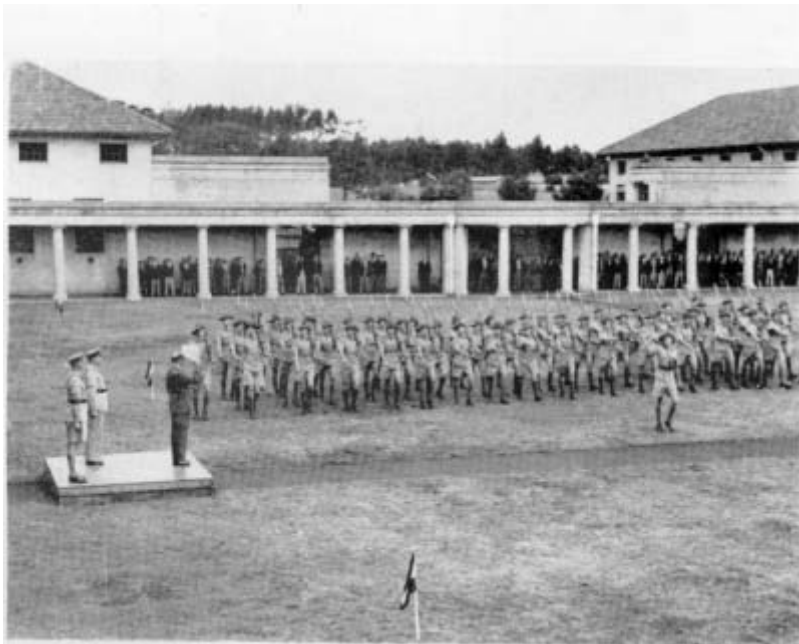
The most recent stage in our history, from the beginning of Mr. Fletcher's Headmastership in 1946, has been no less full and busy than the others. Our numbers continued to rise; at the beginning of 1946 we topped 500 for the first time, 1947 brought us to 550 and when in 1948 there were over 600 on the roll everybody felt sure the limit, or the limit of our capacity, had really been reached. It was therefore with relief as well as with pleasure that we heard from H.E. Sir Philip Mitchell on King's Day that another school was to be started in Nairobi. In due course the Duke of York School opened out on the Karen road with Mr. R. H. James, the Housemaster of Rhodes, as its first Headmaster. The 1949 intake from the Primary Schools was split, each secondary school taking its quota. Year by year the Duke of York has added a form; this year they take the School Certificate for the first time and in two more years they should be on equal terms with the Prince of Wales so far as age of schoolboys is concerned. The growth of this new School has influenced life here; a friendly spirit of emulation has already grown up between the two, and providing future generations can prevent that spirit turning into bitter rivalry, nothing but good can come of the struggles on the field and in the classroom. Other articles will tell of the first matches between the



*Empire Day 1931*



1st XV --- 1931



Empire Day 1944

schools—Under 14, Under 15, Colts, 2nd. XI as the years have passed by. The moment of battle royal between fully fledged First XI's and XV's is now not far off, and the victory will not be lightly won.

Another development in recent years that has had a marked effect on the life of the school has been the building of the School Hall. As late as 1946 and 1947 some five hundred boys crammed themselves for prayers into the Dining Hall in which the School had assembled daily since its foundation. On Sundays, by dint of turning out many of the heavy tables, it was possible for everyone in some degree of discomfort to sit for the morning service. During 1946, after several years of importunate pleading with Government, a simple hall was at last built though for various reasons it did not come into use until 1948. In its early days it was known as the "Temporary School Hall," but it is observed that recently, with an air of resignation, the first adjective has been dropped. It is not to be supposed that the building is unique, but there can be few schools that own such a hall. On weekdays, seated on backless benches, the School faces west for assembly, and notices are given out and prayers said over the footlights of the stage. On Sundays the blue velvet curtains of the stage are closed, the School faces east, on the same backless benches, and the grey curtains across the east wall are drawn to reveal an apse furnished with a simple altar standing against a golden reredos curtain. By gift and purchase the apse has been equipped and beautified with cross and candlesticks, a pair of myuli lecterns, a credence table and communion set. The effect today is dignified and impressive, although it is simple in the extreme, and the attendance week by week at Sunday services cannot fail to make some mark consciously or unconsciously upon the members of the School.

In 1946 an appeal was launched to raise a fund for the building of a School Chapel as a memorial to the Old Cambrians who died during the war. The intention was that the apse, which itself was paid for by the private funds of the School, should serve until such time as a permanent chapel was built. The fund at present stands at £2,700, and it is realised that costs today are so high that the chances of obtaining a chapel are slight. What seems more probable is that the fund will be used for the proper equipping and furnishing of the existing building as a Chapel when at some future date government money is made available for the construction of a permanent Hall.

At the west end of the present hall the builders constructed a plain open platform. During 1948 a group of masters and boys contrived with much ingenuity and patience to erect a proscenium and create a well-equipped stage. Although the headroom of the stage is somewhat restricted, it has an acting area of twenty feet by sixteen with generous space in the wings, and a home made lighting system with multitudinous switches capable of most versatile effects. On this stage several notable performances have been given including

"The Importance of being Earnest," and Housman's "Victoria Regina." Perhaps the most remarkable has been a production of "Macbeth" in which nearly thirty members of the staff and their wives took part, rehearsing night after night in a very busy term without ever coming to blows save in official combat on the stage.

During the first term of 1931 a photograph of the Staff was taken. It shows the Headmaster, a teaching staff of seven, his secretary and two matrons. The list at the beginning of this number shows the Headmaster, a teaching staff of thirty-seven (though of course several are always on leave), thirteen matrons, the Bursar and four others working in the offices. Not the least remarkable feature of this increase is that the members of the staff still continue daily to squeeze themselves into the staff-room that was thought adequate for the little handful of masters in 1931. The age-old problems of changing staff still exist; masters still go on leave and create awkward gaps, and they are still transferred to other branches of the Department. Since Mr. Fletcher became Headmaster the number on the list of those who have taught here, for periods ranging from a few days to the full seven years, is now over eighty. Old Cambrians of the thirties who consult the plan in the middle of this magazine will see the compound is dotted with staff houses in unexpected places—since 1946 thirteen have been built and there are still not enough. Those same Old Cambrians, remembering perhaps the days when marriage was discouraged among members of the Staff, would be surprised to find over forty staff children here today, or even more to see the Staff gathering at a reception in the Grigg-Hawke Dining Hall to celebrate the wedding of a "staff child."

Many people do not realise what an exceedingly cosmopolitan community the School has become in recent years. Before the war the proportion of clearly non-English surnames on the roll was small. There was always a number of Afrikaans names and a few Greek boys from Tanganyika. The storm of the war years which caused such a displacing and upheaval of the peoples of Europe produced its little ripple even in the peaceful details of the form list of the School. Today the roll suggests rather the list of delegates at a conference of U.N.O., and there can be few countries in Europe which are not represented. Possibly it would be good for the real delegates of U.N.O. to visit the School and learn one or two useful lessons; in spite of the diversity of our origins and nationalities, from the Arctic circle or near it, to the warm Mediterranean south, we live together in peace, order and harmony, and offer to the student of ideologies a pretty example of "democracy in action."

During the last few years several more developments have taken place in the House system. The Junior House proved insufficient to cope with the number of youngish boys and so in 1947 an Intermediate House was created as well. Although allotted on his arrival to the

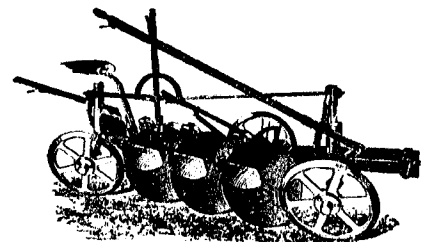
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senior House to which he will eventually go and wearing its colours from the beginning, a young boy will probably take two years of his school life to get there and will spend one year in Junior and one in Intermediate—the latter housed in the famous “tin dorm” of so many memories and a wooden building alongside it. Another change was the temporary disappearance of the name Grigg. The system of a day-boy House had for some years proved rather unsatisfactory, particularly so far as games were concerned, and so at the end of 1947 the House was disbanded and its members divided up amongst the senior Houses. In 1948 the sixth and last of the present senior Houses was created, and named, by the vote of its own members, Scott, after Captain R. F. Scott of Antarctic fame. Scott now lives in the eastern half of the Main Block, Clive having moved to the western end. This in turn had been vacated by New when they went to fresh quarters alongside Hawke in the far north-western corner of the compound. The final step in all these re-adjustments came in 1950 when New was re-christened Grigg thus bringing an honoured name once more into use and giving great pleasure to many ex-members of the old Grigg House who had deplored its disappearance.

On re-reading these pages the chronicler becomes aware that he has mentioned many aspects of the School's life though the word “scholarship” seems to have been omitted. Yet in spite of his omission and in spite of the belief to the contrary in some quarters, the school is aware that “swot” matters, that it is one of the principal reasons for coming here at all and that there is a correlation between the opinions of examiners and the cordiality of employers or University admission committees. The most recent examinations results, of December 1951, suggest that the youth of Kenya does not utterly idle away its time and that perhaps the amount of freedom in its comings and goings is not utterly harmful. Of the 100 boys in Form IV who took the Cambridge School Certificate, eighty-nine were successful. They gained between them thirty First Classes, twenty-four Seconds and thirty-five Thirds. Of the smaller number in Form VI who took the Higher Certificate ten were successful out of thirteen.

In May 1951 the School was visited by a panel of Inspectors, led to our great pleasure, by Mr. Astley. After many pages of remarks both critical and complimentary, they were led by what they had discovered during several hectic days to conclude their report in these words: “To foster a sound tradition and a feeling of pride in a school whose pupils are of many nationalities drawn from all over East Africa, and to attain a high standard of scholarship with boys of varied intelligence are very difficult tasks. The Headmaster and his staff have achieved a creditable measure of success and we should like to take this opportunity of congratulating them.”

## VI

The reader's patience and the printer's bill both suggest that an end should be made. These pages have attempted to bring together, however imperfectly, much diffuse and scattered information which was unknown to the generation of today and in danger of being forgotten by the generations of yesterday. If individuals who have striven over the years to serve the School or particular aspects of its many-sided life feel that their labours have received but scant mention in this magazine or maybe no mention at all, the writer craves indulgence; the fault must be imputed merely to his inadequacy for the labour which he has undertaken.

This Retrospect is followed by a Prospect in which the Headmaster for a moment lifts the curtain of secrecy and says something of how he hopes the School will develop in the years to come. In the meantime the wisdom of the School's motto, "To the Uttermost," still remains undiminished by the passing years, and the advice of the Duke of Wellington to a young man, quoted here on Empire Day years ago, by H.E. Sir Joseph Byrne, is as sound as ever. "Tell him," said Wellington, "There is nothing like not having an idle moment."

## Twenty-first Birthday Reunion

All Old Boys of the School are warmly invited to attend a special reunion at the School, to celebrate its Twenty-first Birthday.

Saturday 22 November 1952

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 11.00 a.m. | Cricket : Old Boys v School 1st XI   |
| 1.15 p.m.  | Lunch for all who can come   |
| 2.00 p.m.  | Cricket : Old Boys v School 2nd XI   |
| 4.15 p.m.  | Tea  |
| 5.00 p.m.  | Soccer : Old Boys v School (2 elevens if possible)                             |
| 6.15 p.m.  | Evensong in the School Hall followed by Sundowners in the Housemasters' Houses |
| 8.00 p.m.  | Dinner   |

All who can attend will be very welcome at the Service at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday 23 November.

The School can offer beds to a certain number of Old Boys who live at a distance.

The Headmaster hopes that Old Boys from all over East Africa will make a very special effort to attend this re-union.

It may be that there are some Old Boys living in your district who will not see this notice. Please let them know about the re-union.

It will be necessary to make a charge (of Sh. 5/-) for those attending the Dinner, to cover the cost of drinks and incidentals.

## Prospect

By a happy coincidence, the first Sunday of the new school year in 1952 was exactly the Twenty-first Anniversary of the opening of the School in 1931. We were delighted to welcome at our special Service on that day representative Old Cambrians of every generation, original members of the Staff and School Committee, their wives and (in some cases) their children. This happy mingling of Past and Present enabled us to emphasize how the Present grows out of the Past and owes much to it, and to reaffirm that neither Past nor Present can do aught of value save by the inspiration and help of God.

There is yet much to be done on the material side. We still need a proper block of Science Laboratories, with woodwork and metal workshops; a complete boarding block, to replace temporary dormitories, common rooms and dining hall; a permanent Tuition Block; a separate Chapel; asphalted roads, and many minor improvements. The cost of all these will be very great, and we are not likely to get them all at once nor necessarily in the order we prefer; but they will come in time and there is reason to hope that a start will be made in 1953.

Buildings, however, are not the most important part of a school. We may reasonably look forward hopefully to the increase in comfort, convenience and dignity which will accrue as each stage of the rebuilding programme is completed; but our immediate task is to make the best possible use of the facilities we possess, and develop steadily the life and activity of the School. Our object is simple enough—to enable every boy to grow in character, in mental and bodily strength, to beyond the maximum of which he appears capable; to send him out into the world with the right foundation, so that as he grows to full manhood he may develop for himself right ideas of his relationship to his fellow men and to his Creator. Simple though this object is, it will tax our strength and skill and wisdom, as it has taxed educators from the beginning of time. In our efforts to attain this object there is nothing spectacular, there is indeed little that can be said publicly. The victory of a boy over the worst elements in his nature is a very private affair—though it may be of greater real importance than the victory of a school team over doughty opponents.

## Clive House

Just as the Prince of Wales did not leap into existence fully grown like Minerva making her armed exit from the head of Jupiter, but developed gradually from the Nairobi Primary School, so Clive House can trace its origins and its very name to that same source. One of the four original Houses of the School, Clive rapidly achieved prominence by providing the second Head of the School in Nimmo, and in its first year distinguished itself by winning all its cricket matches, securing the Sidney Davis cup for Athletics by the large margin of 146 points to 88, gaining the Ruben cup for boxing, and by being runners-up in the inter-house hockey competition. Such efforts as these gave Clive House the coveted Cock in the second term of the School's existence in 1931.

With regard to the possession of this bird, Clive has had a happy history. In the first six years, Clive won the Cock six times. Then, having gathered momentum, we set up the still unbroken record, by securing this honoured trophy five times running, from the third term of 1938 to the First term of 1940 inclusive—a magnificent achievement. To crown all, it is most fitting, that in the twenty-one years of the School's life, Clive has won the Cock twenty-one times. We shall endeavour to maintain this achievement, that we may be worthy of the "Fathers that begat us."

With such a past, it was a matter of no surprise that when Nicholson House was formed at the beginning of 1944, Nottidge of Clive was chosen as its first captain. Even so, Clive won the Cock in the first term of that year, and in the second term, so stimulated the new House, that Nicholson came second to us in the competition by .57 of a point!

To turn to the lighter side of the House's activities, we find an early example of the solidity of Clive's prefects in the mention of one who "on walking gently backwards into the open door of one of the lockers, burst it off its hinges." Muddle and messiness are also long-standing characteristics, for it is stated in 1943, when the prefects' common-room moved from its temporary situation in Rhodes House, that fifty percent of the junk belonged to one Clive member—to the same one in fact, who offered a girl some tea, only to find to his dismay that the local wolves had consumed it all, and only bread was left to satisfy the fair.

With this, we must end our delvings into the dust-heap of the past with the satisfying conclusion that the nature of the Clive boy and the spirit of the House have remained much the same throughout these eventful years. The achievements of the past are there to stimulate us today; what has been done once, can be done again; what has not been done, still remains as a goal at which to aim.



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*The School 1931*

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## Grigg House

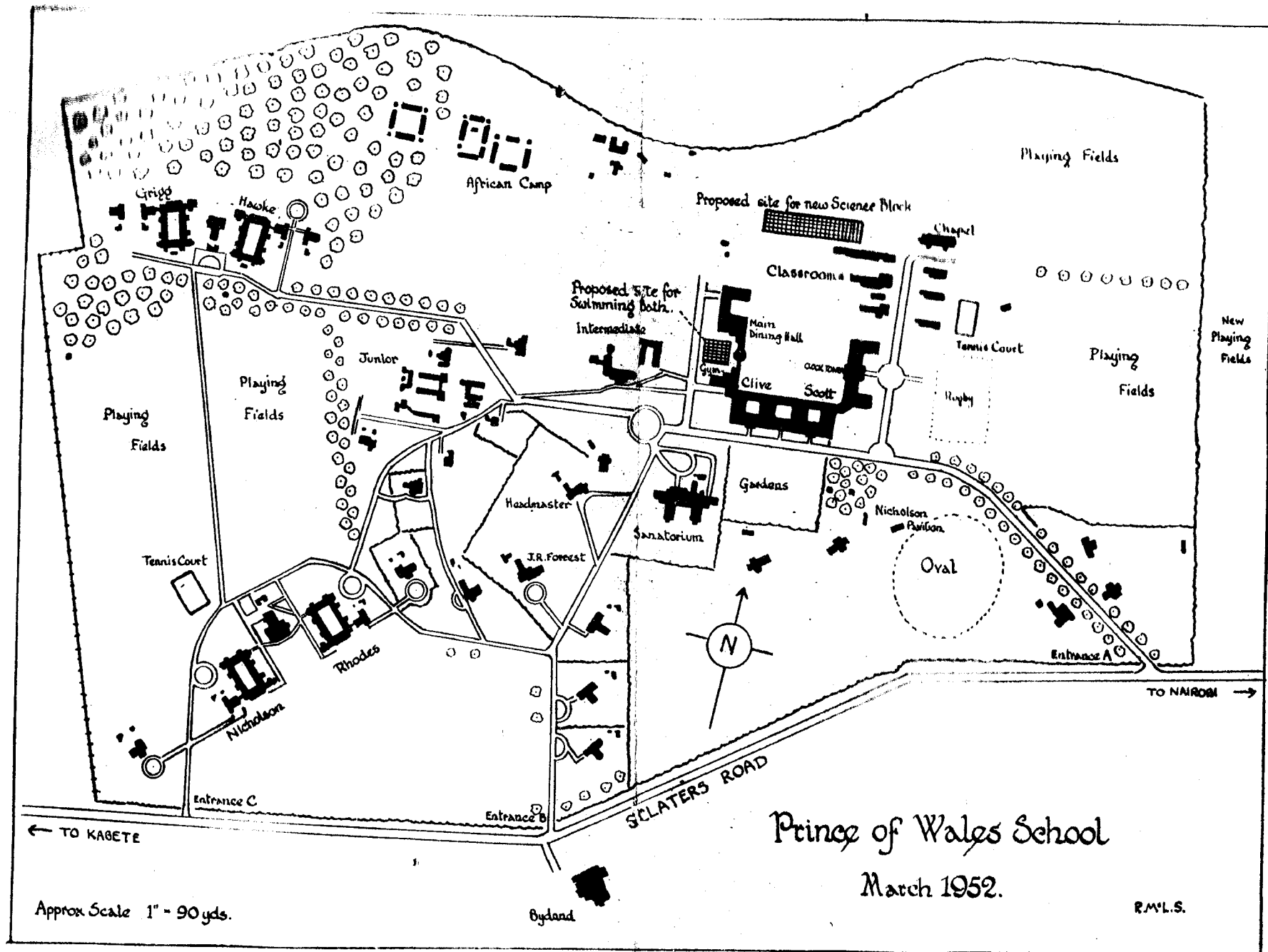
The history of Grigg House during the twenty-one years since the foundation of the School has been a chequered one. Starting as a boarding House in 1931, when the Housemaster was Mr. B. A. Astley, subsequently Headmaster and now Deputy Director of Education, it existed in this form until 1939 when it became a day-boy House under Mr. H. W. Stokes. With the evacuation of the School to Naivasha in June 1940, its members became part of the Nairobi School and, for almost two years, the House ceased to form part of the Prince of Wales School.

With the return of the School to Nairobi in January 1942 the House was revived in its pre-war form. First under Mr. Forrest and subsequently under Mr. R. H. Barton, Grigg survived until the end of the first term of 1947, when it was decided that day-boys should be divided among the other Houses for games. By the beginning of 1948 Grigg had vanished for the second time and its members had been merged into the other Houses.

Three years were to elapse before the name of Grigg was once more to take its rightful place in the School. In 1945 Mr. Stewart had become the first Housemaster of New House and for five years New fortunately remained, as *The Impala* said, "obstinately anonymous." In this particular instance obstinacy was commendable and, at the end of 1949, the House was proud to accept the opportunity of taking the name of Grigg. At the end of 1950, Mr. Stewart, having put the House well and truly on its feet, relinquished the Housemastership to become Head of the Science Side.

Thus, phoenix-like, Grigg House had been reborn and its members set about, with determination, to prove themselves worthy not only of their predecessors but of the most generous and very greatly appreciated interest which Lord Altrincham himself showed and has continued to show in it.

The lack of continuity in the history of the House is responsible for the fact that there are no records for any period except the last seven years; nor is it possible to refer to *The Impala* of which there is no complete set in existence. It must be admitted that, over the years, Grigg has not achieved the material successes of some other Houses. However, the last three years have, it is hoped, seen the turn of the tide; the Soccer Cup has been won three times, the Boxing and Tug-of-War twice, the Senior and Junior Rugger Cups once each. In addition, during the past year, second place has been taken at Hockey and Athletics. More important still, Grigg has, since 1949 provided two Heads of Junior House and one of Intermediate.



This more recent record is a fair one but there is still much to be achieved. Grigg has not been Cock House since the end of 1933 when Mr. E. I. Gledhill was Housemaster. Mere isolated successes are not enough and Grigg looks forward to a prolonged golden age in the period which lies ahead, to the Jubilee of the School, and beyond. Nor will the House rest content unless it can claim to have fulfilled the message which Lord Altrincham sent it in 1950—"To the House which bears my name. May it prosper in form and field and send forth men worthy of the great Colony and Commonwealth into which they were born."

## Hawke House

Hawke House is older than the Prince of Wales School itself. It was one of the three original Houses founded by Captain Nicholson in the Nairobi School in 1925. When that school became the Prince of Wales in 1931 Hawke House maintained its identity.

Since 1931 Hawke has held the Cock nineteen times, and there have been very few years when we have not won some game. Our most notable achievements include holding the Cricket Cup for six years continuously and the Hockey Cup for four. In the early days the Tug-of-War was a great Hawke speciality. Mr. Forrest remembers, as one of the most exciting moments of his time as Housemaster, the end of a Sports Day when both the Cock and the Sidney Davis Cup depended upon a Tug-of-War against Clive . . . and Hawke won.

In work, Hawke has never been particularly distinguished, but has often risen to the occasion and won the Work Competition so as to win the Cock.

The early history of the School shows Clive and Hawke to have been great rivals, partly no doubt because they occupied adjacent dormitories. There was indeed a long period in which either Clive or Hawke held the Cock in unbroken succession. This rivalry was of a very friendly nature and was not limited to official School activities. At the end of the last term of 1932 occurred the famous Clive-Hawke pillowfight, which left the dormitory snowed under with feathers. Mr. Forrest beat twenty-two from Hawke and Mr. Gillett twenty-three from Clive.

Hawke's first Housemaster was Mr. Madge who handed over to Mr. Forrest in 1928. Under Mr. Forrest the transfer to the Prince of Wales took place. In 1940 Mr. Forrest in company with many of the masters went off to the War. Mr. Johnson became Housemaster and had to pilot the House through the difficult War years, when supplies were short, mistresses replaced masters and the school was moved to Naivasha for some time. Conditions there were somewhat crude. Hawke was chased out of its temporary quarters on one occasion by a swarm of bees. Water supplies had a habit of failing; water

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*The School 1951*

*Facing Page 32*



*Overflow in the Quad*



*Rhodes House 1944*

had then to be carted, and puff adders occasionally enlivened school life. This sojourn at Naivasha must have had a toughening effect, for Powell, Hawke's crack long distance runner, one Sunday trotted up to the top of Longonot and back. What member of the School would undertake to do that now? The normal hazards of a Housemaster's life were increased by incidents such as the rescue of Dyer, Hawke's yachtsman, who had drifted across the Lake and had to be reclaimed at dusk from a school of hippo.

By 1942 the School had returned to its own buildings and Hawke lived in what is now Intermediate. At one stage in Mr. Bennett's house across the main road there was an annexe whose members led what must have been an idyllic life. On one or two occasions they sallied forth at night to grease the railway line and then to watch the train vainly trying to mount the grade.

Then, as the School grew, Hawke was turned out of Intermediate in 1946 and had to exist for a term in tents in the School Quad while the present House was being built . . . a crude but very enjoyable life.

In that year Mr. E. G. A. Atkinson took over from Mr. Johnson. During his six years of inspiring leadership Hawke has had a peaceful but successful time. Mr. W. R. Salmon, our present Housemaster, took over at the beginning of 1952.

On this the twenty-first birthday of the School we are Cock House. May we always remain so.

## Nicholson House

It is now over nine years since Mr. E. I. Gledhill became the first Housemaster of Nicholson House in January, 1944. When the list of boys to be drafted from other Houses was put on the School notice board at the end of 1943, many thought that the new House would be too weak to compete with its long-established rivals. The inevitable difficulties of launching a new House were more than overcome, thanks to Mr. Gledhill's long experience, firm discipline and infectious enthusiasm. In each of the first three terms the House occupied first place in Work and in the Second Term missed the Cock House trophy by 0.57 of a point out of 200.

In 1945 the House moved into the well-planned, new building and Mr. E. K. Light, recently transferred from Mauritius, became the first Assistant Housemaster, thus inaugurating a happy and effective partnership. While Mr. Gledhill's expert Rugby coaching led to victory in League and House competitions in that year and a strong Rugby tradition was founded, Mr. Light's assistance with the athletic coaching resulted in the winning of the Sidney Davis Cup for Athletics



which the House still retains after seven successive victories. Although we were to say a reluctant farewell to Mr. Gledhill in December, 1946 and to Mr. Light at the end of 1947, their spirit and organisation has lived on and in particular has continued to brace the House to its highest efforts in the Second Term of the Year. The Cock House victory of the Second Term of 1946 was to be repeated in the same term of 1951, when the House was successful in Rugby and Athletics and won the Carthusian Shield for Work.

In 1948, Mr. F. H. Goldsmith, who had become Acting Assistant Housemaster in September 1946, succeeded to the Housemastership with Mr. J. E. Duff as Assistant. His return to Australia in 1950 was much regretted by the House. Mr. B. R. Norman, the first Old Cambrian member of the Staff, followed him.

It would be invidious to attempt to distinguish those who have given outstanding service to the House. Their names and achievements in work and games and in School activities, especially in the Choir and in dramatics, where the House has always been prominent, have been recorded in detail year by year in the leather-bound volume of the House Record. Our debt is as great to the many who gave of their best though without distinction but one record of which we are proud is that of having provided four Heads of School in the last five years (M. H. Shaw 1948, D. A. Forester 1950, D. R. J. Ralling 1951 and C. G. D. Brown 1952.)

In 1949 it was suggested by M. L. Allsop that a Memorial should be erected to J. L. Dalton, J. R. C. Spratt, D. J. de W. van Ryneveld and P. McInnes. So generously was the Memorial Fund supported by parents and Old Boys that in addition to a Memorial Plaque and Clock, the Common Room has been beautified with three Honours Boards and carved House and School crests. In 1951 an anonymous friend presented a large House crest, beautifully carved and coloured by himself, which he mounted for us above the Common Room entrance.

We have been delighted by the interest in our affairs which has been shown by the first Headmaster of the School, whose name the House is honoured to bear, Capt. B. W. L. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (Rtd). We are indebted to Mrs. Nicholson for the design of the House crest comprising an old family crest and the naval anchor and leaves and to Captain Nicholson, among other things, for the signed portrait which graces our Common Room and for a wise and inspiring message which is framed there. That message begins with the words:- "May enterprise, endeavour and self-sacrifice be among the traditions of this House." On this 21st birthday of the School for which he did so much it is our earnest hope that our association with him and with Mrs. Nicholson may long continue and that we, the members of this House, may be ever mindful of those words.

## Rhodes House

Rhodes is one of the four original Houses of this School. It was started by Mr. Redhead, who was succeeded the following year, as Housemaster, for a short time by Mr. Larby, and later in the same year by Mr. Lindahl. Mr. Lindahl really established the House firmly, and remained with it until 1942, when Mr. R. H. James took over.

In 1944 Rhodes moved into its new and spacious buildings, Mr. James remained with the House until the end of 1948, when he was appointed Headmaster of the new Duke of York School. Some of the Heads of House who worked hard during those war years were: P. J. Trafford 1942/43, W. H. Hindley 1943, M. Cooke 1944, G. Frere and W. B. Peskett 1945, and G. N. Nicholson 1946. Mr. C. M. Tylor, the present Housemaster, took over the House in the first term of 1949.

Rhodes started its career strongly by being Cock House four times in the first two years of its existence. Between then and 1949 the trophy has adorned the common room on nine occasions.

Existing records show that the House has quite a respectable record in work. Although top in work eight times in all, the Old Carthusian Shield, presented in 1949, has eluded us until this year.

A tradition has grown up concerning the prowess of Rhodes in Cross Country Running. It is, indeed, well founded for in the sixteen competitions for which records exist, the House has won the Navy Cup on nine occasions. In 1951 the House had the distinction of winning the "A" Cross Country as well as the Relay "A" and "B" races and had the first man home in both Cross country "A" and "B."

It is one of the ambitions of Rhodes to take the Sidney Davis Challenge Cup from Nicholson House, and so possess it for the fifth time, and the first since 1943. We were close challengers on two occasions in recent years, 1947 and 1950, when we gained second place. However the House at present holds the record in seven "A" and three "B" events. The Tug o' war Cup has been with us three times since 1944.

Rugby is a popular game in the House, and although we always maintain a fair quota of representatives in the School 1st XXX, we have not had the Senior cup since 1948, nor the Junior cup since 1947. The House has been first in rugger four times and second three times.

Cricket has formerly not been a strong point with Rhodes but of recent years the number of cricketers and their quality has steadily improved, very largely due to the skilful coaching of Mr. S. P. T. Houldsworth, assistant Housemaster since 1949.

Probably the most successful year in the history of Rhodes was 1948, when E. D. McCrae was Head of House and Head of School, followed in the last term by M. R. E. Durand. In that year we were Cock House twice and won the Hockey Cup, Senior Rugger Cup and Navy Cup.

## Scott House

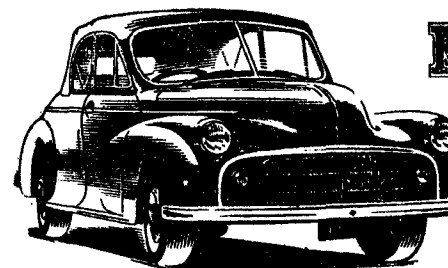
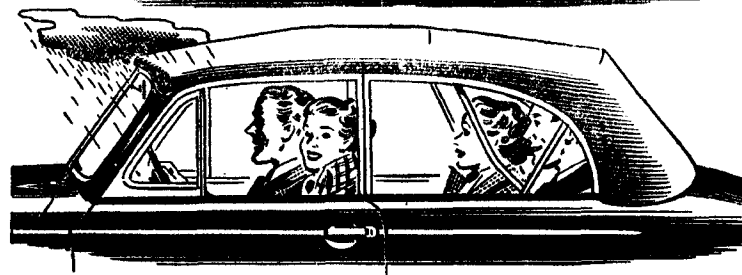
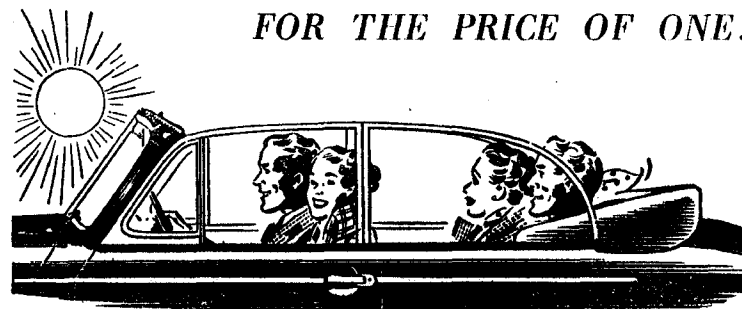
Scott House is the youngest of the six Houses in the School, but none the less virile in spite of its youth. It was formed at the beginning of 1948 when increasing numbers made yet another House necessary. Its name was chosen by the members of the House itself and was adopted with the kind permission of Peter Scott Esq., the well-known artist and son of Captain Robert Falcon Scott R.N., the great explorer after whom the House was named. Peter Scott sent the House a photograph of the memorial statue of his father and also allowed the use of the motto "Ready, aye, ready" which has been in proud use by the family during over four centuries. The Director of the Polar Institute in Cambridge presented a plate which had formed part of the equipment of the Discovery, and on the common-room walls hang four photographs taken by Ponting during the expedition. The intention of these various mementoes of Scott was that they should prove a personal link with him and provide an inspiration to the House.

With Mr. E. M. Cobb as Housemaster, Mr. A. K. Fyfe as assistant Housemaster and J. S. Smith as Head of the House, Scott made a good start, and at the end of its first term missed the Cock by only a quarter of a point. In the third term of 1948 Scott was successful in capturing the Cock for the first time and this success was repeated once in 1950 and twice in 1951. The average of once a year will be very hard to keep up but the House has every intention of trying. In those four years there have been successes and failures in turn in the major games. Scott has held the Rugger cup twice, the Hockey, Cricket and soccer cups once each. In 1950 Scott was within a yard or so of the Navy cup, but has not shone brilliantly in Athletics. The members of the House have prided themselves most on the steady standard of their work. In thirteen terms they have only twice been below second place, and this steadiness bore fruit in 1951 when every Certificate candidate was successful in the exam.

So far the House has provided one Head of School, M. C. S. Phillip in 1949, and several Captains of School games—J. S. Smith (1948) and N. W. M. Price (1949) as Captains of rugger, M. R. Higgins (1948) of Cricket, and H. C. Plough (1950) and R. A. Maxwell (1951) of soccer. B. Zagoritis gained the distinction, believed to be unique, of gaining four school colours in 1951 (hockey, rugger, athletics and soccer). Already in four and half years ex-members of Scott are scattered all over the world from Scotland to Australia. There are over twenty in the United Kingdom at various universities and colleges, and the total numbers of boys who have passed through the House in this short time is over a hundred. Of its original members of Jan. 1948 only two remain—Mr. Cobb and J. A. G. Brooks.

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## Association Football

Once during the inter-war years Soccer was played instead of Rugby Football, in 1933, owing to the hard state of the ground, and, as a temporary expedient owing to lack of suitable grounds for Rugger, it was re-introduced into the School during its exile in Naivasha from 1940 to 1942.

On the School's return to Kabete it was continued, this time as an alternative to Cricket, in the third term of 1942, but as a game of minor status, counting fifty points towards Cock House as against 100 points for Cricket. Not that this mattered: for Clive House was victorious in both games. E. A. Cattell was Captain of the School 1st. XI and J. St. A. Petter Vice-Captain, but there is no record that any School Matches were played.

In the second term of 1943 the rains failed. It appears that Rugger enthusiasts clung to their hopes of softer grounds and a few more blades of grass until the eleventh hour, for the second round of Soccer House Matches was completed in the last week of term, after the Athletic sports, "by dint of playing two matches on each field every afternoon." Rhodes won the House Matches by a narrow margin from Hawke. W. H. Hindley was Captain of the School 1st. XI and C. E. Holmberg vice-Captain, but again there is no record of any matches.

In the 3rd terms of 1943 and 1944 Soccer was again played as an alternative to Cricket, the House Matches being won by Rhodes and Hawke respectively. In 1945 the game took the place of Rugger for a short part of the second term, counting twenty-five points towards Cock House as against seventy-five for Rugger.

It is clear that Soccer, frowned upon by some and introduced grudgingly by others in time of need, had so far held no important place among the games of the School, and it is also clear that when in 1946 it came to stay as a permanent alternative to Cricket, the change was due less to enthusiasm for the game than to the exigencies of the times—lack of Cricket equipment for rapidly increasing numbers.

In 1947, under the energetic leadership of Mr. R. H. James and Mr. F. H. Goldsmith, the standard of the game was raised a considerable distance towards the standard of other games.

The Caledonians came up to assist in coaching. The School 1st and 2nd XIs between them played fourteen matches; E. D. McCrae headed the list of Captains on the new Honours Board, and T. H. Constantinides presented a Cup for House Matches, which were played with remarkable success and won by New (Grigg) House.

In 1948 the 1st XI, captained first by J. Fraser and later in the season by G. W. Outram, won two matches out of six, but Mr. James records: "the standard of play is still far below that of major games."

1949 was a memorable year for Soccer, for it was granted the status of a major game, to rank equally with cricket. J. P. Engelbrecht was Captain of the First XI.

Since that year about three-fifths of the school has played Soccer regularly in the third term. Especial honour is due to H. C. Plough and R. A. Maxwell, Captains in 1950 and 1951, for their outstanding efforts to improve the standard of the XXIIs and for their commendable leadership of the 1st. XIs. Other players who have made a worthy contribution to the improvement of the standard of the game were R. C. Smith, T. H. Weaver—an outstanding goalkeeper—and G. J. du Toit in 1949; E. E. Spyropoulos and A. Yakas in 1950; I. F. Cuthill and J. A. A. Kleynhans in 1951, in which year the school defeated the Alliance High School for the first time. And we now have Colts teams at almost all age-levels.

Has the division of talent between Cricket and Soccer lowered the standard of Cricket? Not yet at the XXII level; for there is only one recorded case of a boy who could have played for both Cricket and Soccer 1st XIs choosing Soccer for his game. But whether Cricket will suffer in the middle and lower parts of the school, and therefore ultimately at the XXII level, it is too early to say. The keen rivalry which is already imminent between ourselves and the Duke of York School may eventually lead us to find another solution to the problem, for at present the talented players of our younger rivals are playing both games. It is a pity we cannot manage four terms in a year. Whatever the future holds in store, there is no doubt that Soccer makes a fair contribution to the physical fitness of the school and its enthusiasm for team games.

## Athletics

The most striking fact revealed by a study of the Athletic Sports results during the last twenty-one years is the continuous rise in the standard of performance in almost all events since 1946. There were of course outstanding performers in earlier years. Two records which still stand are Stanning's 220 yds. (straight) in 23 secs. and Katzler's 120 yds. High Hurdles in 16·8 secs. But although a grass track of uneven surface is still in use, of the thirty-eight Inter-House events which admit of records, only three are earlier than 1947. While increased numbers in the School have made better post-war performances likely, the chief causes of this advance have probably been the new track used since 1946 on the Headmaster's suggestion in place of the previous acutely cornered one, the stimulus given to Athletics by Mr. Light and the extensive and systematic training which has now become usual in all Houses in the Second Half of the Summer Term.



*Grigg House 1952*



*Hawke-Grigg Dining Hall 1952*



*The Library 1952*



*Junior House Dormitory*

As few changes as possible have been made in established events but the Headmaster's institution of a Relay Meeting (1946) on 'Bank Holiday Saturday' and of Standard Tests (1948) for all boys in running and jumping has wisely and effectively avoided the danger of Athletics being of interest only to the physically fortunate few. In 1951 we fell in line with A.A.A. practice in decreasing the Hurdles spacing in proportion to age and at the same time re-introduced the discus. This year, in face of the fact that over half the boys in the School are now over 15½ and therefore "A's," this group has been sub-divided into A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> and a number of new events instituted for the A<sup>2</sup> group. A<sup>2</sup>'s may compete in A<sup>1</sup> events but not in the same events in both groups.

In 1946 a triangular Contest with the Alliance High School and the Indian High School was instituted by the Headmaster. So far the Alliance have won four times and the P.O.W. twice (1947 and 1950). The ages of the Alliance representatives have sometimes been considerably greater than ours; the Indians have produced some outstanding individuals though not such strong teams, but all the meetings have been closely contested in a most friendly spirit.

It has often been discussed whether records set up at 6,000 ft. would be improved upon by the performers when acclimatized at sea level. Probably performances in sprinting and jumping would not be affected while those at the longer distances would. The School's best performances in the Half Mile and Mile are appreciably below the very difficult "National Standards" set by the Schools Athletic Association in England whereas in the other events they are considerably better.

It may be of interest to tabulate here our best performances:

	Over 15½ yrs.	14-15½ yrs.	Under 14
100 yds.	K. C. Brian Boys (47) 10.3	P. F. Doe (48) 10.6 secs.	D. R. Ralling (47) 11.4 secs.
220 yds.	T. R. Stanning (44) 23	P. F. Doe (48) 24 secs.	D. R. Ralling (47) 25.3 secs.
440 yds.	N. Georgulas (50) 52.5	I. Sarikas (49) 55.6 secs.	No event.
High Jump	I. C. Macfarlane (51) 5'8"	G. B. Brooks (51) 5'0½"	B. P. Gemmell (50) 4'9½"
Long Jump	I. C. Macfarlane (51) 21'6"	M. J. L. Browne (51) 18'0½"	R. J. Truran (47) 17'2½"
880 yds.	J. W. Winter (51) 2'7.5"	J. W. Winter (50) 2'13.4"	No event

A. Munro's 40' 11½" for the Hop, Step and Jump, and 112yds. Sins. for the Cricket Ball are worthy to rank with these although the S.A.A. standards are not laid down.

In both the Cross Country Competition for the Navy Cup and the Athletics Competition for the Sidney Davis Cup, one House has maintained a remarkable record over a long period. Rhodes House has won the Navy Cup no fewer than nine times out of the sixteen for which records exist, while Nicholson has won the Sidney Davis Cup for the last seven years. It will be interesting to see whether these records will yield to the keen competition of the other four Houses in the years to come.

## Cricket

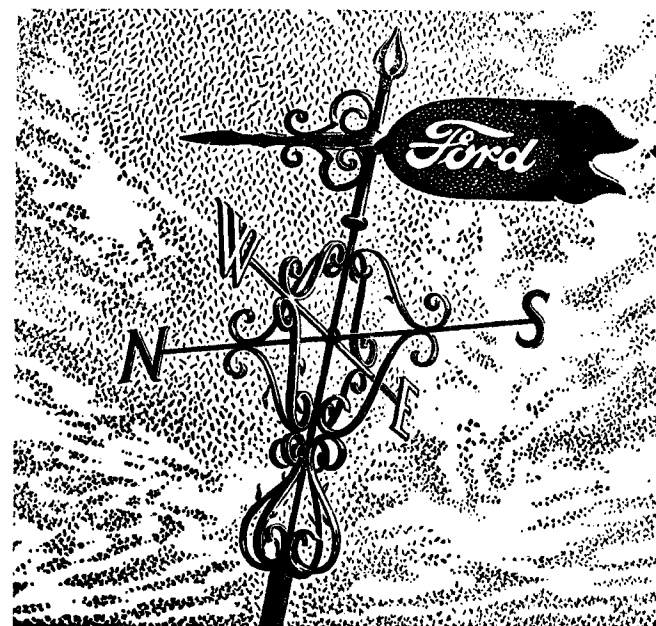
"For when the One Great Scorer comes to write against your name,  
He writes not that you won or lost, but how you played the game."

So wrote Captain Nicholson in the score-book before the first match, on September 12th, 1931, to be played on the School ground. This first "Lord's" score book lasted for most of Captain Nicholson's time at the school, and many of the scores were written in by him. Cricket meant much to him, and he was a useful batsman and a competent wicket-keeper. Under his regime the school season filled two terms, from September to March, and thirty or more matches were played each season.

In 1931 the ground was the one we now call the "Main" field, on which the first teams of the other major games still play, and which is still the scene of the athletic sports and of numerous Colts and House matches of all kinds. Three years later the "Oval" was ready for play. The Oval today is one of the more charming East African grounds, with a rural and sylvan atmosphere. A photograph taken during a march in 1934, shows the tufts of sparse grass, saplings barely a boy's height dotted round the ground, and, beyond, the naked buildings across the bare heath.

During these early years the School XIs had considerable success against the leading European and Asian clubs, in and out of Nairobi. A few, including Magadi ("the great game of the season"—Impala, 1937) and Muthaiga, are unhappily no longer on the cricket map: others, like Thika, have reappeared. In 1931 Colours Caps had arrived. *The Impala* records: "They are blue, with double gold stripes crossing diagonally over the top and with the Prince of Wales' Feathers on the front." Outstanding wearers of these colours were Hill, the first captain, who made the first half-century, against Parklands; C. S. Rand-Overly, with many sterling all-round performances; Steyn; van Rensburg and van Dyke; Davidson and H. S. Bastard; L. Krauss and P. B. Dodd; O'Shea and Arderne; and Milton, who made the first century, against Thika on the school ground in 1936/37. The boys were aided by the masters, often by three or four against the more formidable opponents. Much of the backbone of these XIs was provided by Captain Nicholson; the Gledhill brothers, each of whom made his century for the School; Mr. Larby; the late Mr. Luckham; and Mr. Jarrett.

After the 1936/37 season there were changes. The number of fixtures was reduced, the staff played less, and the results looked more like those of recent years. *The Impala*, for instance, inveighed, in terms similar to those of later issues, against slackness in the field. Luckhurst and Shaw, Cooper and F. Randall, shone in these pre-war years. Cricket was kept going during the war, even at Naivasha, and after the return to Kabete in 1942, much of the opposition coming from



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military unit XIs. In this period T. G. Dodd, T. R. Stanning, D. G. Hunter, Adamson and R. M. Scott were stalwarts, and, then as now, the XIs strength lay mainly in its bowling.

Immediately after the war school cricket enjoyed a brief but splendid flowering, inspired by "Ginger" Gledhill, who returned to direct three more seasons. The School shared in the post-war cricket revival, particularly strong in the Nairobi district. Football had not yet become a serious rival in the cricket term; fast-increasing numbers offered a wide selection, and the School was lucky in possessing boys of ability and sound early training who were able to remain in the XI for up to three years—Fear and Molloy; the Mayers and the Gunsons; M. H. Shaw and A. P. Scott; J. B. Jacob; R. J. Simpson and M. R. Higgins; and A. Munro, who made a century at Nakuru. A second XI appeared, playing Saturday matches, and the Colts, revived in 1937 and now drawn from the 150 or so boys of the Junior and Intermediate Houses, played all the available opposition at various age-levels.

Since 1947 cricket has settled into a regular pattern. The third term is shared with football. In the six Senior Houses about 180 boys play cricket. The Junior/Intermediate group play both games. In a short ten-week season the first XI plays some fifteen matches against the many European clubs in town and country. The stripes have disappeared from the colours cap, like the braid from the blazer. Colours retain the Feathers, and other regular first XI members sport the figures XI on cap and blazer. In these four years E. W. Balson and S. N. Moscoff, A. Swan and R. W. Bresler, the Hoopers, W. N. Stephen, B. R. Jones, D. I. Robertson, and J. J. Woods have done well, and the period invites comparison with the four years a decade ago, when the School's leading cricketers were also chiefly bowlers. The second XI plays on most Saturdays, and regular players have a XXII on their caps. This team has not enjoyed great success, and its place as a breeding-ground for future first teams has been largely taken by the under-16 Senior Colts, an XI which has developed with the growth of the Duke of York School, with whom it shared the honours in 1951. Senior and Junior Colts play all possible opponents, at cricket and the three other major games, and, with the first XXII, provide for the more talented boys coaching and match-play right through their school lives.

House matches began among the four original Houses in 1931, Clive being the winners. By 1937 House "League" matches had begun, which excluded the busy members of the first XI. Since the war the six senior Houses have competed with two teams in both League and House matches, umpired by members of school teams and occupying one and two evenings respectively, and add to their totals the points gained in similar matches by their Junior/Intermediate sections to decide the fate of the Cricket Cup. Of recent years Hawke House has had much success in this competition.



## Hockey

Since the founding of the School, Hockey has always been regarded as one of the most popular games in the sporting year. Many hundreds of Cambrians have played the game with zest and enjoyment between January and April annually. It is furthermore a game ideally suited to the climate of East Africa and the temperament of its people. It is not so difficult as Cricket and those not endowed with a natural wrist and eye can still hit the ball and get plenty of exercise. On the other hand it is not such a vigorous game as Rugby Football, which demands a higher standard of fitness and physique. It can also be played in the dry hot evenings before the rains break and finally it is a team game and for this reason an excellent School game.

Hockey at the Prince of Wales School has never been permitted to detract from the claims of Cricket and Rugby Football which must always be ranked as the games which have given the School its great sporting reputation. It is however remarkable that higher standards of play have been achieved in school Hockey than in either of the other games. This is owing to the fact that the game has speeded up very considerably during recent years because of the almost universal use of smooth murrum grounds for play and the visits of first class touring teams from India. The improvement in the general standard of play in the Colony has been due largely to the wonderful improvement made by School teams since 1945. The game now almost approaches the speed at which ice-hockey is played and provides plenty of thrills for the spectators.

Hockey started at the Prince of Wales School in January 1931 as an alternative to Cricket. Captain Nicholson, the first Headmaster, never thought much of the game, except as a means of working off surplus energy when Cricket, Rugby and Cross-Country running were out of the picture. The first games were played on the main field—for two years a veritable dust heap thanks to drought and locusts—on the site of the present murrum pitch. Matches other than those against the Staff were rarely played. The first Captain of Hockey was N. C. Hill and the late Squadron-Leader D. G. McDonald played centre-half. The latter was a splendid and inspiring player who later gave many years of support to the Old Cambrians and who helped to lay the great traditions of the game of which we are so proud today. Other stalwarts were N. Owen-Thomas and N. Cooper, but it was not until 1936 that Hockey was played regularly and reached a standard fit to compare with that of later years.

In 1937 J. R. Milton was Captain and was supported by Harrison, a really steady back, and D. J. O'Shea. At this stage the Luckhurst brothers began to make their name in the sporting circles of the School. In 1938 a team from the Rhodesias toured the Colony and some of the visitors coached the School. W. Poppleton was Captain with B. R. Norman—the present School Hockey master—as a most thrust-

ing and effective inside forward. J. O. Harries, who later played for the Railway, was the other inside forward.

It was during this period that the School first entered for the Craig Inter-Club Knock-Out Competition. In 1939, to the astonishment of the Nairobi public, the School, captained by G. Luckhurst, reached the Final but were narrowly beaten by Railway.

The School still played on grass, but largely owing to the expert and enthusiastic coaching of the Headmaster, Mr. B. A. Astley, an accomplished player himself, this deficiency was not allowed to spoil the standard of play. War clouds were gathering, and until the return of the School from Naivasha in 1942, little progress was made in the game. The war years produced some good players and a murrum pitch was laid in 1943. Outstanding at this time were T. Stanning, W. Hindley, J. E. Holmberg and Q. Bessler, while in 1944 J. Hearle, P. Nottidge, T. Stanning, J. Molloy and M. Cooke made a really fast team and defeated Nakuru.

In 1948 the School won its first great public triumph by carrying off the Craig Cup after a thrilling final in which extra time had to be played. They became thus the accepted Hockey Champions of the Colony. This great victory was due to such players as C. W. Gunson, A. Munro, E. Balson and H. Horn. In 1950 the School repeated their success thanks to an exceptionally fast team which included H. May, P. D. Owen-Thomas, H. C. Plough, A. E. Sakelaris and B. Zagoritis.

Prince of Wales Hockey has now achieved a standard which can rank with that of many of the great English Public Schools. It is a far call back to the bumpy, dusty grounds of the 1930s, but we must remember that many of the leading Old Cambrians who have achieved fame in the Colony learned to play under those conditions.

## Rugby Football

The year 1931 saw the start of School Rugby at Kabete, and a few matches were played; caps were awarded to H. B. Aggett, J. A. Edwards, N. C. Hill, D. G. McDonald, J. R. Nimmo and D. North Lewis, and colours to E. Smith. The 1931 caps were the only ones to bear the inscription "Kabete;" in succeeding years they carried the design of the Prince of Wales feathers. Members of the Staff who played in that year were Mr. Astley, Mr. Forrest and Mr. Gillett.

In 1932 the School had a full fixture list and the first of many subsequent matches was played against the Old Cambrians. Owing to injuries among the masters, the School turned out a boys' XV for a number of matches. Not until 1939 however did the XV consist automatically of boys only, and the outstanding features of those early years were the coaching and the play of members of the Staff, particularly Mr. Larby and Mr. E. I. Gledhill.

The splitting up of the School and its evacuation to Naivasha prevented the playing of any Rugby during the 1940 season, but there was a revival in the following year. In 1942, back at Kabete and



reunited, the School played Rugby in earnest once more. The fixture lists for the war years make strange reading as the teams were all drawn from the many Service units stationed in and near Nairobi. Drought made the School turn to Soccer in 1943, as it had done in 1933, and for the next few years lack of rain and a shortage of football bladders were serious difficulties.

Until the present time the School 1st and 2nd XVs have played only with adult sides drawn from the local Nairobi clubs, from Nakuru and during up-country tours at the end of the May term. The chief matches of the year have been those against the Old Cambrians and against the Nondescripts.

The School suffered two war casualties; the last year in which Honours Caps were awarded was 1939, and the School jerseys of yellow with the broad blue band have slowly disintegrated. It was proposed in 1948 to re-introduce the Honours Cap but since then none has made its appearance. As it has not been possible to obtain the banded jersey the School has been playing for the past few seasons in yellow jerseys with the School badge on the breast.

Owing to lack of inter-school Rugby and the increase in the size of the School the most interesting and fierce play has been in internal games. At the start the Houses played a 1st XV and an "under 15" side. The 1st XVs played for the Sear Cup, and from 1934 the junior side for the Hamilton Cup, though by 1938 the latter had become the trophy for the House 2nd and 3rd XVs. In 1948 the local kicking game of "Gaining Ground" was formalised and became a competition game for "crocks" and remainders.

Reading through past *Impalas* shows that all does not change as time passes. The rains have always been uncertain: will the season start in the January term or will there be any season at all? The grounds are hard: it has rarely been possible to play after the middle of June. The 1st XV pitch has always drained well—too well: in 1933 the Rugby Union played five matches on it when the Parklands ground was swamped. The problems of "high tackling" and the great weight of opposing adult packs have both been much discussed. All these questions appear and re-appear as hardy annuals.

During the years, the following Old Cambrians have represented Kenya or East Africa:

1935—versus University of Stellenbosch R.F.C.

J. A. Edwards (31-32), D. North Lewis (31), E. I. Gledhill (Staff), and N. B. Larby (Staff).

1949-50—versus University of Capetown R.F.C.

P. G. Bennett (43-46), H. De Bruin (45-48), V. Fieros (44-47) J. Hindle (37-40), E. Letcher (45-47), A. Munro (44-49), G. Simpson (37-41), B. Steyn (32-33) and R. Stocker (43-46).

1951—versus Combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities Rugby Touring Team.

H. De Bruin (45-48), and E. Letcher (45-47).

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## The Library

The Prince of Wales School Library, like most others, has suffered its changes of fortune. In 1946 for instance, in the course of one of the re-cataloguings that seem to have been recurrent, the opportunity was seized to turn out into House Libraries the considerable quantity of light or ephemeral fiction which had accumulated, and since then detective stories and thrillers have not figured in its catalogue. The next great upheaval came in 1947 when the increasing demands for laboratory accommodation caused the Library to be ejected from the room that Baker had designed for it in the south wing of the Main Block into new quarters, two converted class-rooms in the north wing.

This year another and, it is hoped, the final great change has taken place. The results of it may be seen most clearly in the photograph reproduced on another page of this magazine. The work was planned by the Librarian and carried out during the Easter holidays by the Instructors and African apprentices of the Kenya Technical and Trades School at Kabete, and the final result has proved very pleasant to the eye as well as more efficient in use. The grey enamelled shelves set off the many colours of the books, the different greens of the distempered walls and the painted window frames and doors provide an agreeable contrast and a background for the pictures, while the deep red in the curtains and chair coverings adds warmth to the whole. There are now adequate cupboards for stores and glass fronted shelves for valuable books. The total run of shelving has been more than doubled and there is room for the Library to expand for a good many years.

The truth is that the Library is very small—partly because it has been so firmly purged of worn out or obsolete books in recent years—and the Librarians are all most anxious to see it grow. The Library Grant is used to the last cent every year and provides many books, and the list of donors who generously add volumes is far too long to print here in detail though the gifts, of one book or of many, are all accepted none the less gratefully.

Mention must however be made of one outstanding gift. Last term Colonel E. S. Grogan presented the splendid sum of £100 for the purchase of Africana. The Library already possesses a number of books about Africa, but it is thought of great importance that the collection should be built up now before it is too late to obtain many of the books written about the early days of British exploration and settlement in East Africa. It is known that in the houses of many Kenya people, particularly those of farmers up-country, there are hundreds of these increasingly rare volumes, and the School seizes only too keenly this opportunity of appealing to friends and parents and Old Cambrians to help it by gifts or by offers to sell books of this kind.

Help is also needed in another aspect of the Library's work. The "archives" that the School possesses are still very fragmentary. A

start has recently been made in getting together photographs, programmes, newspaper cuttings and so forth dealing with its early days. To a small nucleus left by Captain Nicholson a great deal has already been added but the gaps are many and extensive. The most serious of these is that the Library does not possess a complete set of *The Impala*. The copies numbered three to ten inclusive and dated between 1932 and 1937 are missing, and so far the search for them has proved fruitless in spite of letters to the Press and to Old Cambrians in person as well as many other enquiries. Can some Old Cambrian who reads these words help by finding the missing numbers?

The collection of photographs now numbers over two hundred and the chief gaps are in the team groups. No copies of the following have yet come to light. It is possible that, particularly during the war years, no photograph was taken at all of some of these teams. Can some Old Cambrian help here too?

Cricket.	33	38-50	
Hockey.	31-35	40-42	49-51
Rugger.	33	39-46	49-51

The official photographs of the teams were taken, up till 1943, by Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Binks, and the School is grateful to them for the gift of a large number of their plates and negatives.

## The Societies

Much space has been devoted in this review of the School's history to games, buildings, and such like.

The reader should not, however, deduce that no attention has been paid during all these years to all manner of other activities.

School societies rise and wane, and their history is of little permanent interest; but we should perhaps mention some which have flourished exceedingly for all, or for part of, the last six years and more.

Debating: African Affairs; Political and Historical; Stamps; Radio; Aero-modellers; Scientific; Young Farmers; Natural History; Scouts; Woodwork—and others. From them many boys have derived benefit and interest; to them many boys and masters have contributed much time and effort.

The Choir was founded in 1946 by Mr. Spencer, continued by Mr. Houldsworth and is now under the care of Mr. Lockhart, the Director of Music. There is a Carol Service at the end of each Christmas Term; the "St. Luke Passion" has twice been sung at Easter time.

We have combined with the Kenya High School to sing parts of the "Messiah" in 1947; and parts of the "Elijah" in 1948, notably assisted by the Nairobi Orchestra.

## The Old Cambrians

By the end of 1931 teams of Old Boys from the School had begun to make their appearance in the sporting circles of Kenya, and in 1932 there was formed the Old Cambrian Society which very properly included in its membership Old Boys from Nairobi School as well as from the Prince of Wales. The moving spirits behind the formation of the Society were Mr. Astley, Mr. Larby, J. Comminos, who was the first Secretary and Treasurer, and Captain Nicholson who was *de jure* its first President.

Records, as so often in Kenya, are fragmentary and it is not possible to produce either a connected story of the Society's social functions, or its athletic activities which included two victories in the Craig Cup competitions. Naturally the war scattered the members of the Society and brought its development to an abrupt stop.

In the post-war years, inspired first by the tremendous efforts of P. B. Dodd and R. S. Alexander and later by B. Kampf and W. I. T. Dewar (the present Secretary), great plans were put in train and an Old Cambrian Club was created as an off-shoot of the Old Cambrian Society. The Municipality made available a plot of land on the Ngong Road near Dagoretti Corner. On this a Club House was built with lounge, bar and a spacious veranda overlooking a cricket ground. A rugger pitch, a murrum hockey pitch and tennis courts followed. Today, in spite of lack of numbers (the total of Old Cambrians living in Nairobi is not great) and heavy financial commitments the Club is flourishing. The Committee feels that it is not out of place to remind Old Cambrians by means of *The Impala* that Country members and Non-playing members may join the Club for Sh. 20/- a year, and that Playing members have the full use of its facilities for Sh. 10/- a month.

The Society is a larger and widespread body; its membership is now over 500. It publishes at intervals a *Newsletter*, holds an Annual Dinner at the School in December, and is delighted in this Twenty-first Birthday year to achieve the initial stage of a long-cherished ambition—the founding of the first Old Cambrian Scholarship. In awarding it the Scholarship Committee will give credit for academic ability, powers of leadership, character and finally athletic ability. The award will be to a boy who has completed his education at the Prince of Wales School, and is likely to be a sum of £400 spread equally over the years of his university training. A substantial percentage of the Society's income will now go to the development of this scheme, and the Committee hopes that more and more Old Cambrians will join the Society now that such a clear and worth while objective lies before it. The Annual Subscription is a mere Sh. 20/-.

## Roll of Honour

1939—1945

Aggett, H.B.	R.A.
Ayre, W.	
Baillie, W. F. R. A.	R.A.F.
Basso, V.	R.A.F.
Bennett, G. H. S.	
Bracegirdle, J.	
Brettell W. A. M.	R.A.F.
Cameron, R. D.	R.A.F.
Cattell E. A.	R.A.F.
Cowen, J. A.	K.A.C.R.
Cowen, G. B., D.F.M.	R.A.F.
Danby, A. G.	E.A.A.S.C.
Dards, M.	R.A.F.
Davidson, M. S.	R.A.F.
Davis, R. W.	K.A.R.
de Haaff, N. A. C.	K.R.
Dyer, M. R. C.	R.A.F.
Finch, A. J. H., D.F.C.	R.A.F.
Fittall L.	R.A.
Genower J. A.	R.C.S.
Griffin, T. O.	K.A.R.
Harries J. A.	R.A.F.
Helberg, F.	R.A.F.
Hewitt, D. E.	
Higgs, R. B.	K.A.C.R.
Jarrett, S. L.	K.A.R.
Kettles-Roy, P.	R.A.F.
Lang, J. D.	K.A.A.U.
Leakey, N. G., V.C.	K.A.C.R.
Lee, W. J. N.	
Lockhead, J. M.	Merchant Navy.
Luckham, E. H. C.	K.R.
Macgregor, R. B.	R.A.F.
Matthias, M. N.	R.A.F.
McClelland, W. R. D.	E.A.L.B.
Miller, J.	Northants Regt.
Montague, C. S. B., D.F.C.	R.A.F.
Mortimer, P. A. J.	
Mulcahay-Morgan, J. A.	R.A.F.
Nel., L. T.	
Newmark, B. L.	O.E.T.A.

Percival, P. B.	R.A.
Pelling, G.	R.A.F.
Poppleton, W.	K.A.R.
Prangley, P. J.	R.A.F.
Rawlins, E.	R.A.F.
Roets, J. N. J.	K.A.C.R.
Scott-Mason, L.	R.A.F.
Shuttleworth, H. R.	R.A.F.
Skelton, R. S.	
Southby R. G.	Fleet Air Arm.
Stewart, N.	A. and S. Highlanders
Turner, D. T.	R.A.
Weeks, N. L.	R.A.F.
White, D. C.	R.A.F.
White, G. M.	R.A.
Whittenburg, J.	R.A.F.
Wood, J. M.	R.A.F.
Wotton, V.	Fleet Air Arm.
Wright, H., D.S.O., D.F.C.	R.A.F.
Wynne, O.	R.A.F.

## Cock House

	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term
1931	Rhodes	Clive	Grigg
1932	Rhodes	Rhodes	Rhodes
1933	Clive	Clive	Grigg
1934	Clive	Rhodes	Rhodes
1935	Clive	Rhodes	Hawke
1936	Hawke	Hawke	Rhodes
1937	Clive	Hawke	Rhodes
1938	Clive	Rhodes	Clive
1939	Clive	Clive	Clive
1940	Clive	*	Hawke
1941	Hawke	Clive	Clive
1942	Hawke	Hawke	Clive
1943	Rhodes	Rhodes	Hawke
1944	Clive	Clive	Hawke
1945	Clive	Clive	Hawke
1946	Clive	Nicholson	Hawke
1947	Hawke	Clive	Hawke
1948	Rhodes	Rhodes	Scott
1949	Rhodes	Hawke	Hawke
1950	Hawke	Scott	Scott
1951	Scott	Nicholson	Hawke
1952	Hawke		

\* Owing to the move of the school at Naivasha there was no award of the Cock in this term.

## HEAD OF THE SCHOOL

1931 Z. Enslin	1938 R. Clegg	1945 B. N. Georgiadis
J. Nimmo	H. Spencer-Palmer	J. R. Hatfield
1932 H. B. Aggett	1939 O. J. Keeble	1946 J. M. M. Campbell
A. Stocker		
1933 C. Rand-Overy	1940 P. D. Abrams	1947 D. R. Davis
D. G. Weller	M. F. Cooper	D. M. Woodford
1934 J. B. Clegg	1941 G. C. Irvine	1948 E. D. McCrae
		M. H. Shaw
1935 J. B. Clegg	1942 P. J. Trafford	1949 K. C. Brian-Boys
H. S. Davidson		M. C. S. Philip
1936 H. S. Davidson	1943 P. J. Trafford	1950 N. T. Karnezos
J. Millar	W. H. Hindley	D. A. Forester
1937 J. Millar	1944 T. R. Stanning	1951 D. R. Ralling
	1952 C. G. D. Brown	

## CAPTAIN OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

1947 E. D. McCrae	1948 J. Fraser	1949 J. P. Engelbrecht
	G. W. Outram	
1950 H. C. Plough	1951 R. A. Maxwell	1952 J. A. A. Kleyhans

## CAPTAIN OF ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY

1950 D. R. J. Ralling	1951 D. R. J. Ralling	1952 J. W. Winter
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## CAPTAIN OF CRICKET

1931 N. C. Hill	1938 F. Randall	1945 G. R. Gunson
1932 C. L. Rand-Overy	1939 M. F. Cooper	1946 W. I. C. Fear
1933 A. G. Stanley	1940 M. F. Cooper	1947 M. H. Shaw
1934 H. S. Davidson	1941 G. C. Irvine	1948 M. R. Higgins
1935 H. S. Davidson	1942 R. M. Scott	1949 A. Swan
1936 J. R. Milton	1943 D. G. Hunter	1950 N. B. Hooper
1937 F. Randall	1944 T. R. Stanning	1951 B. R. Jones
	1952 J. J. F. Woods	


## CAPTAIN OF HOCKEY

1931 H. B. Aggett	1938 W. Poppleton	1945 B. N. Georgiadis
1932 J. Tate	1939 G. Luckhurst	1946 G. N. Nicholson
1933 C. Levitan	1940 M. F. Cooper	1947 C. W. Gunson
1934	1941 G. S. Simpson	1948 C. W. Gunson
1935 N. Cooper	1942 E. A. Cattell	1949 A. Munro
1936 J. R. Milton	1943 T. R. Stanning	1950 H. W. W. Ehrlich
1937 W. Poppleton	1944 T. R. Stanning	1951 H. W. Storm
	1952 H. Munro	

## CAPTAIN OF RUGBY FOOTBALL

1931 H. B. Aggett	1938 W. Poppleton	1945 J. Molloy
1932 J. Edwards	1939 P. D. Abrams	1946 J. H. J. Barrett
1933 B. F. Steyn	1940 P. D. Abrams	1947 J. S. Smith
1934 P. B. Dodd	1941 L. D. Tryon	1948 J. S. Smith
1935 C. F. Maxwell	1942 P. J. Trafford	1949 N. W. M. Price
1936 I. McCall	1943 W. H. Hindley	1950 A. Munro
1937 D. O'Shea	1944 T. R. Stanning	1951 P. R. St. J. Cox
	1952 C. G. D. Brown	



*Bowlers dream  
of a deadly spell  
But the motorist  
only dreams  
of* 



"All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players:  
They have their exits and their entrances.  
And one man in his time plays many parts,  
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms . . . ."

"As You Like It"  
*Shakespeare*

'*Totus mundus agit histrionem*', from fragment of Petronius, is reputed to have been the motto over Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. It is thus not difficult to guess where the bard may have got his inspiration for the amusing summary of life which he put into the mouth of the melancholy Jacques.

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