

Trinity Old Scholars Association Souvenir of Reunion on 29 October 1994



A Souvenir of
Trinity Old Scholars Reunion
29 October 1994



Trinity County School – as it was.

SCHOOL SONG

We boast not our antiquity
Our legends old, our glorious past,
No claims to long descent have we:
We trust we hold the future fast.

For us the work of making straight
The path scholars new will tread
For us the task of sowing seed
Which will provide the daily bread.

For us the task of doing right,
For us the joy of duty done
For us the strife of memory
Of fights well fought, of fields well won.

A record, then, which shall not fade,
We must entrust to future days
Secure that they in turn will strive
To fight the fight to share the praise.

Chorus A foremost place we claim,
Let none our claim deny,
Our friends we shall not shame;
Our foes we do defy,
A glorious future we all hail
The Trinity County shall prevail.

If anyone has the music for the school song, I should most interested to have a copy. On the other hand, if anyone can sing a few bars and could record it, or write out the music I should be equally pleased to know. Thank you. *Don Grammer.*

TRINITY – ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

BEFORE OUR BEGINNING

When Victoria ascended the throne at 18 in 1837 farming had been transformed from the open field system (Hundreds of Enclosure Acts had been passed 1760 – 1820). There was a tremendous increase in the numbers of landless labourers. The rural population was divided into farmers and labourers – many country folk became paupers.

Before 1850 Britain had become "*the workshop of the world*". As London continued to grow the prosperous moved to the outskirts and particularly favoured the high ground.

Wood Green was a relatively insignificant district, sparsely populated, in the parish of Tottenham. This in turn was in the Edmonton Hundred an administrative district pre-dating the Norman Conquest with its eastern boundary on the River Lee and its western boundary some 20 miles away.

Queen Victoria had been on the throne nearly 60 years and had been a widow for almost 40 years when an important meeting took place in Tottenham.

The Widow of Windsor had become a symbol idolised by the poor and lower middle-classes. In her they saw the greatness of their country. *Her* Empire stretched round the world, *her* Royal Navy made Britain supreme and her voluminous black skirts and black

shawls, with only white at the neck and wrist, were copied by her admirers in the lower-classes.

Although the London County Council was created in 1888 Wood Green broke away from Tottenham and became an urban District Council in 1894. The Tottenham School Board proceeded with its plans and our school was opened in 1899. It was built to take 900. Fees were originally 9d a week, then 6d a week from 1899 when each sex could compete for 100 free places.

A County School in Glendale Avenue (destined to be our rivals) was opened in 1910. This handsome building with its own playing fields still stands and is occupied by St Thomas More RC School.

In the early 1800s areas of London, especially those close to the rivers Thames and Lee, were overcrowded slums with inadequate sewers in polluted streets. They had a horrifying death rate. Outbreaks of cholera were frequent and those who could, escaped.

The New River, an amazing feat of engineering, was completed in 1617, although many close to its route were unable to take advantage of the water or to pay the prices charged. Many moved to the North of London where wells were not polluted. When Bazalgette in

1870 built the embankment and rebuilt the drains, 37 acres of marsh was reclaimed.

Many of those who were scratching a living in low class areas had no interest in formal education and any child had to earn its keep from an early age. For many years any primary education had been given in Dame schools often encouraged/ established by local benefactors. Those "run" by aged cronies for 3d or 6d a week could provide an alibi for a working child. Under the Education Act of 1870 public authorities were not only able to establish evening schools but they could pass by-laws making education compulsory in their areas.

Before 1876 the Factory Acts allowed children over 10 years old to work half time and school half time – it is interesting to note that the Ponders End Jute Factory was closed in 1882 when this Act was repealed.

In 1876 the Education Act made school attendance nationally compulsory for those between ages of 5 and 14, although there were let-out clauses for apprentices. In 1891 elementary education was free.

In 1830 a man was lucky to earn £1 a week and in fact in the cotton mills where it was common place to have pauper/ apprentices, men received 15/- women 7/- and children 3/- a week. In 1833 a Parliamentary Commission was appointed. It was reported that children

of 8 years old were working from 6am to 7pm as bobbin droppers etc. It was then enacted that children were not to work before the age of 9. Between the ages of 9 and 13 no more than 7 hours a day were to be worked and between ages 13-18 no more than 12 hours a day. It was commonplace for men to work 16 hours a day.

Towards the end of the 19th century there were pockets of skilled labour, especially near the Royal Small Arms Factory (RSA). The Crimean War 1854/56 was responsible for great expansion of the RSA and for those who supplied the artisans and their families.

The explosion of population in Greater London was due to the improvement in transport. This improvement was the key to the growth of suburban London and in particular, Wood Green and the parishes to the north. Horse buses ran from Enfield to Westminster in 1865. Railway stations were opened at Palmers Green 1870 Bowes Park 1882 and the issue of 2d workmen's tickets (returns), stimulated the migration of working classes from the East End and Inner London.

In 1884 steam locomotives running on tramlines were introduced. These were open topped with screens at the sides. In 1884 a cable tramway ran up and down Highgate Hill. It was the first in Europe. Unfortunately there were several accidents; a tram on Highgate Hill ran away killing several people and the Wood Green Herald reports that a

tram ran away down Alexandra Palace Hill injuring several, when it crashed into a stationary tram. Because of this many of the electric trams were replaced by horse-drawn vehicles.

The great increase in the need for houses and therefore the increase in house-building was the incentive for the formation of building societies. The age of the speculative builder had arrived. Some of the buildings were of such a bad standard that the councils took power to demolish them. Until this time many buildings in and around Wood Green were of clapboard and the removal of the tax on tiles in 1833 and the tax on bricks in 1850 made these improved building materials less costly.

Although by-laws had been instituted to control the speculator, often after the completed properties had been transferred to landlords it was found there was no legal liability for roads, sewers etc. Nevertheless, many of the Victorian villas were of a good quality but in several areas in Wood Green there were blocks or terraces of small houses with no separate sideways for access to the rear garden (coal or refuse). In the eastern end of the parish – Edmonton in 1884 – comment was made "*good houses one after another are pulled down and the district given up entirely to the working man*".

The Noel Park estate was commenced in 1883 – this included the Wood Green Empire. Most of the houses had been built by 1907. In the first three years.

7000 lived here. Some of the important roads were made of crushed and rolled stone and it is unlikely the pavements were laid in the suburbs before 1870. Tarmacadam had of course been invented but Southgate did not start using this material until 1906. Watercarts were frequently sent round to lay the dust during very hot weather. The street-lighting by gas had been introduced in 1840 and the services of a lamplighter were required until about the 1920s. Houses in the major roads were connected to the gas supply.

All houses by the 1880s in Wood Green were connected to mains water but there were frequent interruptions to the service and a turnkey controlled the flow. The WGH in 1898 reported that a turnkey had been dismissed because houses in a road had been without water for 3 hours. Because of the state of the roads boots were worn by all levels of society.

The Lee Valley in Tottenham was renowned for its market gardens and probably in 1700 supplied most of the requirements of London in vegetables. This trade receded over the years but in 1870 the parish was noted not only for its glass-houses which by 1898 had increased from 10 acres to 100 acres, but also for its potteries and brickfields. It is highly probable that the 1000s of bricks needed for the construction of our school came from the Lee Valley. The church of St Michael's with its magnificent pre-Raphaelite windows and its nearby church hall was built in

1844. The elementary school (now demolished) was built soon after. Another large elementary school next to St Gabriel's, a mile away, was in use in the 1890s. It is quite likely Heward & Dean supplied the ironwork, the tools and domestic hardware. They celebrate their 150th anniversary this year.

But what of the builders whose names are dwarfed by the board members who appear on the foundation stone? (See page 12). Were their skilled men allowed to celebrate the completion of the building at one of the local spit and sawdust public houses or did they go to a more salubrious establishment such as perhaps the Jolly Butchers or Salisbury with the glittering mirrors and elaborate glass which had now become familiar?

Pubs had become social centres for the poor in both town and country. In areas where people walked long distances to and from work they were often temporary resting places. Some of the larger pubs, such as the Fishmongers Arms and the Nightingale had assembly rooms. It is likely that Whitbreads supplied the beer which would have come either from the brewery in Chiswell Street or their Bell Brewery in Tottenham which had been started in 1896. Our bricklayers would have enjoyed drinking Porter at 3d a quart (strong black and cloudy). Small beer, "a weaker version", was popular with women and children and for drinking at breakfast.

Our scholar who entered the school in 1899 – what of him? He probably went to school wearing knickerbockers and a tweed cap. All that he wore would have been made in England. If he was lucky he would have a fountain pen made by Conway Stewart in Tottenham. (Would he have been allowed to use it?).

Whatever the father's occupation the day of rest was observed. Nearly every family put on their Sunday best and attended church, had a good lunch and often took the opportunity to visit the Alexandra Palace. This enormous building – a rival to the Crystal Palace – had been completed in 1873, but burned down a fortnight after completion. On May 1st in the following year it was reopened. In 1888 a Professor Baldwin ascended in a balloon and descended by parachute. Competitive parachuting from balloons, fairground entertainments and circuses, together with firework displays and kite-flying became regular features within the palace itself.

There had been great excitement on Whit-Monday at the Palace where, despite the weather, 73,000 people attended. They saw Louis Tussauds new waxworks and also saw a new fish shaped balloon 60 feet long demonstrated by Mr Auguste Gaudron. It had an oil motor engine of about 2hp. Gaudron was confident he could steer the balloon around the district. He went off safely but the wind was too strong.

He was soon lost to view and ultimately a telegram was received saying that he had landed safely at Chigwell, 16 miles away.

Our fee paying student, let us call him "Henry Carter" had walked from The Crescent. He had a lot on his mind; his own birthday was next month and his father's was imminent. Henry had saved his pocket money of 6d a week and intended to buy his father the best *Elegantes Cigars*, 3d specials at 12/6d per 100. In the Wood Green Weekly Herald, founded in 1857, he had seen an advertisement for American Roller Skates at 2/- and a super pair for 25/-. Nearby a Yorkshire Driver cricket bat with sprung handle was 14/6d. Henry's father, who worked in the City, had been pre-occupied with the news and, although pleased that Kitchener had reconquered the Sudan, he was convinced that war was imminent in South Africa. He was also apprehensive that now Nicholas II was on the throne in Russia, Marxists would renew their demands.

Henry was also worried that his parents had been considering moving to one of the new houses in Bowes Park. These were villas costing £350 and his father had explained to him that these had hot and cold running water, a bathroom, two WCs, gas fittings throughout and the deposit was £50. The leasehold was 99 years at 6 guineas. The problems of the Carters had been accentuated because Mr Carter, who was normally abstemious, had drunk some Pure

Hungarian Burgundy dinner wine, purchased from the Victoria Wine Company at 15/- a dozen and even the stomach, head and liver pills of *William Fox and Sons* which Mrs Carter had purchased at 1/1½d a box, had little effect. Henry was worried about his small brother. His parents, on the advice of the Doctor, had been to see the Dairyman at Broadwater Farm because it was advertised that milk from one cow only for infants and invalids was recommended. He said "Good Morning" and raised his cap to a friend of his father, who was passing the old Printers' Almshouses. Nearly opposite were the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Almshouses where he frequently saw and the old men outside smoking their clay pipes. He had recently spoken to the old men who had said how ridiculous it was to pay a Spurs footballer £2-10/- a week – it wasn't worth it. Little were they to know that the local team Tottenham Hotspur would win the Cup in 1901!

MILESTONES

On the morning 3 September 1939 some of the pupils of Trinity assembled in the playground. Tom was amongst them, a cardboard box which contained his gas mask strung round his neck; he carried a somewhat battered small suitcase with spare clothes, some comics in a carrier bag and he had a postcard in his pocket that he promised to send home. Gas masks had been issued at the time of the Munich crisis a year before and Hitler had started his march across Europe so

that by previous day (September 2) the German Army had already been fighting inside Poland for 36 hours. Britain – pledged to come to the aid of Poland – was anxious to agree with France the text of any ultimatum.

Amazingly Parliament had gone into recess in August, but Herbert Morrison, the Leader of the London County Council (LCC), was working frantically. The LCC's evacuation scheme had been drawn up, air-raid shelters constructed and water tanks assembled. 'Our Erbie' a "*conscientious objector*" in WWI now believed that Britain should stand up to Hitler. He believed war was then inevitable.

The German bombers had already decimated Warsaw and in London swimming baths were closed "*for repair*" but in fact they stored papier maché coffins. Herbert Morrison was worried about the millions of London children and the evacuation started on 1 September.

Tom had mixed feelings. The previous week he and his family had queued at the Ritz Bowes Road to see "*Gone with the Wind*" the first colour film they had seen. Tom was a scholarship boy and the previous night his father had repaired his shoes putting new rubber discs on the heels and blakeys on the toes. He often kicked a ball or a stone along the street and tried to emulate his hero Bastin. He was also mad on model aircraft. Tom and his friends, both male and female, were counted and

recounted and marshalled onto a fleet of London buses. There were a few tears from the apprehensive parents when the buses took off and Tom remembered hearing his parents talking with an old aunt about the bombs Zeppelins had dropped in Old Street, and of the Zeppelin that was shot down and crashed in Cuffley. Tom felt sure the British 'planes whose names he could reel off would defeat anything that came over, but little did he know that within the year he would have collected some souvenirs from the German bomber that crashed near Kelvedon or, that he would have seen the stick of unexploded bombs that fell in White Hart Lane.

The buses proceeded east, destination unknown. "*That was Chelmsford*" announced one boy whose father owned a car. Shortly after this the buses stopped in a lay-by and one of the Masters announced that Mr Chamberlain had declared war on Germany.

Several hours later, after a stop at Braintree, the buses pulled up at the village hall at Hatfield Peverel. The Billeting Officer had a crowd of helpers and he, with members of our staff, set about finding "hostesses" for the evacuees. The majority of the people in Hatfield Peverel were of course workers on the land; some worked on the railway, others in engineering trades and a few in white collar jobs. It soon became apparent that the potential foster parents had decided preferences for girls, presumably in the belief that they

would help in the house. Some of our pupils went to the big houses, others, like Tom, went to an area of Council houses, where, to his amazement cooking was still done on an oil stove. He soon settled in and made friends with the village boys who lived nearby. He already had a strong interest in wildlife and was introduced to the delights of snaring rabbits, watching otters on the river Ter, and seeing crayfish there. There was a devil's pit on the Terling road and several of the boys – unbeknown to the prefects who were deputed to keep order in the village – played in this old gravel pit. Its steep sides were, in places, suitable for toboggan rides.

The school bus made regular visits to and from Wood Green. Postal Orders were legal tender. Very few people had bank accounts; very few people had telephones. Parcels were eagerly awaited by Tom and his schoolmates. Some found separation from their parents too much to bear and returned home within the first few weeks, despite warnings from other authorities and the Head Master. The staff were soon active in preparing The Priors and Classes were commenced. The extensive grounds contained magnificent Walnut Trees and carp in the pond were easily caught.

London had an air-raid warning on 3 September 1939. Russia attacked Poland and within days was squabbling with Germany over the industrial wealth.

Our evacuees settled into their new homes. Some learned for the first time that fruit was sold by the peck, potatoes by the sackful and that a walk to school through thick snow with icy patches was very hazardous.

When Lord Rayleigh, whose dairies supplied milk to most of the county, had a pheasant shoot, Tom and his friends were interested spectators.

During the early summer 1940 the Germans were on the march again; our troops were withdrawn from Norway; Winston Churchill became PM. Thankfully 300,000 of our men escaped from Dunkirk but with a disastrous loss of equipment.

Five weeks of respite, frantic anti-invasion precautions, pill box building, formation of LDV units. Tom had a pet jackdaw, learned where the strawberry fields were, and swam in the nearby canal. Tom remembered pikes and wooden rifles he had seen in the school hall and determined to be an RAF pilot. That eluded him but he gained a Red Beret and flying pay of 4/6d a day. In July Hitler launched his Blitzkrieg against airfields. The phoney war was over.

It is amazing now to recall the German bomber that came down near Kelvedon Hall, the home of Henry Channon, born in Chicago, naturalised Englishman, strong supporter of Chamberlain. He had married the daughter of the Guinness millionaire, Lord Iveagh, who donated Kenwood to the nation.



DR AND MRS EMRYS E. JONES

An extract from :-
The Magazine of
Trinity Grammar School
Wood Green, N22
SUMMER TERM 1949

Retirement of the Head Master

With the retirement of Dr Emrys E Jones from the Headmastership at the end of this term, a remarkable period of growth in the history of the School comes to an end. Difficult though it must be for the present generation of scholars, accustomed as they are to stability and tradition, to realise, yet it is a fact that almost everything which makes the School what it is today took its rise since the Head Master assumed office 26 years and 2 terms ago.

Born at White Hall, a large hill-farm some miles from Merthyr in Glamorgan, the son of the Rev Iorwerth Jones, a distinguished Leader of the Baptist Church in Wales,

prominent in education and for a time a Glamorgan County Councillor, Dr Jones became a pupil-teacher at 12 years of age. His pupil teachership ended abruptly, but enabled him to enter the Tondu Pupil Teachers' Centre, the Principal of which was Dr P B Ballard, the distinguished Educationist, to whom he owes his early encouragement and the inestimable privilege of 50 years' friendship. He continued his education at University College, Cardiff, where he gained the degrees of BA and MA with Honours in English, of the University of Wales. From Cardiff he went to Germany, where at one time all serious students of English Language and Literature were compelled to go in the absence of advanced studies in British Universities, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Erlangen, Nuremberg. But he did not forget his first University, and was co-founder and for many years secretary of

the London Branch of the Cardiff Old Students' Association.

His first teaching appointment after his University course was as Form Master at the Stockport Technical College. After a year there and another as Master of Method at Dumfries Academy (Sir James Barrie's Old School), he came to London in 1910 as Lecturer in English at the Islington Day Training College, a post which he always speaks of as providing him with some of the happiest years of his life. From there he went as Form Master to Brockley County School and as Senior English Master to the George Green School, Poplar. On 1 January 1923, he became Head Master of the Central County School, Wood Green, and Principal of the Pupil Teachers' Centre in succession to Mr C W Crook MP BA BSc. He threw himself at once into his work with characteristic energy and devotion, and from that date his history is inextricably bound up with the history of the School. We may be allowed here to recall the situation in 1923.

The 2 Higher Grade Schools, Boys' and Girls' had achieved an enviable reputation in North London under the long leadership of Mr Crook and Miss E J Meredith. At the end of WWI educational changes began, and the Higher Grade Schools became Central Schools, and then Central County Schools. On the retirement of Miss Meredith in September 1924, the 2 Schools were united, becoming for many years the largest secondary School

in Middlesex. Within a short time the name was changed to Bounds Green County School, and later to Trinity County School, the name by which we were known till the 1944 Education Act gave us our present title of Trinity Grammar School.

What was the task which faced Dr Jones more than a quarter of a century ago? It was to create a Grammar School out of 650 scholars with a Staff inexperienced in that specialised work, and, let it be admitted now, a little apprehensive of its task. The School was housed in a building solid enough but not regarded even then as adequate, being ill-adapted and ill-equipped for its purpose. There was no Sports Field. The task was tackled with courage and skill and within a few years the School was regarded with respect throughout the County of Middlesex.

So few scholars at first took the University of London General School Examination that the names of those who matriculated were painted on an Honours Board set up in the hall. The trickle soon increased, however, and the Honours Board was inadequate long before the present regular number of four Fifth Forms was presented for the examination. At one time an Old Scholar who went on to University or College was a rarity. During the last year or two we have printed in our Prize Distribution programme a list of 50 old scholars attending University or College. With no sports field, games were a difficulty. We had 4 temporary

fields before we gained our present ground in 1932. But much was achieved by energy and enthusiasm, and before many years had passed we could meet other Schools on an equality in athletics, games and swimming. Almost all our Sports cups and trophies date from the early years of Dr Jones's Headship. The remarkable story of the Pavilion was recalled only a year ago in the pages of the Magazine – a story remarkable for the forethought, persistence, and devotion to the interests of the School which it revealed. Alterations and additions to the school building were made. The Science laboratories, the North-East wing, the Art Room, the Dining Room are all the results of this period of expansion.

The establishment of the annual School Functions – Prize Distribution, Sports Day, Swimming Gala, and, in a different category, the Christmas parties – was an early task, and these functions have taken place, apart from the War years, without break since their start. To them might be added the School Magazine, which has been published for 26 years termly without a break even during the War. The only function not revived since the War is the annual summer holiday Camp, though there were some agricultural camps during the War. In all these, and in many other activities, the Head Master has been originator, inspirer, director, and a resolute counsellor in times of difficulty.

Such, in brief outline, is the record of his achievement. What of the man

himself? Here no clear distinction is possible between man and his work. The School has been the life of Dr Jones for over a quarter of a century, and he has allowed nothing to come between him and his service to the School. That indeed is his most marked characteristic – his unswerving devotion to duty, and he has interpreted the word "duty" in no limited fashion. Whatever served the interests of his School was his concern, whether it was constant attention to the wearisome details of daily routine, assiduous attendance at Committee meetings, or sympathetic attention to the human problems which arise so frequently in any School.

Next to devotion to duty must be placed the quality of courage. In his belief in the School, threatened as it has been many times by retrenchers, reformers, and planners, the Head Master has remained unshaken. How he has dealt with these attacks is a story known only to himself, but the result is apparent to us all. In the more immediate concerns of our common life he has remained a steadying influence, a centre of sanity, when sometimes the difficulties have seemed insuperable. This quality of his was shown most obviously during the War years, when the problems of evacuation and later of our resumed life in Wood Green were urgent and sometimes critical. It is a quality whose existence might be unsuspected by those who do not know him well, but it is a quality very greatly appreciated by those who have worked with him for any length of time.

One other characteristic must be recorded here. It is his wide and tolerant humanity. This side of his nature Dr Jones has concealed with marked success from those who know only his piercing glance, his impatience with shams, his hatred of shoddy work, but it has not been hidden from the many who have sought his help in difficulty or distress. The number of people who have come to him for advice must be legion. He could, if he would, tell true stories which would make the most hardened novel-reader raise his eyebrows in surprise. But it is not only in the crises and tragedies of life that the Head Master's character has been shown. In all the actions of his daily life there has been apparent to those who have eyes to see his refusal to harm, his constant desire to help, his unflagging kindness, and all without expectation of thanks or reward.

We have spoken of the Head Master's devotion to the School, but we must not omit mention of his wider interests. In spite of the crowded days which his office entails, he has kept alive an extraordinary number of intellectual activities. His interest in law must have been noticed by many people, but few of us know that he is a life member of Grays Inn. A keen interest in politics has always been his. Though not a member of any party, he has always, by temperament as well as by conviction, sided with the under-dog. To these may be added an interest in economics and in psychology and psychical research – an interest not confined to a little dilettante

reading. He was, for example, for some years Chairman of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle in succession to the late Colonel R H Elliott MD DSc, and the late Dr Edwin Smith, the London Coroner well-known before the War. He was also Chairman of the London Branch of the Guild of Graduates of the University of Wales for a long period, including the critical war years.

The crowning glory of age, said Cicero, is influence, and this reward Dr Jones is reaping in full measure. Secretary of the Association of Heads of Middlesex Grammar Schools for 25 years, member of the Middlesex Education Committee, and recently the Middlesex representative member on the Wood Green Divisional Executive and on the Friern Barnet Education Committee, his position on the County of Middlesex and in the Borough of Wood Green is unique. Fortunately for the cause of education, his retirement does not mean his withdrawal from wider activities. He leaves us at the height of his powers, vigorous in body, alert in mind, receptive to fresh ideas. It is, indeed, difficult to realise that he has passed the normal retiring age, and that he has twice accepted invitations of the Education Committee to extend his service. He may be sure that he will not be allowed to enjoy his leisure, however richly earned, without frequent calls upon him for advice and help.

How shall we salute the Head Master as he lays down his life's work? No words

of ours can adequately express our sense of regret at his going, and we shall not attempt even partially to find words for our emotion. He knows that he takes with him our respect and affection, felt most by those who know him most. But there are words, not of our choosing, which express what he has been doing in a long, active and

honoured life. They come from the Book of Job, a masterpiece of literature he has never grown tired of praising. Nothing can be truer than this: "*Thou hast instructed many, and thou hast strengthened the weak hands. Thy words have upheld him that was falling, and thou has confirmed the feeble knees.*" ■

This Stone still on view at Trinity

TOTTENHAM SCHOOL BOARD

WOOD GREEN HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS

This stone was laid by
Colonel A. Durrant JP
Chairman of the Board
on 11 June 1898

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

P.B. Malone JP Vice-Chairman

J. Botterell	W.J. Forster
T.J.O. Clarke	Rev. D. Fotheringham JP
W.J. Cowan	Alderman E Patten Huggett JP
S. Nash	Rev. C. Hay Morgan BSc
W. Dennis	W. Nield MP

J. F. Adams	Clerk of the Board
A. Morris Butler	Architect
H. Knight & Son	Builders

The total cost of the school was £18,000

Does this sound familiar?

" Children now live in luxury. They have bad manners, contempt for authority, they show disrespect for elders and love to chatter in place of exercise. They contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up their food at the table and tyrannise their teachers. "

Who do you think said this?

It was said by Socrates over 2000 years ago!

If you have enjoyed reading this material and could contribute, in any way, please let me know. I would value any details whatever so that a fuller history can be attempted. Please do not hesitate – anything would be appreciated: for instance, can anyone accurately (or even vaguely) describe any trophies, the honours boards etc.,

Most important, can anyone complete the blanks: what were the buildings used for 1959-1980? Who removed our treasured photographs, trophies, library etc and where are they now?

*Don Grammer
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Acknowledgements

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Without them this souvenir would not have appeared.

THE SECONDARY PUPIL'S ROUTE TO TRINITY	THE VICTORIAN BUILDINGS AT BOUNDS GREEN ROAD/ TRINITY ROAD
1884 Public Secondary Education for those who had passed the 7th standard of elementary school. 286 boys in Wesleyan Hall in Trinity Road.	1899 Higher Grade School Boys County School Girls County School
288 girls in Presbyterian Building in Naas Road (Canning Crescent). Both of these were badly overcrowded.	1921 Trinity County School (Secondary Grammar)
1899 All moved into HGS (our Trinity) built to take 900 (there were 1040 in 1919.)	1919 - 1924 Pupil Teachers Course
?? 1959 To old buildings in White Hart Lane	1924 Co-Educational (PTC closed)
?? 1960? Return to Trinity (our old school).	1959/60 We were a grammar school
1963 To new buildings. White Hart Lane combined with Glendale and other schools.	1963 Parkwood Girls School
1967 Ditto, now comprehensive	1968 Sir Thomas More RC School
1981 Ditto, buildings enlarged Now called Wood Green School.	1972 This moved to Glendale Ave
	1980 Parkwood Girls School
	1994 Nightingale Primary School with its notices in 14 languages
1983 Tottenham County pupils joined and the school assumed the name of White Hart Lane School. (How many acres of woodland would be needed for the paper and how much money would the printers make over the change of name and address?)	