

## II. 1990-1998: Difficult Years<sup>22</sup>

In March 1991, a Gala Dinner, with a gourmet meal, a *Bucks Fizz* reception and a rose for each lady, was held in the *Culloden Hotel* 'to celebrate the success of the School over the last decade'; it raised £1,600 for School funds. The incoming decade was to be 'difficult' in more ways than one: the *Common Curriculum*, *Cross-Curricular Themes*, C.L.A.S.S. and L.M.S. were only some of the difficulties faced by schools in general, and of course the Lindsay Brown scandal made them particularly difficult years for *Bangor Grammar School*.

### A BROADER PERSPECTIVE ON THE 1990s

As the School was about to experience its greatest - perhaps its only - crisis in its illustrious 135 year history, the world, in its madness, continued to experience crises almost annually.

In the United Kingdom, inflation reached 9.4%, the farming community was devastated by 'mad cow' disease, 'the wrong kind of snow' halted trains as *British Rail* was privatised, the Channel Tunnel opened and Hong Kong was returned to China. In politics, Margaret Thatcher resigned, but the Tories won a fourth term under John Major, who was replaced as leader by William Hague following the Labour victory in the 1997 General Election. The Labour Party underwent several changes of leadership with the resignation of Neil Kinnock, the death of John Smith and the election of Tony Blair. The 1990s also saw the break-up of the marriages of Prince Charles, Prince Andrew and Princess Anne, the Queen's *annus horribilis*, the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, devolution for Scotland and Wales, the introduction of Sunday trading, the ordination of women in the Church of England, the burgeoning of opportunities for university education as forty polytechnics were elevated to university status, and, of course, *Dolly* the cloned sheep.

As the 'Birmingham Six' were released, bomb outrages continued in the City of London, at *Harrods*, in Warrington, in Manchester, on the Shankill, at Greysteel, and in Omagh. In different causes, bomb attacks took place at the World Trade Center in New York, in Milan, in Madrid, in Paris, in Oklahoma, at the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, and suicide bombs in Israel. The *Downing Street Declaration* led eventually to both *I.R.A.* and 'Loyalist' ceasefires, although for several summers there was trouble at Drumcree. David Trimble, a former pupil of *Bangor Grammar School*, who had been elected M.P. for Upper Bann in 1990, replaced James Molyneaux as Unionist leader and, with the help of Secretary of State, Mo Mowlam, the *Good Friday Agreement* was negotiated. Meanwhile Northern Ireland's security forces suffered serious loss when a *Chinook* helicopter mysteriously crashed on the Mull of Kintyre.

The after-effects of the collapse of Communism were felt throughout the decade. As the Soviet Union disintegrated, Russia, under its new President, Boris Yeltsin, became embroiled in a war in Chechnya. Yugoslavia, too, fell apart - violently - and witnessed the horror of 'ethnic cleansing' in places such as Srebrenica. The Islamic fundamentalist Taliban took over in Afghanistan, while in South Africa Nelson Mandela was released and, along with President de Klerk, was awarded the *Nobel Peace Prize*, Mandela replacing de Klerk as President of a newly democratic country.

In the Middle East, despite Israel and Jordan making peace, and Yitzhak Rabin and Yassir Arafat shaking hands, peace appeared to be no nearer; Rabin paid for his efforts with his life. At least the Beirut hostages, including Brian Keenan, Terry Waite and John McCarthy, were freed. Further east, Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait led to the Gulf War, in which several former pupils served, although it would be over a decade before Saddam finally met his nemesis. In the

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<sup>22</sup> As with the first section of this chapter, unless otherwise indicated, the information has been taken from the Minutes of the Board of Governors. As *The Gryphon* includes comprehensive coverage of Speech Day and Sports' Day, the dates of *County Down Spectator* reports of these events have therefore not been given here.

meantime, Bill Clinton, having denied George Bush a second term in the White House, himself served two terms as U.S. President, despite the Monica Lewinsky episode.

Every decade has its disasters and the 1990s was no different: genocide in Rwanda, earthquakes in Iran, the Philippines, California, Japan and India, the loss of 900 lives when the Baltic ferry *Estonia* sank, the massacre of tourists at Luxor, and of children at Dunblane were among those which captured the headlines. Pupils at *Sullivan Upper* in Hollywood had a lucky escape when the examination hall was attacked by a madman armed with a flame-thrower. Other noteworthy events included the launch of the *Hubble* space telescope, the opening of *Euro Disney*, the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, the drawing up of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, the ending of the Waco siege, the collapse of *Barings Bank* thanks to Nick Leeson, and the O.J.Simpson trial.

The 1990s saw the passing of more than its fair share of personalities from all walks of life. Hollywood lost Marlene Dietrich, Greta Garbo, Ava Gardner, Audrey Hepburn, Burt Lancaster, Robert Mitchum, Ginger Rogers, Telly Savalas, James Stewart, and most of the famous 'rat pack', Sammy Davis Junior, Dean Martin and Frank Sinatra, while ballet lost perhaps its two most famous exponents, Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev. In Britain, Peter Cook died and AIDS claimed Kenny Everett and Freddie Mercury. Sport mourned the passing of Ben Hogan, Dennis Compton, Len Hutton, Billy Bremner, Matt Busby, Bobby Moore, Billy Wright, Arthur Ashe, Jean Borotra, Lew Hoad, Fred Perry, and 'the voice' of tennis and of cricket, Dan Maskell and Brian Johnston. Notable writers who passed away included Robert Bolt, Anthony Burgess, William Golding, Graham Greene, John Osborne, Stephen Spender, and A.J.P.Taylor. Among the statesmen to die were Menachem Begin, Willy Brandt, Alexander Dubcek, Rajiv Gandhi, who was assassinated, Erich Honecker, Kim Il-Sung, Francois Mitterand, Richard Nixon, Pol Pot, Enoch Powell, Harold Wilson and Deng Xiaoping. Robert Maxwell and Mother Teresa, famous for different reasons also shuffled off their mortal coils. Closer to home, James Kilfedder, for 25 years North Down's M.P. at Westminster, died shortly after having been knighted.

In cinemas, *Pretty Woman*, *The Silence of the Lambs*, *Unforgiven*, *Jurassic Park*, *Forrest Gump*, *JFK*, *Schindler's List*, *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, *Braveheart*, *Michael Collins*, *The English Patient*, *The Full Monty*, and *Titanic* were pulling in the crowds, while in the theatre Alan Bennett's *The Madness of George III* was widely acclaimed. Television saw the arrival of *One Foot in the Grave*, *Absolutely Fabulous*, *Frasier*, *The X Files* and *The Teletubbies*. Sinéad O'Connor, Bryan Adams, Cher, REM, *Simply Red*, and *The Spice Girls* all featured in the pop music charts, while former Beatle Paul McCartney launched his *Liverpool Oratorio*; later in the decade he received a knighthood, and his wife, Linda, died. The novels of Roddy Doyle, Frederick Forsythe, P.D.James and Vikram Seth were among the best sellers, while popular works of non-fiction included Peter Mayle's *A Year in Provence* and Jonathan Dimbleby's biography of Prince Charles. Seamus Heaney won the *Nobel Prize for Literature*, and his compatriots David Trimble and John Hume won the prize for Peace. In sport it was the decade of the *Premier League*, Paul Gascoigne, David Beckham, Brian Lara, Sally Gunnell, Jonathan Edwards and Nigel Mansell.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Information gleaned from *Chronicle of the year 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998*.

## BANGOR IN THE 1990s

Tom Patton's final years in Bangor saw the demolition of *Pickie Pool*, the *Little Theatre*, the abattoir and the *Tonic* cinema. That art deco building had been designed by John McBride Neill, architect of over 20 cinemas; it had been the largest cinema in Ireland and, for a time, in Europe, when it opened in 1935 at a cost of £76,000. (The demolition of the *Tonic* has been described as 'typical of the inevitable Philistinism of the wealthy seaside resort of Bangor, where the spending of millions of pounds on a yachting marina takes precedence over preservation of its cultural past'<sup>24</sup>; the same sentiment might be applied to the more recent demolition of *Ardmara* and the *Ward Villas*, the latter of which once housed *Bangor Endowed School's* boarders.) Crawfordsburn Hospital, Bloomfield Squash Club and Cottown Primary School also closed, but a new primary school, Ballymagee, opened. Despite spirited campaigns, Bangor Hospital lost its operating theatre and in-patients facilities, and *The Banks* Residential Home closed. There was also major resistance to the building of *Bregenz House*, the first structure to be erected on the sea-side of the seafront since the demolition of yards and buildings 100 years earlier; it was to become the 'H.M.Coastguard's Maritime Rescue Sub-centre', replacing the post at Orlock. Another long-standing feature of life in Bangor, the fire siren, came to an end as the new fire station opened on the Newtownards Road. Despite bombs on both Upper and Lower Main Street, firebombs at the newly opened *Flagship Centre* and attacks on butchers and leather goods shops by the *Animal Liberation Front*, the commercial life of Bangor continued to prosper. Two new hotels opened: *Clandeboyne Lodge*, and the *Marine Court*, which opened exactly 100 years after its predecessor, the *Grand Hotel*, on the same site. As well as the *Flagship Centre*, the *Bloomfield* shopping centre opened, Bangor welcomed the 'fast food' outlets *Pizza Hut* and *Macdonald's* and the ban on Sunday Trading ended. Recreational facilities improved as the £3 million sports arena at Ballykillaire, with its 2 soccer pitches, 2 artificial pitches and an 8-lane athletics track, and the *Cineplex Icebowl*, with 4 screens, 16 bowling lanes and an ice rink, were completed. A law to prevent the drinking of alcohol in public places was probably welcomed by most people, although the new one-way traffic system was not. Nor did the Seafront Development Scheme meet with universal approval; Stage 5A consisted of a promenade, a car park and landscaped gardens, while Stage 5B promised a narrow gauge railway, a boating pool and a restaurant. At the other end of Bangor's extensive shoreline, there was an horrific murder at Ballymacormick Point.

There were many developments 'in the pipeline', although not all of them came to fruition, among them the pedestrianisation of Lower Main Street and a new Library on the site of the old fire station. There were plans for a £170,000 Adventure Playground at Kingsland and a new bus and railway station; Bangor, it was said, could have a purpose-built community hospital with a casualty department by 1996; there was talk of a £15 million multi-purpose complex, the *Bangor Dome*, on Queen's Parade, with a 450-seater theatre, an exhibition centre, shops, a bar and a restaurant. Yet another public campaign was mounted when it was realised that this development posed a threat to houses on King Street. Also under threat from development was Bangor Market, although it was said that a 17<sup>th</sup> century Royal Charter protected the market 'in perpetuity'.<sup>25</sup>

## CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENTS

*'Demands, unparalleled perhaps in the history of education here, are being made on our teaching staff - the production of a common curriculum, endless consultation documents, plans for staff appraisal, assessment, coursework, Key Stages, Common Assessment Instruments, proposed amendments to the Transfer Procedure, more consultation.'*

<sup>24</sup> John T.Davis, nephew of the *Tonic's* architect, in the *County Down Spectator*, 6 April 1995, quoted in Marcus Patton, *Bangor: An Historical Gazetteer* (1999).

<sup>25</sup> Information gleaned from the files of the *County Down Spectator*.

So commented Mr.Patton on the pressures under which his Staff were working in the early 1990s.

The School had always kept abreast of curricular change, but at its own pace. The 1990s saw change imposed by government, often at too rapid a pace - detailed *Programmes of Study* for English, Mathematics and Science courses to be taught from September 1990 were only available in August - and with insufficient resources *'to implement the requirements of the new curriculum to the standard which we have traditionally provided'*, as Mr.Patton put it. Teaching methods had to change, with the teacher becoming *'more of an assessor and encourager, rather than a mere transmitter of knowledge'*, as Dr.Moore explained to the Board.

Mr.Patton had reservations, too, about the practicalities of implementing the new curriculum:

*'Are we to squeeze out subjects of real worth from the curriculum, or are we to retain them, but with such limited time allocated to them that we emasculate them completely? . . . There is a great deal to admire in the new curriculum, but it is clear that there are dangers in sacrificing things of proven value or worth on the altar of breadth in the curriculum.'*

It was virtually impossible, for example, for a boy to fit all three Science subjects into his G.C.S.E. timetable, yet there was a requirement that all should follow a programme of *'balanced science'*. Mr Patton expressed concern that the so-called *'Double Award'* Science course might provide an inadequate basis for 'A' Level; he also questioned the need for compulsory Technology for the non-technical.

League Tables were another bone of contention. Clearly they were open to abuse, with schools either withdrawing weak candidates from an examination or raising the criteria for entrance to Sixth Form, in an effort to influence the statistics. In 1993, the School opted not to submit its results because, in the Headmaster's words, *'League Tables are a flawed system for conveying to parents really useful information about a school'*. In fact the School's outstanding performance at 'A' Level - a 95% pass rate, with 49% Grades 'A' and 'B' - would have placed it first in boys-only schools in the Province.

And still the innovations continued. No wonder Mr.Patton looked back to *'the halcyon days'* when *'that wonderful commodity "time" was available'*. By 1996, plans were in place for new 'AS' and 'A2' examinations, which were to be taken in modules during the two years of Sixth Form. (From 1997 those years became known as Lower and Upper VI; the term *'Middle VI'*, introduced over thirty years earlier, was discontinued.)

*'Whatever the benefit of modular examinations, there is a danger that huge tracts of the year will be taken up with examinations: mock examinations for mid-year modular examinations; then the modular examinations themselves; then mocks for the end of year modules and then the end of year modular examinations. We wallow in paper. New syllabuses are scarcely in place before they are amended, and amended again.'*

A Curriculum Committee was set up by the Headmaster to organise the implementation of these innovations and to co-ordinate the S.E.E.L.B.'s 11-16 Curriculum Development programme.

In an effort to ensure good public examination results, the Board expressed the view that *'the School should ensure that pupils being selected for Form I were of the highest possible standard [for] it was generally accepted that the performances achieved at G.C.S.E. level were a reflection of the educational standards of the pupils at Transfer'*. This was particularly important at a time when the Mathematics Department found that *'the general standard of understanding'* had fallen, and the Headmaster was expressing the view that *'primary children arrive at grammar school without a real appreciation of the principle of how to learn'*.

Not for the last time, there were fears about the erosion of the rights and status of the voluntary grammar school under the Minister of State's 1995 *Proposals for Change*, against which the *Governing Bodies' Association* launched a 'vigorous campaign'.

### THE 1991 PROSPECTUS

By the time the Prospectus was revised in 1991, there were 1050 boys at the School, including 150 at *Connor House*. That Prospectus summed up the ethos of the voluntary grammar school. Top of the list of 'Aims of the School' was 'To encourage the pursuit of academic excellence', followed by a commitment to ensure that every boy fulfilled his highest potential. In addition, reference was made to 'the development of the "whole man"', 'a high standard of healthy discipline' and the promotion of 'sound moral and religious standards'.

### PUPIL SUCCESSES

'Academic excellence' continued to be reflected in examination results. As has been noted, at 'A' Level, in 1993 the pass rate was 95%, with 49% at Grades 'A' and 'B'. In 1995, at G.C.S.E. level, Mark McBride achieved 11 'A' grades, including 8 of the 'A\*' grades, which had been introduced the previous year 'in an effort to improve differentiation at the top end', as Mr. Patton put it. He went on to say, 'Far better would have been to have a more demanding examination [which] would . . . reduce the alarming gap which exists between G.C.S.E. and 'A' Level'. That year there was not a single failure in Triple Award, Double Award or Single Award G.C.S.E. Science. In 1996, Grahame Williams came first in Northern Ireland in 'A' Level Classical Civilisation and a year later Richard Coghlin achieved a similar feat in English Literature, while Barkley Bellinger was awarded 10 'A\*'s and an 'A', as he was placed first in both Mathematics and Physics at G.C.S.E. level.

In an effort to maintain the excellent 'A' Level results, in 1995 a system of August 'resits' for Lower Sixth was begun; anyone failing all three subjects was refused admission to Upper Sixth. That year Form 3 was streamed, but the experiment was not repeated.

During these years, a number of boys attended high level English and History courses at *Villiers Park* in Cambridgeshire and the number of boys gaining places at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* continued to grow. In 1993 Mr. Cairnduff and Mr. Andrews visited those Universities to establish further links with the colleges.<sup>26</sup>

Outside the classroom, Andrew Slane won the regional *Rotary Youth Leadership* project and enjoyed a five day visit to the European Parliament at Strasbourg as a result, Gavin Thomas spent two weeks in South Africa on a community service venture, having won the *Fulcrum All-Ireland Award* organised by the *Institute of Directors*, while Nicholas Arnold earned a trip to Portugal, thanks to his design of a leaflet for the *Ulster Cancer Foundation*.

By this time, the School had formulated a 'Drugs Policy' and in the Summer of 1997 the Board of Governors recommended the expulsion of a number of boys, after a parent notified the School that there had been drugs on the School campus.

Among the former pupils to enjoy success was David Feherty, who was selected for the *Ryder Cup* team in 1991 and who, three years later, finished fourth in the *Open Championship* at Turnberry. By the time Garth McGimpsey was selected for the *Walker Cup* team for the third time in 1991, he had won seven national championships, the *British Amateur Championship* and had had the privilege of playing with the great Jack Nicklaus in the *U.S. Masters* at Augusta. He was the recipient of the first *Old Boys' Association* Award for Outstanding Sporting Achievement. Stephen Martin M.B.E., having won a bronze medal at the 1984 Olympic Games and a gold

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<sup>26</sup> A list of those awarded scholarships can be found in the Appendices.

medal in Seoul in 1988, was Vice-Captain of the Great Britain Hockey team at Barcelona in 1992 and a year later was awarded the M.B.E. for his services to Hockey. He had become the most capped International in the history of British Isles Hockey with 135 'caps' for Ireland and 94 for Great Britain. (On one occasion, he turned out for an Old Boys' XI at a freezing Ballymacormick the day before he flew to Pakistan for an international tournament.) Keith Gillespie, a recent 'old boy' was 'capped' in Soccer. Starting his professional career with Manchester United, he went on to play make over 100 appearances for both Blackburn Rovers and Newcastle United and to gain over 60 'caps'. Mark McCall won 13 and Kieron Dawson 21 international rugby 'caps', and Brian Millar joined Michael Rea, who by 1992 had amassed 26 'caps', on the Ireland Cricket team. Jan Cunningham, who had captained both the 1<sup>st</sup> XV and the 1<sup>st</sup> XI Cricket team went on to gain 54 'caps' for the Ulster XV, and to play for the Irish 'A' team and the Irish 7s.

David Montgomery, noted more for his business acumen than for his sporting prowess, became Chief Executive of *Mirror Group Newspapers*, and Dr. Ian Adamson, author of a number of books on the history of Ulster, was elected Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Tragically, several pupils and recent former pupils died during these years, including Simon Fitzsimons, Graeme Lowry, Graeme McCabe and David Ronaldson.

## STAFF

The success of the School was, in no small measure, due to the quality and the commitment of the teaching staff. At the start of the 1990s, the Senior Management Team consisted of the Headmaster, Bertie Styles (Senior Vice-Principal), John Smyth (Vice-Principal) and four Senior Masters, Lindsay Brown, Bill Langtry, Bob McIlroy and Ivan Wilson. Peter Moore joined them in 1992 and the following year he and Lindsay Brown were promoted to Vice-Principal, following Bertie Styles' retirement and John Smyth's elevation to the post of Senior Vice-Principal. In 1994, Bill Langtry retired and Chris Harte was appointed Senior Master in his place. Three years later Ivan Wilson was promoted to Vice-Principal following John Smyth's retirement, and Donald Cairnduff joined the Senior Management Team.



*'I can't get my head round that'*

Mr. Patton and Mr. Styles, his Senior Vice-Principal until 1993.

Retirement robbed the School of over 350 years of teaching experience during the 1990s. Bertie Styles, Jimmy Welch, Bill Langtry, Irwin Bonar and John Smyth had all taught at the School for over 30 years, while Peter Lagrue, Denis Bradley, Barry Greenaway and Derek Morrison had all served for 20 years or more, and Alan Fitzgerald, Will Hunter and Tom Patton were approaching the twenty year mark when they retired. During the same period a number of young teachers

were appointed; they became known as the *B.O.F.A. Society*, for Mr.Patton referred to them as '*a breath of fresh air*'.<sup>27</sup>

Meanwhile Peter Moore, Chris Harte, Stephen Blake-Knox and Margaret Hamilton the Headmaster's Secretary (who, Mr.Patton said in 1990, had '*a unique devotion to this School . . . and has worked unbelievable hours*') celebrated 25 years at the School. Two former pillars of the School, Harry Eadie and George Heuston passed away.



The Headmaster with the Administrative Staff in 1993  
Mrs.J.Hamilton, Mrs.E.Shields, Mrs.I.Veal, Mrs.B.McCreadie  
Miss R.Maxwell, Mr.J.Hunter, Mr.Patton, Miss M.Hamilton, Mrs.V.Russell

## THE LIBRARY

In 1992, after 33 years in charge, Irwin Bonar handed over control of the Library, which contained over 6,000 volumes, to Barry Greenaway. There was a feeling that the Library had been under-used and badly equipped, and that its image as the School's academic heart needed to be improved. Over the next few years, stock was increased to around 10,000 items, in part thanks to the presentation of Harry Eadie's cricketing collection by his son Don, and of the *Stockton Collection*, by Old Boy Norman Stockton, the television political commentator. It soon became a multi-purpose resource centre with computers, a scanner, a laminator, a photocopier and video viewing facilities, and the entire stock was put onto computer, (despite a break-in by '*intruders [who] wrought mass destruction*'), using the *Schools' Information Management System (SIMS)*.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

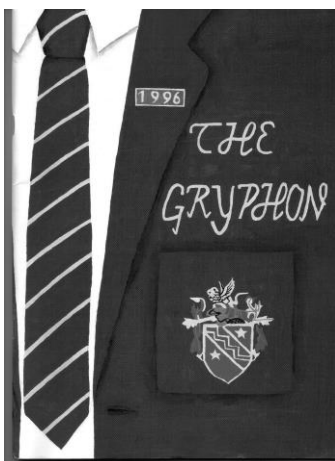
The Board of Governors continued to develop good relations with the teaching staff, for whom occasional wine and cheese receptions were held, and in 1994 the three Vice-Principals and Mr.Ekin, Head of *Connor House*, were each co-opted onto one of the Board's sub-committees, which strengthened further the link between Governors and Staff.

Receptions were also held for the *Old Boys' Association*, the *Parents' Association* and the *Connor House Mums' Committee*, and a Special Projects Committee was set up to co-ordinate the fund-raising of these groups and to promote the School in the local community. One of its first successes was *Pizza Hut's* £500 sponsorship of a 1993 Calendar, which made a £1,800 profit. The Board of Governors felt that the School had '*a low level of exposure*' in the town, and there was frequent reference to '*town and gown*'. One of the best vehicles for promoting the School

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<sup>27</sup> Dougie Rea in his tribute to Robin McLoughlin in *The Gryphon* 2003.

over the past fifty years has been *The Gryphon*; the Editorship passed to Robert Stevenson in 1993 and three years later a new cover, the first for eighteen years, was designed by Matthew Blain.



Matthew Blain's winning entry in the competition to design a new cover for *The Gryphon* in 1996

The idea of holding public lectures and art exhibitions was even considered, and Mr.Mackie was detailed to liaise with the *Spectator* on a regular basis to ensure good coverage of the School's activities.

On a more apocalyptic note, the Board also drew up a '*Disaster Plan*', outlining how the School would function if a major block was destroyed.

Always conscious of the need to economise, in 1992 the decision was made to employ a contract cleaning firm at a cost of £645 per week, retaining just two cleaners for the Administration Block. This venture enabled the School to declare caretaker, John McCutcheon, redundant. However, the contract cleaners did not prove satisfactory and less than two years later it was decided to employ 17 cleaners for 2.5 hours a day under '*the trusted guidance*' of Mrs.Dorothy McCreadie, who became Cleaning Manager.

In December 1995, at the height of the *B.S.E.* or '*mad cow disease*' crisis, Mr.Patton, without consulting the Board of Governors, decided to take beef burgers off the School canteen menu until he had checked the source of the meat. Since the Chairman of the Board, John Murray, was also Permanent Secretary at the Department of Agriculture, which insisted that Northern Ireland beef was completely safe, Mr.Murray, who heard about the ban on the radio, felt that he had no option but to resign from the Board.<sup>28</sup>

Several long-serving governors retired during this period, among them A.H.Hewitt, J.H.Connelly, D.S.Dunlop and A.L.Macafee. Another resignation, after 44 years on the Board, was that of Jimmy Stark, who was presented with a painting at a reception which was held for him and his wife.

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<sup>28</sup> *Belfast Telegraph*, 11 December 1995.





The Board of Governors 1993

**Back Row:** D.J.Hunter (Secretary to the Board), P.L.Moore (Teacher Governor), I.G.Henderson, A.L.Macafee S.B.E.Johnston, J.Murray (Chairman 1995), J.B.Stark, D.F.C. (Chairman 1969-1972) D.S.Dunlop (Chairman 1988-1992), O.R.Catchpole, R.J.Parker, D.H.Rea (Teacher Governor)

**Front Row:** Mrs.H.Ward (Parent Governor), D.B.Thompson (Chairman 1999-2005) D.W.Gray (Chairman 1996-1999), W.R.T.Dowdall, R.J.Claney (Chairman 1992-1995), T.W.Patton (Headmaster) J.H.Connolly, H.S.Blair (Chairman 1977-1981), Mrs.E.Roche (Parent Governor)

A major development which had implications for Governors and Staff alike was the introduction, in 1991, of *Local Management of Schools (L.M.S.)*, which gave schools a greater degree of financial autonomy. *Bangor Grammar School* was allocated a block grant of £1,700,000, but since the scheme was introduced in September, the eight month grant proved insufficient, as the bulk of the expenditure occurred during the Winter months. By the time Staff salaries and other necessary spending, such as the £26,000 on examination entries, was deducted, there was, in fact, very little for the School to spend on non-essentials, and the main object was simply to '*break even*'. The situation was made even more difficult the following year, when teachers' pay rose by 7.5%, but the *L.M.S.* block grant rose by only 7%. This was the first time that the Department of Education had not met a pay award in full. In 1997, the proposal to move voluntary grammar school funding from the Department to the Area Boards also caused concern; it was felt that this would remove '*one of the fundamental bases upon which voluntary grammar schools operated - their independent nature, with direct links to the Department of Education for Northern Ireland*'.

A new pay structure for teachers was introduced in 1994, allowing additional '*points*' for responsibility, experience, recruitment and retention, and for excellence. Most schools viewed the '*excellence*' criterion with caution, and the Board of Governors drew up a Salary Policy and set up a Salaries' Appeal Committee. It was decided that the Heads of English, Mathematics and Science were to be on 4 promotion points, other Heads of Department on 3, two points were allocated to Housemasters, the Librarian, the Timetabler, and other specified duties, and one point was awarded for commitment and involvement in the life of the School.

All aspects of administration were computerised with the arrival *C.L.A.S.S. (Computerised Local Administration System for Schools)*; the necessary cabling was installed in 1991 and the software arrived the following Spring. Dr.Moore became '*C.L.A.S.S. Co-ordinator*' and as computers came to play an increasingly important part in the School - both in administration and in the curriculum - an I.T.Officer, Mrs.Sharon Larkin, was appointed in 1995 '*to oversee our systems and train Staff on developing I.T. across the curriculum*', and an I.T.Committee, chaired by Dr.Sam Stevenson, was set up. In 1997, the year which saw the publication of the Department's document, *A Strategy for Education Technology in Northern Ireland*, it was estimated that it might be

necessary to spend £40,000 a year for the next five years, to establish adequate I.T. provision for all subjects.

### 1993 GENERAL INSPECTION

Eleven of Her Majesty's Inspectors of School descended in January 1993 and they stayed for two weeks. The outcome was pleasing, with complimentary comments about the ethos, curriculum, teaching, results, careers guidance and extra-curricular provision. The *Spectator* reported that the Inspectors had found '*A well-run school with enthusiastic pupils and a committed staff and one which is responding well to the changing demands of the education system. . . . Pastoral Care was also highlighted.*' Mr.Patton said: '*Where there was criticism, we have been able to learn*'.

### THE LINDSAY BROWN SCANDAL

Any criticism of the School in that Inspection Report paled into insignificance just a few years later, when Vice-Principal L.T.Brown was arrested and charged with indecent assault.

Lindsay Thompson Brown had joined the Staff in January 1968 as an Assistant Geography teacher. In 1972 he became Housemaster for the junior section of School House. Nicknamed '*Pogle*' (later corrupted to '*Pogo*'), from his supposed resemblance to a character in the 1970s children's television programme *Pogle's Wood*, he soon became involved in extra curricular activities as House Manager for the School Play and as Master-in-charge of Swimming. Randall Clarke appointed him Head of the newly created Geology Department and in 1979 Dr.Rodgers, who is said to have '*thought the world of him*', appointed him Senior Master with pastoral oversight of the junior school. During these years he widened his involvement in the life of the School, becoming Vice-Chairman of the *Debating Society* and setting up *Junior Scripture Union* (an organisation of which he was a founder in Northern Ireland) and the *Junior School Club*. In 1978 he began to take the new boys to an '*intake camp*' at Castlerock and for a number of years he also led *Scripture Union* camps at Moffat in Scotland, Form 3 trips to London and Summer trips to Europe, in the company of other members of Staff.

Mr.Patton apparently also held him in high regard; (indeed at the Inquiry in 1998, one member of Staff referred to the Headmaster's '*blind unquestioning trust*' of Dr.Brown). In June 1990 he was given a managerial role at *Connor House*, something which the Governors believed '*would be a major boost of confidence to parents of the Preparatory Department*' and he became Acting-Head of *Connor House* during the months between Mr.Topping leaving in December 1990 and Mr.Ekin taking up his position in April 1991. Two years later, he was appointed Vice-Principal in charge of Pastoral Care, following John Smyth's promotion to Senior Vice-Principal. He drew up the School's Personal and Social Education programme for Form I and he was also made the '*designated teacher*' for child abuse issues. (The Inquiry was later to comment on '*Dr.Brown's all-pervasive presence in the work of the Junior School*', while acknowledging that schools rely on and appreciate the special contribution of particular individuals).

Just a year earlier, in 1992, the Board of Governors had been informed of an act of vandalism involving the painting of '*various slogans*' on the front of the School and on Dr.Brown's house and car. Although these made specific allegations about what the 1998 Inquiry called his '*unwholesome tendencies towards young boys*'<sup>29</sup>, at the time it was put down merely as a tasteless and immature schoolboy prank, and the Governors decided that '*as far as Dr.Brown was concerned, it was better that the incident was forgotten*'. Some senior pupils organised a petition in support of Dr.Brown and many boys signed it. In staffroom there was '*a significant measure of sympathy*' for him.

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<sup>29</sup> Much of the information for this section comes from the *Report of the Independent Inquiry into the school's handling of complaints made to it about Dr.Lindsay Brown*, July 1998.

In 1996, the Governors expressed their desire to enhance *'the excellent pastoral care in an ever increasing secular world'*, and as Vice-Principal in charge of Pastoral Care, Dr.Brown addressed the Board of Governors on Drugs Education less than a month before his arrest. At the same meeting Dr.Moore, Vice-Principal in charge of Academic Matters, explained how the planned Form I Pastoral Audit would involve a questionnaire to parents, the interviewing of Form II boys and pupil-shadowing of Form I boys by Staff, in an effort to discover how the boys perceived the School. In retrospect this seems ironic given that the School's whole pastoral care regime was about to be thrown into turmoil. It was ironic, too, that the School had just engaged a Public Relations consultant.

On 18 June 1996 at an Emergency Meeting of the Board of Governors, the Chairman informed members that the police were questioning Dr.Brown about an incident which it was alleged had occurred at a Summer camp over 20 years earlier. He told the Board that it had not been a School camp and that the complainant had not been a pupil at the School. A letter sent to parents repeated this information.

In fact the statement was inaccurate but had been *'based on the information available'* to the Board at the time. When the Board became aware of the full history, Dr.Brown was suspended. On 17 July, he was formally charged under the *Offences against the Person Act*, initially on five counts of indecent assault, said to have occurred between 1968 and 1991. In early September, a second letter to parents corrected the earlier statement and explained that Dr.Brown had been suspended. At the end of 1997, when the Board decided that it was financially necessary that a Vice-Principal be made redundant, Dr.Brown, before his conviction, accepted voluntary redundancy.

The considerable publicity given to the allegations encouraged others to come forward and by the time Dr.Brown's trial opened at Downpatrick on 26 January 1998, he was facing a total of 16 charges, including two of gross indecency, from ten complainants. The prosecution barrister pointed out that the School was not on trial and it supplied all the files and information requested by the court. One witness described Dr.Brown as *'a Jekyll and Hyde; he is a man who you could instantly like'*, and another witness said he had a *'very charismatic personality'*. Throughout the trial, Dr.Brown protested his innocence, but on 17 February, he was found guilty on 11 charges - 9 of indecent assault and 2 of gross indecency - by a majority of 10-2, and that only after the judge had indicated that he would accept a majority verdict. Sentencing was postponed for a month. While in custody awaiting sentence, Dr.Brown finally admitted to a Probation Officer that he was a child abuser, something which angered even more those who had suffered the additional trauma of giving evidence in court.<sup>30</sup> Sentencing him to seven years in jail, Judge Peter Gibson described Dr.Brown as *'evil'*.

The day after the trial ended, David W.Gray, elected Chairman only months before the arrest, told the Editor of the *Spectator*:

*'We are appalled by the nature of the offences . . . and particularly by the breach of trust between teacher and pupil that they represented. . . . As a parent of two boys at the School and a former pupil, I know that the many excellent qualities of Bangor Grammar School will emerge from the dishonour that has been brought upon us.'*

The Board of Governors issued a press release, which said that:

*'The Board wishes to assure parents that procedures for child protection and for dealing with complaints are in line with best practice. Consequently, in consultation with the relevant government departments, we are commissioning an independent review of procedures, to be*

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<sup>30</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 19 March 1998.

*chaired by a suitably qualified and experienced person. Parents may be assured that any recommendations will be implemented.*<sup>31</sup>

This failed to satisfy many of the victims and their families and there were calls for an inquiry into how Dr.Brown's activities had remained undetected for so long, and even for the resignation of the Headmaster. Subsequently, several of Dr.Brown's victims initiated civil proceedings for compensation against the School and the education authorities.<sup>32</sup>

At the Board meeting on 26 March 1998, it was announced that the Headmaster had 'asked' for premature retirement. He said: *'Such has been the pressure of recent events, I feel it is wise to bring my retirement date forward'*.<sup>33</sup> That evening Mr.Patton provided the Governors with a summary of Dr.Brown's career. It transpired that, on several occasions during Mr.Patton's headmastership, complaints had been made about Dr.Brown, some of which had been reported to the then Chairman of the Board, but not to the full Board. That these incidents had occurred and had not been discussed by the Board was something about which members expressed considerable disquiet and, since details of the complaints were recorded in the files of the boys concerned, but not in Dr.Brown's file, there was no way of monitoring complaints against an individual teacher, enabling the complaints to be treated as isolated incidents.

On 18 June, Tony Worthington M.P., Minister of State, set up an independent inquiry after representations from parents and politicians. It was to be chaired by Ivan Wallace, retired Chief Inspector of the Education and Training Inspectorate. The other members of the inquiry were Bob Bunting, former Assistant Director of Social Services of the *E.H.S.S.B.* and Austin Hewitt, former Inspector in the Education and Training Inspectorate.

Its terms of reference were:

*'to examine how the Principal, senior staff and Board of Governors of Bangor Grammar School responded to any complaints against Dr.Lindsay Brown made to it since the date of the Department of Education's Circular 1989/41 - "Dealing with Child Abuse: A Guide for the Education Sector" - including, in particular, complaints made in September 1991 with particular reference to the child protection arrangements in place at the School and how these reflected the advice in Circular 1989/41; to report its findings and make recommendations to the Department, including any lessons to be learnt which may have application to schools more generally'.*

The Inquiry heard from Staff and former Staff, Governors, parents and some of the victims. During the course of the inquiry, it became apparent that the Board of Governors had not been given the opportunity to discuss D.E.N.I. Circulars on sex education policy or on child abuse issues, and that as far as promotions were concerned the Headmaster had had 'considerable power'. While many Staff trusted, respected and admired Lindsay Brown, others referred to rumours and innuendo they had heard since the 1980s.

A draft of the 'factual evidence' section of the report was read by the Headmaster and a number of Governors, who expressed themselves 'totally dismayed at both the style and content' and they asked for changes to be made to correct details of fact. After going through four drafts, the report was finally published at 10 a.m. on 27 August. The Board of Governors saw the full Report only an hour before publication.

Launching the Report, Mr.Worthington's successor, John McFall, was critical of the School, saying that 'major errors of judgement were made and weaknesses in the School's procedures protected Dr.Brown's aberrant behaviour from any searching scrutiny' and that 'complaints were not taken

<sup>31</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 19 February 1998.

<sup>32</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 26 February and 7 May 1998.

<sup>33</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 30 April 1998.

*seriously*'. However, surely it could be argued that the Department of Education must also take some of the blame, since the General Inspection which had taken place in January 1993 had failed to identify these weaknesses; indeed the Report had concluded that *'the quality of pastoral care is good; it is founded on a sound knowledge of the pupils and concern for their welfare and general development'*, something from which the Board had taken *'comfort and reassurance'*. The Board of Governors fully accepted and implemented the recommendations made in the Report and in return, the Department of Education gave the School its full support in its effort to move forward.

At the same time, Mr.McFall announced new measures designed for all schools, including an annual review of their child protection procedures. He also said that he had arranged for counselling to be made available to victims and their families. A week later he visited the School to offer the new Headmaster, Dr.Argent, and the Staff his *'support and encouragement'* as they *'work together in consultation with the parents to create a new climate of openness, accountability and transparency in the School'*.

That December Mr.McFall announced that he was taking steps to reduce Dr.Brown's pension by cancelling the enhancement he had received through early retirement. In his announcement, he implied that the enhancement had been awarded by the School but, as the Board of Governors rightly pointed out, teachers' superannuation was entirely a matter for the Department of Education and any enhancement was at the discretion of the Department.

Meanwhile, the Departments of Education and Health and Social Services offered to advise the School on reviewing its child protection policy and its system for dealing with complaints, and it was agreed that the Education Inspectorate would carry out a *Quality Assurance Inspection* in November 1999, the report of which would be made public.

Prior to that *Quality Assurance Inspection*, a questionnaire was sent to a random sample of parents, seeking their views on the School; only a small number of negative responses were received and following a three-day visit by four Inspectors, who reviewed induction procedures, interviewed Staff, parents and pupils, and shadowed a Form 1 boy, the Report commented favourably on *'The evident commitment and support of the Principal and the Vice-Principals to implementing self-evaluative work'* on the pastoral care arrangements in the School.

In August 2000 there was outcry when Dr.Brown was released on three days parole, and so victims were informed in advance before he was finally released from Magilligan prison on 17 August 2001, having been placed on the sex offenders' register for life.

In 2001 a Follow-up to the *Quality Assurance Inspection* was carried out by D.E.N.I.; the conclusion was that *'the School has responded very positively . . . and has made excellent progress in assuring the appropriateness and the quality of the pastoral arrangements for the year 8 pupils'*.

While nothing can excuse either the behaviour of Dr.Brown, or the failure of the School to identify and deal with it, in the end *Bangor Grammar School* emerged a stronger and more caring institution, and a raft of new legislation resulting from the conviction of Lindsay Brown now protects children throughout Northern Ireland from similar abuse in the future.<sup>34</sup>

### ***'EDUCATION IN CRISIS'***

These were the words which headed a half-page advertisement in the *Spectator* in the Spring of 1997. It had been inserted by 67 primary and post-primary schools, including *Bangor Grammar*

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<sup>34</sup> *Belfast Telegraph*, 21 June 1996, 24 July 1996, 28, 29, 30, 31 January 1998, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 February 1998, 18, 19 March 1998, 27 August 1998, and 3 December 1998; *Follow-up Inspection of Bangor Grammar School* (Education and Training Inspectorate, March 2001).

School, in the North Down area as a response to the S.E.E.L.B.'s proposed cut in educational spending. The advertisement read:

*'Our system of education is under immediate threat, which will seriously reduce the provision for our pupils - your children. Drastically reduced funding will mean that all schools will be affected, class sizes will increase and special needs provision will be greatly reduced. Education has never before faced such an unjustified crisis.'*

It ended by urging parents to write to their M.P., local councillors, church education committees, the Department of Education and the Institute of Directors. A thousand parents attended a public meeting in April, and 42,000 signed a petition, but it took the election of the Labour government the following month to resolve the situation. Tony Worthington, the new Minister with responsibility for education announced an extra £4 million for Northern Ireland education and, on top of its share of that amount, the S.E.E.L.B. was to receive an additional £700,000.<sup>35</sup>

### **MORE BUILDING PLANS**

In 1990, the Headmaster reported to members of the *Old Boys' Association* that *'the central resource area bordering the Connolly Garden'*, comprising a tutorial room, lecture theatre, Sixth Form Study and Common Room, Careers Suite and Library, had *'transformed the study facilities of the School'*. (Mr. Patton did not believe that it was possible to study effectively while listening to music and, when Chris Harte publicly announced that he always did so, he was summoned to the Headmaster's study the following morning and *'given a dressing down'*).

With the overdraft still standing at £450,000 at the end of 1990, the Board of Governors considered realising some assets by selling either 16, 18 and 20 Clifton Road for offices or apartments, or the *'Groomsport'* pitches at Ballymacormick for housing. However, as pressure on Science accommodation increased, in part due to the demands of the curriculum, and with the Inspectorate having said that the old Chemistry laboratories were not satisfactory, the need to build additional Science laboratories became the priority, one of the possible sites being the area occupied by those houses. The other possible site was the area between the *Connor House Hall* and the *Orlit* block.

Other schemes which were contemplated included putting a third storey on the administration block, putting a roof on the *Connolly Garden* and using that area as a VI Form Study, converting the rooms at the front of the Assembly Hall into a Boardroom, and constructing an Entrance Hall *'smaller in size but comparable to the style of Queen's University'* through Laboratory 1.

Despite the shortage of accommodation, the high demand for places led the Department of Education to increase the entry quota for 1991 by 18, resulting in a 6-stream entry for that year only.

By 1995, the School found itself *'in the black'* again, thanks to careful financial management and so plans were set in train to carry out alterations to the Administration Block, and to add two classrooms. Eventually the ground floor extension became the new Boardroom. This project cost around £174,000 and work began in July 1995, with the new classroom and Boardroom coming into use early the following year.

Plans were made for the building of a major new Science Block on the site of the Clifton Road houses, but since there was no likelihood of a government grant for several years, it was decided to go ahead with a £210,000, 4-classroom extension to the *Orlit* block, on the site of the huts in the inner quadrangle, which was completed by September 1996. The basement of this block became a caretakers' store. To make way for this extension, huts 81 and 82 (formerly 56 and 57) in the inner quadrangle were demolished in May 1996 and the huts in the outer quadrangle,

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<sup>35</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 3 April, 17 April and 15 May 1997.

Rooms 71, 72, 73, and 74 (formerly 50, 52, 53 and 55), the last of which had recently been serving as the Caretakers' workshop, were demolished five months later.



Before and after the building of the 1996 classroom block between the Orlit block and the *Connor House Hall*

Since the *Wilkins Centre* was proving too small to accommodate Art, Design and Technology, it was decided to add two Technology rooms to the four Science laboratories in the planned Clifton Road building, thus qualifying for a £500,000 grant by improving accommodation for two academic disciplines. In the meantime, in 1997, 6 and 8 Clifton Road were purchased for £130,000 and, at the suggestion of the Bursar, during the Summer of 1998 two new I.T. rooms (more correctly I.C.T.) were built at the back of number 8, as a further extension to the *Orlit* block, at a cost of £225,000. It was officially opened by Mr. McFall in January 1999.



The 1998 I.T. rooms

### **EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

The Inspection Report in 1993 had commented favourably on the quality and range of the School's extra-curricular provision. While most of the existing clubs and societies continued to



thrive, the 1990s saw the creation of a number of new ones, among them the *Art Club*, the *Computer Society*, the *European Society*, and the *Classics Society*, which organised trips to, not surprisingly, Greece and Rome.

Peter Lagrue once again abandoned Shakespeare, this time in favour of Arthur Millar and Terence Rattigan, and after his retirement in 1994, Mrs. Payne turned to G.B. Shaw and even more modern playwrights as she produced Willy Russell's *Blood Brothers* and Bill Forsythe's *Gregory's Girl*. Drama was further strengthened by the introduction of an Inter-House Junior Drama Competition in 1993, for which the Kennedy family presented a trophy, and during the decade a number of boys took part in the *Ulster* and the *National Youth Theatres*, including Gavin Best, Ciaran Corsar, Andrew Holland, Nicholas Irvine, Neil Jackson, Andrew McCullough, Kevin McGlade and Adam Moore. Ciaran Corsar went on to study drama at *Royal Holloway University* and Adam Moore at the *Royal Scottish Academy*, while Gareth Myles has appeared in a number of feature films including *Descent into Darkness* (2001), *The Killing Point* (2002) and *Anger is an Enemy* (2003), as well as a science fiction drama for television, *The Program* (2004).<sup>36</sup>

Another long-established society, took on a new lease of life when joint debates with *Glenlola Collegiate* were revived, and the Debating Team reached the regional finals of the *Northern Ireland Schools' Debating Competition* in 1997. Boys also entered the *Britannic Assurance Best Speaker Competition* and the *Hazel Bradford Memorial Debate*. In addition, Andrew Bowers won the *Edgar Graham Memorial Public Speaking Trophy* and the *Ulster Women's Unionist Council Public Speaking Competition* in 1995, and at the first attempt a team represented Northern Ireland in the final of *European Youth Parliament Competition* the following year.

The Music Department played an increasingly important role in the life of the School. Having moved into its new suite of rooms on the top floor of the Science block in 1990, *The Gryphon* reported 53 separate appearances by various ensembles - brass, woodwind, string and recorder - and choirs, and during the course of the decade the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward and the Duchess of Kent were among those to enjoy performances. As well as frequent television and radio appearances, *The Gryphon Consort* (formed in 1989 and consisting of pupils, old boys, staff, parents and friends) sang in *St. George's Belfast*, *Hillsborough Castle*, *Christ Church Cathedral Dublin*, *King's and St. John's Colleges Cambridge*, *St. George's Chapel Windsor*, *St. Paul's Cathedral* and *Westminster Abbey*. A *Christmas Music at Bangor Grammar School* cassette was produced and carol singing at *Bloomfield's*, supplemented by sponsorship, raised over £4,000 for a local *Cancer Support Group* in 1998. By the middle of the decade, there was a choir of 90, over 100 boys were in the orchestra and lessons were available in almost every orchestral instrument as well as piano, classical guitar and recorder. Roger Malcolmson gained his *L.R.S.M.* on the trombone, Gavin Best his *A.T.C.L.* on the trumpet and Christopher Gray won an Organ Scholarship to *Pembroke College Cambridge*. Nor was the contemporary music scene ignored; in 1991. *Spontaneous Dog*, consisting of Robert Sinclair, Conor Catchpole, Colin Corbridge, Richard Smyth, Steve Jones and Simon Harbinson came first in the national finals of the *Panasonic Rock School Competition* in Bradford, winning a gold disc, a digital piano and £3,000. The School also hosted performances by Carlo Curley on the organ and by *The Gentlemen of St. John's [College Cambridge]*.

Members of the *Scientific Society* won the 1994 'Bridging the Gap' competition organised by the Faculty of Engineering at *Queen's* and the *Institute of Structural Engineers*. They were also successful in the Energy Project organised by *Co-operation North*. The following year a group of boys won the Northern Ireland Regional Final of the *Rover Dealer Career Challenge*, when they modified a go cart, adding a horn, lights and other accessories. The *Society* also took part in the

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<sup>36</sup> [www.ukscreen.com/cast/falfa](http://www.ukscreen.com/cast/falfa)



'Great Egg Race' at the *Ulster Museum* in 1996, Owen Garrett having started the craze in the School back in 1990. In a more serious vein, although not under the auspices of the *Scientific Society*, was involvement in the 'Engineering in Education' scheme run by *N.I.S.T.R.O. (Northern Ireland Science and Technology Regional Organisation)* to undertake a specified practical engineering design project under supervision of a qualified engineer. *Harland and Wolff* incorporated the 1995 design, a method whereby tankers in distress would automatically deploy a cable on a buoy for a salvage vessel to pick up, on future large tankers.

The *Community Service Group* maintained its contacts with *Clifton Special Care School* and the *Y.M.C.A. 'PHAB'* group. 1991 - 5 in Belfast Marathon raised £200 for *Northern Ireland Cot Deaths*. In 1997 a non-uniform day raised £1,000 for *Children in Need* and a sponsored walk to Helen's Bay, organised by Mr.Cardwell, raised £4,750, half of which went to charity and half to School funds.

Very much an extra-curricular activity was the Middle VI Formal held in 1991 at the *Stormont Hotel*, with dancing to *Otis and the Elevators*. Over fifty boys and their partners, along with a dozen members of Staff, attended this, the first of what was to become an annual event. The following year *Live a Little*, a band comprised mostly of members of Middle VI, shared the stage with *Otis and the Elevators*. Organised for nine years by Dougie Rea, the event proved so popular that by 1998, over 90 boys and two dozen Staff were present.

## **SPORT<sup>37</sup>**

The sporting successes enjoyed by the School during the 1990s are too numerous to detail here, but they are listed in full in the appendices.

In Badminton, the Senior Team won the *Ulster Schools' League* Division II on two occasions, while the Junior Team had an outstanding run, winning the *Ulster Schools' Junior League*, the *Junior Cup* twice and the *Irish Schools' Junior Cup*. Chris Shields was both Irish Schools' and Ulster Schools' Senior Champion, and he played for Ulster Schools' both at Badminton and at Rugby.



C.R.Shields

The Under-14 and the Under-16 Tennis teams both won their Cup competitions in 1990.

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<sup>37</sup> A full list of individual and team successes, and of representative honours, can be found in the Appendices.



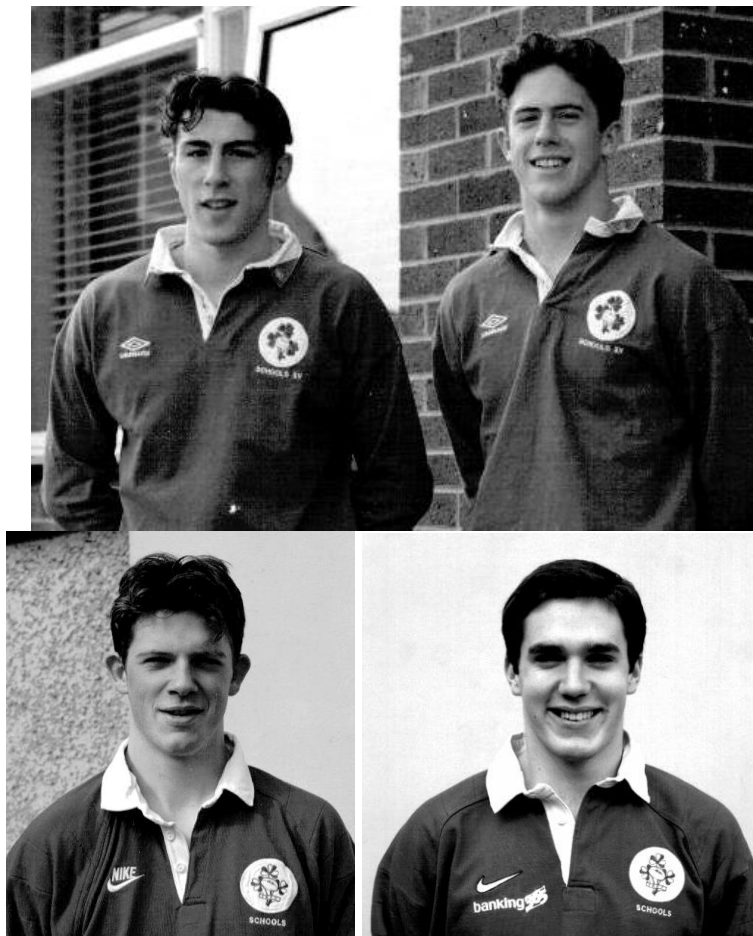
Winners of the *Ulster Schools' Intermediate and Junior Tennis Cups* 1990

The Headmaster, M.Lightbody, Mr.R.Mairs  
L.McDonnell, B.Styles, S.Flowers



The Headmaster, D.Black, A.Hopper, Mr.J.H.Welch  
S.Walker, B.Cunningham, M.English

Neither the Squash Club nor the 1<sup>st</sup> XV were able to repeat the successes of the 1980s, although a dozen boys played for the Ulster Schools' XV, and Jan Cunningham, Kieron Dawson, Bryn Cunningham and Robbie Milliken represented Irish Schools. One of those who represented Ulster Schools, Glen Cully, who had gone on to play for the Irish Under-21 XV, tragically lost part of his foot as a result of a freak accident on a train in the United States; he was only 22 years old.



Irish Schools' XV

K.Dawson and J.L.Cunningham (1993), B.J.Cunningham (1996), R.J.A.Milliken (1998)

In the Summer of 1992 a three week Rugby Tour to Zimbabwe took place. Various fund-raising activities were held, including a *'Duck Race'* which raised £1,200, a ballot which raised £1,600, a Fashion Show which raised £1,000, and a Dinner at which John West, international referee and Mark Robson, Old Boy and television sports commentator, were the chief guests. Over 40 sporting celebrities attended, including many Old Boys, among them Dick Milliken, Don Whittle, Terry McMaster, David McManus, John Elder, Michael Rea, Bill O'Hara, David W.Gray and Jeff Hearst. The Governors provided a camcorder to record the experience and the touring party were presented with jackets, shirts and trousers. Five matches were played in Harare and Bulawayo, the School XV winning three. Gary Farmer broke his leg in the first match and had to fly home with the Headmaster. The balance of the £6,000 raised went towards the purchase of a scrummaging machine.

Two landmarks in the history of the School's rugby club were marked, when a reunion was held in honour of Jim Welch and when the 25th anniversary of the 1969 *Schools' Cup* victory was celebrated at the *Grammarians' Dinner* attended by the winning Captain, Dick Milliken and 13 of his team mates, coach Matt Gillen, the coach of the 1966 Medallion side, Victor Christie and referee J.Page, who presented the School with the whistle he had used on the day.

In October 1995, Graham Wright was partly paralysed in a rugby match at *Blackrock College* and spent some time in *Musgrave Park Hospital*. The School provided a wheelchair and ramps at his home and by January he was back to school, albeit on crutches.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Cricket XI won both the *Ulster Schools' Cup* and the *McCullough Cup* outright on three occasions, while more junior teams won the *Jubilee Trophy* and the *Donard Cup*. Eleven boys were selected for the Ulster Schools' XI, of whom four played for Irish Schools, including Michael McCord, who captained both teams in 1990. In 1993, Jan Cunningham played for Irish Schools, Ireland Under-19 and Ireland Under-21. Bryn Cunningham played for Irish Schools for two seasons, as did Robert Scott and Johnny Harte for Ulster Schools. Michael English played for Ulster Schools for three seasons. Undoubtedly the highlight of the 1990s for the School's cricketers was the tour to Australia, in the company of Messrs.Harte, McIlroy and Smyth, in December 1995. At a fund-raising dinner, Mark Robson, former Captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> XI, was the guest speaker. In Australia they took part in the *Sydney Youth Cricket Festival*. The boys won a warm-up match against *Mount Maunganui College*, from New Zealand's Bay of Plenty, where Mr.Harte had spent a year on a teacher exchange three years earlier, and although the team only won one of its matches in the *Festival*, the boys enjoyed the experience of a lifetime, visiting many of Australia's landmarks, including the famous *Sydney Cricket Ground*.

In Hockey, the 1<sup>st</sup> XI won the *McCullough Cup* on two occasions and were the Irish Schools' Champions in 1989-90 and in 1997-98; other teams won the *Bannister Bowl*, the *Ferris Cup*, the *Richardson Cup*, the *Prior Shield* and the *Dowdall Cup* on at least one occasion. Eleven boys played for Ulster Schools, several for two seasons; eight also represented Irish Schools, including Scott Sanderson, who captained both the Provincial and the International side in 1991.



Irish Schools' Hockey Champions 1989-90

Headmaster, S.Sanderson, G.Leeburn, J.Poole, G.Adair, G.McGuicken, S.Crutchley, I.McDonnell, Mr.J.Smyth, Mr.R.McIlroy  
J.Drennan, G.Boyd, A.Irwin, J.McNaught, N.Reilly, P.Skelly, P.Toogood



No wonder the 1<sup>st</sup> XI were Irish School' Hockey Champions in 1997-98  
with four international and one interprovincial player on the team.

Gareth Callendar, Neil Slane  
Simon Irvine, Michael Harte, Scott Parker

Teams began to use the artificial surface pitches of the new municipal facilities at Ballykillaire in September 1996, although two years earlier the Governors had sent Peter Cairns, the junior groundsman, on a one year *N.V.Q.* course at *Greenmount*, in an effort to improve the conditions at Ballymacormick. Five years earlier, to mark the silver jubilee of Hockey in the School, one of the Boxing Day teams in 1991 was comprised of former captains. John Smyth was presented with a silver plaque by Sean Curran and with a cake by the first captain, Ian McCullough. When Mr.Smyth retired in 1997, Roy Mairs took over the coaching of the 1<sup>st</sup> XI.

During these years the School enjoyed numerous successes both in and on the water, with 12 year old Simon McMullan being chosen as the *Belfast Telegraph* Swimmer of the Year for the third successive year, and Mark Cummings winning a Senior Ireland Swimming cap (only the second boy to win a Senior cap, the first having been Jeffrey Hearst in Squash). In 1995, water-skiing on Lough Henney was introduced as an alternative Summer sport.

Bridge, while not a 'sport', also enjoyed its most successful period, winning the *Northern Ireland Schools' League and Cup*, and the *Irish Schools' Team Championships*, while the Harte brothers became Irish Schools' Pairs Champions.



*Irish Schools' Bridge Team Champions 1994*

The Headmaster, G.Montgomery, S.Graham, D.Monteith, Mr.C.Harte  
T.Bates, A.Wigston, S.Trainor, S.Lyttle, M.Duncan

A number of boys gained representative honours in more than one sport, including Chris Stewart in Athletics, Swimming and the Triathlon, and Michael Harte in Bridge, Cricket and Hockey, but Bryn Cunningham must surely rank as the School's most outstanding sportsman of the 1990s. He captained the 1<sup>st</sup> XV, played for the Ulster and Irish Schools' XVs, was Vice-Captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cricket XI, represented both Ulster and Irish Schools' in that sport, played for the Ulster Under-18 Tennis Team, and represented Ulster at Under-12 level in Squash. Bryn was awarded a scholarship by the *Ulster Sports' Trust* and a Sports Scholarship by *Trinity College Dublin*. He went on to play for the highly successful Ulster rugby team in the *Heineken* and *Celtic Cup* competitions, as well as for the Ireland Under-19 and Under-21 XVs. In 2001 he returned to help coach the School 1<sup>st</sup> XV, and was Guest of Honour at Sports Day the following year.

In 1994 the *CICA Superschools National Fitness with Fun* programme was launched at the School, with a week of physical activities including Tae Kwondo and Karate. Recognition of the excellence of the sporting provision came in 1997 when the School was one of only 5 to be awarded 'gold' in the government *Sportsmark Award* scheme, in which 140 schools had participated.

### **C.C.F.**

The *Combined Cadet Force* Contingent continued to grow. In the *Ulster Cadet Championships*, teams won the *Marching Shield*, the *Shooting Trophy* and the *President's Cup*, while David Nelson and Barry Armstrong became *R.N.C.C.F. Regatta* National Champions. The following year, Barry Armstrong and Mark Greenaway won the *Clifden Trophy* at the Regatta, finishing second to *Sherborne School* and knocking *Charterhouse* into third place. Paul Farmer and Ryan McAnlis were awarded two of the eleven Royal Navy Flying Scholarships available throughout the British Isles, while that year Warren Frame achieved top grading in the U.K.Land Forces leadership course.

In January 1995, girls from *Glenlola Collegiate* joined the C.C.F. for the first time. Miss J.Fitzsimons and Miss L.Crawford became officers in the Contingent and 15 girls attended the annual camp. By 1996, there were 10 commissioned officers and that year second-in-command

Alan Mackie was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Commander. Two years later he became Contingent Commander when Lt-Col.Greenaway, who had held that position for almost 20 years, retired. RSM Warren Frame presented him with some crystal and a tankard, and the officers '*dined him out*' and presented him with a hand-made blackthorn stick.



Barry Armstrong and Mark Greenaway  
with the *Clifden Trophy*, which they won in 1991

### THE BAZAARS

Following the success of the 1986 Bazaar, Alan Mackie again chaired the organising committee for the 1990 and 1994 Bazaars, giving way to Bob McIlroy in 1997. In 1990 virtually every School club and Society ran a side show and a successful '*Beat the Goalie*' competition was held for the whole School. Almost every conceivable stall was in evidence, along with pony rides, steam train rides, street theatre and an all-day barbecue. A free *Bushmills* bus was provided, picking up customers at several points in the town. Between them the Bazaars raised almost £25,000, enabling the School to refurbish the lecture theatre, to provide a new sound system for the *Clarke Hall*, to acquire two rowing machines, and to add to the School's I.C.T. equipment, among other things.

### CONTACT WITH OTHER SCHOOLS

The Lower Sixth exchange with *Blackrock College* in Dublin continued, under the auspices of *Co-operation North*; each Autumn boys went south for 3 days and each Spring a return visit took place. Links were also established, under Education for Mutual Understanding, with *St.Macartan's School* in Monaghan. Co-operation with *Glenlola Collegiate* also continued, not only in extra-curricular activities such as drama and the *C.C.F.*; joint careers conventions were held and an 'A' Level student went there for Spanish lessons in 1994.

In 1990 Dr.Cotter organised a visit by 16 pupils from the *Bundesgymnasium* in Bangor's twin town, Bregenz, for a week. Two years later a 10 day return visit was made. In 1995, the Headmaster travelled to Magdeburg with a view to establishing links with schools there.

Nearer home, in 1991, *Bangor Girls' High School's* desire to accept Sixth Form Boys, and the *South East Education and Library Board's* brief flirtation with the idea of a new co-educational school in the town, were sources of concern. The *S.E.E.L.B.* itself was under threat until the Department of Education shelved its proposal to integrate it with the Belfast Board.

### CONNOR HOUSE

At the end of the 1980s, *Connor House* enrolment had dropped to 162 and it was feared that, if the decline continued, the preparatory department would have to close. Mr.Topping resigned in December 1990 and Mr.John L.Ekin, Vice-Principal of *Bloomfield Road Primary School*, took up

his post at Easter 1991. Educated at *Garth House* Preparatory School in Bangor and *Coleraine Academical Institution*, he completed his B.A. in English, Social Studies and French at *Queen's* and his P.G.C.E. at *Stranmillis*. He had started his teaching career in *Newtownbreda P.S.* and had also taught in *Grange Park P.S.* and *Harding Memorial P.S.* An organist and choirmaster, he was a member of the Working Party which had drawn up the *Guidelines for Music in the Primary School Curriculum*.



John L.Ekin, B.A., P.G.C.E. in 1991

Mr.Ekin introduced a '*Newsletter*' to be published every half term, a classroom assistant was appointed, '*structured play*' was introduced at the lower end of the School, and Mrs.Sandra Williams was promoted to Deputy Head in 1992. Two long-serving members of Staff retired during the 1990s: Mrs.Pat McWilliam in 1994 after 21 years and Mrs.Elma McCausland in 1996 after 22 years.



The Staff of *Connor House*, circa 1993

Back Row: Mrs.J.Chambers (Support Teacher), Mrs.J.Craythorne, Mrs.M.Baker, Mrs.J.English (P.E.), Mrs.M.Doran (Classroom Assistant), Mrs.G.Baxter (Secretary)  
Front Row: Mrs.S.Williams, Mrs.E.McCausland, Mr.J.Ekin, Mrs.P.McWilliam, Miss C.Patterson

To give the department some well-deserved publicity, in 1991 a *Connor House* section was reintroduced in *The Gryphon*, and *Connor House Notes* appeared regularly in the *Spectator*. That year, an advertisement was placed in the *Spectator*:



*'Connor House is a single-stream entry school, which places great emphasis on the individual attention which it can give to its boys. Its special relationship with the Grammar School enables it to provide some special facilities.'*

It went on to highlight the advantages a *Connor House* education brought: a maximum class size of 24; the teaching of French to senior classes; the use of the Grammar School's Design Technology Centre and Computer Suite; the strong emphasis on Music, with choral training, recorder, instrumental tuition and the opportunity to play in the School orchestra; and the employment of a P.E. specialist. The advertisement ended by encouraging parents to apply for *'the few remaining places . . . as soon as possible'*.<sup>38</sup>

In 1992 Mr.Ekin adapted materials from the *'Kidscape'* programme, which addressed issues of child abuse, surely ironic in the light of Dr.Brown's close association with the department, and his subsequent conviction. Four year later, in the aftermath of the Dunblane tragedy, security measures were improved in an effort to safeguard the pupils.

*Connor House* staff and pupils had to cope with a great many innovations during the 1990s: the introduction of the Northern Ireland Curriculum with its Programmes of Study, *'Investigative Mathematics'*, Science (with the help of Mr.McLoughlin of the Physics Department), assessment at the end of Key Stages 1 and 2, *'Records of Achievement'*, and several changes to the Transfer Procedure, which saw tests in English and Maths replace Verbal Reasoning tests. To make matters worse, details of some of these changes arrived late and one of the tests was discounted, because some of the questions had appeared on a trial paper. With so many statutory requirements, Mr.Ekin believed that there was *'a danger of teaching so many subjects without sufficient time to cover them in depth'*. He also bemoaned the fact that fewer boys than ever were reading for pleasure, which led to *'a limited vocabulary and a difficulty in structuring and punctuating sentences'*; he urged parents to encourage reading, and for his part, Mr.Ekin introduced an additional reading scheme. On top of all these time consuming changes, Staff also had to prepare for annual *'Open Days'*.

As had been the case for many years, the boys at *Connor House* enjoyed a full range of extra-curricular activities. Mr.Rea and Dr.Riddell from the Senior School, and a number of parents, assisted with coaching the boys in various sports. There was an annual Swimming Gala and Sports Day and teams took part in Mini-Hockey tournaments (jointly winning the *Armstrong Cup* in 1991 and 1996), Tennis (Chris Cargo winning the Ulster Under-10 Championships in 1995 and the School team winning the Ulster Championships a year later), Cricket (winning the *Rea Plate* in 1996), Athletics, Soccer (winning the *Whittle Shield* in 1996), Mini-Rugby, Badminton and Gymnastics.

For the less athletic there was Choral Speaking, taught by the school secretary Mrs.Gertie Baxter, *L.L.C.M.*, *A.T.C.L.*, and Mrs.Rosemary Smyth, part-time Music teacher in the senior School, organised Recorder lessons, which bore fruit when the School won the Under-12 Descant Recorder class at *Belfast Music Festival* in 1998. There were also Annual Harvest Services, Christmas Carol Services, Concerts and visits to local nursing homes, which gave the boys the opportunity to show off their musical talents. Annual Drama productions, several including girls from *Cygnets House*, further developed the good relations between the two preparatory schools.

In addition to Music, Drama and Sport, a *Gardening Club* was formed and the boys even found time to take part in a *Northern Bank Easter Art Competition*, and to enjoy visits from the Performing Arts students at *Newtownabbey College of Further Education*.

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<sup>38</sup> *County Down Spectator*, 30 May 1991.



Educational visits had long been a tradition at *Connor House*, and during the 1990s the boys enjoyed trips to *Bushmills Education Centre*, the *Giant's Causeway*, *Dunluce Castle*, *Castle Ward*, *Castle Espie*, the Discovery Dome at *Queen's University*, *Ark Open Farm* and the *Somme Centre*, and went on board a replica of the *Golden Hinde* in Bangor Bay. Trips to, among other places, Worcester, the Lake District, the *Jorvik Centre* in York, Wales, and Holland further widened the boys' horizons.

In 1997 a *Connor House 'election'* was held, with Gavin Williams defeating Alexander Moore and Robert Espey on a platform which included a 9.30 start to the day (allowing for more time in bed), a tuck shop, a football pitch and even more school trips.

Charity collections, '*non-uniform*' days, sponsored walks, '*hopathons*', '*decafuns*', pre-prep. '*toddles*', '*readathons*', sponsored '*number facts activities*' and balloon races, consistently raised over £2,500 a year; the *R.N.I.B.*, *Save the Children Fund*, the *Children's Heart Foundation*, *Children in Need*, *Comic Relief*, *U.N.I.C.E.F.*, *Action Aid* and *Oxfam* were among the beneficiaries. One special project saw the sponsoring of a boy, Lamin Fatty, from *Brikama-Ba School* in The Gambia. P.7 pupil, Jamie Jackson, actually met him when on holiday in 1994.

It was fitting that Gordon Thomson, who had initiated the *Connor House Mums' Committee*, attended the Dinner Dance in 1996, which marked its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. That event raised £1,200 for School funds. The *Mums' Committee* had performed sterling service to the School over the years, consistently meeting the fund-raising target set for it by the Board of Governors' Special Projects Committee, and during the 1990s it had organized a range of social and fund raising activities including Fashion Shows, Cookery and Floral Art Demonstrations, Cake Sales, May Balls, Christmas Fayres, Summer Fetes, Midsummer Dinners, a Gaslight Concert, a Caribbean Evening and Wine Tasting. In addition, members had manned stalls at the School Bazaars and had produced a tea towel with portraits of the pupils and teachers, not unlike the 1994 Christmas Card. As a result of their efforts, the School had been provided with, among other things, curtains, computers, cassette players, lighting and sound equipment and science apparatus.

In the Autumn of 1992, Mr.Ekin suggested starting a '*pre-prep.*' class. Eighteen months later, the Board of Governors agreed to introduce what they called a Reception Class for 4-year-old boys who could not enrol in P.1 until their next birthday. A cloakroom was converted for the purpose and the class was registered with the *D.H.S.S.* as a '*playgroup*'. The class proved popular, two sessions being held in 1995-96, and the following year the rear of the *Connor House Hall* was restructured to provide more suitable accommodation for the class, which had 20 pupils - boys and girls - in 1997.

With falling enrolment, *Connor House* was running at a loss (there was a £9,000 deficit in 1990), and the decision to reduce the government subsidy towards teaching costs in all 19 of the province's Preparatory Departments from 50% to 40% in the Spring of 1994 made the position of *Connor House* even more precarious. Four years later, with a proposal to cut funding to 20% and possibly to withdraw it altogether, parents' support groups sprang up throughout the province; these joined together in a '*Co-ordinating Action Committee*' to oppose government plans, letters were written, petitions signed and a deputation of *Connor House* parents met the Minister, Tony Worthington, with the result that, in January 1998, he announced that the cut would just be to 30%. Nevertheless, the Bursar estimated that this would reduce the department's income by £9,000 in each of the next two years.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> *Belfast Telegraph*, 29 January 1998.



The 1994 Connor House Christmas Card

Inevitably, fees had increased rapidly during the 1990s - from £235 & £255 in 1990 to £415 & £440 in 1997. Perhaps partly because of this and partly because there was no longer a guarantee that *Connor House* boys would be offered places at the Grammar School - the entrance criteria did not allow Grade 3 or 4 boys a grammar school place - and despite excellent Transfer Procedure results, and a General Inspection Report in 1994 which commented positively on the ethos of the School, curriculum development and extra-curricular activities - enrolment continued to fall. With only 11 enrolled in P.1 for September 1995 and the total enrolment down to 129, Mr.Ekin suggested that the School should become co-educational, which he believed could be the salvation of his school.

When enrolment sank to 116 in 1998, the situation became critical, and it was decided to approach *Glenlola Collegiate* with a proposal to amalgamate *Connor House* with its preparatory department, *Cygnat House*. When the proposal was rejected, the Board of Governors took the decision to aim for co-education in September 2000, in an effort to secure the future of *Connor House*. To achieve this, the Board had to give its reasons to the *S.E.E.L.B.*, show parental support for the scheme, and to have discussed the matter with *Glenlola Collegiate*. 80% of parents favoured co-education and in March 1999 the School was granted co-educational status, something which Gordon Thomson and Morley Hopkins had advocated over 20 years before.

### **BANGOR GRAMMARIANS**

In 1991, it was proposed that the name of the *Old Boys' Association* should be changed to *Bangor Grammarians*, on the grounds that '*Bangor Grammar School Old Boys' Association* was too long and did not conjure up the image that *Bangor Grammarians* does, of being associated with one of the most prestigious schools in Ulster. It may also not be as appealing to boys when they leave School'. When

put to members at the annual general meeting, the proposal was adopted unanimously. No one, it seems, felt it was pretentious! To mark this change a new tie was designed.

A feature of the Annual Dinner, which moved to *Marine Court Hotel* in 1996, was the organising of reunions to mark 20, 30 or even 40 years since leaving the School. The London Dinner, organised throughout this period by Desmond Robinson, went from strength to strength, with the ages ranging from old boys in their twenties to those in their nineties. Senior members of Staff including Bob McIlroy, Irwin Bonar, John Smyth, Jimmy Welch, Chris Harte, Dougie Rea, Ray Mowat and Roy Mairs were guest speakers. The first of the biennial Edinburgh Dinners, organised by Chris Boston, was held on the evening before the Scotland-Ireland rugby international in 1997. The ubiquitous Jimmy Welch was the Guest Speaker.

Fundraising continued to play a major part in the *Grammarians'* activities. In 1991, the committee was able to give £1,000 to School. Contributions were also made to the Australian cricket tour and in 1998 £864 was spent on boards for the Boardroom, bearing the names of Chairmen of the Board of Governors and Chairmen of the *Old Boys' Association*. The usual contribution was made towards the success of the Bazaars, and in 1997 a '*business register*' was set up for the benefit of members.



*Bangor Grammarians' 62<sup>nd</sup> Annual Dinner in Bangor Golf Club, 8 November 1991.*  
Chairman Walter R.T.Dowdall, Chief Guest Gifford McConkey, B.Sc.(Econ.), B.Ed.

### **THE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION**

Barbecue, discos, art exhibitions, car boot sales, wine tasting, dinner dances, a French Evening and an Oriental Evening were among the activities by which the *Parents' Association* raised money for the School. Among the items purchased, thanks to the *Association's* generosity, were staging, computers, televisions and the £4,400 *Allen* organ. In addition, meetings were held on topics of concern to parents, such as the talk on Drug Education in 1997, and that year two teachers, Mrs.Brown and Mrs.Hewitt, were invited to join the Association's committee.

Although the *Parents' Association* was flourishing, in common with most schools, the new statutory Annual Parents' Meeting, at which the Governors made their report, was not well attended; in 1996 four parents were present.

### **MR.PATTON'S RETIREMENT**

When Tom Patton retired in the Summer of 1998, D.W.Gray, Chairman of the Board of Governors paid tribute to his dedication and selflessness and commented on the impact he had made on the School '*not just for the nineteen years of his Headship, but for the future*'. He was

presented with a gift and a *Grammarians'* Shield. He had also been held in esteem by his fellow headmasters, who had elected him Chairman when the Irish division of the *Headmasters' Conference* had been formed. 150 Governors, Teaching, Administrative, Maintenance, Canteen and Cleaning staff, Old Boys, Parents and spouses attended a Dinner in honour of Mr. Patton and Ivan Wilson, Vice-Principal and Director of Studies, who retired at the same time. Tributes were paid by Dr. Moore and by Maurice McCord, who provided an outline of Mr. Patton's career.

