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THE LANGUAGE
OF THE MOTTO S
OF NEW ZEALAND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

a study submitted by

Lincoln Ashton Gribble

in fulfilment of
requirements for
of

The Degree of Master of Philosophy,
Massey University,
Palmerston North,
New Zealand.

June, 1979.

S Y N O P S I S

Because of the great interest in and response to the Motto Survey I have been able to compile comprehensive listings of the mottos in current use by New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools.

From foundation dates supplied it has been possible to trace something of the changing themes of the mottos from colonial days until the present.

The various motto preferences of North and South Island schools have been indicated as well as those of the four secondary school Districts and the ten Intermediate school Education Board Areas.

81% of all New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools currently employ a motto. Principals of private secondary schools concur in affirming the usefulness and relevance of their school mottos, but only 71% of State school Principals do likewise.

A great many of the mottos in current use derive directly from British family mottos in Latin, or from the mottos of religious Orders. Other large numbers of mottos have classical or Biblical origin. Nearly all have been selected by senior male school administrators.

Mottos which, before 1900, were almost entirely in Latin, are still 50% of all secondary and Intermediate school mottos in current use, although Latin is today taught in only a small percentage of our schools. The introduction of mottos in English and in Maori has been traced, as also the trend, beginning in the 1950s, away from school mottos.

Some 368 different mottos specify over fifty variant abstract behavioural goals for this country's young people. Secondary school mottos tend to be addressed to students in more impersonal and authoritarian manner than do the mottos of Intermediate schools.

Most mottos, whether expressed in Latin, French, English or Maori, are derived from the value system of New Zealand's European cultural heritage. Private school mottos make public acknowledgement of its Christian character.

There is a moral earnestness about most of the mottos, suggesting that there is little enjoyment in learning. Any values which might, traditionally, be thought of as "feminine" are restricted to the mottos of private girls' secondary schools.

It is the mottos in Maori which are uniquely New Zealand's, but there are difficulties in relating European and Maori value-systems to each other. It is urged that further study of these matters be undertaken by scholars of the Maori language.

This Motto Study began for me with the root questions in my mind: "If a school motto declares what a school is trying to "do" or is trying to have its students "be", might changes in the educational philosophy, traditions and policies of a secondary school be assisted by changing a school motto? Is a school motto itself sometimes a decisive factor inhibiting progress or change of educational attitude?"

At the conclusion of my researches I acknowledge that school tradition ensures that mottos, once established, are either retained or never adopted. School mottos change, if at all, only when a school is re-formed or secures fresh status. Principals of large, modern, co-educational, multi-cultural secondary schools who find it difficult to select a motto geared to the needs of all their students tend to allow an "unworkable" motto to lapse, rather than to alter it.

It would please me considerably if the findings of this Motto Survey should prove a useful contribution to the search within New Zealand for fresh and invigorating educational aims and values suited to the new needs of the second century of our nation's schooling systems.

Lincoln A. Gribble

P R E F A C E

The information and dates on which this study are based were obtained by questionnaire from the Principals of New Zealand State and private secondary schools during July-August, 1976, and from the Principals of New Zealand Intermediate schools during April-May, 1977.

Information about secondary schools has been arranged and presented according to Inspectorial District, while information about Intermediate schools has been arranged and presented according to Education Board Area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my warm thanks to the following people for help, encouragement and guidance with this study:

Dr J. Dunmore, Professor of Modern Languages and Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Massey University

Dr D. H. Bray, Senior Lecturer in Education, Massey University

Mrs Ani Allen of the staff of Dannevirke High School for assisting me to understand many matters pertaining to Maoridom.

Principals and members of staff of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools who so generously replied to the Votto Questionnaires.

Officials of the Department of Education, Wellington, and of the Education Boards of New Zealand, for assistance with access to secondary and Intermediate school Principals.

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE SAMPLE OF MOTTOS
COVERED BY THE SURVEY

The information contained in this study is based on replies to the Motto Questionnaire (see APPENDIX G) received from all, save five, of the 395 secondary schools listed in the 1976 Directory of Secondary Schools and Technical Institutes, issued by the Public Relations Section of the Department of Education, Wellington, New Zealand; together with replies received to a simplified Motto Questionnaire (see APPENDIX H) received from all of the 138 New Zealand Intermediate schools of 1976.

Any listing of New Zealand's primary, Intermediate or secondary schools can, however, have but brief accuracy. Each year new schools are opened, others are reorganised and renamed, still others are closed down. The information gained by questionnaire and the analyses herein made refer, therefore, only to the short period 1975 and 1976. Changes from the 1976 Directory were, by 1978, as follows:

-- Two schools listed in the 1976 Directory were, by 1977, closed: viz. Rosemount Residential Special School, Auckland, and Cottesmore College, Christchurch;

-- The two schools listed in the 1976 Directory as St Joseph's (Boys') College, Masterton, and as St Bride's (Girls') College, Masterton, amalgamated in 1978 to form Chanel College, a Form 1-7 Roman Catholic co-educational secondary school;

-- The District High Schools listed in the 1976 Directory as Culverden, Owaka and Titoki, have, by 1978, been renamed as Amuri Area School, Catlins Area School and Mangakahia Area School respectively;

-- Several new State secondary and Intermediate schools and also a small number of new private secondary schools have been opened in 1977 and in 1978, unlisted, of course, in the 1976 Directory.

Further, a number of school Principals who responded to the motto-survey questionnaire have since moved to new positions, so that the sample of opinions dealt with in this study has altered marginally since 1976.

Finally, this motto-survey coincided with a major reorganisation

of the rural and country-town secondary schools of New Zealand. Where, in 1976, stood 8 Area Schools, 14 Reorganised District High Schools and 17 District High Schools, these have become, by 1978, 3 Colleges, 31 Area Schools, 1 Reorganised District High School and 4 District High Schools. Where, in 1976, there existed 31 Form 1-7 Colleges or High Schools, there are, in 1978, 43 of them.

In general, however, since school mottos are rarely, and never lightly, changed, the information contained in this survey constitutes an accurate picture of today's New Zealand secondary school mottos.

If one supposes that a motto is chosen for a school which it is considered will be intelligible to the particular age-range of students within that school, then the mottos of primary schools (for pupils 5 to 10, or 5 to 12) will be distinguishable from the mottos of Intermediate schools (for pupils 11 to 13) and distinguishable again from the mottos of secondary schools (for pupils 13 to 17 and over).

To test such a supposition thoroughly would require an examination of an extensive sample of the mottos of New Zealand's several thousand primary schools alongside those of this country's 140 independent Intermediate schools and alongside those of her nearly 400 registered secondary schools.

This motto survey, which began as an investigation of the mottos of New Zealand's secondary schools, has been extended to include a study of this country's Intermediate schools. This extension of the study became necessary, I felt, because the line between primary and secondary schooling is not easily drawn.

Primary schools initially included Primers 1 to 4 and Standards 1 to 6. Between 1922 and 1954, however, some fifteen Intermediate Departments were attached to New Zealand secondary schools. At the same time an increasing number of independent Intermediate schools were set up, numbering some 140 by 1978.

The District High Schools of this country, numbering 114 in the mid-1950s, were administered by Primary school Headmasters, assisted by

a Senior Secondary Assistant. Their Primary Departments (Primer 1 to Standard 6 or Form 2) were administered separately from their Secondary Departments (Form 3 to Form 6 or 7). Where a District High School motto existed it "belonged" sometimes to the Primary Department, sometimes to the Secondary Department, and sometimes to the whole school. In many instances the motto was in English.

When the Secondary Department of a District High School translated to full College or High School status, the existing DHS motto was either carried forward as the motto of the newly-forming High School or was left behind with the Primary Department while a fresh motto, perhaps in Latin or in Maori, was struck to distinguish the new secondary College.

In recent years some District High Schools have closed because of declining rolls, sometimes because of lack of local support and sometimes because of a general decline in the rural population.

Since the Currie Commission of 1962 accepted the rationale underlying the setting up of Form 1-7 High Schools, secondary education has been regarded as beginning at Form 1 (Standard 5) in rural areas where Intermediate schools have not yet been established. By 1978 some 32 rural Form 1-7 High Schools have been set up in New Zealand, bringing pupils aged 11 and 12 years of age under the aegis of a Secondary school Principal, in contrast to the District High School arrangement whereby students in these age-groups were in the care of a Primary school Headmaster.

In communities with too few pupils to warrant a Form 1-7 school, a different way of improving educational facilities for country pupils has been developed. Initially called Reorganised District High Schools, such schools are composite schools whose teachers are classified (for salary purposes and for job tenure) as neither primary nor as secondary. Such schools are now denominated Area Schools and provide an integrated progression for pupils from the primers to the upper secondary forms.

This New Zealand-wide movement of students aged 11 and 12 back and forth between the primary and secondary teaching systems, or existing separately between the two, should be of considerable concern to school Principals who make or retain school mottos.

Intermediate School Principals prefer mottos in English, or, increasingly, no motto at all, as befitting the age of their pupils. With the absorption of 11 and 12 year-olds into Form 1-7 secondary schools, a calculated revision or replacement of an existing secondary school motto, perhaps in Latin, may well recommend itself. In Area Schools where the age range is from 5 to 16 or 17 years, the same revision of an existing motto derived from the former District High School will be called for if the school motto is to be readily understood by pupils of all ages.

The inclusion of Intermediate School mottos within a survey of New Zealand secondary school mottos seemed, therefore, well justified; whether to ascertain if the mottos of independent Intermediate Schools reveal features and specify aims and values particularly appropriate to their 11, 12 and 13 year-old pupils, or whether to learn if such schools see their first function as preparing their students for subsequent secondary schooling, perhaps by familiarising them at an early stage with a motto in Latin.

WHAT IS A MOTTO ?

'Akin to school colours were the mottos; those "sentences of the cunningest wisdom, distiches of excellence, odes of the poets, stanzas sharp with the incisiveness of wit, that solve knotty points with but one stroke", which School Committees sent to the Board for its approval.'

p. 685 Glorious Enterprise: The History of the Auckland Education Board: 1857-1957 by Dr Ian Cumming, Senior Lecturer in Education, University of Auckland. Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd (1959).

The following extracts together offer a full explanation of the nature of mottos and of the special purposes they serve:

motto-os-oes Italian from French mot

1. (a) originally a word, sentence or phrase inscribed as a legend to an "impresa" or emblematical design. Hence, more widely, a short sentence or phrase inscribed on some object, and expressing an appropriate reflection or sentiment: also a proverbial or pithy maxim adopted by a person as his rule of conduct.
1. (b) specifically in heraldry
a significant word or sentence usually placed upon a scroll, occasionally having some reference to the name or exploits of the bearer, to the charges upon the shield or to the crest, but more often expressing merely a pious aspiration or exalted sentiment.

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary

motto: plural mottoes, also mottos
Italian from Latin muttum: grunt, mumble
from muttire: to mutter, mumble

1. a sentence, phrase or word, accompanying an heraldic achievement
2. (a) a sentence, phrase or word, inscribed on something as appropriate or indicative of its character or use
- (b) a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle (maxim)

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

motto: a word, saying, or sentence adopted at pleasure, and borne on a scroll under coat armour, and sometimes over the crest.

Mottos occasionally allude to the name of the bearer, often to the bearings, and more frequently are short, quaint sentiments, according to the whim or caprice of the person who first adopted them, or in allusion to some particular action or circumstances they are meant to perpetuate.

Heraldry and Genealogy: L.G.Pine

the motto Anyone, of course, can adopt a motto. In England the motto does not form an integral part of the arms and no authority is needed to use one. In Scotland it is a definite part of the armorial bearings. It is placed below the shield or above the crest. Some of the older mottos are extremely interesting, some are obscure and meaningless, and others are stilted Latin tags. When the shield is shown by itself it is usual to place the motto on a scroll below it. There is no need to show the motto --- the shield may be displayed alone.

The Observer's Book of Heraldry: C.R.MacKinnon

motto, or mot A word or saying added to the Arms, placed in a scroll, either under the shield, or above the crest, and sometimes in both places. The motto is of universal use among all nobility and gentry. It does not exclusively belong to Heraldry, and it is not hereditary, but may be taken, varied, or relinquished at pleasure. Still there is a pride in using a time-honoured sentiment, particularly when it is commemorative of some deed of chivalry. Mottos are for the most part either in Latin or French; but they are met with in Hebrew, Greek, Italian, Spanish, German, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, etc..

Dictionary of Heraldry: C.N.Elvin

the motto In English armory mottos are not hereditary, no authority is needed for their adoption and the choice of the motto is left to individual taste. In the case of a grant of arms to a public body, however, a motto is sometimes included. In Scotland the motto is invariably made the subject of a grant and

cannot be altered. There is, however, no property recognised in the motto taken by itself. The slogan, or war-cry, is often different to the motto, and in that case it is confined to the chief of the clan or house, and is generally shown in the achievement as a second motto. In Ireland the practice is a mixture of English and Scottish usage. Sometimes the motto is expressed in the patent and sometimes it is not. In England and Ireland the motto is generally placed below the arms and in Scotland above the crest.

The Pageant of Heraldry: H.C.B.Rogers

motto: A motto may be emblematical, or it may have some allusion to the person bearing it, or to his name and armorial insignia: or it may be the epigrammatic expression of some sentiment in special favour with the bearer of it. Examples of allusive mottos, like allusive arms, afford curious examples of mediaeval puns: e.g.

<u>Fare, fac</u>	(Speak: act)	FAIRFAX
<u>Festina lente</u>	(On slow: push forward, but be cautious)	ONSLOW
<u>Pollet virtus</u>	(Valour prevails)	POLE
<u>Do no yll</u>		DOYLE

English Heraldry: C.Boutell

Two further examples of this, occurring within New Zealand, are:

Sapere aude (Dare to be wise) WISE and
the University of Otago, New Zealand

Hoc in loco deus rupes (May God be the rock
in this place)

the Hocken Library, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Definition

The underlined portions of the above extracts supply a comprehensive definition suitable for the purposes of this motto-study, viz:

"A school motto is a word or phrase or short sentence expressing an exalted sentiment felt to be appropriate to the character of a school, adopted at the whim of a person (and able to be varied or relinquished at pleasure)."

THE ORIGINS
OF SOME NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOS

This investigation into the origins of some New Zealand secondary school mottos does not claim to be exhaustive, but is sufficiently extended to indicate the derivative nature of a great many mottos, especially of those expressed in Latin.

The following mottos are readily traceable in C. N. Elvin's Mottoes (1860) as revised and supplemented by R. Pinches in 1963, a listing of some six thousand of the mottos used by families and corporations in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

ad alta	omnia in Christo
age quod agis	ora et labor
ad astra per aspera	per angusta ad augusta
altiora peto	per ardua ad astra
ad astra	(ne) plus ultra
ad maiorem Dei gloriam	pollet virtus
animo et fide	pour deservir
carpe diem	possumus
Christo duce	pro Christo et patria
cor unum via una	quaerere verum
Deo duce	quanti est sapere
dulcius ex asperis	qui patitur vincit
dum spiro spero	resurgo
esse quam videri	reparabit cornua Phoebe
esto fidelis	sapientia et veritas
festina lente	semper paratus
fiat voluntas Tua	sursum semper
fide et fortitudine	truth is (the) light
fide et opera	try (endeavour)
fide et virtute	ut prosim aliis
fideliter	veritas
fortis et fidelis	vestigia nulla retrorsum
fortiter et recte	vincit veritas
fortiter in re	virtus sui ipsius praemium
in Te, Domine, speravi	virtute et honore
justum perficito nihil timeto	
labor omnia vincit	
labore et honore	
lumen accipe et imperti	
mens sana in corpore sano	<u>Totals:</u>
nihil sine labore	54 in Latin
nisi Dominus frustra	2 in English
	1 in French

Since mottoes may be freely adopted without infringement of copyright or without reference to any College of Arms or heraldry (save, perhaps, in Scotland), it is not uncommon for a number of different families to make use of the same motto. Thus Dum spiro spero (Fairfield College, Hamilton) is used by some 22 different families in the United Kingdom; Festina lente (Coromandel Area School) and Esse non videri (The Taieri High School, Mosgiel) are each used by as many as 32 different British families. Other mottoes widely used in the United Kingdom and thereafter assigned to New Zealand secondary schools are: Fortis et fidelis (15 families), Qui patitur vincit (14), Fideliter (9), Labor omnia vincit (9), In Te, Domine, speravi (8), Animo et fide (8), and Carpe diem (6).

Many New Zealand secondary schools will be able to trace their motto back to a source in Great Britain: thus Lumen accipe et imperti, used as a motto by four Wellington State secondary schools, is the Hollingworth family motto. The founding Principal of Chilton St James, Lower Hutt, chose her Fitzgerald family motto, Possumus, for the school. Fergusson Intermediate School, Trentham, uses the motto of clan Ferguson, Dulcius ex asperis.

The following New Zealand secondary school mottoes have their origin in the Biblical Old Testament, Vulgate or Authorised Versions:

<u>Fiat lux</u> Genesis 1/3	Kowhai Intermediate School, Auckland
<u>In Thy light shall we see light</u> Psalm 36/9	Middleton Grange School, Christchurch
<u>Domine, in Te speravi</u> Psalm 71/1	McAuley High School, Auckland
<u>Levavi oculos meos in montes</u> Psalm 121/1	Onslow College, Wellington
<u>Nisi Dominus frustra</u> Psalm 127/1	St Oran's College, Lower Hutt
<u>Gratia et disciplina bona</u>	Columba College, Dunedin
<u>The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom</u> Proverbs 9/10	Solway College, Masterton
<u>The prudent are crowned with knowledge</u> Proverbs 14/18	Wesley Intermediate School, Auckland

Do justly
Micah 6/8

Tawa College, nr Wellington

The following mottos have an Old Testament association, for which I have not established chapter and verse:

Ascensiones in corde

Lindisfarne College, Hastings

In spe fortitudine
(Isaiah)

Tokoroa High School

Jehovah, the fount of wisdom
(in Hebrew)

Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru

Seek wisdom as silver (gold)
(Ecclesiastes/Proverbs)

Dunstan High School, Alexandra

The New Testament is source for the following State secondary and Intermediate schools:

Quaerite et invenietis
Matthew 7/7

Kaikorai Valley High School,
Dunedin

Altiora peto
Colossians 3/1

Christchurch Boys' High School

Hold fast that which is good
1 Thessalonians 5/21

Weymouth Intermediate School,
Auckland

There is also a New Testament association for the following motto:

That we might have life

Wanganui High School

The Bible in Maori provides

Kia u ki te pai
1 Thessalonians 5/21

Tamaki Intermediate School,
Auckland

Akona te mahi pai
(not traced)

Mana College, Porirua

Whaia te tika
2 Timothy 2/22

Hato Paora College, Feilding

Private secondary schools use mottos derived from the New Testament as follows:

Anglican Girls' Schools

Fiat voluntas Tua, Domine
Matthew 6/10

St Mary's Diocesan School,
Stratford

Beati mundo corde
Matthew 5/8

St Hilda's Collegiate, Dunedin
St Margaret's College, Christchurch

Anglican Boys' School

State in fide
1 Corinthians 16/13

St Paul's Collegiate, Hamilton

Non-denominational Schools

By love serve
Galatians 5/13

St Cuthbert's College, Auckland

Gaudeamus
Philippians 4/4

Corran School for Girls, Auckland

Roman Catholic Boys' Schools

Legis plenitudo caritas
Romans 13/10

Rosmini College, Auckland
Viard College, Porirua

Optima quaere
Colossians 3/1

Marcellin College, Auckland

Opere et veritate
1 John 3/18

St John's College, Hastings

Roman Catholic Girls' School

Ut probetis potiora
(That you may prize what
is of value)
Philippians 1/10

Villa Maria College, Christchurch

The study of classical Latin in New Zealand secondary schools from earliest days until the present is reflected in the mottos of some twenty-four State schools. The following fourteen State school mottos derive from the poems of Horace:

Non est sine pulvere palma
Epistle 1/1/51

Dannevirke High School
Gore High School
Stratford High School

Virtutem doctrinam parat
Epistle 1/18/100

Marlborough Boys' High School
Marlborough Girls' High School

Carpe diem
Ode 1/11/7

Okato College, Taranaki

Virtus caelum recludit
Ode 2/22

Aorere College, Auckland

Virtus repulsae nescia (sordidae)
Ode 3/2/17

Gisborne Boys' High School
Gisborne Girls' High School

Doctrina insitam vim promovet
Ode 4/4/33

King's High School, Dunedin

Recti cultus pectora roborant
Ode 4/4/34

Otago Boys' High School, Dunedin
Otago Girls' High School, Dunedin

Nil sine labore
(not traced)

New Plymouth Boys' High School
New Plymouth Girls' High School

Other State secondary school mottos deriving from a classical Latin source are:

Labor omnia vincit (improbis)
Virgil: Georgics 1/145

Geraldine High School

Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est
Virgil: Aeneid

Wanganui Boys' College

Caelum certe patet
(tale of Daedalus and Icarus)

Pakuranga College, Auckland

Mens conscia recti
Ovid: Fasti 4/311

Henderson High School, Auckland

Reparabit cornua Phoebe
Ovid: Metamorphoses

Waverley High School

Virtute experiamur
Ennius

Westlake Boys' High School, Auckland
Westlake Girls' High School, Auckland

Esse quam videri
Sallust: Jugurtha 54

The Taieri High School, Dunedin

Festina lente
Suetonius: Lives of the Caesars
2/25

Coromandel Area School

Fides servanda est
Plautus

St Kentigern's College, Auckland

Only extensive separate studies could establish to what extent the mottos of New Zealand secondary schools are used in other countries of the former British Empire such as Australia, Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia. Certainly there will be very many parallels with mottos of schools in Great Britain itself. Examples are:

Quaerere verum

Downing College, Cambridge, U.K.
Bayfield High School, Dunedin

Labor omnia vincit

Cheltenham College, England
Geraldine High School

Beati mundo corde

Lancing College, England
St Hilda's Collegiate, Dunedin
St Margaret's College, Christchurch

Nisi Dominus frustra

Kendall Grammar School, England
St Oran's College, Lower Hutt

Fide et litteris

St Paul's School, London, England
Wesley College, Pukekohe

Sursum semper

The High School of Glasgow, Scotland
Palmerston North Girls' High School

Doctrina vim promovet insitam

Wallasey Grammar School, England
King's High School, Dunedin

The following mottos, and surely many others, are duplicated within the United States of America:

Circumspice

Michigan State motto
Rangitoto College, Auckland
Hillcrest High School, Hamilton

Ad astra per aspera

Kansas State motto
Rotorua Boys' High School

Esse non videri

North Carolina State motto
The Taieri High School, Mosgiel

Veritas

Harvard University
St Catherine's College, Invercargill
St Thomas's Girls' High School, Oamaru
Dominican College, Oamaru
St Dominic's College, Auckland

Spain's national motto Plus ultra features as the motto of Te Puke High School.

Francis Bacon's Advancement of Learning supplies Sic sociat scientia which is motto for Cashmere High School, Christchurch.

Rupert Brooke's poem, The Voyager, is the source of Te Aroha College's A purpose joyful, a courage blameless.

St Augustine's College, Wanganui, has its motto Noverim me noverim te from Augustine's De Civitate Dei, and St Bede's College, Christchurch, traces its motto, Fide et opere, to Bede's eighth-century Homily, No 27.

Wanganui Collegiate School's motto, Vestigia nulla retrorsum, was John Hampden's (1594-1643) Buckinghamshire Regimental motto in the English Civil War; and also that of the Earl of Buckinghamshire and of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Shardlow Rural District Council, England, uses the same motto as Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru, Quanti est sapere.

The great age of some mottos in use in some New Zealand secondary schools is evidenced by such as:

Dum spiro spero

the motto of Ludwig IV,
Duke of Liegnitz, 1616-1663
Fairfield College, Hamilton

Per angusta ad augusta

the motto of Ernst, Margrave of
Brandenburg, 1617-1642
Auckland Grammar School
Auckland Girls' Grammar School
Epsom Girls' Grammar School
Mt Albert Grammar School, Auckland
Takapuna Grammar School, Auckland

Christo duce, adopted in 1919 by Francis Douglas Memorial College,
New Plymouth, dates to the reign (1189-1199) of
Richard I (Coeur de Lion).

The motto used by St Mary's Diocesan School, Stratford (1915),
Fiat voluntas Tua, is that of a European prince (1536-1586).

The thousands of mottos used by Army, Navy and Air Force units throughout the European world will sometimes correspond to those of New Zealand secondary schools. Thus, Animo et fide (Sacred Heart Girls' College, Wanganui) was used by the No. 18 Burma RAF Squadron from 1936; Semper paratus (Te Kuiti High School) was used by No. 207 Squadron, RAF, from 1936; while the motto in Maori, Ake ake kia kaha (Golden Bay High School, Takaka, Nelson) was used from 1943 by No. 75 (NZ) Squadron; also in 1860, 1865 and 1899 by the 2nd Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles (Wellington West Coast); and in 1902 by the 1st Canterbury Regiment.

Corresponding so directly with one of the main themes of our New Zealand secondary school mottos, viz. 'effort and striving', the name of one of Captain James Cook's ships, "Endeavour", has been put to considerable use as a motto for schools:

High endeavour

Spotswood College, New Plymouth (1960)

Endeavour

Queen Charlotte College, Picton (1965)
(Cook had visited the Picton Sound area)

Endeavour

James Cook High School, Auckland (1968)
(named for the explorer)

Endeavour

Kingswell High School, Dunedin (1971)

these last two secondary schools being founded near to the time of the celebration of the bi-centennial of Cook's discovery of New Zealand in 1769.

Several mottos in use in Christchurch secondary schools were selected by Prof. L. G. Pocock, Professor of Classics at Canterbury University College, making use of classical sources:

1928	<u>Bene tradita bene servanda</u>	Christ's College, Christchurch
1956	<u>Sic sociat scientia</u>	Cashmere High School
1958	<u>Disce ut prosis</u>	Riccarton High School
1960	<u>Ardua non veriti</u>	Aranui High School
1960	<u>Recte sic dirige cursum</u>	Burnside High School

while Professor Shand of Otago University, Dunedin, gave Craighead Diocesan School, Timaru, its motto Coeli gratia superabo.

According to the information supplied to me, the founding Principal of Hamilton High School (1911), Mr Eben Wilson, himself a student of the classics, created his own motto, Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi, for the school.

It is those mottos which are expressed in the Maori language which can with confidence be said to be the unique mottos of New Zealand secondary schools. Some of these perpetuate the utterances of important Maori chiefs, thus:

<u>Ake ake kia kaha</u>	the cry of defiance of Rewi Maniapoto's people at the siege of Orakau, April, 1864 Golden Bay High School, Takaka, Nelson (1972)
<u>Kia kaha</u>	Te Awamutu College (1920/1948) Otaki College (1959) Rangitikei Intermediate School, Marton (1971)
<u>Whiti te ra</u>	from a celebrated haka by Te Rauparaha Porirua College (1968)

Te Wherowhero of the Waikato is commemorated in the motto of Nga Tapuwae College, Auckland, Ina te mahi he rangatira.

Te Whanau-a-Apanui District High School, Opotiki, has as motto an utterance by the East Coast Maori chieftain, Tamatane, Takore toka tu.

A number of mottos in Maori were selected from Maori history and proverb by Maori scholars at the request of Principals of newly-founded secondary schools, thus:

Ma te aroha ka tutaki for Kaiapoi High School (1972) by Mr Hone Taumaunu, Lecturer in Maori Studies at Christchurch Teachers' Training College: I nga ara tawhito; he rohe hou for Pleasant Point High School (1970) by a local Maori lay expert, with whose name I was not supplied.

E tipu e rea are the opening words of a poem written by Sir Apirana T. Ngata for the College being named in his honour, Ngata Memorial College (1959).

Maori canoe songs give Manawanui (Trident High School, Whakatane, 1973) and Akina (Hastings DHS/Technical HS/High School: and now Hastings Boys' High School and Hastings Girls' High School), while the Tuhoe sentry-cry Kia hiwa ra is used as the motto of Heretaunga College, Upper Hutt (1954) and Rangitahi College, Murupara (1960).

Although the French language and the customs of France have been a serious academic study in New Zealand secondary schools for over a century, almost no use has been made of French as a motto-language. The exceptions have been Tokomairiro District High School, Milton (1869-1965) which made use of Qui veut peut until 1966 when Tokomairiro High School chose instead the motto in Latin, Disciplina, moderatio, comitas; and St Cuthbert's College, Auckland, which, when first established in 1915 as a Presbyterian foundation used the motto Ni trop ni trop peu. This motto has more recently been replaced by the motto in English, By love serve.

The only two New Zealand secondary schools whose motto is today in the French language are Horowhenua College, previously Levin DHS (1906-1939), with motto Essayez; and Matamata College, previously Matamata DHS (1935-1948), with motto Pour servir. The only Intermediate school with a motto in French is Howick Intermediate School, Auckland, (1964) which uses De bon vouloir servir.

Until 1972 the Waipu District High School (1939-1971) used the motto

in Gaelic

Saorsa (Freedom), but Breem Bay College (1972) is no longer using this motto. Taradale High School, Napier, uses a tara brooch as its symbol and would like to find a suitable motto in Gaelic, but the search has to date not been fruitful.

Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru, (1883) is alone in using Hebrew words (translating into English, Jehovah, the fount of wisdom) inscribed on the open book displayed on its badge above the motto Quanti est sapere.

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THE PERSONS SELECTING THE MOTTOS

(Principals of 258 secondary schools (State and private) answered Questionnaire Item 15:

Do you know who created/chose the current motto of your school ?
Please mention his/her status with regard to the school.)

For many schools it is no longer possible to know which particular individual or group of persons selected a particular motto. This is especially the case for those schools which were established as District High Schools early in this century. It is felt, therefore, that the national percentage return on Item 15 is both a high one and a strongly indicative one: 61.6% of State secondary schools, 78.3% of private secondary schools, with an overall figure of 66%.

Principals of Intermediate schools were not asked to provide information for Item 15, on the assumption that it is the traditional practice for the Founding Principal to select the school motto, whether or not in discussion with his School Committee, his teaching staff and his pupils.

The Tables which follow indicate (Table I for private secondary schools: Table II for State secondary schools) eight categories into which all responses could be readily classified.

Column 1: (Founding Principal) indicates either the First Principal or the Principal at the time of the foundation of the school. In several schools the Principal is referred to as the Rector.

Column 2: (Superior) indicates, for private schools only, a dignitary of the Church closely associated with the foundation of the school, whether or not he was, ex officio, Chairman of the School Board. Titles included Cardinal, Archbishop, Bishop, New Zealand Superior, Provincial Superior, Mother Superior; with the motto Confortare esto vir (Sacred Heart College, Auckland (1896) and its brother school, St Paul's College, Auckland (1903) being assigned by Pope Pius X at the request of Principal Brother Clement of Sacred Heart College in 1909.

Column 3: (Order) indicates that a private school chose a motto of the particular Congregation or Order to which the Principal and the teaching-staff themselves belonged. Mottos used by particular religious congregations are:

To work is to pray	Benedictine
Legis plenitudo caritas	Institute of Charity
Christo duce	de la Salle Brothers
Facere et docere	Christian Brothers
Esto fidelis	Society of Mary
Omnia per Christum	
Cor unum et anima una in corde Jesu	Society of the Sacred Heart
Ad Jesum per Mariam	Marist Sisters' Congregation
Laborare est orare	Sisters of St Joseph
Veritas	Dominican Order
Fortiter et suaviter	Brigidine Sisters
Misericordia et sapientia	Sisters of Mercy
Beati mundo corde	Kilburn Sisters of the Church (Anglican)
Nihil sine labore	Department of Education; Seventh Day Adventist Church

Column 4: (Board) In many cases a Founding Principal discusses the matter of a motto for the school with his School Board, but the category indicated here, viz. Board shows that the motto was chosen by a member of the School Board (whether Chairman, Secretary, or Board member) or by a Committee of Board members, rather than by the Founding Principal himself.

Column 5: (Scholar) indicates that the Principal and/or the Board consulted a scholar of Latin or of Maori and asked him to choose a motto for the school. Professors of Classics at Otago, Canterbury and Auckland Universities were at different times asked to provide mottos, with Professor L.G. Pocock of Canterbury University College providing several of the mottos of State secondary schools in Christchurch.

Column 6: (Staff) indicates that the first Principal consulted with his Deputy, or, if founding a District High School, with a member of his secondary staff. Two schools selected a motto by consensus among members of the foundation teaching staff.

Column 7: (Pupils) indicates that, at the Principal's invitation, a motto suggested by a pupil, by a class of pupils, or by a School Council, was adopted.

Column 8: (Others) covers instances when credit for the selection of a motto is assigned to the wife/husband of the first Principal, to a Departmental School Inspector, a politician (Seddon, Carroll, Ngata), the winner of a motto-suggestion competition, a carpenter, or the ex-Pupils' Association.

OBSERVATIONS

Private Secondary Schools

For private secondary schools, their special denominational character is determined before their foundation.

54% of Roman Catholic secondary schools and 38.5% of all private secondary schools have mottos which are the mottos of the religious Orders to which the teaching-staff themselves belong. Some of these mottos are several centuries old and are, traditionally, passed down from generation to generation.

Because of the hierarchical organisation of the Roman Catholic Church the choice of a motto for a Roman Catholic secondary school was as often made by a religious Superior as by the Foundation Principal.

Where Roman Catholics practise an obedience and respect for the authority of their Church and of their spiritual leaders there is no surprise in discovering that it is not the practice to consult teaching-staff or pupils in the selection of a motto for a school.

Founding Principals of private Anglican boys' secondary schools selected their own mottos, but Lady Principals of Anglican girls' schools had much less autonomy.

In general, the mottos of New Zealand private schools were selected by adults who had a clear preconception of the special character of the

type of school they wished to found. The mottos they chose are a further imprint of a denominational kind, emphasising the religious philosophy which the school was created in order to impress upon its students.

State Secondary Schools

In catering for a diverse public and for a heterogeneous pupil population, with and without affiliation to any religious denomination, the State secondary schools try to avoid overt reference to religion. Yet the special character of State schools is as much a matter of concern to the Principals of State schools as is the special character of Church schools to the Principals of private schools; while the selection of a motto for a State school is perhaps of extra concern to its selector.

The special responsibility of motto-selection for State secondary schools has generally been entrusted (47%) to their Foundation Principals or to their Foundation Boards of Governors (19%). Members of staff have sometimes been involved in the choice of the motto (10%), while in a few cases (3.5%) the students have been consulted.

New Zealand Secondary Schools in general

It is apparent that nearly all New Zealand secondary school mottos have been selected by the adult administrators involved in founding the schools. They intended the mottos to serve as guide-posts to indicate to pupils the aims which they saw as worthwhile and to indicate something of the purposes for which the schools had been established.

A motto, it seems, belongs to the beginnings of a school, as part of its launching as an educational venture. The mottos of our secondary schools are essentially indicators of the expectations which particular adults have had of children through the several decades of our national history.

In the 1970s many New Zealanders are engaged in seeking fresh directions for a secondary school system which is meeting the needs of

only a minority of its students. At the same time many of our young people are questioning the wisdom of their elders and the appropriateness of many traditional values in a changed contemporary world. For these reasons many of the mottos of our State secondary schools lack appeal and lustre, not only for the students, but also for the Principals. For, in a time of change and development for education, it is neither helpful nor encouraging (if the analogy be permitted) to be driving into the future with one's school motto visible only in the rear-vision mirror rather than somewhere in front of the vehicle.

With the very best of intentions the founders of New Zealand secondary schools selected mottos to speak what they considered to be eternal verities to the generations of students who would pass through the schools. But time and circumstance have caught up with many of the mottos, and for the benefit of today's young people one may hope that the less satisfactory mottos can be changed without undue feelings of guilt that we may thereby be betraying the faith of our forefathers who founded the schools.

TABLE I : THOSE WHO SELECTED MOTTOS FOR NEW ZEALAND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Denomination	Founding Principal	Scholar	Order	Board	Scholar	Staff	Pupils	Other	Total	Percentage of schools replying
Catholic Boys	7	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	23	85.0
Catholic Girls	2	3	20	1	-	1	-	-	27	82.0
Catholic co-ed	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	50.0
Anglican Boys	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	87.5
Anglican Girls	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	7	63.5
Presbyterian Boys	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	80.0
Presbyterian Girls	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	66.5
Others	4	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	9	75.0
Total	23	12	32	9	4	1	1	1	83	78.0
Percentage of schools replying	27.5	14.5	38.5	11.0	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	100	

TABLE II : THOSE WHO SELECTED MOTTOS FOR NEW ZEALAND STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Inspectorate	Founding Principal	Superior	Order	Board	Scholar	Staff	Pupils	Other	Total	Percentage of schools replying
Northern	25	-	-	10	7	4	-	4	50	65.0
South Auckland	17	-	-	3	2	4	-	3	29	53.0
Central	25	-	-	9	2	6	4	4	50	67.5
Southern	15	-	-	11	10	4	2	4	46	59.0
Total	82	-	-	33	21	18	6	15	175	61.5
Percentage of schools replying	47.0	-	-	19.0	12.0	10.0	3.5	8.5	100	

TABLE III : NATIONAL SUMMARY SHOWING THOSE WHO SELECTED MOTTOS FOR NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

State schools	82	-	-	33	21	18	6	15	175	61.5
Private schools	23	12	32	9	4	1	1	1	83	78.0
National totals	105	12	32	42	25	19	7	16	258	66.0
Percentage of schools replying	40.7	4.7	12.0	16.3	9.3	7.4	2.7	6.2	99.3	

THE TRADITION OF MOTTOS IN LATIN

Since Latin was for centuries the language of Church and government throughout much of Europe, it is understandable that many mottos were and are expressed in that language. The mottos of British families and institutions are no exception. In their thousands they proclaim the cultural heritage and traditions of Europe and of the United Kingdom, spelling out, by their very repetitiveness, such key principles as fides (faith), fortitudo (courage), honor (honour), virtus (manliness), vita (life) and veritas (truth).

Since Latin was also for centuries the language of European learning and scholarship, it follows that Universities and educational institutions have everywhere spelled out their mottos in that language. New Zealand's Universities are no exception:

<u>Ingenio et labore</u>	(Auckland)
<u>Sapere est iucundum</u>	(Waikato)
<u>Floreat scientia</u>	(Massey)
<u>Sapientia magis auro desideranda</u>	(Victoria)
<u>Ergo tua rura manebunt</u>	(Canterbury)
<u>Scientia et industria cum probitate</u>	(Lincoln)
<u>Sapere aude</u>	(Otago)

nor are her Teacher Training Colleges:

<u>Totis viribus</u>	(Auckland, Primary)
<u>Procul adspicere lumen</u>	(Auckland, Secondary)
<u>Lateat scintillula forsan</u>	(Wellington)
<u>Disce ut doceas</u>	(Christchurch).

Their joint influence upon teachers in all New Zealand secondary, intermediate and primary schools, whether State or private, has been considerable and along traditional lines.

State Secondary School Mottos in Latin

With the exception of the Roman Catholic secondary schools for girls (Sacred Heart and Mercy foundations, see Section: THE MOTTOS IN ENGLISH) and the Church schools for Maori scholars, with mottos in Maori (see Section: THE MOTTOS IN MAORI) all New Zealand secondary school mottos

were, before 1900, in Latin.

The information obtained by means of the Motto Questionnaire indicated that, prior to 1938, when Wairarapa College (Masterton) chose a motto in English, all secondary schools in large New Zealand towns had mottos in Latin, and the majority of the schools in small towns and in country districts followed suit.

The custom of choosing a school motto in Latin extended also to the Technical High Schools built between 1891 and 1936 when some eleven Technical High Schools chose a motto in Latin, with only Timaru (1901), Southland (1912), Masterton (1922), Hamilton (1921) and Pukekohe (1922) doing otherwise. The first three of these named Technical High Schools preferred a motto in English, the latter two selecting a motto in Maori.

Over the course of the years the Secondary Departments of the schools in these small towns and in country areas (the District High Schools) attained full secondary school status, and the original District High School mottos in Latin were, in general, retained. This factor helps to account for the fact that in 1976-1977 nearly half (47.3%) of New Zealand's State secondary schools have mottos in Latin. In the same way, former Technical High Schools, in changing from specialist to general education, have retained an original motto in Latin.

Since the post-war period (1939-1945) fourteen new secondary schools established by the State in South Island towns and cities and seventeen established in the North Island have chosen a motto in Latin. It is apparent from the list which follows that during the years 1955-1961 mottos in Latin were very much in vogue and favour.

1946	Tauranga College
1947	Northcote College
	Waitara College
1951	Queen's High School
1953	Henderson High School
	Mt Roskill Grammar School
1954	Papakura High School
1955	Freyberg High School
	Penrose High School
1956	Cashmere High School
	Onslow College
	Rangitoto College
	Selwyn College
1957	Fairfield College
	Inglewood High School
	Mt Maunganui High School
	Papatoetoe High School

1957	Shirley Boys' High School Tamaki College Tokoroa High School Waimea College Westlake High School
1958	Kaikorai Valley High School Lynfield College Riccanton High School
1959	Colenso High School Onehunga High School
1960	Aranui High School Burnside High School Kamo High School Manurewa High School Pakuranga College
1961	Bayfield High School Hillmorton High School Lytton High School
1962	Greymouth High School
1964	Aorere College
1965	Ashburton College
1972	Hillcrest High School

Newly-established District High Schools at Darfield (1950), Okato (1951) and Culverden (1959) indicate that mottos in Latin were still a tradition in country schools during these same years.

Further indications of this trend are the decision at Waihi College in 1959 to alter the former District High School motto Duty our watchword (1901-1954) into a somewhat equivalent Latin Lex nostra fides; and the change at Helensville District High School from the motto Unity, Liberty, Charity (1924-1949) to the Latin motto Pro viribus, which motto was retained when Kaipara College was established in 1950.

More recently Otumoetai College has altered its District High School motto Each for all (1926-1964) for the Latin Doctrina vitam illuminet; and Tokomairiro High School changed its District High School motto in French Qui veut peut (1869-1966) to the Latin Disciplina, moderatio, comitas.

During this same period, however, a reaction against mottos in Latin occurred for several North Island District High Schools, as follows:

	Huntly District High School	<u>Cognoscere est dominare</u> (1924-1952)
1953	Huntly College	<u>Ma te pono ka watea</u>

	Opotiki District High School	<u>Ut mens ita homo</u> (1901-1906: 1922-1953)
1954	Opotiki College	<u>Te hinengaro te tohu</u>
	Ohakune District High School	<u>Play the game</u> (1921-1954)
1955	Ruapehu College	<u>Rapuhia ko te matauranga</u>
	Paeroa District High School	<u>Labor omnia vincit</u> (1901-1958)
1959	Paeroa College	<u>Mahi tahi kia kaha</u>
	Taihape District High School	<u>Vestigia nulla retrorsum</u> (1909-1962)
1963	Taihape College	<u>Step forward together</u>

and again, in the 1970s, for several South Island District High Schools, as follows:

	Pleasant Point District High School	<u>Nil sine magno labore vita</u> <u>mortalibus dedit</u> (1907-1969)
1970	Pleasant Point High School	<u>I nga ara tawhito: he rohe hou</u>
	Kaikoura District High School	<u>Legi, stude, disce</u> (1872-1970)
1971	Kaikoura High School	<u>Tama tu tama ora</u>
	Fairlie District High School	<u>Semper fidelis</u> (1922-1970)
1971	Fairlie High School	<u>Honour before all</u>
	Golden Bay District High School	<u>In nitendo virtus</u> (1907-1971)
1972	Golden Bay High School	<u>Ake ake kia kaha</u>
	Riverton District High School	<u>Scientia thesaurus</u> (1922-1973)
1974	Aparima College	<u>Knowledge is a treasure-house</u>

	Cheviot District High School	<u>Sapientia et honor</u> (1937-1975)
1976	Cheviot Area School	<u>Wisdom and honour</u>

with preference expressed for mottos in Maori in seven cases and for mottos in English in four cases.

The most recent New Zealand State secondary schools to have chosen a motto in Latin have been Ashburton College, Resurgamus, in 1965; and Hillcrest High School, Circumspice, in 1972. Hagley High School in 1965 retained the Christchurch Technical College motto, Honestum quod utile, and Central Southland College (1965) kept the Winston District High School motto, Ad summum (1928-1964).

Observations

(i) Latin is the most common language for New Zealand secondary school mottos. For all New Zealand schools (Intermediate and State and private secondary schools) with or without a motto, they are 40.5%. For all such schools with a motto, they are 50% of the total.

(ii) The larger percentage of secondary school mottos in Latin (60.2%) occurs in the South Island in contrast to the North Island (50%).

(iii) Private secondary schools in New Zealand have a higher percentage of mottos in Latin (69.1%) than State secondary schools (47.3%).

(iv) The highest percentages of mottos in Latin are the 92% of State boys' secondary schools and the 88% of private boys' secondary schools (and State girls' secondary schools), giving a national percentage of boys' secondary schools of 89.5%.

(v) The percentage of private secondary schools with mottos in Latin is highest in the Auckland district (77.8%). For State secondary schools the highest percentage of mottos in Latin occurs in the South Island (62.8%).

TABLE IV: NUMBERS OF MOTTOS IN LATIN BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E					P R I V A T E					N. Z. T O T A L				
Inspectorate	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total
NORTHERN	76	20	5	4	29	27	1	11	9	21	103	21	16	13	50
**	%	31.2	91.6	66.7	38.1	%	100	78.6	75	77.8	%	32.3	75	72.2	48.5
SOUTH AUCKLAND	55	15	3	3	21	9	-	4	2	6	64	15	7	5	27
	%	30.6	100	100	38.2	%	-	100	66.7	66.7	%	29.4	100	83.3	42.2
CENTRAL	74	19	8	8	35	40	1	11	13	25	114	20	19	21	60
	%	33.9	88.9	88.9	47.3	%	25	84.6	56.5	62.5	%	33.3	86.4	65.6	52.6
SOUTHERN	78	35	7	7	49	31	2	11	9	22	109	37	18	16	71
	%	54.7	100	100	62.8	%	50	100	56.2	71	%	54.4	100	69.6	65.1
Totals	283	89	23	22	134	107	4	37	33	74	390	93	60	55	208
	%	38.2	92	88	47.3	%	36.4	88.1	61.1	69.1	%	38.1	89.5	69.6	53.3

** The percentages shown are for the number of schools (of the kind indicated) which have mottos in Latin.

TABLE V: NUMBERS OF MOTTOS IN LATIN FOR NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E			P R I V A T E			N. Z. T O T A L		
	Motto in Latin	Number of schools	%	Motto in Latin	Number of schools	%	Motto in Latin	Number of schools	%
NORTH ISLAND	82	192	42.7	52	75	69.3	134	267	50
	1 in 2.34			1 in 1.44			1 in 2		
SOUTH ISLAND	52	91	57.1	22	32	68.7	74	123	60.2
	1 in 1.75			1 in 1.45			1 in 1.66		
N.Z. TOTAL	134	283	47.3	74	107	69.1	208	390	53.3
	1 in 2.11			1 in 1.44			1 in 1.87		

(31.)

UNDERSTANDING THE MOTTOS IN LATIN

From the earliest days of European settlement Latin has always been taught in New Zealand secondary schools, including the District High Schools. A decline in the public demand for the subject began in 1920 and continued until 1944 before levelling off.* Knowledge of Latin remained a prerequisite for University studies of law and of medicine until the mid-1950s. In 1955 the number of Form 5 students who sat the New Zealand School Certificate Examination in Latin was 1400 (+): in 1974 the number of such students was down to 931, almost equal to the number of 944 who sat School Certificate Maori.

The number of New Zealand secondary school staff and students for whom mottos in Latin are self-explanatory is, and probably always has been, very small; with appreciation of the felicities of Latin phrase restricted to a small minority of classical scholars.

What a pragmatic New Zealand people seem to have done, almost in self-defence over the past fifty years, is to have translated a great many of the mottos in Latin into something like their equivalents in English or in Maori. This study would indicate that the only words yet to be rendered from Latin are animus (soul or spirit), felicitas (happiness; well-being), gratia (gratefulness), lex (the Law), moderatio (temperance), simplicitas (simplicity) and spes (hope) which is, in itself, perhaps, something of a comment on the character of our national life.

The strenuous efforts which some secondary school Principals make in order to render a motto in Latin (or in Maori) meaningful to their students can be observed by referring to sample material in Appendix F: Explaining the mottos. The same task faces school administrators whose motto or emblem originates in the legends and literature of classical Greece or Rome (254 BC to 160 AD), or in the histories of the Maori people.

Nevertheless, where Latin is a dead language, a number of secondary school Principals consider this to be an advantage. They maintain that the meaning of their motto is thereby fixed, and is not subject to the vagaries of changing interpretation or emphasis as a motto in English

* Report of the Parkyn Committee (March, 1956) to the Minister of Education, Hon. R.M. Algie; reviewing the post-primary curriculum and the School Certificate Examination with particular reference to the position of Latin, page 19.

(+) *ibid.* page 25

might be. With this view other Principals forcibly disagree, since their experience indicates that agreement among scholars as to the most likely meaning and translation of some mottos in Latin is quite unlikely. Yet another group of Principals think that the very worthwhileness of their motto in Latin stems from its flexibility of interpretation and its very wide and general application.

At all events, since the number of New Zealand secondary students studying Latin is unlikely to increase markedly, it would conceivably assist half of our secondary school population to have their motto in Latin translated, as a permanent replacement, into a motto in English: or to allow a motto in Latin to lapse altogether. Several Principals indicated that this latter is the course they have decided to take.

The following Table shows the frequency with which key words occur in the mottos in Latin used by New Zealand State secondary and Intermediate schools and in private secondary schools.

TABLE VI: WORDS FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN MOTTOS IN LATIN

<u>Word</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>occurrences</u>			
	<u>State secondary</u> <u>schools</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>schools</u>	<u>Intermediate</u> <u>schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
fides	7	12	3	22
virtus	10	3	1	14
sapientia	11	1	1	13
verum/veritas	3	8	-	11
fortis	7	4	-	11
lux/lumen	8	1	1	10
discere	10	-	-	10
vita/vivere	9	-	-	9
labor	6	3	-	9
recte	8	-	-	8
vincit	6	-	1	7
nihil	4	2	1	7
omnia	5	1	1	7
semper	4	-	1	5
caelum	4	1	-	5
scientia	4	1	-	5
doctrina	4	1	-	5
vis	3	-	1	4
prosim	4	-	-	4
petria	2	2	-	4
probitas	4	-	-	4
opus	1	3	-	4

Several items occur thrice: e.g. comitas, constantia, cultus, fortitudo, lex, scholae, servo and vir.

Others occur twice only: e.g. amor, honor, potestas; and others but once, e.g. disciplina, felicitas, integritas, litteris, moderatio and pietas.

The comparative study of abstract nouns (see the Section: Features of the language of secondary school mottos) indicates that these words in Latin have parallel forms in English and/or in Maori.

This analysis indicates, for mottos in Latin, the considerable State secondary school emphasis on wisdom/knowledge (sapientia), learning (discere), to live (vivere) aright (virtus/recte); with private secondary schools stressing the truth (veritas) of the Christian faith (fides); and with several values shared.

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For specific detail of New Zealand Intermediate school mottos in Latin see the Section: THE MOTTOES OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS/and Appendix D: Intermediate school mottos.

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THE MOTTOS IN ENGLISH

Before 1900 the only mottos in English used by New Zealand secondary schools appear to have been those of the Roman Catholic Colleges for girls, viz.

1843	<u>Faith and honour</u>	St Patrick's Cathedral School, Auckland
1867	<u>Virtue and knowledge</u>	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier
1868	<u>Virtue and knowledge</u>	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch
1878	<u>Virtue and knowledge</u>	Sacred Heart Girls' College, (now Redwood College) Nelson
1894	<u>Raise your eyes aloft</u>	St Mary's College, Christchurch

This is particularly interesting in view of the importance of Latin in the Church until recently.

The earliest mottos in English for State secondary schools were selected for co-educational District High Schools, from 1901 in the North Island, from 1912 in the South Island, and for two South Island Technical schools in 1912 and 1918.

Separate detail follows for North Island State secondary schools, for South Island State secondary schools, and for private schools.

North Island State secondary school mottos in English

The first mottos in English used by State secondary schools in the North Island were those of the District High Schools, viz.

1901	Masterton DHS
1901	Waihi DHS
1904	Pukekohe DHS
1908	Waipawa DHS
1913	Te Aroha DHS
1921	Ohakune DHS
1922	Waipukurau DHS

Masterton District High School (1901), in becoming Wairarapa High School in 1923, retained its DHS motto in English, Knowledge is power, and was thus the first full secondary school in the North Island to have its motto in English. Then came:

1922	Waiuku DHS
1923	Te Karaka DHS
1923	Waikohu DHS
1924	Helensville DHS
1924	Otorohanga DHS
1926	Foxton DHS
1926	Otumoetai DHS

In 1930 Pukekohe High School retained its DHS motto, Honour, right, duty. Then came:

1935	Katikati DHS
1938	Wellsford DHS
1939	Otamatea DHS
1947	Mangakino DHS

It was not until 1951 that Kaitaia College chose its motto in English, Seek and defend the truth, in preference to the existing DHS motto in Maori, Kia nga wari (1930-1950). Then came:

1951	Mercury Bay DHS
1952	Broadwood DHS

In 1954 Kelston High School's motto, To wisdom with honour, was the first State secondary school motto in English in the city of Auckland; and remains the only motto in English for State single-sex secondary schools, viz. Kelston Girls' High School and Kelston Boys' High School.

1954	Onewhero DHS
1954	Waiheke DHS
1956	Taipa DHS

In 1958 Wanganui High School chose a motto in English, a little reluctantly it seems.

1958	Tauraroa DHS
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1959 saw Central Hawke's Bay College choose a fresh motto in English, after the amalgamation of Waipukurau DHS and Waipawa DHS, each of which had for long had its motto in English.

1961	Patea DHS
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The 1960s saw several District High Schools attain full secondary school status and retain their DHS mottos which were already in English:

1961	Manawatu College (formerly Foxton DHS)
1962	Rodney College (formerly Wellsford DHS)
1963	Waikohu College
1966	Otamatea High School
1967	Patea High School

Taihape College dropped its DHS motto in Latin and chose a fresh motto in English at its foundation in 1963.

During the 1960s fourteen new North Island State co-educational secondary schools, and one further District High School, chose mottos in English; and five further new co-educational State secondary schools during the 1970s.

Three North Island Area Schools established in the 1970s have retained their District High School motto in English, viz.

Broadwood Area School
Waiheke Area School
Tauraroa Area School

South Island State secondary school mottos in English

All South Island secondary school mottos in English were initially those of District High Schools:

1912	Alexandra DHS
1924	Wyndham DHS
1928	Murchison DHS
1936	Collingwood DHS
(1936)	Lawrence DHS
1937	Cheviot DHS
1939	Maniototo DHS

or of two Technical Institutes, viz.

1912	Southland Technical College, Invercargill
1918	Timaru Technical High School

It was not until 1958 that a full State secondary school selected a motto in English: James Hargest High School, Invercargill. Thereafter

1965	Queen Charlotte College
1966	Nayland College
1968	South Westland DHS (Area School from 1974)

The 1970s have seen the following South Island State secondary schools choosing mottos in English:

- 1971 Fairlie High School (replacing DHS motto in Latin)
- 1971 Kingswell High School
- 1971 Menzies College (keeping the motto in English of
Wyndham District High School)
- 1972 Southland College (keeping the Southland Technical
College motto in English)

New Area Schools in the South Island to have mottos in English are:

- 1974 South Westland Area School (retaining the 1968 DHS
motto in English)
- 1976 Cheviot Area School (replacing the DHS motto in Latin)
- 1976 Lawrence Area School (retaining DHS motto in English)
- 1976 Maniototo Area School (retaining DHS motto in English)
- 1976 Wanaka Area School (retaining the 1955 DHS motto
in English)

Three of Invercargill's State secondary schools have mottos in English, with Southland Technical College (1912) as forerunner (now Southland College); then James Hargest High School (1958) and thereafter Kingswell High School (1971).

Private secondary school mottos in English

Prior to 1900 the only mottos in English used by New Zealand secondary schools were those of the private schools:

- 1843 St Patrick's Cathedral School, Auckland
- 1867 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier
- 1868 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch
- 1878 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Nelson
(now Redwood College)
- 1894 St Mary's College, Christchurch

There has been spasmodic selection of mottos in English by New Zealand private schools since the turn of the century:

- 1908 Longburn College
- 1912 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt
- 1914 Iona College
- 1916 Solway College
- 1940 St Cuthbert's College
- 1952 St Catherine's College, Wellington
- 1958 Church College
- 1962 Prospect House
- 1964 Middleton Grange School

Catholic secondary schools have, in recent years, begun to make more use of mottos in English. Thus

1966	McKillop College, Rotorua
1968	Viard College, Porirua
1973	St Peter's College, Auckland
1974	Liston College, Auckland
(1975)	Villa Maria College, Christchurch

Middleton Grange School, Christchurch (1964) is the first South Island private school to have chosen a motto in English since 1878 when Sacred Heart Girls' College was founded in Nelson with motto Virtue and knowledge, with Villa Maria College, Christchurch (1918) recently changing from a motto in Latin to a motto in English.

Summary

Clearly, then, the general introduction of mottos in English for New Zealand secondary schools began after 1900 in District High Schools in rural and small town areas where mottos in Latin must have been particularly difficult to construe for country children for whom academic opportunities must have been severely limited in contrast to those available to students in larger centres of population.

District High Schools, on attaining full secondary status, have frequently felt free to mark the occasion by altering their motto. Five District High Schools changed their motto when translating to secondary school status, four from Latin into English and one from Maori into English, viz.

1951	Kaitaia College (from Maori)
1963	Taihape College
1971	Fairlie High School
1974	Aparima College
1976	Cheviot Area School

Generally speaking it is not until the 1950s that North Island State co-educational secondary schools in larger areas of population began opting for mottos in English rather than in Latin. Of South Island State co-educational secondary schools only James Hargest High School followed suit at that time.

It was not until the 1960s that mottos in English were regularly chosen for North Island State co-educational secondary schools, with South Island State co-educational secondary schools doing likewise from 1965 onwards.

In more recent years (1966-1975) Catholic secondary schools have begun to make further use of mottos in English.

Observations

- (i) Mottos in English (77) are, after mottos in Latin (208), the most common among New Zealand State and private secondary school mottos.
- (ii) For all New Zealand schools (Intermediate and State and private secondary schools) with or without a motto, they are 14.58%. For all such schools with a motto they are 18.03% of the total.
- (iii) A slightly larger percentage of secondary school mottos in English (21.9%) occurs in the North Island in contrast to the South Island (17.1%).
- (iv) State secondary schools in New Zealand use a slightly higher percentage of mottos in English (20.5%) than do private secondary schools (17.7%).
- (v) Single-sex boys' secondary schools have few mottos in English, whether State (4%) or private (4.76%).
- (vi) Private single-sex girls' secondary schools use mottos in English (22.22%) more than do State single-sex girls' secondary schools (4%).
- (vii) Mottos in English are most common (31.67%) for co-educational secondary schools in the Central Inspectorate, and for co-educational secondary schools in the Northern Inspectorate (26.15%).

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TABLE VII: NUMBER OF MOTTOS IN ENGLISH BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E					P R I V A T E					N. Z. T O T A L				
Inspectorate	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total
NORTHERN	76	17	1	1	19	27	-	2	2	4	103	17	3	3	23
**	%	26.6	16.7	16.7	25.0	%	-	14.3	16.7	14.8	%	26.2	15.0	16.7	22.3
SOUTH AUCKLAND	55	10	-	-	10	9	1	-	1	2	64	11	-	1	12
	%	20.4	-	-	18.2	%	50.0	-	33.3	22.2	%	21.6	-	16.7	18.7
CENTRAL	74	16	-	-	16	40	3	-	6	9	114	19	-	6	25
	%	28.6	-	-	21.6	%	75.0	-	26.1	22.5	%	31.7	-	18.8	21.9
SOUTHERN	78	13	-	-	13	31	1	-	3	4	109	14	-	3	17
	%	20.3	-	-	16.7	%	25.0	-	18.8	12.9	%	20.6	-	13.0	15.6
Totals	283	56	1	1	58	107	5	2	12	19	390	61	3	13	77
	%	24.0	4.0	4.0	20.5	%	45.5	4.8	22.2	17.7	%	25.0	4.5	16.5	19.7

** The percentages shown are for the number of schools (of the kind indicated) which have mottos in English.

TABLE VIII: NUMBER OF MOTTOS IN ENGLISH FOR NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E			P R I V A T E			N. Z. T O T A L		
	Motto in English	Number of schools	%	Motto in English	Number of schools	%	Motto in English	Number of schools	%
NORTH ISLAND	42	192	21.9	14	75	18.7	56	267	21.0
		1 in 4.6			1 in 5.3			1 in 4.76	
SOUTH ISLAND	16	91	17.6	5	32	15.6	21	123	17.1
		1 in 5.7			1 in 6.4			1 in 5.85	
N.Z. TOTAL	58	283	20.1	19	107	17.7	77	390	19.7
		1 in 4.9			1 in 5.6			1 in 5.1	

UNDERSTANDING THE MOTTOS IN ENGLISH

Since English is spoken and read by almost all New Zealand secondary school students, it is likely that a motto in English will be more widely recognised and remembered by them than any in Latin or in Maori.

Further, the meaning of most mottos in English will be more self-evident and self-explanatory to New Zealand secondary school students than mottos expressed in other languages.

Nevertheless, a small number of abstract concepts such as diligence, integrity, resolution and virtue will remain the most nebulous goals for younger secondary school students until, with the help of a school staff, their meaning becomes clearer by reference to practical examples, situations and applications.

But whether or not a motto will be more effective if expressed in English, so that secondary students appreciate it and respond more warmly to it than a motto in Latin or in Maori, will depend, in my view, less on the particular language in which the motto is expressed, than on the character and philosophy of the Principal and his staff who are promoting a particular motto, be it in English, Latin or in Maori ; so that the language in which a motto is couched is of less account than the meaning it expresses and of less account than the practical example of the educators who are invoking it.

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For specific detail of New Zealand Intermediate school mottos in English see the Section: THE MOTTOS OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS and Appendix D: Intermediate school mottos.

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THE MOTTOS IN MAORI

The first New Zealand secondary school mottos in Maori were those of Church schools set up especially for Maori scholars, viz.

- 1854 The Anglican foundation for Maori boys, Te Aute College, Te Horo, Hawke's Bay, with motto Whakatangata kia kaha (Quit ye like men, be strong) possibly chosen by the Founder, Archdeacon Samuel Williams.
- 1867 The Roman Catholic foundation for Maori girls, St Joseph's Maori Girls' College, Greenmeadows, Napier, with motto Io mahi katoa mahia (Whatever you do, do well) translating one of the Latin mottos of the Mercy Order, Age quod agis.
- 1889 The Presbyterian foundation in Christchurch, Rangi Ruru Presbyterian Girls' School, with motto Whaia to te rangi (Seek the heavenly things).

Subsequent Church schools to have chosen mottos in Maori have been:

- 1903 The Anglican foundation for Maori girls at Auckland, Queen Victoria School, with motto Mo te Atua me te Kuini (For God and the Queen).
- 1905 The Presbyterian foundation at Marton, Turakina Maori Girls' College, with motto Turakina nga hara (Cast out evil)
- 1928 The Roman Catholic Marist foundation for boys in Auckland, St Peter's Maori College (renamed Hato Petera since 1973) with motto Kia inoi kia mahi (You must pray and you must work).
- 1947 The Roman Catholic Marist foundation for boys near Feilding, Hato Paora (St Paul's College) with motto Whaia te tika (Pursue justice).

These seven mottos remain the only mottos in Maori in current use by New Zealand's 107 private secondary schools.

State Secondary School mottos in Maori

The first New Zealand State secondary school to have used a motto in the Maori language appears to have been Feilding District High School (since 1921 known as Feilding Agricultural High School) which, in 1901, chose the motto Kia toa kia ngakaunui (Have courage: desire greatly).

There followed a lengthy interval until the 1920s before several other (North Island) District High Schools adopted mottos in Maori:

1920	Te Awamutu DHS	and	Whakatane DHS
1921	Dargaville DHS	and	Wairoa DHS
1923	Taumarunui DHS		

At much the same time both Masterton Technical High School (1922) and Hamilton Technical High School (1921) chose mottos in Maori, as did The Correspondence School in Wellington (1922). The Masterton Technical High School motto Mauri mahi mauri ora (Prosperity is the fruit of industry) and the Wairarapa High School motto Knowledge is power (1922) were each laid aside in 1938 when their merger, Wairarapa College, was established with the new motto With wisdom and courage. The Hamilton Technical High School motto Taniwha rau (The school of the many chiefs or From one school comes many leaders) was retained in 1969 when Fraser High School was established.

The first full State secondary school to adopt a motto in Maori appears to have been Hastings High School in 1924. The motto Akina (Let it be striven for) was retained when the co-educational High School split into the Hastings Boys' High School and the Hastings Girls' High School; both schools electing to keep the original motto.

In 1931 Otahuhu Junior High School chose Kia Tamatane (Be like Tamatane) as its motto, this being retained in 1947 when Otahuhu College was founded.

The year 1940 saw the first New Zealand Intermediate school motto in the Maori language, viz. Palmerston North Intermediate School's Haere ake ra (Always upward). Other Intermediate schools to choose mottos in Maori were, in order, Hutt Intermediate School (1947), Tamaki Intermediate School (1952) and Blockhouse Bay Intermediate School (1959).

During the 1940s Avondale College (1945) was the only State secondary school to select a motto in Maori; but in the 1950s a number of new schools elected mottos in Maori:

1953 Naenae College
1954 Heretaunga College (Upper Hutt)

In 1954 Linwood High School (Christchurch) selected Kimihia (Seek), thus being the first South Island State secondary school to choose a motto in Maori.

1957 Mana College (Porirua)
1957 Taita College
1959 Otaki College

It is to be noticed that the five North Island secondary schools listed above all lie close together in the Wellington regional area.

During the 1950s several District High Schools attained full secondary status and some sought equivalent mottos in Maori to replace their existing motto in Latin. Thus Huntly DHS, Cognoscere est dominare (1924) chose the Maori Ma te pono ka watea (The truth will make you free) on becoming Huntly College in 1953. Opotiki DHS altered its Latin Ut mens ita homo (1922) to Te hinengaro te tohu (I will play the part of a man) to commemorate new College status in 1953.

In contrast, Kaitaia DHS (1933-1950) put aside its motto in Maori Kia ngawari (Be understanding) when becoming Kaitaia College with a new motto in English Seek and defend the truth.

Ohakune DHS (1925-1955) replaced Play the game by the motto in Maori Rapuhia ko te matauranga (Seek diligently for knowledge) when becoming Ruapehu College in 1955.

In becoming Opunake High School in 1956 the former Opunake DHS (1921-1955) retained its Latin Ut prosim patriae while appending a loosely equivalent version in Maori Ka awhinatia e au taku whenua (That I may serve my country).

Ngata Memorial College (1959) created its first motto in the Maori language, E tipu e rea (Grow up, grow up). The early history of the former Ruatoria DHS is obscure where mottos are concerned.

The period 1960 to 1963 saw nine State co-educational secondary schools select mottos in Maori, along with the Intermediate schools, Matamata Intermediate (1961) and Feilding Intermediate (1964). There is then an interval until 1968 when four schools chose mottos in Maori, viz. Edgewater College, Porirua College, Kaitaia Intermediate and Whakatane Intermediate. Fraser High School retained (1969) the motto in Maori inherited from Hamilton Technical High School.

The following State secondary and Intermediate schools have chosen mottos in Maori during the years 1970 until the present:

- 1970 Pleasant Point High School
Ferguson Intermediate (Auckland)
Mt Maunganui Intermediate
- 1971 Kaikoura High School
Rotorua Lakes High School
Kawerau Intermediate
Rangitikei Intermediate
Rosehill Intermediate (Auckland)
- 1972 Golden Bay High School
- 1973 Trident High School (Whakatane)
- 1974 Logan Park High School (Dunedin)
Tuakau College (unofficially)
Bay of Islands Intermediate (Moerewa)
- 1975 Tamatea High School (Napier)
- 1976 Nga Tapuwae College (Auckland)
Tangaroa College (Auckland)

with the Area Schools, Ohura Area School and Te Kaeo Area School, retaining their mottos in Maori while changing from District High School status.

No Intermediate school in the South Island has as yet opted for a motto in the Maori language, while the South Island secondary schools currently with mottos in Maori are:

- 1954 Linwood High School (Christchurch)
- 1961 Mairehau College (Christchurch)
- 1970 Pleasant Point High School (near Timaru)
- 1971 Kaikoura High School
- 1972 Golden Bay High School (Takaka)
- 1972 Kaiapoi High School
- 1974 Logan Park High School (Dunedin)

Three of these South Island State secondary schools replaced their District High School motto in Latin for a motto in Maori, viz.

Kaikoura DHS (1908-1970)	<u>Legi: studi: disce</u>
Kaikoura High School (1971)	<u>Tama tu tama ora</u> (He who is alert survives)
Pleasant Point DHS (1907-1969)	<u>Nil sine magno labore</u> <u>vita mortalibus dedit</u>
Pleasant Point High School (1970)	<u>I nga ara tawhito: he rohe hou</u> (From old pathways towards new landmarks)
Takaka DHS (1907-1971)	<u>In nitendo virtus</u>
Golden Bay High School (1972)	<u>Ake ake kia kaha</u> (Forever forever fight on)

A further North Island example of this practice is:

Paeroa DHS (1902-1958)	<u>Labor omnia vincit</u>
Paeroa College (1959)	<u>Mahi tahi kia kaha</u> (Unity is strength)

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TABLE IX: DATES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF MOTTOS IN MAORI

Date	State secondary	State Intermediate	Private	Increasing total
pre-1900	-	-	3	3
1900-1909	1	-	2	6
1910-1919	-	-	-	6
1920-1929	10	-	1	17
1930-1939	1	-	-	18
1940-1949	3	2	1	24
1950-1959	11	3	-	38
1960-1969	10	5	-	53
1970-1977	9	7	-	69
Totals	45	17	7	69

Observations

(i) It is the mottos in Maori which are unique for New Zealand and unique for our schools. They occur with the following frequencies:

TABLE X : FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOL

	% of schools with motto	% of all schools
State secondary	18.8 (1 in 5.3)	15.9 (1 in 6.3)
Private secondary	7.0 (1 in 14.3)	6.5 (1 in 15.4)
NZ secondary total	15.3 (1 in 6.5)	13.3 (1 in 7.5)
State Intermediate	19.3 (1 in 5.2)	12.3 (1 in 8.1)
NZ Forms 1-7 total	16.1 (1 in 6.2)	13.1 (1 in 7.6)

Note: The present proportion of Maori people among New Zealand's population is approximately 1 in 8.

(ii) In 1977, 75% of all Maori people (about half of them under 17 years of age) are living north of Lake Taupo; and one student in six of North Island students was of Maori or Polynesian descent. Not surprisingly, then, the school mottos in Maori are essentially a North Island phenomenon. New Zealanders who live entirely in the South Island have less knowledge and experience of Maori people than their North Island counterparts, but for those of Scottish or English descent their own clan associations and family lineages enable them to perceive the importance of local tribal affiliations for Maori people.

(iii) State secondary schools use mottos in Maori (15.9%) more than do private secondary schools (6.5%).

(iv) The largest concentration of mottos in Maori is 28.6% for

State co-educational secondary schools in the South Auckland Inspectorate, while, in the same area, none of the nine private secondary schools has a motto in Maori.

(v) Mottos in Maori rarely occur for State single-sex schools (43).

(vi) No private co-educational secondary school (of which there are eleven) has to date chosen a motto in Maori.

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TABLE XI: NUMBER OF MOTTOS IN MAORI BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

Inspect- orate	Area	S T A T E					P R I V A T E					N. Z. T O T A L				
		Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total
NORTHERN	Auckland	76	11	-	-	11	27	-	1	1	2	103	11	1	1	13
	Northland	** %	17.2	-	-	14.5	%	-	7.1	8.3	7.4	%	16.9	5.0	5.5	12.6
SOUTH AUCKLAND	Thames	55	14	-	-	14	9	-	-	-	0	64	14	-	-	14
	Waikato															
	King Country	%	28.6	-	-	25.4	%	-	-	-	-	%	27.4	-	-	21.9
	Bay of Plenty															
CENTRAL	East Coast															
	Hawke's Bay	74	12	1	1	14	40	-	2	2	4	114	12	3	3	18
	Taranaki															
	Wanganui	%	21.4	11.1	11.1	18.9	%	-	15.4	8.7	10.0	%	20.0	13.6	9.4	15.8
SOUTHERN	Manawatu															
	Wellington															
	South Island	78	6	-	-	6	31	-	-	1	1	109	6	-	1	7
		%	9.4	-	-	7.7	%	-	-	6.2	3.2	%	8.8	-	4.3	6.4
	Totals	283	43	1	1	45	107	-	3	4	7	390	43	4	5	52
		%	19.3	4.0	4.0	15.9	%	-	7.1	7.4	6.5	%	17.6	6.0	6.3	13.3

** The percentages shown are for the number of schools (of the kind indicated) which have mottos in Maori.

TABLE XII: NUMBER OF MOTTOES IN MAORI FOR NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E			P R I V A T E			N.Z. T O T A L		
	Motto in Maori	Number of schools	%	Motto in Maori	Number of schools	%	Motto in Maori	Number of schools	%
NORTH ISLAND	38	192	19.8	6	75	8.0	44	267	16.5
	1 in 5			1 in 12.5			1 in 6		
SOUTH ISLAND	7	91	7.7	1	32	3.1	8	123	6.5
	1 in 13			1 in 32			1 in 15.4		
N.Z. TOTAL	45	283	15.9	7	107	6.5	52	390	13.3
	1 in 6.3			1 in 15.3			1 in 7.5		

UNDERSTANDING THE MOTTOS IN MAORI

The first educational ventures in New Zealand were those of the early missionaries, anxious to convert the Maori people to Christianity. Such men learned the Maori language in order to be able to translate the Bible, the Written Word of God, into the Maori tongue. Maori and European missionaries thereafter needed to be able to read Maori as well as to speak it in order to be able to preach the Gospel, while ideally they should also have a working knowledge of the written forms of Hebrew, Greek and Latin by which to better understand the Bible in English. Thus literacy began as a force in New Zealand education and remains to this day, virtually unchallenged, a chief aim of schooling, wholly desirable in itself.

Since the earliest days of the settlement of New Zealand by Europeans, the superiority of European beliefs, values, thought and practice has been assumed. Formal schooling in the European tradition of reading and writing was seen as an enlightening benefit to a benighted aboriginal race. And with schooling came the mottos by which Maori and pakeha pupils were exhorted to pursue the knowledge contained in books.

The mottos in Maori used by New Zealand intermediate and secondary schools fall generally into two categories. A first group consists of those mottos which seek to couch European values in Maori idiom. They are transliterations of mottos already stated in Latin and in English: they exhort pupils to strive upward to the heights seeking truth, justice, knowledge, wisdom, the good and heavenly things. Thus:

Kimihia te matauranga

Quanti est sapere

Seek wisdom as gold.

From the blackboards of Wairewa Native School, Little River, Canterbury, came Maru mara nui a mahi kei riro i a noho, rendered in all-important English as "Let industry be rewarded lest idleness get the advantage" alongside "Knowledge comes by 'eyes' always open and working hands and there is no knowledge that is not power."

(Canterbury Museum photograph)

Frequently recurring words in this group of mottos in Maori are kaha (persistence), mahi (industry), matauranga (knowledge and wisdom), pono (truth). Theirs is the same message as for adult students working with W.E.A., viz. Labor et scientia.

A second group of mottos in Maori used by New Zealand Intermediate and secondary schools is related to the ambivalent regard in which the pakeha holds the warrior qualities of the Maori people. The 2nd Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles (Wellington West Coast) used the motto, Ake ake kia kaha, in the 1860 campaigns against a Maori foe ! Rifle and Mounted Rifle Regiments formed in the wake of the Boer War (1901-1902) selected mottos in Maori, while RNZAF Fighter and Bomber Squadrons operated with mottos in Maori during the First and Second World Wars. Most legitimately, the 28th Maori Battalion, during its 2nd World War campaigns, had as motto Hokowhitu a Tu, the 70 twice-told (or 7-score) warriors of the War-God, Tu.

From this tradition comes the mottos in Maori which appeal to school pupils to transfer their natural abilities, so evident in wartime, to the goals of European schooling ! The exhortations are to be: awake, alert, ready, vigilant, displaying boldness, courage, perseverance, while being brave, resolute, steadfast and strong.

Whether these mottos do, or do not, remind today's Maori students of the military conquest of their people can only be guessed. They may very well appeal to the victor European forces, but their inspirational quality for Maori students may well be minimal, if not entirely negative.

Some school Principals acknowledge that mottos in Maori may well be fashionable, but have considerable reservations about using a motto in Maori; allegedly because mottos in general have little impact, but as likely because of a suspicion that the motto in Maori is saying very little to which either Maori or pakeha pupils and staff can readily relate. An Intermediate School Principal wrote that his school motto in Maori "claims to help Maori-pakeha relations": a State secondary school Principal, "there is slight absurdity in having a plaster of heraldic symbols with a sop to the Maoris beneath it."

The dilemma of pakeha Principals is evidenced further by an occasional inaccuracy of translation from Maori to English, or by a well-intentioned

endeavour to make a motto in Maori intelligible to pakeha students and parents. The following examples are illustrative:

The motto Wahia nga rua derives from an historic incident involving two specific Waikato tribes. It refers to the opening of food storage -pits and to the overwhelming importance of hospitality, even to one's enemies in the middle of winter. This local and particularised meaning is then made to mean the breaking open of the storehouse of knowledge at school, so as to distribute skills, concepts, techniques for use in society.

Tatau tatau (We all together/We are one) becomes, for pakeha understanding, United we stand, divided we fall. He iwi kotahi tatou (The people are one) is translated as the "approximate" English, We act as one. Kia pono kia rahi becomes in English Wisdom through truth, where pono represents truth, but rahi more accurately translates morally great. Kia kaha must translate into English as Be upstanding, truthful and loyal because maia means all of these things simultaneously.

Much difficulty arises if the motto is removed from its context, permitting variant understandings and misunderstandings. A Northland Principal commented: "As with many Maori phrases lifted out of normal context, opinions as to the meaning of Kia marama as a motto vary widely, ranging from 'meaningless' to 'aim at the moon', 'to strive for higher things' and 'lighten the darkness: let there be light' the last being favoured as being a straight Biblical quote !"

Despite these difficulties a number of founding school Principals have been enthusiastic for a motto in Maori and have taken considerable care and trouble to try to make such mottos in Maori intelligible to both pakeha and Maori pupils. A sample of such work may be seen in Appendix F: Explaining the mottos.

As with some mottos in Latin, if students are supplied with background information or a story which gives an utterance a meaning in a context, then the motto will be the more memorable than if left to speak for itself. But the influence of the motto will continue to depend upon the relevance of the story to youthful readers and hearers.

Maori carvings are both pictures and stories in wood. Mottos such as E tipu e rea, Whiti te ra and Ake ake kia kaha, which are represent-

ations of the spoken words of Maori chiefs, may be thought of as carvings-in-words approved of by a local Maori tribe. Each is associated with a distinctive story which is the valid context for the utterance (motto).

The situation must be faced, however, that many Maori cultural occasions, institutions, values and activities or even things associated with any of these, may have no ready equivalent in English.* The Maori understanding of simultaneity of time past and present and of genealogy and lineality refer to a world in which spiritual and religious feelings animate the whole of life to an extent foreign to much pakeha thought,** while the effort to inject secular European values in to the sacred (Maori) community causes conflict.***

The Maori feeling for the land eludes equivalences in English. The word whenua indicates an identification of people with nature: I am the river; the sky is me; we are the trees. Rocks, mountains, streams and trees are people Takere, Mahurangi, Whakatane. Places are people, perhaps an obscure ancestor O Pononi, O Tamatea, Tuakau, Hawera.

From 1925 Opunake District High School used the motto Ut prosim patriae (May I worthily serve my country). As Opunake College (1956) the motto was translated into Maori as Kia awhinatia e au taku whenua an expression which becomes depersonalised the moment it is rendered in either English or Latin forms.

The exhortations in Maori, kohia (seek), whaia (follow) and mauria (carry) are gentler than the English imperative forms. Impossible or too-stringent demands such as Keep to the truth are not implied in the Maori Whaia te pono, but rather the encouragement to young and tender adolescents "You already have the truth. Choose it. Build your weaknesses into your strengths." Paradoxically the pakeha attribution

* Cultural Difference in the Classroom: Special Needs of Maoris in Pakeha Schools. Bernard Gadd, Heinemann Educational Books, 1976, p.32.

** ibid p. 16

*** Horizons of Unknown Power: Some Issues of Maori Schooling. John E. Watson, NZCER, 1967 Studies in Education, No.19 p.38.

to God of absolute qualities limits Him, in Maori eyes, and leaves little freedom for Him to be gentle, loving and merciful as well as stern, powerful, righteous, vengeful and vindictive.

There is forever the difficulty of capturing the spirit of one language in the words of another language. Of interest, then, are the number of New Zealand State secondary and Intermediate schools which have selected for themselves a name in Maori which proclaims the character of the school and of the community it strives to be. None of these schools has a motto; nor is there any need of one. The school is its name, and the name is its motto. Examples are: Arahanga Intermediate School, Awatapu College, Mahurangi College, Tauponui-a-Tia College and Te Atatu Intermediate School.

In trying to understand the peculiarly Maori or Polynesian value system, the pakeha educator may well be hampered by his own preconceptions of the intrinsic superiority of his own European heritage of values. But individualism in pakeha terms of self-reliance, competitiveness between individuals for really important things neither of these attitudes is approved in Maori culture. * For all the praiseworthy aims it may claim, the New Zealand school actually encourages youngsters to become individualistic even to the point of feeling free of obligation to community or family, to look after themselves, to be thing-oriented, to be ambitious for themselves. ** Thus, for most Maori and Polynesian people, school in New Zealand is a pakeha institution embodying pakeha conceptions of human nature and of knowledge, and aiming at fostering pakeha thinking, valuing and behaving. ***

Since 1969 State Maori schools, as such, have officially ceased to exist. As the Committee on Maori Adult Education recently commented: "There is, of course, no longer such a thing as a completely separate Maori way of life, distinct in its major features from general New Zealand patterns. There are, however, important Maori values, institutions and behaviours which combine with elements of the majority culture to form a distinctively Maori identity in our multi-cultural society." +

* Cultural Difference in the Classroom: Special Needs of Maoris in Pakeha Schools. Bernard Gadd, Heinemann Educational Books, 1976, p.13.

** *ibid* p. 39

*** *ibid* p. 38

+ *ibid* p. 19

The importance of the Maori language to both our Maori and pakeha peoples in New Zealand has been belatedly perceived and acknowledged by the inclusion of Maori language teaching in schools. In 1974 as many secondary school students were sitting School Certificate Maori as were sitting School Certificate Latin, and, hopefully, the number of young people studying Maori will rapidly exceed the number studying Latin. For it is a sad, but justifiable, comment that the vast majority of New Zealanders find the mottos in New Zealand's indigenous Maori language, legends and stories as incomprehensible and "foreign" to them as those of B.C. Roman culture.

Fully one third of New Zealand's secondary and Intermediate schools have Maori names or are situated in towns and streets with Maori names. Native birds and trees, each with a Maori name, adorn the badges of many New Zealand schools. Maori artifacts likewise appear on a significant number of school emblems. The obligation to ensure the meaningful understanding of our national multicultural heritage lies with a pakeha-dominated educational administration. This responsibility they could wisely and fittingly entrust to the Maori people themselves, ensuring that money, people and means are provided so that practical encouragement is given to the study of Maori language and culture.... by which alone much of the uniqueness of New Zealand may be deeply understood by the young who are inheriting this land.

Whether or not the future schools of New Zealand will select increasing numbers of mottos in Maori, the mottos can mean little unless our Maori and pakeha youth are provided with the means of understanding them self-evidently and without misconstruction.

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For specific detail of New Zealand Intermediate school mottos in Maori see the Section: THE MOTTOES OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS and Appendix D: Intermediate school mottos.

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AMPLIFYING THE MOTTOS

At the same time as a motto seeks impact through brevity it may suffer in comprehensibility. No New Zealand secondary or Intermediate school therefore relies solely on its motto to indicate its specific aim or aims. In a number of additional ways the meaning of a motto is amplified for better understanding and reinforcement.

The most common of these is to use the school badge with its emblematic colours to add a visual or pictorial emphasis to the significance of the wording of the motto. Something of the careful thought which goes into the creation of school badges (and their accompanying mottos) will be gleaned by reference to Appendix F: Explaining the mottos.

A second practice is to incorporate the words of the motto within a special school song which seeks to encourage a sense of pride in belonging to a worthwhile and purposeful community. Through music and rhythm and joint participation in the rendering of the song, reinforcement is given to the special sentiments which the school seeks to stress.

The following are examples of eulogistic verses and poems especially composed to give students and teachers a sense of identification as belonging to a long-established school with worthy traditions:

The will to do; the soul to dare

Oh, Tweedsmuir pupils raise your heads,
Your slogan now declare,
For we possess the will to do,
The soul as well to dare.
With resolution see us step
Along life's path together.
The storms ahead, like sturdy barques
We are equipped to weather.
The will to do, the soul to dare,
With strength and grace endow us,
And if we learn the lesson right,
The world indeed is ours.

Tweedsmuir Intermediate School, Invercargill (1943)

Taita College Song

Nestling 'neath the hills of Taita,
Neatly clustered our College stands,
Common purposes we cherish,
Bind us all like iron bands.

Chorus: 'Ti tiro whaka-ranga ki nga puke',
'Looking upward to the hills',
This is the motto of our College,
This our aim all our vision fills.

Upward in pursuit of knowledge,
Upward in the field of sport,
Upward in life's deeper struggles,
Look we till the fight is fought.

Palmerston North Boys' High School Song

Enshrine we then her story,
The motto of our crest.
Her legend of 'Labore'
That honest work is best.
So Blue for Truth and White for Right
Raise we our banner and unite:
Our 'scutcheon ever Honour Bright,
On ! Palmerston North Boys' High.

Christchurch Boys' High School Song

The School we magnify --
For us no school comes nigh it --
Holds us by such a tie,
Both are exalted by it.
In class, and scrum and scathe,
We strive but for her merit;
And she rewards our faith,
Who bids the climbing spirit.

Chorus: Altiora peto, altiora peto;
Honour the School that keeps the rule;
Altiora peto !

Not here alone descried
Unchanged by skies above her,
She is where'er her pride
Is kept by sons who love her.
They share her triumphs still,
The men who went before us.
With ours their voices thrill
In the immortal chorus.

When foemen's hearts beat high
 The game goes hard at sunset.
 Old Hagley knows the cry
 That lifts us to the onset.
 Her name is strength renewed,
 Her colours make us rally;
 And sloth's obnoxious brood
 Slinks from her high reveille.

And some yet nearer felt,
 Whose dust on Empire bridges,
 On Flanders' riven belt
 And Anzac's tortured ridges
 Their valiant lives laid down,
 For our lives upward reaching.
 They cared not for renown
 But cared well for her teaching.

Message to Youth

E tipu, e rea mo nga ra o tou ao.
 Ko to ringa ki nga rakau a te Pakeha,
 Hei ara mo te tinana.
 Ko to ngakau ki nga taonga a o tipuna Maori,
 Hei tikitiki mo to mahuna.
 A ko to wairua ki to Atua
 Nana nei nga mea katoa.

Grow up o' tender youth and fulfil the needs
 of your generation;
 Your hand mastering the arts of the Pakeha
 for your material well-being,
 Your heart cherishing the treasures of your
 Maori ancestors as a plume for your head,
 Your soul given to God, the author of all things.

by Sir A. T. Ngata
 for Ngata Memorial College, Ruatoria (1959)

Many schools provide incoming students and their parents with an extended written explanation of the meaning of both motto and badge. Others may devote a space in their Prospectus to amplifying the meaning of a motto. Examples are:

"The crest shows a winged bolt leading towards the stars, symbolic of the aims of the College. They may be interpreted as a constant striving for higher things, for knowledge, for truth, for wisdom, for peace on earth."

Motto: Ad altiora (Towards higher things) Rangitikei College,
 Marton (1958)

"If we look honestly at ourselves we realise that we all have far to go to reach the heights of perfection that should be our aim, even though we may never reach the stars. We all have a conscience which tells us right from wrong. If we are honest with ourselves and listen to this voice we will set ourselves goals that are worthwhile and obtainable."

Motto: Be honest Manurewa Intermediate School, Auckland (1962)

The practice of elaborating aims, values and ideals, is also followed by schools which have no motto. Thus

"Above all, to make the College a caring community exercising concern and respect for others, and emphasising the importance of good human relationships based on sensitivity, tolerance and goodwill."

Northern Southland College (1976)

Where a Principal finds a motto too limited or limiting for his purpose, he may specify additional goals to which he personally wishes to draw attention. Examples are:

"The three peaks of the Waitakeres represent courtesy, integrity, scholarship.

The sun's rays behind the peaks represent rays of enlightenment."

Glen Eden Intermediate School,
Auckland (1961)



"The school attaches great importance to the development of character, good speech, courtesy, honesty, good habits and attitude, and application to work."

Motto: Whakapokai tara (To act nobly) Papatoetoe Intermediate School, Auckland (1952)

"Our motto highlights perseverance. To this we add courtesy, tolerance and cooperation. These are ideals and attitudes that are surely worth striving for."

Motto: Perseverando (Through persevering) Papakura Intermediate School, Auckland (1961)

"The motto is a single word, 'Integrity', displayed on a simple

streamer or scroll. This word is rich in meaning and associations ... soundness, purity, honesty, uprightness, completeness, worth. It is a word implying quality in all things, a worthwhile ideal for an Edgecumbe College student."

Motto: Integrity Edgecumbe College, Bay of Plenty (1962)

There is ambiguity in the brief comment of a Principal who wrote of his school's motto in Latin, "It is as relevant as any motto." One meaning might be that all mottos are as useless as each other; but the words could, with considerable justification, intend to imply "Our motto is as relevant as any other motto." For, if all school mottos are pointing up the same system of values then, indeed, one motto speaks for all other mottos and with the force and support of all other school mottos.

This is well illustrated by reference to prayers written especially for schools for use at assemblies to further reinforce the messages of motto and/or school song. The advantage of such prayers is that they enable the implications of a motto to be elaborated upon and to be made clearer to students. The following prayer was composed for Rangitikei College in support of the school motto, Ad altiora.

The School Prayer: Rangitikei College

"We pray Thee, O Lord, to bless this school that here one may learn true wisdom and grow in strength of character. May truth and kindness abound in our midst, and may Thy name be honoured among us. Give us the vision and the courage so to live, that we may build a worthier school, and grant that, when we leave this place, we may take with us into the world the ideal of service that Thou has given us. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

A second example relates to the motto in Maori, Kia mataara, (Be vigilant).

The School Prayer: Wairoa College

"Eternal God, Giver of all good and Fount of light and wisdom, we pray for Thy blessing on the activities of this day. Hold before us the example of Jesus, Who, in His great love for His fellowmen, sought to do Thy will, and overcame all self-seeking to serve the good of all. So make our School a place of learning and living that it may foster the

common welfare, and prepare us to take our place in the larger life of the world, to increase its peace, prosperity and goodwill. Grant loyalty and courage, a love of truth and honour, a thirst for knowledge and an unselfishness, so that both in our labour and in our leisure hours we may uphold the best traditions of our school, and in our service serve Thee supremely, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Both prayers refer to courage, honour, living, service, truth and wisdom. The former also mentions character; the latter includes the good, labour, learning, knowledge and loyalty. The impression is inescapable: these are many of the values which are the major themes of the mottos of the majority of New Zealand/secondary school mottos, brought together in what are, essentially, single utterances.

It seems likely, then, that regardless of which value is specified in the motto of a school, there is, by association and extension, an easy and perhaps inevitable connection with most of the other mottos in the national secondary school motto spectrum. As if all virtues were contained, in essence, in any single one of the mottos: or that the disadvantages of motto brevity are to be overcome by allusion to other ideals which are acknowledged to be, likewise, worthy aims.

Such painstaking explications of the meaning of school mottos and badge symbols, and such thorough explanations of the general and particular aims of the individual school, (see Appendix F: Explaining the mottos), leave no doubt that mottos are intended to play a helpful and purposeful part in creating the especial character and intangible mystique of a school.

Not all Principals are of this view, but it is clear that many of them value their school motto as an inspiration to their students to work purposefully in a productive frame of mind so that the school community may be of benefit to all.

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SCHOOLS WITHOUT MOTTOS

State secondary schools

The Rai Valley District High School appears to have had no motto since its foundation in 1901.

Other secondary schools to have operated without a motto for a great many years are likewise District High Schools:

1913	Oxford District High School
1925	Cromwell District High School
1933	Kurow District High School (Area School in 1977)
1942	Tapawera District High School (now Reorganised)
1945	Karamea District High School (now Reorganised)

each of these in the South Island, with:

1927	Tolaga Bay District High School
1956	Punaruku District High School
1961	Benneydale District High School

being the first North Island District High Schools to be without a motto.

The first New Zealand State full secondary schools to dispense with a motto have been, in sequence

1958	Rotorua Girls' High School
1958	Bay of Islands College, Kawakawa
1960	Tauponui-a-Tia College
1961	Glendowie College, Auckland
1963	Reporoa College

The first South Island State secondary school to elect to be without a motto was Westland High School, Hokitika in dropping its District High School motto Mens sana in corpore sano (1891-1962) on becoming a full secondary school in 1963. Thereafter:

1967	Tongariro College, Turangi
1969	Glenfield College, Auckland

The 1970s see many relatively new secondary schools without mottos:
 1970 (3): 1971 (2, including Twizel High School in the South Island):
 1972 (4): 1973(2): 1974 (4): 1975 (6): 1976 (3): and 1977 (1).

Note: Taradale College (1970) was not able to find a suitable motto in Gaelic to accompany its distinctive Tara brooch emblem.

Bream Bay College (1972) dropped its Gaelic motto, Saorsa, (Freedom) when ceasing to be Waipu District High School (1942-1971).

Rotorua Girls' High School, in separating from the earlier Rotorua High School (1927-1957) in 1958, ceased to use the RHS motto Ad astra per aspera.

Mottos under consideration

Several Principals indicated that they are considering the choice of a suitable motto:

(1927)	Tolaga Bay DHS (R)	<u>Kotahitanga</u> (To be one)
(1961)	Benneydale DHS	a motto in English
(1970)	Newlands College	Endeavour (used unofficially)
(1972)	Tikipunga High School	a motto in Maori

Some Principals will have a motto for their school if a suitable one is found:

(1970)	Te Kauwhata College (DHS 1947-1969)	not in Latin
(1974)	Forest View High School	
(1975)	Long Bay College	a motto in English

The following schools intend creating their own monogram shortly:

(1901)	Rai Valley Area School (1978)
(1942)	Tapawera Area School (1977) and possibly a motto
(1975)	Pio Pio College (DHS 1923-1974)

Private secondary schools

The following seven private secondary schools are without a school motto, 6.5% of the total number of 107 schools.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| (1880) | Mercy College, Timaru | identifiable by its name and
Mercy crest |
| (1896) | St Mary's High School,
Greymouth | identifiable by its Mercy crest |
| (1905) | Erskine College, Wellington
(Convent of the Sacred Heart, 1905-1968) | which has not used its former motto, <u>Cor unum</u> , since the 1960s. |
| (1958) | Marycrest, Te Horo | |
| (1972) | McKillop College, Christchurch | |
| (1973) | Christian School, Rangiora | |
| (1976) | Campion College, Gisborne | no motto for the present |

Summary

The first New Zealand secondary schools to dispense with a motto were a small scattering of post-1900 District High Schools in both North and South Islands.

Because the majority of pupils in such schools were in Primary classes, the Principal himself was in the Primary School teaching service. By providing continuously both primary and secondary education for the children of a rural community, such schools may have had less need of a motto to give an identity and cohesiveness which already existed because of similarities of background and interest among the pupils.

Conversely, if staff turnover in these country schools was higher than for town or city schools, the possibility of continuous policy and identity by means of a school motto would have been lessened.

But generalisation is not easy. Although some country schools have kept proud and accurate historical records of their development, in some areas fire has destroyed both school and records; while, in more recent times, the drift of population to the cities has so altered the character of some rural districts that it is extremely difficult to reconstruct the history of a considerable number of country schools.

It is only in the late 1950s that full State secondary schools began to function without a motto. Since this is also the period in which the tradition of mottos in Latin had begun to be questioned, it is possible that some secondary school Principals were so undecided as to a choice of motto and also as to a choice of language in which to

express it that the period of indecision itself became traditional, and the need to select a motto was permanently shelved.

A further explanation, borne out by the views expressed by Principals of Intermediate schools in reply to the motto-survey questionnaire, is that, in a time of fresh thinking about school mottos, some Principals saw that the opportunity to dispense with a motto had become a real alternative. Since 1956 over fifty New Zealand Intermediate schools have not sought to identify themselves by means of a motto.

Observations

(i) Nearly one in five of New Zealand's secondary schools and Intermediate schools functions without a motto, either having not yet decided which motto to adopt, or finding no usefulness in having a motto. The number of such schools is as follows:

TABLE XIII: PERCENTAGES FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOL
WITHOUT A MOTTO

	$\%$ of all schools	
State co-educational	18.4	1 in 5.4
State single-sex	2.0	1 in 50
Private co-educational	18.2	1 in 5.5
Private single-sex	5.2	1 in 19.2
NZ secondary total	13.1	1 in 7.6
State Intermediate	36.2	1 in 2.8
NZ Forms 1-7 total	19.1	1 in 5.2

(ii) State co-educational schools without a motto occur most frequently in the Northern Inspectorate (22.4%), at the same time as all private secondary schools in that area have a motto.

(iii) The smallest number of secondary schools without a motto occurs in the Central Inspectorate (8.8%).

(iv) Co-educational schools are more often without a motto (18.4%) than single-sex schools (7.6%).

(v) For a North Island private secondary school to be without a motto is very uncommon (4%).

(vi) Every single-sex boys' secondary school has a motto.

(vii) Fifty Intermediate schools are currently without a motto, (36.2%).

For specific detail of New Zealand Intermediate schools without a motto see the Section: THE MOTTOS OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS and Appendix D: Intermediate school mottos.

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TABLE XIV: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITHOUT A MOTTO BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

Inspectorate	S T A T E					P R I V A T E					N. Z. T O T A L				
	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total	Total no. of schools	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Total
NORTHERN	76	16	-	1	17	27	-	-	-	0	103	16	-	1	17
**	%	25.0	-	16.7	22.4	%	-	-	-	-	%	24.6	-	5.5	16.5
SOUTH AUCKLAND	55	9	-	-	9	9	+ (1)	-	-	(1)	64	10	-	-	10
	%	18.4	-	-	16.4	%	-	-	-	11.1	%	19.6	-	-	15.6
CENTRAL	74	8	-	-	8	40	-	-	2	2	114	8	-	2	10
	%	14.3	-	-	10.8	%	-	-	8.7	5.0	%	13.3	-	6.2	8.8
SOUTHERN	78	10	-	-	10	31	1	-	3	4	109	11	-	3	14
	%	15.6	-	-	12.8	%	25.0	-	18.7	12.9	%	16.2	-	13.0	12.8
Total	283	43	-	1	44	107	2	-	5	7	390	45	-	6	51
	%	18.4	-	4.0	15.5	%	18.2	-	9.2	6.5	%	18.4	-	7.6	13.1

** The percentages shown are for the number of schools (of the kind indicated) which have no motto.

+ Indicates awaiting a motto

TABLE XV: NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS WITHOUT A MOTTO FOR NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

	S T A T E			P R I V A T E			N. Z. T O T A L		
	No motto	Number of schools	%	No motto	Number of schools	%	No motto	Number of schools	%
NORTH ISLAND	32	192	16.7	3	75	4.0	35	267	13.1
	1 in 6				1 in 25			1 in 7.6	
SOUTH ISLAND	12	91	13.2	4	32	12.5	16	123	13.0
	1 in 7.6				1 in 8			1 in 7.7	
N.Z. TOTAL	44	283	15.5	7	107	6.5	51	390	13.1
	1 in 6.4				1 in 15.4			1 in 7.6	

ARE SCHOOL MOTTOS ESSENTIAL ?

Those people whose own formal secondary education took place in a school where a motto was used (perhaps dwelt upon, or even laboured) may be surprised to learn that nearly one in five of all New Zealand's secondary and Intermediate schools operates without a motto.

If, to the 101 of these schools-without-a-motto, is added the number whose Principals acknowledge that their present motto is "unworkable", a larger figure of 192 schools is reached, giving a national figure of 36.3% or, approximately, one in three schools working without a motto.

In his survey, The High Schools of New Zealand, J. H. Murdoch commented with regard to secondary school mottos: "He would be an over-bold investigator who would classify the spirit of a school with the character of its motto." (*) The implication seems to be that a school motto cannot tell us very much about the character, tone, "climate" or spirit of a school: that a school with, say, a "splendid" motto may not be a splendid educational agency: that a school with, say, an uninspiring motto may, nonetheless, be a purposeful and inspiring place of learning and influence.

With this view many of New Zealand's secondary and Intermediate school Principals in the late 1970s agree. They set little store by the motto appended beneath their school badge or emblem: they shelve an inherited motto because it does not tie in with their own personal educational philosophy or because they consider that it no longer relates to the educational needs of their school, their students, or their local community. A further group of the Principals are outspokenly opposed to the practice of attaching mottos to schools.

Whether a school does or does not have a motto is, by this argument, a matter of little account in the actual schooling of adolescents; and, to extend Murdoch's phrase, "He would be an over-bold investigator who would classify the spirit of a school with the character of its motto or with the absence of its motto."

(*) The High Schools of New Zealand: A Critical Survey. (1943)
A Note on School Mottos pp 258-259. Whitcombe & Tombs.

A contrary view is expressed, almost without exception, by the Principals of New Zealand's private secondary schools who set serious store by the mottos of their schools. Founding Principals of new schools also tend to look to a motto to help establish the "climate" or character of the school they are seeking to create.

But whether or not school mottos fulfil the claims made for them, to argue that a school motto is an indispensable ingredient in the functioning of a school is to argue against the evidence: for a growing number of State co-educational secondary and Intermediate schools simply do not have mottos.

The purpose of this motto-survey has been to investigate the hypothesis that the character of New Zealand's secondary schools may, with considerable accuracy, be deduced from the language of their mottos. In my view it matters greatly whether a school elects to have a motto, elects to keep and to use a motto, elects to have a motto in abeyance, or elects to be without one. In my view it is of considerable importance what particular mottos are chosen for schools, or have been chosen for schools. It matters in what language a school motto is inscribed, and it matters in what manner it is addressed to young people. I "boldly" disagree with the view that school mottos are essentially meaningless.

This motto-survey draws attention to the considerable number of New Zealand secondary schools now operating without a motto. Of the 51 schools concerned 45 (88.2%) are co-educational schools, of which 43 (84.3%) are State schools.

The inference may fairly be drawn that it is easier to characterise a single-sex secondary school (whether State or private) by means of an institutional motto than it is to do the same for a co-educational establishment. New Zealand's State co-educational secondary schools are, in general, larger institutions than are private schools. Their rolls contain a higher percentage of non-European pupils a multi-cultural factor making motto-selection more daunting. And, in an era when stress is beginning to be laid on individual differences for the pupils within a school, the suitability and applicability of a school motto to all the hundreds of boys and girls in a single co-educational school becomes increasingly unlikely.

But the general increase in the number of schools operating without a motto points rather to the difficulty of selecting a motto for contemporary co-educational secondary schools rather than indicating that school mottos, of themselves, are outdated and non-functional.

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THE MOTTOS OF STATE SINGLE-SEX SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The following study is made to determine whether differences appear in school mottos when a State secondary school was founded and conducted especially as a school for girls or as a school for boys.

All fifty State single-sex secondary schools, except Rotorua Girls' High School, have a motto. 90% of the mottos are in Latin, including all South Island schools.

Twenty of these schools have a pre-1900 foundation, a period when mottos in Latin were the order of the day. Probably because of the strong academic emphasis which single-sex schools tend to create, this tradition of mottos in Latin continued in almost unbroken fashion until the last of these schools were founded some fifteen years ago, viz. Westlake Girls' High School and Westlake Boys' High School, (Auckland, 1962) and Kelston Girls' High School and Kelston Boys' High School, (Auckland, 1963).

The following Tables indicate the number and location and motto languages of State single-sex secondary schools:

TABLE XVI: NUMBER, LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES FOR STATE SINGLE-SEX SCHOOLS

	ENGLISH		LATIN		MAORI		NIL		
Inspectorate	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
Northern	1	1	4	5	-	-	1	-	12
South Auckland	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Central	-	-	8	8	1	1	-	-	18
Southern	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	14
	1	1	22	23	1	1	1	-	50

TABLE XVII: STATE SINGLE-SEX SCHOOL MOTTOS FOR NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS

	Girls	Boys	Total	English	Latin	Maori	Nil	Total
North Island	16	16	32	2	27	2	1	32
South Island	9	9	18	-	18	-	-	18
N.Z. totals	25	25	50	2	45	2	1	50
				4%	90%	4%	2%	

Even though founded at different dates, several single-sex State secondary schools have identical mottos because of their being controlled by the same Board of Governors. The motto assigned to the original Board school became, more or less, the Board's own motto and this it continued to attach to schools which later came under its jurisdiction. Thus (for sixteen of the schools):

Auckland Grammar Schools Board

Motto: Per angusta ad augusta

1869	Auckland Grammar School
1888	Auckland Girls' Grammar School (Auckland Girls' High School, 1877-1887)
1917	Epsom Girls' Grammar School
1922	Mt Albert Grammar School

Mt Roskill Grammar School (1952) secured its own independent Board of Governors soon after establishment. Founding Principal V. Butler selected a different motto for his school, Sursum (1954).

Wellington Colleges Board

Motto: Lumen accipe et imperti

1867	Wellington College	
1883	Wellington Girls' High School, renamed Wellington Girls' College in 1920	
1925	Wellington East Girls' College	
1928	Rongotai College	

Other examples are:

1856	Nelson College	<u>Pietas,</u>
1883	Nelson College for Girls	<u>probitas et sapientia</u>
1863	Otago Boys' High School	<u>Recti cultus</u>
1870	Otago Girls' High School	<u>pectora roborant</u>
1879	Southland Girls' High School	<u>Non scholae sed</u>
1881	Southland Boys' High School	<u>vitae discimus</u>

When Gisborne High School (co-educational from 1909 until 1955 with motto Nihil Dominus frustra) split into separate boys' and girls' secondary schools under the same Board, both schools took the fresh motto Virtus repulsae nescia.

For the remaining twelve schools established as single-sex secondary schools in the main areas of population the Girls' High School was distinguished from the Boys' High School by a difference in motto. Thus:

1872	Napier Boys' High School	<u>Justum perficito</u> <u>nihil timeto</u>
1884	Napier Girls' High School	<u>Ad lucem</u>
1877	Christchurch Girls' High School	
1881	Christchurch Boys' High School	

These last two schools were first administered by the University of Canterbury. The crest and motto Ergo tua rura manebunt of the University (and of the Province of Canterbury) was used by each school until the Boys' High School adopted a modified crest and its own motto in 1908, Altiora peto; and the Girls' High School adopted a modified crest and its own motto, Sapientia et veritas, when coming under the control of the Christchurch Secondary Schools Council in 1950.

1928 Avonside Girls' High School

This school developed from Christchurch Girls' High School but selected its own motto, Summa sequere. Parentage is indicated in the school's crest.

1957 Shirley Boys' High School Interest omnium
recte facere

In Oamaru separate mottos were chosen from the dates of foundation, viz.

1883 Waitaki Boys' High School Quanti est sapere
1887 Waitaki Girls' High School Dulcius ex arduis.

Two Dunedin single-sex State secondary schools have distinctive mottos reflecting the period of time between their establishment, viz.

1936 King's High School Doctrina insitam
vim promovet
1951 Queen's High School Amore discendi
vivere discimus.

Wanganui Girls' College was established in 1891 with motto, Ad astra. Wanganui Technical College began in 1911, becoming Wanganui Boys' College in 1964, but retaining its original motto, Superanda omnia ferendo.

Co-educational schools becoming single-sex schools

The following twelve secondary schools began as co-educational State schools:

1878-1898	Timaru High School	<u>Scientia potestas est</u>
1878-1945	Whangarei High School	<u>Fideliter</u>
1882-1912	New Plymouth High School	<u>Et comitate et virtute et sapientia</u>
1900-1918	Marlborough High School	
1919-1963	Marlborough College	<u>Virtutem doctrina parat</u>
1902-1919	Palmerston North High School	<u>Nihil boni sine labore</u>
1904-1917	Hastings District High School	<u>Akina</u>
1918-1924	Hastings Technical High School	
1925-1955	Hastings High School	
1909-1955	Gisborne High School	<u>Nihil Dominus frustra</u>

1911-1955	Hamilton High School	<u>Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi</u>
1927-1958	Rotorua High School	<u>Ad astra per aspera</u>
1946-1958	Tauranga College	<u>Pergo et perago</u>
1954-1962	Kelston High School	<u>To wisdom with honour</u>
1957-1961	Westlake High School	<u>Virtute experiamur</u>

As previously indicated, the Gisborne High School motto, Nisi Dominus frustra, was abandoned in 1956 when two single-sex secondary schools were established, each with the fresh motto Virtus repulsae nescia.

Eight of the above twelve schools divided into single-sex schools in the years between 1955 and 1962.

The parent motto of the co-educational school was retained by all boys' High Schools and by all save two of the girls' High Schools, viz.

-- Palmerston North Girls' High School chose the motto Semper sursum (1920), leaving the original co-educational motto Nihil boni sine labore (1902) for the Palmerston North Boys' High School.

-- Rotorua Girls' High School dropped the use of the parent motto and has never replaced it.

The motto Akina of the Hastings Boys' High School is the only motto in Maori used by New Zealand State single-sex schools. It derives from the earlier District High School and Technical High School days.

The motto To wisdom with honour of Kelston Boys' High School and of Kelston Girls' High School is the only motto in English used by New Zealand State single-sex secondary schools. This was the motto of the parent co-educational High School established in 1954.

The mottos of State secondary schools for girls

The seven mottos which are the especial property of State secondary schools for girls are:

1884	Napier Girls' High School	<u>Ad lucem</u> (Towards the light)
1887	Waitaki Girls' High School	<u>Dulcius ex arduis</u> ((Success) all the sweeter for earnest effort)
1891	Wanganui Girls' College	<u>Ad astra</u> (To the stars (Aim high))
1920	Palmerston North Girls' High School	<u>Semper sursum</u> (Ever onwards)
1928	Avonside Girls' High School	<u>Summa sequere</u> (Seek the highest)
1950	Christchurch Girls' High School	<u>Sapientia et veritas</u> (Wisdom and truth)
1951	Queen's High School	<u>Amore discendi vivere</u> <u>discimus</u> (From a love of learning we learn to live)

These mottos contain vocabulary items which are duplicated elsewhere in other secondary schools of the country. There is no word or phrase or theme which attaches only to the mottos of State secondary schools for girls, or which suggests that virtues and values pertaining especially to women are to be striven for. This is perhaps not surprising if the majority of members of Boards of Governors are mostly men, or if Lady Founders felt it their task to imitate masculine thought and practice.

Among New Zealand secondary school mottos the vocabulary items which are unique for State secondary schools for boys are:

justum perficito timeto promovet interest quanti.

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For Observations see the next page.

Observations

(i) Between 1856 (Nelson College) and 1962 (Kelston BHS and Kelston GHS) fifty State single-sex secondary schools were established. Because of uncertainty as to the social value of educating adolescent boys and girls separately, no single-sex State secondary school has been established during the past seventeen years to 1979. On the other hand, there has been no move to disband any State single-sex school nor to reform them as co-educational schools.

(ii) It is as single-sex schools that State secondary schools are most alike private secondary schools (of which 90% are single-sex institutions). An element of scholastic rivalry has always existed between State and private single-sex secondary schools and this factor may account for their almost total and joint endorsement of mottos in (frequently Classical) Latin.

(iii) The mottos of State single-sex secondary schools are not distinguishable in sentiment or vocabulary from those of State co-educational secondary schools. Although the latter make more frequent use of mottos in English and Maori, the value system which students are exhorted to pursue is the same for both types of school.

(iv) No especially "female" virtues or values are placed before girls in the mottos of State single-sex secondary schools; nor, indeed, in State co-educational secondary schools. Those virtues which might be characterised as belonging to femininity, according to the New Zealand ethos, such as mercy, love, joy and peace, are referred to only in the mottos of private secondary schools for girls.

(v) It is to be noted (see the Section: The usefulness and relevance of school mottos) that 81.6% of Principals of State single-sex secondary schools find their motto both useful and relevant in fostering school tone and student character-building, in contrast to 69.4% of Principals of State co-educational secondary schools and 61.3% of Principals of State Intermediate schools.

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THE MOTTOS OF THE PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Each of the private secondary schools of New Zealand has a foundation in the Christian Church, whether or not sponsored by a specific denomination within the Church. Each was founded expressly to perpetuate and to promote the message and teaching of Christianity. This explicit intention is indicated in a great many of their mottos (some 75 of the 107) where reference is made directly to persons or aspects of the Christian story.

There is thus, for some three-quarters of the private secondary schools, a special motto-vocabulary which is found much more rarely in the mottos of State secondary schools. This vocabulary includes:

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>
duce	leader
Deo/Dei/Atua/Rangi/coeli	God
Christo	Christ
Dominus	the Lord/the Master
Jesu	Jesus
Maria/Mater/Ipsam	Mary
ecclesia	the Church
legis	the Law
lux/luce	the Light
fide/fidem/fides/fidelis/ fideliter/fidelitate	the Faith
verum/veritas/veritate/ veritatis	the Truth
servanda/serviamus	serve/service

Generally speaking, the private secondary schools are concerned with the teaching (docere) of knowledge (scientiam) of the truth of the Christian faith expressed in works of Christian love, joy (beati/gaudeamus) and mercy (misericordia).

In general, the mottos of Catholic boys' secondary schools refer to Christ, while the mottos of private girls' secondary schools refer to Deus, Dominus, Maria and Jesus.

A fuller understanding of several other private school mottos requires explication in terms of the Christian life: the good fight (bonum certamen), right living (disciplina bona), following the right (whaia te tika); with the best, noblest and most valuable seen in terms of Christian virtues (Virtue).

But not all private secondary school mottos refer so explicitly to Christianity and some twenty private secondary school mottos are similar to those in use in New Zealand State secondary schools. Such are: Ad summa, Optima quaere, Age quod agis, and Be worthy: those referring to culture (litteris), wisdom, honour, native country (patria), work (labore), ability (possumus/nihil mortalibus ardui est), tradition (tradita): those referring to ways in which life should be conducted, (fortiter/suaviter/firmiter/fideliter/animo et fide/vestigia nulla retrorsum) and those encouraging manliness (vir/viriliter/virtus/virtutem).

New Zealand, as a British colony since 1840, and subsequently a Commonwealth country, settled by immigrants from the United Kingdom and from European countries, each with long histories of Christian culture, thus has Christian values written large in the mottos of its secondary schools. In general, New Zealand's private secondary schools make this acknowledgement explicitly. It may be argued that ultimately all the mottos of the country's secondary schools, State or private, can be shown to derive from our common Christian cultural heritage.

The Tables which follow indicate the number and kind of the various denominational church schools of New Zealand, together with information as to their location and the languages of their mottos.

It will be noted that nearly seven in ten of the private secondary school mottos are in Latin: nearly nine in ten of the mottos of private boys' secondary schools and six in ten of the private girls' secondary schools.

TABLE XVIII: NUMBER, LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES FOR PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>Location</u>			<u>Motto language</u>			
	North Island	South Island	NZ total	English	Latin	Maori	Nil
Roman Catholic	21	12	33	9	18	1	5
Anglican	8	3	11	-	10	1	-
Presbyterian	4	2	6	1	3	2	-
Non-denominational	4	-	4	2	2	-	-
National total	37	17	54	12	33	4	5
%	68.5	31.5		22.2	61.1	7.4	9.2
<u>BOYS</u>							
Roman Catholic	19	8	27	2	23	2	-
Anglican	8	1	9	-	8	1	-
Presbyterian	3	2	5	-	5	-	-
Methodist	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
National total	31	11	42	2	37	3	-
%	73.8	26.2		4.7	88.1	7.1	-
<u>CO-EDUCATIONAL</u>							
Roman Catholic	3	1	4	1	2	-	1
Seventh Day Adventist	2	1	3	1	2	-	-
Latter Day Saint	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Independent	1	2	3	2	-	-	1
National total	7	4	11	5	4	-	2
%	63.6	36.4		45.4	36.4	-	18.2
Grand totals	75	32	107	19	74	7	7
%	70.1	29.9		17.8	69.2	6.5	6.5

THE MOTTOS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mottos in Latin

Two-thirds of all New Zealand's Catholic secondary schools have mottos in Latin, 85% of the secondary schools for boys and 54.5% of the secondary schools for girls. Seven of Auckland's eight Catholic schools for girls have their motto in Latin.

The predominance of mottos in Latin for New Zealand's Catholic secondary schools is accounted for by the centuries-long use of Latin as the language of the Church and by the fact that as many as twenty of the mottos (31%) were selected before 1900 when mottos in Latin were the general tradition for both State and private secondary schools. A further factor is the continuing use of Congregational mottos in Latin (often centuries old) to distinguish schools founded in more recent times.

In the period 1900-1950 a further twenty-two of today's Catholic secondary schools were founded, while the next twenty-two schools have subsequently been established within the shorter period, 1951-1976.

It is to be observed that many of the mottos used by Catholic schools are the mottos of the Order to which the teaching Sisters or Brothers belong, e.g. Veritas (the Dominican Order), Virtue and knowledge (the Congregation of the Sacred Heart), Mercy or Misericordia (the Order of Mercy), Facere et docere (the Christian Brothers). Others are mottos commonly used within a particular Order or within Catholic Orders generally, e.g. Cor unum (et anima una in corde Jesu), Age quod agis, Ad maiorem Dei gloriam, Laborare est orare.

Mottos in English

(Secondary schools for girls)

Sacred Heart Catholic secondary schools for girls appear to have used their Congregational motto in English, Virtue and knowledge, since 1867. The date at which St Patrick's Cathedral School (Auckland, 1843) adopted its motto in English, Faith and honour, has not been ascertained; nor

that of St Mary's College (Christchurch, 1894), Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest in life. Neither has it been possible to determine at what date the Mercy Order motto, Misericordia, was translated into English for motto purposes.

St Catherine's College (Wellington, 1952) has Mercy and wisdom. McKillop College (Rotorua, 1966) is the only recent Catholic secondary school for girls to have selected a motto in English, Be worthy.

Mottos in English

(Secondary schools for boys)

St Peter's College (Auckland, 1939) used the motto in Latin, Facere et docere, from foundation until 1972 when the personal motto of the late Archbishop Liston, To love and to serve, was incorporated with the existing motto in the school's insignia.

In 1974 Liston College (Auckland) chose as its foundation motto the phrase in English, In Christ we live.

Mottos in Maori

(Secondary schools for girls)

St Joseph's Maori Girls' College (Greenmeadows, Napier, 1867) has the motto in Maori, To mahi katoa mahia, which can be rendered in English "Do well whatever you do", or, better, "Do whatever you do, well". Both Maori and English versions are somewhat equivalent to the Sacred Heart motto in Latin, Age quod agis. At what date the motto in Maori was fashioned, I have not been able to determine.

Mottos in Maori

(Secondary schools for boys)

In 1928 St Peter's College (Auckland) chose its motto in Maori, Kia inoi, kia mahi, translating approximately the Catholic motto "To work is to pray" as "You must work and you must pray". The College changed its name in 1972 to Hato Petera, the Maori-language form of St Peter's, thus more readily distinguishing itself as the College at Northcote rather than as the St Peter's College in Epsom.

In 1947 Hato Paora (St Paul's College, near Feilding) elected a motto in Maori, Whaia te tika, from the Bible in Maori, 2 Timothy 2/22, "Follow the right".

Observations

(i) Mottos in English (18.7%) are preferred after mottos in Latin (67.2%).

(ii) No Catholic secondary school in the South Island bears a motto in Maori; nor any in the South Auckland Inspectorial District.

(iii) In recent years there has been a small number of mergers of previously separate single-sex Catholic secondary schools into co-educational institutions. On these occasions the custom is for each of the two schools to forgo its existing motto and to embrace the new motto selected to demark the fresh educational undertaking. Such mergers, whether effected for economic and/or educational reasons, may involve cooperation between teaching-staff belonging to different religious Orders.

(iv) Where, traditionally, Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex institutions, usually with boarding facilities, a small number of Catholic co-educational schools (6.2%) are now in existence. None has yet chosen a motto in Maori.

(v) All seventeen Catholic secondary schools in the Northern Inspectorate have a motto, but elsewhere a small number (6) of Catholic secondary schools operate without a motto.

For lists of Catholic secondary schools in order of their date of foundation, see APPENDIX: Private secondary school mottos.

TABLE XIX:

NUMBER, LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES
FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>Location</u>			<u>Motto language</u>			
	North Island	South Island	NZ total	English	Latin	Maori	Nil
Sisters of Mercy	7	5	12	4	5	-	3
Sacred Heart	8	3	11	4	5	1	1
Dominican Sisters	1	3	4	-	4	-	-
McKillop Sisters	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
Sisters of St Joseph	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Brigidine Sisters	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Marist Sisters	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
National total	21	12	33	9	18	1	5
%	63.6	36.4		27.3	54.5	3.0	15.2
 <u>BOYS</u>							
Marist Brothers	13	5	18	-	16	2	-
Christian Brothers	3	3	6	2	4	-	-
De la Salle Brothers	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Fathers of Charity	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
National total	19	8	27	2	23	2	-
%	70.4	29.6		7.4	85.2	7.4	-
 <u>CO-EDUCATIONAL</u>							
Fathers of Charity							
Mercy-Marist	3	1	4	1	2	-	1
Mercy-Dominican							
%	75.0	25.0		25.0	50.0	-	25.0
Grand totals	43	21	64	12	43	3	6
%	67.2	32.8		18.7	67.2	4.7	9.4

TABLE XX: LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

	Co-educational				Boys				Girls				Totals					
	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S		
Motto language																		
ENGLISH	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	3	1	5	3	12	18.75
LATIN	-	-	1	1	6	2	7	8	7	1	5	5	13	3	13	14	43	67.18
MAORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	4.68
NIL	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	3	6	9.37
	-	1	2	1	9	2	8	8	8	2	12	11	17	5	22	20	64	
		4				27				33				64				
		6.25%				42.18%				51.56%								

N: Northern Inspectorate SA: South Auckland Inspectorate C: Central Inspectorate S: Southern Inspectorate

THE MOTTOES OF ANGLICAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

All mottoes of Anglican private secondary schools in New Zealand (save two) are in Latin, presumably following the tradition of United Kingdom public schools with an Anglican association.

The exceptions are the mottoes in Maori used by Te Aute College, Pukehou, Hawke's Bay (1854), Whakatangata kia kaha; and by Queen Victoria School, Auckland (1903), Mo te Atua me te Kuini.

All eleven Anglican secondary schools for girls were established before 1917, six of them within the brief period, 1910-1917.

Six of the nine Anglican secondary schools for boys were founded prior to 1900.

Christ's College, Christchurch (1850) is the only Anglican secondary school for boys in the South Island.

All Anglican secondary schools are single-sex institutions.

For separate lists of Anglican secondary schools for girls and for boys, see APPENDIX: Private secondary school mottoes.

See Table XXI (overleaf) for detail of the number and kind of Anglican secondary schools, their location, and the languages of their mottoes.

TABLE XXI: LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES OF ANGLICAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

	Boys				Girls				Totals					%
	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S		
Motto language														
ENGLISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LATIN	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	4	3	7	4	18	90.0
MAORI	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	10.0
NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	3	1	2	1	5	3	5	3	8	4	20	
	9				11				20					
	45.0%				55.0%									

N: Northern Inspectorate SA: South Auckland Inspectorate C: Central Inspectorate S: Southern Inspectorate

THE MOTTOS OF PRESBYTERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The growth period for the majority of Presbyterian private secondary schools was between 1914 and 1919, the years of the First World War, at a similar period to that in which many of the Anglican secondary schools were founded.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the Presbyterian Assembly was unable at the time to give financial backing to Solway College, which was founded in 1916 in Masterton by the wife of a Presbyterian minister. No further Presbyterian secondary schools were built until three more were founded in the North Island during the 1950s.

Presbyterian secondary schools maintain a lively tradition of links with Scotland. Mottos in Latin (72.7%) are presumably favoured because of the strong scholastic traditions in Scottish education.

Rangi Ruru Presbyterian Girls' School, Christchurch (1889) has a motto in Maori, Whaia to te Rangi, as does Turakina Maori Girls' College, Marton (1905), Turakina nga hara.

Iona College, Havelock North (1914) is the only Presbyterian secondary school with a motto in English, viz. Love, joy, peace.

All Presbyterian secondary schools are single-sex institutions.

For a list of Presbyterian secondary schools in order of their date of foundation, see APPENDIX: Private secondary school mottos.

See Table XXII (overleaf) for detail of the number and kind of Presbyterian secondary schools, their location, and the languages of their mottos.

TABLE XXII: LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES OF PRESBYTERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

	Boys				Girls				Totals					%
	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S		
Motto language														
ENGLISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	9.1
LATIN	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	3	8	72.7
MAORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	18.2
NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	2	2	-	-	4	2	1	-	6	4	11	
	5				6				11					
	45.5%				54.5%									

N: Northern Inspectorate SA: South Auckland Inspectorate C: Central Inspectorate S: Southern Inspectorate

THE MOTTOS OF OTHER PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL
AND NON-DENOMINATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The major denominational Church groups conducting private secondary schools in New Zealand are the Roman Catholic (64 schools), Anglican (20 schools) and Presbyterian (11 schools).

Of the remaining twelve private secondary schools in New Zealand a further five secondary schools are conducted by specific Church groups, viz. the Church of Latter-Day Saints (1 school), the Methodist Church (1 school) and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church (3 schools).

Seven of the schools claim no specific Church allegiance; three describing themselves as "Independent" schools, and four as "non-denominational" schools (although they may have had a specific Church association in earlier years).

The youngest of these twelve secondary schools are the Church College of New Zealand (Hamilton:1958) and the "Independent" schools, Prospect House (Wellington:1962), Middleton Grange School (Christchurch: 1964) and Christian School (Rangiora:1973).

Following national trends in motto-writing of more recent years, each of these young schools has a motto in English, save Christian School, Rangiora, which, like the State-sponsored Alternative Schools in Auckland and Christchurch (Four Avenues) has no motto.

For detail of the specific location and date of foundation of these "Independent" and "Non-denominational" secondary schools of New Zealand, see APPENDIX: Private secondary school mottos.

See Tables XXIII and XXIV (overleaf) for detail of the names, number, general location and motto languages of these particular schools.

TABLE XXIII: OTHER PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL AND NON-DENOMINATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

<u>Girls</u> (<u>Non-denominational</u>)	North Island	South Island	NZ total	English	<u>Motto language</u>		Nil
					Latin	Maori	
Corran School for Girls	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Solway College	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
St Cuthbert's College	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Woodford House	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
 <u>Boys</u> (<u>Methodist</u>)							
Wesley College	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
 <u>Co-educational</u> (<u>Seventh-Day Adventist</u>)							
Auckland Seventh-Day Adventist High School	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Christchurch Seventh-Day Central School	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Longburn College	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
 <u>Co-educational</u> (<u>Latter-Day Saint</u>)							
Church College of New Zealand	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
 <u>Co-educational</u> (<u>Independent</u>)							
Christian School	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Middleton Grange School	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Prospect House	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
National total:	9	3	12	6	5	-	1

TABLE XXIV: LOCATION, MOTTO-LANGUAGES OF OTHER PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND

Motto language	Co-educational				Boys				Girls				Totals				%
	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	N	SA	C	S	
ENGLISH	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	6 50.0
LATIN	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	5 41.6
MAORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	1	4	3	12
	7				1				4								
	58.3%				8.3%				33.3%								

N: Northern Inspectorate SA: South Auckland Inspectorate C: Central Inspectorate S: Southern Inspectorate

THE CHANGING THEMES
OF NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOS

(1850 - 1977)

For the purpose of the following analysis all nineteenth-century mottos are considered together. Thereafter the analysis proceeds by decades up until the present.

By placing all mottos in their decade of origin (the dates of their selection as school mottos) it has been possible to determine the emergence of each new theme and to observe its continuance or decline in subsequent decades.

1850 - 1899

Nearly all of the sixty mottos are in Latin. Themes are now spelled out which will be perpetuated and reinforced as the decades pass, whether in Latin, in English or in Maori. Those which are to persist refer (in clusters of associated ideas) to:

deeds	age	facere	opere
effort	labor		
doing one's best	<u>Io mahi katoa mahia</u>		
obstacles	ardua	aspera	
strength	<u>Whakatangata kia kaha</u>		
manliness	virtus		
bravery	fortis	fortitudine	
faithfulness	fides	fidelis	fidelitas
		fideliter	
honour	(in English only, until the 1920s)		

knowledge and wisdom	disce	doctrina	litteris
	scholae	scientia	sapientia
light	lux	lumen	
truth	veritas	verum	

seeking	peto		
God	<u>Whaia to te Rangi</u>	(the English word,	
	<u>Pro Ecclesia Dei</u>	"God", being never	
		used)	

(seeking)
the heights
life

alta astra caelum summa et al
vita

service

servit

homeland

patria

Other themes are to have shorter life and will not recur, save spasmodically, viz.

comitas, justum, misericordia, pietas, probitas, recte, suaviter.

1900 - 1909

(24 new schools: 17 State and 7 private)

The new century sees fresh themes:

the Queen
courage
duty

Mo te Atua me te Kuini
Kia toa kia ngakaunui
(in English)

and introduces the idea of:

reward and achievement
after effort

palma vincit

1910 - 1919

(31 new schools: 9 State and 22 private)

These years of the First World War sound again the note of "service" and "courage", but now in English as well as in Latin and Maori.

Now paratus (preparedness), disciplina and superanda (victory) seem appropriate, as also amor/love, joy and peace; but these are to prove of temporary interest.

1920 - 1929

(53 new schools: 44 State, 8 private, 1 Intermediate)

This decade sees mottos expressed as readily in Maori and in English as in Latin, e.g. Not to yield

Kia manawanui

but the new notes are sounded largely in the Maori tongue:

be industrious

Mauri mahi mauri ora
Kia inoi kia mahi

be strong and manly

Kauri
Kia kaha
Kia Whakatane ahau.

Some mottos in Latin have new emphases, e.g.

disce (learn to)
sequere (seek to)
integritas.

1930 - 1939

(26 new schools: 17 State, 4 private, 5 Intermediate)

These years cover the Great Depression and move towards the Second World War.

The mottos in Maori of the previous decade are now struck in English: Strive to excel, Steadfast.

There are notes of optimism and hopefulness, expressed both in Latin: aude (dare), felicitas (good fortune), Honestum quod utile (the beneficial is honourable), nitor (strive) and reparabit (renewal); and in English: onward, know thyself.

Mottos, formerly in Latin, appear in English:

By learning we live
loyalty
faith

1940 - 1949

(33 new schools: 12 State, 10 private, 11 Intermediate)

1940 - 1949

(33 new schools: 12 State, 10 private, 11 Intermediate)

The war is over and new schools continue to be built. Now the mottos in Maori speak also of:

Believe in yourself	<u>Whakaponono ki a koe</u>
Seek the heartwood	<u>Kohia nga taikaka</u>
Seek justice	<u>Whaia te tika</u>
Become enlightened	<u>Kia marama.</u>

The post-war Intermediate schools strike both new and old chords with: aim high, dare, diligence, integrity, mastery, pride.

A private girls' school motto reads Gaudeamus (Let us rejoice). A private boys' school motto has Noverim me noverim Te (Knowledge of self and of God).

Three State secondary schools announce the theme for the oncoming decades:

Strive for the highest	<u>Ulterius tende</u>
Seek the greatest good	<u>Summum petendum bonum</u>
I proceed to the end	<u>Pergo et perago</u>

1950 - 1959

(90 new schools: 56 State, 13 private, 21 Intermediate)

A great many new schools have mottos to select. New words in Maori, English and Latin, are called into use, some restating established themes, others introducing new concepts, e.g.

The mind is the measure of the man	<u>Te hinengaro te tohu</u>
Grow up (O tender youth)	<u>E tipu e ra</u>
Unity is strength	<u>Mahi tahi kia kaha</u>

which are fresh thoughts for New Zealand secondary school students.

Fresh mottos in Latin introduce spe (hope), constantia, honor, circumspice (look about), carpe diem (make the most of time), and pro viribus (from each according to his ability).

New themes are expressed in English, some of them (underlined) to remain unique to Intermediate schools:

aspiring, building, dignity, endure, fellowship, mental fight, perfection, perseverance, prudence, reliability, run true, seek, success.

Elsewhere the traditional moral and educational earnestness of New Zealand secondary schooling stamps itself afresh on the mottos of this decade: students are to contend in seeking, by patient effort and struggle, to learn to be successful.

1960 - 1969

(89 new schools: 46 State, 11 private, 32 Intermediates)

Mottos continue much in vogue, but new values are few. The established goals of endeavour are now restated, most frequently in English, along with:

achieve, best, discipline, forward together, honest, hope, justly, light, onward, reward.

Fresher items are worth, character, freedom, true to self.

New words in Latin reinforce traditional aims:

ascende, perseverando, praemium. A new concept is moderatio; and caritas replaces the now-lapsed only reference to charity.

Of sixteen mottos in Maori selected for this decade, two are unusual:

Whiti te ra
Wahia nga rua

The sun will shine again
Open the food-pits (Share)

1970 -1977

(51 new schools: 26 State, 5 private, 20 Intermediates)

1970 - 1977

(51 new schools: 26 State, 5 private, 20 Intermediate)

Some secondary schools established in very recent years are requiring more time before declaring their motto.

The few (4) mottos in Latin state familiar themes.

Now in English, there are new faces for resolution, prize the valuable and for Christ. The fresh note is of good, goodwill, caring, and the arresting motto I am tomorrow. These are reinforced by mottos in Maori which speak of concern Ma te aroha ka tutaki, of sharing Naku te rourou, and of possibilities for change:

From old paths to new landmarks	<u>I nga ara tawhito: he rohe hou</u>
The end is really the beginning	<u>Kua mutu kua timata.</u>

The above studies of the nine separate decades suggested that a frequency study be undertaken to determine in how many of the nine decades each theme recurred. Thus TABLE XXV, which follows, was compiled to assist in tracing the historical development of educational aims from colonial times to the present, and also to distinguish any variant educational aims for State or private secondary schools. It reveals that the main public intention for our secondary schools has not changed greatly during 100 years of secondary education; that nineteenth-century goals are retained until the present. Events in the life of the nation, decade by decade, are reflected or mirrored in "minor" motto-messages which are placed before our adolescent population, but the extent to which these newer or younger aims can influence the main trend of secondary schooling must remain a question of time.

TABLE XXV shows the extent to which any particular theme has been restated afresh in subsequent, if not consecutive, decades. For example, the theme of longest standing among New Zealand secondary school mottos is that of God or Christ (Dei/Christi) which has been expressly stated in each of nine separate decades. The explanation lies in the fact that the first secondary schools in New Zealand were conducted by missionaries

and Church groups, as many continue to be to this day.

The Table shows that the theme of sapientia (knowledge-wisdom) has been rewritten in seven separate decades in Latin, in six separate decades in English, and in five separate decades in Maori.

Each column serves to indicate the frequency with which a particular theme has recurred in a particular language. Thus honour/service have proved the most popular-persistent themes for mottos in English (7 different decades), striving for the good and best the most durable of themes for mottos in Maori (7 different decades). In this way the dominance of any theme is quickly apparent for each of the motto languages.

The Table also indicates those themes which are sounded in a particular language only by one type of school, whether State secondary or private secondary or State Intermediate.

TABLE XXV: NUMBER OF DECADES IN WHICH THEMES WERE RESTATED

(104)

Note: The nineteenth-century mottos (1850-1899) are treated as one decade.

Number of decades	Word-item in Latin and translation into English	Word-item in English	Word-item in Maori translated into English
9	DEI (God) CHRISTI		
8	astra (stars) caelum (heaven)		
7	age (do) fides (faith) fortis (brave) sapientia (knowledge) veritas (truth) vincit (overcome)	honour service	strive for good/best
6	servit (service) virtus (manliness)	knowledge truth wisdom	manliness noble
5	lux (light)	courage integrity learning life steadfast strive	courage knowledge steadfast strong wisdom
4	recte (right) vita (life)	achieve* upward	alert vigilant
3	ardua (difficulties) palma (reward) patria (homeland) peto (seek)	best LOVE seek thyselves*	unity
2	aude (dare) comitas (fellowship) disciplina (discipline)	character excellence harmony joy justice light onward	growth homeland sharing truth
1	amore (love) ANIMUS (spirit) BEATI (happy) CARITAS constantia felicitas (happiness) honestum honor integritas justum MISERICORDIA (mercy) moderatio pietas (duty) SIMPLICITAS SUAVITER (pleasantly) victoria*	care charity dare* dignity discipline* duty fellowship* freedom* good* goodwill honest* hope* liberty mastery* MERCY PEACE pride* PRIZE VALUE prudence* reli- ability* resolution right unity VIRTUE	concern GOD industry JUSTICE the new the QUEEN

Word-item used only by State secondary schools: underlined

Word-item used only by private secondary schools: BLOCK CAPITALS

Word-item used only by Intermediate schools: (*)

THE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
OF SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES

1850 -1977

During the first sixty years of secondary schooling in New Zealand all secondary schools had a motto, and in 1900 all save eight of the 59 State and private secondary schools then in existence (86.4%) had a motto in Latin.

The next sixty years (1900-1960) saw many more mottoes expressed in Latin, but also a significant increase in the number of mottoes expressed in English or in Maori.

TABLE XXVI, which follows, has been drawn up to assist in determining the particular decades in which one language or another held special vogue.

Because a small number of schools have changed their motto (usually from one language to another) such schools have been counted twice.

The right-hand border of the Table has been used to indicate the growing number of schools operating without a motto.

The Table indicates, for all New Zealand secondary schools (State, private and Intermediate):

- (i) the decade date at which new schools were founded
- (ii) the language in which each new motto (if any) was expressed.

Mottos in French have been disregarded. For detail of the very few (three only) New Zealand secondary schools using a motto in French, see page 16.

Observations

(a) Up until 1920 most mottos in Latin are derived, by importation, from existing United Kingdom family and institutional mottos.

(b) State secondary schools do not finally outnumber private secondary schools until after the 1914-1918 War.

(c) It is during the 1920s that New Zealand State schools begin using mottos in English and Maori more extensively.

(d) It is during the 1940s that Intermediate schools begin to do likewise.

(e) During the 1950s mottos in Latin are widely popular for State secondary and private secondary schools, while mottos in Maori also become more numerous: but Intermediate schools prefer mottos in English.

(f) During the 1960s mottos in English are first choices for many State secondary and Intermediate schools.

(g) During the period 1970-1977 mottos in Maori are first choices for many State secondary schools.

(h) The trend away from school mottos is not readily discernible before 1956.

TABLE XXVI: THE DATES AND DIFFERENT LANGUAGES OF NEWLY-SELECTED MOTTOES

Type of school	Mottos in Latin	Mottos in English	Mottos in Maori	No motto
<u>1840</u>				
Private	3	1	-	
State	-	-	-	
<u>1850</u>				
Private	4	-	1	
State	1	-	-	
<u>1860</u>				
Private	-	2	1	
State	3	-	-	
<u>1870</u>				
Private	2	1	-	
State	6	-	-	
<u>1880</u>				
Private	7	-	1	
State	14	-	-	
<u>1890</u>				
Private	8	1	-	
State	3	-	-	
<u>1900</u>				
Private	5	-	2	
State	14	2	1	One South Island District High School per decade until 1945 without a motto.
<u>1910</u>				
Private	18	4	-	
State	7	2	-	
<u>1920</u>				
Private	7	1	1	
State	25	9	10	
Intermediate	1	(1)	-	(dual motto)
<u>1930</u>				
Private	4	-	-	
State	7	8	2	
Intermediate	3	2	-	
<u>1940</u>				
				<u>Without motto</u>
Private	8	1	1	(1956 - 1969)
State	6	3	3	North Island:
Intermediate	3	6	2	(no motto: 1) 2 x DHS
				7 x State secondary
<u>1950</u>				
Private	10	3	-	South Island:
State	32	12	12	1 x State secondary
Intermediate	4	14	3	(no motto: 5)
<u>1960</u>				
Private	7	4	-	<u>No motto at 1977</u>
State	15	20	11	
Intermediate	7	21	5	(no motto: 16) State: 44
				Private: 7
				Intermediate: 50
<u>1970</u>				
Private	2	3	-	
State	1	11	14	<u>N.Z. total: 101</u>
Intermediate	1	11	8	(no motto: 28)
238		143	78	50

THE MAJOR THEMES
OF NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES

By definition (page 7) a school motto is "a word or phrase or short sentence expressing an exalted sentiment felt to be appropriate to the character of a school."

The classification which follows (Table XXVII) indicates the specific nature of those "exalted sentiments" which have been selected for New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottoes, arranged in order of frequency.

The majority of these mottoes express a single sentiment and are readily assigned to a single category; but where some sixty-four mottoes specify a dual or triple combination of aims, each has been assigned to a single category according to the following method.

All mottoes specifying service have been counted together (to give a total of 28), so that the mottoes "Service with honour" and "Service, endeavour, honour" have not also been classified as referring to honour and to endeavour. The mottoes "Honour, right, duty" and "Dignity and honour" have been listed in the honour grouping, because honour is the broader category than right, duty or dignity.

The sub-totals for Table XXVII represent, therefore, only one possible arrangement of the items; but all major themes are accounted for, as indicated in the left-hand column.

Items not specifically classified in the Table will be found in the list of abstract nouns in the Section: Features of the Language of New Zealand secondary school mottoes.

TABLE XXVII: A CLASSIFICATION OF THE THEMES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES

<u>Theme</u>	<u>in</u> <u>English</u>	<u>in</u> <u>Latin</u>	<u>in</u> <u>Maori</u>	<u>Total</u>
courage steadfast faith hold fast	12	30	12	54
knowledge wisdom learning	18	25	4	47
strive	13	10	9	32
effort reward success (labor)	9	21	1	31
service	17	9	2	28
aim high onward towards (ad)	8	14	6	28
together unity	4	4	8	16
seek (peto:quaere)	5	6	5	16
Christ God Mary	1	13	1	15
manhood	-	11	5	16
best	6	6	2	14
honest (recte) upright worthy	3	5	3	11
light life (lux) (lex)	2	9	-	11
truth	4	4	2	10
honour	8	-	-	8
self integrity	4	2	2	8
fearless dare pride	3	3	-	6
inner quality	-	4	2	6
renewal	-	2	3	5
alert	-	1	3	4
discipline	1	2	-	3
joy	1	1	-	2
use of time	-	2	-	2
tradition	-	2	-	2
	<u>119</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>375</u>

31.7% 49.6% 18.6%

Note: The only motto eluding the above categorisation is that of the Congregational motto of the Christian Brothers, Facere et docere, used by St Kevin's College, Oamaru, and by Edmund Rice College, Rotorua.

By linking themes which are related to each other, broader clusters of motto-themes emerge, as follows:

strive (32) effort (31) discipline (3) use of time (2) tradition (2)	70 items
knowledge (47) lux (11) truth (10)	68 items
virtus (16) best (14) worthy (11) honour (8) self (8) inner quality (6) joy (2)	65 items
courage (54) dare (6) alert (4)	64 items
aim (28) seek (16) renewal (5)	49 items
service (28) unity (16)	44 items
Christ (15)	15 items
	<hr/> 375 items <hr/>

Major themes may now be linked to spell out the overall intention of the great majority of our New Zealand secondary school mottos:

"In the service of others, and in your own best interest, seek and strive hard and steadily for knowledge and to build a strong (Christian) character."

The difference between State and private secondary schools will lie alone in the word "Christian".

The Latin word virtus offers the key to an understanding of most mottos. It has a variety of meanings in English, of which the following are foremost:

manly excellence
excellence of character
moral excellence
excellence

capacity
worth
goodness
virtue

valour
bravery
courage

It has been all along, then, the principal intention of our New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools, as stated in their mottos,

to educate for excellence of character; to train our youth to be worthy people and citizens. Probably we have done this with a moral earnestness and seriousness which has left little room for joy and love.

But the recent reviews of New Zealand secondary education have highlighted the need for a new warmth and humanity in our multi-cultural secondary schools so that our youngsters may discover themselves as people and learn to share the rich inheritances which are ours in a lovely land.

We are learning to see our womenfolk as equals. We perceive many of the inadequacies of our single-sex secondary schools. "Virtus" can no longer be so readily translated as "manliness": it must now also come to mean for us "womanliness", so that the best qualities of our youngsters as people may be developed and wholeheartedly encouraged.

Taken as a whole, our secondary school mottoes declare our hopes and good intentions towards the youth of New Zealand. We adults need only the courage (stressed in so many of the mottoes) to transform such worthy ideals into actualities, so that our school mottoes become practicable and practised.

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THE MOTTOS OF NEW ZEALAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

The following information was obtained by questionnaire (see APPENDIX H) sent in April-May, 1977, to all Principals of Intermediate schools. Replies were received from all 138 Principals.

Between 1933 and 1948 all Intermediate schools selected a motto.

Kowhai Junior High School (Forms 1-5) opened in October, 1922, in Auckland. The twin mottos Fiat lux and Service with honour were chosen. In July, 1933, the school became Kowhai Intermediate school (Forms 1-3); while in 1958 it became an Intermediate school with Forms 1 and 2 only.

Of the other Forms 1 and 2 Intermediate schools which were established during the 1930s (separately from High Schools) Shirley Intermediate in Christchurch (1933) and Dunedin Intermediate (1934) chose mottos in English: while Napier Intermediate (1932), Wanganui Intermediate (1933) and Christchurch South Intermediate (1939) chose mottos in Latin.

Of the twelve Form 1 and 2 Intermediate schools established during the 1940s, six chose a motto in English, three a motto in Latin, two a motto in Maori, while Heaton Intermediate in Christchurch (1948) did not choose a motto at all.

Mottos in Latin

Mottos in Latin have never been dominant among Intermediate school mottos as they have been among secondary school mottos. They are only 13% of the total of all New Zealand Intermediate schools and 20% of those Intermediate schools with a motto.

Between 1955 and 1966 mottos in Latin were somewhat in vogue for Intermediate schools, reflecting the secondary school stress on mottos in Latin during the same period: but mottos in Latin have virtually ceased to be used by Intermediate schools since that time.

Mottos in English

Mottos in English have featured from the start of Intermediate schooling. With the fast rise in the number of Intermediate schools built between 1953 and 1973, mottos in English have continued to be the dominant kind before those in French, Latin or Maori 50% of all new Intermediate school mottos between 1955 and 1959, 38% between 1960 and 1964, 44% between 1965 and 1969, and 27% between 1970 and 1975.

In 1977 mottos in English existed for 37.7% of all Intermediate schools and, for Intermediate schools with mottos, were 59% of the total. They are preferred (49%) in the Auckland Education Board area, while four of the five Intermediate schools in the Canterbury Education Board area which have selected a motto have stated them in English.

Mottos in French

The sole New Zealand Intermediate school motto in the French language is that of Howick Intermediate School (1964) in Auckland: De bon vouloir servir (Serve with goodwill). This thoughtfully anticipates the motto of Howick College, to which many students will proceed, Serve with goodwill.

Mottos in Maori

Mottos in Maori occur almost entirely for Intermediate schools in the Auckland and South Auckland Education Board areas, although the first Intermediate school mottos in Maori were those of Palmerston North Intermediate School (1940) and Hutt Intermediate (1947), while three of the seven Intermediate schools in the Wanganui Education Board area have mottos in Latin.

Seventeen North Island Intermediate schools have mottos in Maori (12.3% of all Intermediate schools and 19.3% of Intermediate schools with a motto), but no South Island Intermediate school has as yet chosen a motto in Maori.

Intermediate schools without mottos

Some fifty (36%) of all New Zealand Intermediate schools have no motto.

Only the seven Intermediate schools of the Wanganui Education Board area have each a motto. Elsewhere the percentage of no-motto schools rises to 64%, as in the Canterbury Education Board area where six of the eleven Christchurch Intermediate schools have no motto.

Heaton Intermediate School in Christchurch in 1948 was the first New Zealand Intermediate school to dispense with a motto; until, by 1977, 51% of South Island Intermediate schools and 32% of North Island Intermediate schools are without a motto.

Since 1956 the percentage of Intermediate schools without a mottos has been increasing: 25% of new schools built between 1955 and 1959, 34.5% (1960-1964), 33.3% (1965-1969) and 51.5% (1970-1974).

Time is generally needed, however, for a new school to find its own identity in its locality. Many Principals are prepared to wait for their motto to emerge in the process of time rather than to hurry to select a motto which does not seem fully appropriate. The following Intermediate schools, founded since 1970, indicate that they may select a motto in due course:

Broadgreen (1971), Havelock North (1974), Wairoa (1974: considering a Ngata utterance), Breens (1976), Collingwood (1976), Tamatea (1976) and Newlands (1977).

Other Intermediate school Principals are ready enough to have a motto for their school, provided that a suitable one can be found or fashioned:

Titahi Bay (1970), Berkley (1971), Putaruru (1976) and St Andrew's (1977).

Motto themes shared with secondary schools

Analysis of the wording of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos indicates that both types of school sometimes share values

in common. Examples (for mottos in English) are:

diligence: perseverance

Not to yield
Ever trying, ever onward
To the diligent nothing is difficult
By perseverance achieve
Effort, perseverance, success
Diligence, integrity, service
Truth and diligence

Waikohu College (1923)
 Katikati College (1935)
 Pasadena Intermediate (1942)
 Taipa Area School (1956)
 Belmont Intermediate (1957)
 Devon Intermediate (1957)
 Kawerau College (1963)

courage: dare: resolution

A purpose joyful, a courage
blameless
Courage and faith
With wisdom and courage
The will to do, the soul to dare
Courageous and loyal
Dare to be true
Courage, knowledge, justice

Te Aroha College (1922)
 Rodney College (1938)
 Wairarapa College (1938)
 Tweedsmuir Intermediate (1943)
 Waimea Intermediate (1959)
 Brandon Intermediate (1970)
 Branston Intermediate (1971)

It is of interest that the following theme occurs only for Intermediate schools but not for secondary schools:

achievement: mastery: success

Mastery, integrity, service
Effort, perseverance, success
Success crowns effort
Hope, strive, achieve
Success through effort
Achievement

Manukau Intermediate (1943)
 Belmont Intermediate (1957)
 Whangarei Intermediate (1957)
 Otumoetai Intermediate (1966)
 Kelston Intermediate (1968)
 Bruce McLaren Intermediate (1971)

The frequency with which certain words recur in mottos is also an indicator of those values which the schools consider important enough to highlight. Thus, for mottos in English, the most commonly recurring words in secondary school mottos are, in order, honour, wisdom, service, truth: whereas for Intermediate schools they are service, learning, strive.

Further comment about the mottos of Intermediate schools is included in the general commentary of the main study.

The Tables which follow indicate (a) the general location and number of New Zealand's Intermediate schools and (b) the foundation date and motto language of each school.

TABLE XXVIII: THE LOCATION AND NUMBER OF NEW ZEALAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

<u>Education Board</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of schools</u>	<u>Mottos in</u> <u>English</u>	%	<u>Mottos in</u> <u>Latin</u>	%	<u>Mottos in</u> <u>Maori</u>	%	<u>No</u> <u>motto</u>	%
Auckland (*)	49	24	49	6	12	9	18	9	18
South Auckland	20	6	30	1	5	4	20	9	45
Hawke's Bay	10	4	40	1	10	-	-	5	50
Taranaki	4	1	25	1	25	-	-	2	50
Wanganui	7	1	14	3	43	3	43	-	-
Wellington	19	6	31	2	10	1	5	10	52
Nelson	3	1	33	1	33	-	-	1	33
Canterbury	14	4	28	1	7	-	-	9	64
Otago	7	3	43	2	28	-	-	2	28
Southland	5	2	40	-	-	-	-	3	60
	138	52	37	18	13	17	12	50	36
North Island	109	42	38	14	13	17	15	35	32
South Island	29	10	34	4	14	-	-	15	52

(*) one motto in French

TABLE XXIX: FOUNDATION DATES AND MOTTO LANGUAGES OF NEW ZEALAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

<u>Foundation date</u>	<u>Motto in English</u>	<u>Motto in Latin</u>	<u>Motto in Maori</u>	<u>No motto</u>
1922	Kowhai			
1933	Shirley	Napier Wanganui		
1934	Dunedin North			
1939		Christchurch South		
1940	Gisborne	Macandrew	Palmerston North	
1941				
1942	Pasadena			
1943	Manukau Tweedsmuir			
1944				
1945	Avondale	Balmoral		
1946	South Wellington			
1947		Normal	Hutt	
1948				Heaton
1949				
1950				
1951		Nelson		
1952			Papatoetoe	
1953	Wesley			

(continued overleaf)

<u>Foundation date</u>	<u>Motto in English</u>		<u>Motto in Latin</u>	<u>Motto in Maori</u>	<u>No motto</u>
1954	Hastings	Maeroa	(4)	(1)	(1) (0) (6)
	Remuera				
1955			Highlands		
1956	Bohally	Mt Roskill		Tamaki	Kedgley Linwood
	Taita				
1957	Belmont	Northcote	Tahuna		Naenae Rotorua
	Peachgrove	Whangarei			
1958	Devon	Murray's Bay	Ross		Tauranga
1959	Waimea			Blockhouse Bay	
		(10)	(3)	(2)	(5) (20)
1960	Heretaunga	Ilminster	Glen Innes		Hawera Kirkwood Masterton Wycliffe
1961	Cambridge	Glen Eden	Papakura	Matamata	
1962	Manurewa				Sunset Tokoroa
1963	Cobham	Oamaru	Fairfield Monrad		Rosedale Otahuhu
	Rutherford				
1964	Bairds	Kamo Melville	Henderson	Feilding Howick (French)	Balmacewen Evans Bay (10) (29)
		(11)	(5)	(3)	
1965	Lithgow				Birkdale Te Atatu
1966	Casebrook	Otumoetai	Fergusson		Mangere
	Pukekohe				
1967	Greenmeadows	Waikowhai			Taradale
1968	Kelston	Rangeview		Kaikohe Kaitaia Whakatane	Chisnallwood
1969		(8)	(1)	(3)	(6) (18)

(continued overleaf)

<u>Foundation date</u>	<u>Motto in English</u>	<u>Motto in Latin</u>	<u>Motto in Maori</u>	<u>No motto</u>
1970	Brandon Maidstone Morrinsville Northcross	Parkway	Ferguson Mt Keungenui	Takapuna Titahi Bay Wainuiomata
1971	Branston Bruce McLaren Raroa Normal		Kawerau Rangitikei Rosehill	Berkley Normal Broadgreen Levin Raumanga
1972	Pakuranga			Arahanga Longford
1973	Mosgiel			Hiona Waitangirua
1974			Bay of Islands	Ashburton Greymouth Havelock North Manukorihi Wairoa Watlington
(9)		(1)	(6)	(17) (33)
1975				Tainui Tawa Kenmure
1976	Weymouth		Bucklands Beach	Breens Collingwood Ponsonby Putaruru Tamatea Te Fuke
1977	Glenfield			Newlands St Andrew's
(2)		(0)	(1)	(11) (14)
<u>53 mottos</u>		<u>17 mottos</u>	<u>17 mottos</u>	<u>50 mottos</u>

(138 schools)

DO MOTTOES CHANGE ?

Forty-three changes of motto were notified in the returns of questionnaire, thirty-one relating to State secondary schools and twelve to private secondary schools.

State secondary schools

Of the thirty-one changes of motto concerning State secondary schools, most occurred during the years 1951 to 1974 when nineteen District High Schools attained full secondary (High School or College) status, and two when District High Schools became Area schools.

Four changes occurred by the amalgamation of two previously separate schools into single institutions. Two occurred when schools gained their own independent Board of Governors, and one when a co-educational High School split into two single-sex institutions.

The Te Kaha Maori District High School (1947-1961) changed its name to Te Whanau-a-Apanui District High School, and made this the occasion to change from a motto in Maori to a different motto in Maori.

The original motto of Helensville District High School up to 1950 was Unity, Liberty, Charity, which, to please a new Headmaster was translated into Latin Unitas, Libertas, Caritas. This motto in Latin remained in use until the establishment of Kaipara College in 1959 when the motto Pro viribus was chosen.

The change of motto at Owaka District High School in 1966 from Disco quo sapientius agam to Gradatim vincimus was occasioned because the original motto of Owaka School (1875) had been lost and only emerged again when research was being done for a centennial record.

The reason for the change of motto at Murchison District High School in 1945 from its motto in English (1931-1945) Not self but service to the motto in Latin Age quod agis was not explained, but is possibly related to a change of school Principal, as at Helensville (above).

Mottos, then, do change; and the occasion of such alteration is generally related to a change in status for the school concerned. For this reason, no independent Intermediate school has yet had occasion to change its motto.

There are changes, too, where the following schools ceased to use their mottos, which have disappeared by neglect:

-- Bream Bay College (1972) with motto Saorsa while Waipu District High School (1939-1971)

-- Oxford District High School (1913) with motto Nova et vera up to 1966

-- Westland High School (1891) with motto Mens sana in corpore sano up to 1962 (and still the motto of the New Zealand Health Department)

Change, too, when Manutahi Maori District High School (1941-1958) chose a motto for the first time in becoming Ngata Memorial College in 1959: E tipu e rea.

The thirty-one changes in State secondary school mottos show the following movement:

from Latin (17)	to Latin (7)	to Maori (6)	to English (4)
from English (10)	to Latin (3)	to Maori (2)	to English (5)
from Maori (3)		to Maori (1)	to English (2)
from French (1)	to Latin (1)		

indicating little change for mottos in English (10 to 11), a reduction of mottos in Latin (17 to 11), an increase in mottos in Maori (3 to 9), and the disappearance of another of the few mottos in French.

The following list shows the current motto and also the earlier motto of each of the thirty-one State secondary schools which indicated that there had been a change of motto:

<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Current motto</u>	<u>Earlier motto</u>
Aparima College	<u>Knowledge is a treasure-house</u>	<u>Scientia thesaurus</u> (Riverton D.H.S. 1922-73)
Ashburton College	<u>Resurgamus</u> (1965)	amalgamation of Ashburton High School and Hakatere College (no motto information forwarded)
Central Hawke's Bay College	<u>Achieve with honour</u>	amalgamation of Waipawa D.H.S. 1908-58 <u>Onward</u> Waipukurau D.H.S. 1922-58 <u>I will go forward</u>
Cheviot Area School	<u>Wisdom and honour</u>	<u>Sapientia et honor</u> (Cheviot D.H.S. 1937-75)
Christchurch Girls' High School	<u>Sapientia et veritas</u>	own Board of Governors independent of Canterbury University College: <u>Ergo tua rura manebunt</u> (1877-1949)
Fairlie High School	<u>Honour before all</u>	<u>Semper fidelis</u> (Fairlie D.H.S. 1922-70)
Gisborne Boys' H.S. Gisborne Girls' H.S.	<u>Virtus repulsae</u> <u>nescia</u>	<u>Nisi Dominus frustra</u> (Gisborne D.H.S. and Gisborne High: 1909-54)
Golden Bay High School	<u>Ake ake kia kaha</u>	<u>In nitendo virtus</u> (Takaka D.H.S. 1907-71)
Hagley High School	<u>Honestum quod utile</u>	amalgamation of Christchurch Technical College Christchurch West H.S. <u>Palma non sine pulvere</u> (1935-65)
Huntly College	<u>Ma te pono ka watea</u>	<u>Cognoscere est dominare</u> (Huntly D.H.S. 1924-52)
Kaikoura High School	<u>Tama tu, tama ora</u>	<u>Legi, studi, disce</u> (Kaikoura D.H.S. 1872-1970)
Kaipara College	<u>Pro viribus</u>	<u>Unity, liberty, charity</u> (Helensville DHS 1924-50) <u>Unitas, libertas, caritas</u> (Helensville DHS 1951-58)
Kaitaia College	<u>Seek and defend</u> <u>the truth</u>	<u>Kia nga wari</u> (Kaitaia D.H.S. 1930-50)
Manawatu College	<u>From each his best</u>	<u>Each for all</u> (Foxton D.H.S. 1926-60)

<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Current motto</u>	<u>Earlier motto</u>
Mt Roskill Grammar School	<u>Sursum</u>	<u>Per angusta ad augusta</u> own Board of Governors independent of Auckland Grammar Schools Board (1952-54)
Murchison District High School	<u>Age quod agis</u>	<u>Not self but service</u> (1931-44)
Opotiki College	<u>Te hinengaro te tohu</u>	<u>Ut mens ita homo</u> (Opotiki D.H.S. 1922-52)
Otumoetai College	<u>Doctrina vitam</u> <u>illuminet</u>	<u>Each for all</u> (Otumoetai D.H.S. 1926-64)
Owaka Area School	<u>Gradatim vincimus</u>	<u>Disco quo sapientius agam</u> (Owaka D.H.S. 1922-66)
Paeroa College	<u>Mahi tahi kia kaha</u>	<u>Labor omnia vincit</u> (Paeroa D.H.S. 1901-58)
Pleasant Point High School	<u>I nga ara tawhito:</u> <u>he rohe hou</u>	<u>Nil sine magno labore</u> <u>vita mortalibus dedit</u> (Pleasant Point DHS 1907-69)
Rangitikei College	<u>Ad altiora</u>	<u>Incipiat vita nova</u> (Marton D.H.S. 1901-57)
Ruapehu College	<u>Rapuhia ko te</u> <u>matauranga</u>	<u>Play the game</u> (Ohakune D.H.S. 1921-54)
Taihape College	<u>Step forward together</u>	<u>Vestigia nulla retrorsum</u> (Taihape D.H.S. 1909-62)
Tauraroa Area School	<u>Learning is life</u>	<u>Perfection</u> (Tauraroa D.H.S. 1958-75)
Te Aroha College	<u>A purpose joyful:</u> <u>a courage blameless</u>	<u>Where duty leads</u> (Te Aroha D.H.S. 1922-57)
Te Whanau-a-Apanui District High School	<u>Takere toka tu</u>	<u>Kia kaha</u> (1947-60)
Tokomairiro High School	<u>Disciplina, moderatio</u> <u>comitas</u>	<u>Qui veut peut</u> (Tokomairiro DHS 1869-1965)
Waihi College	<u>Lex nostra fides</u>	<u>Duty our watchword</u> (Waihi D.H.S. 1901-54)
Wairarapa College	<u>With wisdom and</u> <u>courage</u>	amalgamation of Masterton DHS 1901-22 Wairarapa HS 1923-37 <u>Knowledge is power</u> and Masterton Technical HS <u>Mauri mahi mauri ora</u> (1922-37)
Waiuku College	<u>Titiro teitei</u>	<u>Honour before honours</u> (Waiuku D.H.S. 1922-59)

It is noteworthy that, in order to maintain links with their past traditions, three of the schools listed (Aparima College, Cheviot Area School and Opotiki College) "kept" their former motto by translating the earlier motto directly into another language.

In similar fashion, five of the schools listed (Huntly College, Manawatu College, Taihape College, Te Whanau-a-Apanui D.H.D.S. and Waihi College) "kept" their former motto by substituting a motto in a "new" language closely approximating to the meaning of the former motto in the "old" language.

Private secondary schools

Changes in the mottos of private secondary schools were notified by thirteen schools (7 Anglican, 5 Roman Catholic and 1 Presbyterian).

(a) Anglican

Christ's College, Christchurch (1850) changed its arms in 1927 and used the occasion to change its original motto from Fro Ecclesia Dei to Bene tradita bene servanda.

Sonning School, Hamilton (1910-1927), with motto Vincit qui se vincit, became Waikato Diocesan School in 1928 and a new motto was fashioned, Veritate, fidelitate, simplicitate.

Mt Eden Collegiate School, Auckland (1895-1914), with motto Ni trop ni trop peu, became St Cuthbert's College in 1915 with the new motto, By love serve.

No explicit reasons were stated for the following changes:

(i) Dilworth School, Auckland (1906), Non impetu sed consilio to Firmiter et fideliter in 1912.

(ii) St Hilda's Collegiate School, Dunedin (1896-1910), Pro Ecclesia Dei to Beati mundo corde in 1911.

(iii) St Matthew's Collegiate School, Masterton (1914), Regem habemus to Ad astra per aspera at an unspecified date.

(iv) Wanganui Collegiate School (1851-1887), Finis coronat opus to Vestigia nulla retrorsum in 1888.

(b) Roman Catholic

Erskine College, Wellington (1905), Cor unum (et anima una in corde Jesu), has allowed this motto to lapse.

Villa Maria College, Christchurch (1918), Ut probetis potiora, translated its motto into English, That you may prize what is of value, on the occasion of its 50th Jubilee in 1968.

The three other changes of motto were occasioned by the amalgamation of two Colleges into one, viz.

(i) Champion College (co-educational), Gisborne (1976) from Edmund Champion College (1960-1975) and St Mary's College. Further information was not available at the time of this survey.

(ii) Moreau College (girls only), Dunedin (1976), Ipsam sequens non devias, from St Dominic's College (1871-1975), Veritas, and St Philomena's College (1899-1975), Misericordia.

(iii) St Peter's College (co-educational), Palmerston North (1974), Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia, from St Joseph's Convent High School (1906-1973), Misericordia et sapientia, and Marist Brothers' High School (1939-1973), Spe gaudentes.

(c) Presbyterian

The Presbyterian College for boys, St Andrew's College, Christchurch (1916), Vincite vera virtute, changed its motto in 1944 to Fides et patria. The following explanation for this change is given in a special school publication:

The Motto

"The original motto was given to the College by its founder, the Rev. A. T. Thompson. The English version, "Know the truth and the truth will make you free", was translated into Latin by the then Headmaster as 'Vincite vera virtute'.

"The idea the motto sought to express was an eminently worthy one, namely, that by the constant practice of all the virtues of manhood and by a persistent seeking for truth wherever it is to be found, we come to our fullest development; but on the other hand it is one that is very difficult for young people without experience of life to grasp fully. Moreover, its expression in Latin was somewhat strained and much open to criticism.

"It is generally accepted, and rightly so, that no change should be made in matters affecting school history and tradition except on very sound grounds.

"A school motto should be clear and easily understood; it should be inspiring and should crystallise as far as possible the aims it embodies, and it should be capable of wide interpretation. Many had been embarrassed by the inadequacies of the original motto and so, in 1914, the Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the Rector, Mr J. B. Mawson, M.C., M.A., agreed to alter the College motto to 'Fides et Patria', the Latin version of the one suggested by Mr T. D. Burnett, M.P., some years previously, namely 'Our Land and our Faith'.

"The new motto fulfils much better the conditions that have been stated. It is brief and within the understanding of even the younger boys; it embodies ideas of loyalty and service; loyalty to King and Country; to our homeland of Scotland, with its traditions of character and education and of devotion to the cause of truth and freedom; to the ideals and courageous example set before us by our own pioneer forbears; to our Faith, for which our fathers struggled and fought and died. And it implies also that in these loyalties, we shall find the surest foundation for individual character and the best service that we can render to our country in the building of the future."

The penchant of private secondary schools to select mottos in Latin persisted through these various changes of motto, save in the instances of Erskine College and St Cuthbert's; with the new motto for Campion College not yet determined.

Conclusion

It emerges from this analysis that a motto, once affixed to a school, tends to remain part of that school's identity, custom, traditions and heritage; and it is unlikely to be altered until some significant physical reorganisation of the school suggests that a change of motto is appropriate.

Even then, many District High Schools, when becoming independent secondary High Schools or Colleges, in the interests of continuity and local history, made no alteration to their motto. Others simply translated a former motto into another language, or chose a closely similar motto in another language.

Yet once the decision is made to alter a motto, the long-standing of a former motto can be disregarded. Thus mottos were changed at Kaikoura after 98 years, at Tokomairiro (after 96 years), at Christchurch Girls' High School (72), Golden Bay High School (64), Pleasant Point High School (62); and at several other schools where a motto had been maintained for a period of over fifty years.

Nevertheless, there is a clear general tendency for school mottos, once selected, to remain unchanged. School mottos may be little used; they may be ignored or allowed to drop into oblivion; but rarely (in the interests of simplification or better suitability) are they changed.

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IDENTICAL AND SIMILAR MOTTOS

Tens of thousands of mottos have been chosen by schools, colleges and Universities throughout the world, and the several hundred New Zealand secondary school mottos are but a tiny fraction of these.

The mottos of educational institutions are, in turn, but a small fraction of the vaster number of mottos attaching to nations, provinces, territories and states, cities and towns, clans, families, military units, professional guilds, Government departments and religious Orders.

The practice of blazoning coats of arms, beginning for European societies in the twelfth century in the years of the first Crusade, has extended itself to become a world-wide practice among literate societies. There is scarcely an Association, Board, Corporation, Council, Church, Federation, Fund, Order or Society which does not employ its own distinctive emblem or device by which to identify and distinguish itself -- with, following heraldic tradition, the addition of a motto.

It should not surprise us, then, that where mottos number many scores of thousands, uniqueness is rare. The same mottos, or similar mottos, will be adopted by different institutions in different countries of the world for different purposes. Thus To strive and not to yield served as motto for No. 626 RAF Bomber Squadron; while To serve, to strive and not to yield is the international motto of the Outward Bound Trust: and neither is unrelated to the motto Hope, strive, achieve of Otumoetai Intermediate School, Tauranga South, New Zealand (1966) nor to that of Glenfield Intermediate School, Auckland, New Zealand (1977), Strive to serve.

Rotorua City has its motto, Tatou tatou (We are one): Kuranui College, Greytown, has Tatau tatau. Both of these mottos express a similar sentiment to the motto of the Student Christian Movement, Ut omnes unum sint.

Ake ake kia kaha was motto for the 2nd Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles (Wellington West Coast) from 1860. It is now also the motto for Golden Bay High School (1972) and, in the shortened form Kia kaha has been chosen at various times by Te Awamutu College (1920), Otaki College (1959) and Rangitikei Intermediate School (1971).

Animo et fide was motto for No. 18 (Burma) Bomber Squadron: RAF (1936) and is also the motto of Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (1924).

Per ardua ad astra serves as motto both for the Royal Air Force and for Methven High School, New Zealand (1969).

Duplications among mottos used by New Zealand secondary
and Intermediate schools

Of the 528 New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools included in this survey, 427 have mottos. But there are not, therefore, 427 different mottos. There are but 368.

Since no copyright attaches to mottos (although there is provision for their registration with the Department of Education in Wellington) it is understandable that duplications occur.

According to the information supplied in reply to the Motto Questionnaire, there are 22 instances where schools have independently chosen the same motto. The overlap involves 51 schools.

For 104 of the schools there are but 45 mottos. The following figures indicate the extent of overlap:

<u>Identical mottos</u>			
for mottos in Latin	22 mottos	<i>serve</i>	49 State schools
	<u>8</u> mottos	<i>serve</i>	<u>18</u> private schools
	30		67
for mottos in English	8 mottos	serve	20 State schools
	<u>1</u> motto	serves	<u>4</u> private schools
	9		24
for mottos in Maori	6 mottos	serve	13 State schools
	<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>
	45		104
	<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>

Similar mottos

A number of mottos are closely similar to each other, but are not identical. Figures for these are:

for mottos in Latin	9 mottos	serve	23 schools
for mottos in English	8 mottos	serve	10 schools
for mottos in Maori	<u>11</u> mottos	serve	<u>13</u> schools
	28		46
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Overlap of mottos between
State and private secondary schools

There are four instances where identical mottos are used by both State and private secondary schools. These are:

(i) Ad astra per aspera used by St Matthew's Collegiate School (for girls), Masterton, since 1914: and also by Rotorua Boys' High School (1959) by retention of the motto of Rotorua High School (co-educational) founded in 1927.

(ii) Age quod agis which is the motto of Sacred Heart Girls' Colleges in Hamilton and in Palmerston North since 1884: used also by Murchison District High School since 1946.

(iii) Be worthy used since 1962 by Upper Hutt College, Wellington, and by McKillop College, Rotorua, since 1966.

(iv) Nihil sine labore the congregational motto used by Christchurch Seventh Day Adventist School (1925) and by Auckland Seventh Day Adventist School (1949): used also by Hutt Valley Memorial Technical College, Wellington, since 1906.

There are four instances where a State and a private secondary school have selected a closely similar motto. These are:

(i) Ad astra per aspera (see previous page) and
Per ardua ad astra the motto of Methven District High School (1925), retained by Methven High School when founded in 1969.

(ii) Ad summa motto of Samuel Marsden Collegiate School (for girls), founded in Wellington in 1878, with this motto adopted about 1923 and

Ad summum motto of Central Southland College (1965).

(iii) Nihil boni sine labore former motto of Palmerston North High School (1902) and retained by Palmerston North Boys' High School when becoming a single-sex school in 1919 and

Nihil sine labore the congregational motto used by the Seventh Day Adventist Schools in Christchurch (1925) and in Auckland (1949): as also by Hutt Valley Memorial Technical College, Wellington, since 1906.

(iv) Virtutem doctrina parat former motto of Marlborough High School between 1900 and 1962: retained by both Marlborough Boys' High School and by Marlborough Girls' High School when becoming single-sex schools in 1963 and

Virtutem parat doctrina motto of Scot's College, the Presbyterian College for boys in Wellington (1919).

+++++

The duplication of mottos (15 mottos for 35 schools) in State single-sex secondary schools is shown in the Section: The mottos of State single-sex secondary schools.

The duplication of mottos (10 mottos for 24 schools) in private secondary schools is shown in APPENDIX C: Private secondary school mottos.

The duplication of mottos between State single-sex secondary schools and/or State co-educational secondary schools and/or private secondary schools is shown in APPENDIX E: Duplicate mottos.

FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE
OF NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOS

This Section is divided into the following sub-sections, each of which analyses a different aspect of the word-items which constitute the specific language of the mottos of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools.

<u>Sub-section</u>	<u>Page</u>
A The sound and sight of the mottos	133
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Where a specific motto is referred to in illustration it is lettered and numbered in a bracket alongside, e.g.

Truth and diligence (S117)

- S indicates a State secondary school
- P indicates a private secondary school
- I indicates an Intermediate school

S40 indicates a secondary school (which is a State school) listed in 40th place in the general index of New Zealand secondary schools at APPENDIX B: Secondary school mottos.

P37 indicates a secondary school (which is a private school) listed in 37th place in the same index, viz. APPENDIX B: Secondary school mottos.

I60 indicates a school (which is a State Intermediate school) listed in 60th place in the general index of New Zealand Intermediate schools at APPENDIX D: Intermediate school mottos.

Note: Where a motto is used by more than one school, only one school is referred to as example.

(A) The sound and sight of the mottoes

A motto will be the more readily remembered and recalled if it sounds well to the ear ... whether in English, Latin or Maori.

The linguistic devices which provide euphony are alliteration (repetition of consonants and/or vowels) and repetition of words.

Many New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottoes take advantage of such consonance (repetition of a consonant sound, e.g.

in English Cultivate Christian character (P220)
 Service before self (I101)
 Steadfast in service (I109)
 Strive to serve (I34)

in Maori Kia kaha (I100)
 Kia toa ki ngakaunui (S63)
 Mairetia te matauranga (S140)
 Manaakitia matau (S318)
 Titiro teitei (S373)

in Latin Constanter in caelum (P296)
 Deo duce (P338)
 Fortis et fidelis (S185)
 Fortes in fide (P287)
 Floreat eterna fructum qui ferat (I42)
 Levavi oculos meos in montes (S191)
 Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi (S80)
 Semper sursum (S208)
 Structa saxo (P295)
 Summa sequere (S11)
 Suprema sequentes (I22)
 Ut prosum patriae (S194)
 Veritas vincit (S249)
 Vis recte vivere (S55) and others

Others make use of assonance (repetition of a vowel sound), e.g.

short a Ad astra (per aspera) (S 246)
 Ad alta (S99)
 Ad altiora (S234)
 Per constantiam ad victoriam (I113)

long a Mahi tahi (S205) (and also long i)
 Digne lampada tradas (S212) (both long and short a)
 Gratia et disciplina bona (P39)

ay as in "day" Fide et opere (P262)
 Fide et fortitudine (S305) (for Latin nouns in
 Labore et honore (S78) the ablative case)
 Laborare est orare (P263) (and also long a)

the sound oom
as in oomph

Sumum petendum bonum (S127) (reinforced by the
consonance of the letter
m)

Smaller numbers of mottos gain their special aural and oral effect

(i) by the repetition of the same word, e.g.

Ake ake (S75)
Kua mutu kua timatu (S131)
Tama tu tama ora (S108)
Tatau tatau (S124)

Noverim me noverim Te (P261)

To love and to serve (P292)

(ii) by word-play on different meanings of the same word, e.g.

Honour before honours (S201)
In Thy light shall we see light (P162)

(iii) by slight alteration to the spelling (and thereby to the meaning)
of the item being repeated, e.g.

Age quod agis (S169)
Dum spiro spero (S61)
Io mahi katoa mahia (P274)
Per angusta ad augusta (S7)
Pergo et perago (S326)

(iv) by inversion of word-order, e.g.

Serve by love and love to serve (P220)

Mottos such as these, by their word-play and their sound and sight
patterns, are pleasing to the ear, to the inner ear, and to the mind.

If a motto is not only pleasing to the ear, but also to the eye,
then it will be still more memorable, e.g.

Facere et docere (P276)
Qui non proficiti deficit (S363)
Tibi seris tibi metis (S21)

This is not to say that young New Zealanders will understand the meaning(s) of a motto, particularly one in Latin or in Maori which may have to be translated for them into English. It is simply to indicate how a motto may or may not be more easily memorable.

A small number of schools use a special song to direct attention to their motto and to assist memorisation, by repetitions at key functions and assemblies.

In replying to the motto questionnaire several Principals commented that it would be in later adult years that their students could better appreciate the implications of their school's motto.

In speaking personally to a wide cross-section of New Zealanders, I have found that many adults recall their school motto with a measure of pride: their pride in their ability to remember the motto equalling or exceeding their personal satisfaction with the meaning or helpfulness of the motto itself.

But even in those cases where students or staff or Principal are not confident of the spelling or pronunciation of their school motto, nor of the meanings of the motto in English when translated from Latin or Maori, these audio-visual characteristics are undoubtedly useful in assisting memorisation and recall.

(B) The length of the mottos

For reasons of memorability, impact, and space (especially when printed on a riband) mottos tend to be brief.

Among the sample of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos the shortest, one-word or two-word mottos, are 16.9% for mottos in English, 28.3% for mottos in Latin, and 30.9% for mottos in Maori.

The most common length of the mottos, for all main languages, is three words, viz. 50.7% for mottos in English, 47.3% for mottos in Latin, and 29.4% for mottos in Maori.

The great majority of the mottos are expressed in four or fewer words: 82.3% for mottos in English, 96.4% for mottos in Latin, and 85.3% for mottos in Maori.

In statistical terms the "average" length of a New Zealand secondary school motto is 3.14 words, or 3.53 words (if in English), 2.94 words (if in Latin) and 3.22 words (if in Maori).

The structural word and is the central or pivotal word in 13 of the 66 three-word mottos in English (19.7%). For mottos in Latin the equivalent word et occurs in 23 of the 107 three-word mottos, or in 21.5% of cases.

Table XXX indicates the length of mottos for each type of school and for each motto-language, omitting only the three mottos which are in French, viz.

<u>Essayez</u>	Horowhenua College, Levin (1940)
<u>Pour servir</u>	Matamata College (1948)
<u>De bon vouloir servir</u>	Howick Intermediate School (1964)

The longer mottos(i) in English

Of the ten mottos expressed in seven or more words, five are mottos of Intermediate schools and five are the mottos of private secondary schools:

<u>7 words</u>	I will not cease from mental fight	Maeroa Intermediate School (1954)
	Serve by love and love to serve	Prospect House (1962)
	In Thy light shall we see light	Middleton Grange School (1964)
<u>8 words</u>	Hold your head high and walk with pride	Gisborne Intermediate School (1940)
	The will to do: the soul to dare	Tweedsmuir Intermediate School (1943)
	Whatever you do, Let it be your best	Morrinsville Intermediate School (1970)
	That you may prize what is of value	Villa Maria College (1918)
<u>9 words</u>	Act well your part: there all the honour lies	South Wellington Intermediate School (1946)
<u>10 words</u>	The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom	Solway College (1916)

The longest motto used by any New Zealand secondary or Intermediate school is that of St Mary's College, Christchurch (1894): Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest in Life: to the Joy that is born of well-doing: to the Spiritual: to God," consisting of twenty-four words. The motto, I am informed, is not used very much, and the effectiveness as an inspiration is seen to lie in the first eleven words.

(ii) in Latin

The longest motto in Latin, Et comitate et virtute et sapientia, (New Plymouth Boys' High School and also New Plymouth Girls' High School) is unusually lengthened because of the triple repetition of the word "et" (and).

A motto of unusual length such as Cor unum et anima una in corde Jesu (eight words) was used by Cottesmore College, Christchurch, (from 1963 until closure in 1977) in the shortened form Cor unum et anima una (five words). At Baradene College, Auckland (1910) the further contraction is

made to Cor unum : while Erskine College, Wellington (1905) has decided to cease to use their Cor unum motto at all.

Between 1907 and 1969 the Pleasant Point District High School motto was Nil sine magno labore vita mortalibus dedit (seven words). In 1970 when the school became a High School, a motto of similar length was adopted, but this time in Maori (see immediately below).

(iii) in Maori

The longest motto in Maori in current use is that of Pleasant Point High School, viz. I nga ara tawhito: he rohe hou.

Tikipunga High School, Whangarei, has considered adopting as its motto the Maori proverb, Naku te rourou, nau te rourou, kia ora ai te iwi, (eleven words).

Conclusion

This analysis of the length of all New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos makes clear that motto brevity is as readily achieved in English, Maori and French, as in Latin.

Although a verb in Latin (or Maori) has the special advantage of being able to indicate person, action and tense within a single word, this advantage is exploited only in the following cases:

<u>Perseverando</u>	By persevering (I91)
<u>Possumus</u>	We can (P30)
<u>Resurgamus</u>	We rise up again (S5)
<u>Superabimus</u>	We shall overcome (I93)
<u>Akina</u>	Let it be striven for (S21)

Brevity, then, although a desirable feature of any motto, is not the sole consideration or criterion when mottos are being fashioned or selected.

Table XXX (next page) indicates the language and length of all secondary and Intermediate school mottos:

TABLE XXX: THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN ALL DIFFERENT SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL MOTTOES

No of words	S/S	Mottos in English			S/S	Mottos in Latin			S/S	Mottos in Maori			S/S	All languages			Total
		Int	P	Total		Int	P	Total		Int	P	Total		Int	P	Total	
1	9 15.5%	2 3.7	-	11 8.5	6 4.4	2 11.1	6 8.1	14 6.2	5 11.1	-	-	5 7.3	20 8.4	4 4.6	6 6.0	30 7.1	
2	5 8.6%	5 9.4	1 5.2	11 8.5	27 20.1	7 38.9	16 21.6	50 22.0	10 22.2	6 37.5	-	16 23.5	42 17.7	18 20.7	17 17.0	77 18.2	
3	29 50.0%	27 50.9	10 52.6	66 50.7	64 47.7	7 38.9	36 48.6	107 47.3	10 22.2	7 43.7	3 42.8	20 29.4	103 43.4	41 47.1	49 49.0	193 45.5	
4	10 17.0%	7 13.2	2 10.5	19 14.6	31 23.0	1 5.5	15 20.3	47 20.8	12 26.6	2 12.5	3 42.8	17 25.0	53 22.4	10 11.5	20 20.0	83 19.6	
5	4 6.9%	4 7.5	1 5.3	9 6.9	4 3.0	1 5.5	1 1.4	6 2.7	6 13.3	1 6.3	-	7 10.3	14 5.9	6 6.9	2 2.0	22 5.2	
6	1 1.7%	3 5.7	-	4 3.1	2 1.5	-	-	2 0.9	1 2.2	-	1 14.3	2 2.9	4 1.7	3 3.4	1 1.0	8 1.9	
7	-	1 1.9	2 10.5	3 2.3	-	-	-	-	1 2.2	-	-	1 1.5	1 0.4	1 1.1	2 2.0	4 0.9	
8	-	3 5.7	1 5.3	4 3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3.4	1 1.0	4 0.9	
9	-	1 1.9	-	1 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1.1	-	1 0.2	
10	-	-	1 5.3	1 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1.0	1 0.2	
10+	-	-	1 5.3	1 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1.0	1 0.2	
		58	53	19	130	134	18	74	226	45	16	7	68	237	87	100	424

100%

S/S=secondary school Int=Intermediate school P=private secondary school

Plus three
mottos in
French:

Essayez
Pour servir
De bon vouloir servir

(C) Where are the goals ? (the prepositions)

Since mottos intend to indicate aims, they frequently point the direction in which the goal lies or the position in which it may be found.

The particular prepositions which occur in New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos are those which specify one or other of the points on a general continuum which postulates a starting-point from which students are urged to proceed, through toil and difficulty, in good heart and by diligent effort, upwards, for and towards some stated goal.

Examples are given from mottos in English, Latin and Maori.

out of: from

ab intra (I35)
ex arduis (S371)
ex asperis (I31)

I will not cease from mental fight (I63)
From discipline grows freedom (I127)
From each his best (S143)

I nge ara tawhito: he rohe hou (S217)
 (from old pathways, towards new landmarks)

through

per angusta (S59)
per ardua (S161)
per aspera (S246)
per constantiam (I113)

Strength through knowledge (S20)
 Greatness through service (P133)
 Success through effort (I54)

Pro viribus (S110)

by

Besti mundo corde (P270)
Amore discendi vivere discimus (S228)
Fide: litteris: labore (P386)
Gratia et disciplina bona (P39)
Luce veritatis (P226)
Lumine ducar (S251)
Virtute experiamur (S388)
Virtute scientiam complete (P297)

(the
 Latin
 ablative
 case)

by (continued)

Christo <u>duce</u> (P67)	(the
Deo <u>duce</u> (P338)	Latin
Maria <u>duce</u> (P25)	ablative
Structa <u>saxo</u> (P295)	absolute
Totis <u>viribus</u> (I83)	construction)

By learning we live (S146)
 By love serve (P268)
 Serve by love and love to serve (P220)
 By perseverance achieve (S314)

withLux cum amore (S231)

Achieve with honour (S27)
 Serve with goodwill (S97)
 Service with honour (I57)
 To wisdom with honour (S118)
 Wisdom with truth (I99)
 With wisdom and courage (S367)
 Hold your head high and walk with pride (I32)
 The prudent are crowned with knowledge (I134)

not-without

Nihil boni sine labore (S207)
 Nihil sine labore (S100)
 Palma non sine pulvere (S47)
 Vita sine litteris mors est (S1)

upwards: on high

Sursum (S168)
 Semper sursum (S208)

for

Build now for eternity (P36)
 Each for all (S190)
 For wisdom we strive (S306)
 Reward for effort (S64)
 Strive for excellence (I75)

Raphia kote metauranga (S250)

Christo et Ecclesiae (P382)
 Pro Christo et patriae (P396)
 Pro Ecclesia Dei (P270)
 Quisque pro omnibus (lapsed)

to: towards

Ad alta (S374)
 Ad altiora (S234)
 Ad astra (S378)
 Ad augusta (S166)
 Ad summum (S28)

in

Ascensiones in corde (P128)
 Constanter in caelum (P296)
 Cultus in labore (S307)
 Domine, in Te speravi (P136)
 Fortes in fide (P287)
 Fortiter in re (S317)
 In caelum ascende (P296)
 In opere felicitas (S211)
 In spe fortitudo (S348)
 Nitor in sapientiam (I81)
 State in fide (P290)

In Christ we live (P130)
In Thy light shall we see light (P162)
 Learn in harmony (I60)
 Reward in endeavour (I19)
 Steadfast in service (I109)
 ... the best and noblest in life (P279)

whereUbi lux praelucet (S135)before

Honour before all (62)
 Honour before honours (S201)

+++++

(D) How many goals ? (Multiple aims)

Among New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos there is considerable variation in complexity of meaning. Where some mottos are brief and plainly pointed, others are extended and more complicated. The following analysis indicates the range with which students are faced in different schools in different places in New Zealand.

(i) Singleness of statement

A majority of mottos endeavour to state a single concept, purpose or goal which is to be striven for; whether stated in brief:

Be worthy (S355)
 Run true (I38)

or at greater length:

Dare to be true (I13)
 Strive to serve (I34)
 Seek knowledge, find wisdom (I20)
 The will to do: the soul to dare (I126)
 That you may prize what is of value (P357)

Some mottos use an adverbial phrase which clearly binds two items into single, meaningful connection, e.g.

Achieve with honour (S27)
 By perseverance achieve (S314)
 Steadfast in service (I109)
 Strength through knowledge (S20)
 The prudent are crowned with knowledge (I32)
 To wisdom with honour (S119)
 Wisdom through truth (I136).

A small number of mottos achieve a considerable measure of unity of concept even while linking two different items together

(a) with "and" Hold your head high and walk with pride (I32)
 Seek and defend the truth (S111)
 Serve by love and love to serve (P220)
 To build and to cherish (I84)

or (b) without "and" A purpose joyful: a courage blameless (S330)

but, for another group of mottos, the word "and" (in English) or the word "et" (in Latin) is used to join any two of several items, with considerable lack of impact in consequence.

(ii) Twin aims

If it be an important criterion of an effective motto (in whatever language) that it state one goal clearly, then a motto such as Learn, go forth to serve, with disparate, juxtaposed items, must have lesser impact. Where a motto specifies two values with somewhat random connection, it will lack inevitability and force. Examples are:

Dignity and honour (S359)
 Faith and honour (P288)
 Loyalty and honour (S173)
 Wisdom and honour (S29)

Character and knowledge (I43)
 Virtue and knowledge (P255)
 Knowledge and integrity (I64)

Courage and faith (S241)
 Courageous and loyal (I128)

Loyalty and truth (S200)
 Truth and diligence (S117)

To love and to serve (P252)
 To serve and to work (S157)

Perhaps from a sense of balance, euphony or contrast, many schools do specify dual goals. Perhaps it is supposed that a motto will have double impact if it holds up two values instead of one?

Labore et honore (S78)
 Virtute et honore (S69)

Sapientia et probitate (S302)
 Sapientia et veritas (S32)

Fide et fortitudine (S305)
 Recte et fortitudine (S337)
 Fortiter et recte (S23)

Fidelis et audax (I28)
 Fide et virtute (S189)
 Fortis et fidelis (S185)

By extension of this practice, 17 schools (8 secondary and 9 Intermediate) indicate three desirable goals within the narrow confines of their motto (see below).

(iii) Triple targets

Unity is intended by such mottos as

Effort, perseverance, success (I8)
 Hope, strive, achieve (I88)
 Strive, seek, find (I77)
 Strive to seek to learn (I115)

but the following mottos would seem to specify random trinities of goals, "adopted at the whim of a person" (see Definition: page 7) thinking them desirable or appropriate in a schooling situation.

Courage, knowledge, justice (I14)
 Service, endeavour, honour (I23)

Disciplina, moderatio, comitas (S347)
 Et comitate et virtute et sapientia (S176)
 Fide, litteris, labore (P386)
 Pietas, probitas et sapientia (S174)

Harmony, truth, effort (S187)
 Honour, right, duty (S221)
 Love, joy, peace (P103)
 Service, truth, courage (S309)

any item of which could be replaced by an alternative goal. Such mottos lack cohesiveness, memorability and necessity.

Note: The three Intermediate school mottos

Diligence, Integrity, Service
Mastery, Integrity, Service
Reliability, Integrity, Service

are constructed especially to correspond with the initial letters of the name of each particular school, thus:

Devon Intermediate School (1958)
Manukau Intermediate School (1948)
Remuera Intermediate School (1954).

Note: The same device is used in the following mottos, but not to achieve a triple effect:

Shirley Intermediate School (1934)
Motto: Steadfast in service
Oamaru Intermediate School (1963)
Motto: Onward I strive

+++++

(E) What are the goals ? (the nouns)(i) abstract nouns

Abstract nouns are a dominant feature of the language of New Zealand secondary school mottos. They are specified in the mottos of 309 schools (58.5% of all secondary and Intermediate schools, with or without a motto).

In one locality or another, and in one language or another, some fifty-two different virtues or values are referred to, with frequencies as follows:

(a) in English (43 items named)

honour(14) service (13) wisdom (11) knowledge (10)
truth (9) integrity (7) effort (6) courage (5)
endeavour (5) learning (4)

(the number in brackets beside each item indicating the number of schools specifying that particular abstract noun)

These abstract nouns occur thrice:

faith life light reward success virtue

These abstract nouns occur twice:

character diligence eternity love loyalty
perseverance strength

These abstract nouns occur once only:

achievement dignity discipline duty excellence
fellowship freedom good goodwill greatness
harmony joy justice mastery mental fight/strife
peace pride reliability resolution right

(b) in Latin (44 items named)

virtus (12) fides (12) veritas (9) labor (9) sapientia (8)
lux (6) lumen (5) doctrina (5) scientia (5) probitas (4)
opus (4) vita (4)

These word-items (abstract nouns) occur thrice:

scholae fortitudo lex vis

These abstract nouns occur twice:

amor caritas constantia disciplina fidelitas
honor litterae pietas potestas verum

These abstract nouns occur once only:

animus bonum comitas etern(a) fructus felicitas finis
gratia honestum integritas justum mens misericordia
moderatio praemium rectum simplicitas spes victoria

(c) in Maori (14 items named)

unity (mahi tahi, kotahitanga, tatau tatau, he iwi kotahi tatou)	(9)
wisdom (matauranga)	(5)
integrity (kia maia, kia mau)	(5)
effort (mahi)	(4)
truth (pono)	(3)
courage (manawanui, kia toa)	(3)
strength (kauri)	(2)
manliness (whakatane, whakatangata)	(2)
good (pai)	(2)
justice (tika)	(2)
service (awhinatia) light (marama) concern (aroha) evil (hara)	(1 each)

The following abstract nouns appear in mottos in

ENGLISH LATIN MAORI

with the number of occurrences indicated for each:

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Maori</u>	<u>Number of schools</u>
knowledge (10)	scientia (5)	matauranga (5)	(53)
learning (4)	scholae (3)		
	doctrina (5)		
	litterae (2)		
wisdom (11)	sapientia (8)		
truth (9)	veritas (9) verum (2)	pono (3)	(25)
effort (6)	labor (9)	mahi (4)	(24)
endeavour (5)			
integrity (7)	probitas (4) integritas (1)	mau maia (5)	(17)
light (3)	lux (6) lumen (5)	marama (1)	(15)
courage (5)	fortitudo (3)	toa manawanui (3)	(11)
strength (2)	vis (3) potestas (2)	kauri (2)	(9)

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Maori</u>	<u>Number of schools</u>
love (2)	amor (2) caritas (2)	aroaha (1)	(7)
justice (1)	justum (1)	tika (2)	(4)
good (1)	bonum (1)	pai (2)	(4)
mind (1)	mens (1)	hiengero (1)	(3)
<u>67</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>170</u>

The following abstract nouns appear in mottos in

ENGLISH LATIN

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Total</u>
honour (14)	honor (2)	16
faith (3)	fides (12)	15
life (3)	vita (4)	7
achievement (1)	opus (4)	5
reward (3)	praemium (1)	4
virtue (3)	honestum (1)	4
discipline (1)	disciplina (2)	3
duty (1)	pietas (2)	3
eternity (2)	eterna (1)	3
reliability (1)	fidelitas (2)	3
resolution (1)	constantia (2)	3
success (2)	victoria (1)	3
fellowship (1)	comitas (1)	2
right (1)	rectum (1)	2
mercy (1)	misericordia (1)	2
<u>38</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>75</u>

The following abstract noun occurs in mottos in

LATIN MAORI

virtus (12) (manliness)	kia Whakatane ahau whakatangata kia kaha (2)
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The following abstract noun occurs in mottos in

ENGLISH MAORI

service (11)	awhinatia (1)
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These abstract nouns occur in mottos in English only:

character (2) diligence (2) harmony (2) loyalty (2) perseverance (2)
 dignity (1) excellence (1) freedom (1) goodwill (1) greatness (1)
 joy (1) mastery (1) peace (1) pride (1).

These abstract nouns occur in mottos in Latin only:

animus (1) felicitas (1) gratia (1) lex (1) moderatio (1)
 simplicitas (1) spes (1).

These abstract nouns occur in mottos in Maori only:

(unity) mahi tahi: kotahitanga: tatau tatau: he iwi kotahi tatou

9 occurrences: 4 in State secondary schools
 5 in Intermediate schools

(evil) nga hara (1)

Abstract nouns found only in the mottos of State secondary schools
 are:

dignity goodwill felicitas moderatio

Abstract nouns found only in the mottos of Intermediate schools are:

excellence freedom mastery pride

Abstract nouns found only in the mottos of private secondary schools
 are:

animus gratia greatness joy misericordia
 peace simplicitas

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Observations

The abstract noun is useful to motto writers because of its capacity to summarise and to generalise. Thus, the countless particular situations calling for the exercise of manly behaviour are held to be concentrated in the single word "virtus": the multifarious aspects of religious behaviour are held to be focussed in the one word "fides" (the Faith):

all (desirable) social values are assumed to be encapsulated in the single word "character": all lesser behaviour is held to be discouraged by a call to "honour".

Consequently, if brevity of statement be an important criterion in motto writing, then a motto so extended as Act well your part: there all the honour lies were better compressed into the key word "honour" or into the two key words Act honourably with the shorter forms expressing quite as much as the longer version.

In trying to translate the virtues and values of one society or culture into those of another, it is necessary to be aware of the subtle, but important, differences involved in doing so. Is Latin "comitas" to be translated into English as "courtesy" ? as "friendliness" ? as "civility" ? or as "obligingness" ? Is the antonym of "comitas" to be understood as "gravitas" or as "severitas" ?

In translating an abstract noun from Latin into English, two or more schools may not agree as to the meaning to be taken. Thus "probitas", for the Nelson Colleges, is "honesty", "uprightness" or "worth": for Selwyn College, Auckland, it is "probity" or "tried integrity" which leaves a further implicit meaning, viz. "modesty", available to both schools.

Abstract nouns are certainly difficult to pin down. Defining and redefining themselves in terms of one another, they contribute to their own proliferation.

Mottos incorporating abstract nouns are pointing to values which, according to our Greek-Roman-European cultural heritage, are eternal and timeless verities, existing in themselves as absolute qualities or, even, entities. Appeals to abstract ideals and principles scarcely admit of qualification or degree. They suggest that behaviour is either right or wrong, is good or less-than-good, is manly or less-than-manly (womanly ? animalistic ?).

Their limitation lies also in their specifying one value or quality

as pre-eminently to be pursued; suggesting, by exclusion, that other values and qualities are of less value. Thus one school may urge its students to be courageous, another school emphasise justice, a third stress moderation, a fourth call for stubborn forward movement (Vestigia nulla retrorsum: P377), a fifth seek to inculcate tolerance.

Yet is one value more valuable than another? How valuable is a value? In a sea of fifty-two values, which value is most valuable? There is no agreed hierarchy or taxonomy to which these matters may be referred. If a majority (76 schools) are to be believed, the most important value in schooling lies in gaining knowledge/wisdom/truth. What, then, of those schools which seek to inculcate service/concern/courtesy/integrity?

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(ii) concrete nouns

A small number of schools bring the abstract noun to a more concrete level by indicating the kind of person who embodies the desirable quality. Thus:

The prudent are crowned with knowledge. (I134)
To the diligent nothing is difficult. (I94)
Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi. (S81) (the wise person)

A further group of secondary and Intermediate school mottos specifies nouns which are more concrete in that they refer to visible, tangible, sense-evident goals. Such are:

Seek <u>the heights</u> (S145)	
Levavi oculos meos in <u>montes</u> (S191)	the hills
Titiro whakarunga ki <u>nga puke</u> (S315)	the hills
Towards far <u>horizons</u> (S92)	
Constanter in <u>caelum</u> (P296)	
<u>Caelum</u> certe patet (S206)	the sky
In <u>caelum</u> ascende (S147)	the heavens
Look towards <u>the light</u> (I85)	the sun
Reparabit cornua <u>Phoebe</u> (S380)	the moon
Ad <u>astra</u> (S 378)	the stars
Seek wisdom as <u>gold</u> (S54)	
Sapientia carior <u>auro</u> (S167) (wisdom is more precious than gold)	
Knowledge is a <u>treasure-house</u> (S3)	

Hold your head high and walk with pride (I32)
 Recti cultus pectora roborant (S196) hearts/breasts

Palma non sine pulvere (S312) the victor's wreath/dust
 Ut prosim patriae (S340) fatherland/mother country/New Zealand
 like a rock

Structa saxo (P295)
A purpose joyful: a courage blameless

A third cluster of mottos indicates the particular person on whom behaviour is to be modelled:

Christo duce (P67)
 In Christ we live (P130)
Deo duce (P338) (God)
 Ad Jesum per Mariam (P152)
 Cor unum et anima una in corde Jesu (P13)

Whaia te ara o Tainui (S57)
 Kia Tamatane (S198)

The advantage of this type of motto for young people is that they can picture the goal spelled out in the wording of the motto. Where abstract nouns indicate no particular setting or context, concrete nouns point to specific objects (whether the sun, moon, rainbow or star). When concrete nouns are further coupled with an artistic device or pictorial representation on the shield, emblem or badge which a school has adopted then pupils have a clear picture of their goal. All youngsters will perceive the literal meaning of the motto of such a school, leaving the school staff free to speak of the figurative and symbolic and allegorical meanings of a motto to those students who can understand at the deeper levels.

Arbor ad flumen (S358) will be, for some youngsters, simply a tree beside a river: for others it can also be a symbolic tree (of knowledge) beside the river (of life). Wahia nga rua (S179) can mean, for all staff and students, "Open the food-pits !" For a smaller number it can be figuratively understood as a school-community sharing in the general storehouse (of knowledge) to which all contribute.

In terms of theories of learning, this is only to say that, when working with young people, it is safer to work from the known to the unknown, from the concrete to the abstract. For the reason that some school mottos embody refined and sophisticated notions beyond the comprehension of the average adolescent, they are probably understood, if ever, only long after young people have left secondary school.

Observation

Since the Maori tongue does not belong to the Indo-European family of languages, even simple equivalences with English are sometimes difficult to demonstrate. Thus a single word in Maori may (for the purposes of traditional English grammatical description) sometimes be used as a noun, as an adjective, as a verb and as an adverb.

Where Maori societies define relationships between people and the goals for which they strive, in different, even more subtle and complex ways than the European, it is to be hoped that a further and fuller explication of the meaning of New Zealand secondary school mottos in Maori will be undertaken hereafter.

The special genius of the Maori language may well lie in its concreteness and down-to-earth qualities. If figurative, symbolic and abstract overtones and undertones are yet contained within the concrete, then the motto in Maori may well prove to be New Zealand's unique way of addressing young people when we are urging them to special national goals, educational or otherwise.

+ + + + +

(F) The ideal student (the adjectives)

Rather than specifying goals in the form of abstract nouns, such as faith, diligence, courage, truth and joy, a smaller number of mottos use the associated adjectives, faithful, diligent, courageous, truthful and joyful, to highlight and describe the quality or qualities which students will exhibit in pursuing the stated goal. Their special effectiveness lies in their immediacy, implying that the model-goal is attainable now. Are you such a student as this? Does this description fit you? You are challenged to be so forthwith. Examples are:

(in English)	Be <u>honest</u> (I69)
	To the <u>diligent</u> nothing is <u>difficult</u> (I94)
	<u>Courageous</u> and <u>loyal</u> (I128)
	Hold fast that which is <u>good</u> (I135)
	Be <u>worthy</u> (S355)
	A purpose <u>joyful</u> : a courage <u>blameless</u> (S330)
(in Latin)	Dare to be <u>true</u> (I13)
	To thine ownself be <u>true</u> (I33)
	Run <u>true</u> (truly) (I38)
	<u>Fidelis</u> et <u>audax</u> (I28)
	<u>Semper fidelis</u> (I73)
	<u>Fortis</u> et <u>fidelis</u> (S185)
(in Maori)	<u>Esto fidelis</u> (P149)
	<u>Fortes</u> in fide (P287)
	<u>Mens conscia recti</u> (S90)
	<u>Bonum certamen certa</u> (P50)
	<u>Semper paratus</u> (S335)
	mottos specifying brave/courageous/ready/sharing steadfast/strong/vigilant/united

Among a New Zealand sample of some 368 different secondary and Intermediate school mottos, this is a small group of mottos; and the number of qualities specified is smaller still, viz.

<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Maori</u>
dare	audax	bold
loyal	fidelis	steadfast
prudent	paratus	alert
worthy/good	bonus	te pai
blameless/honest	rectus	(the good thing)
true		

with diligent in English alone.

Comparatives of adjectives (and adverbs)

Since, in general, schoolteachers encourage industriousness, perseverance, tenacity and thoroughness, while discouraging slackness and sloth(*), there is, not surprisingly, a small group of mottos implying that the everyday general aims of students may be too low: they urge students to greater effort or to higher goals. Examples are:

Whaia te matauranga (I50)
(Strive for higher learning)

Ad altiora (S234)
Altiora peto (S31)
Ad altiora contende (S215) (adjectives)

Sapientia carior auro (S167)
Dulcius ex asperis (I31)
Fortior infirmioribus succurrendo (S89)
Ad majorem Dei gloriam (P278)

Plus ultra (S336) (adverbs)
Ulterius tende (S372)

The unfortunate, if unintended, effect of this use of comparatives is to place goals beyond reach: so that no matter what standard a student may have attained, that attainment (by definition) is insufficient.

The same linguistic device underlies the persuasive language of commercial advertising. A product is stated to be whiter, safer, cheaper. Whiter than white? Safer than which other product? Cheaper than the most or least expensive?

If comparisons be odious, then these mottos which contrast what is with an unspecified what-might-be could well frustrate youthful hope at the same time as being unrelenting, irritating goads.

(*) Intermediate Schooling in New Zealand, J.E.Watson, NZCER, 1964, Whitcomb & Tombs. Chapter five: Aims & Objectives, page 122.

Superlatives of adjectives (and adverbs)

A considerable number of mottos incorporate an adjective or adverb in the superlative form. Such are the most demanding of students and staff, for their requirements are absolute ones: the ordinary and the better are yet less than the best, and only the greatest is acceptable. Examples are:

Only our best (S38)
Of each his best (I4)
 From each his best (S143)
 Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest (P279)

(in English) Each for all (S190)
 Honour before all (S62)
 Act well your part: there all the honour lies (I110)

Strive to excel (S126)
 Strive for excellence (I75)

Summa pete (S210)
Summa sequere (S11)
 Ad summa (P299)
 Ad summum (S28)
Summum petendum bonum (S127)

Suprema sequentes (I22)
Totis viribus (I83)

Omnia per Christum (P273)
 Labor omnia vincit (S70)
 Superanda omnia ferendo (S376)
 Quisque pro omnibus (S86)
 Interest omnium recte facere (S303)

Qui servit maximus (S385)
Nulli secundus (I106)
Nihil nisi optimum (S46)
Vestigia nulla retrorsum (P377)
Optima quaere (P148)

Of similar kind are a group of mottos focussing on the word "semper", a Latin word meaning "always". Thus:

Semper conabor (S37)
Semper contendite (S364)
Semper fidelis (I73)
Semper paratus (S335)
Semper sursum (S208)

There is to be no let-up. Effort is constant, unremitting, unrelenting. Like those expressed in comparative form, mottos stating a superlative injunction seem to be goads rather than attainable goals to which young people might be expected to attain.

Such motto expressions seek their effect by means of a sweeping statement, admitting no exception. They are exaggerations whose effectiveness lies in their not-being-challenged. As generalisations they suffer in meaning, for their useful application in specific and appropriate situations could be lost sight of because of their claim that they are applicable in all circumstances.

Associated with these mottos which urge the impossible are those which cannot be satisfied or attained until a victory has been won: Per constantiam ad victoriam (I113). Their pivotal word is "vincit", the Latin word meaning "conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue, vanquish". Such are:

Constantia vincit (S102)
 Labor omnia vincit (S70)
 Qui patitur vincit (I80)
 Veritas vincit (S249)
 Gradatim vincimus (S203)

Together they bespeak the struggle, the hardship, the effort and striving needed to learn and, by implication, something of the joylessness of the venture, per ardua (S161), ex arduis (S371) and per aspera (S246).

Where several secondary school mottos promise success or reward for effort, it is left to two Intermediate school mottos to mention Achievement (I17) and Mastery (I67). It is, perhaps, unfortunately the case that the secondary school curriculum is so academically inclined as to be beyond the reach of the majority of the students. Subject-matter becomes increasingly complex the further one progresses as a secondary student: and sense of attainment tends to be lost sight of when one is faced with a fresh set of problems each year and knows that there are forever others to come.

Students must strive to understand their lessons and to overcome the difficulties involved. They are to compete with the subject, compete against each other for the highest marks, compete against the whole academic system which, at the Form Five level, is expressly constructed so as to fail nearly half of all examination candidates. This situation, it seems to me, is a likely explanation of why secondary schools fashion mottos of this particular kind, and why they justify the usefulness of such mottos. It would account for the almost total absence in secondary school mottos of any note of happiness or gladness in learning within the secondary school environment.

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(G) Desirable student behaviours (the adverbs)

Where some mottos use nouns to indicate their recommended goal, e.g. fortitudo (fortitude), fidelitas (fidelity), and others use the associated adjectival forms, e.g. fortis (brave) and fidelis (faithful), a third linguistic method in motto writing is to make use of the associated adverbial forms, e.g. fortiter (bravely) and fideliter (faithfully).

Where adverbs or adverbial phrases are used, their purpose is to indicate the manner in which the goal is to be sought, or the spirit or attitude in which students should approach the goal. Examples of this motto device occurring in the mottos of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools are:

<u>Single-word</u> adverbs:	justly (S329)	well (I110)
	bene (P35)/well	
	certe (S206)/assuredly	
	constanter (S296)/consistently	
	digne (S212)/worthily	
fideliter (S392)/faithfully	firmiter (P51)/strongly	
fortiter (S317)/bravely	gradatim (S203)/gradually	
recte (S22)/aright	semper (S37)/always	
	viriliter (P291)/manfully	
	suaviter (P265)/pleasantly	

Twin behaviours:

animo et fide (P257)	in a faithful spirit
fide et opere (P262)	serving faithfully
opere et veritate (P272)	serving truthfully
fortiter et recte (S22)	bravely and rightly
recte et fortitudine (S337)	bravely for the right
fide et fortitudine (S305)	with a brave faith
fide et virtute (S189)	with manly faith
virtute et honore (S69)	manfully honourable
labore et honore (S78)	with honourable endeavour
sapientia et probitate (S302)	wisely and uprightly

A threefold behaviour:

et comitate et virtute et sapientia (S176)	courteously, virtuously and wisely
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Adverbial phrases:

cum amore (S231)	lovingly
pro viribus (S110)	according to one's strength
in opere (S211)	in a spirit of service
cor unum et <u>anima una</u> (P43)	with but a single spirit

by love (P220)
by perseverance (S314)

in harmony (I60)

with goodwill (S97)
with honour (S119)
with pride (I32)
with truth (I99)

The Latin ablative absolute construction

can be used to indicate agency, as in:

Deo duce (P338)	under God's leadership
Christo duce (P67)	with Christ as leader
Maria duce (P25)	by Mary's guidance

Totis viribus (I83)	with all one's strength
Structa saxo (P295)	built like/as a rock

(H) Ways of addressing the students (the pronouns)

School mottos address themselves to students and to members of a school staff in a variety of ways, each mode of address being determined by the particular personal pronoun used by the motto-writer or adopted by the person selecting the motto.

The psychological impact or effectiveness of a motto addressed to young people is likely to vary considerably, depending on which linguistic form is chosen; for it is the specific personal pronouns of the mottos which determine whether students are addressed as individuals, as members of a team which includes adults, as individuals in competition with others, as members of an institution, or simply as members of the human race.

The analysis which follows indicates the variety of forms of address displayed in the mottos of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos: it points to something of a more personal, intimate and warm address to young people which is characteristic of some Intermediate schools, and also to something of a general tendency for secondary school mottos to be expressed in a more generalising, impersonal and authoritarian manner.

Ten different pronoun variations are discussed below, viz.

- (i) first person singular (I)
- (ii) first person plural (we)
- (iii) second person singular (you)
- (iv) second person plural (yous)
- (v) a universal pronoun (each)
- (vi) third person singular (he/she)
- (vii) third person possessive (adjective) (his/her)
- (viii) third person plural (they)
- (ix) reflexive pronouns (thymself/itself, etc.)
- (x) all-inclusive pronouns (everyone/all)

Note: Imperative forms of the verb, e.g. Essayez ! (Try !) in which the pronoun is implied and understood, but is not stated, are dealt with in the sub-section referring to The action students are to take (the verbs) on page 167.

(i) first person singular pronoun (I)

This manner of statement, since it is directed at the individual student, secures personal student and staff identification with the motto.

When expressed in English, this form of motto expression is peculiar to our Intermediate schools, viz.

I am tomorrow (I89)
Onward I strive (I86)
I will not cease from mental (fight)(I63).

All examples of secondary school mottos expressed in this form are in Latin, e.g.

Altiora peto (S31)
Disco quo sapientius agam (S203)
Dum spiro spero (S61)
Levavi oculos meos in montes (S191)
Lumine ducar (S251)
Pergo et perago (S326)
Nitor in sapientiam (I81)
Semper conabor (S37)
Ut prosim aliis (S183)

(ii) first person plural (we)

In this manner of statement the wholeness of the school is seen to be the totality of the individual members. By this method the staff of a school may declare that the motto applies to themselves as well as to the students. The examples in English occur only for State and private secondary schools, viz.

By learning we live (S146)
For wisdom we strive (S306)
In Christ we live (P130)
In Thy light shall we see light (P162)
That we might have life (S379)
We care (S318)

Only our best (S38) (possessive adjective)

but two Intermediate schools use the form in Latin, along with several secondary schools, thus:

Spectemur agendo (I44)
Superabimus (I93)
Ad vitam progrediamur (S113)
Amore discende vivere discimus (S228)
Gradatim vincimus (S203)

Lex nostra fides (S360) (possessive adjective)
 Non scholae sed vitae discimus (S308)
Resurgamus (S5)
 Vitae non scholae discimus (S301)
 Virtute experiamur (S388)
 Possumus (P30)
 Gaudeamus (P41)

(iii) second person singular pronoun: (you)

Age quod agis (P254)
 Digne lampada tradas (S212)
 Disce ut doceas (S88)
 Disce ut intellegas (S48)
 Disce ut prosis (S240)
 Tibi seris tibi metis (S21)

These mottos are addressed to each individual separately and apply equally to staff and to students. The two mottos, in English:

Know thyself (I26)
 To thine ownself be true (I33)

are peculiar to Intermediate schools.

(iv) second person plural pronoun: (yous)

There is only one clear instance of this motto form, viz.

Quaerite et invenietis (S107)

wherein each individual student is being addressed corporately ! or, conversely, all students are being addressed simultaneously, yet as individuals !

Ambiguity remains in the five examples in English, viz.

That you may prize what is of value (P357)

Act well your part: there all the honour lies (I110)
 Hold your head high and walk with pride (I32)
 Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest (P279)
 Whatever you do, let it be your best (I74)

where one cannot be certain whether you/your refers to one or more persons. State secondary school mottos avoid this indecisive form.

(v) a universal pronoun: each

The four mottos in this small cluster are pointedly all-inclusive, challenging every individual to be involved, thus:

Quisque pro omnibus (S86)

Each for all (S190)

From each his best (S143)

Of each his best (I4)

but they refer to either first or to second person pronouns and are non-personal in their mode of address. They may be understood in a variety of ways, which is both their strength and their weakness:

From each of you(s)/us his/our best.

Each of us/of you(s) for all of us/of you(s).

(vi) third person singular pronouns: he/she/whoever

Mottos of this type issue a somewhat impersonal challenge to any and to every person to live by the terms of the exhortation.

He conquers who endures (S159)

Qui non proficit deficit (S363)

Qui patitur vincit (I80)

Qui servit ille maximus (S385)

In the motto Qui servit ille maximus the effect of the emphatic pronoun ille is to introduce a note of competitiveness (to be greatest) and of exclusiveness (since, if some are to serve others, some others must be in a position to be served).

(vii) third person possessive adjective (his/her)

Two-only mottos make use of the unisex possessive adjective, "his", referring to both males and females ("her"):

Of each his best (I4)

From each his best (S143)

meaning

"From each girl her best" and "From each boy his best".

(viii) third person plural pronoun: they

Beati mundo corde (P270)

(Blessed are (they who are) the pure in heart)

The prudent (they) are crowned with knowledge (I134)

Mottos so expressed are potentially divisive, since those who judge themselves to be pure in heart or to be prudent may wish to assert that others are less pure or less prudent than themselves.

(ix) reflexive pronouns: thyself/itself/yourself

Mottos in this form have special impact because of their particularly pointed application: they specify with an added precision.

Know thyself (I26)

To thine ownself be true (I33)

Service before self (I101)

They address themselves to each student as a specific person or individual.

Virtus sibi praemium (S94)

Alios iuvare: sibi fidere (S164)

In these two mottos in Latin, "sibi" reinforces the valued goal: thus "Manliness is its own reward" and "Serving others while remaining faithful to oneself".

(x) all-inclusive pronouns: everyone/all

Interest omnium recte facere (S303)

(It is in everybody's interest to act aright)

is a rather self-conscious and impersonal mode of address, attempting to involve each individual by speaking about everyone-in-general.

The motto Non sibi sed omnibus, though not in current use among New Zealand secondary or Intermediate school mottos, is of the same kind: it translates into English, Not for oneself, but for all a somewhat dispassionate and unemotional appeal to young people.

Maori language pronouns

In contrast to the pronoun systems of both English and Latin, the Maori language has eleven available pronouns, enabling a more complex (yet still specific) number of relationships between people to be indicated. Thus:

Singular pronouns

au	I : me
koe	you
ia	he <u>or</u> she (bisexual)

Dual pronouns

taua	you and I
kōrua	you two
rāua	they two
maua	I and one other (not you to whom I'm speaking)

Plural pronouns

tātau tatau	you and I and one or more others
koutou koutau	you and others
rātou rātau	they only (excludes speaker and person spoken to)
mātou matau	I and others (not you to whom I'm speaking)

Examples of these pronouns in use in mottos for New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools are:

<u>Tatau tatau</u> (S124)	We are one people
<u>He iwi kotahi tatou</u> (I7)	We are one people/We act as one
<u>Ka tohe matou</u> (S186)	We will persist
<u>Manaakitia matau</u> (S318)	We care

The higher or lower status of the persons interacting can be indicated by the use of possessive pronouns and other language devices available within the Maori language.

New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school mottos in Maori are, for the most part, transliterations of essentially European modes of address, and the greater subtlety of available Maori language forms is not exploited, or is simply lost when a translation is made back from Maori to English.

The considerable differences between the European and Maori cultures are, quite literally, spelled out in the two languages ... a point best appreciated by those with a knowledge of both.

A special study of mottos in Maori remains to be undertaken, based on a full appreciation of the cultural factors involved in placing goals before young people and based on an understanding of which forms of address are likely to be the more effective.

My general feeling, at the conclusion of my own study, is that equivalence in translating from one motto language to another is not only elusive but is, possibly, unobtainable. Each motto is a highly compressed statement deriving its fullest meaning from the wider culture from which it has sprung. Where Europeans have asked to be provided with mottos in Maori for New Zealand schools, stating European values, these have been fashioned and provided: but always and inevitably, inadequately. Understandably, several New Zealand secondary schools are today using a motto expressed in both English and in Maori ... with the sometimes admission that the two are not necessarily saying the same thing.

The motto in English We care is inspecific: it does not state who is caring for whom or for what. The Maori words Manaakitia matau, if addressed by a student (John) to his teacher (Mr X), have English meaning(s) as follows: "I, John, on behalf of my classmates, am pleading with you. Mr X, please to care/help/love/foster for us." with I/we/us stated explicitly in the word matau and repeated (implicitly) in the word manaakitia.

There remains, also by implication, the further meaning "Let us care for one another"; and thus the motto in Maori is literally saying that the role of the teacher, of the pupil and of the rest of the group is one-to-one. The implications for educators and teachers are considerable. A caring-sharing school cannot be one in which the adult staff see themselves as different from or superior to the young people in their charge or care.

(I) The action students are to take (the verbs)

A school motto is, in most cases, an injunction or exhortation to students to undertake certain action (whether to learn, serve, strive, and so on); so that verb-forms are a common feature.

Ten different verb-forms are identifiable in the New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school motto sample, each with its own characteristic mode of address to students. For the purpose of an orderly presentation they are here arranged in two groups: Group A consisting of five verb-forms which suggest that some adult authority, external to the students, is "calling the tune" or "shaping the clay"; Group B consisting of five verb-forms which, in contrast, are gentler and less demanding of young people than the comparable form in Group A. Thus:

<u>Group A</u>		<u>Group B</u>	
(i)	present tense indicative	(i)	present tense subjunctive
(ii)	present infinitive	(ii)	present participle
(iii)	imperatives	(iii)	gerund
(iv)	future tense	(iv)	Latin "ut"
(v)	emphatic "will"	(v)	perfect tense

Group A (i): present tense indicative

Over sixty of the mottos are expressed in this tense, each motto making a positive, authoritative assertion in which students and staff may, allegedly, be expected to place confidence. Examples are:

in Latin Virtus caelum recludit (S2)
 Virtutem doctrina parat (S152)
 Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi (S80)

Fellowship is life (I12)

I am tomorrow (I89)

The prudent are crowned with knowledge (I134)

Intermediate

in English By learning we live (S146)
 He conquers who endures (S159)
 Knowledge is a treasure-house (S3)

State
secondary

In Christ we live (P130)

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom (P304) Private

Truth is light (P356)

	<u>Alios iuvare: sibi fidere</u> (S164)
	<u>Diligere verum</u> (P218)
in Latin	<u>Esse quam videri</u> (S341)
	<u>Facere et docere</u> (P276)
	<u>Quanti est sapere</u> (S370)
	<u>Vis recte vivere</u> (S55)
in French	<u>De bon vouloir servir</u> (I46)
	<u>Pour servir</u> (S156)

These mottoes have the force of absolutes. Thus "work" is held to be an end in itself: "service" (of any kind) is held to be desirable: "unyielding" is held up to be a worthwhile stance, presumably in every situation, whether appropriate or not.

They have the annoying quality of seeming circular and could be felt to frustrate any sense of achievement. Thus one is forever learning to serve, or always striving to seek to learn to live to serve and to work to excel !

Group B (ii): present participle

With this small group of mottoes the suggestion and stress is on the carrying-out of the motto in activity, continuous activity, ever-present activity but in a manner less urgent than that conveyed by the present infinitive form. Examples are:

	<u>Ad summa nitentes</u> (I132)
	<u>Ardua non veriti</u> (S4) better were "verentes" ?
in Latin	<u>Ipsam sequens non devias</u> (P163)
	<u>Summum petendum bonum</u> (S127)
	<u>Suprema sequentes</u> (I22)
	<u>Aspiring</u> (S375)
	<u>Ever trying, ever onward</u> (S116)

Group A (iii): the imperative mood

Some 115 different New Zealand secondary or Intermediate school mottoes take the form of injunctions addressed by adults to students in the imperative, or commanding form of the verb. Such exhortations are, typically, addressed by those in command to their subordinates or followers. They are common in motto language because, over the centuries, many mottoes have devolved from political and wartime situations where a

leader in conflict or battle has striven to enthuse his adherents with the necessary zeal and high morale to win a victory over opponents or over adverse circumstances. These are the mottos which enjoin students:

in English	Seek the heights ! Endeavour ! Strive !	
	Learn ! Achieve ! Be worthy ! Do justly !	
	Keep faith ! By love serve ! Aim high !	
	Run true ! Know thyself ! Hope ! strive ! achieve ! et al	
in Latin	Accipe ! Age ! Ascende ! Carpe ! Circumspice !	
	Contende ! Dirige ! Disce ! Festina ! Imperti !	
	Perficito ! Pete ! Quacrite ! Sequere ! Tende !	et al
in Maori	Kohia ! Kia ! Mauria ! Titiro ! Tohea !	
	Wahia ! Waiho ! Whaia !	et al

Mottos so expressed are addressed to one person, as with

Contende ! Dare ! (you)

or to more than one person, as with

Contendite ! Strive ! (yous)

It is noteworthy that none of the eighteen Intermediate school mottos in Latin uses this imperative form, common though it is for secondary school mottos in Latin.

Group B (iii): the gerund

By the use of a gerund (a present participle treated as a noun) a motto gains the special effect of stressing the urgent need or serious obligation to carry over the motto-goal into action. Thus:

By learning we live (S146)

Bene tradita bene servanda (P35)

Fortior infirmioribus succurrendo (S89)

Perseverando (I91)

Superanda omnia ferendo (S376)

Group A (iv): the future tense

Mottos expressed in a future tense take the form of confident assertions or predictions, promising achievement or attainment in the

end (or as the end), if not in the present. Such statements are difficult to dispute, since their validity and truthfulness must await a realisation in a future time. Examples are:

in English	In Thy light <u>shall we see light</u> (P162) Truth <u>will prevail</u> (I52)
in Latin	<u>Quaerite et invenietis</u> (S107) <u>Reparabit cornua Phoebe</u> (S380) <u>Semper conabor</u> (S37) <u>Superabimus</u> (I93)

Group B (iv): the Latin conjunction "ut"

The Latin conjunction ut (in order that) expresses a clear purpose or intention. It introduces a subordinate clause having its verb in the subjunctive tense, e.g. Disce ut doceas (Learn in order that you may teach.) Other examples are:

Disce ut intellegas (S48)
Disce ut prosis (S240)

Ut prosim aliis (S183)
Ut prosim patriae (S340)
Ut serviamus (P52)

The equivalent grammatical construction for mottos in English is as follows:

(In order) That you may prize what is of value (P357)
(In order) That we might have life (S379)

This form of motto thus indicates aspiration, wish or hope, with the implicit acknowledgement that not all students or staff will succeed in carrying out the goal of the motto. The desire of the school is, nevertheless, stated as a help to its students in securing the motto-goal. In contrast to those mottos embodying bolder commands and claims to allegiance, there is a measure of humility in mottos expressed in this particular manner.

Group A (v): the emphatic "will"

This is an uncommon form of expression among New Zealand secondary

and Intermediate school mottos. In this form a motto speaks the determination of the motto-holder to carry out the aim, e.g.

I will not cease from mental fight (I63)

Group B (v): the perfect tense

This unusual form of expression occurs in only two mottos in the sample under review. Both are quotations from the Bible in Latin, viz.

Domine, in Te speravi (P136)
Levavi oculos meos in montes (S191)

Their interest lies in stating or implying that the exhortation has been heeded; that staff and students have looked to the heights and are, therefore, now working and striving for the best and highest; or, that staff and students have placed their hope in God and are, consequently, now working with the desired attitudes.

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Observations

(i) Mottos of the Group B form are rare for all kinds of New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools with a motto: approximately 15 among 240 State secondary schools (6 $\frac{1}{4}$), 11 among 100 private secondary schools (11%) and 6 among 88 Intermediate schools (6.8%), whereas

(ii) mottos expressed in the Group A forms are relatively common for all types of New Zealand secondary schools with a motto: e.g. Group A (iii) ... the imperative form of the verb ... occurs for 25% of State secondary schools, 23% of private secondary schools and 35% of Intermediate schools (with mottos in Latin especially exempted in the case of Intermediate schools !).

(iii) As Watson observed (*) there are New Zealand teachers who interpret the word "education" as from the Latin verb "educere" to lead out. "For these teachers the goal is the fullest development

of each individual, and they place much stress on maturation, on the teachable moment, self-development, encouragement, confidence, independence, and on providing the right conditions to allow potentiality to unfold. There are others, however, who take their cue as it were, from the Latin verb "educare" to train, or to mould according to some specification. For these teachers schooling is akin to an art in which something is fashioned out of raw material; it is a process that they must guide, direct, and, on occasion, even force in much the same way as a potter shapes his clay."

It is likely that Group A mottos would appeal to the "potters" the large number of subject-specialist secondary school teachers whose main function is to prepare senior students for public examinations.

(J) Mottos as self-evident assertions

Some twenty mottos take the form of assertions which happily and blandly assume that the value(s) they specify are in the nature of self-evident truths. They thus have an air of conviction or authority about them which may well add weight to their impact on some students. So long as it is allowed that there is a measure of truth in each of them, it may thereafter be argued that each makes a statement of indisputable value. Examples are:

By learning we live (S146)
Effort brings reward (S365)
He conquers who endures (S159)
Knowledge is a treasure-house (S3)
Learning is life (S328)

(*) Intermediate Schooling in New Zealand: J. E. Watson, NZCER, 1964, Whitcombe & Tombs, page 123.

Fellowship is life (I12)
From discipline grows freedom (I127)
Learning is a challenge (I36)
Success crowns effort (I137)
The prudent are crowned with knowledge (I134)
To the diligent nothing is difficult (I94)

In Christ we live (P130)

Palma non sine pulvere (S47)
Quanti est sapere (S370)
Sapientia carior auro (S167)
Sic sociat scientia (S26)
Tibi seris, tibi metis (S21)
Virtus sibi praemium (S94)

(K) Mottos in negative form

A small number of secondary school mottos (22) and of Intermediate school mottos (5) are expressed in a negative form.

In simplest fashion the negative is expressed in Latin by non and in English by not, e.g.

Non scholae sed vitae discimus (S310)
 (Not for school, but for life, we are learning)
Non sibi sed omnibus (I104:unofficial)
 (Not for oneself, but for others)
Not to yield (S362)
I will not cease from mental (fight) (I63)

Stronger negatives are expressed in Latin by the superlative forms and partake of the absolutist or extremist injunction, thus:

Nil mortalibus ardui est (P236)
Virtuti nihil obstat (I62)
Nihil nisi optimum (S46)

Vestigia nulla reſorsum (P377)
 (Not a single step backwards
 or Ever onwards)

Nulli secundus (I106)
 (Second to none or Always first)

To the diligent nothing is difficult (I94)
 (All is possible if one keeps trying)

The use of negative forms in exhortations may at first seem unusual, since mottos, characteristically, express positive content and affirm specific goals and conduct. Yet it is a not uncommon (sic) rhetorical device to make a positive statement by denial of its opposite.

Further, in the manner of the Biblical Old Testament Commandments ("Thou shalt not") such mottos are readily understood by young people whose parents and elders speak their exhortations to them in the form of prohibitions ... trying to ensure that a goal is reached by stating that the opposite goal is to be avoided.

Further variant forms are the following:

Virtus repulsae nescia (S71)
 (Manliness knows not setback)

Turakina nga hara (P353)
 (Cast out sin/evil)

and the Latin mottos incorporating sine (without):

Palma non sine pulvere (S76)
 (No reward without effort)

Vita sine litteris mors est (S1)
 (Life is death without culture)
 or (Unless we have culture we may as well be dead).

THE USEFULNESS AND RELEVANCE
OF SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES

Principals of secondary and Intermediate schools were asked (Item 6 of the motto-survey questionnaire):

"What is your opinion, as a Principal, of the relevance and usefulness of your school's current motto?"

For the most part, Principals understood the word "useful" to mean: "making a contribution to the life of the school community"; and the word "relevant" to mean: "stating a meaningful aim or goal appropriate to the lives of the students in the school."

The analysis which follows is based on a high percentage of replies, viz.

97%	of	State co-educational secondary schools
100%	of	State single-sex secondary schools
87%	of	Intermediate schools
90%	of	private secondary schools

Thus 94% of all State school Principals replied, 90.5% of all private secondary school Principals 93.3% of all New Zealand secondary and Intermediate school Principals approached.

Mottos found useful and relevant

The comments of Principals who indicated general approval of their school motto fell into five general major categories. Where several Principals used the same word to express their opinion, frequencies of occurrence are indicated by the figure printed after a word.

Category A: (220 items of comment)

The motto was seen as a succinct (6) summary (5), expressing (12) focussing (12) emphasising (9) stressing/impressing (4) directing (3) indicating (2)

an ideal (35) aim (25) guiding principle (17) moral value (12)
concept (10) goal (7) sentiment (6)

towards which students were reminded (19) encouraged (8) exhorted (7)
rallied (6) stimulated/motivated (5) inspired (5) given incentive (3)
urged (2) to strive.

Category B: (132 items of comment)

The motto together with the badge (6) school song or prayer (4)
served to link (19) unify (8)
past pupils (16) to incoming pupils (12)
to provide a sense of tradition (36) identity (16) history (12)
heritage (3).

Category C: (73 items of comment)

The motto encouraged special attitudes (15) and personal
qualities (10) in keeping with the special character of the school (26)
so that a desirable tone (22) might prevail.

Category D: (73 items of comment)

The motto was an apposite/apt/relevant (31) time-honoured (11)
expression of a basic/essential/fundamental (18) concept of
permanent significance (13).

Category E: (59 items of comment)

The motto provided a point of reference (3) for starting (3)
discussion/talk (12) on a lesson/message/subject/theme (8) at
school assembly (22) or on special occasions (11).

The following emphases were discernible for different types of schools:

Category A:

the motto as a
guiding and inspiring ideal

Intermediate schools
private non-Catholic secondary
schools for girls

Category B:

the motto as giving a
sense of identity and tradition

all State secondary schools (co-ed,
single-sex, Intermediate)
private non-Catholic secondary
schools for boys

Category C:

the motto as
fostering tone and character

Catholic secondary schools for boys
Catholic secondary schools for girls
State single-sex secondary schools
for boys

Category D:

the motto as an
eternal verity

private non-Catholic secondary
schools for boys

Category E:

the motto as
focus for discussion at assemblies

State co-educational secondary schools
Intermediate schools

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Other words which occurred frequently in the comments of Principals have been arranged in a further series of clusters, as follows:

Category F: (11 items of comment)

The motto

animates/challenges/generates/sparks/spurs/
uplifts/expresses an aspiration.

Category G: (11 items of comment)

The motto

asserts/embodies/encapsulates/epitomises/
highlights/proclaims/states
aims/purposes.

Category H: (11 items of comment)

The motto fosters/inculcates/reinforces
pride in the distinctive and special dignity
of the values and ideals of the school.

Category I: (7 items of comment)

The motto is cornerstone/foundation/ground/
keynote/symbolic/slogan
of the school philosophy.

Category J: (4 items of comment)

The motto indicates a congregational/institutional/church
identity.

Category K: (4 items of comment)

The motto asks/keeps/places
a model
an ideal to imitate/emulate.

Category L: (4 items of comment)

The motto rebukes the lazy
settles disputes within the school
spurs in counselling procedures
is useful in dealing with problem pupils

CommentaryPrivate secondary schools:

Only seven of the 107 private New Zealand secondary schools do not have a motto.

All Principals of private secondary schools with a motto approved of the particular motto of their school, save one Principal who would have preferred his motto to be in English rather than in Latin, and one Principal who commented that, since "Virtue is caught, not taught", her motto is not greatly useful.

State secondary schools:

Principals of 47 State secondary schools commented on the frequency with which they made use of their school's motto "occasionally" (36) or "constantly" (11) whereas only two Principals of private secondary schools referred to this matter.

While bearing in mind the larger number of State secondary schools as against the smaller number of private secondary schools, the impression is gained that a State school may find it necessary to refer more often to its motto because of its need to try to establish unity among a disparate and somewhat more random selection of students, whereas a private secondary school is able, in this respect, to rest more contentedly because of its knowledge that its religious and educational philosophies are well understood by fee-paying parents and by the overall intake of their students.

For State secondary schools with mottos the following percentages of Principals indicated that their mottos were useful and relevant:

State co-educational	69.4%
State single-sex	81.6%
Intermediate	61.3%
<u>Overall:</u>	70.7%

The language of the comments of the Principals has been carefully preserved (in Categories A to L on the previous pages) in order to characterise not only the tenor of their remarks but also to indicate the general seriousness of their conviction.

In the section of the survey which follows the same care has been taken to preserve the language of the thinking and feeling of the Principals holding an adverse opinion of the motto of their school.

Mottos found less useful and somewhat irrelevant

A considerable number of Principals of New Zealand State secondary and Intermediate schools expressed reservations as to the usefulness and relevance of their school mottos. Separate detail follows for:

- (i) State single-sex secondary schools
- (ii) State co-educational secondary schools
- (iii) Intermediate schools

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(i) State single-sex secondary schools

All fifty State single-sex secondary schools, except Rotorua Girls' High School, have a motto.

All Principals commented on the usefulness and relevance of their motto, 40 of them (81.6%) approving of their motto and 9 of them (18.4%) having reservations of various kinds.

Of the nine mottos found not useful, seven were in Latin, one was in English and one was in Maori.

Dissatisfactions were expressed by five Lady Principals and by four men Principals, with these comments:

referred to only by past-pupils (2)
nil
very little
mainly ornamental
staff voted to abolish
rarely used
never referred to
less meaningful today

(ii) State co-educational secondary schools

Of 190 State co-educational secondary schools with a motto, 132 (69.4%) Principals found their motto acceptable relevant and useful, with 50 (26.3%) having reservations of various kinds. Eight Principals made no comment.

Of the fifty less satisfactory mottos, 33 were in Latin, 12 were in English and 5 were in Maori, with the following distribution:

<u>Inspectorate</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Maori</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northern	4	6	2	12
South Auckland	4	8	1	13
Central	3	6	2	11
Southern	1	13	-	14
	—	—	—	—
	12	33	5	50
	—	—	—	—

Adverse comment about this group of mottos was generally indicated thus:

(relevance) <u>no/nil/none</u> (referred to) <u>not/never</u>	(24)
(relevance) <u>little/very little/limited</u>	(15)
<u>seldom referred to/noticed/mentioned/not to exhort</u>	(4)
<u>largely irrelevant/disregarded/decorative</u>	(3)
<u>a foolish/pointless label</u>	(2)
<u>out of date/irrelevant today</u>	(2)

(iii) Intermediate schools

Of 138 Intermediate schools, 88 have mottos (63.7%) and 50 do not (36.3%).

84 Principals (of the 88 Intermediate schools with mottos) commented on the usefulness and relevance of their school motto, with 54 finding their motto suitable, and 30 of them having reservations of various kinds.

Of the thirty less satisfactory mottos, fifteen were in English, nine were in Latin and six were in Maori.

Of the fifty Principals of Intermediate schools without a motto

- 14 made no comment
- 4 knew of no reason for there being no motto
- 16 felt mottos to be of no importance, or to be an out-of-date concept
- 8 were waiting for a relevant motto to emerge as their school settled down after foundation
- 3 could not yet find a suitable motto to express their educational philosophy
- 5 had found alternatives or substitutes for mottos

Unsatisfactory mottos: a summary

For all New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools with a motto (81% of all such schools) the following figures show the degree of unsatisfactoriness of existing mottos:

State co-educational (233 schools)	50 of 190 mottos	26%
State single-sex (50 schools)	9 of 49 mottos	18%
Intermediate (138 schools)	30 of 88 mottos	34%
<u>State schools total:</u>	89 of 327 mottos	27.2%
Private schools (107 schools)	2 of 100 mottos	2%
<u>New Zealand total:</u> (528 schools)	91 of 427 mottos	21.3%

The languages in which the unsatisfactory mottos are expressed are as follows:

	<u>English</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Maori</u>	<u>Total</u>
State co-educational	12	33	5	50
State single-sex	1	7	1	9
Intermediate	15	9	6	30
Private	-	2	-	2
New Zealand total:	28	51	12	91
	30.7%	56.0%	13.2%	

TABLE XXXI: NUMBER OF MOTTOES ACCEPTABLE AND NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR
STATE CO-EDUCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Inspectorial District	No of schools	without motto	with motto	Motto useful	Motto not useful	No comment
Northern	64	16	48	35	12	1
South Auckland	49	9	40	23	13	4
Central	56	8	48	36	11	1
Southern	64	10	54	38	14	2
<u>NZ total:</u>	233	43	190	132	50	8
		18.4%	81.5%	69.4%	26.3%	4.2%
		of all State co-ed secondary schools		of all State co-ed secondary schools with a motto		

TABLE XXXII: NUMBER OF MOTTOES ACCEPTABLE AND NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

Education Board	No of schools	without motto	with motto	Motto useful	Motto not useful	No comment
Auckland	49	9	40	28	11	1
South Auckland	20	9	11	4	6	1
Hawke's Bay	10	5	5	3	2	-
Taranaki	4	2	2	1	1	-
Wanganui	7	-	7	4	2	1
Wellington	19	10	9	5	4	-
<u>North Island total:</u>	109	35	74	45	26	3
Nelson	3	1	2	1	1	-
Canterbury	14	9	5	4	-	1
Otago	7	2	5	3	2	-
Southland	5	3	2	1	1	-
<u>South Island total:</u>	29	15	14	9	4	1
<u>NZ totals:</u>	138	50	88	54	30	4
		36.2%	63.8%	61.4%	34.1%	4.5%
		of all Intermediate schools		of Intermediate schools with a motto		

Observation

Mottos are found least useful in the South Auckland educational area where, for

(a) Intermediate schools

9 of 20 schools (45%) are without a motto and 6 of 11 schools with a motto (55%) find their motto of little use ... a 75% level of disinterest in Intermediate school mottos in these districts.

and, for

(b) Co-educational State secondary schools

9 of 49 schools (18.4%) are without a motto and at least 13 of 40 schools with a motto (33.3%) find their motto of little use ... a 45% level of disinterest in secondary school mottos in these districts.

Conclusion

From the preceding analyses it emerges that a Principal's view of the usefulness of a school motto is related to the particular kind of school which he or she is leading. The important variables are the age and sex of the pupils in the school; whether the school is a single-sex or co-educational institution; and whether the school is a State or private one. Further, whether a motto is found useful or not depends to a considerable extent upon the personal outlook or attitude of the individual Principal.

For State schools with mottos, one in four of the Principals has reservations about the suitability of his school motto. For State secondary schools there is, by absolute measurement, more dissatisfaction with mottos in Latin than with those in English or in Maori: but, for Intermediate schools, more dissatisfaction with mottos in English.

I gain the impression, also, that for some Principals one motto would be found as useful as another, or would be made as useful as another; while for other Principals scarcely any motto would be adequate. For this reason the individual mottos for which disapproval was indicated have not been listed.

THE FORCE OF TRADITION

There is full agreement among Principals that it is the special prerogative, as also the responsibility, of the Founding Principal (or Founding Board of Governors) to select the motto and the emblem which will distinguish a new school from those already in existence. If the Founding Principal does not do this himself, he arranges for others to do it for him. It is also his special prerogative, if he chooses, to arrange that the school he is establishing will not have a motto.

During its first years the Founding Principal and his staff establish the individual character of their school. Systems and practices evolve to provide the institution with its organisation and shape. These become the established mode of operation. Thereafter, in later years, subsequent Principals and members of staff tend to see it as their task to continue the practices of their predecessors. Several reasons suggest themselves as to why this should be so.

Where a school has become established there arises a community expectation that it will retain its particular identity. As successive hundreds of students complete their schooling and, thereafter, as the sons and daughters of former pupils begin to attend the school, it becomes increasingly difficult for a Principal to make significant alteration to long-established customs and traditions. Where much energy has been engaged in establishing and maintaining school traditions, it would appear as a betrayal of the past and a disloyalty to former pupils (the old "boys" and "girls"/the Old Boys and the Old Girls) if the present staff and pupils were to revoke some custom hallowed through time by previous generations of "pupils" or students.

An established school's Board of Governors will tend to support the appointment of a Principal who endorses the existing practices of the school they assist in administering, rather than the appointment of a Principal who might be critical of them. Likewise the Department of Education will tend to ratify the appointment of a Principal who will conform to established procedures rather than of a Principal who might question them.

An incoming Principal wishing to make changes in an established

school can also anticipate resistance to change from long-serving members of the school staff who could resent alteration to existing patterns as a reflection on themselves as colleagues of the former Principal and also because of the demand upon them to unlearn practices which had become habitually familiar.

There is, further, a sense of professional loyalty among Principals themselves which generally prevents them from commenting in open criticism about the work of their predecessors in office: while, where a Principal sees himself as but one of a succession of men who, through the years, will lead the school, his sense of loyalty to the traditions of an established school will militate against his making so obvious a change as that of an alteration to the motto of the school.

Finally, applicants for the position of Principal of a school will have usually served many years in assistant positions and will have become habituated to the general practices of, say, co-educational or Intermediate schools. They will wish to lead a school of the type most congenial to them, with traditions they would most likely be happy to continue.

For reasons such as these the mottos of New Zealand's secondary and Intermediate schools rarely change. Unless some major reorganisation occurs, so that a "new" school emerges from the old, the thought and determination to change a school motto very seldom arises; while in some cases, perhaps, school administrators may not have considered the matter of the motto worth bothering about. In the course of a hundred years of education in this country, the number of instances where an established secondary school has changed its motto in the course of its ordinary growth or through the insistence of an incoming Principal can, by the findings of this survey, be counted on the fingers of one hand.

These same factors apply equally to schools for which the Founding Principal did not declare a motto, whether intentionally or because he gave the matter very low priority and so "neglected" to select one. Schools which begin without a motto tend to continue as schools without a motto. Second and subsequent Principals accept the situation as they find it and hesitate to alter the tradition laid down by the Founding Principal.

In replying to the motto questionnaire Principals gave such reasons as the following for continuing the no-motto tradition of their school:

- "To use one ideal in a motto would be a little too simplistic"
- "I consider mottos out of date"
- "Traditional mottos are out of date"
- "Mottos are trite clichés tossed up to children"
- "Mottos do not affect the educational process"
- "There is no evidence that mottos influence the attitude of pupils".

Such reasonings as these clearly and logically belong to those who oppose the use of school mottos; yet these very same reasonings are also advanced (see below) by Principals who retain an unworkable motto ! The suspicion arises that all these "reasons" are but rationalisations: that whether or not a school has a motto, the Principal will wish to justify the existing (traditional) practice. In either case the same situation pertains: a school without a motto is unlikely to adopt one, and a school with a motto is unlikely to relinquish it. Change, for either, is most unlikely.

Since school mottos are a traditional feature of 81% of all New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools, the suggestion that any of the mottos be altered or deleted may seem an irresponsible and mischievous one. The unanimity of the Principals of private secondary schools in endorsing the validity of their existing mottos must seem to many people the correct attitude to be expected of all men and women in positions of school leadership. Certainly there would be general public surprise if Church schools should forgo their traditional denominational emphases.

But the fact emerges from this motto survey that the Principals of 27% of New Zealand's State secondary and Intermediate schools with mottos have reservations about the usefulness and relevance of the motto of their school. Their comments make ready allowance that:

- "The motto is too abstract a concept"
- "The motto is out of date"
- "The motto should be in English or in Maori"
- "The motto custom is out of date"
- "The motto means precisely nil"

yet the possibility of changing a motto is not seen as a viable alternative. The following information (supplied from Onslow College, Wellington ... a relatively "young" State co-educational school) speaks for a significant number of secondary schools:

"Onslow College (surrounded by hills) opened in 1956 as a new school aiming at a new approach in education. With the idea of building stock, and as some inspiration to a new venture, the motto Levavi oculos meos in montes (I (have) lifted up my eyes towards the hills) was suggested by Professor Murray of Victoria University, being an adaptation of the first verse of Psalm 121 of the Authorised Version of the Bible.

"When uniform and badges were worn by students the crest was a significant part of school life. We are now a non-uniform school and much of the impact has been lost. There is no attempt at present to urge the significance of the motto. The tendency has been to place less emphasis on cups, prizes, medals, awards and badges. Prize-giving ceased some years ago. The school today (1977) is more diversified in effort and aim in an attempt to meet individual needs. The old (?) esprit de corps is less evident today. The motto has lost its relevance."

Principals who find that they have inherited an unworkable or unhelpful motto can, it seems, do one of only two things: either allow the motto to fall into disuse through neglecting to refer to it, or retain the motto because:

- "The students might feel deprived without it"
- "I wouldn't have chosen it, but I can live with it"
- "There are sentimental reasons".

It appears, therefore, that only Founding Principals of schools not yet established will have the freedom to choose whether to select a motto for their school or to deliberately refrain from doing so. For their interest the case against school mottos is here stated (from material supplied by the Founding Principal of Green Bay High School, Auckland, 1973) while Appendix F: Explaining the mottos supplies the case for schools to have a motto:

"Green Bay High School has no school uniform, no school badge, and no school motto. I am not in the image-making business. I am in the people-shaping business.

"I question the relevance of symbolisations as modifiers of human thought, feeling or action. I have always felt that symbols of any sort should "grow out" of the educational environment they supposedly represent rather than appear as a pre-arranged code to which conformity is expected.

"I did not feel that a motto would make any contribution towards creating an educational environment directed towards meeting the needs of young people "growing" towards the twenty-first century."

Subsequent Principals of this school will, in all likelihood, not wish to choose a motto for Green Bay High School. The deliberate absence of a school motto is intended as a critical comment on all school mottos.

Between those Principals who endorse the use of school mottos and those Principals who reject them are a significant number of Principals who are undecided.

Aware of the care which needs to be taken if a motto is to prove of lasting significance, a few Principals use an "unofficial" motto, leaving themselves free to change or to replace the "motto" if a better is found. Others are waiting for a motto to emerge as their new school gains identity, or are waiting for a motto to suggest itself. Others know what they wish the motto to say, but claim that they cannot find a suitable motto expressing it, e.g. "Sensitivity" or "We care for each other" either of which appears to be very acceptable as a motto for schools. A small number of Principals postpone the matter: "perhaps in the future".

A method which several Principals see as overcoming the limited appeal of their motto (say, in Latin) is to translate it into somewhat equivalent English or Maori; or from English into Maori or vice versa. Thus they have two mottos. But since there is generally room for only one motto on the riband of the school emblem, the unhelpful motto continues to take pride of place on all official correspondence and on all team badges, and so is retained.

Selecting the language in which a school's motto is to be spelt out is the second important decision a Principal makes once he has decided on its theme. He seems only to declare his indecision if he wishes to have one motto in Latin, a second in English (being an approximation in English of the Latin original) or in Maori (being, hopefully, an equivalent phrase in Maori representing an English translation of some other motto in Latin.)

In earlier decades, when New Zealand secondary schools had fewer students, most of whom were intent on academic studies, it must have been a relatively simple task for a Founding Principal to select the motto for his school. The motto, together with the school uniform, the school emblem, the school badges, song and prayer, called for a loyalty to the school as a teaching institution; which loyalty was rewarded by a sense of corporate identity, belonging and blessing.

By the 1970s many of our secondary schools have become very large multi-level and multi-cultural institutions which lack the homogeneity to which a motto can be readily addressed. It is probably in the face of these complexities that an increasing number of Principals no longer find a school motto so relevant or useful.

Alternative ways of striking the keynote of a school's educational philosophy have been devised: whether by using a symbolic name for a school which also serves as a motto; by selecting a special symbol or logo by which to identify the school; or by using a variety of exhortations to suit the needs of each different school week, term or year.

A variation yet to be introduced is, I understand, an American practice whereby within a single school a number of mottos are in use, each motto pertaining to the self-selected aims of the intake of students at each level in every year. Such an arrangement will seem very strange to New Zealanders at this point in our educational history. We take our mottos too seriously at present to allow of their proliferation or of their use in such flexible and incidental ways. Besides which, it is our own traditional practice, while extending selected privileges to senior pupils, to treat all pupils within a school in a similar way according to a single system of regulations ... and to expect a single motto to be functional for all of a school's many purposes.

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CONCLUSIONS AT THE END OF A SEARCH

My interest in undertaking this study of the mottos of the secondary and Intermediate schools of New Zealand has been sometimes met by a puzzlement which I could do little to dispel. Many to whom I have spoken and several to whom I have written have felt the study to be as useless and irrelevant as the mottos themselves. Others felt that there was much to be learned from an examination of the mottos and have wished me well in the enterprise. The important consideration, however, is that I have been privileged to have received information from the Principals of almost every secondary and Intermediate school in the country.

At the same time as this most generous response has encouraged me through a period of three years of part-time research, it has left me with a sense of obligation that I have been entrusted with information that is indeed of serious importance for all concerned with the development of education in New Zealand.

My personal interest in the mottos of schools derives from the fact that I was myself educated in mottoed New Zealand schools from the age of five to twenty-one and that I have subsequently taught in a variety of mottoed schools for a period of some twenty further years. By means of the motto-survey I have sought to understand more of my own personal identity through an analysis of the philosophy and aims of those New Zealand schools which fashioned me and my own generation during formative years in primary school, Intermediate Department, secondary school and University.

In a wider sphere I see my researches as allied to those of other New Zealanders who are seeking to identify our special national character by an investigation of our origins. One is Arnold (1973), researching nineteenth-century immigration to New Zealand in a field labelled educational historiography, a probing beyond educational legislation and institutions in an endeavour to find and understand the social forces which have shaped both legislation and institutions. Another is Renner (1975), applying geographic models of diffusion to the educational field in order to identify factors that either facilitate or inhibit the spread of new ideas.

Throughout the 1970s New Zealanders have been engaged in an examination and rethinking of the fundamental goals of our educational system, with much attention devoted to a review of secondary education. This motto survey represents my own personal contribution to those many discussions which have exercised the New Zealand Post-Primary Teachers' Association (Secondary Schools in Change: 1973; Teachers in Change: 1974), the New Zealand Department of Education (the Ross Report: 1973; the Educational Development Conference of 1974; the Report of the National Women's Conference during the 1975 International Women's Year, Education and the Equality of the Sexes: 1976), and Committees of Inquiry (the McCombs Report on Secondary Education, Towards Partnership: 1976; and the Johnson Report on Health and Social Education, Growing, Sharing, Learning: 1977). The findings of this motto-survey may also prove of interest for the Review of Intermediate Schooling currently in progress in 1978, and to those involved, in 1979, in the activities of the International Year of the Child.

I have been a member of the NZPPTA Curriculum Panel on Human Development and Relationships during 1977 and 1978 and see this motto-survey as throwing light on discussions concerning moral and values education courses being proposed for teachers in training.

Similar investigations into the goals of education have in recent years been concluded in such countries as Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America. For the point has been reached in all Westernised societies where technological advance has outstripped the need for schools to continue to prepare children to take their place in industrial societies intent on unremitting labour for unlimited material expansion. There is suddenly a need to stop schooling and processing young people and an urgent need to devise ways of educating them for individual growth and personal fulfilment and for constructive use of their leisure time. Change is being forced on educational systems everywhere.

I believe that much of the unease among New Zealand's young people during the 1970s has been the direct outcome of years spent in secondary school environments which have not equipped them to cope with the world outside the classroom. That they reject many traditional values makes it very difficult for their teachers (their elders) to help them. And since those traditional values are engraved in the mottos of New Zealand secondary schools I have hoped, by means of this motto-survey, to indicate how

a school motto may no longer be serving the purposes for which it was created or selected.

By examining the implicit assumptions behind its motto I believe a school can gain a clearer understanding of the relevance of its educational contribution in a contemporary world. I do not suggest that a school without a motto is in any way superior to a school with a motto. It behoves all schools to define their aims and values; if necessary to redefine them; and to express those aims, with the help of a motto if that seems appropriate. But I do suggest that a school whose motto means little or nothing to the young people to whom it is addressed must seriously consider altering that motto, disposing of it, or replacing it with a more meaningful one.

Ultimately I would expect that a school which found the confidence to change its motto would simultaneously discover the courage to examine many of its traditional educational practices and to change them where they were found to be no longer relevant. Similarly a school which found the confidence to declare its own new directions in education would have found a need to alter its motto to line up with the new educational philosophy: while a school which traditionally rejected all mottos as unhelpful would derive benefit by trying to fashion a motto which did indeed bespeak their most important educational aim.

I believe that mottos have a useful function insofar as they proclaim goals for which a live community is striving, rather than insofar as they spell out the aims of a people and a day gone by.

It is the unenvied task of secondary school Principals in New Zealand today to guide their large and complex institutions through endless administrative, curricular and examination hoops during stressful years of change. Few Principals have respite or energy to think through existing practices in a search for alternatives, of which a change in motto might be one.

A considerable number of Principals acknowledge the shortcomings of their school's motto, yet do not alter it. "Our motto, 'The will to do, the soul to dare', is easily misconstrued by pupils." "Our motto, 'He conquers who endures', makes school seem like some kind of endurance test." "Our motto is 'By learning we live'. I would prefer 'By living we learn'."

"Our motto, 'Haere ake ra' (Always upward) is, frankly, so general that it is not of great value. Schools have to redefine their aims from time to time and state them in specific terms." "Our motto, 'Kia marama' (Aim high?), is neither relevant nor useful. If a school's aims are to change with the changing needs of the community it serves, there would seem little point in attempting to crystallise in a too-brief phrase what presumably is the guiding thought."

One Principal speaks for others when he writes: "Our motto is 'Learning is a challenge'. 'Learning' must be redefined by successive Principals" indicating that one way of working with an inherited motto is to give it fresh interpretation or new emphases in order to maintain it in working and relevant order.

Other Principals avoid the matter of shaping a motto or challenge for their school. "There is no official motto: a motto must be practical and practised." "The Committee was entirely opposed to a motto of any sort. Members believed that the important thing was the quality of life of the school." As if the two were mutually excluding.

Because their burden is heavy and their morale at low ebb, Principals sometimes hold even their own school's motto in derision, or dismiss all school mottos as clichés or gobbledygook, as "part of the useless traditional trappings of a school", as "irrelevant trivia; meaningless for most; part of the ceremonial bric-à-brac of the past", as "of no great use outside an emblem on a piece of stationery."

Yet the need of young people for clear and intelligent direction is imperative and school Principals ignore such needs at their peril. Where adult leadership is not forthcoming or where a school administration perpetuates a motto promoting values such as competitiveness and perfection which are patently inappropriate, youth's disappointment turns either to apathy or to violence.

Where I have imagined, perhaps naively, that changing the mottos of our national secondary schools might be one of the ways of changing the schools themselves, I now, more realistically, perceive that there will be no significant or large-scale alteration to the mottos of New Zealand secondary schools until certain major changes have occurred first for the schools themselves.

The reorganisation of New Zealand's District High Schools, with separate primary and secondary departments, into Area Schools offering schooling from Primer 1 to Form 6 is now almost completed. Principals of these schools have each had opportunity to reconsider the relevance of established District High School mottos for their new type of school.

Already in progress is a move to amalgamate single-sex schools into co-educational ones. This is happening slowly for an increasing number of Roman Catholic private secondary schools and may be the harbinger of similar change for the fifty single-sex secondary schools which are sponsored and controlled by the State.

The New Zealand system of Intermediate schooling is currently, and for the third time, under review. Opportunity may arise in some areas for alternative arrangements to be made for the schooling of junior secondary pupils in Forms 1-3, Forms 1-4 or Forms 1-5 schools, with senior secondary students schooling apart in Forms 4-7, Forms 5-7 or Forms 6 & 7 co-educational colleges. Such re-formations of existing schools would almost certainly make for changes in the mottos of the schools concerned.

Arising from developments in Continuing Education has come the suggestion that students be entitled to a minimum ten, eleven or twelve years of subsidised schooling, to be used at the student's own election. Such a move would foreseeably make for a lowering of the present school-leaving age of 15 for a considerable number of pupils. At the same time an increasing number of adult students would be returning to secondary school by entitlement. In this way the traditional age-range of New Zealand secondary school pupils would gradually be altered, and the likelihood of the need for motto change could arise.

Behind every secondary and Intermediate school, with or without a motto, stand the Principal and his staff. Who these people are, how they say what they say, and why they say it, will always be as important as what they say. Each of them in their actual teaching or administrative situation will have certain beliefs, attitudes and feelings which may, more or less intentionally and more or less explicitly, be expressed in their utterances. Students are as adept at reading between the lines as they are at hearing, behind the words, the unspoken intentions of the speaker.

In the long run it must comfort us that the young are not deceived by the urgings of any motto, though it must ever sadden them to discover that their experience of their school community in action gives the lie to high-sounding and well-meant ideals focussed in their school motto.

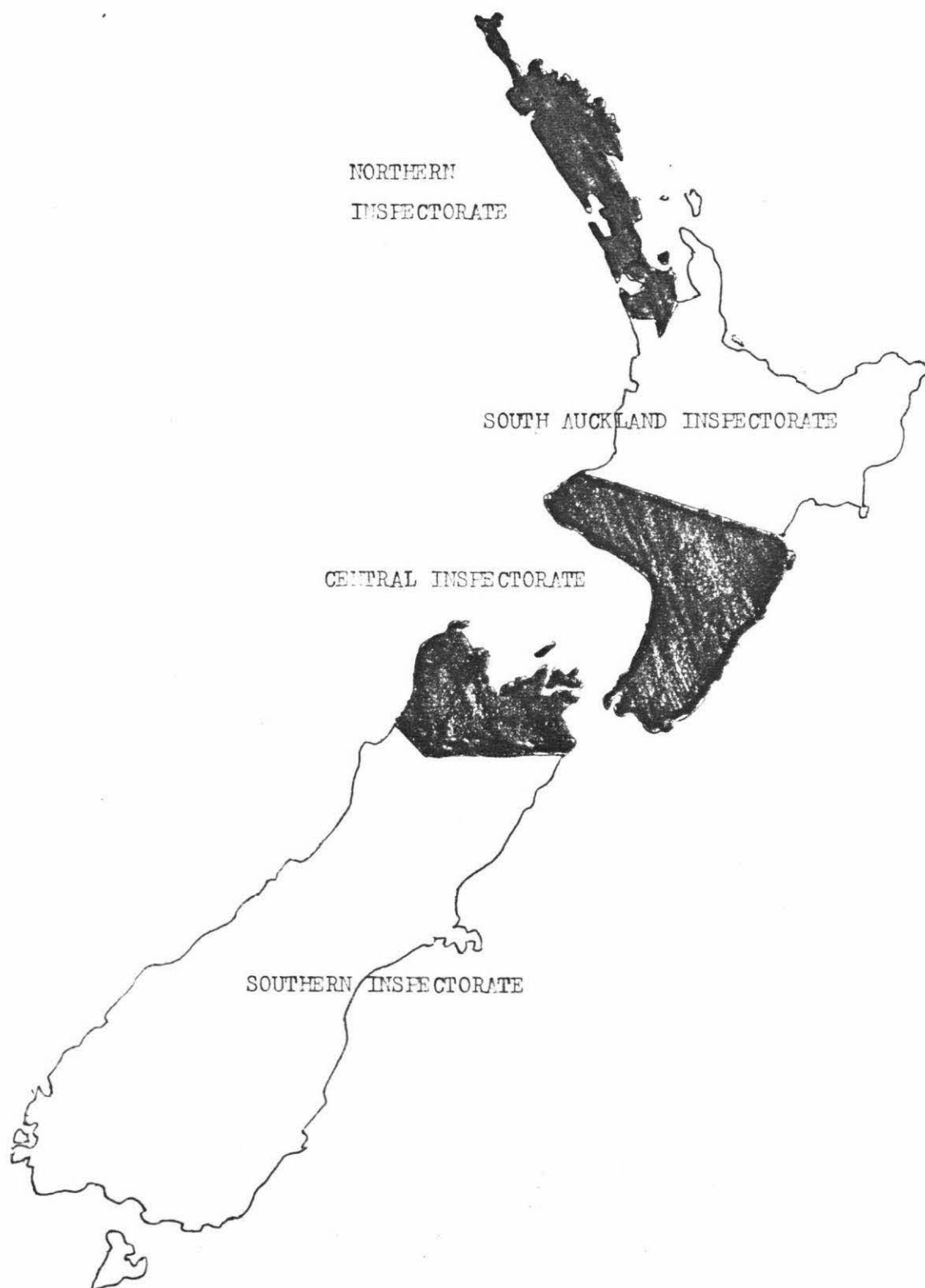
APPENDIX A

The number and kind of
New Zealand secondary schools:
their location by Inspectorial
District, and their choice of
motto language (where applicable).

Part (a)	Outline map of Inspectorial Districts of the New Zealand Department of Education for State and private secondary schools	page 199
Part (b)	State secondary schools	page 200
Part (c)	Private secondary schools	page 201
Part (d)	Private secondary schools by religious denomination and by motto language	page 202
Part (e)	Private secondary schools by religious denomination and by location	page 203
Part (f)	Summary chart of motto languages for New Zealand secondary and Intermediate schools	page 204

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OUTLINE MAP OF THE INSPECTORIAL DISTRICTS
OF THE NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FOR STATE & PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS



The number and kind of New Zealand State secondary schools by Inspectorial District, and showing motto-languages used (if any).

	<u>Co-educational</u>					<u>Girls</u>				<u>Boys</u>				<u>Total</u>				
	E	F	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	F	L	M	N
NORTHERN	17	-	20	11	16	1	4	-	1	1	5	-	-	19	-	29	11	17
%	26.5	-	31.2	17.2	25.0	16.7	66.7	-	16.7	16.7	83.3	-	-	25.0	-	38.2	14.5	22.4
Total			64				6				6					76		
SOUTH AUCKLAND	10	1	15	14	9	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	1	21	14	9
%	20.4	2.0	30.6	28.6	18.4	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	18.2	1.8	38.2	25.5	16.4
Total			49				3				3					55		
CENTRAL	16	1	19	12	8	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	-	16	1	35	14	8
%	28.6	1.8	33.9	21.4	14.4	-	88.9	11.1	-	-	88.9	11.1	-	21.6	1.3	47.3	18.9	10.8
Total			56				9				9					74		
SOUTHERN	13	-	35	6	10	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	13	-	49	6	10
%	20.3	-	54.7	9.4	15.6	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	16.7	-	62.8	7.7	12.8
Total			64				7				7					78		
National	56	2	89	43	43	1	22	1	1	1	23	1	-	58	2	134	45	44
%	24.0	0.8	38.2	18.4	18.4	4.0	88.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	92.0	4.0	-	20.5	0.7	47.4	15.9	15.5
Total			233				25				25					283		

(where E= English: F= French: L= Latin: M= Maori: N= no motto)

The number and kind of New Zealand private secondary schools by Inspectorial District, and showing motto-languages used (if any).

	<u>Co-educational</u>				<u>Girls</u>				<u>Boys</u>				<u>Total</u>			
	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N
NORTHERN	-	1	-	-	2	9	1	-	2	11	1	-	4	21	2	-
%	-	100	-	-	16.7	75.0	8.3	-	14.3	78.6	7.1	-	14.8	77.8	7.4	-
Total		1				12				14				27		
SOUTH AUCKLAND	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	6	-	1
%	50.0	-	-	50.0	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	100	-	-	22.2	66.7	-	11.1
Total		2				3				4				9		
CENTRAL	3	1	-	-	6	13	2	2	-	11	2	-	9	25	4	2
%	75.0	25.0	-	-	26.1	56.5	8.7	8.7	-	84.6	15.4	-	22.5	62.5	10.0	5.0
Total		4				23				13				40		
SOUTHERN	1	2	-	1	3	9	1	3	-	11	-	-	4	22	1	4
%	25.0	50.0	-	25.0	18.7	56.2	6.2	18.7	-	100	-	-	12.9	70.9	3.2	12.9
Total		4				16				11				31		
National	5	4	-	2	12	33	4	5	2	37	3	-	19	74	7	7
%	45.4	36.4	-	18.2	22.2	61.1	7.4	9.2	4.7	88.1	7.1	-	17.7	69.1	6.5	6.5
Total		11				54				42				107		

(where E= English: L= Latin: M= Maori: N= no motto)

PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF NEW ZEALAND BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AND BY MOTTO LANGUAGE

		<u>Co-educational</u>				<u>Girls</u>				<u>Boys</u>				<u>Total</u>			
		E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N	E	L	M	N
ANGLICAN	(%)	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	18	2	-
		-	-	-	-	-	90.9	9.1	-	-	88.9	11.1	-	-	90.0	10.0	-
			0					11			9				20		
CATHOLIC	(%)	1	2	-	1	9	18	1	5	2	23	2	-	12	43	3	6
		25.0	50.0	-	25.0	27.3	54.5	3.0	15.0	7.4	85.2	7.4	-	18.7	67.2	4.7	9.4
			4					33			27				64		
LATTER-DAY SAINTS	(%)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
			1					0			0				1		
METHODIST	(%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
			0					0			1				1		
NON-DENOMINATIONAL	(%)	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1
		66.7	-	-	33.3	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.1	28.6	-	14.3
			3					4			0				7		
PRESBYTERIAN	(%)	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	8	2	-
		-	-	-	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	-	-	100	-	-	9.1	72.7	18.2	-
			0					6			5				11		
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST	(%)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
		33.3	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
			3					0			0				3		
Totals	(%)	5	4	-	2	12	33	4	5	2	37	3	-	19	74	7	7
		45.4	36.4	-	18.2	22.2	61.1	7.4	9.3	4.8	83.1	7.1	-	17.7	69.2	6.5	6.5
			11					54			42				107		

PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF NEW ZEALAND BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AND BY LOCATION

	Northern Inspectorate			South Auckland Inspectorate			Central Inspectorate			Southern Inspectorate			New Zealand total			
	B	G	C	B	G	C	B	G	C	B	G	C	B	G	C	
ANGLICAN	3	2	-	2	1	-	3	5	-	1	3	-	9	11	-	20
CATHOLIC	9	8	-	2	2	1	8	12	2	8	11	1	27	33	4	64
LATTER-DAY SAINTS	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
METHODIST	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
NON-DENOMINATIONAL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	4	3	7
PRESBYTERIAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	-	5	6	-	11
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	3
Totals	14	12	1	4	3	2	13	23	4	11	16	4	42	54	11	107
		27			9			40			31			107		

SUMMARY CHART: THE MOTTO LANGUAGES OF NEW ZEALAND STATE & PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS & STATE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

<u>Motto language</u>	Number of State secondary schools	Number of State Intermediate schools	Total of State secondary & Intermediate schools	Number of private secondary schools	Total of State & private secondary schools	Total of State & private secondary & State Intermediate schools
ENGLISH	58 (20.5%)	52 (37.7%)	110 (26.1%)	19 (17.7%)	77 (19.7%)	129 (24.4%)
FRENCH	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	3 (0.7%)	- -	2 (0.5%)	3 (0.5%)
LATIN	134 (47.3%)	18 (13.0%)	152 (36.1%)	74 (69.2%)	208 (53.3%)	226 (42.8%)
MAORI	45 (15.9%)	17 (12.3%)	62 (14.7%)	7 (6.5%)	52 (13.3%)	69 (13.1%)
No motto	44 (15.5%)	50 (36.2%)	94 (22.3%)	7 (6.5%)	51 (13.1%)	101 (19.1%)
Number of schools	283 (99.9%)	138 (99.9%)	421 (99.9%)	107 (99.9%)	390 (99.9%)	528 (99.9%)

A P P E N D I X B

GENERAL INDICES OF NEW ZEALAND
STATE & PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
& THEIR MOTTOS

Part I: pp 206-217

arranged (Column 1) in alphabetical order
of the names of the schools

showing (Column 2) the motto (if any) for
each school

together with (Column 3) a translation
into English of each motto not already
expressed in English

Part II: pp 218-229

separate lists of schools according to
motto language; whether English, Latin
(State only), Maori, or nil (State only)

showing (in the left-hand margin) the
date on which the motto was adopted for
each school

and the location of each school within
the administrative boundaries of one of
the four secondary school Inspectorial
Districts

	Akaroa Area School	Vita sine litteris mors est	Life without learning is death
	Aorere College, Papatoetoe, Auckland	Virtus caelum recludit	Character opens the way to the heavens
	Aparima College, Riverton	Knowledge is a treasure house	
	Aranui High School	Ardua non veriti	Fearing not the heights
5	Ashburton College	Resurgamus	We shall rise up again
	Auckland Alternative School	none	
	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	Per angusta ad augusta	Through difficulties to triumph
	Auckland Grammar School	Per angusta ad augusta	Through difficulties to greatness
	Auckland Seventh-Day Adventist High School	Nihil sine labore	Nothing without labour
10	Avondale College	Kohia nga taikaka	Seek the heartwood
	Avonside Girls' High School	Summa sequere	Seek the highest
	Awatapu College, Palmerston North	Awatapu	River of life
	Baradene College, Auckland	Cor unum	One heart
	Bay of Islands College	none	
15	Bayfield High School, Dunedin	Quarere verum	Seek the truth
	Benneydale District High School	none	
	Birkdale College, Auckland	none	
	Blue Mountain College, Tapanui, West Otago	Labor omnia vincit	Work conquers all things
	Bream Bay College, Ruakaka	none	
20	Broadwood Area School	Strength through knowledge	
	Buller High School, Westport	Tibi seris tibi metis	As you sow so shall you reap
	Burnside High School, Christchurch	Recte sic dirige cursum	Thus guide your path aright
	Cambridge High School	Fortiter et recte	Do the right thing boldly
	Campion College, Gisborne	none	
25	Carmel College, Auckland	Maria duce	Under Mary's leadership
	Cashmere High School, Christchurch	Sic sociat scientia	Thus knowledge unites
	Central Hawke's Bay College, Waipukurau	Achieve with honour	
	Central Southland College, Winton	Ad summum	To the heights
	Cheviot Area School	Wisdom and honour	
30	Chilton St James, Lower Hutt	Possumus	We are able
	Christchurch Boys' High School	Altiora peto	I seek higher things
	Christchurch Girls' High School	Sapientia et veritas	Wisdom and truth
	Christchurch Seventh-Day Adventist Central School	Nihil sine labore	Nothing without labour
	Christian School, Rangiora	none	
35	Christ's College, Christchurch	Bene tradita bene servanda	A good tradition to be well maintained

	Church College of New Zealand	Build now for eternity	I will always try
	Colenso High School, Napier	Semper conabor	
	Collingwood District High School	Only our best	Character and learning *
	Columba College, Dunedin	Gratia et disciplina bona	Make haste slowly
40	Coromandel Area School	Festina lente	Rejoice
	Corran School for Girls, Auckland	Gaudeamus	Seek knowledge
	Correspondence School, Wellington	Kimihia te matauranga	One heart and one mind
	Cottesmore College, Christchurch	Cor unum et anima una	By the grace of Heaven I shall overcome
	Craighead Diocesan School, Timaru	Coeli gratia superabo	
45	Cromwell District High School	none	
	Culverden District High School	Nihil nisi optimum	Nothing unless the best
	Dannevirke High School	Palma non sine pulvere	The victor's palm, but not without the dust of the arena
			Learn in order to understand
	Darfield High School	Disce ut intellegas	In strength
	Dargaville High School	Ka-uri	Fight the good fight
50	De la Salle College, Auckland	Bonum certamen certa	Faithful and true
	Dilworth School, Auckland	Firmiter et fideliter	So that we may serve
	Diocesan High School for Girls, Auckland	Ut serviamus	Truth
	Dominican College, Oamaru	Veritas	
	Dunstan High School, Alexandra	Seek wisdom as gold	Strength from right living
55	East Otago High School, Palmerston, Otago	Vis recte vivere	
	Edgecumbe College, Bay of Plenty	Integrity	Strive to follow the path of the Tainui
	Edgewater College, Pakuranga, Auckland	Whaia te ara o Tainui	To do and to teach
	Edmund Rice College, Rotorua	Facere et docere	Through trials to triumph
	Epsom Girls' Grammar School, Auckland	Per angusta ad angusta	
60	Erskine College, Wellington	none	
	Fairfield College, Hamilton	Dum spiro spero	While there's life, there's hope
	Fairlie High School, Canterbury	Honour before all	
	Feilding Agricultural High School	Kia toa kia ngakaunui	Have courage, desire greatly
	Fiordland College, Te Anau	Reward for effort	
65	Forest View High School, Tokoroa	none	
	Four Avenues Alternative School, Christchurch	none	
	Francis Douglas Memorial School, New Plymouth	Christo duce	With Christ as leader
	Fraser High School, Frankton	Taniwharau	From one school come many leaders
	Freyberg High School, Palmerston North	Virtute et honore	With courage and with honour

70	Geraldine High School Gisborne Boys' High School Gisborne Girls' High School Glendowie College, Auckland Glenfield College, Auckland	Labor omnia vincit Virtus repulsae nescia Virtus repulsae nescia none none	Work conquers all True worth knows no defeat Virtue knows no evil *
75	Golden Bay High School, Takaka Gore High School Green Bay High School, Auckland Greymouth High School	Ake ake kia kaha Palma non sine pulvere none Labore et honore	For ever for ever fight on No reward without labour Work with honour
80	Hagley High School, Christchurch Hamilton Boys' High School Hamilton Girls' High School Hastings Boys' High School Hastings Girls' High School	Honestum quod utile Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi Akina Akina	What is useful is honest and good The wise man carves his own fortune A wise man carves his own fortune Be spurred on Strive hard *
85	Hato Paora College, Feilding Hato Petera, Auckland Hauraki Plains College, Ngatea Havelock North High School Hawarden District High School, N. Canterbury Hawera High School	Whaia te tika Kia inoi, kia mahi Quisque pro omnibus none Disce ut doceas Fortior infirmioribus succurrendo	Pursue justice You must pray, and you must work Each for all Learn that you may teach Stronger through service
90	Henderson High School, Auckland Heretaunga College, Upper Hutt Hillary College, Otara, Auckland Hillcrest High School, Hamilton Hillmorton High School, Christchurch	Mens conscia recti Kia hiwa ra Towards far horizons Circumspice Virtus sibi praemium none	A mind aware of right Be alert Look about you Virtue is its own reward
95	Hornby High School, Christchurch Horowhenua College, Levin Howick College, Auckland Huntly College	Essayez Serve with goodwill Ma te pono ka watea Ad alta	Try Truth shall make you free To the heights
100	Hutt Valley High School, Lower Hutt Hutt Valley Memorial Technical College, Petone Inangahua College, Reefton Inglewood High School, Taranaki Iona College, Havelock North James Cook High School, Auckland	Nihil sine labore (information not received) Constantia vincit Love, joy, peace Endeavour	Nothing good achieved without work * Hard work brings success
105	James Hargest High School, Invercargill	Keep faith	

	John McGlashan College, Dunedin	Lex Domini lux mundi	The law of the Lord is the light of the world
	Kaikorai Valley High School, Dunedin	Quaerite et inveniatis	Seek and ye shall find
	Kaikoura High School	Tama tu tama ora	He who is alert survives
	Kaiapoi High School	Ma te aroha ka tutaki	By concern for others all things can be achieved
110	Kaipara College, Helensville	Pro viribus	From each according to his ability
	Kaitaia College	Seek and defend the truth	
	Kamo High School, Whangarei	Ad vitam progrediamur	Let us go forward to life
	Kapiti College, Paraparaumu	(information not received)	
	Karamea District High School, nr Westport	none	
115	Karamu High School, Hastings	Knowledge is strength	
	Katikati College	Ever trying, ever onward	
	Kawerau College	Truth and diligence	
	Kelston Boys' High School, Auckland	To wisdom with honour	
	Kelston Girls' High School, Auckland	To wisdom with honour	
120	Kerikeri High School, Bay of Islands	none	
	King's College, Auckland	Virtus pollet	May manliness prevail
	King's High School, Dunedin	Doctrina insitam vim promovet	Learning promotes inner strength
	Kingswell High School, Invercargill	Endeavour	
	Kuranui College, Greytown, Wairarapa	Tatau tatau	We are one
125	Kurow District High School	none	
	Lawrence District High School, nr Dunedin	Strive to excel	
	Lincoln High School, Lincoln	Summum petendum bonum	Aim for the highest
	Lindisfarne College, Hastings	Ascensiones in corde	Highways in the heart
	Linwood High School, Christchurch	Kimihia	Seek
130	Liston College, Henderson, Auckland	In Christ we live	
	Logan Park High School, Dunedin	Kua mutu kua timata	The old is finished, the new has begun
	Long Bay College, Auckland	none	
	Longburn College, Palmerston North	Greatness through service	
	Lynfield College, Auckland	Disce vivere	Learn to live
135	Lytton High School, Gisborne	Ubi lux praelucet	Where the light first shines
	McAuley High School, Auckland	Domine, in Te speravi	In God we trust
	McKillop College, Rotorua	Be worthy	
	McKillop College, Christchurch	none	
	Mahurangi College, Warkworth	Mahurangi	A man's ambition should be beyond his reach
140	Mairehau High School, Christchurch	Mairetia i te matauranga	Be fragrant with wisdom

	Makora College, Masterton	Strive	
	Mana College, Porirua	Akona te mahi pai	Learn to do the good thing
	Manawatu College, Foxton	From each his best	
	Mangakino High School	Learn to live	
145	Mangere College, Auckland	Seek the heights	
	Maniototo Area School	By learning we live	
	Manurewa High School	In caelum ascende	Aim high
	Marcellin College, Auckland	Optima quaere	Strive for the best
	Marist Brothers' High School, Greymouth	Esto fidelis	Be faithful
150	Marist College, Invercargill	Esto fidelis	Be faithful
	Marist Sisters' College, Auckland	Ad Jesum per Mariam	To Jesus through Mary
	Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	Virtutem doctrina parat	Teaching maketh worth
	Marlborough Girls' College, Blenheim	Virtutem doctrina parat	Learning brings goodness *
	Marycrest, Te horo	(closed)	
155	Massey High School, Henderson, Auckland	Seek the heights	
	Matamata College	Pour servir	Service
	Melville High School, Hamilton	To serve and to work	
	Menzies College, Wyndham	Integrity	
	Mercury Bay District High School, Whitianga	He conquers who endures	
160	Mercy College, Timaru	none	
	Methven High School	Per ardua ad astra	Through difficulties to the heights
	Middleton Grange School, Christchurch	In Thy light shall we see light	
	Moreau College, Dunedin	Ipsam sequens non devias	Following Her you will not go astray
	Morrinsville College	Alios iuvare, sibi fidere	Service and self-reliance
165	Motueka High School	Qui patitur vincit	He who strives conquers
	Mt Albert Grammar School, Auckland	Per angusta ad augusta	Through hardship to achievement
	Mt Maunganui College, Tauranga	Sapientia carior auro	Wisdom is more precious than gold
	Mt Roskill Grammar School, Auckland	Sursum	To the heights
	Murchison District High School	Age quod agis	Do whatever you do well
170	Naenae College, Lower Hutt	Kia ihi kia maru	Be vigilant, be steadfast
	Napier Boys' High School	Justum perficito nihil timeto	Do the right and fear nothing
	Napier Girls' High School	Ad lucem	Towards the light
	Nayland College, Stoke, Nelson	Loyalty and honour	
	Nelson College	Pietas, probitas et sapientia	Piety, honesty and knowledge
175	Nelson College for Girls	Pietas, probitas et sapientia	Piety, honesty and knowledge

	New Plymouth Boys' High School	Et comitate et virtute et sapientia	Comradeship, valour and wisdom
	New Plymouth Girls' High School	Et comitate et virtute et sapientia	With friendship and courage and wisdom
	Newlands College, Wellington	none	
	Ngaruawahia High School	Wahia nga rua	Open the foodpits
180	Ngata Memorial College, Ruatoria	E tipu e rea	Grow up, o tender youth
	Nga Tapuwae, Auckland	Ina te mahi he rangatira	By his deeds a chief is known
	Nightcaps District High School, Southland	Aude scire	Dare to know
	Northcote College, Auckland	Ut prosim aliis	That I may be of service to others
	Northern Southland College, Lumsden	none	
185	Northland College, Kaikohe	Fortis et fidelis	Strong and faithful
	Ohura District High School, Taranaki	Ka tohe matou	We will persist
	Okaihau College, Bay of Islands	Harmony, truth, effort	
	Okato College, Taranaki	Carpe diem	Seize the day
	Onehunga High School, Auckland	Fide et virtute	By loyalty and courage
190	Onewhero District High School, nr Auckland	Each for all	
	Onslow College, Wellington	Levavi oculos meos in montes	I have lifted up mine eyes unto the hills
	Opononi District High School, Hokianga	none	
	Opotiki College	Te hinengaro te tohu	The mind is the measure of the man
	Opunake High School, Taranaki	Ut prosim patriae	That I may worthily serve my country
		<u>or</u>	
195	Orewa College, Orewa, nr Auckland	Kia awhinatia e au taku whenua	
	Otago Boys' High School, Dunedin	none	
		Recti cultus pectora roborant	Right teachings make the heart as sound as oak
	Otago Girls' High School, Dunedin	Recti cultus pectora roborant	True learning strengthens minds *
	Otahuhu College, Auckland	Kia Tamatane	Be manly (Be like Tamatane)
	Otaki College, nr Levin	Kia kaha	Be steadfast
200	Otamatea High School, Maungaturoto	Loyalty and truth	
	Otorohanga College	Honour before honours	
	Otumoetai College, Tauranga	Doctrina vitam illuminet	Let learning enlighten life
	Owaka District High School, Otago	Gradatim vincimus	Persistence overcomes
	Oxford District High School	none	
205	Paeroa College	Mahi tahi kia kaha	Unity is strength *
	Pakuranga College, Auckland	Caelum certe patet	The sky's the limit
	Palmerston North Boys' High School	Nihil boni sine labore	There is nothing good without work
	Palmerston North Girls' High School	Semper sursum	Ever onwards
	Panguru High School, Hokianga	(information not received)	
210	Papakura High School	Summa pete	Seek the heights

	Papanui High School, Christchurch	In opere felicitas	Happiness in service to others *
	Papatoetoe High School, Auckland	Digne lampada tradas	May you be worthy to carry the torch
	Parkway College, Wainuiomata	none	
	Patea High School	Onward	
215	Penrose High School, Auckland	Ad altiora contende	Struggle towards the heights
	Pio Pio College, nr Hamilton	none	
	Pleasant Point High School, Sth Canterbury	I nga ara tawhito: he rohe hou	From old pathways towards new landmarks
	Pompallier College, Whangarei	Diligere verum	To love the truth
	Porirua College	Whiti te ra	The sun will burst forth again
220	Prospect House, Lower Hutt	Cultivate Christian character	
	<u>and</u>	Serve by love and love to serve	
	Pukekohe High School	Honour, right, duty	
	Punaruhi District High School, nr Whangarei	none	
	Putaruru High School	Integritas, probitas, sapientia	Seek to be pure of heart, upright and wise
	Queen Charlotte College, Picton	Endeavour	
225	Queen Elizabeth College, Palmerston North	Scientia est potentia	Knowledge is power
	Queen Margaret College, Wellington	Luce veritatis	By the light of truth
	Queen Victoria School, Auckland	Mo te Atua me te Kuini	For God and the Queen
	Queen's High School, Dunedin	Amore discendi vivere discimus	From a love of learning we learn to live
	Raglan District High School, nr Hamilton	(information not received)	
230	Rai Valley District High School, Marlborough	none	
	Rangiora High School	Lux cum amore	Light with love
	Rangi Ruru Presbyterian Girls' School, Christchurch	Whaia to te Rangi	Seek the heavenly things
	Rangitahi College, Murupara	Kia hiwa ra	Be alert
	Rangitikei College, Marton	Ad altiora	To higher attainments
235	Rangitoto College, Auckland	Circumspice	Look about you
	Rathkeale College, Masterton	Nil mortalibus ardui est	Nothing is impossible to mortal men
	Redwood College, Nelson	Virtue and knowledge	
	Reporoa College	none	
	Rerekohu District High School, East Coast	Whakapono ki a koe	Believe in yourself
240	Riccarton High School, Christchurch	Disce ut prosis	Learn, that you may be of service
	Rodney College, Wellsford	Courage and faith	
	Rongotai College, Wellington	Lumen accipe et imperti	Receive the light and pass it on
	Rosehill College, Papakura, Auckland	Resolution	
	Rosemount Special School	(closed)	
245	Rosmini College, Auckland	Legis plenitudo caritas	Charity fulfils the Law

- Rotorua Boys' High School
 Rotorua Girls' High School
 Rotorua Lakes High School
 Roxburgh District High School
 250 Ruapehu College, Ohakune
 Ruawai College
 Rutherford High School, Auckland
 Sacred Heart College, Auckland
 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Hamilton
 255 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt
 Sacred Heart Girls' College, New Plymouth
 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Wanganui
 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch
 Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier
 260 St Andrew's College, Christchurch
 St Augustine's College, Wanganui
 St Bede's College, Christchurch
 St Benedict's College, Auckland
 St Bernard's College, Lower Hutt
 265 St Bride's College, Masterton
 St Catherine's College, Invercargill
 St Catherine's College, Wellington
 St Cuthbert's College, Auckland
 St Dominic's College, Auckland
 270 St Hilda's Collegiate School, Dunedin
 St John's College, Hamilton
 St John's College, Hastings
 St Joseph's College, Masterton
 St Joseph's Maori Girls' College, Taradale
 275 St Kentigern College, Auckland
 St Kevin's College, Oamaru
 St Margaret's College, Christchurch
 St Mary's College, Auckland

 St Mary's College, Christchurch

and

Ad astra per aspera
 none
 Mauria te pono
 Veritas vincit
 Rapuhia ko te matauranga
 Lumine ducar
 Tohea
 Confortare esto vir
 Age quod agis
 Virtue and knowledge
 Age quod agis
 Animo et fide
 Virtue and knowledge
 Virtue and knowledge
 Fides et patria
 Noverim me noverim te
 Fide et opere
 Laborare est orare
 Respice stellam voca Mariam
 Fortiter et suaviter
 Veritas
 Mercy and wisdom
 By love serve
 Veritas
 Beati mundo corde
 Caritas Christi urget nos
 Opere et veritate
 Omnia per Christum
 Io mahi katoa mahia
 Fides servanda est
 Facere et docere
 Beati mundo corde
 Ad majorem Dei gloriam
 Mater misericordiae
 Raise your eyes aloft to the
 best and noblest in life; to the
 joy that is born of well-doing;
 to the spiritual; to God

To strive for the stars *

 Keep steadfastly to the truth
 Truth conquers (all)
 Seek diligently for knowledge
 Knowledge will be my guide
 Strive
 Take courage; be a man
 Whatever you do, do to the best of your
 ability
 Do whatever you do to the best of your
 With courage and faith ability

 Our land and our faith
 May I know myself; may I know you
 By faith and works
 To work is to pray
 Look to the star; call upon Mary
 Strength and gentleness *
 Truth

 Truth
 Blest are the pure in heart
 May the love of Christ urge us on
 In deed and in truth
 All through Christ
 Whatever you do, do well
 The Faith must be kept
 To do and to teach
 Blessed are the pure in heart
 All for the honour and glory of God *
 Mother of mercy

280	St Mary's College, Wellington St Mary's Diocesan School, Stratford St Mary's High School, Greymouth St Matthew's Collegiate School, Masterton St Oran's College, Lower Hutt	Misericordia et sapientia Fiat voluntas Tua Mercy Ad astra per aspera Nisi Dominus frustra	Mercy and wisdom Thy will be done To the stars through endeavour Without the Lord, in vain
285	St Patrick's College, Upper Hutt St Patrick's College, Wellington St Patrick's High School, Timaru St Patrick's Cathedral School, Auckland St Paul's College, Auckland	Sectare fidem Sectare fidem Fortes in fide Faith and honour Confortare esto vir	Hold fast to the Faith Follow the faith Strong in the Faith Take courage and be a man Stand firm in the Faith
290	St Paul's Collegiate, Hamilton St Paul's High School, Dunedin St Peter's College, Auckland St Peter's College, Gore St Peter's College, Palmerston North	Viriliter age To love and to serve Legis plenitudo caritas Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia Structa saxo	Act manfully Charity fulfils the Law Where Peter is, there is the Church Founded on a rock
295	St Peter's School, Cambridge St Stephen's School, Auckland St Thomas of Canterbury College, Christchurch St Thomas's Girls' High School, Oamaru Samuel Marsden Collegiate School, Wellington	Constanter in caelum Virtute scientiam complete Veritas Ad summa Virtutem paret doctrina	Steadfastly into heaven * Round off knowledge with manliness Truth Strive for the highest Let education produce the all-round man
300	Scots College, Wellington Seddon High School, Auckland Selwyn College, Auckland Shirley Boys' High School, Christchurch Solway College, Masterton	Vitae non scholae discimus Sapientia et probitate Interest omnium recte facere The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom Fide et fortitudine	We learn for life, not just for school With wisdom and probity It behoves everyone to act rightly With faith and fortitude
305	South Otago High School, Balclutha South Westland Area School, Harihari Southbridge District High School Southland Boys' High School, Invercargill Southland College, Invercargill	Cultus in labore Non scholae sed vitae discimus Service, truth, courage Non scholae sed vitae discimus High endeavour Palma non sine pulvere	Develop through industry We learn not for school but for life Not for school but for life we are learning No result without hard work
310	Southland Girls' High School, Invercargill Spotswood College, New Plymouth Stratford High School Taihape College Taipa Area School, Kaitaia	Step forward together By perseverance achieve	

315	Taita College, Lower Hutt Takapuna Grammar School, Auckland Tamaki College, Auckland Tamatea High School, Napier Tangaroa College, Auckland	Titiro whakarunga ki nga puke Per angusta ad angusta Fortiter in re We care Waiho i te toka tu moana	Looking upward to the hills Through difficult passways to open ground Strength in all things * Be strong like a rock in the sea
320	Tapawera District High School, nr Nelson Taradale High School, nr Napier Tararua College, Pahiatua Tauhara College, Taupo Taumarunui High School	none none Tama tu, tama ora none Kia manawanui	He who strives lives boldly Be steadfast
325	Tauponui-a-Tia College, Taupo Tauranga Boys' College Tauranga Girls' College Tauraroa District High School, nr Whangarei Tawa College, nr Wellington	none Pergo et perago Pergo et perago Learning is life Do justly A purpose joyful; a courage blameless	Strive and achieve I press forward until I achieve
330	Te Aroha College Te Aute College, Pukehou, Hawke's Bay Te Awamutu College Te Kao District High School, nr Kaitaia Te Kauwhata College	Whakatangata kia kaha Kia kaha Kia marama none	Be strong; quit ye like men Ever be strong Let there be light *
335	Te Kuiti High School Te Puke High School Temuka High School Tenison College, Hastings Te Whanau-a-Apanui D.H.S., nr Opotiki	Semper paratus Plus ultra Recte et fortitudine Deo duce Takore toka-tu Ut prosim patriae Esse quam videri none	Always prepared Aim high Upright and strong With God as our leader The rock (Takore) stands firm That I may be worthy of my country * To be is better than to seem to be
340	Thames High School The Taieri High School, Mosgiel Tikipunga High School, Kamo, Whangarei Timaru College Timaru Boys' High School	Service Scientia potestas est Scientia potestas est (information not received)	Knowledge is power Knowledge is power
345	Timaru Girls' High School Titoki District High School, nr Whangarei Tokomairiro High School, Milton Tokoroa High School Tolaga Bay District High School, nr Gisborne	Disciplina, moderatio, comitas In spe fortitudo none none	Learning, self-control, courtesy In quietness and confidence shall be your strength *
350	Tongariro High School, Turangi		

	Trident High School, Whakatane	Manawanui	Courage
	Tuakau College	none	
	Turakina Maori Girls' College, Marton	Turakina nga hara	Cast out evil
	Twizel High School, nr Christchurch	none	
355	Upper Hutt College	Be worthy	
	Viard College, Porirua	Truth is light	
	Villa Maria College, Christchurch	That you may prize what is of value	
	Waiarau District High School, Southland	Arbor ad flumen	Tree of knowledge by the river of life
	Waiheke Area School, Auckland	Dignity and honour	
360	Waihi College	Lex nostra fides	Duty our watchword
	Waikato Diocesan School, Hamilton	Veritate, fidelitate, simplicitate	By truth, by loyalty, by straight- forwardness
	Waikohu College, Te Karaka, nr Napier	Not to yield	
	Waimate High School	Qui non proficit deficit	He who does not go forward goes back
	Waimea College, Richmond, Nelson	Semper contendite	Always strive to do better *
365	Wainuiomata College	Effort brings reward	
	Waiopahu College, Levin	none	
	Wairarapa College, Masterton	With wisdom and courage	
	Wairoa College	Kia mataara	Be vigilant
	Waitakere College, Auckland	none	
370	Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru	Quanti est sapere	How precious is wisdom
	Waitaki Girls' High School, Oamaru	Jehovah, the Fountain of wisdom	
	Waitara High School, Taranaki	Dulcius ex arduis	The sweeter from earnest effort
	Waiuku College	Ulterius tende	Strive on *
	Wakatipu High School, Queenstown	Titiro teitei	Aim high
375	Wanaka District High School, Wanaka	Ad alta	To the heights
	Wanganui Boys' College	none	
	Wanganui Collegiate School	Superanda omnia ferendo	All is overcome by working
	Wanganui Girls' College	Vestigia nulla retrorsum	Never a footstep backwards
	Wanganui High School	Ad astra	Aim high
380	Waverley District High School, nr Wanganui	That we might have life	
	Wellington College	Reparabit cornua Phoebe	Phoebe renews herself in the arms of the crescent moon
	Wellington Diocesan School for Girls	Lumen accipe et imperti	Take up the light and hand it on
	Wellington East Girls' College	Christo et Ecclesiae	For Christ and His Church
	Wellington Girls' College	Lumen accipe et imperti	Receive the light and pass it on
		Lumen accipe et imperti	Receive the light and pass it on

385 Wellington High School
 Wesley College, Pukekohe
 Western Heights High School, Rotorua
 Westlake Boys' High School, Auckland
 Westlake Girls' High School, Auckland
 390 Westland High School, Hokitika
 Whakatane High School
 Whangarei Boys' High School
 Whangarei Girls' High School
 Whangaroa College, Kaeo, Northland
 395 Woodford House, Havelock North
 Xavier College, Christchurch

Qui servit ille maximus
 Fide, litteris, labore
 Wisdom and honour
 Virtute experiamur
 Virtute experiamur
 none
 Kia whakatane ahau
 Fideliter
 Fideliter
 To wisdom with honour
 Nunc acceptabile tempus
 Pro Christo et patria

He who serves is greatest
 Faith, knowledge, hard work

 Let courage be our test
 Let courage be our test (watchword)

 I will play the part of a man
 Faithfully
 Faithfully

 Now is the acceptable time
 For Christ and country

NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES IN ENGLISH

Where two dates are shown in the left-hand column, the first date indicates the date of foundation of an earlier school, usually a District High School; while the second date shows the date of translation to full secondary school status or to Area School status.

STATE SCHOOLSNorthern Inspectorate

1952/1974	Broadwood Area School, nr Kaitaia	Strength through knowledge
1966	Hillary College, Auckland	Towards far horizons
1974	Howick College, Auckland	Serve with goodwill
1968	James Cook High School, Auckland	Endeavour
1930/1951	Kaitaia College	Seek and defend the truth
		DHS: Kia nga wari
(1954	Kelston High School, Auckland)	To wisdom with honour
1963	Kelston Boys' High School	To wisdom with honour
1963	Kelston Girls' High School	To wisdom with honour
1971	Mangere College, Auckland	Seek the heights
1969	Massey High School, Auckland	Seek the heights
1945/1971	Okaihau College	Harmony, truth, effort
1955	Onewhero District HS, nr Tuakau	Each for all
1939/1966	Otamatea High School, Maungaturoto	Loyalty and truth
1904/1931	Pukekohe High School	Honour, right, duty
1938/1962	Rodney College, Wellsford	Courage and faith
1970	Rosehill College, Auckland	Resolution
1956/1975	Taipa Area School, nr Kaitaia	By perseverance achieve
1958/1976	Tauraroa Area School, nr Whangarei	Learning is life
		DHS: Perfection
1954/1970	Waiheke Area School, Auckland	Dignity and honour
1941/1969	Whangaroa College, Kaeo, Northland	To wisdom with honour

South Auckland Inspectorate

1962	Edgecumbe College, Bay of Plenty	Integrity
1935/1966	Katikati College	Ever trying, ever onward
1963	Kawerau College	Truth and diligence
1948/1965	Mangakino High School	Learn to live
1964	Melville High School, Hamilton	To serve and to work
1951	Mercury Bay DHS, Whitianga	He conquers who endures
1924/1956	Otorohanga College	Honour before honours
1922/1958	Te Aroha College	A purpose joyful; a courage blameless
1923/1963	Waikohu College, nr Gisborne (formerly Te Karaka DHS)	Not to yield
1961	Western Heights High School, Rotorua	Wisdom and honour

Central Inspectorate

1959	Central Hawke's Bay College, Waipukurau	Achieve with honour
1936	Collingwood District HS, Nelson	Only our best
1962	Karamu High School, Hastings	Knowledge is strength
1968	Makora College, Masterton	Strive
1926/1961	Manawatu College, Foxton (formerly Foxton DHS)	From each his best
1966	Nayland College, Stoke, Nelson	DHS: Each for all Loyalty and honour

1961/1967	Patea High School	Onward	219.
1965	Queen Charlotte College, Picton	Endeavour	
1960	Spotswood College, New Plymouth	High endeavour	
1909/1963	Taihape College	Step forward together	
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Vestigia nulla retrorsum</u>	
1975	Tamatea High School, Napier	We care	
1961	Tawa College, nr Wellington	Do justly	
1962	Upper Hutt College	Be worthy	
1962	Wainuiomata College	Effort brings reward	
1938	Wairarapa College, Masterton (combining	With wisdom and courage	
1927	Masterton Technical High School	<u>Mauri mahi mauri ora</u>	
1923	Wairarapa High School)	Knowledge is power	
1958	Wanganui High School	That we may have life	

Note: Murchison District High School (1928) used the motto,
Not self but service, but changed to
Age quod agis in 1945.

Southern Inspectorate

1922/1974	Aparima College, Riverton	Knowledge is a treasure	
	(formerly Riverton DHS: <u>Scientia thesaurus</u>)	house	
1937/1976	Cheviot Area School	Wisdom and honour	
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Sapientia et honor</u>	
1912/1962	Dunstan High School	Seek wisdom as gold	
	(formerly Alexandra DHS)		
1922/1971	Fairlie High School, Canterbury	Honour before all	
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Semper fidelis</u>	
(?)1976	Fiordland College	Reward for effort	
	(formerly Te Anau DHS)		
1958	James Hargest High School, Invercargill	Keep faith	
1971	Kingswell High School, Invercargill	Endeavour	
1930/1974	Lawrence Area School, nr Dunedin	Strive to excel	
1939/1976	Maniototo Area School, Ranfurly	By learning we live	
1924/1971	Menzies College	Integrity	
	(formerly Wyndham DHS)		
1968/1974	South Westland Area School	For wisdom we strive	
1912/1972	Southland College, Invercargill	Service, truth, courage	
	(formerly Southland Technical College)		
1918/1966	Timaru College	Service	
	(formerly Timaru Technical High School)		
1955/1976	Wanaka Area School	(Aspiring)	

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Catholic Girls' Schools

1843	St Patrick's Cathedral School, Auckland	Faith and honour	
1867	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier	Virtue and knowledge	
1868	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch	Virtue and knowledge	
1878	Redwood College, Nelson	Virtue and knowledge	
	(formerly Sacred Heart Girls' College)		

1894	St Mary's College, Christchurch	Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest in life
1912	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt	Virtue and knowledge
1918	Villa Maria College, Christchurch	That you may prize what is of value
	(recently replacing the equivalent motto in Latin: Philippians 1:10	Ut probetis potiora)
1952	St Catherine's College, Wellington	Mercy and wisdom
1966	McKillop College, Rotorua	Be worthy

Catholic Boys' Schools

1939	St Peter's College, Auckland	To love and to serve (from 1973)
1974	Liston College, Henderson, Auckland	In Christ we live

Catholic Co-educational Schools

1968	Viard College, Porirua	Truth is light
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Presbyterian Girls' Schools

1914	Iona College, Havelock North	Love: joy: peace
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Seventh Day Adventist Schools

1908	Longburn College, Palmerston North	Greatness through service Educate for eternity (1955)
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Church of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormon)

1958	Church College of New Zealand, Hamilton	Build now for eternity
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Non-denominational Schools

1895/1915/1940	St Cuthbert's College, Auckland	<u>Ni trop ni trop peu</u> By love serve (from 1940)
1916	Solway College, Masterton	The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom
	(rather than <u>Timor Dei principium sapientiae</u>)	
1962	Prospect House, Lower Hutt	Cultivate Christian character and Serve by love and love to serve
1964	Middleton Grange School, Christchurch	In Thy light shall we see light

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STATE SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOES IN LATIN

Where two dates are shown in the left-hand column, the first date indicates the date of foundation of an earlier school, usually a District High School; while the second date shows the date of translation to full secondary school status or to Area School status.

Northern Inspectorate

1964	Aorere College, Auckland	Virtus caelum recludit
1869	Auckland Grammar School	Per angusta ad augusta
1888	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	Per angusta ad augusta
1917	Epsom Girls' Grammar School	Per angusta ad augusta
1953	Henderson High School, Auckland	Mens conscia recti
1924/1959	Kaipara College, Helensville	Pro viribus
	DHS: (from 1950)	Unity, liberty, charity Unitas, libertas, caritas
1960	Kamo High School, Whangarei	Ad vitam progrediamur
1958	Lynfield College, Auckland	Disce vivere
1960	Manurewa High School, Auckland	In caelum ascende
1922	Mt Albert Grammar School, Auckland	Per angusta ad augusta
1953	Mt Roskill Grammar School, Auckland	Sursum
	(1953-1954)	Per angusta ad augusta
(1925	Northcote Junior High School)	Ut prosim aliis
1931/1947	Northcote College, Auckland	Ut prosim aliis
1947	Northland College, Kaikohe	Fortis et fidelis
1959	Onehunga High School, Auckland	Fide et virtute
1935/1960	Pakuranga College, Auckland (formerly Howick DHS)	Caelum certe patet
1954	Papakura High School, Auckland	Summa pete
1957	Papatoetoe High School, Auckland	Digne lampada tradas
1955	Penrose High School, Auckland	Ad altiora contende
1956	Rangitoto College, Auckland	Circumspice
(1927	Rotorua High School)	Ad astra per aspera
1959	Rotorua Boys' High School	Ad astra per aspera
1927/1964	Ruawai College	Lumine ducar
(1903	Auckland Technical College)	Vitae non scholae discimus
(1913	Seddon Memorial Technical College)	Vitae non scholae discimus
1966	Seddon High School, Auckland	Vitae non scholae discimus
1956	Selwyn College, Auckland	Sapientia et probitate
1927	Takapuna Grammar School, Auckland	Per angusta ad augusta
1957	Tamaki College, Auckland	Fortiter in re
(1957	Westlake High School, Auckland)	Virtute experiamur
1961	Westlake Boys' High School	Virtute experiamur
1961	Westlake Girls' High School	Virtute experiamur
(1878	Whangarei High School)	Fideliter
1945	Whangarei Boys' High School	Fideliter
1945	Whangarei Girls' High School	Fideliter

South Auckland Inspectorate

1902/1920s	Cambridge High School	Fortiter et recte
1901/1939/1949	Coromandel District High School	Festina lente
(1975)	Coromandel Area School	Festina lente
1957	Fairfield College, Hamilton	Dum spiro spero

(1909	Gisborne High School)	Nisi Dominus frustra
1955	Gisborne Boys' High School	Virtus repulsae nescia
1955	Gisborne Girls' High School	Virtus repulsae nescia
(1911	Hamilton High School)	Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi
1955	Hamilton Boys' High School	Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi
1955	Hamilton Girls' High School	Sapiens fortunam fingit sibi
1923/1963	Hauraki Plains College (formerly Ngatea DHS)	Quisque pro omnibus
1972	Hillcrest High School, Hamilton	Circumspice
1961	Lytton High School, Gisborne	Ubi lux praelucet
1923/1950	Morrinsville College	Alios iuvare: sibi fidere
1957/1959	Mt Maunganui College, Tauranga (formerly Omanu DHS)	Sapientia carior auro
1926/1965	Otumoetai College, Tauranga	Doctrina vitam illuminet
1929/1954	Putaruru High School	<u>DHS:</u> Each for all
(1907/1946	Tauranga College)	Integritas, probitas,
1958	Tauranga Boys' High School	sapientia
1958	Tauranga Girls' High School	Pergo et perago
1914/1955	Te Kuiti High School	Pergo et perago
1923/1954	Te Puke High School	Pergo et perago
		Semper paratus
		Plus ultra
		<u>DHS:</u> none
1880	Thames High School	Ut prosim patriae
1957	Tokoroa High School	In spe fortitudo
1901/1955	Waihi College	Lex nostra fides
		<u>DHS:</u> Duty our watchword

Central Inspectorate

1959	Colenso High School, Napier	Semper conabor
1903	Dannevirke High School	Palma non sine pulvere
1955	Freyberg High School, Palmerston North	Virtute et honore
(1901/1919	Hawera Technical High School)	Fortior infirmioribus
		succurrendo
1965	Hawera High School	Fortior infirmioribus
		succurrendo
1926	Hutt Valley High School	Ad alta
1906/1931	Hutt Valley Memorial Technical College	Nihil sine labore
1957	Inglewood High School, Taranaki	Constantia vincit
(1900	Marlborough High School, Blenheim)	Virtutem doctrina parat
1963	Marlborough Boys' High School	Virtutem doctrina parat
1963	Marlborough Girls' High School	Virtutem doctrina parat
- /1955	Motueka High School	Qui patitur vincit
1928	Murchison District High School	<u>Not self but service (31-45)</u>
		Age quod agis
1872	Napier Boys' High School	Justum perficito nihil timeto
1884	Napier Girls' High School	Ad lucem
1856	Nelson College	Pietas, probitas et sapientia
1883	Nelson College for Girls	Pietas, probitas et sapientia
(1882	New Plymouth High School)	Et comitate, et virtute et sapientia
1913	New Plymouth Boys' High School	Et comitate, et virtute et sapientia
1913	New Plymouth Girls' High School	Et comitate, et virtute et sapientia

1951/1968	Okato College, Taranaki	Carpe diem
1956	Onslow College	Levavi oculos meos in montes
1925/1956	Opunake High School, Taranaki	Ut prosim patriae
(1902	Palmerston North High School)	Nihil boni sine labore
1919	Palmerston North Boys' High School	Nihil boni sine labore
1919	Palmerston North Girls' High School	Semper sursum
(1906	Palmerston North Technical HS)	Scientia est potentia
(1955	Queen Elizabeth Technical School)	Scientia est potentia
1958	Queen Elizabeth College, P.N.	Scientia est potentia
1901/1958	Rangitikei College, Marton (formerly Marton DHS)	Ad altiora
1928	Rongotai College, Wellington	Lumen accipe et imperti
(1922	Stratford Technical High School)	Palma non sine pulvere
1967	Stratford High School	Palma non sine pulvere
1957	Waimea College, Richmond, Nelson	Semper contendite
- /1947	Waitara High School, Taranaki	Ulterius tende
(1911	Wanganui Technical College)	Superanda omnia ferendo
1964	Wanganui Boys' College	Superanda omnia ferendo
1891	Wanganui Girls' College	Ad astra
1938	Waverley District High School	Reparabit cornua Phoebe
1867	Wellington College	Lumen accipe et imperti
1883	Wellington Girls' College	Lumen accipe et imperti
(1891	Wellington Technical College)	Qui servit ille maximus
1962	Wellington High School	Qui servit ille maximus
1925	Wellington East Girls' College	Lumen accipe et imperti
<u>Southern Inspectorate</u>		
1922/1977	Akaroa Area School	Vita sine litteris mors est
1960	Aranui High School, Christchurch	Ardua non veriti
- /1965	Ashburton College	Resurgamus
1928	Avonside Girls' High School, Chch	Summa sequere
1961	Bayfield High School, Dunedin	Quaerere verum
1901/1976	Blue Mountain College (formerly Tapanui DHS)	Labor omnia vincit
(1922	Westport Technical High School)	Tibi seris tibi metis
(1948	Westport Technical College)	Tibi seris tibi metis
1966	Buller High School, Westport	Tibi seris tibi metis
1960	Burnside High School, Christchurch	Recte sic dirige cursum
1956	Cashmere High School, Christchurch	Sic sociat scientia
1928/1965	Central Southland College (formerly Winton DHS)	Ad summum
1881	Christchurch Boys' High School	Altiora peto
1877	Christchurch Girls' High School	Sapientia et veritas
1960	Culverden District High School nr Christchurch	Nihil nisi optimum
1951	Darfield High School nr Christchurch	Disce ut intellegas
1886/1969	East Otago High School (formerly Palmerston DHS)	Vis recte vivere
1914/1963	Geraldine High School	Labor omnia vincit (c.1926)
1908	Gore High School	Palma non sine pulvere
1923	Greymouth High School	Labore et honore
1935	Hagley High School, Christchurch	Honestum quod utile
1929	Hawarden District High School, North Canterbury	Disce ut doceas
1961	Hillmorton High School, Christchurch	Virtus sibi praemium
1958	Kaikorai Valley High School, Dunedin	Quaerite et invenietis
1936	King's High School, Dunedin	Doctrina insitam vim promovet
1945	Lincoln High School, nr Christchurch	Summum petendum bonum

1925/1969	Methven High School, nr Invercargill	Per ardua ad astra
1937	Nightcaps District High School, Southland	Aude scire
1863	Otago Boys' High School, Dunedin	Recti cultus pectora roborant
1870	Otago Girls' High School, Dunedin	Recti cultus pectora roborant
1922	Owaka District HS, nr Balclutha	Disco quo sapientius agam Gradatim vincimus (1967)
1913	Oxford District HS, nr Christchurch	Nova et vera (lapsed)
1936	Papanui High School, Christchurch	In opere felicitas
1951	Queen's High School, Dunedin	Amore discendi vivere discimus
1884	Rangiora High School	Lux cum amore (c.1910)
1958	Riccarton High School, Christchurch	Disce ut prosis
1926	Roxburgh District High School	Veritas vincit
1957	Shirley Boys' HS, Christchurch	Interest omnium recte facere
1881	Southland Boys' HS, Invercargill	Non scholae sed vitae discimus
1879	Southland Girls' HS, Invercargill	Non scholae sed vitae discimus
1926	South Otago High School, Balclutha	Fide et fortitudine
1903	Southbridge DHS, nr Christchurch	Cultus in labore
1883/1966	Temuka High School, nr Timaru	Recte et fortitudine
1901/1956	The Taieri High School, Mosgiel (formerly Mosgiel DHS)	Esse quam videri
1878	Timaru Boys' High School	Scientia potestas est
1880	Timaru Girls' High School	Scientia potestas est
1869/1966	Tokomairiro High School, Milton	Disciplina, moderatio, comitas
	<u>DHS:</u>	<u>Oui veut peut</u>
1911/1945	Waiau District HS, Tuatapere (formerly Tuatapere DHS) now Waiau College, from 1977	Arbor ad flumen
1886/1929	Waimate High School, nr Timaru	Qui non proficit deficit
1883	Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru	Quanti est sapere and <u>Jehovah, the fountain of wisdom</u>
1887	Waitaki Girls' High School, Oamaru	Dulcius ex arduis
1938/1975	Wakatipu High School, Queenstown (formerly Queenstown DHS)	Ad alta

For translation of these mottos into English, see APPENDIX B:
General indices of State and private school mottos.

Where two dates are shown in the left-hand column, the first date indicates the date of foundation of an earlier school, usually a District High School; while the second date shows the date of translation to full secondary school status or to Area School status.

STATE SCHOOLS

Northern Inspectorate

1945	Avondale College, Auckland	Kohia nga taikaka
1921/1951	Dargaville High School	Ka uri
1968	Edgewater College, Auckland	Whaia te ara o Tainui
1924/1953	Huntly College	Ma te pono ka watea
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Cognoscere est dominare</u>
		(To know is to lead)
1976	Nga Tapuwae College, Auckland	Ina te mahi he rangatira
(1931	Otahuhu Junior High School)	Kia Tamatane
(1933	Otahuhu Technical High School)	Kia Tamatane
1947	Otahuhu College, Auckland	Kia Tamatane
1971	Rotorua Lakes High School	Mauria te pono
1961	Rutherford High School, Auckland	Tohea
1976	Tangaroa College, Auckland	Waiho ite toka tu moana
1944/1977	Te Kao Area School	Kia marama
1922/1960	Waiuku College	Titiro teitei
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Honour before honours</u>

South Auckland Inspectorate

(1921	Hamilton Technical College)	Taniwharau
1969	Fraser High School, Frankton	Taniwharau
1963	Ngaruawahia High School	Wahia nga rua
1941/1959	Ngata Memorial College, Ruatoria	E tipu e rea
	(formerly Manutahi Maori DHS)	<u>DHS:</u> none
1928/1977	Ohura Area School, Taranaki	Ka tohe matou
1922/1953	Opotiki College	Te hinengaro te tohu
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Ut mens ita homo</u>
		(As the mind, so the man)
1902/1959	Paeroa College	Mahi tahi kia kaha
		<u>DHS:</u> <u>Labor omnia vincit</u>
		(Work overcomes all)
1947/1960	Rangitahi College, Murupara	Kia hiwa ra
	(formerly Rangitahi Maori DHS)	
1941	Rerekohu District High School,	Whakapono ki a koe
	Te Araroa, East Coast	
1923/1954	Taumarunui High School	Kia manawanui
1920/1948	Te Awamutu College	Kia kaha
1947/1961	Te Whanau-a-Apanui DHS, nr Opotiki	Takere toka-tu
	(previously Te Kaha Maori)	<u>DHS:</u> Kia kaha)
1973	Trident High School, Whakatane	Manawanui
1921/1954	Wairoa College	Kia mataara
1920/1950	Whakatane High School	Kia Whakatane ahau

Central Inspectorate

1922	Correspondence School, Wellington	Kimihia te matauranga
1901/1921	Feilding Agricultural High School	Kia toa kia ngakaunui
(1907	Lower Takaka District High School)	<u>In nitendo virtus</u>
		(There is virtue in striving)
(1936	Takaka District High School)	<u>In nitendo virtus</u>
1972	Golden Bay High School, Takaka	Ake ake kia kaha
1904/1917	(Hastings Technical High School)	
1924	(Hastings High School)	Akina
1956	Hastings Boys' High School	Akina
1956	Hastings Girls' High School	Akina
1954	Heretaunga College, Upper Hutt	Kia hiwa ra
1960	Kuranui College, Greytown	Tatau tatau
1957	Mana College, Porirua	Akona te mahi pai
1953	Naenae College, Lower Hutt	Kia ihi kia maru
1959	Otaki College, nr Levin	Kia kaha
1968	Porirua College	Whiti te ra
1921/1955	Ruapehu College, Ohakune	Rapuhia ko te matauranga
	(formerly Ohakune DHS)	<u>DHS: Play the game</u>
1957	Taita College, Lower Hutt	Titiro whakarunga ki
		nga puke
1903/1959	Tararua College, Pahiatua	Tama tu, tama ora
	(formerly Pahiatua DHS)	<u>DHS: none</u>

Southern Inspectorate

1872/1971	Kaikoura High School	Tama tu, tama ora
	<u>DHS:</u>	<u>Legi, studi, disce</u>
		(Read, study, learn)
1903/1972	Kaipoi High School	Ma te aroha ka tutaki
	<u>DHS:</u>	not traced
1954	Linwood High School, Christchurch	Kimi hia
(1900	King Edward High School)	not traced
1974	Logan Park High School	Kua mutu kua timata
1961	Mairehau High School, Christchurch	Mairetia i te matauranga
1907/1970	Pleasant Point High School,	I nga ara tawhito:
	nr Timaru	he rohe hou
	<u>DHS:</u>	<u>Nil sine magno labore</u>
		<u>vita mortalibus dedit</u>
		(Life gives nothing to
		people without effort)

Mottos in Maori under consideration

1975	Tamatea High School, Napier	Maneakitia matau
1971	Tikipunga High School, Whangarei	Naku te rourou, nau te
		rourou, kia ora ai te iwi
1927	Tolaga Bay DHS, nr Gisborne	Kotahitanga

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PRIVATE SCHOOLSNorthern Inspectorate

Date of
foundation

1928	Hato Petera, Auckland	Kia inoi kia mahi
1903	Queen Victoria School, Auckland	Mo te Atua me te Kuini

Central Inspectorate

1947	Hato Paora, Feilding	Whaia te tika
1867	St Joseph's Maori Girls' College, near Napier	Io mahi katoa mahia
1854	Te Aute College, Pukehou, near Hastings	Whakatangata kia kaha
1905	Turakina Maori Girls' College, Marton	Turakina nga hara

Southern Inspectorate

1889	Rangi Ruru Presbyterian Girls' School, Merivale, Christchurch	Whaia to te rangi
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STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING NO MOTTONorthern Inspectorate

Date of
foundation

1972	Auckland Alternative School
1958	Bay of Islands College, Kawakawa
1972	Birkdale College, Auckland
1972	Bream Bay College, Ruakaka, nr Whangarei
1961	Glendowie College, Auckland
1969	Glenfield College, Auckland
1973	Green Bay High School, Auckland
1974	Kerikeri High School, Northland
1975	Long Bay College, Auckland
1962	Mahurangi College, Warkworth
1974	Opononi District High School, Northland
1974	Orewa College, nr Auckland
1956	Punaruks District High School, Northland
1958	Rotorua Girls' High School
1971	Tikipunga High School, Whangarei
1974	Tuakau College
1975	Waitakere College, Auckland

South Auckland Inspectorate

1961	Benneydale District High School, nr Te Kuiti
1974	Forest View High School, Tokoroa
1975	Pio Pio College, nr Te Kuiti
1963	Reporoa College
1976	Tauhara College, Taupo
1960	Tauponui-a-Tia College, Taupo
1970	Te Kauwhata College
1927	Tolaga Bay District High School, nr Gisborne
1967	Tongariro High School, Turangi

Central Inspectorate

1976	Awatapu College, Palmerston North
1975	Havelock North High School
1970	Newlands College, Wellington
1972	Parkway College, Wainuiomata
1901	Rai Valley District High School, Marlborough
1942	Tapawera District High School, Nelson
1970	Taradale High School, Napier
1973	Waiopahu College, Levin

Southern Inspectorate

1925	Cromwell District High School
1975	Four Avenues Alternative School, Christchurch
1975	Hornby High School, Christchurch
1977	Karamea Area School (ex DHS 1945-1976)

1976	Kurow Area School (ex DHS 1933-1975)
1976	Northern Southland College, Lumsden
1913	Oxford District High School
1971	Twizel High School
1955	Wanaka District High School
1963	Westland High School, Hokitika

Motto-information was not obtained from the following schools:

(1950)	Panguru High School, Hokianga
1977	Mangakahia Area School (ex Titoki DHS 1944-1976)
1977	Raglan Area School (ex Raglan DHS 1938-1976)
	Inangahua College (ex Reefton DHS 1901-)
1974	Kapiti College, Paraparaumu

These schools may or may not have a motto. All have been excluded from this list of schools currently without a motto.

APPENDIX CGENERAL INDICES OF NEW ZEALAND
PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
AND THEIR MOTTOES

Part I: pp 231-236

arranged according to denomination and kind

in order of date of foundation (left-hand margin)

showing (Column 1) the name of each school

and the current motto, if any (Column 2)

Part II: p. 237

identical mottoes duplicated by private
secondary schools

APPENDIX CPRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL MOTTOESCatholic Boys' Secondary SchoolsThe Marist Brothers' Schools

(in order of foundation)

1885	St Patrick's College, Wellington	Sectare fidem
1893	Marist Brothers' High School, Greymouth	Esto fidelis
1896	Sacred Heart College, Auckland	Confortare esto vir
1897	Marist College, Invercargill	Esto fidelis
1903	St Paul's College, Auckland (formerly Sacred Heart College until 1955)	Confortare esto vir
1911	St Bede's College, Christchurch	Fide et opere
1922	St John's College, Hamilton (formerly Marist Brothers' High School until 1962: <u>Omnia ad Jesum per Mariam</u>)	Caritas Christi urget nos
1928	Hato Petera, Auckland (formerly St Peter's Maori College until 1972)	Kia inoi, kia mahi
1931	St Patrick's College, Upper Hutt	Sectare fidem
1938	St Patrick's High School, Timaru	Fortes in fide
1941	St John's College, Hastings	Opere et veritate
1944	St Augustine's College, Wanganui	Noverim me noverim te
1945	St Joseph's College, Masterton	Omnia per Christum
1945	Xavier College, Christchurch	Pro Christo et patria
1947	St Bernard's College, Lower Hutt	Respice stellam voca Mariam
1947	Hato Paora, Feilding	Whaia te tika
1958	Marcellin College, Auckland	Optima quaere
1971	Pompallier College, Whangarei	Diligere verum

The Christian Brothers' Schools

(in order of foundation)

1876	St Paul's High School, Dunedin	Viriliter age
1927	St Kevin's College, Oamaru	Facere et docere
1939	St Peter's College, Auckland (until 1972: <u>Facere et docere</u>)	To love and to serve
1961	St Thomas of Canterbury College, Christchurch	Virtute scientiam complete
1963	Edmund Rice College, Rotorua	Facere et docere
1974	Liston College, Henderson, Auckland	In Christ we live

The de la Salle Brothers' Schools

1953	De la Salle College, Auckland	Bonum certamen certa
1959	Francis Douglas Memorial College, New Plymouth	Christo duce

The Fathers of Charity School

1962	Rosmini College, Auckland	Legis plenitudo caritas
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Catholic Girls' Secondary SchoolsThe Sisters of the Sacred Heart Schools

(in order of foundation)

1867	St Joseph's Maori Girls' College, Napier	Io mahi katoa mahia
1867	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier	Virtue and knowledge
1868	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch	Virtue and knowledge
1878	Redwood College, Nelson (formerly Sacred Heart Girls' College, Nelson until 1972: <u>Virtue and knowledge</u>)	Virtue and knowledge
1884	Sacred Heart Girls' College, New Plymouth	Age quod agis
1884	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Hamilton (formerly Sacred Heart Girls' High School until 1946: <u>Age quod agis</u>)	Age quod agis
1905	Erskine College, Wellington (formerly Convent of the Sacred Heart until 1968: <u>Cor unum</u>)	none
1910	Baradene College, Auckland (formerly Convent of the Sacred Heart until 1958: <u>Cor unum</u>)	Cor unum (et anima una in corde Jesu)
1912	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt	Virtue and knowledge
1924	Sacred Heart Girls' College, Wanganui	Animo et fide
1963	Cottesmore College, Christchurch (closed in 1977)	Cor unum et anima una

The Sisters of St Joseph Schools

1902	St Benedict's College, Auckland	Laborare est orare
1951	Tenison College, Hastings (formerly St Joseph's College until 1968)	Deo duce

The McKillop Sisters' Schools

1966	McKillop College, Rotorua	Be worthy
1972	McKillop College, Christchurch	none

The Marist Sisters' School

1929	Marist Sisters' College, Auckland (formerly Marist Convent High School until 1960)	Ad Jesum per Mariam
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The Sisters of Mercy Schools

1840	St Mary's College, Auckland	Ad majorem Dei gloriam <u>and</u> Mater misericordiae
1843	St Patrick's Cathedral School, Auckland	Faith and honour
1850	St Mary's College, Wellington	Misericordia et sapientia
1880	Mercy College, Timaru	none
1894	St Mary's College, Christchurch	Raise your eyes aloft to the best and noblest in life
1896	St Mary's High School, Greymouth	none
1918	Villa Maria College, Christchurch (until recently: <u>Ut probetis potiora</u>)	That you may prize what is of value
1952	St Catherine's College, Wellington	Mercy and wisdom
1957	Carmel College, Auckland	Maria duce
1963	McAuley High School, Auckland	Domine, in Te speravi
1976	Moreau College, Dunedin (formerly St Dominic's College, 1871-1975: <u>Veritas</u>) and (formerly St Philomena's College, 1899-1975: <u>Misericordia</u>)	Ipsam sequens non devias

Note: Marycrest, at Te Horo, near Levin, was a Mercy school for mal-adjusted girls. It was founded in 1958; had neither motto nor emblem; has recently closed.

The Dominican Sisters' Schools

1882	St Catherine's College, Invercargill	Veritas
1882-1912	St Thomas's Girls' High School, 1935 Oamaru	Veritas
1912	Dominican College, Oamaru	Veritas
1952	St Dominic's College, Auckland	Veritas
1976	Moreau College, Dunedin (and see above)	Ipsam sequens non devias

Catholic Co-educational Secondary Schools

(in order of foundation)

1968	Viard College, Porirua	Truth is light
1969	St Peter's College, Gore (a Fathers of Charity school)	Legis plenitudo caritas
1974	St Peter's College, Palmerston North (formerly St Joseph's Convent High School from 1906: <u>Misericordia et sapientia</u> , a Sisters of Mercy school) and	Ubi Petrus ibi ecclesia

- (formerly
Marist Brothers' High School
from 1939: Spe gaudentes)
- 1976 Campion College, Gisborne no motto for the present
(formerly Edmund Campion College
from 1960: Esse non videri) and
(formerly St Mary's College: dates
and motto not determined)

Church of England (Anglican)
Boys' Secondary Schools

(in order of foundation)

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------------------|
| 1850 | St Stephen's School, Bombay | Constanter in caelum |
| 1850 | Christ's College, Christchurch
(until 1928: <u>Pro ecclesia Dei</u>) | Bene tradita bene servanda |
| 1888 | Wanganui Collegiate School
(formerly The Endowed or Industrial
School from 1851: <u>Finis coronat opus</u>) | Vestigia nulla retrorsum |
| 1854 | Te Aute College, Pukehou, Hawke's Bay | Whakatangata kia kaha |
| 1896 | King's College, Auckland | Virtus pollet |
| 1913 | Dilworth School, Auckland
(formerly Dilworth Ulster Institute,
1906: <u>Non impetu sed consilio</u> ,
and 1894: <u>Pro civitate</u>) | Firmiter et fideliter |
| 1936 | St Peter's School, Cambridge | Structa saxo |
| 1959 | St Paul's Collegiate, Hamilton | State in fide |
| 1964 | Rathkeale College, Masterton | Nil mortalibus ardui est |

Church of England (Anglican)
Girls' Secondary Schools

(in order of foundation)

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1926 | Samuel Marsden Collegiate School,
Wellington
(formerly Fitzherbert Terrace School
from 1878) | Ad summa (c.1923) |
| 1912 | Wellington Diocesan School for Girls,
Marton
(formerly Nga Tawa from 1891) | Christo et ecclesiae |
| 1896 | St Hilda's Collegiate School, Dunedin
(until 1911: <u>Pro ecclesia Dei</u>) | Beati mundo corde |
| 1974 | Diocesan School for Girls, Auckland
(formerly Diocesan High School for
Girls from 1903) | Ut serviamus |
| 1903 | Queen Victoria School, Auckland | Mo te Atua me te Kuini |
| 1928 | Waikato Diocesan School, Hamilton
(formerly Sonning School from 1910:
<u>Vincit qui se vincit</u>) | Veritate, fidelitate,
simplicitate |

1910	St Margaret's College, Christchurch	Beati mundo corde
1926	Craighead Diocesan School, Timaru (formerly Craighead Girls' School from 1911)	Coeli gratia superabo
1914	St Matthew's Collegiate School, Masterton (earlier <u>Regem habemus</u>)	Ad astra per aspera
1915	St Mary's Diocesan School, Stratford	Fiat voluntas Tua
1917	Chilton St James, Lower Hutt (formerly Hutt Girls' School (Anglican) pre-1917)	Possumus

Presbyterian Boys' Secondary Schools

(in order of foundation)

1916	St Andrew's College, Christchurch (formerly <u>Vincite vera virtute</u> until 1945)	Fides et patria
1916	Scot's College, Wellington	Virtutem paret doctrina
1918	John McGlashan College, Dunedin	Lex Domini lux mundi
1951	Lindisfarne College, Hastings	Ascensiones in corde
1953	St Kentigern College, Auckland	Fides servanda est

Presbyterian Girls' Secondary Schools

(in order of foundation)

1889	Rangi Ruru Presbyterian Girls' School, Christchurch	Whaia to te rangi
1905	Turakina Maori Girls' College, Marton	Turakina nga hara
1914	Iona College, Havelock North	Love, joy, peace
1915	Columba College, Dunedin	Gratia et disciplina bona
1919	Queen Margaret College, Wellington	Luce veritatis
1959	St Oran's College, Lower Hutt	Nisi Dominus frustra

Methodist Boys' Secondary School

1844	Wesley College, Pukekohe	Fide, litteris, labore
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Seventh Day Adventist Co-educational Secondary Schools

Longburn College, Palmerston North (formerly Oroua Training School, NZ Missionary College, from 1913: <u>Educate for eternity</u>) and (formerly Pukekare Training School, Cambridge from 1908)	Greatness through service
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1953	Christchurch Seventh Day Adventist Central School (formerly Papanui Central School, Christchurch from 1925)	Nihil sine labore
1970	Auckland Seventh Day Adventist High School (formerly Adventist Central School, Auckland from 1949)	Nihil sine labore

Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
Co-educational Secondary School

1958	Church College of New Zealand, Hamilton	Build now for eternity
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Non-denominational Girls' Secondary Schools

1894	Woodford House, Havelock North	Nunc acceptabile tempus
1941	St Cuthbert's College, Auckland (formerly Mt Eden Collegiate School, Auckland, from 1895 and formerly Auckland Presbyterian College for Ladies from 1915: <u>Ni trop ni trop peu</u>)	By love serve
1916	Solway College, Masterton	The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom
1947	Corran School for Girls, Auckland	Gaudeamus

Independent Co-educational Secondary Schools

1962	Prospect House, Lower Hutt	Cultivate Christian character <u>and</u> Serve by love and love to serve
1964	Middleton Grange School, Christchurch	In Thy light shall we see light
1973	Christian School, Rangiora	none

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Private Secondary Schools

IDENTICAL MOTTONS IN ENGLISH

Virtue and knowledge

Sacred Heart Girls' College, Napier
Sacred Heart Girls' College, Christchurch
Redwood College, Nelson
Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower Hutt

IDENTICAL MOTTOES IN LATIN

Age quod agis

Sacred Heart Girls' College, New Plymouth
Sacred Heart Girls' College, Hamilton

Beati mundo corde

St Hilda's Collegiate School, Dunedin
St Margaret's College, Christchurch

Esto fidelis

Marist Brothers' High School, Greymouth
Marist College, Invercargill

Facere et docere

St Kevin's College, Oamaru
Edmund Rice College, Rotorua

Legis plenitudo caritas

Rosmini College, Auckland
St Peter's College, Gore

Nihil sine labore

Christchurch Seventh Day Adventist
Central School
Auckland Seventh Day Adventist
High School

Veritas

St Catherine's College, Invercargill
St Thomas's Girls' High School, Oamaru
Dominican College, Oamaru
St Dominic's College, Auckland

Sectare fidem

St Patrick's College, Wellington
St Patrick's College, Silverstream,
Upper Hutt

APPENDIX D

GENERAL INDICES OF NEW ZEALAND
(STATE) INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS
AND THEIR MOTTOES

Part I: pp 239- 242

arranged (Column 1) in alphabetical order
of the names of the schools

showing (Column 2) the motto (if any) for
each school

together with (Column 3) a translation
into English of each motto not already
expressed in English

Part II: pp 243-248

separate lists of schools according to
motto language; whether English, Latin,
Maori or nil

showing (in the left-hand margin) the
date on which the motto was adopted for
each school

and the location of each school within
the administrative boundaries of one of
the ten Education Board areas

	AK	Arahanga, Mangere, Auckland	Arahanga	
	C	Ashburton	none	
	AK	Avondale, Auckland	Aim high	
	AK	Bairds, Otara, Auckland	Of each his best	
5	O	Balmacewen, Dunedin	none	
	AK	Balmoral, Auckland	Fidelitas sit nostra	Loyalty be ours
	AK	Bay of Islands, Moerewa	He iwi kotahi tatou	We are one people
	AK	Belmont, Takapuna, Auckland	Effort, perseverance, success	
	SAK	Berkley, Hamilton	none	
10	AK	Birkdale, Birkenhead, Auckland	none	
	AK	Blockhouse Bay, Auckland	Ruia taitea	Get to the heart of the matter
	WE	Bohally, Blenheim	Fellowship is life	
	WE	Brandon, Porirua East	Dare to be true	
	C	Branston, Christchurch	Courage, knowledge, justice	
15	C	Breens, Christchurch	none	
	N	Broadgreen, Stoke, Nelson	none	
	AK	Bruce McLaren, Henderson, Auckland	Achievement	
	AK	Bucklands Beach, Auckland	Whaia te tikitiki	Reach for the top
	SAK	Cambridge	Reward in endeavour	
20	C	Casebrook, Christchurch	Seek knowledge, find wisdom	
	C	Chisnallwood, Christchurch	none	
	C	Christchurch South	Suprema sequentes	Aim high
	C	Cobham, Christchurch	Service, endeavour, honour	
	S	Collingwood, Invercargill	none	
25	T	Devon, New Plymouth	Diligence, integrity, service	
	O	Dunedin North	Know thyself	
	WE	Evans Bay, Kilbirnie, Wellington	none	
	SAK	Fairfield, Hamilton	Fidelis et audax	Faithful and bold
	WA	Feilding	Whaia te tiki	Aim for the top
30	AK	Ferguson, Otara, Auckland	Mahi tahi	Work together
	WE	Fergusson, Trentham	Dulcius ex asperis	Sweetness out of adversity
	HB	Gisborne	Hold your head high and walk with pride	
	AK	Glen Eden, Auckland	To thine ownself be true	
	AK	Glenfield, Auckland	Strive to serve	
35	AK	Glen Innes, Auckland	Ab intra	From within
	AK	Greenmeadows, Manurewa, Auckland	Learning is a challenge	

	C	Greymouth	none	
	HB	Hastings	Run true	
	HB	Havelock North	none	
40	T	Hawera	none	
	C	Heaton, Christchurch	none	
	AK	Henderson, Auckland	Floreat eterna fructum qui ferat	Flourish and grow in worthwhile ways *
	HB	Heretaunga, Hastings	Character and knowledge	
	T	Highlands, New Plymouth	Spectemur agendo	We are judged by our actions
45	WE	Hiona, Masterton	none	
	AK	Howick, Auckland	De bon vouloir servir	Serve with goodwill
	WE	Hutt, Lower Hutt	Kia maia	Be upstanding, truthful and loyal
	HB	Ilminster, Gisborne	Learn; go forth to serve	
	SAK	Kawerau	He iwi kotahi tatou	We act as one
50	AK	Kaikohe, Northland	Whaia te matauranga	Strive for higher learning
	AK	Kaitaia	Kia mau	Hold firm
	AK	Kamo, Whangarei	Truth will prevail	
	AK	Kedgley, Papatoetoe, Auckland	none	
	AK	Kelston, Glen Eden, Auckland	Success through effort	
55	O	Kenmure, Dunedin	none	
	C	Kirkwood, Christchurch	none	
	AK	Kowhai, Kingsland, Auckland	Fiat lux	Let there be light
		<u>and</u>	Service with honour	
	WE	Levin	none	
	C	Linwood, Christchurch	none	
60	S	Lithgow, Invercargill	Learn in harmony	
	S	Longford, Gore	none	
	O	Macandrew, Dunedin	Virtuti nihil obstat	Nothing stands in the way of manly courage
	SAK	Maeroa, Hamilton	I will not cease from mental fight *	
	WE	Maidstone, Upper Hutt	Knowledge and integrity	
65	AK	Mangere, Auckland	none	
	C	Manning, Christchurch	none	
	AK	Manukau, Onehunga, Auckland	Mastery, integrity, service	
	T	Manukorihi, Waitara, Taranaki	none	
	AK	Manurewa, Auckland	Be honest	
70	WE	Masteron	none	
	SAK	Matamata	Whaia te kaha	Strive to achieve
	SAK	Melville, Hamilton	Integrity	

	WA	Monrad, Palmerston North	Semper fidelis	Always faithful
	SAK	Morrinsville	Whatever you do let it be your best	
75	O	Mosgiel	Strive for excellence	
	SAK	Mount Maunganui, Tauranga	Kia maia	Be bold
	AK	Mt Roskill, Auckland	Strive, seek, find	
	AK	Murray's Bay, Mairangi Bay, Auckland	Learn to live	
	WE	Naenae, Wellington	none	
80	HB	Napier	Qui patitur vincit	He who endures succeeds
	N	Nelson	Nitor in sapientiam	I strive for wisdom
	WE	Newlands, Wellington	none	
	AK	Normal, Epsom, Auckland	Totis viribus	With all our might
	AK	Northcote, Auckland	To build and to cherish	
85	AK	Northcross, Browns Bay, Auckland	Look toward the light	
	O	Oamaru	Onward I strive	
	AK	Otahuhu, Auckland	none	
	SAK	Otumoetai, Tauranga South	Hope, strive, achieve	
	AK	Pakuranga, Auckland	I am tomorrow	
90	WA	Palmerston North	Haere ake ra	Always upward
	AK	Papakura, Auckland	Perseverando	Persevere
	AK	Papatoetoe, Auckland	Whaka pokai tara	To act nobly
	WE	Parkway, Wainuiomata	Superabimus	We shall overcome
	AK	Pasadena, Pt Chevalier, Auckland	To the diligent, nothing is difficult	
95	SAK	Peachgrove, Hamilton	First learn to serve	
	AK	Ponsonby, Auckland	none	
	AK	Pukekohe	Aim high	
	SAK	Putaruru	none	
	AK	Rangeview, Te Atatu South, Auckland	Wisdom with truth	
100	WA	Rangitikei, Marton	Kia kaha	Be strong and of good courage
	WE	Raroa Normal, Wellington	Service before self	
	AK	Raumanga, Whangarei		
	AK	Remuera, Auckland	Reliability, integrity, service	
	S	Rosedale, Invercargill	none	
105	AK	Rosehill, Papakura, Auckland	Whaia kia kaha	Strive to be of great (mental) strength
	WA	Ross, Palmerston North	Nulli secundus	Second to none
	SAK	Rotorua	none	

	WA	Rutherford, Wanganui	Learn to live	
	C	Shirley, Christchurch	Steadfast in service	
110	WE	South Wellington	Act well your part; there all the honour lies	
	SAK	St Andrew's, Hamilton	none	
	SAK	Sunset, Rotorua	none	
	O	Tahuna Normal, Dunedin	Per constantiam ad victoriam	Through effort to success
	SAK	Tainui, Tokoroa	none	
115	WE	Taita, Lower Hutt	Strive to seek to learn	
	AK	Takapuna Normal, Auckland	none	
	AK	Tamaki, Auckland	Kai u ki te pai	Hold fast that which is good
	HB	Tamatea, Napier	none	
	HB	Taradale, Napier	none	
120	SAK	Tauranga	none	
	WE	Tawa, Wellington	none	
	AK	Te Atatu, Te Atatu North, Auckland	none	
	SAK	Te Puke	none	
	WE	Titahi Bay, Wellington	none	
125	SAK	Tokoroa	none	
	S	Tweedsmuir, Invercargill	The will to do, the soul to dare	
	AK	Waikowhai, Mt Roskill, Auckland	From discipline grows freedom	
	N	Waimea, Richmond, Nelson	Courageous and loyal	
	WE	Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt	none	
130	HB	Wairoa	none	
	WE	Waitangirua, Porirua	none	
	WA	Wanganui	Ad summa nitentes	Strive for the heights
	C	Watlington, Timaru	none	
	AK	Wesley, Mt Roskill, Auckland	The prudent are crowned with knowledge	
135	AK	Weymouth, Manurewa, Auckland	Hold fast that which is good	(Kia u ki te pai)
	SAK	Whakatane	Kia pono kia rahi	Wisdom through truth *
	AK	Whangarei	Success crowns effort	
	HB	Wycliffe, Napier	none	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL MOTTOES IN ENGLISHDate of
foundationAuckland Education Board

1945	Avondale	Aim high
1964	Bairds	Of each his best
1957	Belmont	Effort, perseverance, success
1971	Bruce McLaren	Achievement
1961	Glen Eden	To thine ownself be true
1977	Glenfield	Strive to serve
1967	Greenmeadows	Learning is a challenge
1964	Kamo	Truth will prevail
1968	Kelston	Success through effort
1922	Kowhai	Service with honour
1943	Manukau	Mastery, integrity, service
1962	Manurewa	Be honest
1956	Mt Roskill	Strive, seek, find
1958	Murray's Bay	Learn to live
1957	Northcote	To build and to cherish
1970	Northcross	Look toward the light
1972	Pakuranga	I am tomorrow
1942	Pasadena	To the diligent nothing is difficult
1966	Pukekohe	Aim high
1968	Rangeview	Wisdom with truth
1954	Remuera	Reliability, integrity, service
1967	Waikowhai	From discipline grows freedom
1953	Wesley	The prudent are crowned with knowledge
1976	Weymouth	Hold fast that which is good
1957	Whangarei	Success crowns effort

South Auckland Education Board

1961	Cambridge	Reward in endeavour
1954	Maeroa	I will not cease from mental fight
1964	Melville	Integrity
1970	Morrinsville	Whatever you do, let it be your best
1966	Otumoetai	Hope, strive, achieve
1957	Peachgrove	First learn to serve

Hawke's Bay Education Board

1940	Gisborne	Hold your head high and walk with
1954	Hastings	Run true pride
1960	Heretaunga	Character and knowledge
1960	Ilminster	Learn; go forth to serve

Taranaki Education Board

1958	Devon	Diligence, integrity, service
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Wanganui Education Board

1963	Rutherford	Learn, to live
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Wellington Education Board

1956	Bohally	Fellowship is life
1970	Brandon	Dare to be true
1970	Maidstone	Knowledge and integrity
1971	Raroa Normal	Service before self
1946	South Wellington	Act well your part: there all the honour lies
1956	Taita	Strive to seek to learn

Nelson Education Board

1959	Waimea	Courageous and loyal
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Canterbury Education Board

1971	Brans ton	Courage, knowledge, justice
1966	Casebrook	Seek knowledge, find wisdom
1963	Cobham	Service, endeavour, honour
1933	Shirley	Steadfast in service

Otago Education Board

1934	Dunedin North	Know thyself
1973	Mosgiel	Strive for excellence
1963	Oamaru	Onward I strive

Southland Education Board

1965	Lithgow	Learn in harmony
1943	Tweedsmuir	The will to do, the soul to dare

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INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL MOTTOS IN LATINAuckland Education Board

1945	Balmoral	Fidelitas sit nostra
1960	Glen Innes	Ab intra
1964	Henderson	Floreat eterna fructum qui ferat
1921	Kowhai	Fiat lux
1947	Normal	Totis viribus
1961	Papakura	Perseverando

South Auckland Education Board

1963	Fairfield (Hamilton)	Fidelis et audax
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Hawke's Bay Education Board

1933	Napier	Qui patitur vincit
------	--------	--------------------

Taranaki Education Board

1955	Highlands (New Plymouth)	Spectemur agendo
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Wanganui Education Board

1963	Monrad (Palmerston North)	Semper fidelis
1958	Ross (Palmerston North)	Nulli secundus
1933	Wanganui	Ad summa nitentes

Wellington Education Board

1966	Fergusson (Trentham)	Dulcius ex asperis
1970	Parkway (Wainuiomata)	Superabimus

Nelson Education Board

1951	Nelson	Nitor in sapientiam
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Canterbury Education Board

1939	Christchurch South	Suprema sequentes
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Otago Education Board

1940	Macandrew	Virtuti nihil obstat
1957	Tahuna	Per constantiam ad victoriam
1961	Tahuna Normal	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL MOTTOS IN MAORIDate of
foundationAuckland Education Board

1974	Bay of Islands (Moerewa)	He iwi kotahi tatou
1959	Blockhouse Bay	Ruia taitea
1976	Bucklands Beach	Whaia te tikitiki
1970	Ferguson	Mahi tahi
1969	Kaikohe	Whaia te matauranga
1968	Kaitaia	Kia mau
1952	Papatoetoe	Whaka pokai tara
1971	Rosehill	Whaia kia kaha
1956	Tamaki	Kia u ki te pai

South Auckland Education Board

1971	Kawerau	He iwi kotahi tatou
1961	Matamata	Whaia te kaha
1970	Mt Maunganui	Kia maia
1968	Whakatane	Kia pono kia rahi

Wanganui Education Board

1964	Feilding	Whaia te tiki
1940	Palmerston North	Haere ake ra
1971	Rangitikei (Marton)	Kia kaha

Wellington Education Board

1947	Hutt	Kia maia
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Auckland Education Board

1972 Arahanga
1965 Birkdale
1956 Kedgley
1966 Mangere
1963 Otahuhu
1976 Ponsonby
1971 Raumanga (Whangarei)
1970 Takapuna
1965 Te Atatu

South Auckland Education Board

1971 Berkley Normal (Hamilton)
1957 Rotorua
1977 St Andrew's (Hamilton)
1962 Sunset (Rotorua)
1975 Tainui (Tokoroa)
1976 Putaruru
1958 Tauranga
1976 Te Puke
1962 Tokoroa

Hawke's Bay Education Board

1974 Havelock North
1976 Tamatea (Napier)
1967 Taradale
1974 Wairoa
1960 Wycliffe (Napier)

Taranaki Education Board

1960 Hawera
1974 Manukorihi (Waitera)

Wellington Education Board

1964 Evans Bay
1973 Hiona (Masterton)
1971 Levin
1960 Masterton
1957 Naenae (Lower Hutt)
1977 Newlands
1975 Tawa
1970 Titahi Bay
1970 Wainuiomata
1973 Waitangirua (Porirua)

Nelson Education Board

1971 Broadgreen (Stoke)

Canterbury Education Board

1974 Ashburton
1976 Breens
1968 Chisnallwood
1974 Greymouth

1948	Heaton
1960	Kirkwood
1956	Linwood
1960	Manning
1974	Watlington (Timaru)

Otago Education Board

1964	Balmacewen
1975	Kenmure

Southland Education Board

1976	Collingwood (Invercargill)
1972	Longford (Gore)
1963	Rosedale (Invercargill)

A P P E N D I X E

DUPLICATE MOTTOS

Note:

The duplication of mottos in State single-sex schools is shown in the section of the study, The mottos of State single-sex secondary schools.

The duplication of mottos in private secondary schools is shown in APPENDIX C : Private secondary school mottos.

Listed below are identical and similar mottos in English, Latin and Maori used by either State single-sex and/or in State co-educational schools and/or in private secondary schools.

Identical Mottos in English

<u>Aim high</u>	Avondale Intermediate (1945) Pukekohe Intermediate (1966)
<u>Endeavour</u>	Queen Charlotte College (1965) James Cook High School (1968) Kingswell High School (1971)
<u>Integrity</u>	Menzies College (1971) from Wyndham DHS (1924) Edgecumbe College (1962) Melville Intermediate (1964)
<u>Learn to live</u>	Mangakino High School (1965) from Mangakino DHS (1945) Murray's Bay Intermediate (1958) Rutherford Intermediate (1963)
<u>Seek the heights</u>	Massey High School (1969) Mangere College (1971)
<u>To wisdom with honour</u>	Whangaroa College (1969) from Kaeo DHS (1941) Kelston Boys' High School (1963) Kelston Girls' High School (1963) from Kelston High School (1954)
<u>Wisdom and honour</u>	Cheviot Area School (1976) from Cheviot DHS (1937) <u>Sapientia et honor</u> Western Heights High School (1961)

Similar Mottos in English

By learning we live
Learning is life
Learn to live

Maniototo Area School (1939/1976)
 Tauraroa Area School (1958/1976)
 see previous page

Wisdom with truth
Wisdom through truth

Rangeview Intermediate (1968)
 Whakatane Intermediate (1968)

Diligence, integrity, service
Mastery, integrity, service
Reliability, integrity, service

Devon Intermediate (1957)
 Manukau Intermediate (1943)
 Remuera Intermediate (1954)

In this last group of mottos the monogram-letters of each school spell out the key words of the motto. The initial letter of the first word of the motto is determined by the name of the particular school: the central word must begin with "I" (for Intermediate), e.g. "industry": while the third word must begin with "S" (for School), e.g. "strive", "success".

Identical Mottos in Latin

Ad alta

Hutt Valley High School (1926)
 Wakatipu High School (1938/1975)

Circumspice

Rangitoto College (1956)
 Hillcrest High School (1972)

Disce ut doceas

Hawarden District High School (1929)
 Christchurch Teachers' Training College

Labor omnia vincit

Blue Mountain College (1901/1976)
 formerly Tapanui DHS
 Geraldine High School (1914/1963)
 used by DHS from about 1926

Palma non sine pulvere

Dannevirke High School (1903)
 Gore High School (1908)
 Stratford High School (1922/1967)
 formerly Stratford Technical High School

Qui patitur vincit

Motueka High School (1955)
 possibly DHS motto from 1901
 Napier Intermediate School (1933)

Ut prosim patriaeThames High School (1880)
Opunake High School (1925/1956)Similar Mottos in LatinAd altioraRangitikei College (1901/1958)
formerly Marton DHSAd altiora contende

Penrose High School (1955)

Dulcius ex asperis

Fergusson Intermediate School (1966)

Dulcius ex arduis

Waitaki Girls' High School (1887)

Scientia est potentia

Queen Elizabeth College (1906/1958)

Scientia potestas estformerly Palmerston North Technical HS
Timaru Boys' High School (1878)
Timaru Girls' High School (1880)Semper sursum

Palmerston North Girls' High School (1919)

Sursum

Mt Roskill Grammar School (1953)

Non scholae sed vitae

Southland Girls' High School (1879)

discimus

Southland Boys' High School (1881)

Vitae non scholae discimus

Seddon High School (1903/1913/1966)

formerly Auckland Technical College

and Seddon Memorial Technical College

Identical Mottos in MaoriHe iwi kotahi tatou

Kawerau Intermediate School (1971)

Bay of Islands Intermediate School (1974)

Kia hiwa ra

Heretaunga College (1954)

Rangitahi College (1947/1960)

Kia kaha

Te Awamutu College (1920/1948)

Otaki College (1959)

Rangitikei Intermediate School (1971)

Kia maia

Hutt Intermediate School (1947)

Mt Maunganui Intermediate School (1970)

Tama tu, tama ora

Tararua College (1960)

Kaikoura High School (1971)

Similar Mottos in MaoriWhakatangata kia kahaWhaia te kahaWhaia kia kahaAke ake kia kaha

Te Aute College (1854)

Matamata Intermediate School (1961)

Rosehill Intermediate School (1971)

Golden Bay High School (1972)

and see

Kia kaha on previous pageMahi tahi kia kahaMahi tahi

Paeroa College (1959) and above

Ferguson Intermediate (1970)

Kia manawanuiManawanui

Taumarunui High School (1923/1954)

Trident High School (1973)

Whaia te tikiWhaia te tikitiki

Feilding Intermediate School (1964)

Bucklands Beach Intermediate School (1976)

APPENDIX F: EXPLAINING THE MOTTOS
(Sample items)

The Principals of many New Zealand secondary schools try to ensure that the pupils in their charge understand something about the motto of their school and the reasons for its adoption. The information is generally conveyed in conjunction with an explanation of the school badge or emblem.

From the large quantity of similar information with which I was provided by Principals replying to the Motto Questionnaires, the following five examples are included in illustration:

- (i) Papatoetoe Intermediate School
- (ii) Middleton Grange School (private secondary)
- (iii) Feilding Agricultural High School (State)
- (iv) Fraser High School (State)
- (v) Otahuhu College (State)

(i) PAPATOETOE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

The motto: The motto "whaka pokai tara" means, literally, whaka -- act like or act as: pokai -- a flock or band: and tara -- terns. The Teori spoke very often in a poetic way. To honour a group of chiefs he would liken them to graceful terns and would call them "pokai tara".

"whaka pokai tara" thus means -- Act like a band of chiefs. This is the school's advice to you. Act as a band of chiefs would act. Act nobly. Don't behave in a common or mean manner. Let all you do be such that everyone may say, "That was well and nobly done: you have behaved like a chief."

A second lesson can also be learnt from our motto. The word "whaka" can be used to mean "Act together." We are thus exhorted to unite and to work together as one band of warriors; to forget, in this new land in which we are still laying the foundations of our nation, that there are any differences of race, colour or religion; and to establish

one united people, loyal to our school, to our country, and to our Queen and the Commonwealth.

We must act nobly and unselfishly and co-operate to work for the good of all.

(D. I. HEGGIE, Principal: 1969)

(ii) MIDDLETON GRANGE SCHOOL

The motto: The motto is taken from Psalm 36:9.

"For with Thee is the fountain of life: in Thy light shall we see light."

All through the ages saints and mystics have told of an inner spiritual light which came to them, often as they prayed, and more and more as they progressed in purity of life. They identified this light with God Himself. Ordinary daylight would seem to be only a shadow, as it were, of this spiritual light and indeed the Bible tells us that "God is light and in Him is no darkness at all." (1 John 1:5)

The Middleton Grange School motto is really expressing the hope and belief that everyone connected with this school, Board members, teachers, parents and pupils, will one day come to the "Spirits of just men are perfect" (Hebrews 12:23) and, "Unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." (Ephesians 4:13)

(iii) TE RANGIHIROA AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

In 1925, Te Rangihiroa (Dr Peter Buck), delivered the annual Commemoration Address; and after speaking on 'the coming of the Maori to New Zealand' he turned to our School Motto.

"Your motto", he said, "suggested, as I understand by Mr Booth, was given in a moment of inspiration. There is nothing finer. The

beauty of the Maori words is the wealth of associations connected with them, so that one can select the shade of meaning that has most appeal. This is my interpretation --- Kia Toa Kia Ngakaunui !

'Toa' means 'brave; have courage'. It does not mean mere rushing at an enemy and hacking and killing him. That is quite a wrong idea. The need for courage comes in work every day. Whether young, middle-aged or old, you may be called upon to display courage. It means never to be downhearted.

'Ngakaunui' is a fine word with many meanings. I give it the translation 'Desire greatly'. You must have aims, aspirations which you desire to reach. Those old voyagers desired greatly. They faced the trials and dangers of a long voyage to a strange land. The Anglo-Saxons who emigrated to New Zealand desired greatly to make a new home in a new land, and by courage they accomplished their desire.

On both the Maori and Pakeha sides the New Zealanders today have the source of inspiration. You boys and girls of the Feilding Agricultural High School should desire greatly, and by the exercise of courage you will achieve. The huia feathers are associated with your motto. These feathers are, with the Maoris, the sign of Chieftainship. The huia may become extinct, and also the Maori Chieftains, but the symbol will live on. The spirit of chieftainship, of leadership, of devotion to great causes will continue to be symbolized by the huia feathers.

(iv) FRASER HIGH SCHOOL

"It has to be remembered in the first place that the School was located within an important Maori area. Consequently when the House System was inaugurated it was perhaps natural that the various Houses should be endowed with the names of Maori Canoes. For some time, too, I had been toying with the idea of some Maori emblem that would be suitable for a School Badge. Then a possible source of help came to mind in the person of Mr W. H. Wills, who at the time was Principal of Otaki Maori College, which though now non-existent, was, I believe, the earliest secondary College in New Zealand, having been established in 1840. Some twenty years before, Mr Wills and I had both played football together for Auckland University and were also Housemasters together at

St John's Collegiate School (now incorporated with King's College).

Mr Mills had early connections with Te Aute College and, indeed, on the demise of Otaki College as later to return to Te Aute as a member of the Staff. His response was prompt and to the point. His story was that in the earlier days on every bend of the Waikato there was a Maori Chief and hence the district was known as the Land of the Many Chiefs -- Waikato Taniwharau: 'Taniwha' designating 'the chief'; 'rau', a hundred, signifying the large number. He also said that the expression Waikato Taniwharau was well-known and highly respected throughout Maoridom.

He suggested, too, that it might be possible to adopt the Taniwha as the School Badge and, at the same time, make use of the accompanying term as the School Motto. Most of the older Schools and Colleges in New Zealand, being of a classical foundation, sported Latin mottoes of an excelsior type. Founded as a Technical High School we had no claims in that direction, but here was something to live up to, and in New Zealand's own native tongue -- Taniwharau -- the School of the Many Chiefs: and, believe me, in its varied and often unusual product, the School has already gone far in achieving something of the ambition contained in its school motto.

(W. FRISER)

(v)

OTARU COLLEGE

"One of the early tasks was the selection of a school motto. The Hon. A. T. Ngata was approached, and then the Akeana Maori Association. Some twenty-one suggested mottoes were considered, and after Mr Massey had been appointed to discuss the matter with Mr Graham and Mr Rukutai from the Association, the choice was made of the now familiar Mia Tamatane and the translation supplied, 'Be manly'. The story of Tamatane, and the significance of the white kotuku, adopted as the school badge, were placed on record by the Akeana Maori Association and are preserved in the Minute Book. Tamatane is here stated to be the personification of all high mental ideals and physical superiority, and of efficiency in both these respects; and the White Heron is the symbol, a kind of totem, of these qualities. The highest compliment the Maori people could pay to a person possessed of beauty or accomplishments, or who performed some meritorious deed, was to say, 'Thou art bedecked with the plumes of Tamatane.'



Department of Modern Languages

Massey University

PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND.

TELEPHONES, 69-099, 69-089.

Dear

I would be most grateful if you could supply the information sought by this questionnaire in order to assist a study I am making as a post-graduate student of this University.

The inquiry is being made with the knowledge and approval of the Director-General of Education, Mr W.L. Renwick, and of the Director of Secondary Education, Mr P.J. Culliford.

The intention of the study is to survey the mottos of all New Zealand secondary schools, bearing in mind the time and place of their individual foundation.

The educational aim, philosophy, or special character of individual schools is, in many cases, encapsulated in the motto selected by the founders. It is anticipated, therefore, that this survey can assist to show the extent to which the 368 secondary schools of New Zealand are in accord as to the values they pursue in education.

The results of this study will in due course be published in educational journals so that all secondary school staffs may learn about each other in this matter. The assistance of every Principal is sought so that data is as accurate as possible and so that the study is fully comprehensive.

If your school has a motto, kindly complete at least Sections A and B of this Questionnaire Sections C and D if you have the time and the interest: then forward it to Massey University in the pre-addressed, post-paid envelope enclosed.

If your school has no motto, please answer the first two questions of Section A before returning the Questionnaire.

Your participation in this survey will be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

.....
[Redacted signature]

SECTION A

1. What was the year of the foundation of your school?

2. If your school has **NO MOTTO**, please tick this space and return the Questionnaire. ☐

NOTE: Any comment you care to make about the reasons for there being no motto for your school would be welcomed. Kindly use the spaces provided at Item 6 below and elsewhere.

3. What is the present motto of your school?

*Please
print
clearly*

4. If your school motto is in a language other than English, please print out any English translation in current use.

*Please
print
clearly*

5. Please attach a sheet of your school's letter-headed stationery, a title-page from your school magazine, or any item which clearly displays the crest or emblem with which your school motto is incorporated and displayed.

Nature of
item enclosed

6. What is your opinion, as a Principal, of the relevance or usefulness of your school's current motto?

SECTION B

7. Has your school been known previously by any other name?

<i>Please tick one</i>	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Previous name:

9. Dates: (Please show years, e.g. 1930–1939)

10. Has the motto of your school changed since the date of first foundation?

<i>Please tick one</i>	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Previous motto:
*Please
print
clearly*

12. English translation, if necessary:
*Please
print
clearly*

13. Dates: (Please show years, e.g. 1930–1939)

14. Do you know of any reasons for the change(s) above?

<i>Please tick one</i>	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide a brief explanation:

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

SECTION C

15. Do you know who created/chose the current motto of your school?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

His/Her name:

His/Her status
with regard to
the school

16. Do you know of any particular reason(s) for the choice of the current motto of your school?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide a brief explanation:

17. Can you supply the name of the person who would know most about the foundation of your school and about the choice of its motto?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Most knowledgeable
person:

Address:

SECTION D

18. Is the crest or emblem of your school linked with the meaning of your school motto?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide a brief explanation of item(s) pictured in the emblem or crest.

6.

Has the motto of your school changed since the date of first foundation?

<i>Please</i>	Yes	No
<i>tick</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>one</i>		

Previous motto:

*Please
print
clearly*

English translation, if necessary:

*Please
print
clearly*

Dates: (Please show years,
e.g. 1930-1939)

7.

What is your opinion, as a Principal, of the relevance or usefulness of your school's current motto?

8.

Please attach a sheet of your school's letter-headed stationery, a title-page from your school magazine, or any item which clearly displays the crest or emblem with which your school motto is incorporated and displayed.

Nature of
item enclosed

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