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THIS BOOK CELEBRATES A SHARED HISTORY  
OF OVER 200 GAMES OF 1ST XV RUGBY BETWEEN  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND KING'S COLLEGE

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# 118 YEARS

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**THE RIVALRY BETWEEN  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
AND KING'S COLLEGE IS THE  
OLDEST RUGBY RIVALRY  
IN AUCKLAND SECONDARY  
SCHOOL SPORT. THE ANNUAL  
MATCH HAS BEEN SO  
SIGNIFICANT THAT IN DAYS  
PAST THE WHOLE TOWN  
WOULD TURN OUT TO WATCH;  
SHOPS WOULD CLOSE AND  
LOCALS WOULD TURN UP  
IN THEIR COLOURS.  
THE PASSION REMAINS TODAY,  
118 YEARS STRONG.**

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**PAST**





**PRESENT FUTURE**



Through all of the now-recognised contribution of rugby to New Zealand society, there has been only one constant – the schoolboy game. Before there were All Blacks, before there were Test matches, before there was a Ranfurly Shield, before there were provincial unions or matches, before there was a New Zealand Rugby Football Union and before there were rugby clubs, there was schoolboy rugby. And New Zealand's first recorded game of rugby was a schoolboy game. While Auckland was not the vigorous commercial hub of New Zealand it has now become when Auckland Grammar School, in 1886, and King's College, in 1896, began their rugby journeys, and was a little late in establishing the sorts of traditional rivalries that existed in Wellington, Nelson and Christchurch – there is no doubting the strength of schoolboy rugby in the Queen City now.

Central to that phenomenon has been the flourishing rivalry between Auckland Grammar School and King's College. Both schools acknowledge the place of their annual match in their calendars. Two hundred games have now been played between the schools. Thus they are well placed to qualify Henry James' statement: "It takes an endless amount of history to make even a little tradition." But history there is aplenty in a contest which former Auckland Grammar School headmaster John Graham said lifted interest around the school to the point where he referred to the week of the contest as "King's Week"; while former King's headmaster John Taylor said in the days leading up to the annual encounter it was a case of "keeping the lid on the place because the intensity was so great".

Just why the two schools should have such a rivalry is clearly a product of their time as opponents. They are the last two schools from the five who were the foundation members when the Auckland Colleges' Rugby Union was formed in 1895. Initially, Queen's College, Prince Albert College and St John's College joined Auckland Grammar School in the competition. Then, in 1896, King's joined them. The body was renamed the Auckland Secondary Schools' Rugby Union in 1900.

The relationship has grown to the point where Taylor compared the stature of Auckland Grammar School and King's College in Auckland rugby to the sort of influence that Harvard and Oxford exert in the academic world.

And that connection extended beyond the two schools. "You always need a benchmark and AGS vs King's is bigger, older and a fine tradition". From the outset the attitude between the combatants was clear as Auckland Grammar School won the first match between the schools 45-0. But, a year later in their first game of 1897 King's won 4-3.

A possible boost to the rivalry may have occurred with the substitution controversy of 1909 because, as Graham said, crisis often led participants to emerge stronger. There was a degree of edge about that year's game. King's College enjoyed what was described as an *annus mirabilis* in the 1908 season when winning their first championship by taking all six of their Banner games, including two against Auckland Grammar School 11-5 and 9-8. In the 1909 game a King's player, Barstow, had been injured just before half-time. He attempted to resume after the break but was unable to take his place and was replaced. However, the Auckland Grammar School captain had not been asked for permission, as was the gentlemanly way of doing things at the time. Auckland Grammar School protested after the game, although the protest was subsequently withdrawn in a letter which ended with a comment that King's had broken the laws by arranging an exchange of players. The King's Collegian noted it was unfortunate the incident had reached the point of a protest because under the fair play approach of the day the substitution would have been allowed. It was also noted: "It is obvious to anyone who is acquainted with the rules that if the protest had gone on to the Auckland Rugby Union, it could not have succeeded, as the objection was not made on the field."

The incident was merely a case of courtesy being forgotten in "the rush of the game", King's claimed. "Matters can always be adjusted in an amicable fashion without recourse to a practice which always causes bitter feeling. The result of a match is surely a trip beside the degradation of the clean and wholesome spirit of rivalry which should exist between two such schools," the journal said at the time.

Soon, much greater issues were to confront the schools as they had to deal with the loss of former pupils during the First World War and it was no surprise that in the aftermath of the Armistice the rugby events of 1919 did much to enhance the rivalry between the schools on the field of play. They met three times, the first game being drawn 3-3, the second 6-6 and, in a special match aimed to provide a conclusive winner, on neutral turf, at the Auckland Domain, Auckland Grammar School claimed a 21-11 victory.

### **"You always need a benchmark and AGS vs King's is bigger, older and a fine tradition."**

John Taylor

1886  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
WINS THE INAUGURAL MATCH 45-0

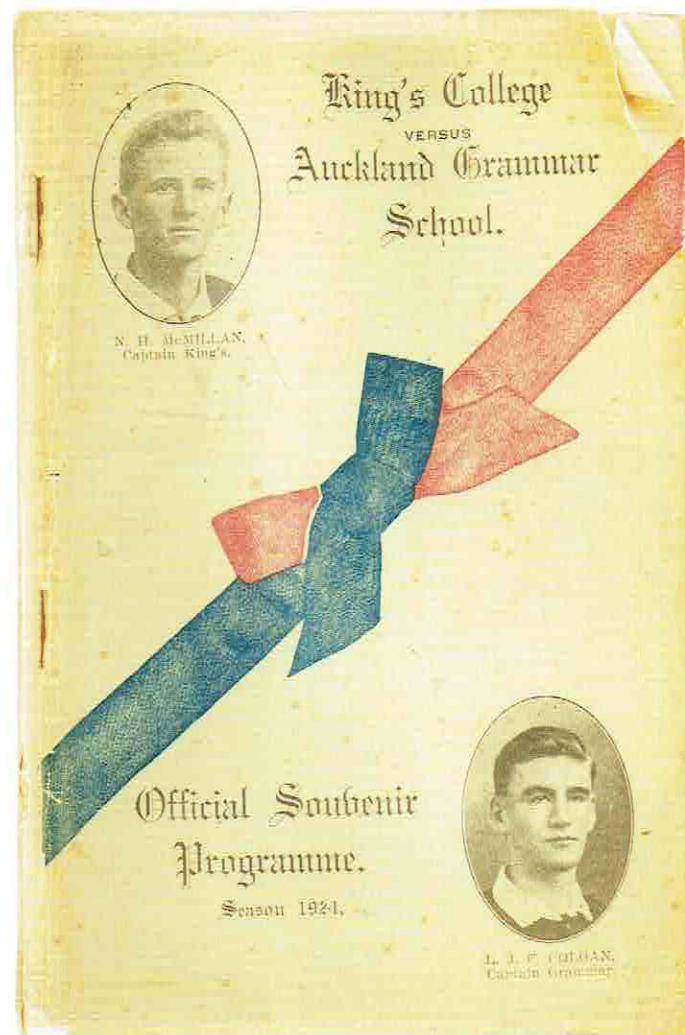
1897  
IN THE FIRST GAME OF THE YEAR,  
KING'S WINS 4-3



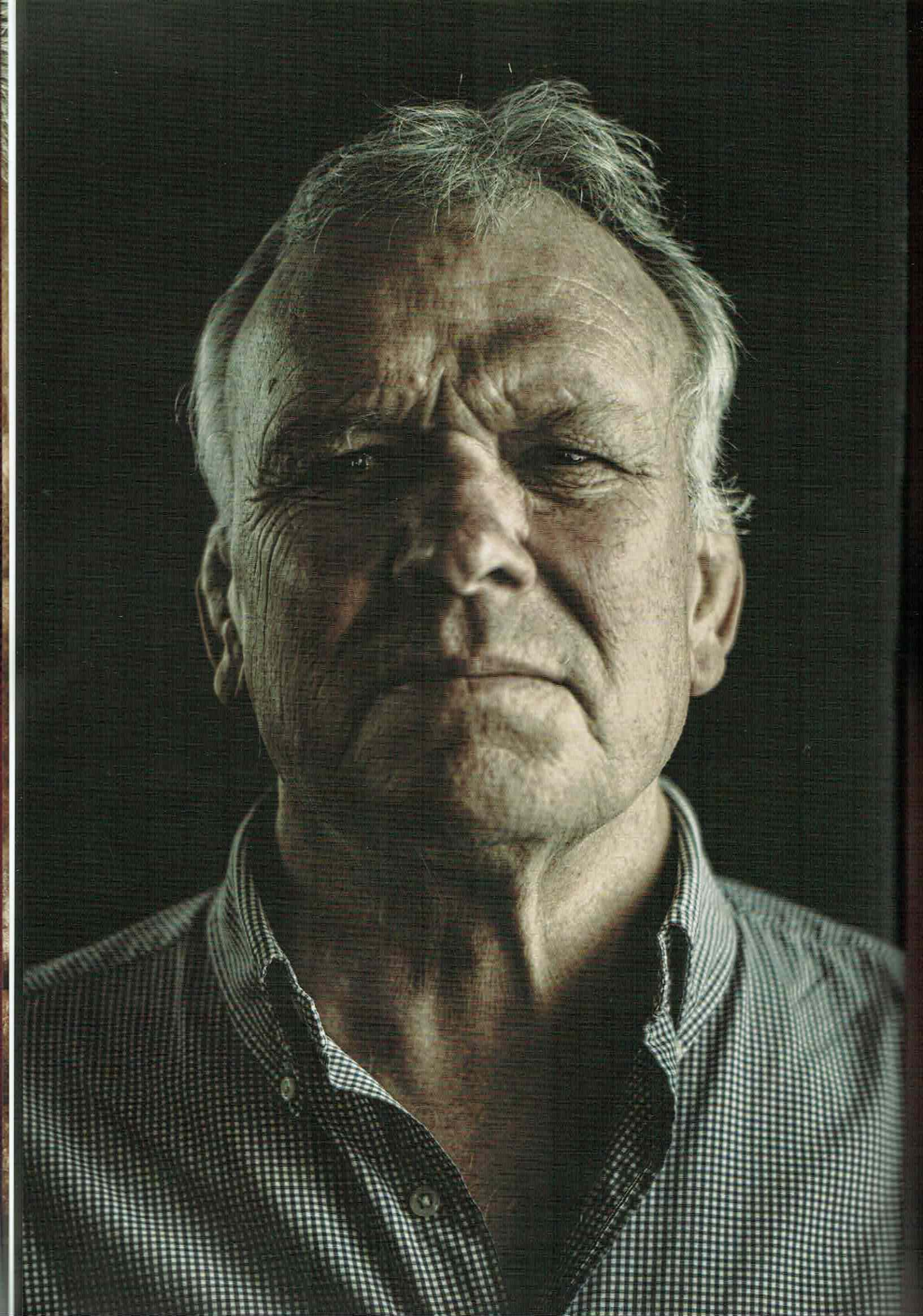














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**I REMEMBER THOSE  
GAMES BETTER THAN ANY  
TEST MATCH I PLAYED.**

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**HAMISH MACDONALD**  
KING'S COLLEGE 1ST XV 1963 – 1964  
ALL BLACK 1972 – 1976



Secondary schools' rugby boomed in the years between the wars, and rugby historian Gordon Slatter observed: "There is much to be said in favour of Rugby [sic] at secondary-school level. It provides an outlet for the natural aggressiveness of boys and an opportunity to work away excess energy. It enhances the prestige of the school and develops morale and tone; it brings team spirit and a sportsmanship not always evident in more senior grades of Rugby."

The study of sports history has found more favour in Universities in recent times and historians in that field believe that sport, and especially sport in schools, played a special role in the British Empire. English schools, by use of games, deterred pupils from 'hooliganism' and set them on the road to a useful life. As they completed their education they took their message out to the British colonies. Rugby was an especially suitable game because it provided a natural outlet for aggression, while the teamwork involved had the added advantage of preparing young men to understand the need for discipline. In the days before the First World War when there was genuine concern that the modern age was making young men soft, games proved a way of halting the rot. They also prepared young men for their military obligations, initially in the outposts of the Empire in India, Africa and New Zealand but especially in 1914 to 1918. Rugby advanced the cause of 'muscular Christianity': that notion of young men learning the sense of fair play and manliness and sharing it with the world. As one of the fathers of rugby in New Zealand Tom Ellison wrote, rugby was "the good, manly and soldier-making game". New Zealand historian Jock Phillips wrote: 'Character' as an ideal had evolved along with rugby itself in the English public school, and nothing illustrates better the growing

**"Win or lose, Auckland Grammar School vs King's has been a great tradition and all pupils know they are lucky to have been part of it, even if they never played in a game."**

John Taylor

seriousness with which middle-class New Zealanders came to regard the moral training afforded by the game than rugby's steady rise in prominence within the New Zealand schools during the early years of this [20th] century."

A century later, rugby had become ingrained in the school's culture. Graham said sport was a huge part of any boys' school worth its salt. "What it teaches you is understanding of team performance, loyalty, respect for the opposition and playing to the laws. They are very good aspects for sport, but also very good for life skills."

It is symptomatic of the relationship between Auckland Grammar School and King's College that neither school has been able to achieve a runaway dominance. Auckland Grammar School had a 12-game winning sequence between 1932 and 1938 while King's has twice had a six-game winning sequence in 1926 to 1929 and 1946 to 1949. The arithmetical mind would deduce that this was a fair reflection of the 2:1 difference in the rolls of the schools.

During that first King's sequence of success, one of Auckland Grammar School's 1st XV members and a sixth former in 1928, who would become one of New Zealand's finest writers, John Mulgan, wrote in that year's *AGS Chronicle*: "The great part that games play in secondary education is beginning to be recognised, and particulars of a boy's interest in the School's outdoor activities are now often required of an applicant for a post. Employers do not want to hear of outstanding successes – aptitude for games is inherent... What they want to know is only whether the applicant has played the game – it matters little of the standard."

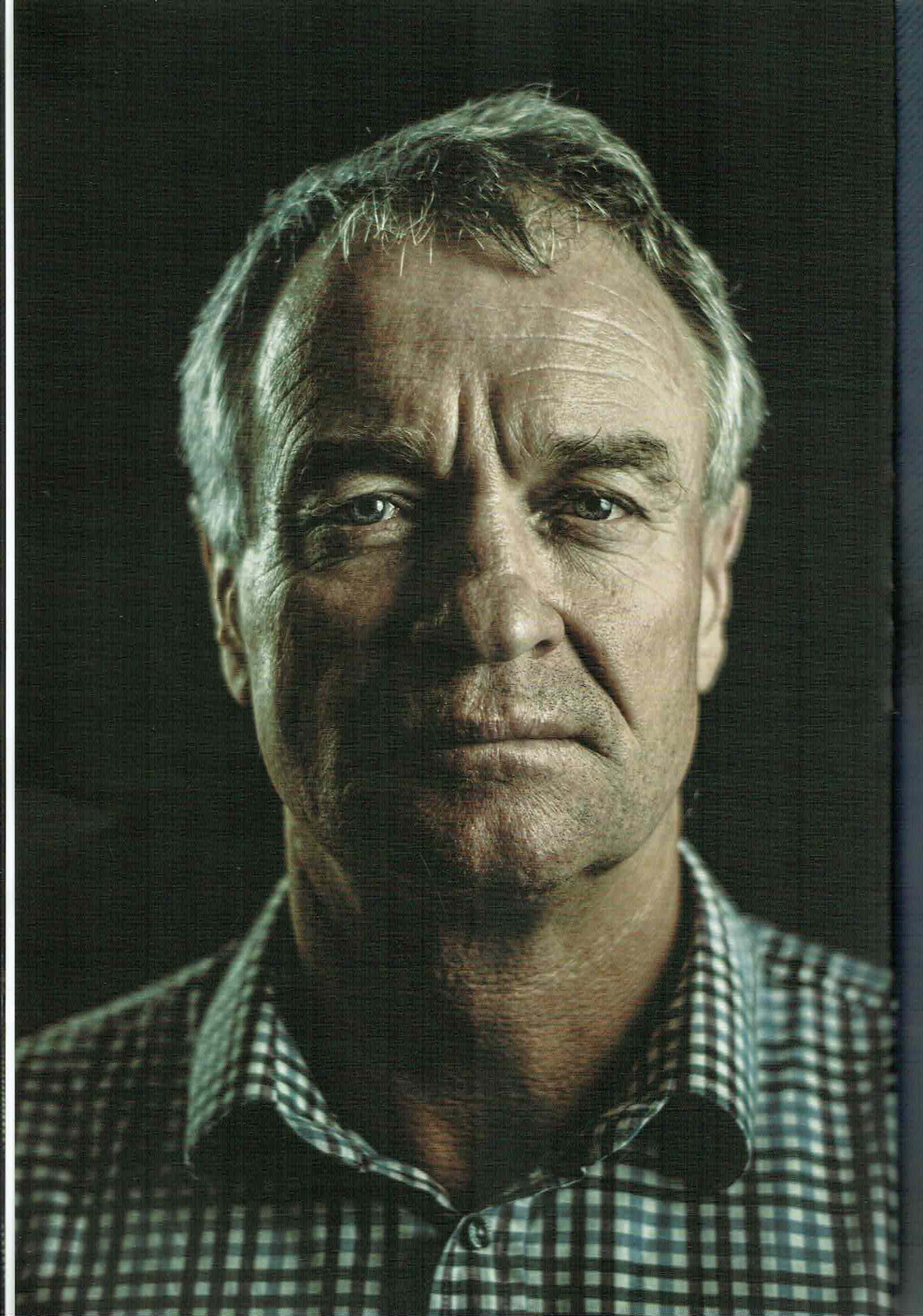
Mulgan went on to write that rather than glorify schoolboy sport, "the primary object of matches should be the fostering of a healthy spirit of rivalry and pride", he said, and added that there were only two things which caught the public eye in connection with a school – success in examinations and success in sport. "We can excel in the first, we must balance with the second," he said. That attitude was put to the test well and truly in 1928, in the game with King's College in which Mulgan played. It was the first game played at Auckland Grammar School's new ground and King's College took the glory with an 11-5 win. The second game, at King's, was another victory for the home team, 19-11.

King's College's move to Middlemore followed only two wins against Auckland Grammar School between 1914 and 1921, but the change of scenery boosted the King's side as between 1922 and 1929 they won 11 matches, drew one and lost four. Playing at the Showgrounds, Auckland Grammar School enjoyed a comfortable 17-3 win but, in the second, King's College, in spite of being the underdog, claimed a 16-15 win. Not surprisingly, the King's Collegian noted: "It was one of the best games... between the two schools for many years."











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**IT WAS BRAGGING RIGHTS.  
THIS WAS THE BIGGEST GAME  
OF THE YEAR.**

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**GRANT FOX**

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV 1978 – 1980  
ALL BLACK 1985 – 1993



John Graham summed up the relationship between the schools: "There is a significant difference between the inter-school match against King's and those against other schools. No matter how strong or weak they are, the rivalry is always intense. The rivalry is part of the history of the school. There's also the private school vs state school part of it.

"Personally I have a huge respect for the school [King's]. I had it, Henry Cooper had it, John Morris had it and Tim O'Connor has it." Indeed, Morris would tell the *New Zealand Herald*: "Some think it's the next best thing to a Test match. Others believe it is a Test match."

And John Taylor made the point that the games were played in the best of spirits. "The relationship went beyond the rugby field into business, families and all. It was a special relationship. I can't remember an incident on the field in 15 years. Auckland Grammar School is twice the size of King's but that never stopped us wanting to beat them. An upset was always on. Before games, there would be the Grammar Lion and the King's Knight doing their things, while afterwards the schools would do their hakas on either side of the field. The rivalry was very gentlemanly," he said.

Not all boys can go on to play representative rugby, or achieve All Blacks status, but those who play in the 1st XV share a special time of their youth, something that can never be replaced. The type of rugby played in the school environment is often the purest rugby participants will ever play.

**"Some think it's the next best thing to a Test match. Others believe it is a Test match."**

John Morris

King's College old boy Peter Minogue wrote in New Zealand's first book on the schoolboys' game, *Champagne Rugby*: "To young minds there is a flavour in the immortality about its practitioners and in these days of change and upheaval, it is a tonic to be able to clutch at the straw of an unbroken tradition which college rugby truly is."

Much of that has to do with the brand of rugby pursued: one of pace, of flourishing backline moves and hand-to-hand forward rushes to produce the 'champagne' effect of fizz and sparkle that Minogue no doubt sought in naming his book. But it also has to do with the bond that develops between players and their coaches. It is not without good cause that successful schools' coaches tend to have long tenures with the 1st XV's. Their influence can be lifelong and can impact on players in a way that no other relationship in secondary schooling can. By inspiring their players coaches are remembered with a significant fondness that continues long after the players walk out the school gates for the last time.

That need for quality coaching was realised early on when Auckland Grammar School appointed the 1905 to 1906 All Black George Gillett their coach in an attempt to handle the growing challenges from emerging schools in the province.

Latterly, one of the most respected of Auckland Grammar School's coaches was Jim 'Jock' Bracewell. He started with the team in 1945 and continued until 1959. Among the players from his era was Wilson Whineray, later a knight but best remembered as one of the most respected of All Blacks' captains. To Bracewell goes the honour of ending Whineray's career as a half back and introducing him to the delights of front-row play, something New Zealand rugby had good reason to be thankful for by the time Whineray called it quits in rugby in 1965 to begin his successful business career.

Around the same time, a young five-eighths from Taranaki was boarding at King's College. Ross Brown would be Whineray's vice-captain in the All Blacks' 1959 series against the British and Irish Lions.

Among the most revered of King's College coaches was G.N.T. 'Geoffrey' Greenbank. He first coached the side in 1940 but he was still at it while headmaster of King's when a certain I.A. 'Ian' Kirkpatrick emerged from Poverty Bay to board at the school. Greenbank had been a hockey blue at Cambridge, but his method was soon transferred to rugby where his umbrella became as famous as his support for his side, especially when it was used to point out where players, especially forwards, should be involved in scrums and rucks. Kirkpatrick said of him: "I'll never forget that man. He was a Fred Allen type. He hadn't played much rugby but it didn't seem to matter. He would've made a good coach of

1926 - 1929  
KING'S WINS 6 GAMES IN A ROW

1939  
GERMANY INVADES POLAND  
AND WORLD WAR II BEGINS

1932 - 1938  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
HAS A 12 GAME WINNING STREAK

1945  
AS WORLD WAR II ENDS, BOTH  
SCHOOLS WIN 1 GAME EACH



any sport. He was a real motivator. If things weren't going right on the field he went to all sorts of trouble to find the reasons. I can remember him more than once holding impromptu scrum practices in his study." It was a measure of the respect in which Greenbank was held that he was asked to speak at the farewell of long-serving Auckland Grammar School headmaster Henry Cooper.

His team of 1956 was unbeaten, the first occasion in King's history that this had been achieved, and in the two matches played with Auckland Grammar School the ability of future All Black Tony Davies was to the fore. In a game played at King's on a muddy field, Davies kicked three penalty goals. Then in the second game, on a wet Eden Park, Davies contributed five points in the 8-0 win.

Future World Cup-winning All Blacks' coach Graham Henry was another Auckland Grammar School coach who enjoyed a successful period with the 1st XV, not the least in taking five Auckland championships between 1974 and 1980 while also introducing Nicky Allen, the Whetton twins Gary and Alan, and Grant Fox to a higher level of the game. Fox, who would become something of a goal-kicking sharpshooter for the All Blacks, demonstrated his calmness under pressure in 1979 when a late penalty goal was sufficient to deny King's a win. John Graham said: "We had some marvellous players and Graham Henry had three unbeaten seasons with the side, which is a heck of a hard thing to achieve. He displayed way back then how good a coach he was." While coaching the 1st XV in 101 games, Henry saw the side win 92, lose seven and draw two and included among them were five successive Auckland Schools' Championships from 1975 to 1980.

In 1996, King's centennial year, Taylor recalled his two 1st XV coaches, both of them former Auckland Grammar School staff members, Richard Stead and Graeme Syms, heading to the half-time break with their side in the lead after not having won the match in eight years. "Graeme said to Richard, 'What do we say?' and Richard replied, 'I don't know; we've never been here before.'" King's went on to win the game and Taylor said the Auckland Grammar response was typical of the game's tradition. "Doug Howlett was the Grammar captain that day, and after a long delay while they showered and got ready to come to the function, he came in. When he spoke he wished King's a happy centenary and said, 'Here's your birthday present.'" Under the circumstances a win could not have been a better way to celebrate.

"We then won five of the next seven games. It was a classic example of the fact that until you win against someone you don't think you can ever beat them. But we had broken through and we got the confidence to do it again," Taylor said. Syms described the game as "one of the near-perfect performances I've witnessed in schoolboy rugby".

In a young country like New Zealand, traditions are still evolving. Many that have developed have been imported as part of the British systems in law, commerce and religion. But the schools' rugby tradition has developed in its own way in New Zealand and no other country has acknowledged this fact by the weekly televising of schools' rugby matches. Schools' rugby is not only a tradition, it is a cornerstone of the game in the country.

To have played for the 1st XV is to have achieved something significant, no matter whether in the smallest hamlet or in the Queen City. Taylor related the comment of Lord Rutherford, the nuclear physicist and winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, who, when asked about the greatest moment in his life, said it would take a New Zealander to understand that that moment was when he was named in the Nelson College 1st XV.

And it was typical of the Auckland Grammar School – King's College rivalry, Taylor said: a win for either school was the making of their season, and the result was carried far and wide. "I know that some scholars and academics who you would not think would be too worried about rugby, always knew the result of the game each year," he said.

Graham acknowledged that he and his fellow principals all used the 'tradition' element ahead of the annual game. "Rugby, soccer, cricket and hockey were all part of that heritage; it wasn't just related to rugby. Every Grammar boy went out to win because of it, and so did King's. It is a special game and you value these aspects of tradition because they are everlasting." To reinforce that point, he always had an old boy come and speak to the school each year before the game. "I would mention the school's record in the games and would tell the players they could never take it for granted because a win had to be earned," he said.

Another point he reinforced ahead of games, and it was usually when the team coach invited him to address the team in his study, was that the team for the King's game would never play together again. There was always someone leaving, or injured; so that whatever happened in the game they should be prepared to do their best. "I reinforced the importance of the game. I said they would remember it for the rest of their lives. And they do.

1956  
UNDER COACH GEOFFREY GREENBANK,  
KING'S IS UNBEATEN

1987  
THE ALL-BLACKS WIN THE  
INAUGURAL RUGBY WORLD CUP

1974 – 1980  
GRAHAM HENRY COACHES  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
THEY WIN FIVE AUCKLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

1997  
KING'S COLLEGE CLAIMS THEIR BIGGEST  
WIN OVER AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
FINAL SCORE 85-10



"They talk about it as old boys. It makes a lasting impact on them. They were always highly competitive games and because of that none of them stand out ahead of others. I also said that it was not the end of the world if they lost. Forget about the excuses and remember you need balance in life and that means not being too excessive in your celebrations and don't brag about your wins."

Taylor said the dignity of the match had been preserved for a very long time. "There has been no nastiness or physical confrontations. The respect for the rivalry is deep-rooted and long lasting, and not just because of the rugby. There was always a very nice interaction between boys, parents, staff and headmasters in the rivalry."

Competition's place in education has been hotly debated in the modern era, and there are many who would question the way in which a rugby match can take hold. But, as far as Graham is concerned, competition has a significant role to play. Everybody needed champions, he said, and they reflected the qualities of the community from which the participants came. While a city of Auckland's sheer size was a place where there was a lot of success, and sport reflected good lives at home with good families and good schools, sport demanded that players attempt to give their best every time they played. There was no excuse for not showing some fight or determination.

"You can't do any more than give of your best. To be a top sportsman you have got to be competitive. The Grammar way is competitive but the question is, 'Who are you competing with?' And the answer is that you are competing with yourself, with your performance values and with your behaviour." It was as brilliant tenor Luciano Pavarotti said: "The rivalry is with oneself. I try to be better than is possible. I fight against myself, not against the other."

As rugby looks to its future, Taylor said there must always be a place for the smaller men in the game. "Grammar had Grant Fox, and we had Hamish and James Marshall [both of whom played international cricket for New Zealand] in the modern game as small players who made a difference." Taylor also felt the Auckland Grammar – King's approach

to rugby still had value and it was important that Auckland remembered the example the schools had set for the province throughout history. "The rugby Auckland is playing at the moment is worrying. The way Grammar and King's play their match is the way I would like to see Auckland play. Hopefully, they can appreciate that with Grammar and King's it always takes balance to get a good style of rugby."

Out of their tradition the schools have made a significant contribution to New Zealand and Auckland rugby. Both schools have made outstanding contributions to the ranks of the All Blacks through the years, 48 from Auckland Grammar School, including seven All Black captains, and 13 from King's (according to allblacks.com).

Life and rugby have changed significantly since the two schools crossed the touchline in their first clash back in 1896. Wars have been fought and won, economies have fallen and risen, science has advanced, communication has been revolutionised and rugby has moved from the amateur rump which oversaw the game's growth for 125 years to a new world of professionalism. American historian Arthur M. Schlesinger summed progress up when saying: "Science and technology revolutionise our lives, but memory, tradition and myth frame our response."

New challenges face the game. Rugby offers riches to gifted players, much earlier in life than ever possible before, through its professionalism. Yet it is vital that secondary schools' rugby is preserved and that it remains one of the key pathways to bringing talent forward in New Zealand.

Auckland Grammar School and King's College are still in the business of moulding scholastic minds to shape New Zealand's future, and that is their core role. However, because of the rich tradition their rugby XV's have developed, their role in rugby is similarly undiminished. The members of the sides of 1896 who played the first game between the schools could have little appreciated how the contest would evolve. Their legacy has become one of the great games, and great traditions, of New Zealand rugby.

As John Taylor said: "Win or lose, Auckland Grammar School vs King's has been a great tradition and all pupils know they are lucky to have been part of it, even if they never played in a game."

### **"This game will live with you for the rest of your life!"**

D.J. Graham

2000  
AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECORDS  
ITS BIGGEST WIN AGAINST KING'S COLLEGE  
FINAL SCORE 55-10

2011  
THE ALL BLACKS WIN THEIR SECOND RUGBY  
WORLD CUP AND KING'S COLLEGE WINS 21-25









CHARLES THOMAS  
MAJOR  
CRISTO M.A. B.Sc.  
1869 - 1938  
HEADMASTER  
SCHOLAR  
SOLDIER



1893 J. HAYES.  
1894 K. WALLEN.  
1895 H. D. BAMFORD.  
C. STEWART.  
J. C. DROMGOOL.  
E. R. PRIDEAUX.  
1896 M. HUNTER.  
1897 M. WALKER.  
1898 P. S. ARDERN.  
L. HALLIWELL.

1899 A. S. SIMON.  
H. R. KIRKER.  
P. S. BRIDSON.  
1900 N. A. CAMPBELL.  
W. A. GRAY.  
A. J. HANSEN.  
G. M. STEWART.  
S. HELLIS.  
A. WALLACE.  
1907 A. WALLACE.

On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of Auckland Grammar School, an Old Boy donated the bronze lion in memory of all Old Boys serving in the Armed Forces.

1908 J. J. S. CORNE  
1909 W. G. STEVEN  
1910 C. R. A. SENI  
1911 V. R. BROWN  
E. A. WATKIN



Small plaque on the pedestal base.



## AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL VS KING'S COLLEGE, 1896 – 2013

1896	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	45-0	1899	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0	1964	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	10-9
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		KING'S COLLEGE	6-19
1897	KING'S COLLEGE	3-4	1930	DRAW	0-0	1965	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-5
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	29-6		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	11-5
1898	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0	1931	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	16-3	1966	KING'S COLLEGE	6-8
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-0
1899	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0	1932	KING'S COLLEGE	3-8	1967	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	19-6
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	11-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-3
1900	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0	1933	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-3	1968	KING'S COLLEGE	3-5
1901	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-3		KING'S COLLEGE	6-9
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-0	1934	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	27-0	1969	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0
	KING'S COLLEGE	0-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	33-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-3
1902	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	18-0	1935	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	18-6	1970	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-6
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	18-6		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-5
1903	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-0	1936	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-0	1971	DRAW	6-6
	KING'S COLLEGE	0-5		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	29-3			
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-0	1937	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	20-11	1972	KING'S COLLEGE	6-7
	DRAW	3-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	31-9		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	10-3
1904	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-0	1938	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	15-5	1973	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-6
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	45-0		KING'S COLLEGE	14-17		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	29-6
1905	DRAW	3-3	1939	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-10	1974	DRAW	9-9
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	31-0	1975	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	19-3
1906	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	27-0	1940	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	10-0	1976	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-12
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-5	1977	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-9
1907	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0	1941	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-0	1978	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-9
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	16-0		KING'S COLLEGE	0-6	1979	DRAW	10-10
1908	KING'S COLLEGE	5-11	1942	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	13-9	1980	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-3
	KING'S COLLEGE	8-9		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	36-0	1981	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-6
1909	KING'S COLLEGE	0-3	1943	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-0	1982	KING'S COLLEGE	6-9
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0		KING'S COLLEGE	9-10	1983	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-9
	KING'S COLLEGE	6-8	1944	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	13-3	1984	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-3
1910	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-8	1985	DRAW	6-6
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	16-3	1945	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	11-0	1986	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	28-0
1911	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	15-3		KING'S COLLEGE	0-5	1987	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	30-0
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-3	1946	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-6		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-9
1912	DRAW	3-3		KING'S COLLEGE	0-11	1988	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	20-7
	DRAW	8-8	1947	KING'S COLLEGE	0-11	1989	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	28-7
1913	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-0		KING'S COLLEGE	3-5	1990	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-0
	KING'S COLLEGE	3-8	1948	KING'S COLLEGE	0-8	1991	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-12
1914	DRAW	3-3		KING'S COLLEGE	3-20	1992	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-3
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-0	1949	KING'S COLLEGE	8-9	1993	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-10
1915	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-9		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	22-3	1994	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	32-22
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-3	1950	DRAW	0-0	1995	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-10
1916	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	19-0		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-8	1996	KING'S COLLEGE	20-39
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-8	1951	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0	1997	KING'S COLLEGE	10-36
1917	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-5		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	13-0	1998	KING'S COLLEGE	10-13
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-0	1952	KING'S COLLEGE	3-6	1999	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	24-0
1918	KING'S COLLEGE	11-12		KING'S COLLEGE	3-17	2000	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	58-0
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-0	1953	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-6	2001	KING'S COLLEGE	8-10
1919	DRAW	3-3				2002	KING'S COLLEGE	17-18
	DRAW	6-6	1954	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	6-3		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	26-19
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	21-11		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-6	2003	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	18-15
1920	KING'S COLLEGE	3-14	1955	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-3	2004	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	31-10
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-9		KING'S COLLEGE	0-11	2005	KING'S COLLEGE	6-8
1921	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	25-3	1956	KING'S COLLEGE	3-9	2006	KING'S COLLEGE	9-17
	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-0		KING'S COLLEGE	0-8		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	16-3
1922	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	17-3	1957	DRAW	9-9	2007	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	15-14
	KING'S COLLEGE	15-16		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	11-10	2008	KING'S COLLEGE	3-17
1923	DRAW	3-3	1958	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-0	2009	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	14-11
	KING'S COLLEGE	0-10		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-6	2010	KING'S COLLEGE	5-23
1924	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	18-0	1959	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	8-3	2011	KING'S COLLEGE	21-25
	KING'S COLLEGE	15-16		DRAW	3-3	2012	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	29-15
1925	KING'S COLLEGE	3-8	1960	KING'S COLLEGE	6-12	2013	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	27-15
	KING'S COLLEGE	8-13		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-0			
1926	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-3	1961	KING'S COLLEGE	0-3			
	KING'S COLLEGE	3-9		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	12-6			
1927	KING'S COLLEGE	0-3	1962	AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-3			
	KING'S COLLEGE	3-6		KING'S COLLEGE	0-14			
1928	KING'S COLLEGE	5-11	1963	KING'S COLLEGE	3-6			
	KING'S COLLEGE	11-19		AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9-0			



**RIVALRY** NEVER **RESTS**