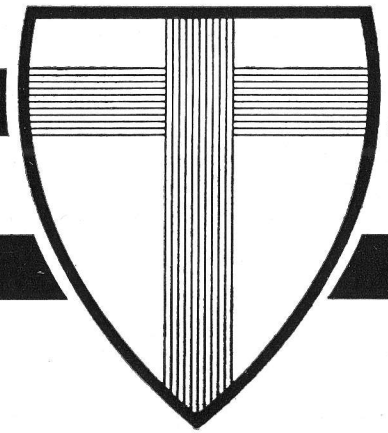
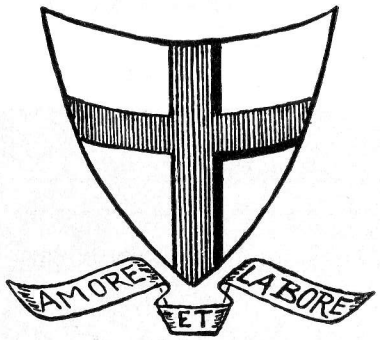


ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE
WEYBRIDGE
1869–1969

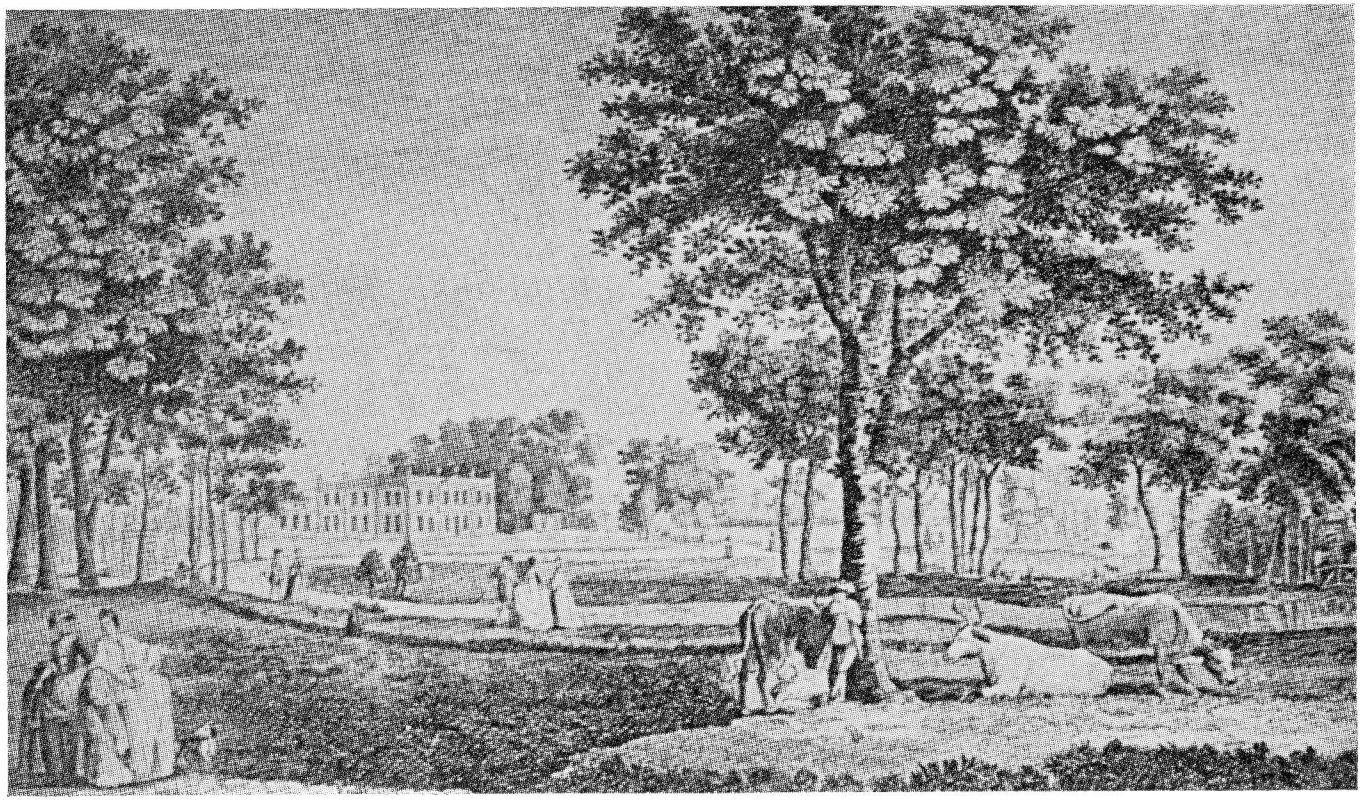
Dedication

Dedicated to the memory of Brian Murtough without whose encouragement this history could not have been written.

Margaret LeFevre



ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE
WEYBRIDGE
1869–1969



A view of Woburn in the 18th Century

Foreword

by the

Headmaster

I am very grateful to Mrs. LeFevre for all the hard work she has put into producing the Short History of St. George's College. I find it an extremely interesting publication and I am sure that everybody who reads it will enjoy it.

For many of those educated at St. George's it will bring back memories of things long forgotten.

Mrs. LeFevre has spared no trouble or time in preparing this work and I know that she has been very careful indeed in checking all her sources.

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Mrs. LeFevre wishes to thank Father George, Mr. B. F. J. Pardoe, Mrs. A. Lansdell, Curator of Weybridge Museum, and the College Authorities for the help given in compiling this History.

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Woburn Park

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, modern religious and educational community, occupies land which once formed part of the estate of Chertsey Abbey, founded in 666 by Erconwald, Bishop of London. The early charter, recording the gift of land to the monastery, uses Woburn Bridge and the Bourne as boundary marks. Woburn means crooked stream, an apt description of the present Bourne meandering through Chertsey Meads.

The earliest occupants of the Woburn estate took their name from their home, and by 1260 there was an Adam de Wobourn living in a reasonably sized house on the property. The family must have been comparatively wealthy, because William de Wobourn, son of Adam, was able to obtain from the Abbot of Chertsey the grant of his father's lands. This was in return for a rent of 20 shillings a year, the duty of attending at the local Hundred Court, payment for his pigs pastured in the Abbey's woods and wastes and the special service of providing a horse ' fit for carrying a monk as often as the monks ordered '.

There is not a great deal of documental evidence of the estate, apart from names of various owners, until 1735 when Philip Southcote purchased Woburn from Ann Hornby.

Philip Southcote was the fifth son of Sir Edward Southcote of Merstham and Witham (Essex). He was a descendant of Judge John Southcote, who, in the reign of Elizabeth I, refused to condemn a priest and ' resigned his office rather than he would bring upon himself and family the guilt of innocent blood ' (J. Morris op. cit. 384).

The estate now consisted of about 150 acres of farmland and Southcote made there the first example of the ornamental farm which was to be copied by other landowners. It was so delightful that the poet Thomas Gray called it ' Southcote's Paradise, which whenever you see it again will improve upon you '.

It would seem that Southcote's neighbours were equally impressed for according to Manning and Bray's History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey ' Mr. Southcote had placed some stops in a water in the highroad, to throw it into a piece of water, which he had formed in his grounds. This was attended with inconvenience to travellers, which the gentlemen in the neighbourhood wished to remedy; but Mr Southcote was so much respected, that they were desirous to avoid any injury to a place which he delighted in and which he had made an ornament to the county They proposed, therefore, to turn the road; but in doing so, it would be necessary to go through part of Ham belonging to the Deans and Canons of Windsor. Application was made to them and they readily consented. The work was done and the expense defrayed by subscription.

Mr. Southcote's friends enjoyed the rustic delights of farm life, whilst walking through his gardens, for they could hear the lowing of the herds, bleating of sheep, even clucking of hens from a menagerie of simple design. There were temples, the ruins of a chapel and everywhere there were little seats and bridges. The path wandered between groups of shrubs, firs or small trees and on every side were pleasant groups of roses.

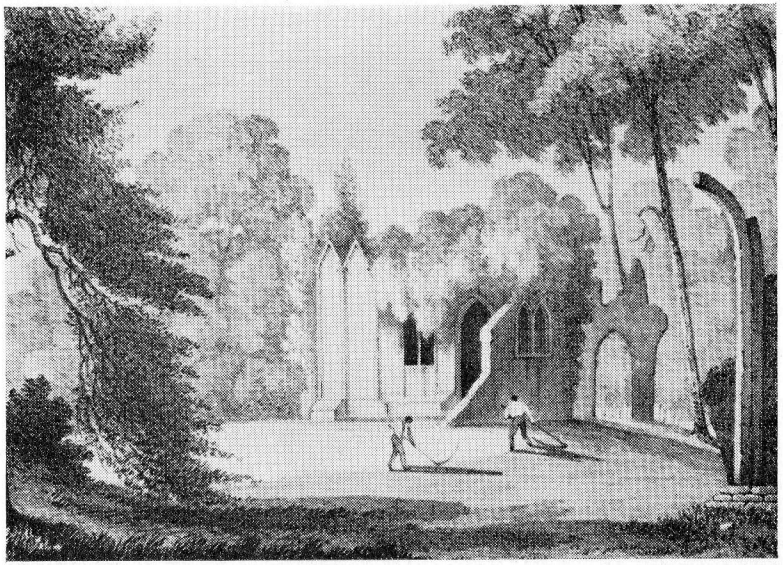
There were two beautiful views from the top of the hill, one spreading over the valley of the Thames with St Ann's Hill and Windsor Castle rising in the distance, the other, more wooded, dominated by the centre arch of the early Walton Bridge. Whateley (1770) writes ' A peculiar cheerfulness overspreads the lawns arising from the number and splendour of the objects with which they abound the lightness of the buildings . . . and the varieties of the plantations '.

Philip Southcote would appear to have achieved his aim of creating a farm which was to be enjoyed in pleasant surroundings, contrived though they might be.

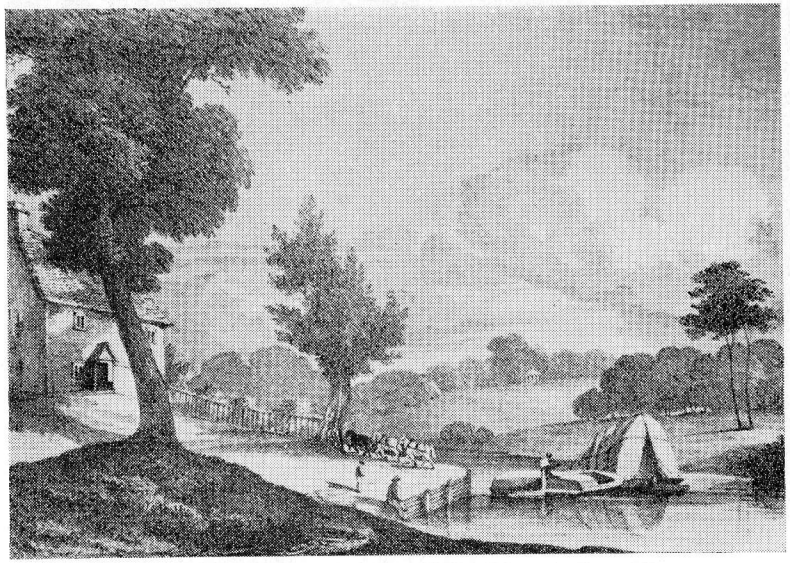
He died childless in 1758 leaving Woburn Park to his widow, Bridget, who lived there until her death in 1783 at the age of 80 years. She left Woburn and her other estates to her kinsman, Robert Edward 9th Baron



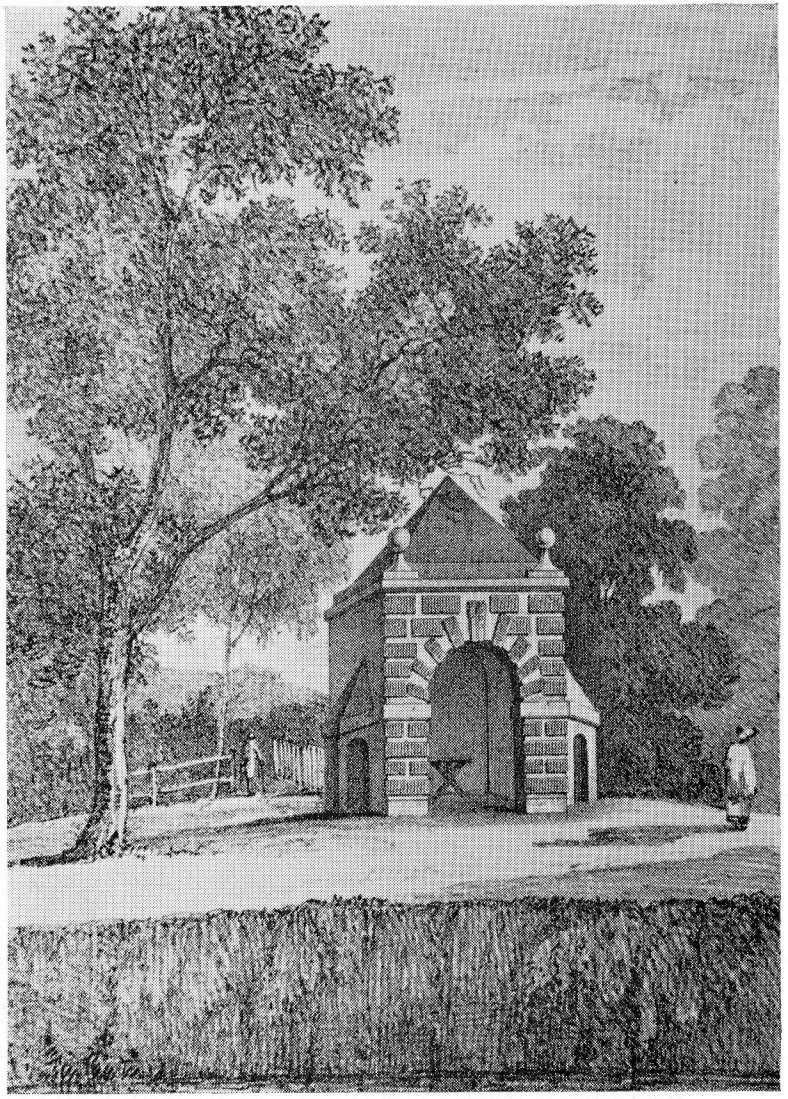
Woburn, or Woburn Park, is the name of the country estate on which St. George's College was founded on its transfer from Croydon to Weybridge in 1884.



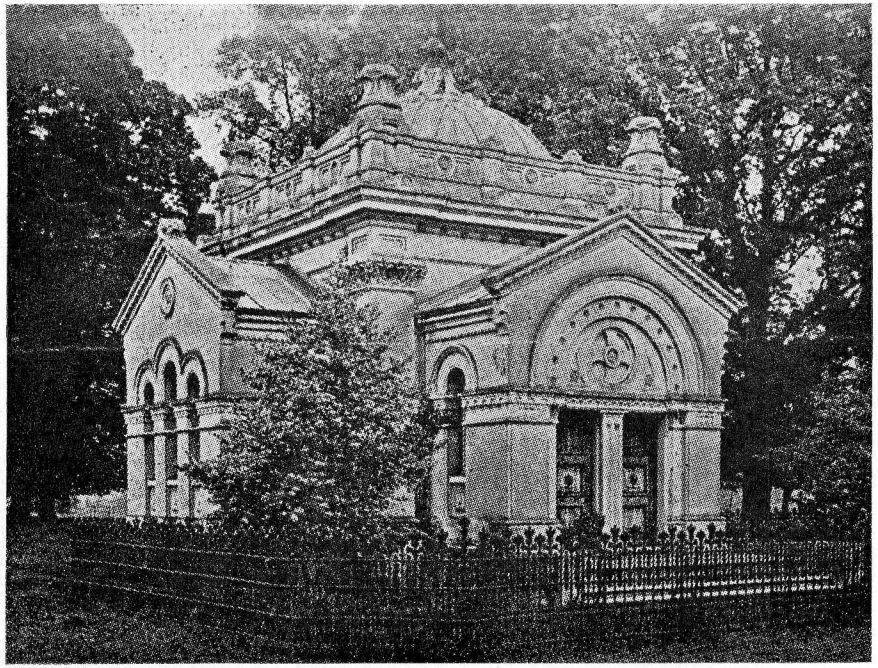
The Ruin



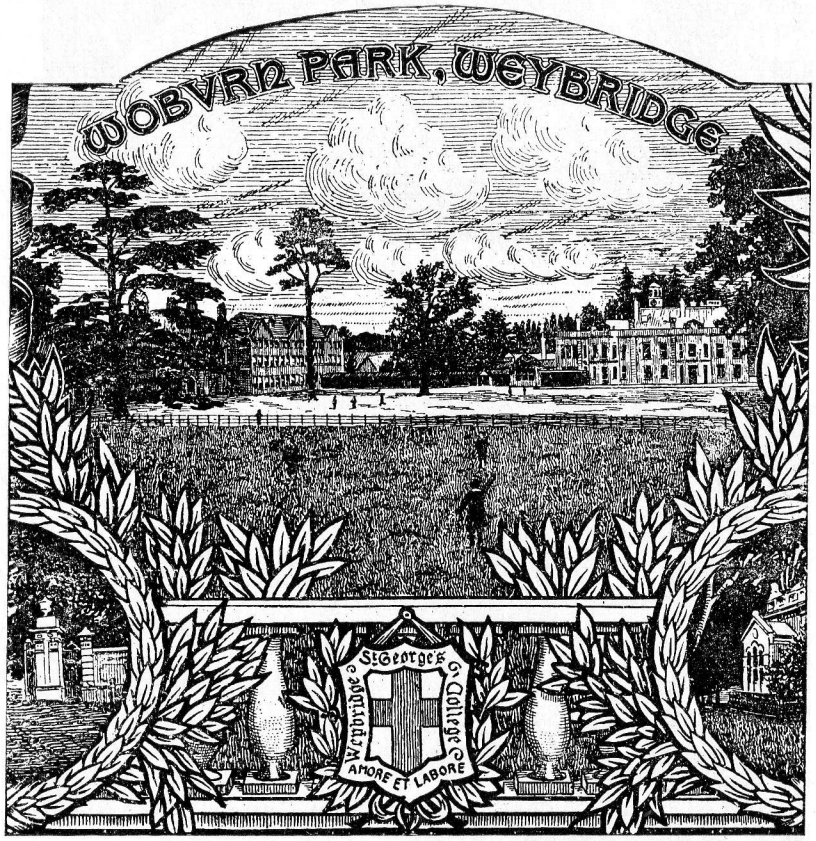
The Grounds of Woburn from the Thames



Gipsy Villa



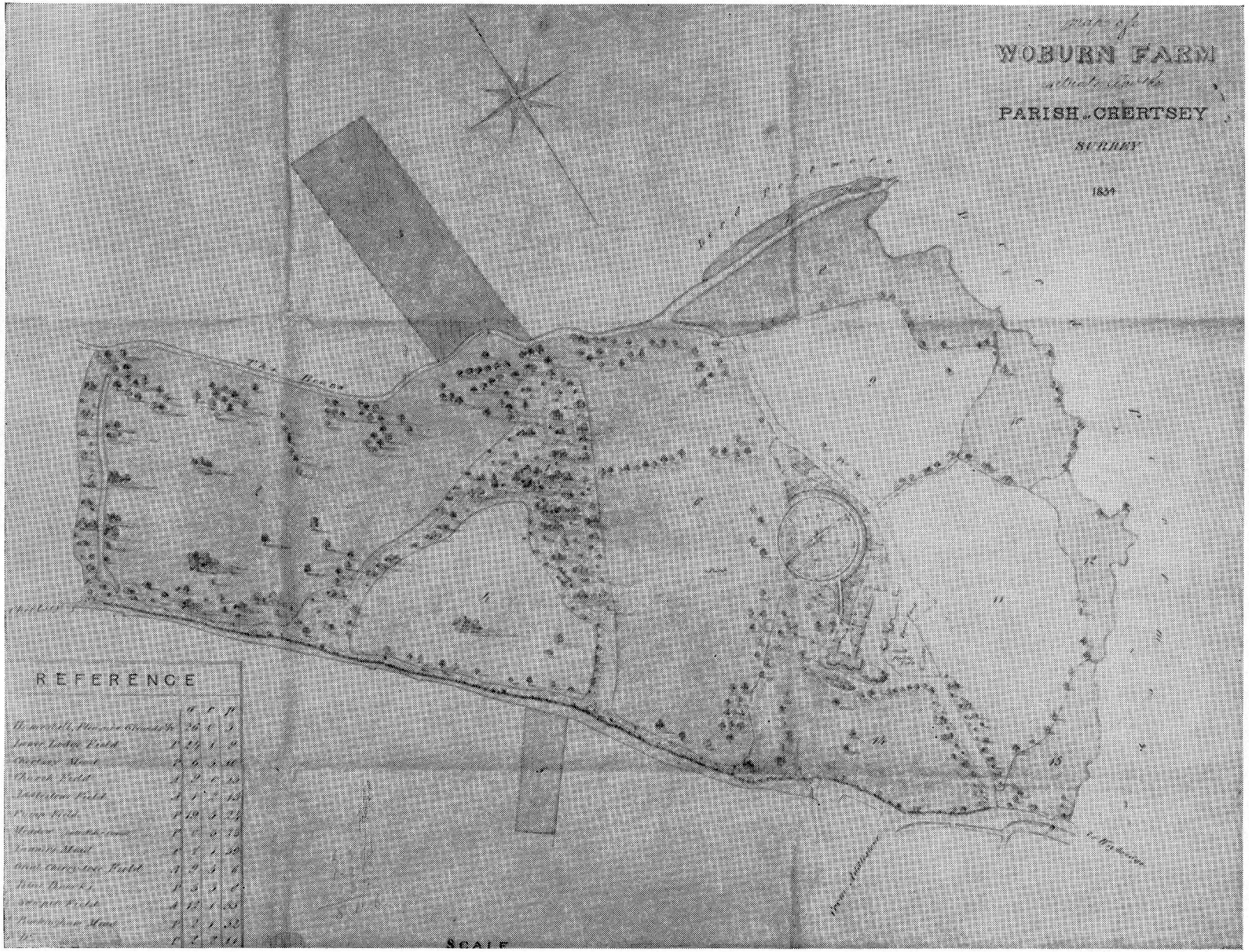
Chapel on the Hill



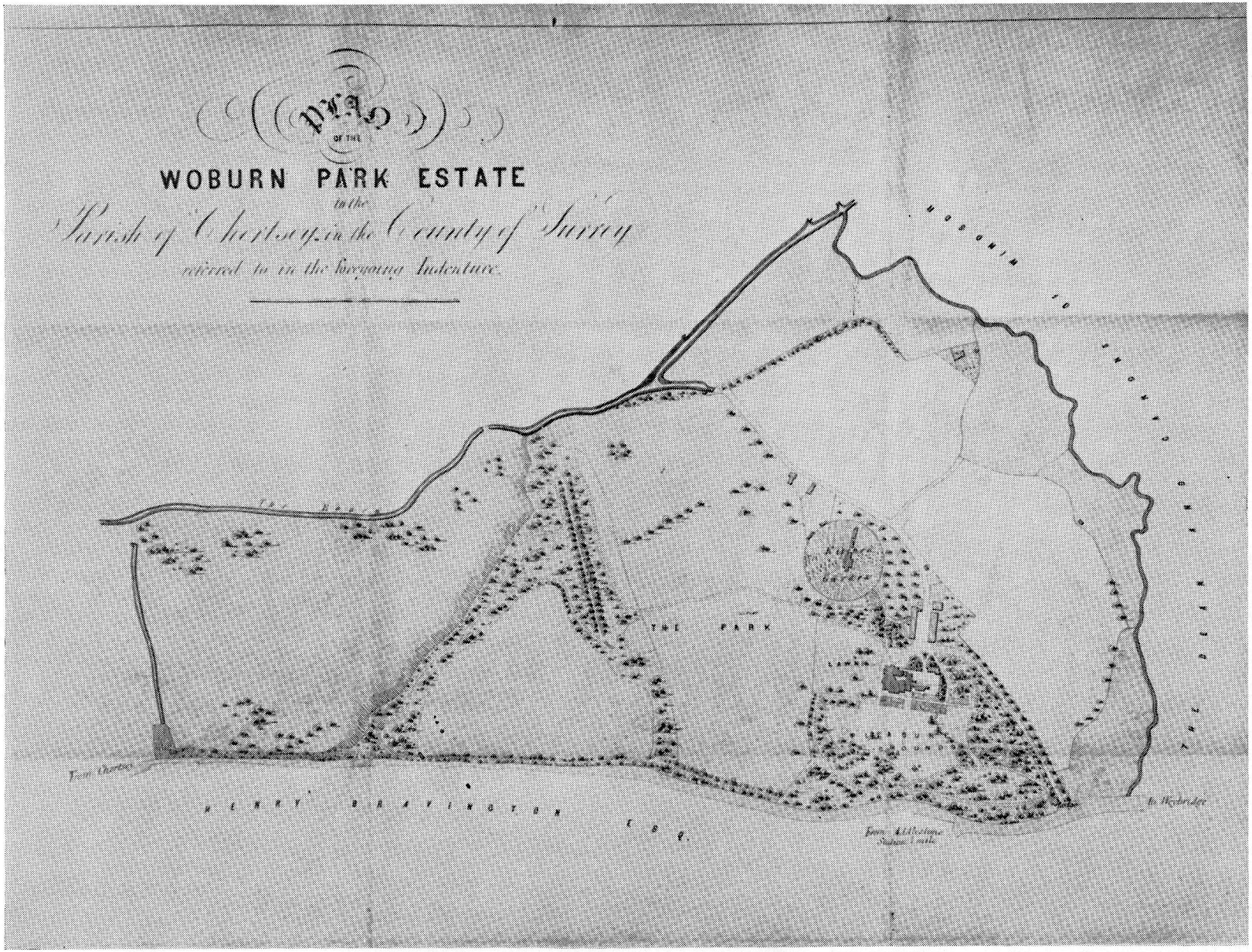
Reproduction of "The Georgian" cover January, 1919



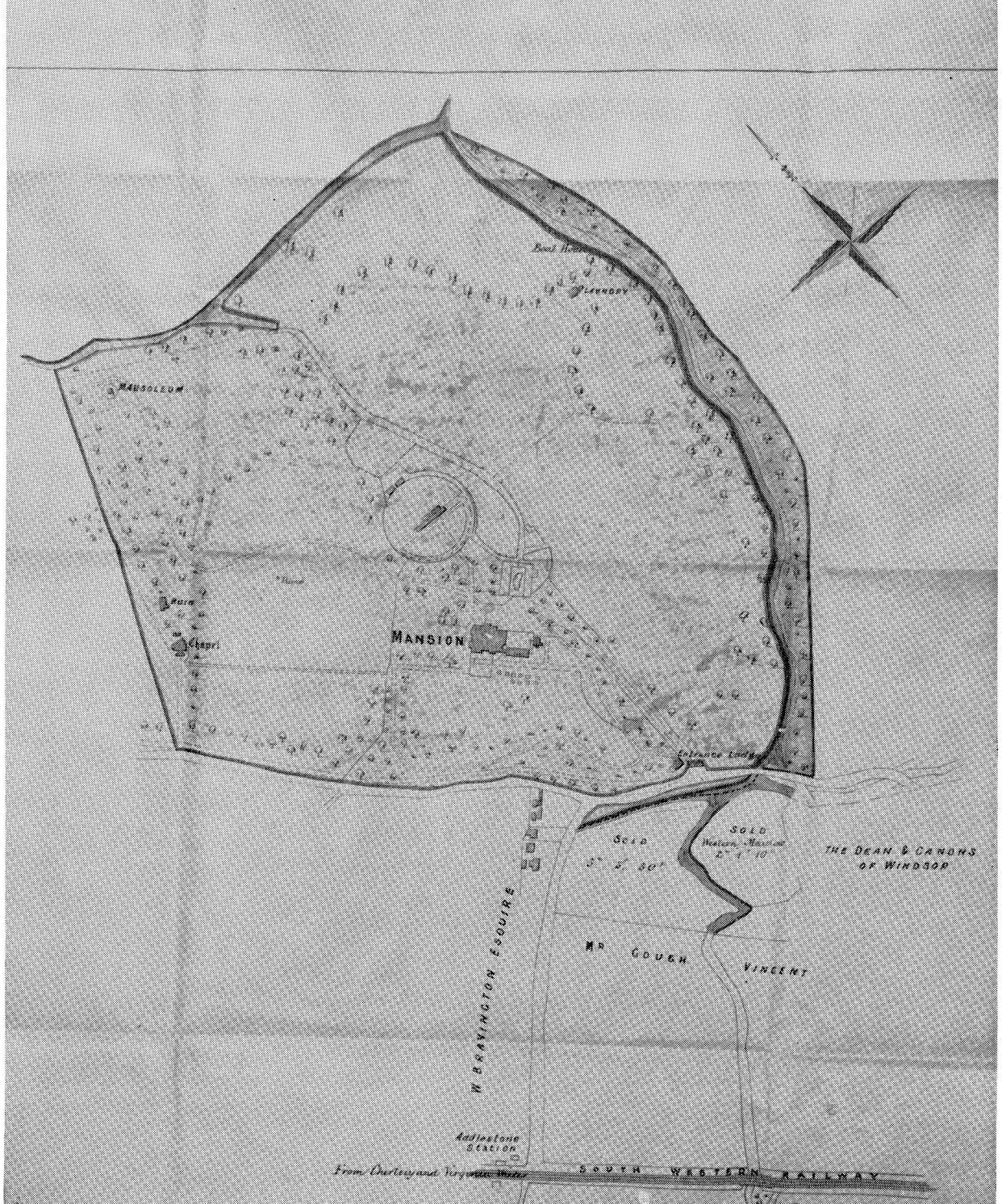
The Kilmorey Gates



Estate Plan 1834



Estate Plan 1862



Estate Plan 1884

Petre and his grandson sold it to Charles Stirling, Vice-Admiral of the White, about 1814.

During the years that the Southcote and Petre family were at Woburn, there is evidence that it was one of two missions in England served by the Dominicans. The earliest known date is 1750, but it is reasonable to suppose that the Southcote family would keep a room as a chapel in the house, from the time they took possession in 1735. The priest lived in the Lower Lodge probably sited near the bottom of Woburn Hill facing Chertsey. This was used as a chapel after the death of Mrs. Southcote, and demolished about 1816, after Vice-Admiral Stirling bought Woburn and the Dominican Fathers mission moved to Weybridge. During his occupation of the estate Vice-Admiral Stirling produced a book of 12 lithographs of Woburn, which included the temple and Gothic ruins, now demolished.

In 1834, the Dowager Lady King, daughter of Lord Fortescue, bought Woburn and lived there with her second son, the Hon. P. J. Locke-King. Her grandson, Hugh Locke-King later built Brooklands race track. Lady King enlarged the original Woburn mansion and made additional walks and paths in the pleasure grounds.

The next owner was an eccentric nobleman, Francis Jack, Earl of Kilmorey, who built the present entrance lodge, replacing one of octagonal yellow brick erected by Philip Southcote. He also covered the yellow brick of the mansion with cement, and added an ornamental parapet. This had the Royal Arms, the Southcotes' and his own set into it, and the horn of the unicorn was made of real horn. He extended the entrance to the mansion by building a porch and new doorway.

The Earl quarrelled with the Vicar of Addlestone and did not wish to attend St. Paul's Church, so he erected his own chapel on Woburn Hill. He also built a mausoleum on the brow of the hill, overlooking Chertsey Meads, where he buried his wife, or was it wives? The mausoleum and contents were removed to Kew churchyard in 1902.

When the Oatlands estate was broken up, Earl Kilmorey purchased the gates, which had stood at the end of Oatlands Drive. He added his own coat of arms, a Phoenix, to the top of each gate and used them as his own entrance gates. During the Second World War, when all metal gates and railings were taken for scrap metal, Father George Kean appealed for the preservation of the entrance gates, on historical grounds. He was successful and the gates were saved. After the war they were in danger of being destroyed by vehicles coming up the drive, so they were removed, first to the playground garden and in 1966 to the President's rose garden.

After two more owners, Woburn was purchased in 1876 by a descendant of the Petre family. He was the Right Rev. Monsignor William Petre, later the 12th Baron. According to a contemporary Visitors' Guide to Weybridge, he ' opened a Catholic Boarding School for the upper classes of society. In 1879 important additions were made to the noble mansion and the whole place was fitted up with all the requisites for a first class educational establishment '.

The important additions were a red brick building known as the ' Red House ' for Junior Boys, a swimming pool and cricket pavilion. Lord Petre's coat of arms were painted on the wall inside the pavilion. The Senior Boys were in the original mansion, still called the ' White House '. This was reversed in 1884 when Lord Petre sold Woburn to the Josephite Order, who wished to expand St. George's College, founded in Croydon in 1869.



The Very Rev. Canon C. Van Crombrugghe of Ghent

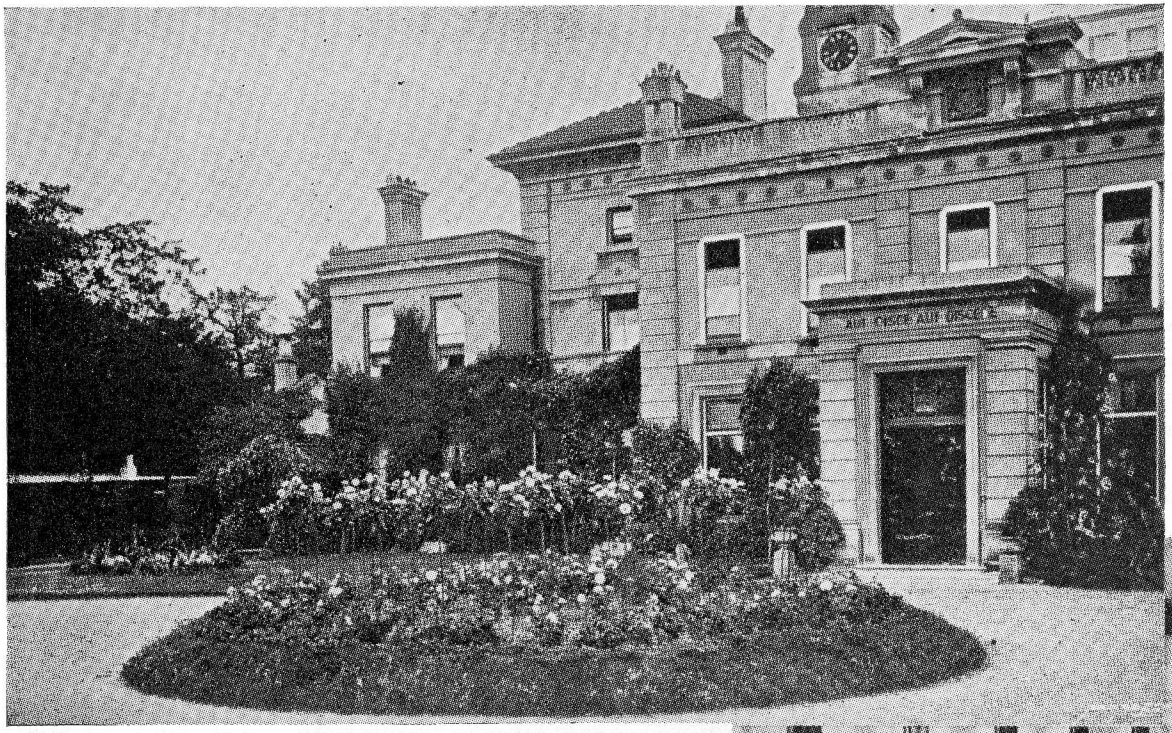
St. George's College at Croydon

THE VERY REVEREND CANON C. VAN CROMBRUGGHE of Ghent, founder of the Josephite Order, was very anxious to establish a school in England. He died before this was accomplished, but in 1869 a large mansion and two adjoining houses in Wellesley Road, Croydon, were purchased, and Father Celestine Van Slatte was named Superior. The school was put under the patronage of St. George, and after necessary alterations were made, St. George's College opened on 20th August, 1869.

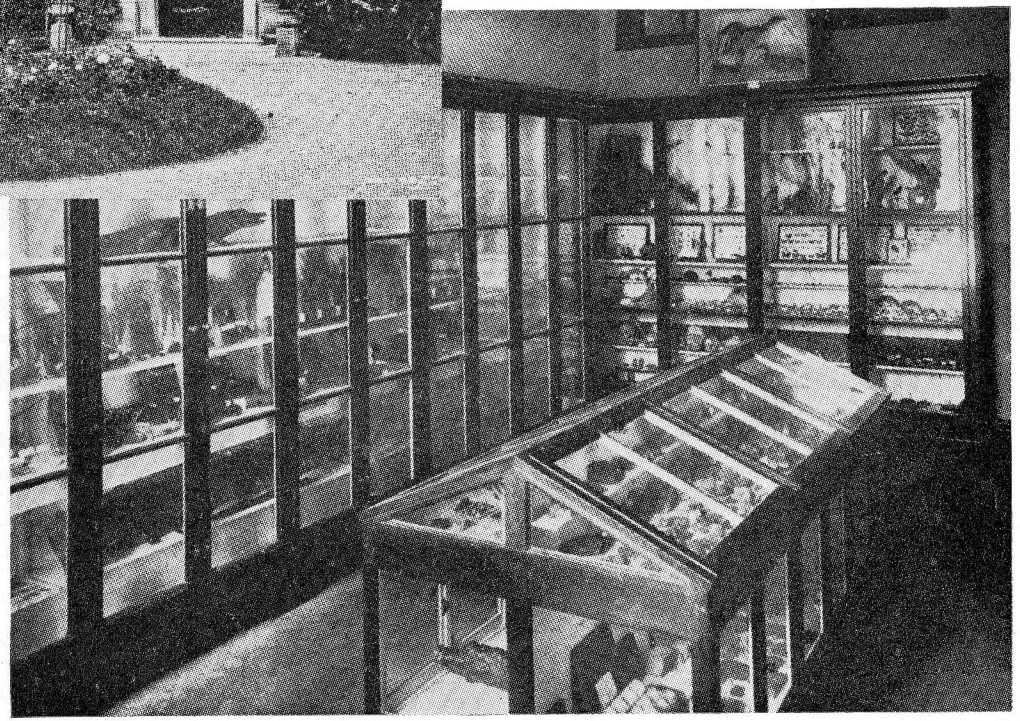
There were five boys, two Belgian and three English. The Community of ten were all Belgians. Father Octave Powells was named Superior in 1878. He held this post for over twenty-three years, the first of St. George's builders. The College has always been fortunate in its leaders, who, in a hundred years, have developed a school from five pupils, to over six hundred, organised into three streams.

The school at Croydon soon achieved academic success in outside examinations. They were those set by the College of Preceptors and in 1875 the College obtained its first London Matriculation. The Sodality of Our Blessed Lady was founded in 1870 and has continued ever since. A branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was also founded and after a dormant period is very much alive again. The original Croydon members ran a Club for Catholic working youths and a Sunday school for 30 boys. The College ' Souvenir ' first appeared in 1881. This was an illustrated annual describing all activities during the school year. It was given to parents and boys every year, until 1915 when wartime difficulties ended publication.

By this year of 1881, six adjoining houses had been added to the school. It was impossible to build any further and there were no playing fields. On half-holidays, the boys were conducted to a public recreation ground two miles away. They were taken there by masters who refereed the games wearing top hats and frock coats. It was obvious that the school would have to move to new premises, and the search began for a suitable large estate. In 1883 negotiations were started with Lord Petre, to purchase his school at Woburn Park. These were completed and in July, 1884, St. George's College at Croydon was closed. There were 109 boys on roll and 61 of these moved to Woburn to join one boy from Lord Petre's school in St. George's College, at Weybridge.



The White House



A corner of the Lower Museum

St. George's College at Weybridge

ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1884, the Superior General held a solemn High Mass to open the school year. In a short time the numbers had increased to 96 and by 1894 there were 125 boys at the College.

The ' Souvenir ' of 1888 describes them as pictures of health.

' The structural arrangements of the College are as near perfection as they can be, the boys being housed in two buildings, known as the ' Red House ' and the ' White House '. In many public schools the pupils look pale and sickly, owing to the evils of working and sleeping in a vitiated atmosphere caused by imperfect ventilation. But at St. George's, it is gratifying to note that all pupils, from the boy of six years to the young man of twenty, look the pictures of health, clearly proving that their health and well being are objects of special attention. There is an abundance of good and wholesome food provided, the eggs, milk and butter being the products of the College's own farm; and when schooling is done the adjacent spacious grounds and woods afford excellent opportunities for free and healthful rambles as do the College's well mown cricket and football fields afford facilities for sylvan sports '.

There were seven classes in 1892 of which the first was the highest. The day was divided into four one-hour classes and four studies of different length. There was a well stocked library containing one thousand books.

Cricket was played in the summer and football in the winter. In 1886 ' Paper Chases ' involving cross country runs were organised, as an alternative to football. Rounders and hockey were occasionally played. By 1899 hockey was suggested as a winter game, and the Editor of ' The Georgian ' (first printed edition 1897) suggested that several players should get a book and study the rules of the game before playing any matches.

The games were played on every half holiday, these being Wednesday and Saturday. Cricket was also played on Sunday evenings. Matches with other schools were frequent, and popular when played away, thus providing ' pleasant excursions by brake and train '. Visiting teams probably welcomed the chance of an outing too. In 1899 the Zouaves paid their ' annual visit on Whit-Monday, driving down from London, as usual, in a well appointed four-horse coach '.

St. George's has always been up to date with current educational trends and in the 19th century when military drill was advocated a Drill Instructor was engaged. He was Sgt. Alexander of the R.A. Depot at Woolwich, who commenced duty in 1887.

A Debating Society was formed in 1886 by Mr. George Marks, who also composed the College Song, which was first performed at the Prize Distribution of the same year. Mr. Marks was keenly interested in Music, and he organised sung Vespers and Compline on Sundays and Feast Days. He died on his 40th birthday and is buried in the small cemetery in the Shrubbery.

The number of boys on roll continued to increase and also their academic successes. In 1898 some boys sat for the Oxford Locals and another passed the Preliminary Bar Examination. These were extra to the London Matriculation and College of Preceptors Examinations. In spite of these satisfactory highlights, boys were much the same as they are today, as this entry in the 1899 Georgian proves. It is taken from an amusing article, ' Boys and their Hobbies '.

' There are hobbies peculiar to boyhood; of these may be mentioned the mania that boys have of carving their name on every article of school furniture, on which it is possible to make a deep impression, and the more innocent, though less easily understood, enjoyment that a boy seems to derive from periodically giving vent to a series of most elaborate yells for no apparent motive than love of noise '.

No doubt the boys who hoisted an enormous flag on the entrance gates to celebrate the Relief of Mafeking in 1900, were able to indulge



Practical Biology

in their love of noise when they cheered and sang God Save the Queen. They also had an extra day's holiday, and the band from the School of Handicrafts, Chertsey, came in the evening to play a selection of patriotic songs.

1902 was the year in which ' Study ' Cards were introduced. These were based on General Conduct outside class hours and the colour was the significant factor, for a buff card earned a public reprimand but the dreaded white called for corporal punishment. The naming of the classes was changed in the same year. They were to be known as Forms, with the Sixth Form at the top preparing boys for London Matriculation; a complete reversal, for Class 6 had been the lowest. At last, Hockey was made the official game for the Spring term and the first XI played two matches. No doubt players had studied the rules because they actually won one of the games.

In the following year, 1903, the Board of Education recognised St. George's College in respect of its Register of Masters engaged in Secondary Education. This arose from the 1902 Balfour Education Act, and proved that St. George's was offering a four year course, at least, in English Language and Literature, with Geography and History, at least one language other than English; Mathematics and Science, both theoretical and practical and drawing.

This was the minimum and, of course, the College was providing a much wider curriculum to enable each boy to develop his abilities. In 1912 a new laboratory was provided in the old Art Room, which had always been known to the boys as the Crystal Palace. This enabled the upper forms to do practical Chemistry. Also in this year the Oxford Local Examinations took the place of those set by the College of Preceptors.

Father Thomas McMurdie introduced the Form entertainments, to give every boy the chance to appear and speak in public. From these happy or sometimes agonising beginnings boys have found an ambition to entertain as professional musicians or actors.

To foster an interest in their surroundings at Woburn and beyond, Mr. Philip Alexander founded a school Museum, which soon acquired some fascinating exhibits; including a ' half-melted ha'penny from the Dublin Post Office, after the Sinn Fein Riots ', and a ' piece of the granite covering, by which the Pharaohs closed the entrance to the Pyramids '. The Natural History Department was ' enriched by a Collection of the Mycetozoa of Woburn Park'. This was truthfully claimed as being unique among school Museums, for it contained over sixty specimens, among them half a dozen fungi entirely new to Britain and all found in the College grounds.

The years of the First World War were financially difficult for St. George's and there was added the heart aching list of ' Old Georgians ', who made the absolute sacrifice. Before the war, many boys came from overseas, but in 1914 their attendance ceased and the number on roll dropped abruptly to 45. The unrest in Ireland in 1916 also prevented the Irish contingent from keeping up their number. During the war 83 refugees ' passed through the college, some staying for a year or two and others remaining throughout the war. Father Thomas McMurdie, the first Englishman to be President, carried the burden of these years, cut off from his Superiors in Belgium, but loyally supported by his staff at St. George's.

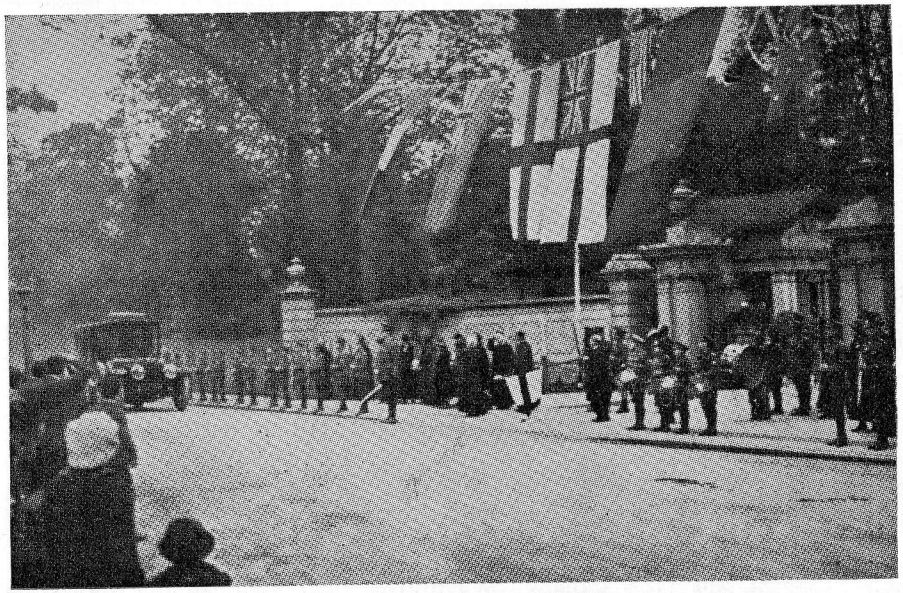
The numbers began to rise again and by 1916 had reached 138. Even in times of crisis school-life must try to follow its usual pattern and The Georgian has a Prize List and results of Public Examinations. The report of the Sports Day, however, is a little different as reported in ' The Catholic Times ', 8th July, 1916.

' St. George's College, Weybridge, held their annual sports on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and the smiling sunshine and bright bunting of the flags, added to the gay attire of both visitors and competitors, cast a cheerful aspect all round. The programme was long and varied . . . It was a happy thought to introduce a ' wounded warriors race ' for the convalescent soldiers present, and they entered very keenly into the fun. One of the old boys present flew up from Eastbourne, and circled over the course while the races were in progress. The next morning, on his way back to the seaside, he performed a few exhibition flights over the College grounds for the entertainment of the students '.

The same account also refers to ' the Cadet race and subsequent parade impressed all present with the undoubted discipline and smartness of the Corps '.

The Cadet Corps was formed in 1915 under O.C. Corps Captain C. A. Kean (Father George), Captain and Adj. J. A. Fawcett (Mr. Anselm). The O.C. of B. Company was Lt. E. Harold-Barry (Father Edmund). Mr. Cuthbert Rossiter was the Company Sergeant and Mr. Edward Carr as Sergeant Bugler organised the drum and bugle band.

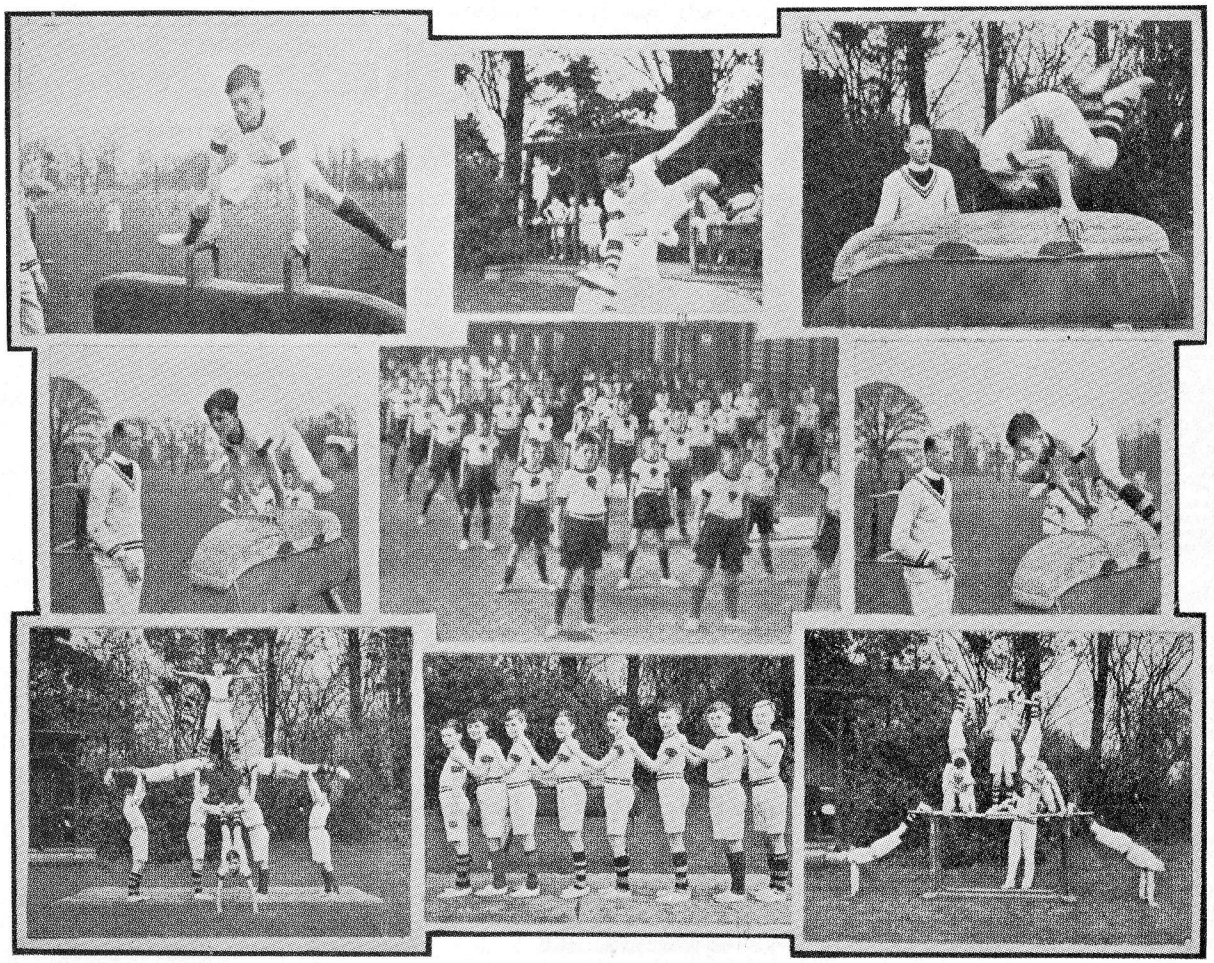
The band was described as ' very efficient ' when it led the Corps in ' full marching kit to St. George's Hills ' for a field day. The Green



His Majesty the King
inspecting the Guard of Honour
in front of the College



"Last Post" and "Present Arms"
in honour of Ex-Cadet Kirwan



The Junior VIII
Gymnastic Display, 1936

HOUSE BADGES

SOUTHCOTE

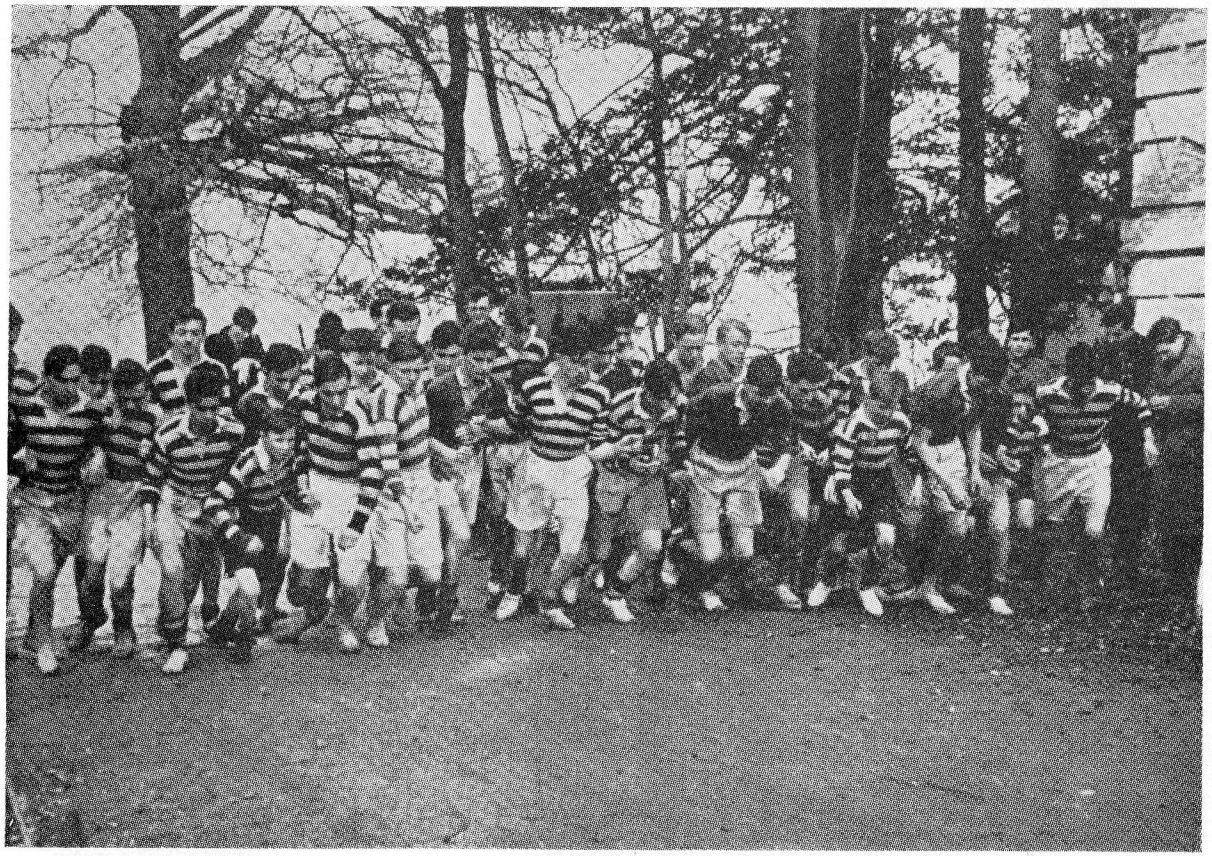


PETRE



KILMOREY

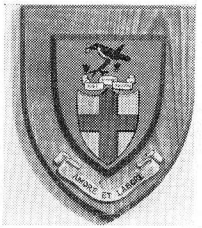




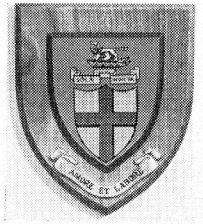
Cross Country Race
A crowded start

HOUSE BADGES

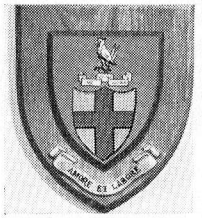
FISHER



HOWARD



MORE



Army's objective was the hill on which Swiss Cottage stood if it was captured. The hill was not taken but ' peace was declared, tea was served, to which ample justice was done '.

The Corps provided a Guard of Honour to surround the catafalque at the Solemn Requiem for ' Old Georgians ' on 27th November, 1918. His Majesty King George V inspected a Guard of Honour drawn up in front of the College, as he was ' passing through ' to Weybridge. The Corps was disbanded in July, 1922, because the O.C. Capt. George Kean was unable to continue, owing to his new duties as Superior.

There was little to celebrate at St. George's at this time, for the economic situation was very precarious. Father Thomas McMurdie who had led the College through the war years was now aged 66 and it was felt that he needed a rest. Father George Kean was appointed President in 1921 and set to work with the help of everyone concerned, to restore St. George's. By 1923 the financial side of affairs was considerably improved, although it was not until 1938 that the last of the Woburn Park mortgages was cleared.

The organisation of study and classes was changed, with extra classes and less study hours. There were now Reading Rooms for Seniors and Juniors and a Reference Library. In 1924 the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board Examinations replaced the Oxford Locals. Two years later St. George's was placed on the list of Secondary Schools ' recognised as efficient ' by the Board of Education. No grant was applied for as the College wished to remain an Independent school.

This recognition was given after a full inspection by His Majesty's Inspectors, thus confirming the work and organisation which provide the basis of true education. St. George's boys have always been encouraged to assume responsibility and retain their individuality. During and after the war years the Form Entertainments lapsed. In 1928 they were reintroduced, and the Free Entertainment started. In this the arrangement and production was carried out entirely by the boys.

The Debating Society was re-organised and a Scientific Society started. Here again boys took an active part as officials and provided the fortnightly lecturer. Also the Senior VIII Gymnastic Display was organised and carried out under the supervision of Captain of the Gymnasium. The annual Gymnastic Competition was an outstanding feature of the College for many years and in 1926 all the apparatus was completely renewed. In the 1930s the standard was so high that members of the Staff of the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot were willing to act as Judges at the Annual Competition.

Boxing was added to the physical activities of the College in 1926 and competitions were organised. Tennis was becoming more popular and in 1925 the first tournament was held. ' Rugger ' replaced ' Soccer ' in 1922 and the old Paper Chases returned as Cross Country running to strengthen the rugger legs. To encourage competition colours were awarded in all forms of sport and the original maroon and white College colours were revived for blazers, scarves and ties.

After 1922 all Captains of Games were appointed by the school authorities, instead of being elected by ballot, 1923 was the first year in which a Captain of the School was appointed along with five Monitors. Their appointment was a further step in training boys to accept responsibility and test their initiative. These school officials were allowed certain privileges. Two years later the House system was introduced with three Houses, Southcote, Petre and Kilmorey.

The badges and mottoes were those of the respective families:

Southcote	maxima ex minimis
Petre	Sans Dieu rien
Kilmorey	nunc aut nunquam

House colours were now awarded as well as school colours.

1925 was also the year of the ' Bene Merentes ' half, the reward for any boy who, at half-term, had averaged at least ninety on his weekly class and study cards. It must have been particularly pleasant to be free for an afternoon and evening, when the rest of the school had classes and study, and after reporting to the President, to go out alone with a special allowance of pocket money. Keeping up the average to the end of term earned a special high tea after the results of the terminal examinations.

The College authorities were anxious to provide further facilities for these boys who passed their London Matriculation so in 1927 three boys began a Sixth Form course, and at the same time three internal Sixth Form scholarships were initiated.

Two years later the first two candidates sat for their Higher Certificate. Both were successful and years later, one became President of St. George's. The first two sections of the Sixth Form were Arts and Science but in 1931 a medical section was added and in 1932 a candidate passed the First M.B. A special Biology Laboratory was equipped for this section.

During this period the Board of Education was advocating the



The Library

teaching of General Science and in 1937 this extract appeared in ' The Georgian '.

' It is interesting to note that the Board of Education is urging the teaching of General Science rather than merely Physics and Chemistry, in all Secondary Schools up to School Certificate standard. It is interesting because it is just another instance which goes to prove that St. George's is well ahead of the times. We have been doing just this for the last ten years and more. Another case is that of Physical Education. For over thirty years we have been renowned for our gymnastic displays, and the daily use of the gym by the Seniors may well be a contributory cause to our undoubtedly good examination results.

Some years ago we started a course of Medical Studies for our Sixth Formers. It has been a great boon and help to them, and now we have taken another step forward and have begun a course of studies for future engineers. After inspection by London University we have received the following letter from the Secretary to the Council.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that the Senate at their Meeting yesterday, approved your school for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Higher School Examination with a view to exemption from the Intermediate Science (Engineering) Examination.

There are few schools where the Sixth Form have such a variety of careers open to them and where the student can choose either the Arts, Sciences, Medicine, Engineering or the Services '.

Over three thousand boys had now been educated at St. George's and the Public Examination results reflected the high standard attained. This is the list for 1934.

London University.

2 Intermediate Arts
3 Higher Certificates
6 General School Certificates

Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.

14 School Certificates
12 Lower Certificates
9 Distinctions } Oral
19 Passes } French

Royal Drawing Society.

10 Honours } Preparatory
9 Passes } Division
3 Internal Scholarships.

There was also a Kitchener Scholarship tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In this same year ' Old Georgian ' successes included :–

1st Prize for Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital
Intermediate Science at London University
Degree of M.B.Ch.B. at Edinburgh University
Intermediate Arts at London University
First M.B. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Intermediate LL.B.

No wonder that a representative of the Board of Education was well pleased with the marked progress of the school materially and intellectually.

During the years of the Second World War, St. George's Community carried on the full studies: Conscription was introduced, thus taking away lay masters, clerical students and all Religious students who were not ordained. One Josephite was called to serve in the R.A.M.C. The Minister of National Service, Ernest Bevin, accepted the plea that the tonsure conferred clerical status. A special dispensation was granted by the Holy See giving this rank to a student once he had started to study Philosophy, so no other member of the community was conscripted.

Education was provided from the Lower Preparatory right through the three sections of the Sixth Form. Two evacuated London schools joined in the Physics course given by Mr. Kemble, and girls appeared at St. George's for one of the schools was St. Olave's School for Girls. The other was Sloane School for Boys, and they also used the Chemistry laboratory, gymnasium and playing fields.

Owing to the Blitz, all dormitories were moved to the ground floor and beds were fitted in the White House Hall, the corridors and green room. Juniors and Seniors made their own beds because of the shortage of staff. They were quite happy about this, and certainly approved of the extra sleep, plenty of occupation and good food provided by the College's own gardens. Potatoes to supplement wartime rations were grown on the ground later occupied by the hard tennis courts, and the weeding and gathering of the crop was done by Senior Boys.

The numbers attending the College increased to 250 and there were

'THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS'



The School Orchestra



H.M.S. Pinafore









The Boathouse is opened

many more Day Boys, so a Head Day Boy and a Junior Day Boy Monitor were appointed. Senior Boys became members of the Army Cadet Force and Air Training Corps, and as in the First World War, ' Old Georgians ' served their country even to the end. St. George's suffered some material damage, but no one was injured in any way. At last the war was over and a very thin wartime edition of ' The Georgian ' records the Peace Celebrations. There was the joy of lights blazing again and gallant attempts to remove the blast walls from in front of the windows.

Father George Kean had been President for 21 years, during which time St. George's progressed from a small, relatively unknown school, to an institution on the brink of a time of even greater expansion. Father Hugh Ryan became the new President with Father Erconwald Probst as Headmaster.

The school was organised into ' two streams ' in 1945 and the numbers continued to increase until, in 1950, there were just over 300 boys, and it was decided to form a separate Preparatory School. The preceding years had been strenuous and difficult and in 1949 Father Hugh gave up his office as President and Father Peter Murtough took up this post. Ahead of him was the greatest period of growth in the history of St. George's.

As a first step, the Saturday evening work was abolished and replaced by Lectures and meetings of the School Societies. New societies were formed with a wide range of interests; the arts in the St. Thomas More Society or Gramophone Circle, Carpentry Club, Amateur Radio and Photographic Society. Some were short-lived after the first rush of enthusiasm and others fluctuated, according to the current fashion.

The annual School Play was resumed and the first Carol Concert was given in 1951. This was also the year when the School Library was established in the former White House Dining Room. Kind and generous friends increased the number of books, until it was necessary to take over an adjoining room, formerly known as the Drawing Room. Librarians were appointed, who became school officials. Thus again admitting the boys into school organisation. Sixth Formers were now acting as Master of Ceremonies at High Mass and other important ecclesiastical occasions.

By 1958 there were over 400 boys in the College and Day Boys outnumbered Boarders. To cope with these numbers, two more houses were introduced as Day Boy Houses. They were:

More – after St. Thomas More, Chancellor of England, executed by Henry VIII. The motto is – Ne pluse Ultra.

Fisher – after St. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, also executed by Henry VIII. The motto is – Nisi Dominus frusta.

The numbers continued to rise and another house was added in 1960. This was Howard, after Blessed Philip Howard.

The increase in numbers also made a third 'stream' necessary and this was organised in 1959. Academic successes continued to increase and in this year, two boys obtained Cambridge Open Awards.

It was also at this time that St. George's joined the ' Governing Bodies Association of Independent Schools ', followed in 1961 by Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools and culminating in 1964, when St. George's became a ' Conference School '; the Headmaster is admitted to the ' Conference of Headmasters ', which gives official status as a ' Public School '.

This was the period when there were so many ' first times '. The School Orchestra, founded in 1960, played for the first time, at the 1961 Carol Concert. It came through many trials and performances, until Mr. Reed was able to write in the 1967 Georgian, the ' Speech Day, 1967, was memorable for many reasons. Father Peter, I hope, will remember it as the day when all his worst fears of the School Band's performance of the National Anthem were dispelled '.

Still musically speaking, there was the first performance of a Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta, H.M.S. Pinafore. This ambitious effort gave further proof of the talents and versatility of St. George's Boys.

First times in sports and games add to the list. In 1964 the England Rugby XV turned out on the College 1st XV ground for practice before their match with the All Blacks. Some of St. George's 1st and 2nd XV forwards were enlisted for scrum practice. The January Georgian had a photograph for the first time ever on the cover. It was taken by a College boy during a match played by the first unbeaten XV for 40 years.

In 1957 the Boat Club was launched and soon crews were competing in Walton, Staines and Egham Regattas and by 1968, for the first time, there were sufficient boys to form crews, according to their various age groups. And of course, there was the first time when a crew was competing at Henley. Some O.Gs. may remember reading in ' The Georgian ', 1920.

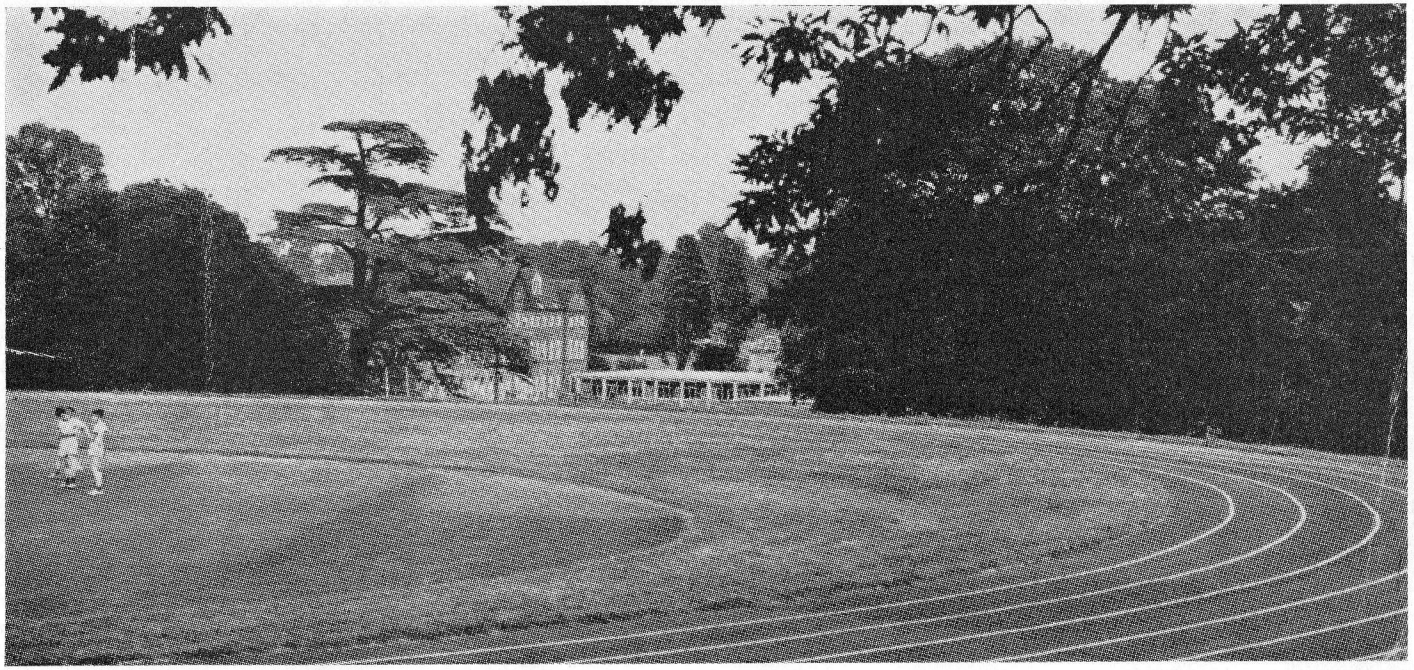
' Besides cricket, rowing as a pastime would be very popular and there is no reason why we should not eventually send an eight to Henley '.

Still on the water, the Sailing Club was formed in 1967 with sailing time at the Century Sailing Club at Shepperton. There were four boats and 24 members and by 1968 they were sailing for a trophy. In this year, Mr. Fitch, Sailing Club founder, and two boys sailed out of Yarmouth



S.G.C.
Sailing Club
at
Littleton





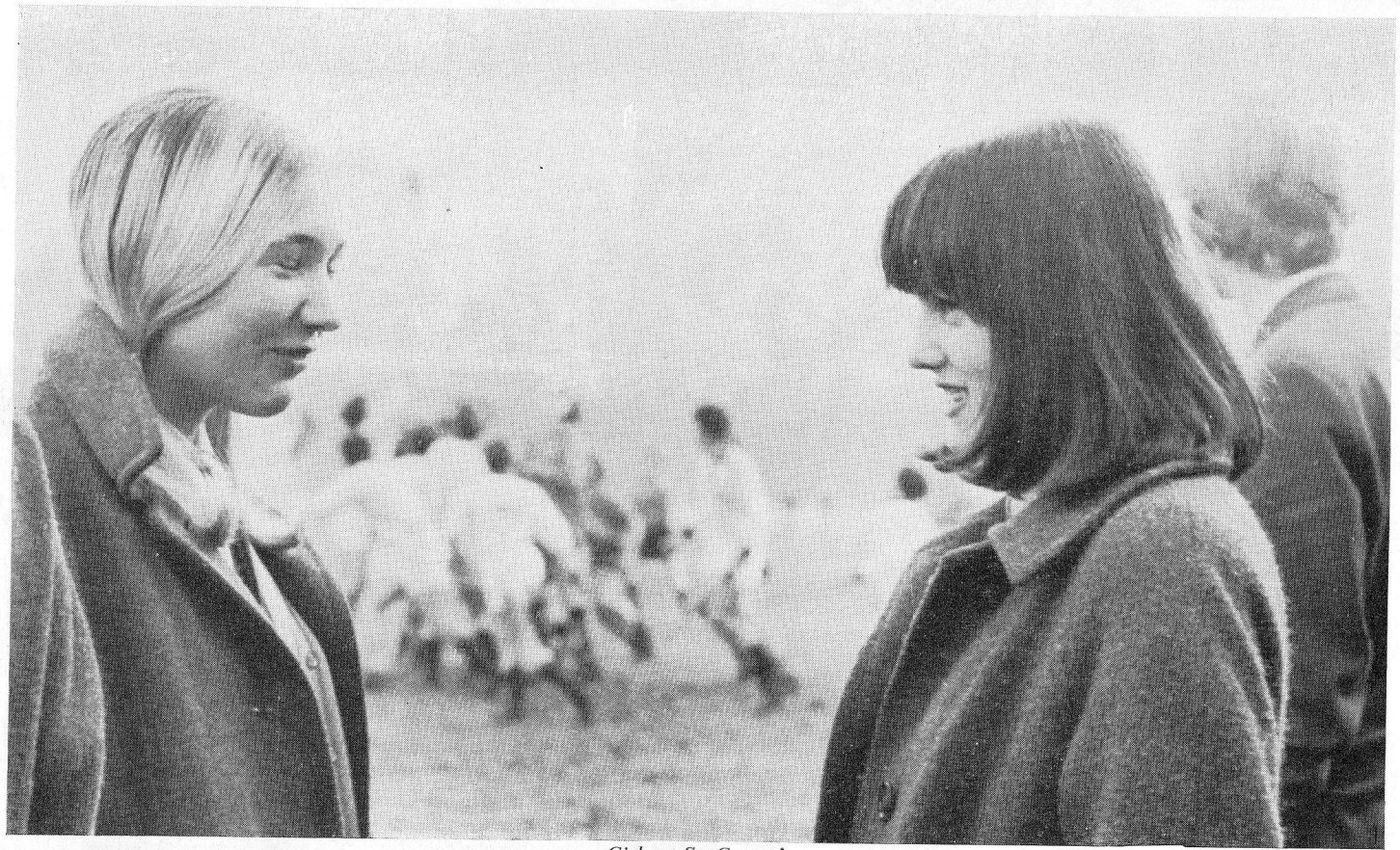
Athletics Track

in the Billie Bray, a 24 ton ex-Looe pilchard-lugger. They were taking part in an ocean Youth Club cruise of 200 miles.

Athletics was first organised in 1957 as an activity for those boys who were not keen on organised games. In the first year the College produced a Surrey Schools' Champion, Four Southwark Catholic Schools' Champions and two representatives in the International Catholic Schools team to compete in Brussels. Tennis had a first entrant in 1967 when a St. George's boy was accepted for Junior Wimbledon.

But surely, the most surprising first time happened in September, 1968, when 19 Sixth Formers from St. Maur's Convent joined the boys 'A' level courses in English, Economics, Physics and Chemistry. Co-education could not have been foreseen by the founders of St. George's College, but in 1967 it was suggested that the presence of the girls would encourage ' social manners and graces '. They certainly gave grace and beauty to the heroines in the school play and this added to good performances made a most notable first time.

But St. George's has never been afraid to be in the forefront of developments, setting the pace for others to follow.



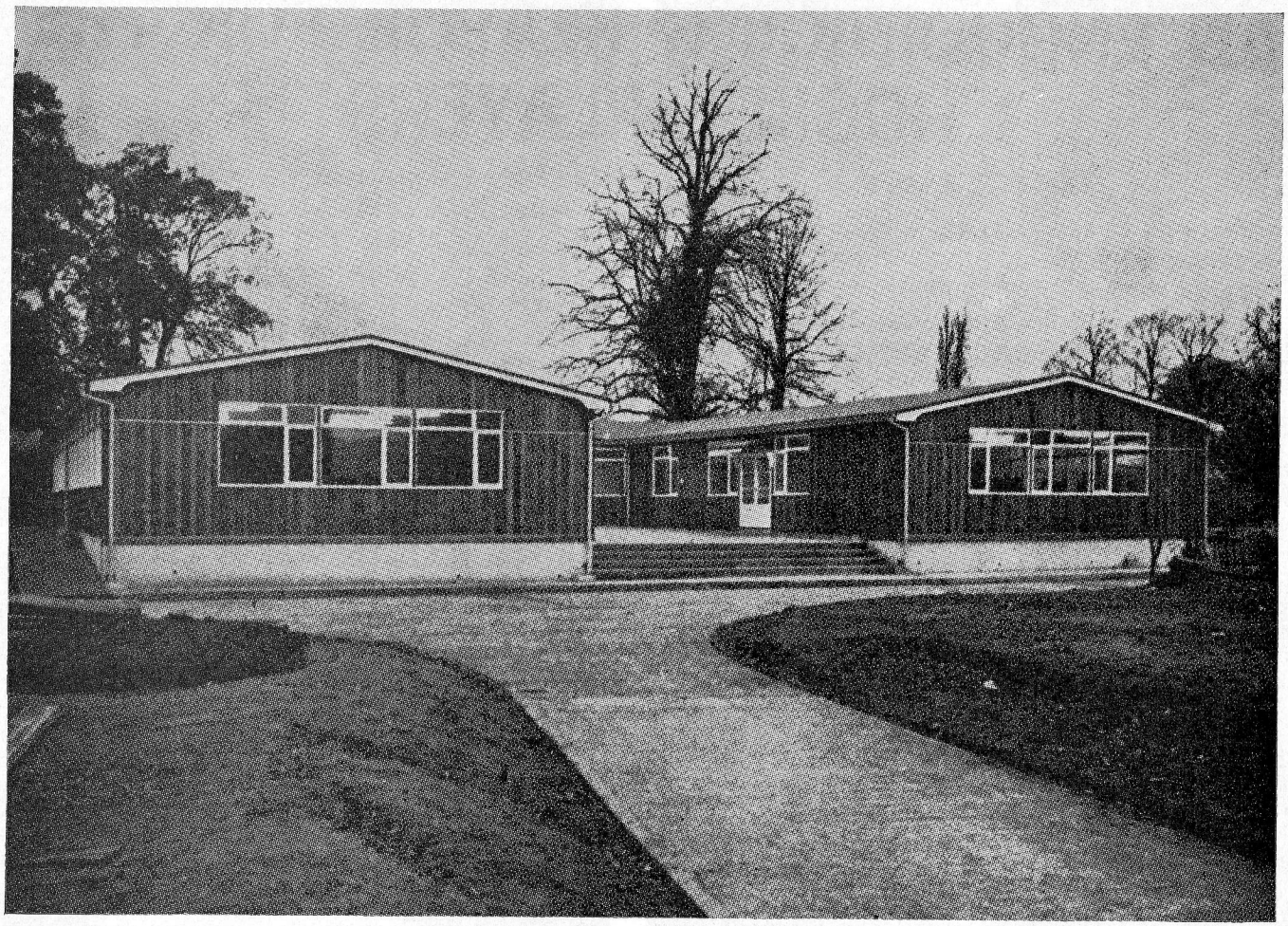
Girls at St. George's



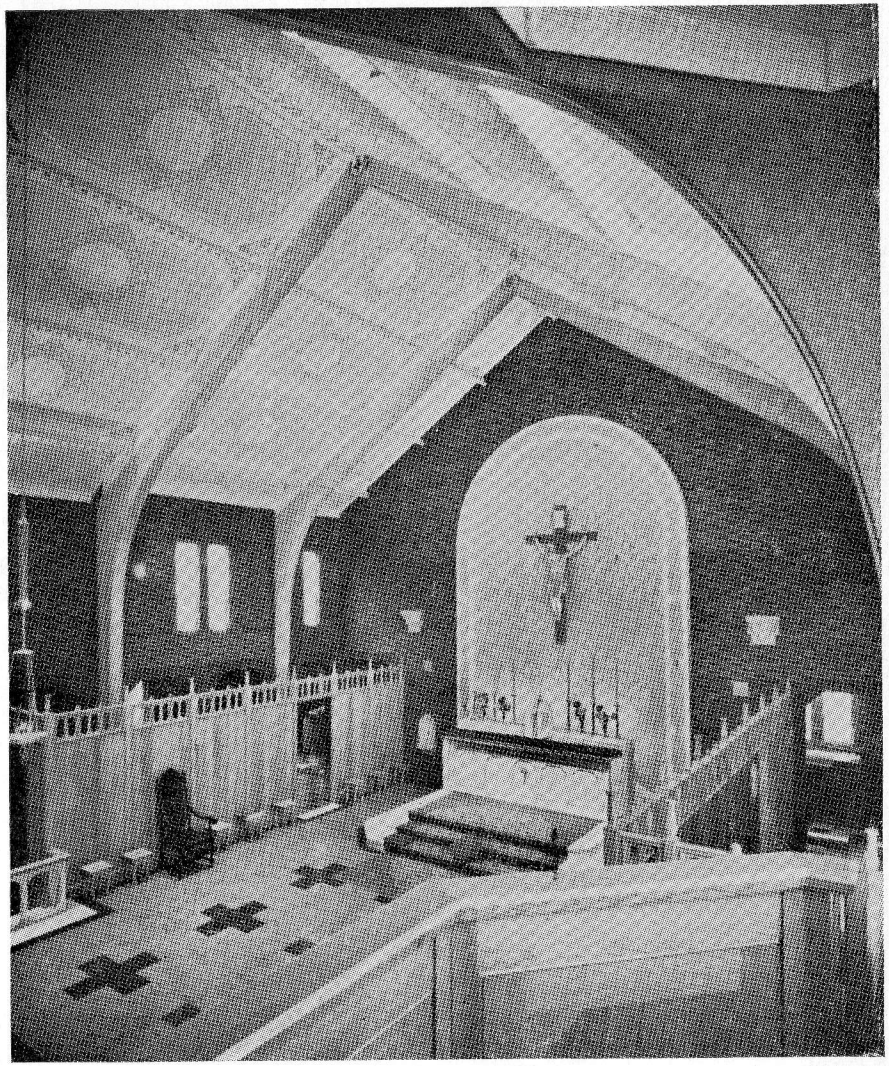
BARROW HILLS
The Sanctuary

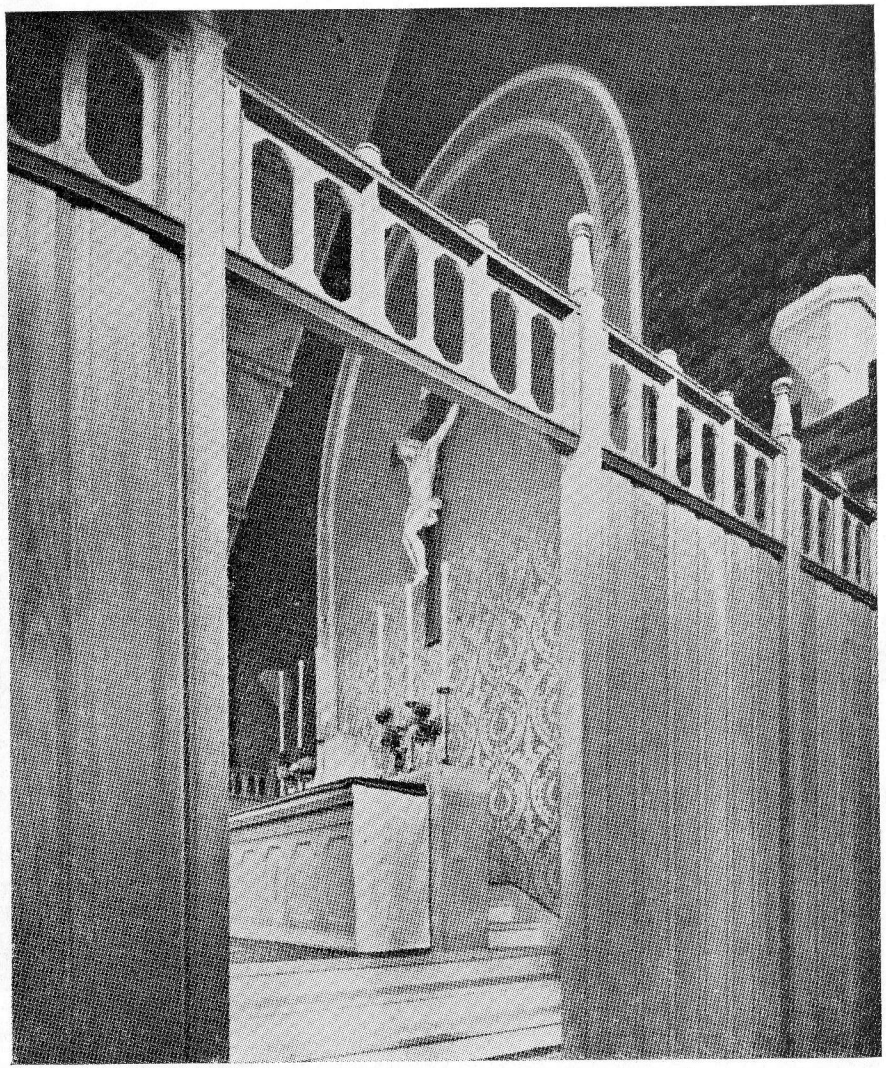
The New Panel





The new Woburn Hill School





New Chapel: The High Altar

Junior St. Georges

AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, the number of boys at St. George's increased every year until it was obvious that a preparatory school for boys under 12 was urgently needed.

Barrow Hills, Longcross, was purchased in 1950. This estate was at one time the country home of Viscount Camrose. At the time of purchase, it was necessary to obtain permission from the Ministry of Town and Country Planning to use the property as a preparatory school for 100 pupils.

When the sale was completed in September 1950, the three lowest forms from St. George's moved to Barrow Hills, with Father Erconwald Probst as the first Headmaster. Day boys went to Virginia Water Station and were taken to and from the school in an eccentric station wagon known as ' Ponty '.

Unfortunately, after the school had been only one year at Longcross, the Ministry of Works made a compulsory purchase order on the property. It was to be used as a tank testing track, so the search was on for another suitable house for the preparatory boys. Finally a property was found at Witley, near Godalming, and 53 boys moved there in 1952. The distance from Weybridge raised a problem for the day boys, so it became necessary to start a small preparatory school at Weybridge, using one of the houses on Woburn Hill. Being close to the main buildings, the boys were able to use the chapel, gym, refectory and playing fields.

Both Preparatory Schools have flourished and Barrow Hills reached its maximum accommodation number of 100 in 1964. The Hill School expanded until a complete new block of buildings was built in 1965. There were then 125 boys and Father Francis Owen was Headmaster.

Woburn Hill School, in common with the College and Barrow Hills, has grown in size needing more and more building and in a short time has achieved academic successes, as well as taking part in outside activities. In 1967 the 1st XV won all its matches and promising athletes were welcomed into the College.

The Junior boys were also encouraged to accept responsibility and run their own Tuck Shop, organise and supervise match teas and act as sacristans for their own school Mass.

In 1967 Woburn Hill School was included in the Preparatory Section of the Public Schools Year Book.



THE NEW CHAPEL

The Bishop at the Site of the Foundation Stone

100 Years of Building

ERECTING BUILDINGS would appear to be almost a rule of the Josephite Congregation. From the Croydon days until the present time, buildings and additions have been made to every property owned by St. George's.

The first mansion in Croydon needed certain structural alterations, and a tower fifty feet high was constructed to house an Observatory. There was no more room to build at Croydon, but expansion soon began at Woburn. In 1891 the ' White House ' top dormitory was built.

This was followed in 1894 by the erection of a wooden gymnasium near the ' Red House '. This was known as ' The Parliament ' carrying on the name used for the original small gym behind the ' White House '. In Lord Petre's time the name had a meaning, because the room was equipped as an imitation Parliament, where the affairs of the school were discussed by the Seniors. The President of the school represented the Crown. The system allowed boys an extraordinary amount of liberty for the 19th century and was much discussed in the Catholic Press. The wooden building was destroyed by fire in 1910 and replaced by a brick building. After the fire it was possible to pick cooked pears from nearby trees.

The ' Red House ' was enlarged in 1897 by the addition of eight classrooms, two upper floors of rooms and a large attic, later to become a dormitory.

After the First World War a large building programme was financially impossible but domestic amenities were modernised, central heating installed and running hot water put into all dormitories.

The following extract from ' The Georgian ' by an Older Old Georgian graphically describes the transition.

' When I first went to St. George's there were curtained cubicles in the ' White House ' dormitory, nothing but cold water in the taps - an ordeal on a winter's day after rugger or hockey – and a huge Tortoise stove which would glow red-hot in the night.

' Classrooms, study halls, everywhere, were heated by these Tortoise stoves. The ' White House ' had earth closets; the ' Red House ' lavatories were flushed by some curious tidal stream, the tide rising every half hour or so. They were burnt down by a certain public-spirited character during an afternoon break.

' He was consequently expelled, although many of his contemporaries thought that a memorial plaque should have been placed on the building which stands on their site. But there was no doubt that it was deliberate arson, and not just an accident caused by a careless cigarette. Smoking was, of necessity, common practice in this place . . . Electricity came and central heating and real water closets and hot water to wash in '.

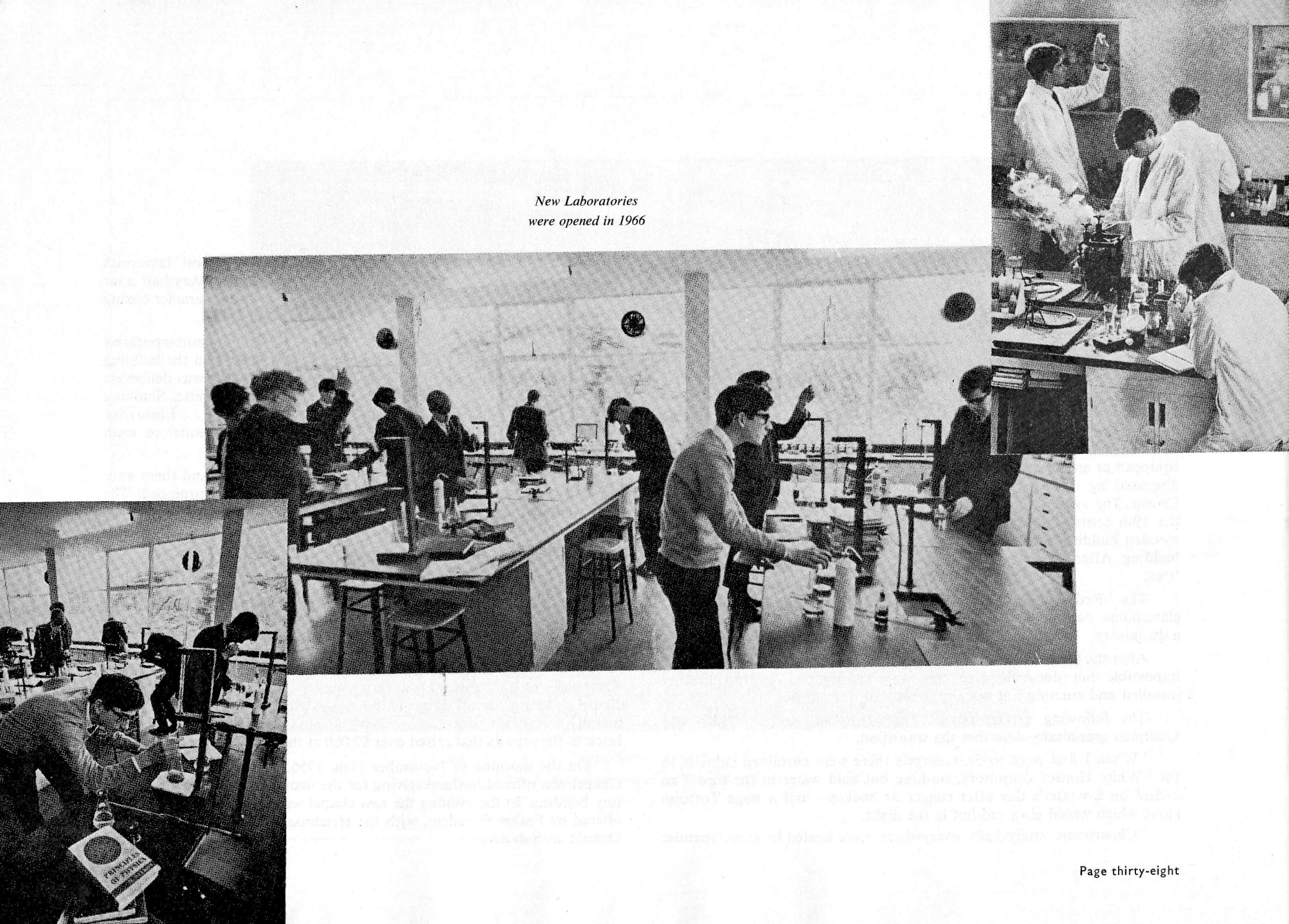
The old cement floors were replaced by wood blocks and there were new tables in the refectory. The Physics Laboratory was equipped. The first telephone was installed and also an internal telephone system. At the time of writing there are eleven telephone lines to the College.

Building licences were needed after the Second World War and Father Hugh Ryan obtained permission to build a new Refectory and Senior Dormitory. Since 1950 scaffolding has appeared every year in one place or another.

In 1955 plans were produced and building began on the heart of St. George's – a simple, ageless, spacious chapel. The architect was A. Ley, A.R.I.B.A., and the foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Southwark on December 17th. There was no rich patron to endow the chapel as in the far off days of Chertsey Abbey, but donors there were, literally thousands of patrons, from the boys who paid sixpence for a brick to the crowds that raised over £2,000 at the memorable Fete of 1956.

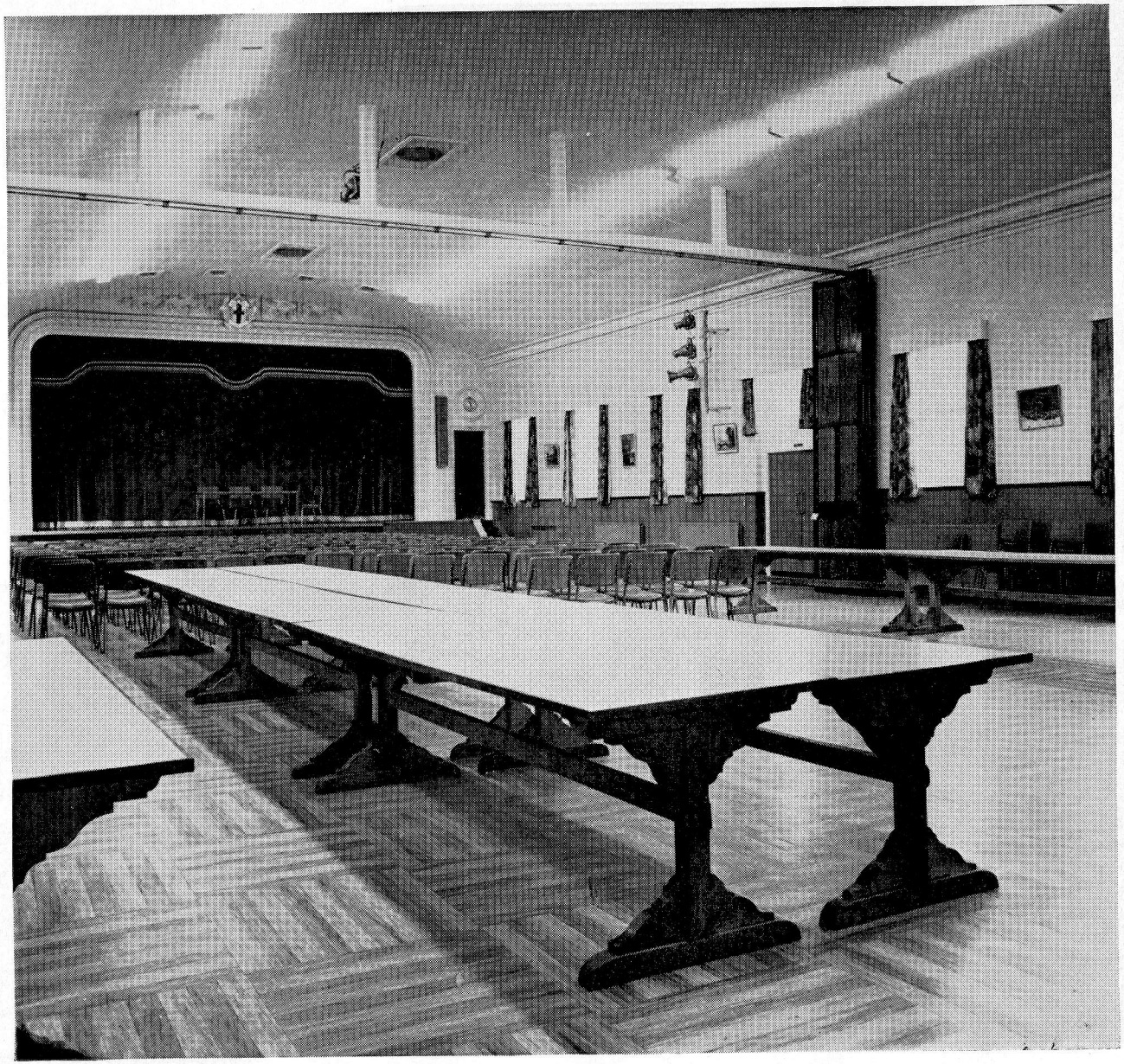
On the morning of November 11th, 1956, the last Mass in the Old Chapel was offered in thanksgiving for the many blessings received in the tiny building. In the evening the new chapel was opened with High Mass offered by Father President, with the Headmaster as Deacon and Father Oswald as Sub-deacon.

New Laboratories
were opened in 1966





The Memorial



The Hall

The solemn opening was held on 8th December when the Right Reverend Cyril Cowderoy, Bishop of Southwark, sang the first pontifical Mass in the chapel. During his address he said – ' Today, my dear boys and my dear Fathers of the Congregation of St. Joseph you are rejoicing you have given this magnificent building to Almighty God. It is indeed inspiring and beautiful. It is right that a congregation of priests who have done such wonderful work in this diocese should have a chapel more worthy of the excellence of their work. I rejoice with them today '.

Among the clergy present at the ceremony was Mgr. A. Reynolds, the first Old Georgian to reach this position.

After the new Chapel came into use the old Chapel and the buildings nearby were pulled down with the old ' White House ' Playroom and lavatories, also the Glass Corridor. In their place arose a new block of five classrooms, Junior lavatories, a Chemistry Laboratory, a Physics Laboratory, a Balance Room and a Tuck Shop.

By 1961 there were 509 boys in the College, of whom 310 were Day Boys. A new building project was launched resulting in a fresh structure in the playground, at right angles to the ' White House '. It consisted of changing rooms, showers, locker rooms and a drying room. There was a glass-walled office from which the Day Boy Master could keep a discreet eye on the activities around him. This was, and is, referred to as ' The Aquarium '.

St. George's building urge has spread beyond the College grounds, for on 4th March, 1962, a new boathouse was opened at Weybridge by the Chairman of the Walton and Weybridge Council.

This building was made possible by the generosity of the Boat Club's many friends.

For years visitors walking up the drive to the College did so in acute discomfort from sharp stones and those who drove cars were jolted in and out of potholes. This was changed in 1964 when the drive and parking area outside the chapel was given a smooth macadam surface.

This was also the time when it was decided that a new Hill School was needed. Prefabricated buildings were used to save cost, and to give modern light classrooms. The school was sited between the Music room and the Hill Pavilion, with its own driveway beyond the Chapel.

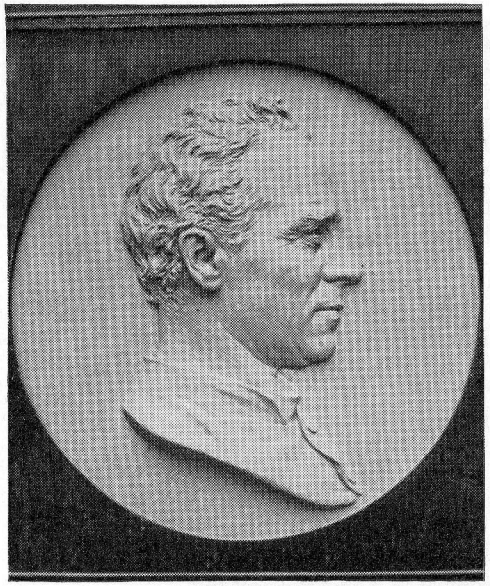
A more ambitious project was a new Science Block started in 1965, and officially opened on Speech Day 1966. This made the Science Department self contained and furnished with the most up-to-date equipment,

An all weather playing field can hardly be called a building but the boys considered the floodlit playground one of the best amenities ever provided at St. George's. The lights were switched on at the end of February, 1966.

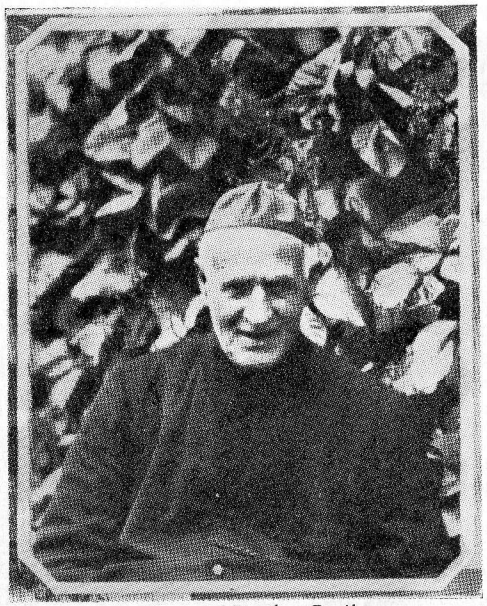
The following year major building began again, with a new floor of study bedrooms, above the classroom block. At the same time the gymnasium was converted into a theatre. By the use of a folding section, half could be used as a lecture hall and the other for social gatherings, with facilities for a cafeteria. During the reconstruction a balcony was added to give extra accommodation.

The renewed, refurnished Hall, filled with tables, was used to accommodate a large party for lunch on Old Boys' Day, 1967. Everyone was impressed by the coloured glass mosaic of St. George and the Dragon on one wall. This was designed and constructed by Mr. Nigel Skeet, foreman of the College maintenance staff.

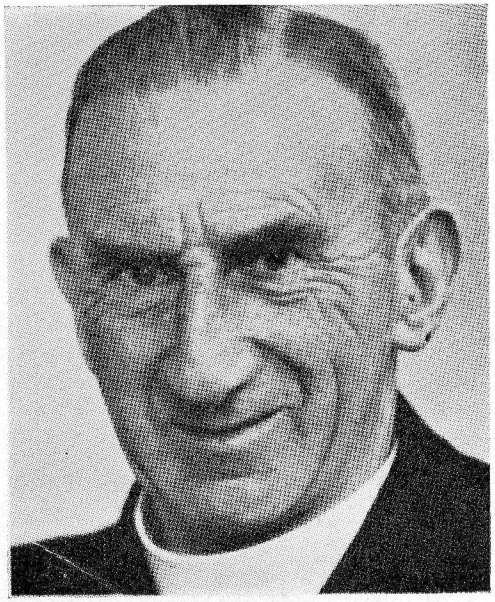
The study bedroom block was ready for use in 1968 and the ubiquitous scaffolding appeared around the ' Red House ', beginning a general sprucing up for the Centenary Year.



Father Octave Powells



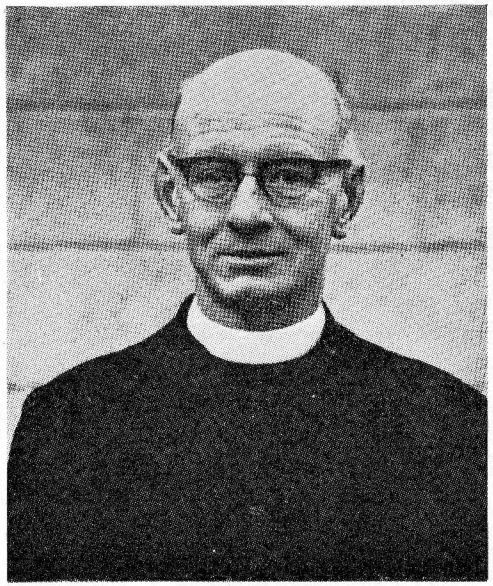
Reverend Brother Basil



Father Edmund, C.J.



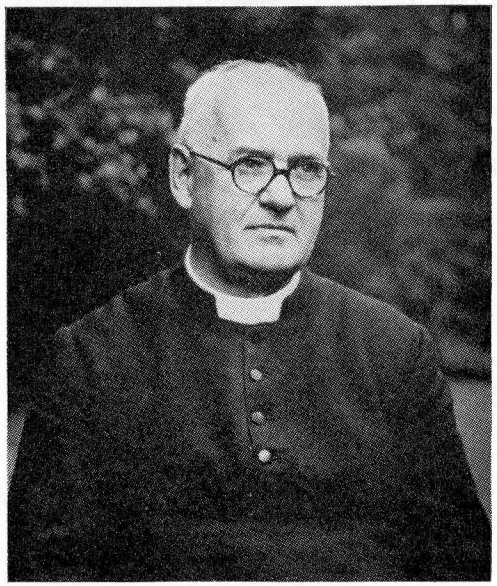
'Jim' Lawrence James Newberry



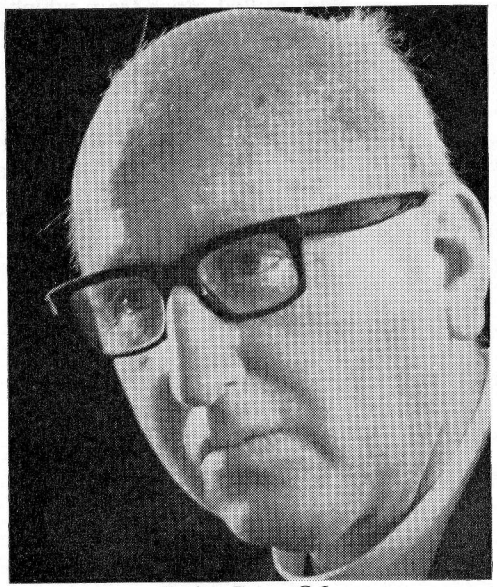
Father Erconwald, C.J.



Father Charles, C.J.



Father George, C.J.



Father Peter, C.J.

St. George's Personalities

THE COLLEGE would appear to attract or produce individuals who have been remembered for their strength and determination in adversity and their love and service to their fellows. To recognise all worthy of mention would need writing at considerable length, so a nominal selection has been made.

Father Octave Powells. President 1878 – 1903.

He came from his native Belgium to Croydon and on to Woburn. He was greatly loved by the Boys of the College. In 1886, when he returned to Woburn, after an absence of two years, the horses were unharnessed at the gates and boys pulled his carriage up the drive. He is buried in the small cemetery in the grounds.

Reverend Brother Basil, 1853 – 1934.

He was Belgian by birth and at 14 years of age became a pupil of M. H. Millet, celebrated Belgian Horticulturist. He took a Diploma in Horticulture and afterwards worked near Brussels. He joined the Josephite Congregation and was chief gardener in the Agricultural School at Grammont. He came to Woburn in 1884, enlarged the kitchen garden and planted thousands of ornamental trees and shrubs. He started showing his produce at the end of the nineteenth century and made the College famous for its fruit and vegetables. He won over 1,000 prizes for exhibits and created two new apples, the ' Woburn Pippin ' and ' The Georgian '.

He was always ready to help others with his knowledge, and his patience and kindliness made him dear to all who knew him.

Father Edmund, C.J. 1872 – 1948.

Edward Harold-Barry came to St. George's in 1887 accompanied by his elder brother Philip. He was followed by two more brothers, five nephews and one great nephew. He was six years at St. George's, and became Captain of the School and gained his cricket and football colours.

He entered the novitiate at Grammont, Belgium, and returned to St. George's as Mr. Edmund. He became games master and was House Master for 25 years. He was always keenly interested in sport and played regularly until he was 50. He introduced Hockey as a second winter game and organised the first Gymnastic Display. He initiated the distinctive College blazer and cap and the Prize Fund for Sports Day.

He was very active in the Cadet Corps during the First World War and his company knew that he was physically capable of leading them against the ' enemy ' in any mock war.

He celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1943. He loved a joke and had a fund of stories to tell. But he also had a sympathetic ear for any boy in trouble and this included Old Boys too. He died in 1948 in his seventy-eighth year.

' Jim ' Lawrence James Newberry. 1900 – 1961.

Jim joined the College staff in 1921 and when he died he had worked for forty years as plumber, gasfitter and mechanic. He began working on the farm, but Brother Jerome realised that Jim's mechanical skill could be better employed.

There were few jobs which he could not tackle. In 1927, along with Harry Clarke, the college builder until he left to take over his father's business, Jim built the farmer's cottage and the Junior lavatories. He also improved the old water system, laying a new and larger main as far as the road.

The fleet of cars, vans, buses, mowers and tractors, that Jim was managing when he died, had grown from a 4½ h.p. A.J.S. motor-cycle combination used by Father George. Jim was a craftsman, who took a pride in all he did so that nothing was ever done in a slipshod way.

Father Erconwald, C.J. 1903 – 1963.

The obituary notice in the May 1963 Georgian states ' He will be missed by many people '. How true this has proved to be, for his name is often mentioned at College gatherings and his kindness and gentleness are well remembered.

Father Erconwald came to St. George's as a laymaster in 1925 and showed he was an outstanding teacher of Latin and English. He was professed in 1931 and ordained in 1936. During the Second World War he was Headmaster at St. George's and in 1949 he was the first Headmaster at Barrow Hills. He was soon called back to be Headmaster at Weybridge until 1958.

In 1959 he took charge of the Hill school, but after three years, it was too much of a strain and he had to give it up. He was Editor of ' The Georgian ' for various periods, and was so at the time of his death.

Father Charles, C.J. 1873 – 1958.

There was no doubt about including Father Charles in any list of St. George's Personalities. In his lifetime he was a notable character in the locality and beyond. He often took charge of the parishes of Weybridge or Walton, when the parish priest was absent. His sermons were well delivered in a powerful voice. The same voice and vitality which allowed him to sing High Mass in thanksgiving for sixty years of religious life, at his Diamond Jubilee as a Josephite.

He became a novice in 1895 at Grammont and in this capacity was sent to St. George's to take charge of the ' White House '. He was games master, groundsman, organiser of seasonable activities of conkers, marbles and paper chases. He would bowl at the nets when the cricket season started and arrange ' bun fights ' for special occasions. Indoors he ran the library, the sweet cupboard and the stationery cupboard, and provided draughts, chess, billiards and table tennis. Above all, he had a kind heart and a sympathetic understanding of small boys' difficulties He must have needed his sense of humour and strong will many times over during the thirty years he spent with his boys.

He was equally capable as a teacher; English, Zoology, Gymnastics, Drawing, Father Charles could cope with them all. If another teacher was sick, Father Charles would do their work and his own, as well. After he retired from teaching, he continued to work as a convent chaplain, and his blackcoated figure walking along the Weybridge Road was a very familiar sight. He was not happy unless he was working and no doubt is enjoying ' Eternal Work ' in Heaven, for ' rest ' would not suit him at all.

Father George, C.J.

Father George Kean celebrated his Diamond Jubilee at Barrow Hills in 1963. The sixty years included three periods as President of St. George's, serving on the General Council of the Josephites for 34 years and holding the office of Superior General for six years.

His long association with St. George's began in 1900, when he came as a senior boy. He entered the novitiate at Grammont and returned to Weybridge in 1905 as a junior master. He was at Louvain for his course of Theology when the Germans invaded Belgium, but was fortunate enough to get back to England. He was ordained in 1914. Back at St. George's he was O.C. of the College Cadet Corps.

After the war he was President for the period 1921 to 1930. During this time he built St. George's from a small, relatively unknown school to double the size, and recognition by the Board of Education. After a break of three years Father George again resumed the Presidency. He was in office at the beginning of the Second World War and carried all responsibilites of that trying time: blackout, A.R.P., fire-watching, everything for the safety of the boys, and St. George's. All through the war years, Father George received and answered thousands of letters from Old Boys, sending out news and encouragement in the dark years.

In 1945 he handed over his responsibilites and turned to what he hoped was a period of rest. He was Bursar for two years and then President again for a year. In 1956 just before his 70th birthday, Father George was elected Superior General. He was the first British Josephite to hold this office, and it was an honour for St. George's. Father George himself was convinced that the election of a younger man would have been better, but he had always devoted himself to his Institute and, therefore, was prepared to make the greatest sacrifice of his lifetime.

In all his full and busy life, he has worked unsparingly for the good of his communities. The 1963 Georgian report of Father George's Diamond Jubilee rightly states – ' it is surely a proof of his humility and of his devotion to the Institute that he can switch from being Superior General to looking after small boys in a house '.

Father Peter, C.J.

On July 23rd, 1949, the Very Reverend B. Peter Murtough, C.J., B.A., was installed as President of St. George's.

He was well suited for this office, after years of coping with boys and even more boys, as Senior Housemaster, first as Mr. Peter in 1937 and again after his ordination.

His installation as President was the beginning of nine years of change and expansion organised and carried out by the faith, energy and enthusiasm of Father Peter. He was not to retire into any peaceful backwater. Indeed, he became Headmaster with full responsibility of running the college, which he developed into a ' three stream ' school.

In 1962 more responsibility was added, calling on his energy, for he was elected a member of the Josephite General Council. Two years later the offices of Superior and Headmaster were combined and no one could better fill this position than Father Peter. It seems very fitting that it was in this same year of 1964 that St. George's should be made a Headmasters' Conference School, an open declaration of the value of Father Peter's work and love for St. George's.

St. George's Contribution to Society

IN THE CHAPEL PORCH is a marble memorial designed by Father Anselm' C.J. Inscribed there are the names of 126 Old Georgians who gave their lives during three wars.

South Africa	2
First World War (1914 – 1918) ..	57
Second World War (1939 - 1945)	67

' Greater love hath no man '.

One thousand more served in the armed forces. During the Second World War, others were in the Home Guard or Officers in the Pre-Service Training Units of the Army Cadets or Air Training Corps. Many also served full-time in the Auxiliary Fire Service or in Civil Defence.

The Head Warden of Addlestone was Father Anselm, and later he was Vice-Chairman of the Chertsey Food Committee. 14 of St George's Community were qualified Wardens and 10 also held First Aid Certificates from the St. John Ambulance Brigade. One was the Gas Officer to Chertsey Council.

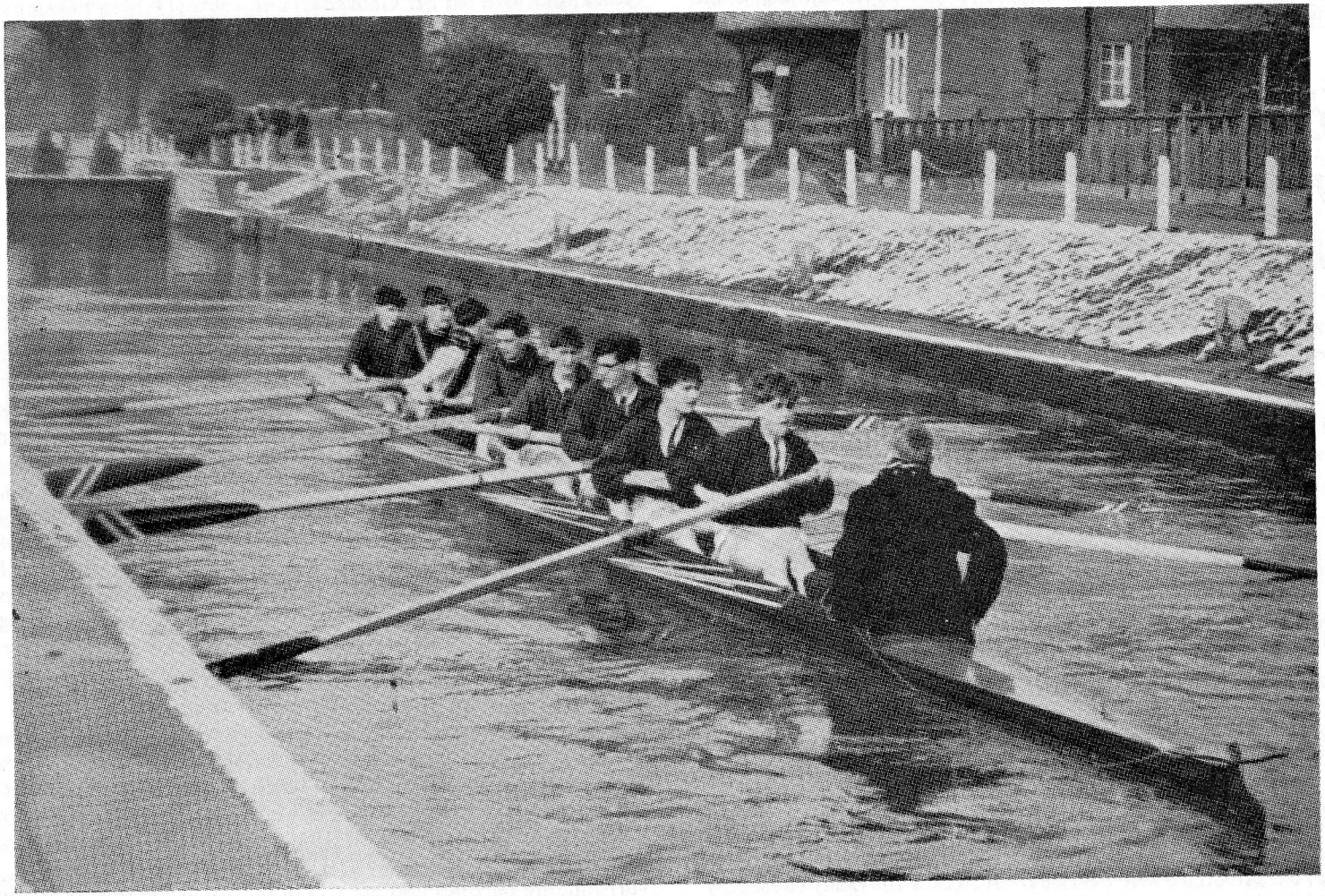
The College gymnasium and grounds were used for training by a Chertsey Company of the Home Guard. The Entrance Lodge was put at the disposal of the Auxiliary Fire Service to overcome the delay caused by the level crossing at Addlestone, and Chertsey Council had an Emergency Food Store in the College grounds.

After the Second World War ' Old Georgians ' fulfilled their term of National Service in practically every branch of the armed forces. Since 1958 O.Gs. have been volunteering for service overseas to help those who need education and help towards self-development.

This service to others is the traditional spirit of St. George's spreading outwards to the world, and manifests itself in many ways. In the early years, the College priests served the Catholics in the locality. When St. Maur's Convent was established at Weybridge in 1898 St. George's provided a chaplain and have done so ever since. The Chertsey Catholics used the Kilmorey Chapel on the Hill. It was blessed for Catholic worship by the Reverend Athanasuis Terrace, C.J., on 8th December, 1885. It was put under the patronage of Our Lady of Lourdes and a statue was brought from Lourdes, by Father Athanasius on his second pilgrimage there in 1885. When a new mission was opened at Chertsey under the Reverend S. Banfi, D.D., it was no longer necessary to use this chapel. It was demolished in 1950.

When Canon McGrath of the Weybridge Mission went to India in 1899, Father Anthony, Father Anselm and Father Oswald shared the parochial work and took all the services. Still continuing their parochial help, priests from St. George's took over the mission of St. Erconwald's at Walton-on-Thames, in 1911, on the death of Canon McGrath until a parish priest was appointed. They have continued to assist in all the surrounding parishes and are still doing so, at the time of writing.

St. George's priests have served beyond their own district. For years Father Anselm led Catholic Association Pilgrimages to Lourdes, with college boys as stretcher bearers. He was made an honorary chaplain of the Shrine for his loyalty and devotion. An O.G. Canon of Southwark,



The Eight in Teddington Lock

was also made an honorary Canon of Lourdes. He was Canon Monk, who celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood in 1955.

O.Gs. who have entered the priesthood would make a long, impressive list, and, on it would be many who joined the Josephites and came back to the College community to teach future Old Georgians.

Many and various, far and wide are the professions and places where O.Gs. appear, a Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope, a member of the Metropolitan Police, a delegate at the Music and Drama Critic of a Western Australian newspaper. The list goes on and on, into sport: an International hockey cap, a member of England's cricket team against Australia. Into entertainment: a film star, an opera singer and an actor representative on the Council of British Actors' Equity.

Illustrious names in the professions turn out to be Old Georgians, including a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. They are in the Honours Lists with an O.B.E., a C.B. and a Knight Bachelor. For their war service 53 were decorated, including 7 D.S.O.s, 9 D.F.C.s, 24 Military Crosses and 61 were Mentioned in Dispatches.

College boys of the 60s are carrying on the tradition of service to their fellows. In 1960 Father Hugh, Mr. Woodget and a group of senior boys helped the organisation for the assistance of world refugees. Masters and boys joined with others to redecorate the house used at Woking, for the Ockenden Venture. This is a scheme for housing refugee children during their stay in England.

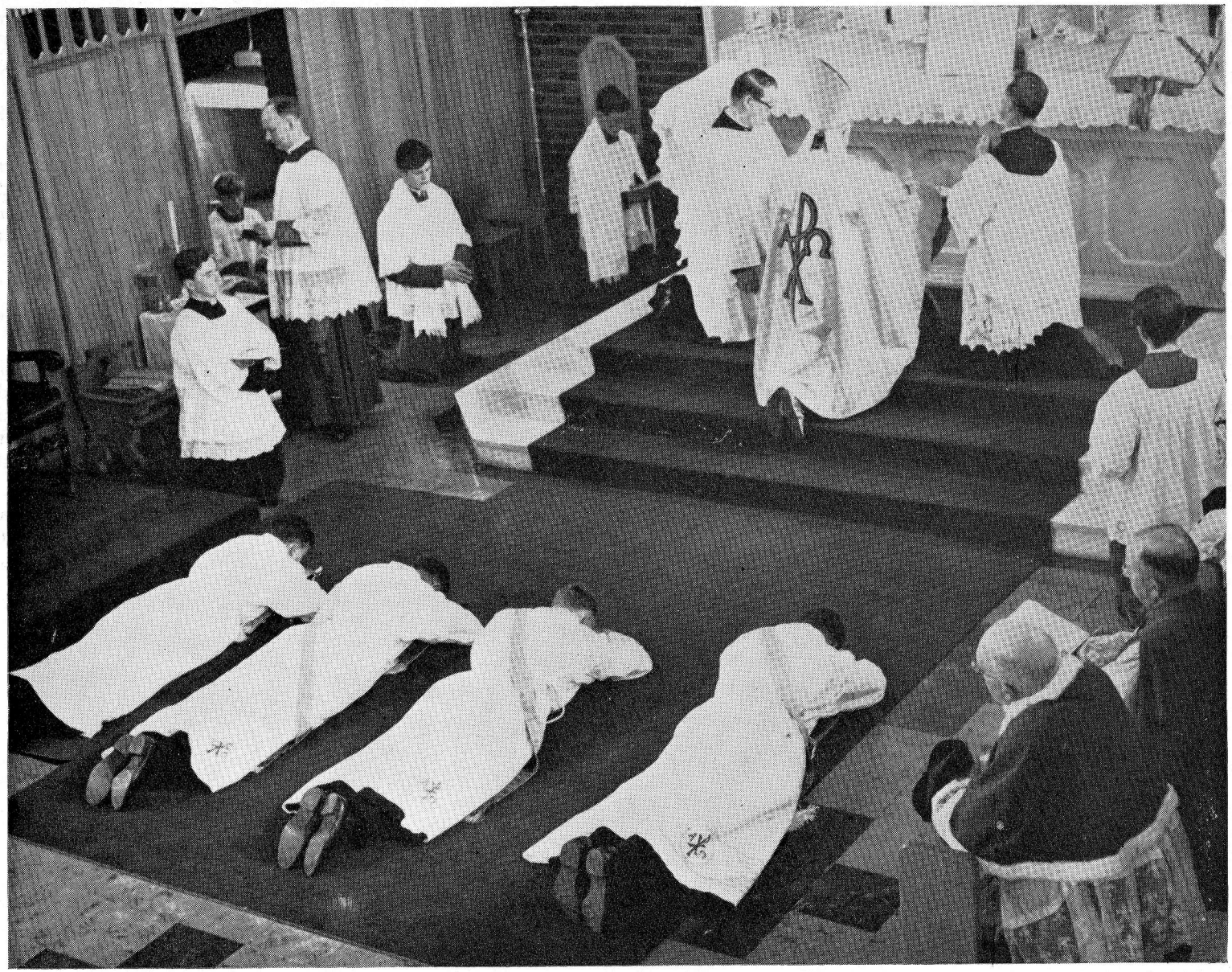
In 1966 the College accommodated and entertained 26 Poles, who were in concentration camps during the Second World War. They were guests of the Rotary Club of Walton, and the visit was organised through the Sue Ryder Forgotten Allies Trust. Sue Ryder (Mrs. Leonard Cheshire, O.B.E.) herself came to the farewell barbecue held in the playground and attended by 400 people.

A Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been helping needy people in the district by visits to their homes, or to an old people's hospital, a mental home and an old people's home. In 1967 many old people came to a tea party and concert in the College Hall, and it was hoped this would be repeated in other years.

These activities reflect the true spirit of Christian charity ' love thy neighbour ' and the Foundation of St. George's College Society was another lively example of putting it into practice.

The Society was formed in 1957 to assist, where possible, in the progress and development of St. George's College. It aimed to advise boys on the choice of careers by calling on the experience of professional and business members of the society, to organise social functions and to finance a fund from which grants could be made to add to the amenities of the College as required.

Briefly it was to be a society of true and loving friends of past, present and future boys of St. George's College, which to quote The Georgian, September 1968 ' is in a very healthy condition, and the future looks very secure '.



Ordination in the College Chapel

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