ELIZABETH COLLEGE

1563 – 1963



V. G. COLLENETTE

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FOREWORD

by the Principal

No one who knows Vernon Collenette and the absorbed interest in Elizabeth College which must have started very early in his life will need any further commendation to persuade him to read this history at the earliest opportunity. Those who do not know him will realise as soon as they dip into it that this is a book compiled with both scholarship and humour, and that the author has sought for and found a very wide range of sources for the information he has brought together and arranged.

The history is not complete, and for good reasons, but the author clearly indicates the chief areas of ignorance. In so doing he performs a most important service. It is still possible that among old family documents in the island there is material which can help to dispel this ignorance. As such material appears we should be very glad to hear of it and to have the opportunity to read it and record it. This is one reason why the history is incomplete. The second is that he is publishing it now, not because he feels that he has reached a stage in his research which makes publication desirable, but because it is our Quatercentenary Year. There are still a few known trails, down which information might be pursued and captured, which have not been explored because exploration might have delayed the appearance of the work. Nevertheless, in spite of the disadvantages he has had to contend with and of the speed with which he has had to set down his subject matter, I am certain that those who read what he has written will proclaim it a resounding success.

Writing for myself, I have found the synoptic arrangement which is adopted pleasanter to read and easier to follow than could have been possible with a purely chronological record. Where supposition is necessary because no facts can be established this is plainly stated. This is very pleasing to a scientist, and perhaps not only to scientists. I think that all Elizabethans, Old Elizabethans and others to whom the College is of abiding interest will find themselves as indebted to the author as I am myself for this accurate and diverting exposition of the facts as they are now known.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The writing of a history such as this inevitably owes much to the researches of others; I must acknowledge particularly my indebtedness to two earlier writers of College history, E. C. Ozanne and W. Rolleston. I must also express my gratitude to the Principal for his help and advice. I am particularly grateful to Dr. Francis Hardy for his kindness in reading the manuscript so thoroughly and making so many helpful suggestions. My thanks are also due to Major G. N. A. Curtis for the translation, which appears in the Appendix, of the Commissioners' Letter of 1563.

V. G. COLLENETTE.

1. THE ROYAL FOUNDATION

Elizabeth College was founded by Royal Charter on May 25th, 1563. On Page 524 of the Calendar of Patent Rolls 1560-63 dated May 25th, 1563, is the following: "Also since there is no grammar school in the isle, to erect a free grammar school there called Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School under the seal of the isle; the schoolmaster thereof to be appointed and removable by the Captain (except the Queen shall otherwise order); the school to be endowed with wheat rentes of 80 quarters a year found to belong to the Queen by the late Commissioners."*

Four months later, on the 27th of September, the school was instituted and established by Francis Chamberlain, Captain and Governor of the Island of Guernsey; Thomas Carew, Captain of Hurst Castle; George Ackworthe, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester; John After, Dean of Guernsey; and Nicholas Carey, Her Majesty's Receiver. (A translation of the Commissioners' Letter is printed among the Appendices).

The school was founded chiefly to provide education for boys wishing to enter the Church and formed part of Elizabeth's plan to consolidate her religious settlement and put an end to conflict. The Channel Islands were particularly vulnerable to Catholic influences because of their connections with France; they were even part of the Diocese of Coutances until 1568. Calvinism too had found its way into the Islands; in 1563 a synodical system was formed and spread rapidly. Elizabeth could counter neither of these threats to the establishment by sending over clergy from England because of the language difficulty. It was clearly her intention that this island school should provide the necessary educational grounding for Guernseymen entering the Church of England.

The endowment consisted of the lands and buildings of a convent of Franciscan Friars together with 80 quarters of wheat rents (a list of these is given in a long roll called the Rental of the College). These Mendicant Friars, known as Cordeliers, had left the island before the reign of Elizabeth. Although the details of their departure are unknown, it is presumed that they left the island in Henry VIII's reign, sometime after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and went to France.

The grant of 1563 was a very small one, the total area of the assignment being only 1 vergée 27 perches or about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. The land was contained in two plots, one south of the Rue des Frères, and forming part of the enclosure that had belonged to the Friars, the other to the north. The latter was the Cimetière des Frères (it is still a cemetery) and was intended to be a playground. The other plot contained the church and various buildings together with orchards and gardens for the Masters' use. The boundaries of this plot of land coincided with the area now occupied by the Milnes Laboratories, and the ruined buildings in front of the Ozanne Laboratory. There is nothing to indicate that these ruins contain any part of the original buildings of the convent. These buildings were the church of the Friars, the nave of which was to become the schoolroom and the chancel part of the Masters' dwelling; this church must have stood approximately where the

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*A preliminary enquiry had been instituted the previous year, as an entry for 22nd December, 1562, shows: "The Commissioners to make their report to the Queen and Privy Council before the end of May next".

gateway to the laboratories now is. Adjoining it, on the east side, were various 'edifices', presumably the Friars' living quarters, which were also intended for the use of the Master. It is just possible that some parts of the buildings on this site are the remains of the original foundations, but this is very unlikely.

The original endowment was considerably extended in 1568 by the grant of the remainder of the Friars' enclosure. This consisted of the present College grounds as well as the area now occupied by St. Peter Port Garage and the gardens to the north — a total area of about four acres. This part of the enclosure contained a house which became the second school. Nothing remains of this house either, but we know that it must have stood very close to the present Ozanne Laboratory for in a contract of 1619 the gardens and orchards of the original grant are described as being "N.W. of the Great Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth".

In spite of the relative generosity of these grants of land and rentes, the new school made a poor start. In a way this is difficult to understand, but from all accounts Guernsey was a wild and barbaric island in the 16th century (three people were burnt as witches in the year that the school was founded) and the interest in learning slight. There is plenty of evidence that little advantage was taken of the new school. In 1565 the Council wrote to the Governor and the Commissioners stating that they knew that the inhabitants had not done anything to put the establishment into use. The Governor and Commissioners were requested to "admonish them to have a better consideration hereof lest their negligence might haply move Her Majesty to convert the liberality that was appointed to be bestowed that way unto some other use". It is strange indeed that this threat was not carried out, for the States did not take possession of the land and buildings from the Commissioners on behalf of the school until 1568, and only did so then after insisting that the Governor repair the buildings. In the same year that the Council threatened to take away the endowments, the first Master was complaining that he had only 10 pupils. That things did not improve may be gathered from the fact that in 1600, children were still being sent to England to be educated for the Church at the expense of the parish of St. Peter Port, although, as we have seen, the school had been founded largely to make this unnecessary. Seven years later, the parish authorities complained that the school had been without a Master, and, we must presume, without pupils for six months.

This initial lack of success is more difficult to understand in view of the calibre of the first Master, Adrian Saravia, one of the most distinguished scholars of that time. Dr. Saravia was a native of Artois, and as a leading Calvinist had helped to draw up the Walloon Confession of Faith. In later years he was to become Professor of Divinity at the University of Leyden, Prebendary at Canterbury and Westminster, and in 1607, he was nominated one of the translators of the Bible. Dr. Saravia had been forced by religious persecution to leave the Low Countries in 1560 and had come to live in Guernsey. He was the obvious choice for the appointment to the Mastership of the new school, and yet it soon became clear that he was not happy in the island, nor was he satisfied with the development of the school. In a letter to the Secretary of the Council in 1565 he wrote "As to Queen Elizabeth's school, none of the things promised are done, all is put off; the barbarous people hate letters . . . If I were made free of England, I would prefer living there in the lowest position to remaining here if my salary were increased threefold." Not surprisingly, he gave up his appointment three years later,

and left the island. (There is one reference to him returning to Guernsey in 1587 and establishing a school of his own, but in view of his remarks, this seems unlikely). His departure was a great loss to the school, but it is not surprising that a man of his academic ability should have felt frustrated by the primitive condition of the island and the lack of interest in learning. His position, and indeed that of his successors, was not made easier by the shortcomings of the original statutes; in fact much of the blame for the struggle for survival during the next 250 years attached to these.

There were four vital issues which were not clearly defined and caused endless trouble in the years to come.

(a) The question of the maintenance of the buildings was a very vexed one. In 1622 the Trésor of the Parish of St. Peter Port made a grant for repairs " as was customary ". In 1627 and again in the following year, the school was repaired out of the Pier Fund. In 1715, yet another device was used when the Royal Court granted 300 livres tournois to be raised by the Constables of all the parishes from the church Trésors, but ruled that in future the Master would be held responsible for repairs in return for the accommodation and privileges he enjoyed. The Master of that time, George Dalgarno, was obviously displeased with this arrangement, and immediately resigned. The matter was far from settled and continued to be a bone of contention between the Master, the island authorities and the Trésor of St. Peter Port, until 1753 when the States built a new College and undertook responsibility for its maintenance, not that they always carried out repairs willingly or satisfactorily.

(b) The method of appointing the Master was not laid down clearly in the Commissioner's letter. It was laid down that the man to be chosen must be of " good character, without taint of any evident crime, grave in his aspect ", etc., but they do not say *how* he was to be chosen. The Statutes did say that if he neglected his duty or was cruel to his scholars he could be dismissed by the Governor or his Lieutenant, who would *then* appoint his successor. There was an attempt to clarify the position in 1607 when the Royal Commission did in fact give this power to the Governor but on several subsequent occasions the States took it upon themselves to make the appointment.

(c) The supervision of the school and its Master were not catered for in the Statutes. The office and duties of the Visitor were left vague. As the Statutes gave him power to admonish the Master, it was generally assumed that the Dean of Guernsey was ex-officio Visitor, but we find that at least three of the Masters of the Seventeenth Century were also Deans. As there was no governing body, it is not surprising that the school was run in a very lax manner in the early days. Time and again the Master did no teaching himself, but employed someone to do it for him while he accepted other offices in the island. For example, one Master, J. Le Mesurier (1738-59) was not only Dean but also Rector of St. Andrew's.

(d) The financial security of the school would have been greater had the Statutes provided for the appointment of Trustees. Schools in England founded at this time were often put in the trust of a City Livery Company. It is implied, though not stated, that the States should act as trustees to some extent but this body frequently proved itself neither competent nor fitted for such a task.

In such circumstances, the school could hardly flourish, and it is not surprising to discover that the number of pupils never exceeded 29 at any time before the re-chartering of 1824. During several periods, there were no pupils in the school at all. There were many other shortcomings and irregularities too, the most controversial of which was undoubtedly the alienation of the lands and buildings assigned to the College. Most of the appropriations took place in the first 50 years or so of the school's life, and included the whole of the 1563 assignment. Exactly what happened to the buildings is not clear. It seems likely that when the school was moved in 1568 to the house in the close, the original buildings were abandoned and left derelict. They were probably used by various people from time to time who had no intention of appropriating them permanently. There is a reference, for instance, to the school-house being used as a prison in 1590, a plague year, and another to the use of the school for States Meetings during the Civil War. It is possible that they did this to be out of range of the cannon of Castle Cornet, but it seems more likely that they met there because the buildings were empty and conveniently situated. Eventually, towards the end of the 18th century, the buildings at the eastern end of the original groups were turned into stables for use of the Governor. By then it is likely that the church had fallen into ruin and its stones removed to make other buildings.

The orchards and gardens of the first assignment were private property by 1616 when they were owned by a John Briard, who had bought it, according to the Livre de Perchage, from Annie De Carteret, who had it from the affiefment of Elizabeth De Carteret, to whose late husband Samuel it had belonged. He had acquired it by affiefment from Lawrence Devick (de Vic) son of Louis Devick, who, according to the Livre de Perchage, had acquired it by affiefment from the Commissioners of Her Majesty. This last affiefment is highly improbable as no deed was registered to this effect. Had Devick taken possession of this land legally, he would certainly have made sure that his title to it was properly registered particularly as he was not in the Royal favour in 1568 as the result of some dubious financial dealings when he was Procureur.

As for the rest of the first assignment, the Cimetière des Frères, this had already in 1608 been sold by one William Hitchcock to Thomas Blanche. There is nothing to show that Hitchcock came into the possession of this land legally, but by the law of Prescription by which 40 years quiet possession gives title, he perhaps had some right to it, if the school had, in fact, never used it. This is quite likely, either because it was never needed in view of the small number of scholars, or because superstition prevented its use. This area was assigned as a burial ground for plague victims in 1629, so it would appear that the Royal Court, at least, did not regard it as private property.

The Livre de Perchage of 1616 also makes it clear that some of the land of the second assignment had been appropriated. The area now occupied by St. Peter Port Garage was the Town Hospital garden and the land to the north of it was in the possession of P. de Beauvoir who had acquired it in much the same way as John Briard had acquired the orchards and gardens of the first assignment. The rest of the second assignment remained intact (apart from a few perches lost during road widening in the 19th century). Occasionally the rights of the College to this land were questioned because, it was stated, this had not been part of the Friars' enclosure. Although it is nowhere definitely stated to have been part of the enclosure, this fact itself suggests that it was, otherwise the owner or owners would have been named when the grant was made. Also, in 1563, the Master was given access to the

fountain in these grounds, and again no owner is named, so we presume that it was all part of the Convent lands.

When the College was re-chartered in 1824, there was some talk of restitution of lands, but it was felt that in view of the time that had elapsed it would have been most unfair to evict the then owners. Also it was felt that in view of the indifference of the island and the school to this property in the early years, it could hardly claim any right to land taken from it.

It is not surprising that during this early long period of neglect and lack of interest, the school should have been known by a variety of names. The original statutes declared it to be the Queen's intention to found a Grammar School to be commonly called the School of Queen Elizabeth, but neither of these names came into general use. At various times, the school was referred to as the College of our Sovereign Lady the Queen (this title is found as early as 1573); the Grand School of the Queen; College de Sa Majesté, Notre Sire, le roi James; the Latin School, and so on. The present name of Elizabeth College began to appear at the beginning of the 19th century, although the foundation stone of the new building is said to have been inscribed ' The Royal College of Elizabeth '.

Of the early school, little then remains. Here and there we find a reference to one or other of the Masters — regrettably it is usually because someone was making a complaint about them — but of the boys who attended the " school in the house in the close ", nothing is known except that they were few in number. The buildings themselves have long since gone (if one accepts that all of the present ruins are of later date, which seems likely); the remains of the old College archway are still to be seen, but they are part of an arch that was almost certainly erected in the 18th century. What we do know of the first 200 years of the life of Elizabeth College is that it was largely a time of wasted opportunity, of Masters who failed in their duty, and of an island which showed little interest in its school. In view of this, we must be grateful that the school remained in existence, and that in the middle of the 18th century, sufficient interest was shown in the royal foundation for the States to undertake the erection of a new schoolhouse — the present Ozanne Laboratory.

2. THE OLD COLLEGE

The building now usually known as the Ozanne Laboratory was built to replace the " House in the Close " which was pulled down in 1753. The old school was constantly needing repair, and the States decided that it should be replaced. The cost of the new house, completed in 1760, was about £600 sterling. This building, for the next 70 years, provided both class-rooms and living accommodation for the Master and any boarders that there might have been.

It is difficult to tell how much of the present building dates from 1760. It is certain that some of the outbuildings were added in the 19th century for kitchens, etc. If one looks at the buildings from the St. James' Street side, it is clear that the two halves of the main building were constructed at separate times — the interior structure suggests this also. There are, however, no records to show when this occurred.

If it was thought that the new building would mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the College, any such hopes were soon dashed. In 1759, a Mr. John Henning had became Master, appointed by Lord Delaware (Governor of Guernsey) to whose children he had been tutor. Henning made himself very unpopular in the island, particularly after being appointed Dean later in the same year. Although he took possession of the school, he did not open it in 1759; in fact he wrote to the States in March, 1760, saying that until the alienated lands were returned, he felt he did not have to carry out his duties as Master. Nothing was done, although Henning offered to see the people who held the alienated lands, and in November, 1760, a petition was presented to the States complaining that the school was still not open. When the States sent this petition on to Henning, they received an outrageously impertinent reply to the effect that they had no right to censure him and that any complaint about the Master should first be made to the Dean, *i.e.* himself! Henning was ordered to appear before the Royal Court. Although he refused to appear, he did at length open the school and took in some scholars. Although Henning was succeeded by the Rev. Elias Crespin in 1761, the chance of re-establishing the school on a firm and prosperous basis in its new building had been lost. The next 70 years were years of indifference and neglect.

The most extraordinary feature of this period was the lack of interest in the College shown by a succession of Masters who regarded their post as little more than a source of income. Even more strange is the fact that no action was taken by those in authority in the island to see that the school was properly maintained.

Crespin, like his predecessor, also became Dean of Guernsey (in 1765) as well as Rector of St. Martin's, and he handed the school over to the Rev. D. F. Durand, who remained in virtual charge until he left the island in 1772. When Durand came back eight years later, he again relieved Crespin of his duties at the College, though he became Rector of St. Andrew's. When Crespin eventually retired in 1795, he did so in order to allow his nephew, the Rev. Nicholas Carey, to succeed him, while Durand became Dean. Carey could have given little more of his time to the school than his predecessor for he too became Rector of St. Martin's, and later held a post in the French Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace. In the last few years before re-chartering various men — the Rev. C. D. Isdell, Mr. Naylor and the Rev. Thomas Grut — were appointed to look after the school. Under Isdell, the school moved — for a reason which is not now apparent — to a house in Sausmarez Street. All

this time the Master continued to enjoy the use of the house and garden, the income from letting fields, as well as about 80 quarters of rentes. The latter varied in value; in 1824 they were worth 15/- each, but during the Napoleonic Wars, their value had increased to more than twice this amount. It is obvious that the Master was in more prosperous circumstances than the school. In 1799, there was only one boy in the school; from 1813 to 1816 there were none at all. Although in the next few years there were a few pupils, the re-chartering of 1824 came not a moment too soon to save the school.

When the re-chartering took place and the new buildings were opened in 1826, it was intended that the Old College should be the residence of the Master. There is no evidence that this actually occurred, and it seems much more likely that the Master came to live in the new buildings and that one or more of the assistant masters lived in the Old College. We do know that this was the case at one time in the nineteenth century when one of the assistant masters, Mr. Horton, lived there and kept boarders. When Mr. Horton gave up his ' House ' (partly because of advancing years, but chiefly because the flow of boarders from England was drying up) the Old College was fitted out " as a home for parents with many boys ". This rather strange reference in the Principal's report of 1903 is all that is known about what appears to have been a very peculiar arrangement.

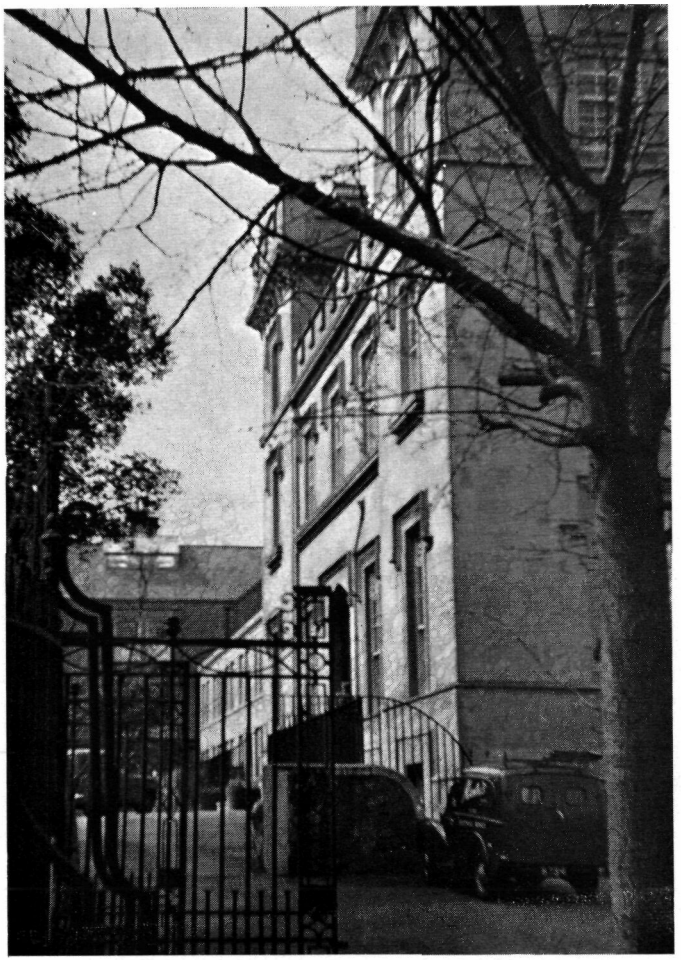
However, the Old College was soon destined for a major conversion as a centre for science teaching in the College. The first time that science in any shape or form entered the curriculum was in 1853 when Dr. Bromby gave lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Zoology. There was no experimental work, and the subject was treated as a philosophical and not as a practical one. As early as 1872, the Mechanical Examiner had recommended the building of a laboratory. Although this was not done, Mr. Horton was granted £6 for the purchase of scientific apparatus, and two years later the first examination in chemistry was held. This very limited dabbling in science seemed sufficient to meet the demands of the next few years until 1889 when the College came to an arrangement whereby boys could learn science from Mr. J. B. Nickolls, the Public analyst, assisted by Mr. Shelton Agar; the boys went to Mr. Nickolls' laboratory in St. John Street for instruction. The demand for science teaching increased to such an extent that this arrangement soon began to prove inadequate. As so often in the history of the College, progress was slow and difficult because of the lack of funds; nearly every improvement has had to be paid for through private subscriptions. Such was the case this time; in 1905 an appeal was launched to furnish and equip the Old College as a laboratory in memory of E. C. Ozanne (1458). Subscriptions came in slowly, but by the end of the year, the matter became urgent when the inspectors refused to give approval to the school for Government and Army purposes unless improved facilities were provided for science teaching. This was an extremely serious matter because the College had acquired a considerable reputation as an ' Army School ' and in fact most of the senior boys were in the Army Class. If recognition had been refused, the school would have been in a disastrous situation. Fortunately, the number of private donations increased, and at last the Royal Court was prevailed upon to make a grant of £400 so that enough money was available for the work to be started. By the middle of 1906, sufficient had been done for the new laboratory to be opened with Mr. Wyeth in charge. A fee of £1 was charged for science instruction. The Royal Court also made it a condition of their gift that the laboratories should be available for use by the Ladies' College, the Intermediate Schools, and the Pupil Teaching Centre. The facili-

ties thus provided for science teaching were well able to meet the relatively simple demands of a small school during the first years of this century.

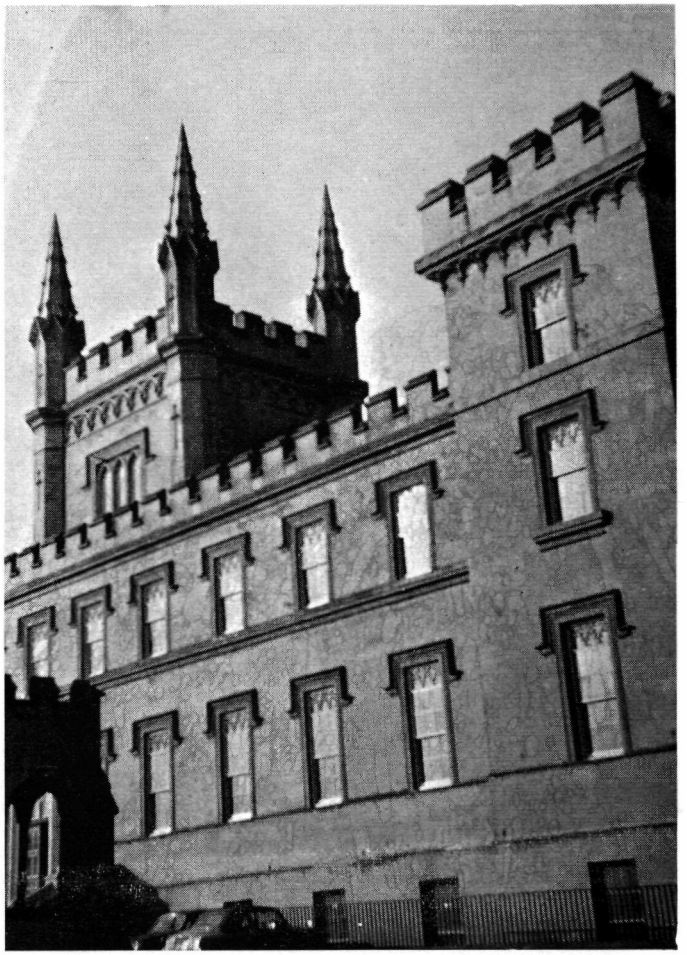
Inevitably, the arrangement of the laboratories and the equipment eventually became inadequate to meet the demands of progress and expansion, and it was obvious even before the Second World War that changes would have to be made. The problem became urgent after the War when the numbers increased so rapidly. As usual there was no money available and for some years the small and out-of-date laboratories of the Old College (which had mercifully survived the German Occupation almost intact) had to provide facilities for an ever increasing number of students. The situation was improved slightly by the erection of a hut in 1951, in the space between the gym and the cricket nets. The larger room of the hut (which now forms the Bursar's Office) was equipped as an all-purpose elementary laboratory and took much of the pressure off the Ozanne lab. which was reserved for the use of the Sixth Form. However, this was no more than a temporary expedient particularly as the demand for science teaching was constantly growing, and more especially because the facilities provided for the senior boys in the Ozanne lab. were very inadequate. It was therefore decided to try to raise sufficient money to build a completely new science block.

The first step was the acquisition of land on which to build and here the States came to the rescue by the purchase of the derelict Peoples' Palace site. This was no more than just, because the land on which the theatre stood was undoubtedly the land that was originally granted to the College in 1563, and which had later been alienated. An appeal for funds was launched to build the new laboratories which were estimated to cost about £40,000, about 70 times as much as the Old College had cost 200 years before. The appeal was launched with a great flourish but the response was very disappointing and had it not been for a magnificent grant from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools, all the plans would have fallen through. As it was, the College had to find a considerable amount of the cost from its own meagre resources, thereby sacrificing many other schemes which were not as urgent. Work began on the new building in 1957, and it was ready for use in the following year; the Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University came over to perform the opening ceremony. Whatever views one might have about the external appearance of the new building, there can be few complaints about the facilities and equipment provided for the teaching of chemistry and physics, especially for senior boys. It is a far cry from the day when Mr. Horton was granted £6 to buy scientific apparatus and a contrast to the very modest obsolete equipment of the Ozanne Laboratories in the Old College.

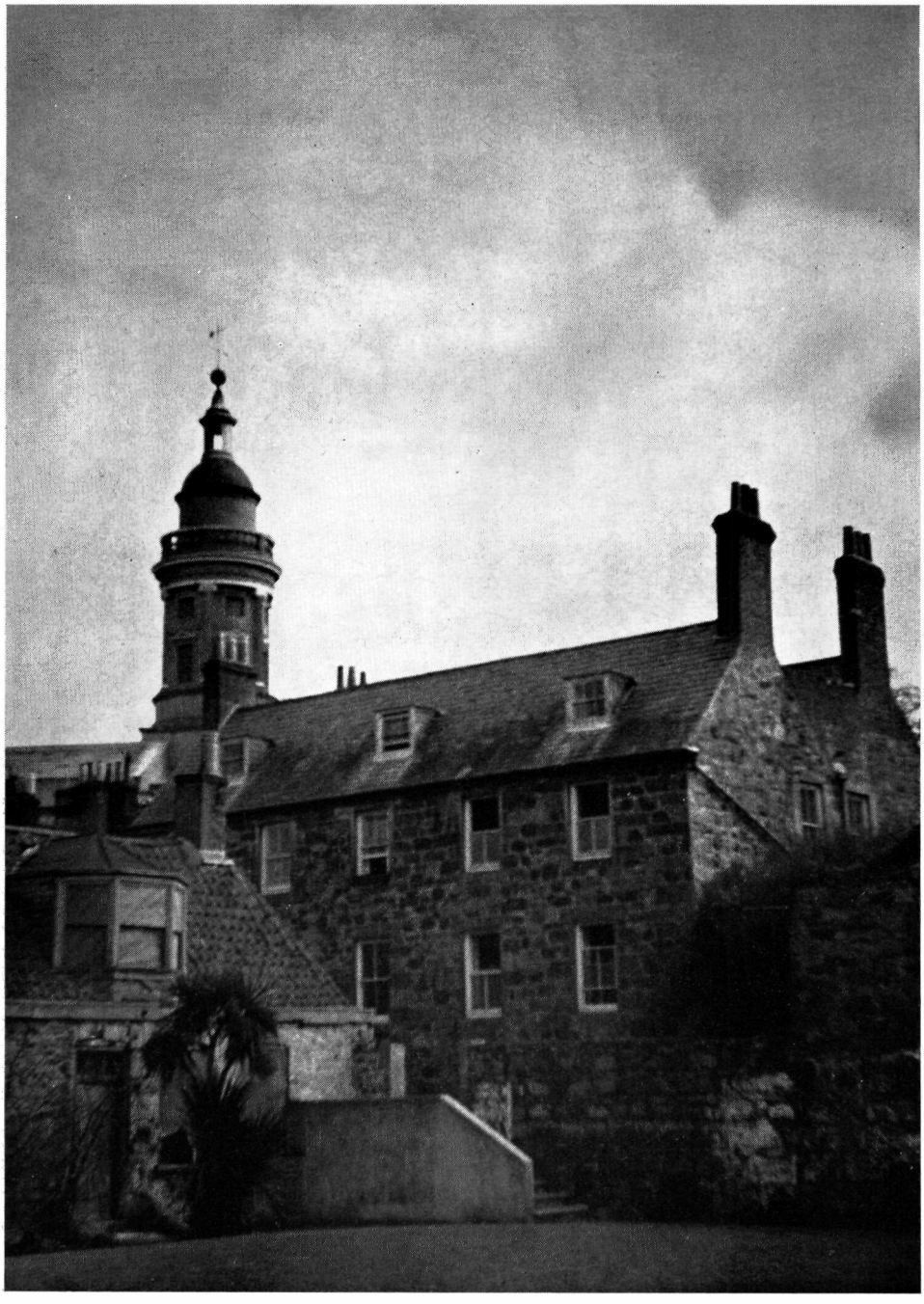
The latter building has, however, served science and the needs of the College well. Since the construction of the new laboratories, it has continued in full use for the teaching of Biology, Mathematics and, more recently, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing. Nor must one forget all other uses to which it has been put. Many of the College clubs and societies have met there, including the Chess Club and the Scientific Society. The latter Society was started in 1926 as the Natural Science Society; it was preceded by the Chemistry Class (of 1889) and the Natural History Society which was formed in 1900. In more recent years, the Old College has housed the Photographic Society — which has a dark room there — and the Field Club, it has provided form rooms and it has been used for school lectures and public lectures on numerous occasions. Whatever the future of this old building may be (and there are plans for a major reconstruction) it can be said to have played a very full and useful part in the life of the College since it was opened 200 years ago.



SCHOOL HOUSE with the LIBRARY BLOCK
in the background.



THE MAIN BUILDING with the GYMNASIUM
on the left of the photograph.



THE OLD COLLEGE, NOW THE OZANNE LABORATORY. The ruins on the left are near the site of the original school building.

3. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ELIZABETH

It was clear at the beginning of the nineteenth century that the time had come for a major decision on the future of the school to be made. Fortunately there were in Guernsey, at that time, men who were not prepared to allow the neglect and indifference of the past to continue and in 1824 a Committee of Enquiry was set up.

One of the reasons why this enquiry was set in motion was an event which took place outside Guernsey. Much anxiety was felt in the island as a result of changes at Caen University where the lay staff had been replaced by clerics. As Guernsey was very staunchly Protestant, it was no longer possible for Gurensey boys to be educated there, and it was felt by many that the College should provide this education though it was obvious that in its present state it was unable to do so. The instigator of the enquiry and the person to whom perhaps the chief credit should be given for the re-chartering was Mr. George Le Boutillier, a Jersey business man who had lived in Guernsey since the turn of the century (among other projects in the island, he had been responsible for the construction of the Commercial Arcade). He was so disturbed by the state of the College that in 1821 he submitted to the Lieut.-Governor a scheme for its re-organisation. He could hardly have chosen a better moment to do this for the Lieut.-Governor at that time was Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. (afterwards Baron Seaton), a man of vigour and foresight.

Sir John immediately carried out an investigation of the state of the College, after which he wrote to the Dean enumerating various abuses and hinting that as Visitor, the Dean should do something about them. The Lieut.-Governor went further than this, and said that he would suspend the Master unless he received assurances from the Dean that the Statutes were being observed, and that a complete classical education was being given at the College. This move by the Governor brought about an immediate improvement in the state of affairs in the school so that the Dean, the Very Rev. D. F. Durand, was able to give him a more satisfactory report about the state of the College, including the information that the Master, the Rev. Nicholas Carey, had resumed his duties in the school. These assurances do not seem to have satisfied Sir John for very long, and eventually at the end of 1823, he re-opened the whole question by suggesting that a Committee should be set up to enquire into the state of the College. The Bailiff (Daniel de Lisle Brock), the Dean, and the Master raised no objection, and the Committee was appointed under the Presidency of Major T. F. De Havilland, late of the Madras Engineers.

This Committee immediately went into action, and worked extremely hard at a task that was made unusually difficult by the lack of documents. They found very little written evidence of what had been done during the first 260 years of the school's existence. They were aided, and encouraged, and, one suspects, driven to some extent by the Lieut.-Governor and the Bailiff, both of whom had their hearts in this matter. As a result, the report was ready before the end of the year. This report is of the greatest importance in the history of Elizabeth College. The thoroughness of the enquiry, and the farsighted nature of the recommendations put forward, caused an immediate appeal to be made to the States and this led directly to the re-chartering of the school and the erection of the present main building.

As was to be expected, the Committee found great fault with the arrange-

ments for the appointment of the Master and his subsequent supervision; they recognised too that the absence of a Board of Governors was a great weakness. They also made it clear that the holding of a church benefice by the Master, while not contrary to the letter of the original statutes, was certainly, as we have seen, contrary to their spirit. At the time of the enquiry the Master, Nicholas Carey, was not only Rector of St. Martin's, but also one of the three Readers of the French Chapel Royal in St. James' Palace. The second half of the Committee's report made detailed recommendations for the future conduct of the school. They recommended that there should be a Board of Directors to administer the affairs of the school and supervise the conduct of the Master. They laid down the method of selecting new Masters and the terms of their appointment. They made detailed recommendations for the curriculum and even suggested what the school hours should be, and how long the holidays should last. They were careful to make the financial basis more secure than hitherto, but even so they failed to make adequate arrangements for the future and the dependence of the school on the generosity or otherwise, of the States in the nineteenth century led to many critical moments in the years to come. Apart from this one weakness, serious though it was, the Committee's work was very thorough and far-seeing.

Once the recommendations had been made, the States went to work with commendable speed. They met in June, 1824, and appointed a Committee of Public Instruction to make a report on the recommendations of the Committee of enquiry. The States were anxious not only to re-open the school, but also to make sure that the newly-formed Committee should be able to do its work effectively. They therefore made an amicable agreement with Nicholas Carey, the Master, whereby he was pensioned off, and they set about appointing his successor. Dr. Stocker was appointed, and in the following October he re-opened the school in temporary accommodation.

The Committee of Public Instruction submitted its report to the States in January, 1826. By and large they proposed that the States should accept the recommendations that had been made by the Committee of Enquiry. The main points which they made were as follows:

(a) That there should be four Visitors appointed by an Order in Council: The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Governor, the Lieut.-Governor and the Dean.

(b) That there should be 13 Directors made up as follows:

1. Ex-officio, the Bailiff, the Lieut.-Bailiff, and the Rector of St. Peter Port.
2. Three to be nominated by the Governor.
3. Seven to be elected by the States.

These Directors were to superintend and control the College affairs. The Committee also approved the action of the States in appointing a provisional Board of Directors to carry out the recommendations without loss of time.

(c) LAND: That 6 vergées should be kept and the rest disposed of.

(d) APPOINTMENT OF HEADMASTER: That the Directors should receive testimonials of candidates submitted by Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and nominate one of these to the Governor for appointment.

(e) BUILDING: That the money to pay for the new building should be obtained by extending the impôt tax on spirits.

(f) ALIENATED LANDS: That it was not reasonable to expect the present owners of the land of the original endowment which had been alienated so long ago and probably taken with the connivance of the island authorities, to return it to the College.

(g) Fees were agreed upon at £12 a year. Before 1824 no official fees had been charged but the custom had grown up by which each scholar brought the Master a gift of a guinea at the New Year. In addition to this, the scholars gave a shilling to the servant for sweeping, and half-a-crown (later a crown) to the Master for providing coals in winter.

The Order in Council, which in fact became the new Charter of the College, contained practically all these recommendations, and was registered in September 1825. The only important alteration was that provision was made for the appointment of the Visitors by the King (in the following year His Majesty appointed the Lieut.-Governor and the Dean). The final step was taken when the States met, and approved the arrangements for raising the necessary sum for the new building.

The Order in Council of 1825 was afterwards amended. The first major changes took place in 1852, when new statutes were approved by another Order. These were due to a quarrel that had its origin in the abolition of the office of Governor in 1835. When this occurred, no provision was made for altering the manner of the appointment of Principal, the appointment having been entrusted to the Governor by the 1825 Order. In 1847, when Dr. Bromby's name was put forward to succeed Rev. W. L. Davies, General Napier, the Lieut.-Governor, refused to act upon the Board's recommendation. However, Dr. Bromby's appointment was confirmed by the Queen. Further complications arose when Dr. Bromby dismissed three of the assistant Masters, and appointed three others. The Lieut.-Governor intervened, and tried to revoke Dr. Bromby's orders. An appeal was made to the Home Secretary and he decided to send over an English Judge, Dr. Lushington, to examine the whole situation.

Dr. Lushington presented his report in February of the following year. His proposal was that the Visitor should be the Bishop of Winchester, the Master of the Rolls, or the Rector of Exeter College. What was more interesting was his expressed conviction that it was a mistake to appoint either the Lieut.-Governor or the Dean as Visitor, the first because a military man could not be expected to be a competent judge, the second because the Dean " was not in rank and station sufficiently raised above the Board of Directors for his opinion to have great influence ".

It was not until October, 1850, that the States decided to appoint a committee to consider the report; the revised statutes were adopted by the States in March, 1852, and ratified by Order-in-Council in the following January. These statutes provided that the Bishop of Winchester should be the Visitor and that there should be 9 Directors, the Dean ex-officio, 2 appointed by the Lieut.-Governor and 6 elected by the States.

The school was obviously not running smoothly under Dr. Bromby (he was not perhaps without censure, but on the other hand consideration should be given to the fact that he suffered a great shock in 1851 when he found his son hanged in the Big Boarders' Room. He had apparently been swinging on the ropes that pulled the windows up and down, and had somehow got entangled with them), for there is reference in the new statutes to the correction ' of abuses which have existed '. We also have evidence for this in a letter from the Lieut.-Governor to the Bailiff in 1851, in which he said "Although

the College may, perhaps, struggle on for years as heretofore, under its present lamentably defective system . . . it is absolutely impossible that it can continue to exist with credit to itself". He added another point which showed that he, at least recognised one of the fundamental weaknesses of the College's position — "The permanancy of the Institution can only be attained by endowment". Many, if not most, of the crises that the College has faced have resulted from the lack of a permanent and reliable source of income. The States did, in fact, endow the College with £1,000 in the middle of the 19th century, paid in 7 annual instalments. This, unfortunately, was mismanaged and its value is now about half the original sum. It was not until 1958, when the College first received an annual Block Grant from the States, that the College has had a sure source of income of any magnitude. The provision of this Block Grant also changed the status of the College in a most important way. Previously it had been to all intents and purposes a maintained school with insufficient independence to qualify it for continued membership of the Headmasters' Conference, of which it was one of the 25 founder members.

To return to Dr. Bromby. Under his rule the numbers went down to 74, and more trouble arose with the Directors and parents over the appointment of Mr. Mortimer Collins, the Master of the Lower School. Eventually, at the end of 1854, Dr. Bromby resigned, and a very unhappy period in the life of the College came to an end. On the other hand, the general unrest of these years did lead to the introduction of the new statutes. Until the change over to the Block Grant in the 1950's, this was the last major change except for the introduction of States Scholarships in 1919. These were the result of yet another enquiry, this time by Professor Sadler, who was called in to report, in 1911, because the numbers were low (less than 80) and because the financial position of the College was so unsatisfactory. The income of the College at this time, including a States grant, was less than £3,000 a year. The Sadler report insisted that the College should be the 'crown of secondary education in the island', and made various recommendations to bring this about. Few of these recommendations were, however, fully implemented, largely because the First World War intervened, and after the War, numbers rose very rapidly for a time — from 98 in 1918 to 203 in 1924.

We have strayed exactly 99 years from the Orders in Council and the States meetings of 1825, and it is to this year that we must now return with the provisional Board of Directors busily looking at designs of the proposed new building and examining tenders from builders.

At a meeting held on June 9th, 1826, they decided to go ahead with the building of the new College. They approved the design of Mr. John Wilson, architect, and accepted a tender submitted by Mr. Samuel Goodwin for £9,565, which was later increased slightly. With great ceremony the foundation stone was laid on October 10th, in the presence of all the island dignitaries, and large bodies of troops. That evening there were several banquets, and Lady Colborne gave a grand ball. Less than three years later the building was completed, and was handed over by the Bailiff to the new Principal, Dr. Proctor, who had just replaced Dr. Stocker. The Bailiff asked that the occasion should be marked by keeping that day a holiday in future. Unfortunately for the present generation of schoolboys, the date of the handing over was August 20th.

The building that was handed over on that summer day in 1829 was substantially the same as it is today. No one can claim that the drab Gothic revivalism of its exterior has any pretensions to beauty or architectural merit.

On the other hand, its size and its site give it a certain grandeur; the least that one can say is that it is a building that cannot be ignored. It is a less solid structure than might be imagined; the walls are made of rubble of varying sizes and widths, held together by a hard cement, and recent damage to the turrets has revealed that parts of them are made of wood. The rooms are large, and the majority of them are well lit (the lighting of the basement rooms was considerably improved by the lowering of the terrace during the first years of this century — a task that was completed in 1928); the accommodation provided was adequate for the numbers catered for — the Committee of Enquiry had recommended that the members should not exceed 150 foundation scholars without States permission — but the planning could have been improved upon, particularly in the boarding house. The only major alteration to the main building since it was constructed was the building in 1959 of the new wing to the School house, but naturally smaller alterations have been numerous.

The interior of the original building was partitioned off by several doors in the corridors; these have been removed to give more light and to make movement about the school easier; moreover the installation of central heating in 1928 made them less necessary. On the other hand, in recent years it has been found necessary to divide some of the old large classrooms into smaller units. One of the most interesting of the smaller alterations was the construction of cells in the window recesses on the top corridor. Dr. Bromby (the Principal from 1847 to 1854) complained soon after his arrival that some of the older boys were too large to flog, and he had these lock-ups made. In this he was following a custom which had been adopted by several Public Schools in England. It is unlikely that the many gruesome legends attached to these lock-ups are true, but the evidence of names carved on the walls (if one disregards modern additions) shows that good use was made of this form of punishment. It is interesting to note that until very recently Lower School detention was known as Lock-up.

If one is to believe the allegations of a M. Le Courtois, who was French Master for some time, some form of discipline was very badly needed during the first years of the new school. He wrote that on one occasion when the inspectors from Oxford were in the College, he found 8 to 10 boys in the library " drinking port and other liquors, and rolling the empty bottles up and down a picture which they were using as a table for their orgies ". He also reported that at midnight one night he found three or four of the oldest boarders lying on the roof of the Hall " in their dressing-gowns and night-caps, their feet in the gutter, each with a lighted candle, drinking glasses of grog . . . and smoking cigars ". Among other incidents, he reported an attempt by some of the boarders to whip one of the Masters. Although all these occurrences took place before the arrival of Dr. Bromby, it is not surprising that when that gentleman came, he was a little apprehensive about using corporal punishment, nor that he felt it necessary to provide for the confinement of the worst offenders. We do not know when these cells were last used; all that we do know is that the standard form of punishment, apart from caning, has, since 1897, been Awkward Squad drill, in other words ' Squad '.

4. THE HALL AND LE MARCHANT LIBRARY

The design of the College Hall was one of the happier features of the building. Unfortunately, it was rather small, even when the numbers were at the statutory level of 150, but much has been done to increase the accommodation and generally improve its facilities and appearance. The first major extension was in 1862, when 25 feet were added to the western end with a bay containing a fine stained-glass window depicting Queen Elizabeth, Charles I, Archbishop Morley and the first Headmaster, Dr. Saravia. Later, in 1926, stained glass, presented by the Rev. P. T. Mignot, was put in the two lancet windows in the bay. The four figures in these windows are St. George, slaying the dragon; the Quest of the Holy Grail; Christian, from The Pilgrims' Progress; and a Christian Knight.

Originally there was no stage in the Hall, and each time one was needed a temporary platform was erected. In spite of many complaints about this arrangement, a permanent stage was not built until 1923; this was extended by a few feet 15 years later when separate exits and a proscenium (with curtains) were made.

Whether an organ was originally installed in the Hall or not is not clear, but in 1913 an organ was presented to the College by Mr. Wilfred Carey (1723), of Castle Carey. This was a chamber organ, and not really suitable for school use. It was apparently not in a very good state of repair, and its condition deteriorated still further in spite of overhauls in 1924 and 1930. In 1933 it was decided to rebuild it completely and to house it in a separate chamber to be built on the south side of the Hall. The cost of this was estimated at over £500, and as usual the College had to resort to fund-raising to find the money. Some of the amount was collected by boys, and some was raised by means of concerts and theatricals, but the greater part was obtained by donations from individual subscribers and the States made a grant of £100. By the end of the year, work had begun, and the rebuilt organ was dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester in March, 1934. Unfortunately, much of this work was wasted, for the organ and its chamber suffered extensive damage during the Georman occupation of the College during the Second World War. The electric motor, the blower and other parts were removed by the troops, and further damage was caused by mice, damp, and general neglect. Moreover, the Germans, by constructing several underground passages, had caused the chamber to subside. It was not until 1953 that sufficient money became available to repair the damage and rebuild the organ for a second time. £100 of this was a generous gift from Miss Le Mottée towards the cost of a new motor and blower.

This was not the only damage done to the Hall by the Germans. At the back under the gallery they constructed a concrete and steel strongroom, presumably to house important documents, with walls so thick that it proved impossible to remove it. Apart from the fact that it takes up valuable room, it is unsightly, and worse still, it blocks up one of the staircases, thus preventing the use of the gallery for seating the public at plays and concerts.

The gallery itself was built in 1937, the money for its erection again being raised by appealing to O.E.'s, boys and friends of the College for subscriptions. The extra accommodation provided increased the seating capacity of the Hall by about 100 and enhanced its appearance. The names of the subscribers are engraved on the panelling on the front. This part of the Hall

is separated from the rest by a folding screen. This was erected in 1937 in memory of Mr. T. B. Bushnell, a Master at the College, and replaced a curtain, which had inadequately screened the Hall from the noise of boys passing to and fro.

The names of O.E.s who fell in the two World Wars are inscribed on memorial tablets, one on each side of the Hall.

The Honours Boards which line the walls of the Hall recording the names of boys who have won university scholarships and other distinctions have not been up for long; the first was placed in position in 1928, and others were added in subsequent years, many of them presented by the O.E. Association. It is also only in fairly recent times that the arms of College benefactors have been put up, though it is difficult to imagine the Hall without them. They undoubtedly improve its appearance. It is unfortunate that this appearance is very largely marred by the fittings and apparatus made necessary by the use of the Hall for so many purposes, particularly its use for theatricals and the teaching of music. A full appreciation of the proportions of the room and the stained glass windows is prevented by the intrusion of the proscenium arch (built by the boys in the last few years to replace the earlier one) and the curtains.

The Hall has been used for music and theatricals for a very long time. The Choral Society was founded by Mr. Penney in 1889, and in that year it gave its first concert. Since then, the concerts have become part of the annual Commemoration celebrations, at the end of the Summer Term. The heyday of the Choral Society was in the years immediately preceding the Second World War when Gilbert and Sullivan operas were performed — Trial By Jury and Cox and Box in 1938, The Pirates of Penzance in 1939, and in the first year of the war, Iolanthe. At the same time, the Music Society was started to supplement the work of the Choral Society. Its object was to stimulate interest in music generally, and more especially to promote House music competitions and the formation of a school orchestra. This was not the first attempt to form a school orchestra. A start was made in 1899, but apparently the experiment was not a success; it was reported in the *Elizabethan* in 1902 as having failed through lack of support, but it did revive for a time in 1904. In 1914, we find that a joint orchestra had been formed with the Ladies 'College in that year to provide music for the plays. There have been other attempts to get an orchestra going at various times, but none was wholly successful until 1938 when a school orchestra containing boys played for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas; in 1956 a College orchestra composed almost entirely of boys performed in the annual concert for the first time.

Another musical innovation of more recent years was the formation of the Music Club, the purpose of which was to give boys an opportunity to listen to good music, to hear talks on it, and to discuss it among themselves. This, like nearly all the rest of the various parts that have gone to make up the musical life of the College, has its headquarters in the Hall, and has had to share its very limited accommodation with many other activities, the chief of which have been many of the dramatic productions during the last 100 years.

The Dramatic Society was started by the Debating Society in 1891, and its first few performances were given to raise funds for the cricket field. The very first performance of the Society — which was renamed the Theatrical Society in 1910, and later became the Shakespearean Society — was made up of scenes from King John and The Rivals. The first full Shakespearean

play was not performed until 1902, when the Taming of the Shrew was given. This was followed by other Shakespearean plays, but the present tradition was not established until Capt. Chambers began it with a production of Twelfth Night in 1926. This play, like many others, was produced in the old St. Julian's Theatre, and it was a great blow to the Society when the theatre became a cinema four years later. Other productions were given in St. George's Hall and in the Central Hall, but these were not very well suited to school productions, and in 1938, the Society returned to the Hall — now made more suitable with its new balcony and its large and well-equipped stage — with a performance of Much Ado. All subsequent plays have been given there (the Society was re-established in 1949) with the exception of the war-time production of Twelfth Night performed with the Ladies' College in England in 1940.

The strain put upon the Hall by all these activities has been very great, particularly in view of its small size. It is hoped to relieve the pressure in the near future by the construction of a new block which will contain facilities for teaching music. It is to be hoped that sometime in the future, a new and larger hall for dramatic productions, for assemblies, and such events as Speech Day will be built, and the old Hall reserved for meetings of a more intimate kind to which it is better suited.

It is fortunate that in recent years the Hall has not had to be used very often for morning assembly. Since 1950 the Church of St. James-the-Less, while continuing to be a parish church, has been the College Chapel. The church, which was built in 1818, just before the Re-chartering, has been connected with the College at various times. For instance, in the last decade of the 19th Century, the Commemoration Services were held there. Although from time to time the church and the College co-operated in the first half of this century, relations were not always happy. However, in 1950, when there was a danger that the church would be closed, the College chaplain was appointed Vicar of the parish, a happy arrangement which has been to the advantage of both school and church.

At times when St. James's was not used by the College, School services were held in the Town Church where, from very early times, possibly from the foundation, the school had seats occupying an area of 12 feet by 6.

St. James's, a large church capable of seating over 900, is now used for all school services as well as for morning prayers. The most important service in the school's year is the Commemoration Service held on the last Sunday of the Summer Term. In this service, the College particularly remembers its benefactors. Although the College was not very well endowed at its foundation, since then it has been generously treated by a number of benefactors. The first of these was King Charles I who in 1635 founded three fellowships at Oxford. (The letter, signed by the Secretary, Wolseley, in the King's presence, is still in existence). The origins of the foundation go back to 1628, when a petition was presented to the King to grant facilities for the maintenance of poor scholars at the Universities. The King and his advisers were also guided by a desire to ensure a supply of locally-born men to hold the church livings in Guernsey, men who could speak French and who would be out of sympathy with the Calvinist discipline which was strongly entrenched in the island. The fellowships were endowed by using the escheated estate of Sir Miles Hobart, a London alderman.

Although these fellowships were for islanders and not specifically for students from Elizabeth College, the latter were in fact the only ones likely to be academically qualified to hold them. Even so, the standard of educa-

tion given at the College at this time was so low that scholars coming forward for these fellowships were rarely sufficiently advanced. In order to help remedy this, Bishop Morley founded five scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford. The scholarships, which were valued at £10 a year, were to be held for five years, and the holders had to promise to return to the islands to serve in the church, in a school or in some similar capacity. This condition was abolished in 1857, by which time the Fellowships had been done away with, when, under a revision of the regulations, scholarships were made open to scholars of Elizabeth College and Victoria College, as well as to natives of the islands. Other changes have taken place at various timse, so that there are now Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus and Exeter Colleges, as well as at Pembroke.

Other benefactors have endowed scholarships and exhibitions to help boys with their further education. Among these have been Sir James de Saumarez, an Elizabethan of the days before the re-chartering who, in 1827, founded an Exhibition which was originally for the best theological and classical scholar. Mrs. Anthony de la Combe Mainguy founded the Mainguy Scholarship in 1869 in memory of her husband, particularly to help boys entering the Indian Civil Service. The College received many other gifts from Mrs. Mainguy, including £1,000 towards the cost of the first gymnasium. In 1909, Col. G. Le M. Tupper founded the Tupper Army Scholarship to assist boys going to one of the Service Colleges. A valuable Mathematics Exhibition was endowed by another benefactor who supported the College in many ways, Miss Emma Mansell.

The benefactors who endowed prizes are very numerous. They include the following:

The Mignot prizes for General Proficiency founded by the Rev. P. T. Mignot in 1932 to replace the Miller prizes which had been endowed by Henry Miller in 1853.

The Right Rev. Charles Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, founded the Bishop's prizes for Scripture Knowledge in 1836.

The Collings prize for Greek, now rarely awarded, was founded by Sir William Collings, one of the first Directors of the College, in 1831.

In the same year, 1869, that Mrs. A. de la Combe Mainguy founded the Mainguy Scholarship, she founded the Gold Medal for Latin.

The Le Boutillier French prizes were given by the three sons, Charles, James and Thomas, of the man who set in motion the re-chartering of the College. The three boys were some of the new school's first scholars with numbers 3, 5 and 56.

Another early O.E. of the re-chartering era was Henry Tupper (No. 17) in whose memory his daughter, Mrs. V. Le Cocq, founded the Henry Tupper French prizes in 1893.

In 1881, Mrs. Havilland Carey founded prizes for German, and in 1886 Frederick Carey endowed a Medal for Drawing. Frederick Carey was a pupil before the re-chartering.

One of the first Directors was Eleazar Le Marchant who in 1833 generously endowed the Le Marchant Prizes.

In 1904, Mrs. A. de Jersey founded the de Jersey Science prizes in memory of her husband, Arthur F. de Jersey, O.E. 1615.

Another Science prize was founded in 1928 by the Reverend Augustus Dobrée Carey, O.E. 562, with a very large endowment.

The Beesley Prize for Geometrical Drawing was founded by Col. L.

Conran in 1871 in memory of Thomas Beesley, an Assistant Master from 1852-1870.

The Collinson Geographical Prizes were founded by the O.E. of that name in 1903 (O.E. 1152). Another O.E., No. 1793, de Lisle Carey founded prizes for Carpentry in 1932.

One of the most generous of College benefactors has been E. Gibson Fleming (O.E. 2894) who founded prizes for many subjects in 1923. He also, besides many other benefactions, endowed a boarding scholarship in 1959.

In 1934, another generous benefactor, Miss M. C. Le Mottée, gave an endowment for an English Essay prize in memory of her father, Col. Osmond Le Mottée, O.E. 976.

In 1962 Miss M. de Guèrin endowed a valuable prize for a Guernsey History Essay.

In this century, the College has also received many gifts from the Mourant family, notably those given to encourage elocution and shooting.

It is impossible to record in detail all those who have given prizes and other awards for competition by boys at the College, not least the numerous cups, shields, medals, and other trophies for games, Corps and other non-academic activities. It is a pity that no record of these generous benefactors is on open display. If that were ever contemplated, no better setting could be found than the Le Marchant Library.

This is undoubtedly the most handsome room in the new building with its tall lancet windows and delicate star-shaped vaulting. Originally called the Tower Room, and intended as the Board Room, it has been continuously used, as far as one can judge, for the meetings of the Board of Directors ever since the building was erected. It is not very clear when it first housed a library. Although it was in 1832 that the College received the library left by the late Lieut.-Bailiff, Eleazar Le Marchant, it is not known where the books were placed though one must assume that they were put into the Tower Room, for it has been known as the Le Marchant Library for a long time. Five years after the College received the Le Marchant bequest, Rev. Havilland Durand, Secretary to the Board of Directors, wrote to the Bailiff to tell him that the Board had resolved at a recent meeting that it was very desirable ' that a library, a laboratory, a museum and other means of enabling competent persons to give lectures on scientific subjects and others, be furnished for the use of the College. He asked that the States be approached to make a grant of £100 for this purpose. Nothing more is known about this, and it seems likely that the proposition never went before the States. It was not until 1868 that the Board decided to proceed themselves in this matter; in that year they fitted up a library in the Tower Room at a cost of £84. There are various references to the library from then onwards including an announcement in the *Elizabethan* of November, 1878, that the library ' was re-opened last Monday. We regret to state that nearly 150 books are missing '. In spite of these losses the library continued to grow and by 1889 it contained 4,000 volumes. In that year, all the library books were brought together, and placed in the VIth Form room on the shelves that gave this room its unusual divided appearance in the first half of this century. The *Elizabethan*, which gives this information, says that previously the books had been kept in three rooms, but it does not say which they were, nor does it make it clear whether the books from the Le Marchant Library were brought down as well. If they were, it is clear that before much time had elapsed, at least the standard text-books and works of reference were back in the Tower Room, for it became increasingly used for private study by the VIth form. Meanwhile

the number of books continued to increase, partly because of another bequest, this time of the books from Sir Edgar MacCulloch's Library (in 1896) and partly because of a States grant of £200. Relying upon benefactions and grants from the States was not a very satisfactory way of maintaining a school library, and eventually Mr. Penney was able to institute a terminal payment from each boy, a system still in use today.

Disaster overtook the library during the Second World War, when most of the books disappeared. Fortunately, the Dean and other friends of the College rescued the Folio Shakespeare and many other valuable books and records, but it was obviously not possible for them to save the bulk of the library's reference books and works of fiction. (Among the books are a First Edition of Robinson Crusoe, a Second Edition of Pope's Rape of the Lock and several valuable 18th century books on Norman law). Moreover, during the war years, the College had no funds available for the purchase of books (the necessary library facilities were maintained thanks to the co-operation and generosity of the Derbyshire Education Committee) so that the library could not be kept up to date.

The restocking of the library has been a slow process since the War. Funds have been short, and at first there was a shortage of space though the acquisition of the Library Block in 1950 solved this problem. It was eased even further when the Science library was opened in the new laboratories. All the books in constant use — works of reference, text-books, fiction — are in these two libraries while the Tower Room has become the repository for the large number of old leather-bound books, many of them the remains of the Le Marchant and MacCulloch bequests. Although most of these books are decorative rather than useful or valuable, it is a pity that so many were lost during the war, and so many others damaged during the years immediately after when the Le Marchant Library had to be used for teaching purposes; for many years, it was Remove's form-room.

Among the books, however, are many of the early ledgers and minute books as well as copies of all the early *Elizabethans*. The earliest form of school magazine that we know anything about was the *College Times*, a manuscript paper started in 1853 by A. Durand (919) and H. Durand (920), but this did not last very long. The first magazine to be called *The Elizabethan* appeared in 1870. These were of eight pages without a cover, and were printed every fortnight by 'E. Maillard, Machine Printer, Lefebvre Street'. Volume 1, No. 1, was published on February 1st, 1870, and the editorial is devoted to an account of the aims of the paper; these include the publication of recent articles, stories and poetry, school news and games results, and also a "department entirely devoted to puzzles". The Editor of this magazine was E. P. Thurstan (1648) who was assisted by his brother, F. E. Thurstan (who was later to win the Chancellor's Gold Medal for Verse at Cambridge) and W. A. Cooper (1584) who continued his interest in journalism after leaving school, and eventually edited a newspaper in St. Louis. This magazine appeared every two weeks until No. 10 which promised a further volume, but in fact this did not appear until seven years later when Vol. 11 was started under the editorship of E. A. Moulton-Barrett (1975). This was in the same form as the first volume, but the price was raised from 1½d. to 2d. It is not clear how long this magazine lasted; there is no suggestion that the last one still in existence (for May 24th, 1879) was to be the last of the series.

The *Elizabethan* in its present form was first published in 1889; it was produced six times a year and cost 4d. It has been regularly produced ever since, although now only three itmes a year, except during the last war,

when shortage of funds and other difficulties made it possible to publish only a few numbers. At various times, there have been attempts to encourage a literary section in the magazine, but this has never met with much response, and throughout its history the *Elizabethan* has persisted as an official record of the school's activities. A literary magazine called '*The Rose*' was published in 1961 as an entirely separate venture, and so far two numbers have been published.

Apart from its books the Le Marchant Library contains a number of portraits, including a portrait of Queen Elizabeth bequeathed to the College by Miss Le Roy of Upland Road in 1873. At one time this was thought to be a contemporary portrait of our founder, but it is now thought to have been painted a short time after her death. It is interesting to note in this connection that the commission of 1563 directed 'that the statue of Queen Elizabeth, as well as the arms of England, should be put up over the outer gate of the school'. The arms are still to be seen over the Lower School gateway, but the statue has never been put up though when the re-chartering took place the Committee requested 'that Queen Elizabeth's statue should be set up as prescribed in the Royal Commission of 1563, and that in the new building should be set up something emblematical of His Present Majesty's (George IV) re-edifying the institution'. Neither the statue nor something emblematical were put up, but the arms granted to the College, those of England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, are to be seen over the main entrance of the building Drawings of the College made soon after it was built show the Royal Arms over the Porter's Lodge gatweay, but it is not likely that they were in fact placed there; the present arms were at one time displayed by a shop in the town and were obtained by Mr. Penney. The crest carved on the stone over the Lower School gateway is something of a mystery; this was originally a rather crude carving of the Royal arms in soft stone and weathering has practically obliterated it. It has been thought that this was originally over the Great Gateway at the top of St. Julian's Avenue, but there is, in the Le Marchant Library, a drawing of this crest by "M.A.M.L." with a note that the stone was dug up when the foundations of the College were being made.

Besides the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, the Le Marchant Library contains portraits of most of the Principals since the re-chartering. The first of these were presented by Mr. Penney in 1898, and the series has been maintained since then. Apart from these, there are other portraits as well as the bust of Daniel de Lisle Brock (the 're-chartering Bailiff') presented by E. L. Brock.

The handsomeness of this room is matched by the view from its east-facing windows which look out over the town and harbour across the Little Russel to Herm, Jethou and Sark with, on fine days, France on the horizon. A splendid view from a splendid room!

5 — THE GYM, THE BUILDINGS IN THE GROUNDS, THE LIBRARY BLOCK AND BEECHWOOD

The gymnasium stands between the main building and the Ozanne Laboratory. Like so many of its facilities the College only obtained a gym after years of frustration and begging. As early as March 1870, the possibility of the College having a gym was mentioned in the *Elizabethan*, and in fact it appears that plans were prepared because ten years later there was a complaint that nothing had come of this, and saying that " it was a crying shame that the College was without a gym ". Next year, the usual good Samaritan appeared, as so often in the history of Elizabeth College, in the shape of Mrs. de la Combe Maingay who gave £1,000 in memory of her husband. Three years later, she opened the gym which was situated near the site of the present building, and not unlike it in appearance though it had a parapet with battlements like the main building. Unfortunately, the building was not well constructed, and soon after its erection it began to show signs of settlement resulting no doubt from the failure of the builder to allow for the fact that it was built on the spoil excavated when the main building was erected. Things had got so bad by 1910 that huge timber baulks were being used to prop up the walls, but in spite of these, the building had to be closed three years later chiefly because of the settlement, but partly because dry rot had also contributed to its dangerous state. This was, of course, a disaster to the College, particularly as physical training had become very popular, with individual competitions starting in 1889, and the two or three best gymnasts going to Aldershot each year to compete against the other Public Schools. Moreover, the gymnasium contained a miniature range opened as recently as 1909 by its donor, General Parker; this was another facility that the College could ill afford to lose.

A sub-committee was formed to investigate ways of raising money for a new gym, but they were unsuccessful until at last in 1925, funds became available again largely through a magnificent private gift, this time of £1,000 from Col. G. Colman (O.E. 1834); the remainder of the cost was borne by the States. The new building was opened in 1927. Almost immediately, form and house gym competitions were started. These were halted by the Second World War, and have not been re-started. However, in 1957, the Gym Club was formed, and several displays have been given since then and individual championships inaugurated.

As early as 1889 boxing classes started and two years later the Priaulx Boxing Competition began. The interest and encouragement of successive generations of the Priaulx family did much to ensure the success of this sport which has continued uninterruptedly — except for the War years — ever since. A Boxing Club was formed in 1959 to help maintain interest at a time when the sport was losing its appeal.

At various times a Badminton Club has been in existence, and this has used the gym which is marked out for this sport. Unfortunately, the beams are too low, and apart from a short period just before the War, the game has never been popular.

The gym, like the rest of the College buildings, suffered from the Germans during the War. It was used at various times as a store and as an engineering shop. It is a pity that neglect since the Liberation has allowed its interior to deteriorate still further, and its grimy appearance today is a marked contrast to the shining and spotless building of pre-war days.

Next to the gym are the two tennis courts. One of these, the tarmac one, was laid down in 1928, thanks to a bequest of £250 from Miss Mansell, and is on the site of the old gymnasium. In recent years, the surface of this court has so deteriorated that it is no longer used for tennis but is very useful for hockey and football training in the winter. The other court, between the gym and the porter's lodge, was constructed on top of the German air raid shelters which practically filled the College forecourt. Much of the work on this court was done by boys between the years 1953 and 1955 when it was ready for use.

The cricket nets below the tennis court date from 1928 when part of the cost was met by a generous contribution from the Rev. P. T. Mignot. At one time, there was a long jump pit there as well, but this disappeared during the War.

In the north-west corner of the grounds is a rather untidy group of buildings, the largest of which, the old Fire Station, is rented by the College from the Constables of St. Peter Port. The first floor of this is a flat for the school porter, while the old fire-engine garage downstairs has been converted for use as a woodwork shop. This supplements the old workshop, which is presumably the one that was erected in 1889 (previously one of the turret rooms in the main building had been used for woodwork). At one time, too, the College had a metalwork shop (opened in 1932) with a small forge and lathe. The equipment was removed by the Germans and after the War the workshop was converted into a tuckshop. (The first tuckshop in the school was opened in 1903). There was also at one time a workshop used for clay modelling with a potter's wheel, but this is now used as a store by the school carpenter. When this shed was erected in 1901, it was to house the bicycles that were being used in increasing numbers by the day-boys, and it was known as the bicycle *stable*. Behind the tuckshop is a store now used to house some of the Sailing Club's boats, but was originally built as another bicycle shed. This shed and the one next to it — now used by the boarders — were inadequate to house the enormously increased number of cycles after the War, and in 1953 the present shelters were put up along the north wall and in the Lower School playground. The Lower School playground also contains the school carpenter's shop and the Squash Court built in 1948 as a memorial to E. B. Waite, a former Vice-Principal and Master at the College from 1909 to 1943.

The only other building in the grounds is the Porter's Lodge. This was originally in two halves, one on each side of the gateway, and the porter had to cross the entrance yard to reach his bedroom. In 1937 it was decided to construct a new and less dangerous entrance to the College higher up the Grange, and at the same time fill in the old gateway to give the porter extra accommodation. The work was completed the following year.

Until 1939 the College was entirely contained, if we except the playing fields, and the use of the Town Arsenal for Corps, within the limits of the original grants of land. After the Second World War, the numbers increased rapidly and the College had to expand beyond these confines.

As early as 1946 the College authorities began to look for additional premises. It was at first hoped to obtain buildings near the College, but it soon became clear that this was impossible. After examining various possibilities, the College asked the States to buy the old Nursing Home at Beechwood in Queen's Road for occupation by the Lower School, which had grown faster than the rest of the College. In July, 1947, the purchase was made, but many alterations had to be carried out and the building was not ready for use until the following January. Meanwhile, numbers had increased so much

that there was no alternative but to turn the Lower School out of the main building, and find temporary accommodation. A solution was found by obtaining permission to use the Rink and other facilities at Saumarez Park. Although the surroundings were pleasant enough, this was only a very temporary expedient; apart from the unsuitable teaching conditions, there was the further disadvantage of a daily walk to Cobo for lunch. All concerned were very pleased to move into Beechwood.

One of the main advantages of Beechwood over other premises examined was that it had room to accommodate some boarders. The numbers in School House had been increasing very rapidly for one thing and for another it was felt to be important to have the junior boarders in a separate house from the seniors.

Beechwood provided three (and later four) classrooms on the ground floor with staff and toilet accommodation as well as a changing room. The housemaster's flat is on the first floor, together with the dining-room where lunch is served to day boys. On the top floor, there are dormitories where 15 boarders can be accommodated. The teaching and boarding facilities provided by Beechwood have never been more than adequate, but its site has many advantages. In the first place, it is fairly near to the main building (for many years it shared its teaching staff) and central enough to be reasonably accessible from all parts of the island by bus. Its greatest asset apart from this is that it has a small but pleasant playing field of its own, and is only a short distance from the College Field. It has been planned for many years to enlarge the buildings, but money has never been available.

Even the departure of the Lower School from the main building failed to solve the accommodation problems, as numbers continued to grow. When Beechwood was purchased in 1947, there were 323 boys in the College; by the end of 1949 this number has increased by exactly 100 and overcrowding in the main building had reached intolerable proportions. It was fortunate, from the schools' point of view, that at this juncture, the Grange Club found itself in financial difficulties and the members were anxious to sell the premises. Accordingly the building, which had originally been a wine store, was bought for the College by the States of Guernsey in July, 1950, and came into use at the beginning of the following term. The price paid was high, particularly in view of the costly repairs that have had to be carried out in subsequent years, but the needs of the College were urgent, and the Club was conveniently situated. The building provided two good-sized classrooms suitable for Sixth Form work as well as two much larger rooms. One of these on the ground floor is used to house the school library. Here, until the Science Library was opened, all the books were kept, and all the Sixth Formers used it for their private study periods; it is now the Arts Library, and also contains a fiction section. The appearance of this room is now considerably enhanced by the fine stained glass window — of the Tudor rose and coats of arms — presented by Miss de Putron in 1963. Above the library is the former billiard room with its splendid arch-braced timber ceiling. This room is now a combined Art and Geography room.

Although the Library Block, as the Grange Club was re-named, provided urgently-needed classrooms of adequate size and with satisfactory toilet facilities it had many disadvantages. The worst of these is that access is only possible by crossing Upland Road, at all times a hazardous procedure. Another problem is that of noise. Apart from the noise on building projects in the immediate vicinity there is the continuous roar of the Grange traffic which at times makes teaching nearly impossible if any of the windows are open.

6 — THE PLAYING FIELDS AND GAMES

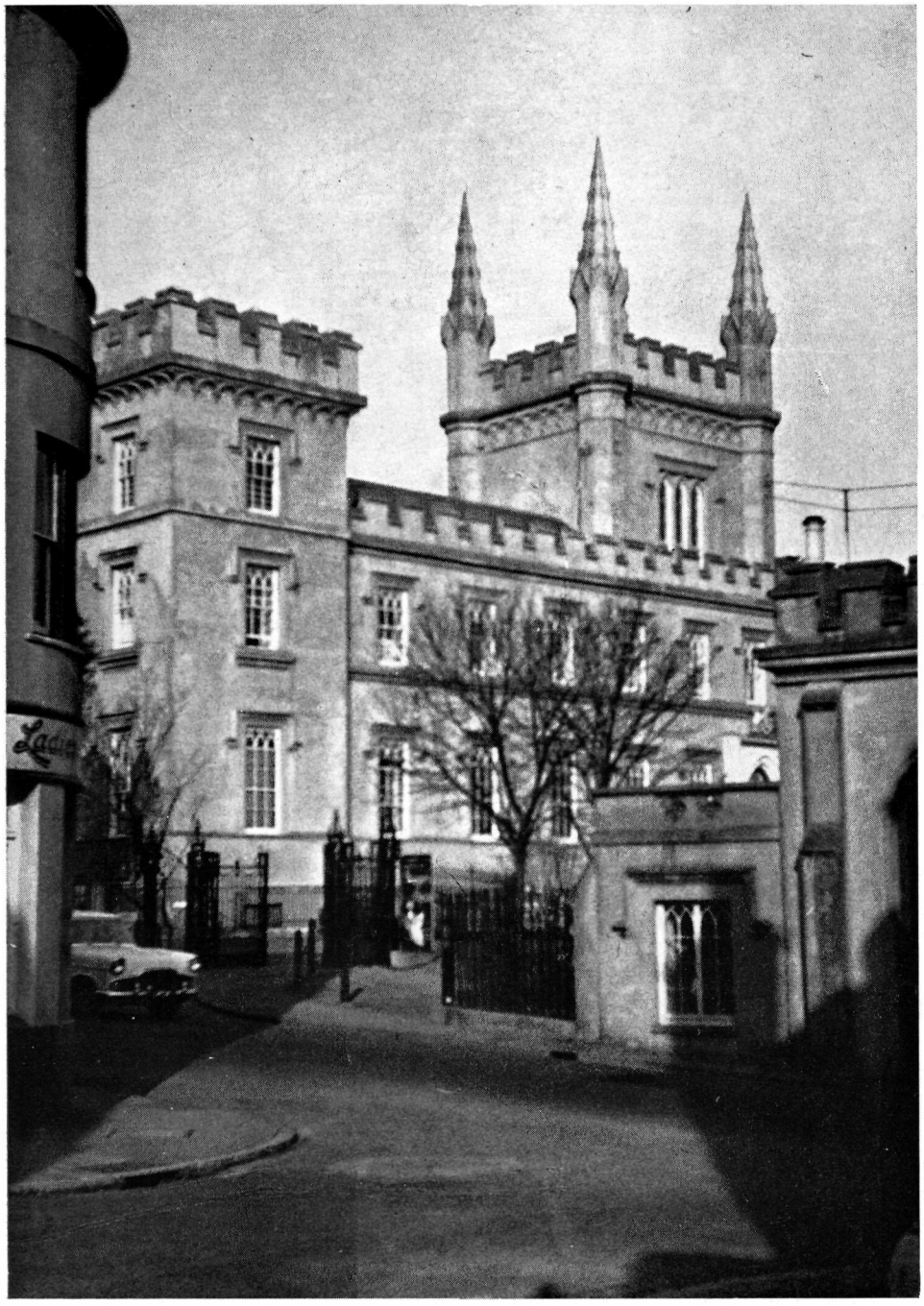
When organised games were started in the middle of the 19th century, the College had no playing fields of its own. It was not possible to extend the school grounds; to the north were large cemeteries while there were buildings on the other three sides. For many years the school had to rely on the use of island, parochial or private grounds for games. Most cricket was played at Cambridge Park, but this had all the disadvantages of being a public park; time and again we find in the *Elizabethan* complaints about the difficulty of playing on this pitch. In one of the 1878 copies a writer complains that after cutting and rolling the turf they found a "ring of navvies disporting themselves at rounders in the middle of the pitch" and on another occasion "the prancing chargers of the Royal Guernsey Militia careering over the ground."

Rugger was played at Cambridge Park as well and it was also played on a not very level or well-maintained field at Ivy Gates. In addition, many games were played against the Regiment at the Fort Field and the Sports were held at L'Ancresse. In June, 1877, the Editorial in the *Elizabethan* made it clear that this unsatisfactory state of affairs was very keenly felt — "It is a matter of deep regret that up to the present time the College can boast of no ground of its own for cricket and other sports."

Twelve months later there were at last signs that something was being done for we find the following in the *Elizabethan*: "The report of the committee for inspecting fields with a view to obtaining a College Cricket Ground has been given in to the prefects and approved of. It is universally considered that the most favourable site lies halfway down the lane leading from the Archery Field (now King's Road Tennis Club) to Havilland House on the left-hand side . . . the prefects have made a representation to the Directors." It is strange to note that the initiative had to come from the prefects; the spoon-feeding of today was unknown in the 19th century. The fields selected by the committee are, of course, those that now form part of the College Field.

Although this was "universally considered" to be the best site, there was the usual problem of finding the money for the purchase of the fields and for four years nothing was done. In 1882, however, a committee of O.E.'s was formed to raise subscriptions not only to buy playing fields, but also to provide courts for tennis and fives. Sufficient money had been raised by 1883 to begin the purchase of the fields in the Rue à l'Or, but there were insufficient funds to do more, and for the next two years the fields were let to a farmer, and it was not until 1886 that levelling operations began. Although the first game was played on the field in the following year it did not come into full use until 1888. The area involved was only a little over half of the present field, and did not include the part that is south of a line roughly from the King's Road entrance to the scoreboard.

The purchase of the field, the levelling and the sowing, and, in 1892, the purchase of a pavilion — a wooden building much smaller than the present one — had incurred a heavy debt. In order to meet this, many devices were used in the next few years. The chief source of income was from the Guernsey Bicycle and Tricycle Club which rented the field for ten years at £25 a year. They built a cinder track a fifth of a mile long around the ground, and held many meetings there. Although the track itself was removed 60 years ago, parts of it can still be traced by the marks on the turf after a spell of dry weather. Every effort was made to raise money to pay off the debt; boys went round selling cards at a franc a time; the first plays produced by the Dramatic



THE MAIN BUILDING, opened in 1829, with the Porter's Lodge and old gateway on the right.



WHITEHALL, BUXTON. The home of the Senior Department, 1940-45.



THE MILNES LABORATORIES.

Society were in aid of the cricket field (this was in 1891); an entrance fee was charged at the field and at College concerts, but the really big effort began in 1895. The Principal, Mr. Penney, made a passionate appeal for subscriptions and in a very short time, £750 of the required £1,250 had been given. By 1898 the debt, which had hung over the College like a cloud for so long, was at last paid off, the final £200 being raised by a bazaar held at the College.

Efforts were now directed towards the extension of the playing area towards the south and south-west as well as the removal of the bicycle track. In 1902 the track was removed, and for the first time two football pitches were marked out.

Meanwhile the committee of O.E.'s which had made the original purchase had become the O.E. Association in 1891 when the inaugural meeting was held; in 1905 the O.E. Fund was formed with an annual subscription of five shillings "to further the interests of Elizabeth College". The connection between the O.E.'s and the playing fields became even closer from then onwards and the school owes a tremendous debts to the O.E. Association for the funds that have been made available from time to time to help improve facilities for games.

By 1911 the O.E. Fund had enough money to purchase part of the Richmond Estate to the south and south-west of the original playing area. All of this ground, as well as that to the south-east of the pavilion, was not only rough and uneven, but also a few feet lower than the main field. Gradually in the years that followed, further pieces of land were bought, and vast quantities of rubble were tipped until the present playing area was achieved. This meant that the old pavilion was now in a most inconvenient position surrounded by playing areas and preventing full use of the ground. Further, it was not only inadequate for the increasing number of boys using the ground, but was also in a bad state of repair. As early as 1913, the O.E. Association considered the raising of money for a new pavilion, and in the following year the Pavilion Fund was started. Before it got under way, the First World War began, and nothing could be done. After the War, the idea was revived as a War Memorial, and the present building was opened in 1924. Meanwhile in 1922 Field Lodge had been purchased by the Association as a residence for the groundsman. At various times more dressing rooms were constructed, the scorebox was built by the Pioneers before the war, the sight-screens were presented to the school as were the score-boards and to round off a splendid story of enthusiasm and generosity a fine pair of gates for the King's Road entrance was presented in 1947 by Councillor R. Stranger, Deputy Mayor of Southampton, to commemorate the College's stay in Derbyshire during the War.

As the numbers increased and games became more important in the life of the school, even the large area of the College Field became inadequate and in 1925 the field on the other side of the Rue à l'Or (The Rockery) was rented and remained to give valuable service as a football field until reclaimed by the farmer in 1955.

At this time the number of boys in the College was roughly double what it had been before the War, but the loss of the Rockery was not as serious as it might have been, as the Memorial Field at Foote's Lane had come into use three years earlier. After other schemes had been examined and rejected, the O.E.'s finally decided to purchase the fields as a memorial to the O.E.'s who were killed in the Second World War. The fields needed extensive draining and levelling, and were some distance both from the College and from the King's Road ground; it was felt, however, that land was becoming so

expensive and scarce that it would be wise to buy these fields while they were still available, particularly as there was room for expansion.

This expansion has in fact taken place thanks once more to the generosity of the O.E. Association, and the late Mr. Lindsay Young. At various times, fields to the north and south of the original Memorial Field were purchased and let to the College for a peppercorn rent. The Directors undertook the draining and levelling of the new fields and the whole area — 9½ acres — came into full use in 1962. By 1963, a pavilion will be constructed, again this will be the result of the support of the O.E.'s who have subscribed nearly £4,500 for its erection.

The story of the playing fields thus ends where it began with the interest and generosity of the O.E.'s playing a leading part. One must not, however, forget the others who have helped College games in various ways, among them the De Sausmarez family for allowing the Lower School to use Springfield for many years and the Constables of St. Peter Port who have always shown the greatest consideration and kindness in providing pitches for football and hockey, courts for tennis, a track for athletics, and at one time a pitch for the Fourth Game, cricket. There can be few schools in the country which have had so many facilities for games provided by old boys and friends. It is gratifying that the achievements in games have on the whole matched this generosity.

In the days when organised games began to be played in the College, no records of any sort were kept. As a result, it is impossible to say when the first College teams began to make an appearance, but we can be fairly sure that it was in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. By 1861 the first match was played against Victoria College, and we can therefore assume that cricket anyway was quite well established by then. (This first game against Victoria does not figure in the records for the series as both sides contained guest players).

Apart from the absence of a school ground these early games were played under considerable difficulty. They did not, for instance, become at all compulsory until 1895. In that year what was known as the "Voluntary-Compulsory" system for games were introduced. This meant that if parents consented, their sons' names were put down for compulsory games. Previously, boys had done just as they wished and team selection and coaching were chaotic. In the *Elizabethan* for the last two decades of the 19th Century, there are frequent references to boys "failing to turn up for games", to boys "loafing in town" and even, on one occasion, "there has been no Third Game this year because the ball was lost".

It is not surprising that there were difficulties in the actual running of the games because it would appear that the organisation was entirely the responsibility of the boys. The prefects were responsible for controlling the games, for getting the field into condition and for obtaining the equipment; they seem to have had little encouragement or help from the staff.

By the turn of the century, however, conditions had improved considerably. By that time organised games had become recognised as an important part of the educational system in Public Schools and the staff were not only taking more interest but also assuming control. Apart from the general change of attitude towards games throughout the country, the College's real progress began with the opening of its own playing field.

The first sport of which we have a fairly complete record is athletics. The first sports meeting, known as Elizabeth College Games, took place on October 15th, 1857. This meeting, like all the early ones, was held at L'Ancresse in

the vicinity of La Varde dolmen. Although these early meetings were social gatherings rather than the comparatively strenuous meetings of today, the carnival air did not prevent keen and serious competition. In 1859, Commissary General Dobrée gave a belt to be awarded to the best athlete; this, the oldest athletic trophy the College possesses, is still presented to the Senior Champion. As the meetings became more serious, the rough turf of the Common was no longer regarded as suitable and until the College Field was opened, later meetings were held at the Ivy Gates Field, at Cambridge Park and on the Fort Field. As early as 1893 an attempt was made to include an athletic competition against Victoria College on the school calendar. In that year, some Jersey boys came to Guernsey to take part in the Sports and in the following year a full athletic meeting was held between the schools in Jersey. For a reason which is now unknown, these meetings were not resumed until 1924 since when they have continued uninterruptedly apart from the War years. Cross-country running was added to the athletic programme in 1925, and for many years the course used was in the neighbourhood of the College Field. This eventually became unsuitable, chiefly because of building operations, and in 1949 the present course at L'Ancresse was run over for the first time. When the Lower School became a separate unit they started their own sports and in 1962 a meeting for the Junior Department was held for the first time.

Of the team games the first to take root was cricket in spite of the enormous disadvantage of the College not having its own ground. The school even engaged a professional to coach the team as early as 1878 when a man named Redfearn was appointed. Much of the credit for the interest in cricket in those early days must go to the Regiments stationed in Guernsey. These provided not only a ground and opposition but came to the help of the College XI in a great many ways. It was a sad day for College games in general and cricket in particular when the island lost its garrison.

When the College Field was opened, cricket increased in popularity and the skill of those playing improved enormously. The *Elizabethan* accounts of the matches played in the early days of the century make excellent reading and illustrate the great interest that there was in the game. In recent years the tempo of life has perhaps given less time for cricket than in the more leisurely days before the 1930's and certainly there is less interest in the game not only in the College but also in the island. On the other hand, much more cricket is played throughout the school, and there is now more intensive coaching of the game and the general standard of play must be higher. Some of the credit for this must go to the extension of the fixture list in 1928 to include English schools. Until 1939 these fixtures were confined to schools in Southampton but since the War the XI has travelled further afield to play schools in London as well. We have been pleased to welcome these opponents — schools such as King Edward VI, Taunton's and Forest — to fixtures in Guernsey. In recent years, an annual match against the M.C.C. has been added to the list.

One does not know when organised football was first played at the College, but by 1889 Rugby was established firmly enough for the series against Victoria to begin. Rugger was at first played fairly widely in the island and the Regiment again provided the College with opposition but as early as 1878 arguments were being put forward in favour of the Association code. By the end of the century, soccer was definitely coming into its own. The *Elizabethan* for March 1899 reported that although there was the usual after-Christmas slackness in football (*i.e.* rugger) circles it was gratifying to

see such unwonted vigour bestowed in the games of Hockey and Association Football. " There is some promising material for the latter if it should ever be taken up in earnest." By the end of the next year rugger was doomed, not because it entirely lacked support in the College, nor because it lacked appeal as a game but merely because Guernsey had become, as it is today, almost entirely a soccer-playing island. In October 1900, a writer in the *Elizabethan* wrote: " At the present moment there is not a single club in the island that can put a Rugby XV in the field . . . What is to happen? Can we abandon our old Rugby game in favour of the Association code? " Two months later the inevitable decision had been made — " Owing to the great lack of Rugby teams in the island it has been decided to take up Association in future . . . The chief argument against it is that Victoria College has refused to introduce the change ". (This reluctance on the part of Victoria is difficult to understand as they had lost the last three matches against Elizabeth 65 - 0, 46 - 0 and 43 - 0). The last game of Rugger played at the College was a house match played on February 6th, 1901, in which Town beat School House 11 - 6. From then onwards Association Football became the chief winter game.

Victoria College was not long in changing over and the soccer matches between the schools began in 1903. As in cricket this has remained the chief fixture but games with other schools have been increasingly played since the first " Outside " match — against Taunton's, Southampton — was played in 1926. The XI now makes a regular annual tour in England, playing many of the Public Schools in the south.

Gradually as time has gone on the three main sports, cricket, athletics and football, have been supplemented by others. Some, like the " Oxford and Cambridge " boat race from the harbour to Fermain, and the other rowing competitions that took place at the end of the 19th Century are no longer in the school calendar. Others, like hockey (started in 1908), swimming (the first sports were held in 1899), and tennis, which was first allowed as an alternative to cricket in 1947, have gone from strength to strength. The records of these games, unlike those a century ago when organised games were just beginning, are now kept and published in the *Elizabethan* in detail.

7 — THE COLLEGE IN EXILE

The greatest threat to its existence which the College has had to face since the Re-Foundation was undoubtedly the German Occupation of Guernsey in 1940. Fortunately, the crisis was met by resolution and spirit, and what might well have been a disaster was turned into a triumph. The College not only survived the years of exile, but flourished and found new strength.

In Guernsey, as everywhere else, the speed of the German advance through France caught the authorities unprepared; no plans were made for large-scale evacuation until the last minute. The Principal was probably more alive to the dangers inherent in the situation than anyone else in the island, and on June 12th he made the first move by arranging to have an interview with the Lieut.-Governor; he urged upon His Excellency the need for immediate action, particularly with regard to the evacuation of the school-children. On June 16th, France capitulated; on the 18th, plans to evacuate the College to England were made; on the 20th the College assembled in Guernsey for the last time for five years. That evening, after much waiting, frustration and confusion, the boys marched in columns down St. Julian's Avenue to a Dutch cargo boat, the *Batavia IV*, which was waiting to take them to England. The boys could only take what they could carry — a suit-case of clothes, a satchel of books, a little food, and eating utensils.

Fortunately, the journey to Weymouth was uneventful and by next even-ing, after hours of negotiation with harassed officials, the school was in a train on its way to Oldham where it arrived weary and travel-stained early next morning. The choice of destination was fortuitous — all was confusion after Dunkirk — and quite obviously unsuitable for a long stay, but the hospitality of the people made up for the gloomy surroundings and helped to soften the news that came a few days later of the Occupation of the Channel Islands by the Germans.

The College was now completely cut off from Guernsey; most of the boys were separated from their parents; the only income was the refugee allow-ance and no permanent quarters were available. The Principal, in repeated meetings with officials in Lancashire and in London, began to extricate the College from this predicament. Fortunately, after two weeks in Oldham, the College was able to move into temporary quarters at Great Hucklow in Derbyshire. All were grateful for the fresh air and freedom of the Peak District after being confined in an industrial town, and the Principal and his helpers were able to continue their negotiations with the knowledge that the school was quartered in healthy surroundings. Some of the boys were accom-modated in summer holiday chalets and others in the Clubhouse and Hangar of the Lancashire and Derbyshire Gliding Club; this was excellent for the summer and after a few weeks of healthy exercise the boys became fit and strong, but the accommodation was obviously unsuitable for permanent residence.

At that time there was considerable pressure either to join the College up with another school or find billets in private houses somewhere. The Principal, however, was determined to maintain the College as a completely independent unit and continued his search for premises. In this he had the support of a committee consisting of Messrs. R. T. Ozanne and L. R. Cohen (the two Directors in England) together with the former Principal, Dr. F. Hardy, and two distinguished O.E.'s, V. A. Grantham and E. Gibson Fleming.

Eventually the Principal obtained the lease of Whitehall, a large country house three miles outside Buxton and about 12 miles from Great Hucklow. The committee acted as guarantors of this scheme in the absence of a Board of Directors. (Later on the Board was constituted, including members of this ad hoc committee). This house was large enough for the Senior Department; the Junior Department remained in Hucklow, but were accommodated in the Florence Nightingale Homes, sound stone-built houses quite different from the chalets. By the end of September, 1940, the journey from Guernsey was over and the College began to pick up the threads of its life.

The transition from day-school to boarding school was smoother than any dared hope, particularly in view of the rather spartan conditions and in spite of the fact that clothes, food, money and equipment were inevitably in short supply (though the College was immensely fortunate in receiving great generosity from private persons and public bodies during the whole of its stay in England). The boys adapted themselves quickly to their new way of life, and soon found that the world of moors in which they were living, with its bitterly cold winters, so different from Guernsey, offered new challenges and new opportunities. Basically, of course, school life remained unchanged and indeed there were vigorous attempts to maintain as many traditions as possible, which helped to give the boys a feeling of security and kept them in contact with a continuation to some extent of the life to which they were accustomed. Therefore, normal lessons were resumed as soon as possible, the Corps was re-established, cricket — and later, football — were re-started, the Choral Society was reformed; a place was even found for Squad and Detention, but inevitably, much was different, and the problems were many.

The academic side of school life was generously supported by the Derbyshire Education Committee which provided books and other materials, paid the salaries of the staff, and generally provided finances for the school's needs. In spite of the difficulties — all practical science for instance had to be done in laboratories kindly loaned by Buxton College, over three miles away — the academic standard was maintained and there was a steady flow of boys to the universities. Throughout the period of exile, the College was filled to the capacity of the available buildings, about 90 at Whitehall, and 60 at Great Hucklow. Some of the new boys were fee-payers coming into the school in the normal way, but the majority were scholars, who through the co-operation of the County Committees, took the scholarship examination from the other Guernsey schools, including the Intermediate, which had been evacuated to various parts of England.

Living conditions were necessarily rather primitive both because of the shortage of room and the lack of money. The Senior Department was particularly short of space. Each form had its own room which had to serve for lessons, for eating and for all indoor recreations. Apart from beds, there was no dormitory furniture which was as well because the beds were so close together that there was no room for anything else; clothes were mostly kept in suitcases. The two lodges and the cottage that formed part of the estate were all fully occupied.

The domestic staff was kept to a minimum by the need to economise, and by the remoteness of Whitehall; therefore much of the domestic work and other tasks had to be carried out by the boys. By an elaborate system of orderlies fires were lit, dishes washed, rooms swept, and dormitories tidied. Certain boys had special tasks such as supervising the service of food, maintaining the boilers and feeding the chickens. Any particularlly unpleasant task was reserved for Squad.

Recreation offered at once the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity. Without the sea, without a playing field, and without a gym, many boys found it difficult to continue playing the games and taking exercise in the ways in which they had been accustomed, but gradually they overcame their difficulties and learned to continue most of their old pursuits in their new surroundings; cricket was played by renting the Buxton ground three miles away, and by making a net wicket on the lawn; football was played on the most level piece of a very undulating paddock and there were plenty of opponents provided one was prepared to walk, cycle or hitch-hike a few miles to play them; a tiny miniature range was constructed on the cottage lawn; swimming was possible in a nearby reservoir. Having re-established themselves, as it were, the boys soon learned that their new surroundings provided opportunities for previously unknown pastimes like hiking over the moors in the summer, and skating and tobogganning in the winter. The younger boys at Hucklow, too, found that they could follow similar pursuits, if a little less vigorously, as well as giving some of the local farmers a helping hand. The shortage of space indoors made the opportunities for outdoor recreation doubly precious.

When the weather prevented outdoor activities, there was still much that could be done indoors. As most boys were in the choir several concerts were given; many plays, often written and always produced by the boys themselves, were performed; modelling and drawing competitions were held; plenty of indoor games had been provided, and, thanks to the County Library, there was an abundance of good books to read.

There were also many parades to keep the senior boys occupied. The Corps, commanded by Major Caldwell, gradually collected or manufactured the necessary equipment, and very soon normal training was resumed. In 1941 the Air Training Corps was formed, and boys were allowed to join the Buxton Squadron instead of continuing in the J.T.C. after they had passed Certificate A; this meant parades in Buxton at least twice a week. In addition, all boys over 17 joined the Home Guard, and attended various parades, took part in training exercises, and at one time maintained a patrol in the neighbourhood for two hours before and after dawn on the lookout for German paratroops.

Although life in Derbyshire was full and energetic and most of the boys were very healthy, they showed signs of strain as soon as the novelty of the situation began to wear off. It is a great tribute to the staff and the many others who gave so generously of time, money and services that after five years of exile the College returned to Guernsey in August, 1945, with its vigour and traditions unimpaired and ready to take its place once again in the life of the island.

8 — THE CORPS, SHOOTING AND SCOUTS

During the period of exile in England, a combination of circumstances within the school placed an emphasis on military training and organisation. This was based on nearly 40 years of " Corps " in the College — a period long enough to establish a tradition of smartness and efficiency. As early as 1870, a letter appeared in the *Elizabethan* from an Old Etonian suggesting the formation of Rifle Corps similar to those in other schools, but the suggestion was ignored, and in fact no cadet organisation came into being until 1902. This was particularly surprising in view of the School's reputation as an " Army School " in the last 15 years of the 19th century. That the school authorities did not combine practical military training with the academic side was partly due one imagines to financial difficulties, and also to the considerable opposition of the Rev. W. Campbell Penney, the Principal, who, when the contingent was eventually formed, said on Speech Day that he now must " when searching for masters, add martial and bloodthirsty instincts to the long list of accomplishments required of masters nowadays ".

The Army Class was established in 1885 under the Mathematics Master, Mr. Martin, who was soon attracting the best mathematical brains in the school to his class. The teaching was arranged at three levels: boys in the Fourth Form were in the " Associate Class " and did special work outside normal school time; Fifth Formers were given instruction for the Army Preliminary Examination in addition to their normal lessons. When they had passed this, they proceeded to the Woolwich and Sandhurst Class in the Sixth Form where their time was entirely devoted to work for the Army Entrance Examination. While they were doing this, they could obtain some military training with the Royal Guernsey Militia in which they could receive commissions while still at school.

At the turn of the century came the Boer War which led to the formation of the College Cadet Contingent. Mr. Penney's opposition was overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General M. H. Saward, Gen. Hubert Le Cocq, an O.E., the Bailiff, Mr. H. A. Giffard, and others. In April, 1901, the Directors decided to apply to the War Office for permission to start a Cadet Company; in July the question came before the States and by the end of the year the necessary sanction was received.

Much of the equipment needed was supplied by the Government from surplus stock, but much was obtained through donations from Gen. Le Cocq, the Bailiff and others who matched their enthusiam with considerable gifts of money. Gen. Le Cocq became Honorary Colonel of the Contingent whose first commander was Major J. W. M. Macartney, D.A.A.G.

The first parade was held on January 28th, 1902, when about 50 boys assembled in the College Library. Two days later, the first parade in uniform was held. The uniform consisted of Frock and Trousers of dark khaki with a forage cap to match (slouch hats were later worn in the summer). The belt, pouches and gaiters were of brown leather and the letters CEC (Cadets Elizabeth College) were worn on the shoulder straps. As the Contingent was a Cadet Engineer Company affiliated to the Royal Guernsey Militia Artillery and Engineers, the buttons were of R.E. pattern (this attachment to the R.E.'s continued until 1923). It was particularly appropriate that the Corps' first public appearance was when it provided a Guard of Honour for the retiring Lieut.-Governor, Gen. Saward, who had done so much for it.

Many Guards have been mounted since then, particularly during the last

14 years, for since 1948 the Corps has been the only military organisation on the island. The Corps has had the honour of mounting guard for many members of the Royal Family including H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent in 1948, T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester in 1952, H.R.H. The Princess Royal in 1956, H.M. The Queen in 1957, H.R.H. Princess Margaret in 1959, and H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in 1963. Guards are also mounted for the Lieutenant-Governor and for numerous public occasions in the island.

In spite of the enthusiasm at the Corps' inception the first few years were difficult ones; there was not a great deal of equipment and support from some quarters was not wholehearted. For instance, it was not until 1908, when the company had become a contingent of the O.T.C. that it was commanded by a College Master. As a section of the O.T.C., the contingent was part of the Territorial Army and therefore terminated its affiliation to local units.

From that date onwards, progress was more rapid and the Corps gradually assumed the present general pattern of training with Certificate A Examinations, Annual Camps and Drill competitions.

The only serious interruption to the progress of the Corps came with the evacuation in June 1940. Before the College left Guernsey all uniforms and equipment had to be handed in to be destroyed so that when training was resumed in July the Junior Training Corps (as it was then called) had no equipment of any sort. By the next year all boys over 17 had joined the Home Guard so that the contingent could parade with the N.C.O.'s in battle-dress, and with six Remington rifles. For a considerable time the rest of the Corps was armed with 25 wooden rifles obtained from Repton School, and a collection of home-made dummy Brens, Tommy Guns and mortars. Gradually more equipment was received and with unsurpassed opportunities for training in the Pennines, the Corps reached a high state of efficiency. Meanwhile, Home Guard training continued — often with weird weapons — and in 1942 the A.T.C. section was formed. As the boys left school, the majority of them moved directly into the Services, and as in the first World War Old Elizabethans have a proud record:

	1914-18 War	1939-45 War
O.E. in Forces or Merchant Navy	662	509
Died on active service	103	46
Mentioned in Despatches	234	41
Awarded Decorations	180	72

Among the decorations awarded to O.E.'s in the Second World War was the Victoria Cross awarded to Major (now Brigadier) H. W. Le Patourel, the fourth O.E. to gain this award for bravery. Major Le Patourel received his V.C. for his gallantry "beyond praise" in attacking enemy machine-guns at Tebourba in Tunisia in December 1942. The first O.E. to win the Victoria Cross was Duncan Charles Home who was awarded it posthumously during the Indian Mutiny. In 1857 he blew up the Cashmere Gate in the siege of Delhi, and the fortress of Malaghar. In 1881 John Frederick McCrea, a Surgeon Major, was awarded the Victoria Cross for great bravery in the Basuto War. He brought in badly wounded men under heavy fire at the battle of Tweefontein. The other O.E. to gain this highest award for gallantry was Major (now General) L. S. T. Halliday. Major Halliday's award came for great bravery during the defence of the Pekin Legation against Boxer and Imperial Troops in the year 1900.

Various attempts were made to start a band. In 1902, a band was formed — eight bugles had been presented by Major C. Le M. Carey — and a year later played in public for the first time, but this band did not last long and in spite of an attempt to revive it in 1915 there was no permanent Corps of Drums until 1924. This was made possible by a series of gifts and a grant from the Directors. There is no record of what happened to the original band instruments. The band continued in existence until the evacuation in 1940, and often led the contingent on route marches, or to its Field Day destination. All the instruments had to be left in Guernsey in 1940, and when the College returned in 1945 they had disappeared. Two years later, the band was revived with newly acquired instruments, and it was not until 1956 that information was received that the Corps' original drums were in Bavaria. In the summer of that year, the O.C. accompanied by three cadets and the Bailiff travelled to Munich to recover the missing drums. They were handed over at a ceremony in the grounds of the British Consul's House by Herr Kohler, a member of the Bavarian Monarchist Party, who had won them as a prize in a band competition. These drums are now used in the band which has added fifes to its bugles in recent years, one of the many changes that have taken place since the war.

The Corps — since 1948 part of the C.C.F. — has nearly trebled in numbers since 1939 and a large number of new activities are possible, on account of the increased numbers, and the changes in training. Far more equipment is now available than before the War and cadets now have denims and overcoats as well as normal uniform. Although the Air Training Corps Section was not resumed in Guernsey, in 1950 an R.A.F. Section was formed at much the same time as the Signals Section. Great advances have been made with training in these two branches; mention should be made here of the large number of cadets who have obtained Flying Scholarships and gained their Pilot's Licence while still at school.

The main difficulties facing the Corps have always been storage space, a drill ground and training areas. Before the War the Town Arsenal was a great asset, but this accommodation has not been available since 1945. In 1949 an armoury was constructed in the basement of the main building, and the orderly room moved to the N.E. turret. In 1954 the Corps was given the use of the Fort George area together with four Nissen huts for training. This has now been lost with the development of the Fort as a housing estate, and the Corps is again desperately short of proper training facilities. Further difficulties arise as more of the island becomes built up and fewer areas are suitable for Field Days. If sufficient transport were available the answer would be to repeat the successful Field Days of the late 20's and early 30's when, thanks to the generosity of the Rev. P. T. Mignot, who transported the Corps in his yacht, exercises were held in Herm.

SHOOTING.

In recent years, some of the greatest successes achieved by the school have been on the range. Shooting in the College dates from the formation of the Rifle Club in 1901, the year in which the McCrea cup for shooting was presented by the widow of Major-General R. McCrea. The first match fired against Victoria College took place in 1904; in that year the Haines Shield was presented for competition between the two schools (the original disappeared during the German Occupation of the island, and has been replaced by a

replica). By 1906, shooting was sufficiently established in the College for an VIII to go to Bisley.

Mrs. McCrea was the first of many benefactors who have encouraged shooting in the College with prizes, with gifts of money and equipment, as well as with coaching. Among other benefactors one must particularly mention the encouragement and financial help given by General Hubert Le Cocq in the early years, and by an O.E., B. de G. Mourant, in recent times. The College has been fortunate to receive expert tuition from many first-class coaches and to none does it owe more than to Captain D. Bisset, one of the finest shots Guernsey has ever produced.

It is not surprising that the help and encouragement of so many have been rewarded with considerable success. Although the VIII has never won the Ashburton, in 1957 they were second, and they have been in the first five no less than five times in the last 12 years. Many of the country's major shooting awards have been won by the College, including the Lord Roberts Trophy, the Earl Jellicoe sword, the Earl Haig sword, the Lucas Cup, the Cottesloe Vase, the Montague Jones Trophy, the Kinder Memorial Cup, the Wellington Cup, the Iveagh Challenge Cup, the Staniforth Challenge Cup and the Ffennell Shield.

Individual success have also been many; boys have been selected to shoot for the Public Schools VIII, both at Bisley and in Canada; many individual trophies have been won, and in 1956 J. L. Ross came first in the Schools Hundred. These achievements have been matched by the O.E.'s who have an equally distinguished record in the shooting world.

In spite of the great interest in shooting in the island and in the College, facilities have not always been good; particularly since the departure of the last British Regiment, and the disbandment of the Royal Guernsey Militia. Before the Second World War, open ranges were available at L'Ancresse and Vazon, but after the War no open range of more than 100 yards existed until the Fort Le Marchant range was opened in 1955. This makes the achievements of the VIII at Bisley even more remarkable. There have been various miniature ranges in use at different times. Besides the one at Fort George, there was one in the gym at one time (presented by General Parker in 1909); in 1910 and again in 1946, there were miniature ranges in the Lower School playground; the Town Arsenal provided facilities for some years before and after the Second World War, and now a range has been constructed in the ground floor of the unused buildings near the Ozanne Laboratory.

Scouts.

Scouting has only become an important activity in the College since the Second World War. A troop was formed under Col. de la Condamine in 1927, and there is a reference to Sea Scouts in 1920. Neither of these ventures lasted long. In 1940 the troop was revived and the *Elizabethan* records that a camp was planned in Sark for the end of the Summer Term. The writer little realised that by the end of July, the College would be in Derbyshire, and that the camp in Sark would not in fact take place until 1948. The troop has flourished since the War although it has had to face many difficulties. To start with, meetings were held in the gym, the Presbyterian Hall in the Grange, and the Pavilion. It was not until 1949 that a permanent home was found when the lease was obtained of a huge underground radio station built by the Germans in St. Jacques. Much work had to be done to make it habitable and safe, and much effort is needed to raise funds for its upkeep (in this the

hard work and generosity of parents have played a big part), but it makes a spacious, and presumably unique, headquarters for the 70 or so boys in the College Troops.

Much work has been done by College Scouts to help various schemes in the island especially at the Island Camp Site at Les Mainguys. Camps are, of course, a regular feature of the year's programme; at Whitsun it has been the custom to camp either in Herm or in Guernsey, while a more ambitious Summer Camp is held every year in August usually in the British Isles, but on two occasions the troop has gone to France.

For several years, the Scouts have run the College Tuck Shop, many boys doing a ' tour ' of duty there as part of their work for the Duke of Edinburgh's award. The Scouts were responsible for the development of sailing as a College activity, although this has now been taken over by the College Sailing Club. In 1949, profits from the tuck shop helped to raise money to buy the first boat — a Cadet.

The College Scouts in their short life have a proud record of service and enterprise. The very large number of Queen's Scouts is proof of the high standard of training.

"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN . . ."

So far this account has been more concerned with the College, its buildings and its institutions, rather than with those who have studied in it. As no fixed fees were paid before the re-chartering, no roll of students was kept before 1824 but the little that is known about some of these is enough to convince us that although they were few in numbers their careers were distinguished. There were those who reached high military rank like James Saumarez, who was Nelson's second-in-command at the Battle of the Nile; there were others who had distinguished academic careers like James Jeremie, a Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Bonamy Price who became Drummond Professor of Political Economy at Oxford; there were adventurers and heroes, too, like William de Vic Tupper who played a prominent and heroic part in the Chilean struggle for independence.

Since the re-chartering, nearly 6,000 boys have passed through the College — but how can we deal justly with such a number? It is so often the fashion in these days to arrange people and things in order of importance, but how could one classify Elizabethans in such a way even if one wanted to? One must somehow select a few of these thousands who have attended the College, a few who must represent a great many of their fellows, and one must do this in as just and unbiased a way as possible in order to give as true a picture as one can of the sort of man the Elizabeth College boy has become during the last 100 years or so.

Like all schools, Elizabeth College has produced its Generals (many) and its Bishops (few), its writers and its sportsmen, its legislators and merchants, but it has also produced many more whose careers have been less distinguished and less publicised but whose contributions to society have not necessarily been less important. In this chapter one must remember the humble, for they are inevitably the majority, as well as the famous.

The three volumes of the College Register are a rich and fascinating store of information about the Elizabethans since 1824. If we take the careers of every 100th boy in this register, we can compile a list which might fairly be said to be representative, and which might help to build up a picture of the sort of person that Elizabeth College has endeavoured to produce.

No. 100 BROCK, CHARLES THOMAS.

When he left College, he became a merchant first of all at Buenos Aires, and later at Montevideo. On his retirement he settled in Guernsey.

Here, right at the start, we have a pattern which is repeated time and again in the pages of the registers. In the first place, we have one of the great Guernsey names; there have been 34 Brocks at the College since 1824; there are still Brocks at the College now. They have, however, been outnumbered by the Maugers (47), the Ozannes (60), and above all the Careys, 132 of whom have attended Elizabeth College since the re-chartering. The fact that this particular Brock sought his fortune overseas is typical of Elizabethans, too — they are still to be found all over the world. But although they find the confines of the island too small to give full scope for their career, they nearly always return to Guernsey, as did Charles Brock, to retire, usually spending their last years performing some service for their island as Jurat or Constable or some humbler office.

No. 200 VIONNEE, JOHN.
Vionnée was also a merchant, also in South America, but this time in Rio de Janiero. Like Brock he retired to Guernsey.

No. 300 DE HAVILLAND, SAUMAREZ.
Here we have two famous Guernsey names, de Havilland and Saumarez. This de Havilland, too, fitted into a typical pattern followed by Elizabethans in the 19th Century, by going to India as a soldier, in this case as an Ensign in the Bengal Army. Many hundreds of O.E.'s had careers in the Indian Empire. Poor de Havilland was drowned in the Ganges when only 21.

No. 400 BRYON, MICHAEL.
Many Elizabethans, like Bryon, were not only merchants themselves, but were the sons of merchants. When he left school, like so many of his contemporaries he went overseas to trade, in what we no longer know, in Marseilles and Pernabuco, and finally in Malaga, his Spanish birthplace.

No. 500 GORE, WILLIAM FRANCIS.
A member of another profession much followed by 19th Century Elizabethans — the Church; the intentions of the Founder were at last being fulfilled. Gore took Holy Orders in the Church of England, but it is not surprising to find that he, too, went overseas, this time to Australia.

No. 600 INGLE, WHITTRED HAGGERSTONE.
Another who took Holy Orders after a career at Cambridge and afterwards went overseas — Ingle spent 20 years of his ministry in Jamaica.

No. 700 DAVIES, THOMAS LEWIS OWEN.
By strange coincidence, we have yet another of the clergy of the Church of England. Davies went to Exeter College, Oxford, and had a living in Southampton. He is thus the first we have met so far whose career has kept him in the British Isles.

No. 800 CAREY, LE MARCHANT JOHN.
One of the 132 'Elizabethan' Careys, this one was obviously in poor health for he followed no profession, and died at an early age.

No. 900 EYRE, STRATFORD THOMAS.
Many O.E.'s who shared the urge to travel and seek adventure found it impossible to do so while following a settled career, and Stratford Eyre was typical of these. He entered the Merchant Navy, fought in the Crimean War, joined the Confederate Navy in the American Civil War, went to South Africa to fight the Zulus, and finally settled in Canada.

No. 1000 BROMBY, CHRISTOPHER.
Christopher Bromby was the son of the Principal, and he followed his father by taking Holy Orders after going to Cambridge. He, too, went overseas, to Australia, and later returned to England.

No. 1100 JONES, WILLIAM MACEY.

We have now reached the Elizabethans who joined the College in 1854, and only now do we find one who made his career in Guernsey. Jones became a banker and eventually became assistant manager at the Old Bank. Like many other Elizabethans, he had a distinguished career in the Royal Guernsey Militia, and reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 1200 HEATH, PERCY CHARLES.

Another adventurer like No. 900, Heath became a soldier and after fighting in Abyssinia and Afghanistan, was killed in action.

No. 1300 WALLER, RAYMOND EDWARD.

Towards the end of the 19th Century very large numbers of O.E.'s, still looking overseas for a career, joined the hundreds of Englishmen who set up plantations in S.E. Asia. Waller was one of the first O.E.'s to become a planter in Ceylon, and began a tradition which continues to this day.

No. 1400 JAMES, WILLIAM RHODES.

Like Waller, James was a coffee planter but settled in India. In 1925 there were no fewer than 76 members of the O.E. branch in India.

No. 1500 MCCREA, CHARLES BROOKE POTENGER.

McCrea was the nephew of the Major General McCrea whose widow did so much to encourage shooting in the College. His father (O.E. 461) was killed at Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny while spiking the enemy's guns. This McCrea, like James and Waller before him became a planter — planting tea in Ceylon, though he later became a banker in the U.S.A.

No. 1600 JONES, JAMES HENRY.

Jones became an accountant and after spending about 20 years in Demarara he, like McCrea and many millions of others, settled in the U.S.A. where he followed his profession in New York.

No. 1700 GORDON, EDWIN CHARLES.

Gordon was one of the first O.E.'s to join the Police Forces in the Empire, but many more have followed him. Gordon returned to India where he was born (his father was a Lt.-Col. in the 32nd Madras N.L.), and rose to the rank of Assistant Superintendent. He had a less colourful career than his younger brother (No. 1990) who after being engaged in several adventurous campaigns on the N.W. Frontier, including the relief of Kandahar, was killed by a fanatic in 1897.

No. 1800 MENZIES, CHARLES HUBERT.

Yet another O.E. who left the island. Menzies went to South America where he eventually became Manager of the Buenos Aires Tramway Company.

No. 1900 DENIS, PAUL HENRI.
Although Elizabeth College has from time to time included French boys among its students, there have perhaps been fewer than the proximity of the island to France would suggest. Denis, however, was one of the few. He was only at the College for two years; he returned to France and later became the proprietor of a spinning factory on his family's estates at Mayenne in N.W. France.

No. 2000 KENNEDY, ROBERT HARBOROUGH SHERARD.
Kennedy, who had two brothers at the College, came from Cumberland (his mother was a Wordsworth). He went to Bonn and Paris Universities, and achieved quite a reputation as a Journalist and Novelist. He eventually went to live in Corsica.

No. 2100 ROWLEY, HERBERT SEDDON.
Rowley was the second eldest of a family of 10 brothers all of whom attended Elizabeth College, the eldest starting in 1873, the youngest leaving in 1898. This Rowley entered the church and held livings in various parts of England.

No. 2200 MIDHURST, WALTER NOWELL.
Midhurst died while still at school in tragic circumstances when he poisoned himself accidentally. His father, Sir Walter Midhurst, was Consul General in Shanghai.

No. 2300 NUTHALL, FRANCIS STANLEY.
Nuthall was a bird of passage. He only stayed at the College for a year before going to University College School. He later went farming in Canada and California.

No. 2400 PARKER, EDMUND LONGWORTH.
Parker came to Elizabeth College in 1885, at a time when it was beginning to achieve considerable reputation as an 'Army' School; the quality of some of the mathematical masters of the time must have had something to do with this. One of them, Aldis, was second wrangler, another was eighth wrangler, another 12th, another 15th, and so on. It is not surprising that Parker and one of his two brothers entered the army, though this Parker was a doctor, and reached the rank of Lt.-Col. in the R.A.M.C.

No. 2500 WAITHMAN, CHARLES HAROLD.
Another bird of passage, of whom we know nothing, except that he attended Elizabeth College for one year.

No. 2600 TEALE, JOSEPH WILLIAM.
Teale had a distinguished career as a mining engineer both in South Africa, where he was manager of the Robinson De Beer Mines, and in England. While in Africa, he took part in the Jameson raid. He saw plenty of other military service; he was with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts in the Boer War and in the Great War he fought at Gallipoli, and was a member of the Archangel Expedition. He was awarded the D.S.O. and was mentioned in despatches three times.

No. 2700 MASON, HARRY.
Nothing is known of Mason or his brother, 2699.

No. 2800 GREENHILL, LESLIE SOLBE.
Another O.E. who went to the Far East. Greenhill went into business in Shanghai.

No. 2900 RENSHAW, JOHN ALISTER.
Another doctor; Elizabeth College has produced as many members of the medical profession as most schools; several, like Renshaw, and Parker (2400) joined the R.A.M.C.

No. 3000 DE GUERIN, BASIL CAMPBELL.
De Guérin's career followed a familiar pattern — farming in the U.S.A. and Canada, and then, on his retirement, a return to Guernsey. One of his brothers, who had also been farming in America, was killed in action in 1917.

No. 3100 O'BRIEN, PATRICK JAMES GEORGE.
One of the tea-planters, but after service with the Surma Valley Light Horse, he went to live in Perth, Western Australia, where he died.

No. 3200 STEVENS-GUILLE, GEORGE FREDERICK.
One of the O.E.'s who had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, though probably fewer Elizabethans have joined the Navy than one would expect. Stevens-Guille crowned his achievements (which included an O.B.E., a D.S.O. and Bar) by his appointment as Naval A.D.C. to King George VI.

No. 3300 THOMAS, ROBSON VIVIAN.
Thomas, who had two brothers at the College, was the son of J. V. Thomas, Vice-Principal from 1902 to 1926. He became a banker in the Mercantile Bank of India.

No. 3400 WELCH, NICOLAS LONSDALE.
Although Welch was at College for six years we have no record of his subsequent career.

No. 3500 ROBERT, EDWARD WILLIAM.
He became a farmer in Guernsey.

No. 3600 FOSTER, ALBERT GEORGE.
Like his brother (3409) he became a banker first in Canada and then in the U.S.A.

No. 3700 PLUMMER, MARK MARRIETTE.
Like his brothers (3560) and (3561) he went to Oxford. After war service, he returned to Guernsey to work in the family business.

No. 3800 GUILBERT, THOMAS DONALD.
We have, in Guilbert, the first connection with aircraft; a very large number of O.E.'s served in the R.A.F. Guilbert, however, has had a career as an aeronautical engineer both in Britain and in Pakistan where he was appointed Chief Aeronautical Instructor.

No. 3900 PERKINS, BRYAN.
A banker in England.

No. 4000 QUEVATRE, LEONARD ALBERT.
Born in Guernsey. One of the many O.E.'s who saw service with the R.A.F. during the war. When he was released from military service in 1946, he joined the staff of I.C.I.

No. 4100 MURRAY, AUBREY ARTHUR HECTOR.
Nothing is known about Murray who left College in 1939.

No. 4200 DE GARIS, DEREK GORDON.
Another of the R.A.F. Old Elizabethans and, like regrettably many others, he was killed in action.

No. 4300 MARTIN, CLAUS MACLEOD HALKETT.
The register tells us nothing except that at one time he was working in a Scottish tweed mill.

So we come to Michaelmas Term, 1939, and the end of the third volume of the Register. None of the 43 O.E.'s whose careers we have looked at became national figures, but few had completely undistinguished careers. It is amazing how many followed their professions in the far corners of the world — this is surely the most significant fact which emerges. If there has been a typical Elizabethan in the last 140 years, he has been one who has gone overseas, probably to the Far East, has fought for his country at some time or another, and then returned to Guernsey to retire. In spite of the early difficulties Elizabeth College has survived to carry out the intentions of its Royal Founder by instructing the youth of the island in good character and virtue.

Appendix A.

MASTERS AND PRINCIPALS

No records were kept before 1824 and the list of Masters which appears in the Register Volume I cannot be regarded as being necessarily complete or accurate. Most of the information was gathered from public records (usually the reference is a complaint about the Master or by the Master about repairs to the College), from the Acts of the Presbyterian Colloquy and of the Ecclesiastical Court of Guernsey. Since 1824 the head has been known as the Principal.

MASTERS

SARAVIA, Dr. Adrian	1563-68
HART, Mr. William	c. 1581
CAPELIN, Rev. George	1589-91
DE PESTERE, Mr. Martin	1599-1606
HERN, Rev. Simon	1606-1608
WEST, Rev. William	1608
HORN, Mr. Amos	c. 1610
GANREY, Mr. Jean	1613
MAUGER, Mr. Thomas	1622-26
SLOWLEY, Mr. Joshua	1627
MOREHEAD, Mr. Arthur	c. 1635
BASIRE, Rev. Isaac	c. 1636
DE L'EPINE, Mr. Jacob	1639-44
CAREY, Mr. Thomas	1644-60
DU PERIER, Rev. Gabriel	1660-69
DALGARNO, Mr. George	1670-72
DUBOIS, Rev. Francis	1672-75
LE MESURIER, Rev. Nicholas	1675-78
JOHNSON, Rev. William	1682-98
BOUHAUT, Mr. Jacob	c. 1700
PAYNE, Rev. Lawrence	1708-1714
ROWE, Mr. John	1714-18
LE MESURIER, Rev. John	1738-59
HEMMING, Rev. John	1759-61
CRESPIN, Rev. Elias	1761-95
CAREY, Rev. Nicholas	1795-1824

PRINCIPALS

STOCKER, Rev. Charles William	1824-29
PROCTOR, Rev. George Samuel	1829-32
DAVIES, Rev. William Lewis	1832-47
BROMBY, Rev. John Edward	1847-55
CORFE, Rev. Arthur Thomas	1855-68
OATES, Rev. John	1868-88
PENNEY, Rev. William Campbell	1888-1924
HARDY, Rev. Dr. Francis	1924-39
MILNES, Rev. William Henry Goodenough	1939-58
DAY, Mr. John King	1958

In the Calendar of Patent Rolls there is a reference for 11th March, 1564, to the Master of the College as " one Osyas ". This is something of a mystery as no other reference to Osyas has been found, and it is clear from other sources that Saravia was Master from 1563 to 1568.

Appendix B.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER

The Foundation of the School of Queen Elizabeth (commonly called " The College "). From a translation (into French) of a certified copy by Messrs. J. Fautrart and Pierre de Beauvoir, Jurats. (Published 1817). English translation and paraphrase by G. N. A. Curtis (September, 1962).

To all who shall see these letters, especially the Bailiff, Jurats, Dean, Curates, and other officers and ministers, and to the whole population of the Island of Guernsey. Greetings to God: WHEREAS our most gracious Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., hath appointed us:

François Chamberlain, Esq., Captain and Governor of the Castle of the Isle of Guernsey;

Thomas Carew, Esq., Captain of the Castle of Hurst in the County of Hampshire;

George Ackworthe, Doctor of Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester;

Thomas Compton, Esq., Bailiff of our Lady Queen in the aforesaid Isle of Guernsey;

Jean After, Dean of the said Island;

Nicholas Carey, Junior, Her Majesty's Receiver of Rentes in the said Island;

or any three of us, to institute a Grammar School in the aforesaid Island, through which the youth of this island may be better instructed in good character and virtue, in accordance with the charter (commission) bearing the date of the 25th May in the fifth year of her reign, a true copy of which is enrolled among the archives and registers of the said Island. Acting in pursuance of and on the authority of the said charter, in the name of Her Majesty, we, the aforesaid Francois, Thomas, George, Thomas, Jean and Nicholas do hereby set up, found, institute and establish a school to instruct the youth of the said Island, which shall be commonly known as Queen Elizabeth's School; to subsist in perpetuity by the tenure of gifts as follows:

Firstly, we give, assign, and grant in perpetuity to the said school, the Temple or Church which formerly belonged to the minor or mendicant (Franciscan) Brothers, commonly called Cordelliers, together with the cemetery to the north, comprising twenty-six perches of land (Guernsey measure) and the adjoining ground and buildings, and the area which formerly surrounded the cloister on the south side from the entrance of the main east gate, extending to the west as far as the end of the temple, and comprising thirty perches closely adjoining the temple, following the ends, boundaries, limits and alignments of the old walls, in order that the western portion of the temple shall be the site of the school to receive scholars, and that the chancel proper, that is to say, the eastern part together with the aforesaid buildings and land (shall belong) to the future Master and his successors, both for the building of a suitable house, and for an orchard and garden.

And lest he be inconvenienced by lack of water, we grant him (the right) to draw water from the neighbouring communal fountain, and concede the path from his house to the fountain so long as he has no access to running water from any other source. In this school we desire that in perpetual memory of so great a benefice, the image of Queen Elizabeth, carved on marble, with the arms of the Kings of England, should be placed over the gate of the door of the school on the exterior.

Next, inasmuch as salary is due to those who deserve it: Acting in pursuance of the said charter and in the name of Her Majesty, we assign and grant to the Master of the said School various rentes and revenues in kind which have hitherto fallen due to and been lawfully appropriated by the Crown (to the value of) eighty quarters of wheat rentes, large measure, to be drawn from Her Majesty's Receiver's Office in the said Island annually on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in accordance with the official list in the keeping of Nicholas Carey, the aforesaid Receiver, and William Beauvoir and Thomas Le Marchant, (to be) for the use of the future Master and his successors in perpetuity, that he may have, keep, possess, and make payment from this donation or concession, made in pursuance of and in the name of the aforesaid. The School having been established in regard to Master and scholars, it is necessary to formulate something of the duties of the Master and scholars, as also the lessons and exercises to be performed by the latter.

DUTIES OF THE MASTER

A suitable Master is to be chosen, endowed with good character, who shall not be tainted with the guilt of any evident crime, but grave in looks, gesture and physique, versed in the Latin tongue, and if possible, Greek also, able to instruct scholars in virtue and the classics, to spur and restrain them by scholastic discipline. It will be his duty to arrive in school every morning at seven o'clock in the summer, and eight o'clock in the winter, and to teach his assembled scholars continuously till eleven, having begun with a prayer and an invocation to the name of the Almighty. And, after dinner to return at one o'clock, and after invoking God's grace, to teach them without a break until five. Then, after prayers as in the morning, (he will) send each one home. And if he should neglect to do this, or to show intolerable cruelty towards the scholars, or after being admonished three times by the Dean should fail to correct himself but persevere in evil ways, or if he should fall into more serious crimes, such as larceny, homicide, perjury, heresy, lewdness, adultery, drunkenness or gluttony, he is to be removed forthwith by the Captain of the said Island, or in his absence by his lieutenant, and some other man is to be appointed in his place as soon as possible by the said Captain or lieutenant, to instruct the youth properly as outlined above.

DUTIES OF THE SCHOLARS

No scholar is to be admitted to Queen Elizabeth's school who cannot read perfectly, and recite by heart some catechism approved by the Christian religion. And at the admission of every scholar, the parents or friends of the child whom they wish to have admitted are to be present in the midst of the school so that the candidate can be admonished in their presence by the

Master as to the extent of his indebtedness to the great benefice of Queen Elizabeth who erected such a magnificent school that he might be instructed in the classics, for the prosperous state of which he and his friends are exhorted to pray assiduously. Moreover, he is to be admonished in their presence of his duty towards the Master, namely: that he should obey him in all his lawful and honest commands; that he should apply himself unceasingly to his learning, and do that which is set by the Master; that he should eschew and avoid idleness, negligence and excessive devotion to sport. Now if anyone should be so negligent, obstinate or proud that he cannot be corrected by the normal scholastic punishment, the Master, after summoning his friends, is to lead him before the Dean who will sharply rebuke and admonish him up to three times. And if he should not return to his studies or show any improvement, his parents having guaranteed his good behaviour, he is to be expelled from the school as incorrigible, lest he should infect by the contagion of his vice the remainder of the flock.

SCHOOL CLASSES AND CLASSICAL AUTHORS TO BE READ BY SCHOLARS

Since the aim proposed for this school (which we found in the name of the Queen) is to be Grammar, it behoves us to divide it into appropriate classes and to assign to each one its author suitable for the understanding of the Grammar (apportioned to it). Firstly, there are to be six classes. In the *first*, the new (pupils) shall learn a short grammar course containing an introduction to the eight parts of speech and syntax, together with some Latin and French vocabulary containing the names of the principal things, so that they may learn each day at first ten words, and later, when more advanced, twenty. These foundations having been well laid, they shall in the second class study the four books of the sacred dialogues of Sebastian Castelion in such a way that the young pupils shall understand both the Latin text and the scriptural narrative, and for the better understanding of the latter, shall have the narrative relating to each dialogue read out from the Bible by the Master. The scholars shall be warned that on the following day they will recite it publicly, to which end they will be provided, both at school (at the Master's expense) and at home, with a Bible to read should they wish it, and afterwards they will be made to recite it without books. In the evening they will be required to read the familiar letters of Cicero. In both cases the masters shall take great pains to ensure that all lessons are consciously prepared and examined in relation to the rules of grammar. Having (at this stage) savoured the Latin tongue as actually spoken, the next task (assuming a qualified Master can be found) will be to teach the rudiments of Greek to scholars entering the *third* class to which will be added during the afternoon period, the precepts of Adherennium rhetoric, so that when they have learnt the rudiments of Greek, they may learn by heart some oration by John Chrysostom, duly prepared and examined in relation to these rudiments. Then in the other classes, they shall combine Latin and Greek authors, as in the *fourth* class the Greek Hesiod with Virgil, or Pindar with Horace, and in that class they will learn the prosody of the fourth part of grammar, and the art of versification in both Latin and Greek. In the *fifth*, they shall recite one of Cicero's orations in the demonstrative style, together with the Greek orations of Isocrates or else the offices of Cicero, and some of Plutarch's morals. The last stage in the *sixth* class should be devoted to the Latin histories of Cæsar,

Sallust, Livy, and the Greek Plutarch, Thucidides and Herodotus to the end, that on passing out of these classes mature and perfect, they may behold the mirror and image of antiquity.

SCHOLARS' EXERCISES

As we consider that reading without exercises is of little profit, the scholars are to be exercised in the following manner:

The sole exercise in the *first* class will consist of writing so that they may learn to write and spell correctly Latin and French, and this after they have learnt and repeated their lessons. In the *second* class, having already an understanding of grammar and the simple names for things, they are to translate into Latin short continuous passages and unconnected sentences taken from common everyday things. In this exercise, the Master will diligently correct the roughness of the scholar's work, and will teach them to speak correctly, observing the agreements (which they shall name) and the grammatical rules, and will make them recite, openly, on the following day, by heart, the passages they have thus composed, for it is necessary to acquire firstly accuracy and then elegance in self-expression. Having acquired this simple and bare faculty of speaking Latin, they are to learn to render the same sentence in various ways in Latin according to the formularies of Erasmus, spontaneously, not from the book, but orally from the Master's spoken examples. This exercise is so useful for enriching one's faculty of self-expression that it has not without good reason been assigned to the *third* class, and in this class we also wish that there should be frequently included exercises in translating from Latin into French and vice versa, there being no better means devised for consolidating one's fluency in both languages. Also to be included at this stage is the writing of all kinds of letters to one's friends, or relations (or letters from one to another, and provocative letters (if I may speak thus) between scholars from one to another. In this exercise, as in all others, the Master will take pains first to teach the form and the substance, and then by way of a game shall allow his pupils to exercise themselves. In the fourth, prosody and versification are to be included, and since they are difficult to achieve, we do not propose to add anything further other than a repetition of the exercises previously outlined. The highest and more than purely grammatical exercise is to be received in the *fifth* class, namely the exercise of Aphtonius or of some gymnosophist, which exercises if learnt and perfected are the culmination of all they can desire in this school, for it is our desire that the whole effort of the scholars and of all the Queen's school should be directed to that end.

Now it is not our intention that the above ordinances shall tie him (the Master) down so strictly that he may not add something of his own, and sharpen the wits of the scholars by various exercises, or defer certain parts of these or make certain concessions to arithmetic, writing and games. And if he should lack a knowledge of Greek literature, he should instruct the more diligently in Latin literature, for we have sought to show in a brief directive the means by which, if the Master and pupils apply themselves, they (the pupils) may become grammarians in both languages.

In witness of, and for the perpetual authority and execution of all the above matters, in accordance with the warrant and command of our said lady, we have appended by our own hands, our names, and have procured that the seal of the said Island of Guernsey be affixed by Master Thomas

Compton, Bailiff, in the presence of Nicolas de la Court and Thomas Effart, Jurats, on the 27th day of the month of September, in the year of grace 1563, the year previously referred to as the fifth of our Lady Queen by:—

Francois Chamberlain
George Arkworthe
Thomas Compton
Jean After
Nicolas Carey
Jean de la Court
Thomas Effart

Appendix C.

CARMEN ELIZABETHANUM

The Carmen was written by A. E. Pope in 1916 and originally contained nine verses; the music was composed by A. E. Matthews. Four of the original verses are no longer sung but in 1960, when New House was created, an additional verse was written by W. W. M. Cooper.

The original was as follows:—

Elizabeth College ... ... In antiqua insula
Stat praeclarum fanum,
Litteris, scientiis,
Elizabethanum.

Guernsey ... ... Sarnia carissima,
Floreas, florebis,
Litteris, scientiis,
Nunquam indigebis.

Chorus:

"Mens sana in corpore sano" ... ... *Corpus sic coniungimus*
Menti sanae sanum
Floret sic collegium
Elizabethanum.

Church of England ... ... Caro in Collegio
Multa nos docemur;
Colimus praecipue
Fidem qua fovemur.

Elizabeth ... ... Fundatricis memores
Virginis reginæ,
Cujus vita dedita est
Fidei Divinæ.

Chorus.

House, Town, Country ... ... Domus, Oppidum et Rus,
Inter nos certamus;
Domus, oppidum et Rus,
Scholam adamamus.

Sports, Swimming ... ... Quærin'? quod ad ludicra
Pertinet qui simus—
Audi: nando alacris
Summus est et imus.

Chorus.

Boxing, Fishing ... ... Major, minor, minimus
Quisque hic est pugil
Et magistros sevocat
Calamus et mugil.

Cricket, Jersey Match ... ... Multa sunt cum incolis
Pilæ, cum paganis,
Annua certamina
Cum Cæsareanis.

Corps, Hockey, Football ... Fuste, folle pila nos
Corpus exercentes
Semper ludum Martium
Strenue ludentes.

The extra verse added in 1960 is as follows:—

New House ... ... En, iam Domus additur,
Novam quam vocamus;
Quadrifidi strenue
Inter nos certamus.

The last four verses of the original are no longer sung.

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