



Xaverians World-wide

Ryken's vision

Theodore James Ryken was born in 1797 in the small village of Elshout, North Brabant, the Netherlands, to ardently Catholic middle class parents. Orphaned at a young age, Ryken was raised by his uncle. Ryken was trained as a shoemaker. He felt a calling by God which drew him to work first as a catechist, followed by helping manage an orphanage, and later by caring for cholera patients in the Netherlands. At age 34, Ryken went to North America, where he served as a catechist among the missionaries to the Native Americans. During his three-year tour, he conceived the idea of starting a congregation of brothers to work alongside the missionary priests. On returning to Europe, he set about planning to found such a society in Belgium, a country eminent for missionary zeal.

Founding

When Ryken returned to the US in 1837, he decided that the children of Catholic immigrants were more in need of instruction than were those of Native Americans. Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, Missouri encouraged him to found a congregation of laymen to teach all classes of youth. Six other bishops sanctioned his plan to bring religious teachers to the United States. Ryken served a term of probation in the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers to prepare to go to Rome to receive the permission and blessing of Pope Gregory XVI for his mission. He modelled the religious garb of members of his institute after that of the Redemptorists. The spirit of the Xaverian Brothers, on the other hand, can be traced to the influence of Rev. Isidore Van de Kerckhove, the Jesuit confessor and counsellor of Ryken; De Kerckhove drew up the original rules of the order. Although many religious institutes were being founded at the time as part of a Catholic revival that succeeded the fall of Napoleon I, Ryken had a different vision. He wanted to found a missionary institute rather than a congregation that would address the needs of a specific region.

On June 15, 1839, Ryken, then 42 years old, settled in a rented house on Ezelstraat in the centuries-old city of Bruges, Belgium. For five days he waited for the arrival of the two companions who had promised to join him in his undertaking: a weaver and a tailor. His companions proved to be less dedicated and resilient than he and he needed a year to recruit better suited candidates. He and his colleagues soon opened two primary schools in Bruges, and some of the Xaverian Brothers were sent to a normal school at Sint-Truiden for professional teacher training.

By 1841, the community had grown beyond the space available in the little house on Ezelstraat; with financial help from a sympathetic banker, Ryken purchased a large estate in a neighbouring section of Bruges called "Het Walletje". The Xaverian Brothers began to attract candidates from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Ireland and France. In 1848, a colony of brothers went to England to open schools in parishes in Bury and Manchester. Eventually, they opened Clapham College, London and the

boarding schools of Mayfield College and its associated preparatory boarding school at Foxhunt Manor, in Sussex. Mayfield College closed in 1999 because of the lack of entrants to the order.



The Concordia Coin [Concordia

Society]

From the *Catholic Encyclopedia*

(CONGREGATION OF THE BROTHERS OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER).

An institute of laymen, founded under episcopal approbation by Theodore James Ryken, in Belgium, in the year 1839. To obtain the views of American prelates as to the merits of his project to establish a teaching congregation, he came to America (1837), and received approval from seven bishops, who gave him testimonial letters. Returning to Europe, he laid his plan before Mgr BousSENS, Bishop of Bruges, who granted his sanction on condition that Ryken should first make a year's novitiate under the Redemptorists at St-Trond. After completing the novitiate Ryken established his congregation at Bruges. From the beginning

trials and difficulties threatened the existence of the new institute. Subjects did not come or failed to persevere, and the means of subsistence were to be had only by painful effort. In June 1840, the brotherhood consisted of three members. In the following year the generosity of a banker of Bruges, Dujardin, enabled the community to purchase the property known as "Het Walletje", from the moat that surrounded it, and here the brothers established their mother-house. An unknown benefactor also left a considerable sum of money with the request that it be devoted to helping missionary work. The words of Sallust, "Concordia res parvae crescunt", were adopted by the brothers as their motto. A boys' sodality was opened at Het Walletje, followed shortly by a primary school in the same place; the work of catechizing was taken up at the Church of Notre-Dame, and some attention was given to the training of deaf-mutes. The brothers' first grammar school was opened at Bruges (1844) and in the following year a second school of the same rank was established there. Already the progressive character of the youthful institute was shown by its sending several members to St-Trond Normal School for higher professional training. In 1846 the brothers were called to England, and a school was begun at Bury, Lancashire, but in 1856 the community removed to Manchester. It was at Manchester that the brothers popularized the May devotions, and promoted the wearing of the scapular of Mount Carmel.

On 10 July, 1854, the founder sailed from Havre to take the direction of a school in Louisville, Kentucky, at the invitation of Bishop Martin J. Spalding, who had long desired the Xaverians to come to the United States. The pioneers were Brothers Paul, Hubert, Stanislaus, Stephen, and Bernardine. The Xaverians took charge of several parochial schools there, and finally (1864) opened an institution under their own auspices, which still exists as St. Xavier's College, and had an attendance of five hundred students in 1910. When Bishop Spalding became Archbishop of Baltimore (1864), he invited the congregation to conduct St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys. The Xaverians decided to make Baltimore the centre of their activities in the United States, and they purchased a site just beyond the western limits of the city, where in 1876 a novitiate for the United States was opened. The first general chapter was held at Bruges (1869); meanwhile the brothers were extending their work in England. They had established a house for novices at Hammersmith (1861), near the Normal Training College, in order that the young members might follow the courses there. Two years later a new mission was accepted. The Duchess of Leeds, an American of the Caton family of Maryland, had just founded an orphanage at Hastings, Sussex, and the Xaverians were asked to take charge. By a coincidence, the land on which St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, stands is known as the Duchess of Leeds estate. The foundation at Hastings was removed to Mayfield, and was gradually diverted from its original plan as an orphanage, and became a successful boarding school, which has at present several fine buildings. The main structure, Gothic in its features, was designed by Pugin. Clapham College, adjoining Clapham Common, London, has developed from a small beginning made in the early sixties, to an influential position among English Catholic colleges. The Catholic Collegiate Institute, as the brothers' principal school at Manchester is called, was removed to an attractive site at Victoria Park, in the suburbs of that city, in 1905. The following year a new school was opened. Since 1875 England has formed one of the three provinces into which the institute was then divided; American and Belgium being the other two. In Belgium the brothers founded, in connection with the mother-house, a school, Institut St. Francois-Xavier, which has at present (1911) over seven hundred students. Other houses were founded at Thourout, Huthoulst, Heyst, and Zedelghem.

In the United States the congregation has made its greatest gains. The membership in the American province (1911) numbers 127 professed, 19 scholastics, 21 novices, and 20 aspirants. The Xaverian missions in the United States comprise 5 colleges, 6 academies, 15 parochial schools, 5 industrial schools, and 4 homes for boys. At Baltimore, Maryland, is Mt. St. Joseph's College, adjoining the novitiate. In the Archdiocese of Boston, which the congregation entered in 1882, it conducts schools at Lowell, Lawrence, Somerville, East Boston, Danvers, and Newton Highlands. Others schools in Massachusetts are at Worcester, and Milbury. At Manchester, New Hampshire, and at Deep River, Connecticut, are Xaverian missions also. The Diocese of Richmond has a number of institutions under the care of the brothers -- two schools at Richmond, a college at Old Point Comfort, and academies at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News. In the Diocese of Wheeling there are two schools: the Cathedral High School, and Elm Grove Training School. Besides St. Xavier's College, the city of Louisville has three smaller establishments managed by the institute. In Detroit, Michigan, they conduct a boy's home. To as great an extent as possible the brothers engage in secondary school work, regarding this as their particular sphere; though it is found advantageous to undertake parochial and industrial schools also. A notable secondary school conducted by the Xaverians is St. John's Preparatory College, Danvers, Massachusetts, established in 1906.

Since its foundation the institute has had three superiors-general: the founder, Brother Francis, who resigned in 1860; Brother Vincent (1860-96); and from 1896, Brother John Chrysostom. The American province has had three provincials: Brother Alexius, from 1875 to 1900; Brother Dominic, from 1900 to 1907; and Brother Isidore, chosen in 1907. The entire congregation is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bruges

Xaverian Brothers. English Province Records.

1848-2009

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Scope and Content

Records of the English Province of the Xaverian Brothers, consisting of provincial correspondence (1915-1976), files documenting provincial and regional government, chapters and assemblies (1878-1983), formation and vocations (1952-1987), Xaverian institutions (1872-1995), and individual Xaverians (1848-1997); with fundamental documents and reports (1865-1989), Xaverian histories and biographies (1880-1992), financial records (1876-1975), records of the Board of Governors of Xaverian College, Manchester (1877-1997), and photographs.

Background

The Xaverian Brothers, a congregation dedicated to the Catholic education of boys, were founded in Belgium in 1839 and first came to England in May of 1848. They taught first at St. Marie's, Bury, Lancashire. In May of 1850 they moved to Manchester and took charge of St. Augustine's School. Early in 1857 they accepted responsibility for St. John's Cathedral School in Salford and in May of 1859 opened St. Chad's School in Manchester. They began teaching in the Catholic Collegiate Institute in Manchester in August of 1862.

They began to work in London in September of 1860, worked at St. Mary's Training College, Hammersmith, starting in 1861, at St. Joseph School, Battersea, in March of 1874, and at St. Joseph's Commercial School, Queen's Square, in May of 1882.

They began their work in Preston with the Xaverian Brothers Select School in December of 1860, began to operate St. Ignatius Elementary Day School there in 1876, and started teaching at St. Walburges starting in January of 1878.

Their work with orphans started with a house in Hastings in May of 1863. In 1868 they moved to a larger building in Mayfield, and after 1874 accepted regular boarding students as well as orphans. They taught for several years (1874-1881) at St. Marie's, Little Bolton, as well.

Their twentieth-century foundations include Xaverian College in Brighton (Easter 1909), their Juniorate in Rottingdean (April 1918), St. Francis Xavier School in Deeping St. James (March 1919), St. Martin's School for day pupils (1932), and the School of St. Edward the Confessor, a preparatory boarding school in Waldron, Foxhunt Manor (September 1936).

Later in the twentieth century the number of brothers declined. In 1977 England was redefined as a region rather than a province of the Xaverian Brothers. In 2003 the Xaverian Brothers withdrew from their remaining English missions.

Index - Xaverian Brothers

Monastic and religious life

Monasticism and religious orders

Brothers (in religious orders, congregations, etc.)

Catholic schools -- England

Scope and Content

Office files of the American Province (1875-1960) and of the American Central Province (1960-1974), dossiers (1816-1977), basic documents (1869-1964), financial records (1818-1974), correspondence (1881-1974), and subject files (1896-1973). Correspondents include Martin John Spalding, James Cardinal Gibbons, and many other bishops.

Office files of Xaverian institutions (1820-1974); personal papers of Xaverians (1871-1974); with manuscripts of Brother Aubert Downey's *Ryken: Life and Letters* and Xaverian Menology, Brother Aloysius's translation of Brother Ferdinand De Muynck's history of the Xaverians, Brother Julian Ryan's *Men and Deeds*, and Brother Kurt's history of the Xaverian constitutions; photographs and printed material.

Also files generated by the service of Brother Thomas More Page on the Pontifical Commission on Religious Life (1983-1986); consisting of correspondence, agenda, interviews, documentation of meetings, reports, memoranda, white papers, publicity, talks, and cassette audio tapes.

Custody of the archives of the American Central Province of the Xaverian Brothers was transferred to the Archives of the University of Notre Dame in December of 1980. Student workers made container lists and transferred files to new boxes. Archivists put documents in new folders, preserving original folder titles and supplementing them with information placed in brackets. Paper clips and most staples were removed. Printed material, audio-visual material, and photographs were separated from manuscripts. Series were identified and arranged according to provenance insofar as the nature of the manuscripts made such an arrangement practical; within series original order was generally preserved. However, Xaverian institutions were originally divided into two groups -- those that had closed and those still in operation; in the present arrangement, each Xaverian institution has its place in alphabetical order by state, city, and name. Vestiges of the Xaverian alphanumeric filing system remain on some folders (2-letter codes such as OP for "Other Provinces identify certain files"); but this system never included all of the folders in the collection, and no attempt has been made to extend it. The last box of the collection (Box 159) contains a description of this alphanumeric filing system.

Background

Summary: The Congregation of St. Francis Xavier (CFX) was founded by Theodore James Ryken in 1839. At the invitation of Bishop Martin John Spalding, Xaverian Brothers came to teach in the Diocese of Louisville in 1854. In 1864, after Spalding had become Archbishop of Baltimore, Xaverians began to open schools in Maryland. The congregation had also established schools in Belgium and England, and in 1875 three provinces were established: Belgian, English, and American. Xaverians founded schools in many American states and in 1960 the American Province was divided in two: the Sacred Heart (or Central) Province and the St. Joseph (or Northeast) Province.

In 1839 Theodore James Ryken, a Dutch Catholic living in Belgium, founded the Congregation of St. Francis Xavier (CFX), known in English-speaking countries as the Xaverian Brothers. Though Ryken intended to found an order dedicated to Catholic education in the United States, the first Xaverian school opened in Bruges, Belgium, 1843. In 1853 Louisville Bishop Martin Spalding invited the Xaverians to open schools in his diocese, and in 1854 the first colony of brothers came to America.

In 1860 Ryken resigned his position as Superior General of the congregation and Brother Vincent Terhoeven replaced him. The same year a second colony of Xaverians came to America. In 1864 Martin Spalding, then Archbishop of Baltimore, asked the Xaverians to open schools there, and they did so.

The congregation had also established schools in England. In 1875 the congregation was divided into three provinces -- Belgian, English, and American. Brother Alexius Vanderwee served as the first American Provincial from 1875 to 1900. Under his administration, American brothers opened schools in New York State, Massachusetts, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

From 1900 to 1907 Brother Dominic served as American Provincial and extended the range of Xaverian activities to include New Jersey, Michigan, California, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. From 1907 to 1925 Brother Isidore Kuppel served as American Provincial; under his authority Xaverians began to operate in the District of Columbia.

During the administration of Brother Paul Scanlan as American Provincial, 1925 to 1928, the pope at last officially recognized the congregation (1927). From 1928 to 1937 Brother Paul Scanlan served as Superior General of the order, the first American to become Superior General of any religious order founded in Europe.

From 1928 to 1934 Brother Osmund Gallagher served as American Provincial; near the end of his administration a Xaverian school opened in Maine. Brother Ambrose Driscoll served as American Provincial from 1934 to 1937 and as Superior General from 1937 to 1953. Brother Edmund McConnell replaced him as American Provincial in 1937 and served until 1944.

Under the provincial administration of Brother Oswald, 1944-1950, Xaverians from America began missionary work in Uganda. Brother Oswald was later elected Superior General (1953).

Brother William Sheehan served as American Provincial from 1950 to 1956 and Brother Nilus Cullen from 1956 to 1962. In 1960 the American Province was divided in two. The American Northeastern Province, also known as the St. Joseph Province, includes the New England states and all of New York State except for New York City and Long Island. The African missions are also under the control of this province. The American Central Province, also known as the Sacred Heart Province, includes the rest of the United States.

Brother Thomas More Page served as American Central Provincial from 1962 to 1965, when he was elected Superior General. Brother Pastor served as American Central Provincial from 1965 to 1968, and Brother Bernard Starkey from 1969 to 1975. Brother Philip Dougherty became American Central Provincial in 1975.

Chronological List of Events

- 1797/08/30 Xaverian founder T.J. Ryken born, Elshout, Holland
- 1824/02/20 Alexius Vanderwee, first American Provincial, born Antwerp, Belgium
- 1826 Ryken nurses the sick in cholera plague, North Holland
- 1828 Ryken becomes a Trappist lay brother, Alsace, France
- 1831 Ryken comes to America as a lay catechist
- 1831-1834 Ryken works among Indians with Father Stephen Badin
- 1834 Ryken returns to Europe to found order to work in
- 1839 Theodore James Ryken founds Xaverians Bruges, Belgium
- 1843 First Xaverian School opens in Bruges, Belgium
- 1843/12/03 Ryken, Brother Francis Xavier, first invested
- 1854 Ryken takes vows along with nine others
- 1854 Louisville Bishop Spalding invites Xaverians to USA
- c1854 Novitiate opens in Louisville, KY
- 1854-1889 Immaculate Conception School operates, Louisville, KY
- 1854-1911 St. Patrick's School operates, Louisville, KY
- 1860 Brother Vincent Terhoeven becomes second Superior General
- 1860 Second colony of Xaverians arrives in America
- 1860-1872 St. Boniface School operates, Louisville, KY
- c1860-1880 Brothers Francis, Stephen, and Dominic, Novice Masters,
- 1860-1933 St. John's School operates, Louisville, KY
- 1863- St. Xavier' s High School operates, Louisville, KY
- 1863-1874 St. Martin's School operates, Louisville, KY

1863-1899 Cathedral School operates, Louisville, KY

1864 St. Xavier' s Institute, first CFX high school, Louisville, KY

1866 Spalding, now Bishop of Baltimore, invites Xaverians

1866-1950 St. Mary's Industrial School operates, Baltimore, MD

1867-1872 Our Lady's School operates, Louisville, KY

1868-1869 St. Anthony's School operates, Louisville, KY

1868-1872 St. Peter's School operates, Louisville, KY

1872- St. Michael's School operates, Louisville, KY

1872- St. Patrick's School operates, Baltimore, MD

1874-1888 St. Louis Bertrand School operates, Louisville, KY

1875- Mt. St. Joseph College operates, Baltimore, MD

1875 Xaverians establish Belgian, English, American Province

1875-1900 Brother Alexius Vanderwee serves as American Provincial

1876 Novitiate moves to Old Mt. St. Joseph's, Louisville, KY

1878-1893 St. Joseph's School operates, Baltimore, MD

1878-1948 St. James Home operates, Baltimore, MD

1880-1887 Xaverians serve in West Troy, NY

1881-1847 St. Patrick's School operates, Lowell, MA

1881-1923 St Peter's School operates, Richmond, VA

1883 Br Joseph Novice Master, Brs Leonard and Peter assistants

1887 Brother Cajetan serves as Novice Master

1889-1947 St. Mary's School operates, Lawrence, MA

1891 Brother Paul Novice Master, Br. Theodore assistant

1891-1901 Br. Cajetan serves as Master of Aspirants at Juniorate

1891-1907 Juniorate operates at St. John's, Danvers, MA

1891-1913 Assumption School operates, East Boston, MA

1891-1931 St. Mary's School operates, Norfolk, VA

1892-1931 St. Paul's School operates, Portsmouth, VA

1893- St. Joseph's School operates in Somerville, MA

1893-1923 Fitton School operates, East Boston, MA

1894- St. John's operates, Worcester, MA

1896-1897 St. Thomas College operates, Scranton, PA

1897-1933 Central Catholic / Cathedral High School operates, Wheeling, WV

1898 Brother Dionysius serves as Novice Master

1898-1923 Old Point Comfort College operates, Fort Monroe, VA

1899-1915 Brother Chrysostom serves as Superior General

1900 Brother Norbert serves as Novice Master

1900-1907 Brother Dominic serves as American Provincial

1900-1915 Mt. St. Joseph's Industrial operates, Millbury, MA

1900-1923 St. Patrick's School operates, Richmond, VA

1901 Br Basil Novice Master, Brs Theodore and Walter assist

1901-1907 Br. Bernardine serves as Master of Aspirants, Juniorate

1902-1905 Sacred Heart Industrial operates, Arlington, NJ

1902-1929 St. Vincent's School operates, Newport News, VA

1903-1907 St. Joseph's Agricultural operates, Rutherford, CA

1904- St. Joseph Home / CYO Home operates, Detroit, MI

1904-1919 St. John's Industrial operates, Deep River, CT

1904-1931 St. Francis Xavier Manual Training School, Elm Grove WV

1905-1923 St. Agnes Institute operates, Manchester, NH

1907 Brother Theodore serves as Novice Master

1907- St. John's Prep School operates, Danvers, MA

1907-1913 Br. Alexander directs Juniorate seniors at Mt. St. Joseph

1907-1913 Br. Linus directs some Juniorate students at St. John's

1907-1913 Juniorate students at Mt. St. Joseph, St. John's and Old Point Comfort

1907-1925 Brother Isidore Kuppel serves as American Provincial

1908-1972 Leonard Hall Naval School operates, Leonardtown, MD

1908- Working Boys Home operates, Newton Highlands, MA

1908-1937 St. Lawrence Home operates, Louisville, KY

1910-1921 St. James Parochial School operates, Newark, NJ

1911- St. Joseph's College / Prep operates, Bardstown, KY

1911-1915 Paradise Protectory operates, Abbotstown, PA

1912-1913 St. Patrick's High School operates, Washington, DC

1912-1922 St. James School operates, Salem, MA

1913 Brother Alphonse serves as Novice Master

1913-1919 Br. Pacomius serves as Master of Aspirants, Juniorate

1913-1922 Juniorate operates at Old Point Comfort College, VA

1914-1927 St. Mary's High School operates, Clarksburg, WV

1915 Br Sylvan Novice Master, Br Columbianus assistant

1915-1928 Apostolic Mission House operates, Washington, DC

1916-1926 Cathedral High School operates, Wichita, KS

1917- Assumption Academy / St. Francis De Sales, Utica, NY

1917 Brother Julian serves as Novice Master

1917- Camp Calvert operates, Leonardtown, MD

1917-1942 Cathedral School operates, Richmond, VA

1918-1934 Xaverian School operates, Alexandria, VA

1919-1923 Br. Theodore serves as Master of Aspirants, Juniorate

1919-1928 Brother Bernard serves as Superior General

1920- Holy Cross School operates -- first in N.Y. City -- Brooklyn

- 1921- Sacred Heart Novitiate operates, Fort Monroe, VA
- 1923- St. Joseph Juniorate operates, Peabody, MA
- 1923- St. Matthew's Parochial School operates, Brooklyn, NY
- 1923-1924 St. Edward's College operates, Huntington, WV
- 1923-1928 Br. Osmund serves as Master of Aspirants, Juniorate
- 1924-1970 Holy Name Parochial School operates, Brooklyn, NY
- 1925-1928 Brother Paul Scanlan serves as American Provincial
- 1926- Keith Academy operates, Lowell, MA
- 1926- Mission Church High School operates, Roxbury, MA
- 1926- St. Michael's Diocesan High School operates, Brooklyn, NY
- 1927 Pope officially recognizes Xaverian Brothers
- 1928 Br. Jason serves as Master of Aspirants, Juniorate
- 1928 Paul Scanlan becomes Superior General
- 1928-1934 Brother Osmund Gallagher serves as American Provincial
- 1928-1934 Xaverian House of Studies operates, Washington DC
- 1928-1937 Brother Paul serves as Superior General
- 1930 Mount Saint Joseph, a Junior College, affiliated with The Catholic University of America
- 1931 Belgian Province starts colony in Belgian Congo
- 1931- Xaverian College operates, Silver Spring, MD
- 1932 Assumption Academy becomes St. Francis De Sales High School
- 1932- Catholic High School operates, Malden, MA
- 1933- John Bapst High School operates, Bangor, ME
- 1934-1937 Brother Ambrose Driscoll serves as American Provincial
- 1935- St. Theresa's School operates, Brooklyn, NY
- 1937-1944? Brother Edmund serves as American Provincial

- 1937-1953 Brother Ambrose serves as Superior General
- 1940- Our Lady of Good Counsel High School operates, New York, NY
- 1941- Cardinal Hayes High School operates, New York, NY
- 1942- Cardinal Hayes Annex operates, New York, NY
- 1942- Flaget High School operates, Louisville, KY
- 1944-1950 Brother Oswald serves as American Provincial
- 1949 American Province starts mission in Uganda
- 1949- St. Francis Xavier Secondary School, Uganda, Africa
- 1950-1956 Brother William serves as American Provincial
- 1952- Archbishop Stepinac High School operates, White Plains, NY
- 1953/03 Brother Oswald elected Superior General
- 1954- Mount Loretto operates, Staten Island, NY
- ?1956-
1962? Brother Nilus serves as American Provincial
- 1960 American Province splits into Central and Northeast Provinces
- 1960 American Central Province opens schools in Bolivia
- ?1962-1965 Brother Thomas More serves as American Provincial
- ?1965-1968 Brother Pastor serves as American Provincial
- 1965/04 Brother Thomas More elected Superior General
- 1969-1975 Brother Bernard Starkey serves as American Provincial
- 1975 Brother Philip Dougherty serves as American Provincial

Alphabetical List of Institutions

- Apostolic Mission House operates, Washington, DC -- 1915-1928
- Archbishop Stepinac High School operates, White Plains, NY -- 1952-
- Assumption Academy becomes St. Francis De Sales High School -- 1932
- Assumption Academy / St. Francis De Sales, Utica, NY -- 1917-
- Assumption School operates, East Boston, MA -- 1891-1913
- Camp Calvert operates, Leonardtown, MD -- 1917-
- Cardinal Hayes Annex operates, New York, NY -- 1942-

- Cardinal Hayes High School operates, New York, NY -- 1941-
- Cathedral High School operates, Wichita, KS -- 1916-1926
- Cathedral School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1863-1899
- Cathedral School operates, Richmond, VA -- 1917-1942
- Catholic High School operates, Malden, MA -- 1932-
- Central Catholic / Cathedral High School operates, Wheeling, WV -- 1897-1933
- Fitton School operates, East Boston, MA -- 1893-1923
- Flaget High School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1942-
- Holy Cross School operates -- first in N.Y. City -- Brooklyn -- 1920-
- Holy Name Parochial School operates, Brooklyn, NY -- 1924-1970
- Immaculate Conception School operates, Louisville -- 1854-1889
- John Bapst High School operates, Bangor, ME -- 1933-
- Juniorate operates at Old Point Comfort College, VA -- 1913-1922
- Juniorate operates at St. John's, Danvers, MA -- 1891-1907
- Juniorate students at Mt. St. Joseph, St. John's and Old Point Comfort -- 1907-1913
- Keith Academy operates, Lowell, MA -- 1926-
- Leonard Hall Naval School operates, Leonardtown, MD -- 1908-1972
- Mission Church High School operates, Roxbury, MA -- 1926-
- Mount Loretto operates, Staten Island, NY -- 1954-
- Mt. St. Joseph, a Junior College, affiliated with Catholic University -- 1930
- Mt. St. Joseph College operates, Baltimore, MD -- 1875-
- Mt. St. Joseph's Industrial operates, Millbury, MA -- 1900-1915
- Novitiate moves to Old Mt. St. Joseph's, Louisville, KY -- 1876
- Novitiate opens in Louisville, KY -- c1854
- Old Point Comfort College operates, Fort Monroe, VA -- 1898-1923
- Our Lady of Good Counsel High School operates, New York, NY -- 1940-
- Our Lady's School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1867-1872
- Paradise Protectory operates, Abbotstown, PA -- 1911-1915
- Sacred Heart Industrial operates, Arlington, NJ -- 1902-1905
- Sacred Heart Novitiate operates, Fort Monroe, VA -- 1921-
- St Peter's School operates, Richmond, VA -- 1881-1923
- St. Agnes Institute operates, Manchester, NH -- 1905-1923
- St. Anthony's School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1868-1869
- St. Boniface School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1860-1872
- St. Edward's College operates, Huntington, WV -- 1923-1924
- St. Francis Xavier Manual Training School, Elm Grove WV -- 1904-1931
- St. Francis Xavier Secondary School, Uganda, Africa -- 1949-
- St. James Home operates, Baltimore, MD -- 1878-1948
- St. James Parochial School operates, Newark, NJ -- 1910-1921
- St. James School operates, Salem, MA -- 1912-1922
- St. John's operates, Worcester, MA -- 1894-
- St. John's Industrial operates, Deep River, CT -- 1904-1919
- St. John's Prep School operates, Danvers, MA -- 1907-
- St. John's School operates, Louisville, KY -- 1860-1933

- St. Joseph Home / CYO Home operates, Detroit, MI -- 1904-
- St. Joseph Juniorate operates, Peabody, MA -- 1923-
- St. Joseph's Agricultural operates, Rutherford, CA -- 1903-1907
- St. Joseph's College / Prep operates, Bardstown, KY -- 1911-



International Schools



Affiliated Schools [edit]

Xaverian College	Manchester, England
St. John's High School	Shrewsbury, Massachusetts
St. Xavier High School	Louisville, Kentucky
Malden Catholic High School	Malden, Massachusetts
Xaverian Brothers High School	Westwood, Massachusetts
St. Mary's Ryken High School	Leonardtown, Maryland
Xavier High School	Middletown, Connecticut
St. Bernard School	Uncasville, Connecticut
St. Francis Xavier Institute	Bruges, Belgium
St. John's Preparatory School	Danvers, Massachusetts
St. Francis Xavier Sixth Form College	London, England
St. Bernard's Institute	Knokke, Belgium
Mount Saint Joseph College	Baltimore, Maryland
Xaverian High School	Brooklyn, New York
Our Lady of Good Counsel High School	Olney, Maryland
Nazareth Regional High School	Brooklyn, New York
Lowell Catholic High School	Lowell, Massachusetts
Saint Joseph Regional High School	(Montvale), New Jersey

Previously affiliated schools [edit]

St Francis Roman Catholic Grammar School	Hartlepool, England
Leonard Hall Jr. Naval Academy	Leonardtown, Maryland
Mayfield College	Mayfield, England
Mission Church High School	Boston, Massachusetts

