

IN HARMONY  
SMALL THINGS GROW  
CELEBRATING  
150 YEARS



**Xaverian**  
College

150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

1862 - 2012



## A letter from the General Superior of the Xaverian Brothers

Dear Mrs. Hunter,

It is my privilege to offer you and the Xaverian College community my greetings and those of the Xaverian Brothers as Xaverian College marks the 150th anniversary of its founding. I regret that I am not able to join you, His Grace Bishop Terence Brain of the Diocese of Salford, the Most Reverend Bernard Longley, as well as the many alumni and friends of Xaverian who gather to mark this occasion. I am pleased to know that retired headmaster Brother Cyril and long-time faculty member Brother Philip Revell are there to represent the Brothers during these celebrations.

When we speak of the education provided by the Xaverian Brothers, whether we are speaking of schools in Belgium, England, the United States, or now in countries in Africa and Central America, we talk about how Xaverian education inspires lives of learning, faith and service. That was true when the Brothers first went to Manchester to St. Augustine's Parish in 1850, when we staffed various other parish schools in the city, and it was certainly true when we assumed direction of the Catholic Collegiate Institute in 1862, a school that was on the point of closure and was described as being in an "unpromising state". According to the annals of the Xaverian Brothers, only seven boys arrived on that first day. The Brothers were so successful in inspiring lives of learning, faith and service, that by 1865 a new wing had to be added to the once "unpromising school". The many faithful, dedicated and service orientated old boys and girls of Xaverian College give testimony to how a Xaverian education continues to inspire lives of learning, faith and service. Even though the College is now under the sponsorship of the Diocese of Salford, that heritage continues.

The chronicler of Xaverian history, Brother Julian, C.F.X., wrote about our history and the success of Xaverian education saying, "If history they made, let us remember that it is only such to us; it was not history to them, but very commonplace. Our task is to make history that will seem no less striking to generations coming." These words are apropos today as the College celebrates 150 years of Xaverian education. While we give thanks for the past, we take up the challenge of the future to ensure that Xaverian College, in the tradition of the Brothers, continues to inspire lives of learning, faith and service in order to build up the Kingdom of God. May your celebrations be truly blessed days for Xaverian.

Sincerely yours,

*Bro. Lawrence*

Brother Lawrence Harvey, C.F.X. General Superior  
Xaverian Brothers Generalate, 4409 Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21229 USA



## The Congregation of Xaverian Brothers

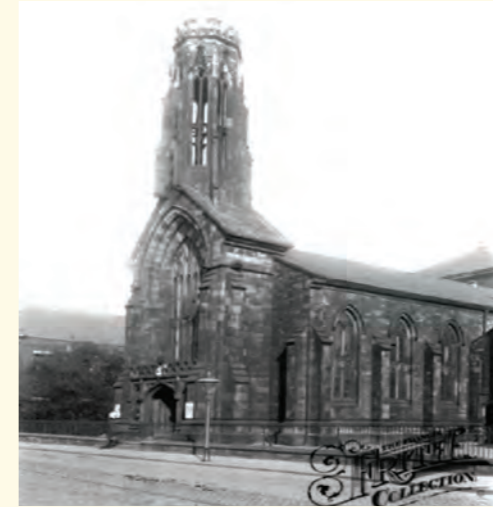
Theodore James Ryken  
Founder of the  
Xaverian Brothers

The Congregation of the Brothers of St. Francis Xavier was founded by Theodore James Ryken in Bruges, Belgium in 1839. The command of Jesus Christ “go teach all nations” has never ceased to inspire men and women down through the ages. The 19<sup>th</sup> century was one of the greatest missionary periods in the history of the church and Belgium produced more missionaries than many larger European nations.

Ryken’s initial plans for his foundation included projects as diverse as the education of deaf and dumb children in Europe, agronomic and artisanal works with Native Americans, school teaching and working with prisoners or others excluded from mainstream society. His professional ideal was “to serve the church wherever the need is greatest”.

## The Early Years

1. St. Marie's Bury – first Xaverian church school in the English Province
2. St. Augustine's, Granby Row, Manchester



1

During the early years of the Congregation many candidates came and went. In 1840 Brother Ignatius Melis CFX and Brother Alphonse Tomballe CFX, the first candidates to persevere till death, arrived at the Mother House in Bruges. They pioneered the foundation in England (along with Brother Alexis Vander Wee CFX, who in 1862 became the first Headmaster of the Catholic Collegiate Institute, forerunner of Xaverian College) and are buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Bamber Bridge, Preston.

The Xaverian Brothers arrived in England to teach at St. Marie's parish school in Bury through the offices of an English Priest living in Bruges. Besides the day school, the Brothers held evening and weekend classes for the many children who were obliged to work in the mills. The community also instructed many converts and gave private lessons in French.

In 1850 the Xaverian Brothers came to Manchester. Their first home was in Bedford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. The Parish Priest at the time was Dr. William Turner. Before the arrival of the Brothers he circulated the following notice in his parish: “the parents of children residing in this district are informed that on 1<sup>st</sup> May the boys' school will be opened by a community of religious brothers. The best system will be



2

adopted and the great advantage of a good religious and secular education will be placed within reach of all those who seek it.” The school was in fact located underneath St. Augustine's, Granby Row, and as one Brother recorded, “it resembled a huge vault, dark and dismal in the extreme and the nearby graves gave off an unpleasant odour.” Still, within a few months there were over three hundred boys in regular attendance.

The Brothers would remain teaching at St. Augustine's until 1887. As in Bury, evening and weekend classes were provided for working children, French lessons given to private students. In 1853 a new school was built in the parish and conditions for teaching much improved. The Xaverians established a Sodality for Sunday School teachers, they encouraged the devotion of the Living Rosary and the Brown Scapular and did much to popularise May Devotions. In 1857, Dr. Turner, now Bishop of Salford, invited the Xaverian Brothers to take charge of St. John's school in Salford. The Brothers remained there until 1872.

Other Manchester missions during the 19<sup>th</sup> century included St. Chad's, Cheetham Hill 1859-1883; St. Anne's, Salford 1870-1872; St. Mary's, Knott Mill 1870-1875 and Holy Name, Chorlton-on-Medlock 1876-1885.



# The Catholic Collegiate Institute 1862



1



2

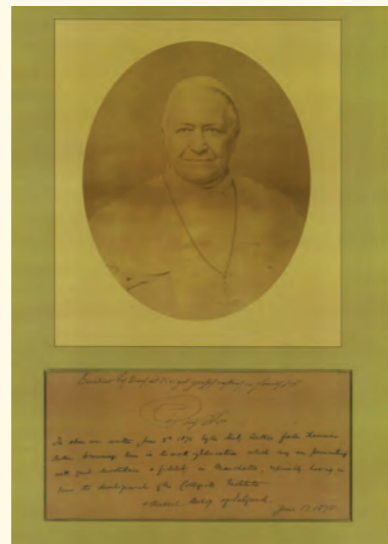
In 1862 the Xaverian Brothers began their long association with what was to become the present Xaverian College Manchester when they began to teach in the Catholic Collegiate Institute, All Saints. It was not a new school. It had been opened in 1854 by Dr. Turner and had had a succession of Headmasters, both clerical and lay. It was about to be closed down when the Brothers came to the rescue. The arrangements were conducted by Brother Vincent Terhoeven CFX (Superior General) who had been stationed in Manchester at the time of his election in 1860.

The Collegiate quickly gained a good reputation and the curriculum was expanded to cater for the growing Catholic middle classes who were finding their way into the world of business and commerce. Speech Days and Prizegivings were held in the Athenaeum Library on Moseley Street and within a few years the school had grown to include a boarding section.

In 1903 the Catholic Collegiate Institute was recognised as an "efficient" Grammar School under the terms of the 1902 Education Act.



3



4



5

1. Catholic Collegiate building (then)
2. Catholic Collegiate building (now) – owned by Manchester Met University
3. Bro. Alexius Vander Wee first Head of the CCI after the Xaverian Brothers were asked to take control of the school in 1862
4. Pope Pius IXth signed photograph of support for the Brothers' work at the Collegiate
5. Collegiate book plate from 1900

# The move to Victoria Park 1907

A move to more spacious accommodation had been discussed on several occasions during the 1890's but it was not until 1905 that Bishop Casartelli approved the Brothers' request to buy a house in Victoria Park. The property known as "Firwood" stood in two and a half acres of grounds. It had been built in 1871 by Alfred Waterhouse, architect of both Manchester's Town Hall and Prison. It is today the only surviving domestic building by Waterhouse.

Brother Gabriel Coene CFX, Provincial of the English Province, designed and supervised the construction of the new school building, a three storey block comprising dormitories, classrooms and day rooms.

The new accommodation was solemnly blessed and opened by Bishop Casartelli in 1907, the Collegiate pupils moved in and the school was renamed Xaverian College. Brother Benedict CFX, the Headmaster strove to build upon the traditions of the Collegiate Institute. At the first speech day he said, "the spirit of the old school, docility, obedience and hard work have been maintained." From 1911 to 1922 Brother Bernadine Barry CFX

was Headmaster. A Classics graduate of London University, he would later become Provincial of the Congregation in England.

In 1908 the house adjoining the school was purchased and this building, Sunbury, became home to a new Preparatory School, St. Anne's. The Prep. was transferred to Wilbraham Road in the 1930's where it remained until its closure in 1977 at the time of the reorganisation of the Catholic schools in Manchester.

By the 1920's there were almost three hundred boys in the College including sixty boarders. In 1922 Brother Martin McCarthy CFX was appointed Headmaster, a position he retained until ill health compelled his retirement in 1956. Dynamic, controversial and an orator of no mean stature, his name will be inseparably associated with Xaverian College by generations of former pupils. In 1928 he presided at the inaugural meeting of the Manchester Old Xaverians and indeed acted as Chairman until 1945. His many years at the College included periods when he was also local Superior, English Provincial and Procurator General.



1

1. Bro. Bernadine
2. Firwood
3. Tennis on the lawn
4. Bro. Martin



2



3



4



One of his first acts was to apply for recognition under the Education Act in 1918 in order to improve the level of financial assistance from the authorities. During his many years of leadership he expanded the facilities of the College, purchased adjacent properties, raised educational standards and secured for the College the status of Direct Grant Grammar School under the terms of the 1944 Education Act.

During the lengthy negotiations about the status of Catholic schools at that time Brother Martin acted as spokesman for the Religious Congregations involved in education in Manchester. A similar burden would be shouldered by Brother Cyril CFX many years later when the Direct Grant Schools were subject to comprehensive reorganisation.

Brother Martin's first major project was an extension opened in 1930 consisting of a two storey block housing a gym/assembly space with three large classrooms above and a three storey building with a new refectory, chapel and accommodation for the growing community. At this period the Manchester community was regularly above twenty members including teachers, student Brothers and domestic Brothers who cared for the house, community and property. A large tablet on the exterior of the present student common room commemorates the occasion.

The following year Regent House was purchased and renamed Marylands. The grounds of the house provided much needed fields for cricket and tennis complete with pavilions, housing badminton and racket courts.

When war broke out in September 1939, boys and Brothers moved to Blackpool and shared the use of a school in the town, thanks to the generosity of the Christian Brothers. However, within the year most of them were back in Manchester.

- 5. Sunbury
- 6. Marylands
- 7. Whole College photograph 1927
- 8. Firwood main teaching block 1907



5



6



8



7

# Direct Grant Grammar School 1945



1



2



3



4

- 1. Bro. David
- 2. Bros. Philip, Anthony, Cyril and Christopher on the staircase in Firwood
- 3. New labs and sixth form block (1965)
- 4. Bro. Cyril

After the war the College witnessed a new expansion following on the reforms of the 1944 Education Act and the increase in places made available through the 11+ examination.

Ward Hall was purchased in 1949 and it provided for new and spacious dining facilities and accommodation for the first year boys.

Brother Martin was succeeded as Headmaster by Brother David Watmough CFX in March 1956. Brother David had begun his teaching career in the English section of the St. Xavier Institute in Bruges. He had a distinguished reputation as a teacher of mathematics and languages and had served as local Superior in Manchester before his appointment. Almost immediately plans were drawn up for a new science building to house chemistry and physics laboratories. These were opened by Archbishop Beck in 1959. Brother David did much to reorganise the life of the College bringing new rigour to academic pursuits, developing extra-curricular activities and laying the foundations for a very active Parents' Association. In 1962 Brother David was appointed to the office of Brother Provincial of the Xaverians in England. The Superior of the Manchester community, Brother Cyril was appointed to succeed him.

Along with the name of Brother Martin, no Brother has been so intimately associated with the life of Xaverian College as its last Xaverian Headmaster and Principal. A former pupil of the College at both Prep and senior school, Brother Cyril had taught at Xaverian College throughout his teaching career and was well placed to lead the school with quietly spoken wisdom, firm determination and encouragement to all during the turbulent years of the 1960's and beyond. Not least among the early challenges was the reintroduction of a boarding section in Marylands, a Junior Novitiate for the Xaverian Brothers under the direction of an American confrere, Brother Guy Behanna CFX. Continuing in the direction set by Brother David, Brother Cyril developed the College to meet the needs of a rapidly growing Catholic population in Manchester and to respond to the demands of changes in educational practice.

In 1965 Bishop Holland blessed and opened a new Sixth Form Block. The new building with its libraries, laboratories, classrooms and common rooms was a much needed addition to the College as Sixth Form numbers increased in the 1960's when ever-growing numbers of pupils prepared to enter universities and colleges. The curriculum was expanded to include social sciences and biology.





5



6



7



5. Whole College photograph 1966

6. Opera and Drama

7. Sport

8. Music

In 1966 a property on Lower Park Road was purchased and subsequently demolished with a view to development. In the autumn of 1975 Redclyffe was opened housing a sports hall, drama studio, art rooms and music suite.

During the 1960's the teaching staff at the College was augmented regularly by Brothers from the Xaverian American Provinces but overall the number of Brothers teaching in the College was a much reduced proportion compared to earlier years.

The combined effects of changes in religious life following the second Vatican Council, and in society in general, saw a decline in the numbers of men and women who persevered in the religious life, but happily for Xaverian College the community continued to live in the midst of the new school, and until the 1990's there were several Brothers active on the staff. Together with the retired Brothers they provided a tangible focus for the whole community of the College.



8





# Xaverian Sixth Form College 1977



The year 1977 saw a momentous change in the life of the College. This latest phase of Xaverian College's history followed comprehensive school reorganisation of Catholic secondary schools in Manchester. Direct Grant Grammar School status ended and Xaverian became a Sixth Form College for young men and women aged sixteen to nineteen within the Manchester Local Education Authority. The dedication of the Xaverian Brothers and the leadership of Brother Cyril enabled the new College and its staff to become a true community. New staff very quickly identified with their "home" and, as is characteristic of the College, most stayed for years, many indeed until the end of their teaching careers. The Xaverian Brothers still provided teachers but as the 1970s and 80s progressed their numbers became fewer and fewer but their Mission and ethos was enthusiastically maintained. This reflects the fundamental truth of this Mission and the compelling, distinctive ethos of the College.

In December 1989, Brother Cyril retired as Principal of the College, the last Xaverian Brother to hold this office, and Mrs. Teresa Quinn, formerly Vice Principal, was appointed to succeed him. Over the next few years, Teresa Quinn had the daunting task of leading the College out of 16 years of local authority control and into a new era of autonomy and austerity.

In April 1993, Xaverian College, along with all other 16-19 institutions, became subject to central government planning, control and inspection under the auspices of the Further Education Funding Council. Under difficult financial constraints, Mrs Quinn led an expansion in student numbers, refurbished and modernised many of the buildings and updated the curriculum with vocationally-based courses and the introduction of information technology across many subjects. Her greatest success, however, was to maintain the distinctive Xaverian mission and ethos in a period of much change and uncertainty.

In January 1996, Mr Anthony Andrews became Principal at a time when the English Brothers were beginning confidential discussions with other Congregations and the Diocese of Salford in order to transfer the Trusteeship of the College from the Xaverian Congregation. Discussions were soon halted when Bishop Kelly was translated to Liverpool and the Diocese had a two year period of administration. Discussions resumed in 1999 and after many difficulties and complications resulted in a transfer of the Trusteeship to the Diocese of Salford in December 2001.

Earlier that year the English Brothers were invited to consider their futures and within twelve months the English Region was disbanded and Brothers Leo and Osmund CFX settled into Ryken House, Louisville,



USA; Brothers Cyril and Bernard CFX in Xaverian House, Danvers, USA; and Brother Philip CFX in Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo. This was clearly a turbulent time for Xaverian College but Mr Andrews was successful in leading the College through a period of expansion and change. Significant changes in curriculum and assessment were being brought in nationally which reflected innovations Xaverian had already introduced. Examination results, and new educational parameters such as Value-Added and Widening Participation, meant that Xaverian College went from strength to strength and was being recognised nationally for its achievements.

This was a period of even further significant growth for the College both in terms of student numbers and new members of staff. As the College grew so did the need for new accommodation. Capital from the Xaverian Brothers and grants from the FEFC allowed a new multi-resource building, The Ryken, to be constructed in 2002. By 2005, the FEFC had become the Learning and Skills Council and recognised the College's progress by part-funding a state-of-the-art new building, which was named Mayfield. Visible progress and high standards had been achieved under Mr Andrews but his true legacy had been, again, the maintenance of the mission and ethos handed to him in very challenging times.

In 2007 Mrs. Mary Hunter was made Principal. Her appointment can be seen as another watershed in the life of Xaverian. Mary Hunter, whose previous experience was in the general FE sector, brought both an objective eye and a heart-felt empathy to a College truly committed to a special Mission. Sensing the potential vibrancy of the community and its yearning for recognition of its high academic and pastoral standards, Mary Hunter brought about a new found self-confidence at Xaverian.

If Xaverian was to be one of the very best Colleges in the country then there was no room for excuses or explanations; Xaverian was not to be a special case – it was going to be the best. This was recognised in the latest Ofsted Inspection when the College was graded *outstanding* in all areas of the report. The College was subsequently awarded Beacon status.

Never resting on its laurels, the College has gone from strength to strength but somehow has never strayed from its mission and ethos in responding to the ever changing needs of the young people of Manchester.



# The College Crest

The College Crest contains four symbols and was devised by Brother Martin (Headmaster 1922-1956) in the late 1920's. Each was used as the insignia of the four "houses" when Xaverian was a Grammar school. The houses were given the religious names taken by the founder of the Xaverian order, Theodore Ryken, and three previous heads of the College.



## The Blessed Sacrament – Bernadine

St. Bernadine (1380-1444) a great theologian of the Eucharist. Also refers to Bro. Bernadine, Headmaster at Xaverian and twice Provincial in England.



## Four Lions Passant – Cuthbert

St. Cuthbert (634-687) Anglo-Saxon monk, bishop and hermit. Also refers to Bro. Cuthbert, longtime Headmaster in Manchester, second Headmaster of Clapham College, London, and subsequently Head of Xaverian College, Brighton.



## Two Crescents – Xavier

St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552), missionary, co-founder of the Jesuits and Patron Saint of the Xaverian Brothers. Also refers to Theodore Ryken who took the name Bro. Francis Xavier.



## Three Crowns – Edmund

St. Edmund (841-869), martyr and Anglo Saxon King of East Anglia. Also refers to Bro. Edmund, Xaverian old boy and Head Master at Xaverian and Community Superior.



## The houses unified

This was the prefect's badge that combined all four symbols to complete the College crest.



## The College Motto

# In Harmony Small Things Grow

## Concordia Res Parvae Crescunt

The College motto is that of the Xaverian Brothers. It is based on a quote from the Roman historian Sallust who lived from 86BC to 34BC. In its entirety the quote is

**“Harmony makes small things grow, lack of it makes great things decay.”**

Different translations exist, for example it could be translated as:

**“Harmony makes small states grow...”**

The quotation is taken from Sallust’s “Jugurthine War” and appeared on one of the coins given to the Brothers by an unknown donor that enabled them to embark on their Mission, and in particular to pay for their passage to America.

The Jugurthine War was fought by Rome against Numidia (modern day Algeria). Jugurtha being a Berber king who annoyed Rome so much that they declared war on Numidia in 112BC. After the war ended Jugurtha was publicly thrown into a pit in the Tullianum where he died. This prison was also later to hold St. Peter and St. Paul.

The coin was minted in Belgium and is dated 1752 and presumably was originally applied because of the precarious nature of the country at that time.

Interestingly, another quote by Sallust aptly sums up one of the central Xaverian charisms:

**“Do as much as possible, and talk of yourself as little as possible.”**



Coin given to the Xaverian Brothers by an unknown benefactor in the 1850's.



The motto as it appears on the stained glass windows in the Chapel at Xaverian House, Danvers, Massachusetts.



# The College Hymn

The College Hymn is “Glorious Saint Whose Deeds Immortal” and is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. Written by the Jesuit composer Fr. John Driscoll (d.1940), who was particularly well known for setting religious texts to already existing music, the hymn “Glorious Saint” is set to music first published in the Darmstadt Gesangbuch in 1698.

“Glorious Saint whose deeds immortal  
We extol and magnify,  
Radiant star, whose rising splendour  
Set ablaze the orient sky;  
Oh, how bright today thy shining  
‘Midst the saints of God on high!

Beautiful those feet that carried  
News of God’s redemptive plan,  
Crossing lands and furthest oceans,  
Bringing peace to fallen man,  
Herald who with torch uplifted  
Realms of darkness overran.

Great thy labours in the vineyard,  
Great the harvest gathered in,  
Greater still thy soul’s ambition  
Further continents to win;  
But God willed thy greatest conquests  
Should henceforth in heav’n begin.

Father, may we share thy triumphs,  
Join thee henceforth in the fight,  
May our lives be flaming torches,  
Pure and holy, burning bright,  
Driving hence the pow’rs of darkness,  
Leading to eternal light.”

# The Xaverian Community

The Mission Statement of the College is based on that of the Xaverian Brothers: “through excellent education and example, we commend to our students a way of life rooted in the love of God and our neighbour”.

Jesus Christ taught that God is at the centre of our lives and that the love of truth and concern for the needs of others must be fundamental to our way of living.

Inspired by Jesus Christ and by the missionary zeal of their founder, Theodore James Ryken, the Xaverian Brothers are dedicated to the creation of schools and colleges as communities in which these truths are the guiding principles and in which the spiritual, moral and intellectual talents of their students are nurtured.

A Xaverian college must provide opportunities for growth in the knowledge and practice of the Roman Catholic religion through prayer, worship, study and service to others in and beyond the college community.

The obligation to help students to develop all their talents calls for a commitment on our part to good teaching, dedicated pastoral care and a readiness to relate to students both inside and outside the classroom. Through this commitment, the students will experience and respond to the good will and concern of their teachers.

The cause of justice is an essential theme in the message of Christianity. In a Xaverian College, staff and students will be conscious of the demands of social justice in local, national and international issues and will seek to discover ways in which they can most appropriately respond as individuals and as a community.

Our students are living in a secular society where persuasive forces influence them away from a spiritual view of life. In the same spirit of faith and hope which inspired our founder, we wish to commend to our students a way of life which is rooted in the love of God and our neighbour.





# A Brief History of The Bricks, Slates and Stones of Xaverian College



1

- 1. Firwood
- 2. Sunbury
- 3. Marylands
- 4. Ward Hall
- 5. Ryken
- 6. Mayfield



2

## Foundations

Before 1850, the Xaverian Brothers had been based at St. Marie's, Bury. Between then and the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century they taught, at the invitation of bishops and priests, in several local parishes: St. Augustine's, St. John's Salford, St. Chads, St. Ann's Salford, St. Mary's Knott Mill (belonging to Mulberry Street church) and the Holy Name.

By 1862 they had opened The Catholic Collegiate Institute for fee-paying pupils seeking secondary education. In 1881 the institute was in All Saints Square (afterwards the Ear Hospital) but clearly there was a need for larger and better premises. These the Brothers bought in 1905 and that began their association with Victoria Park.

## Firwood

In its 2½ acres, this house was originally called Blagden when it was built for its owner, Mr. Hetherington, in 1871. The architect was the famous Victorian architect, Alfred Waterhouse who also designed the Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London. The house changed its name to Firwood in 1888 and its owner in 1891. Though the total spent on the house in the last 34 years had been £17,000, Mr Frank sold it to the Xaverian Brothers for £4,000 in 1905 and the Institute pupils transferred there 2 years later, when it had been extended to house them. From this time the school was known as Xaverian College.



3

Firwood became known as the Brothers' Building and is now a Grade 2 listed building. It is seen as a fine example of the Gothic Revival movement and is noted for the wonderfully light atrium space at its centre, where an elegant staircase and galleries form a backdrop for paintings. It should be noted that the Brothers' Building is believed to be the only private house still in existence that was designed and built by Alfred Waterhouse.

The Brothers' Building has, on a number of occasions, been extended particularly by the construction in 1930 of a chapel and rooms for the Brothers who, for a considerable span of time, formed the main teaching body within the College. This extension was constructed in red rustic brick and also consisted of an assembly hall and classrooms.

## Sunbury

This was "the house next door" owned by Philip W. Kessler, a merchant from whom the Brothers bought it in 1909 for £2,000 – they had secured it by a deposit of £200 the previous year. It had been built in 1856 and called Vermont; and had seen a succession of merchant owners or tenants – mostly German.



4

## Marylands

Regent House, as Marylands was originally known, is another excellent example of Victorian craftsmanship and was built at the same time as Firwood. It became the home of Professor Sir Henry Roscoe who was famous for developing the teaching of Chemistry at Owens College (Manchester University), his pioneering work on vanadium and for being MP for South Manchester. They say that it was built out of profits made from the sale of armaments used in the Franco-Prussian War. Some of the interior decoration was brought back from Germany by Professor Roscoe when he went there to study Chemistry alongside the famous Professor Bunsen (of Burner fame!). Sir Henry's niece Beatrix Potter spent some time here.

It is well known that the big houses in Victoria Park were used for Annual Fetes by the local church of St. Chrysostom and for fine concerts. Paderewski (the famous pianist, composer and Prime Minister of Poland) is reported to have performed in the Music room of Marylands during a musical soiree.

The Brothers purchased the house in 1931 from the Gromme family for their boarders – it is also said that they were particularly interested in procuring the lawns for cricket pitches!



5

## Ward Hall

Previously the home of the famous Manchester philanthropist, William Gaddum, Ward Hall was bought for £3,000 in 1948 but cost an additional £20,000 to adapt to use as dining rooms for the expanding college. After much adaptation it was opened for the school in September 1951.

Originally designed by Richard Lane, another distinguished Victorian architect, Ward Hall is typical of the restrained and austere neo-classicism of the 1830's and is built in the Palladian style.

The cells in the cellar, with the bars still on the doors, were used by the American Military Police in the Second World War probably as a "drunk tank" and to imprison those GIs who had gone AWOL!

## Redclyffe, Ryken and Mayfield

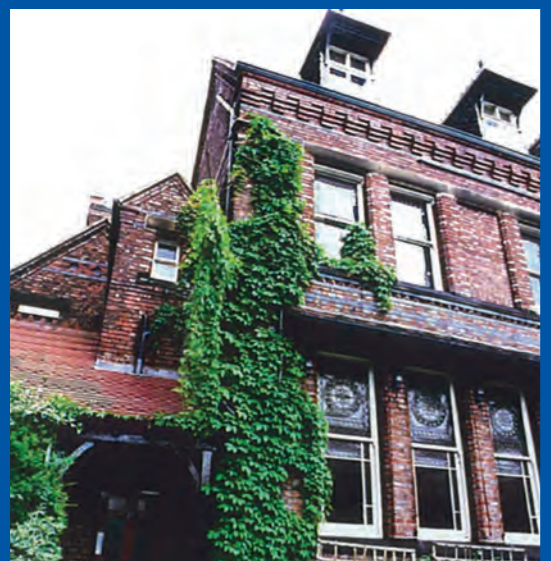
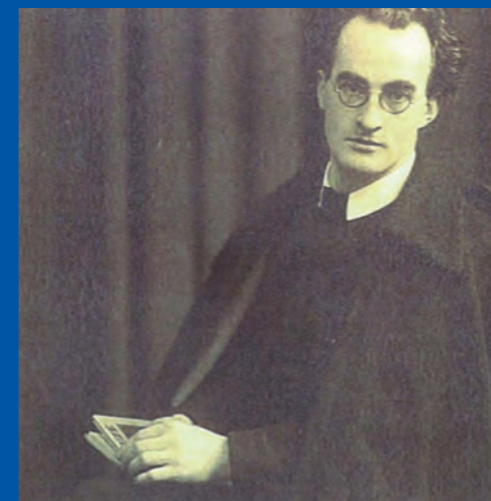
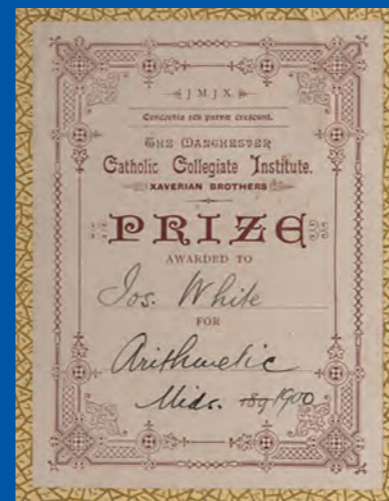
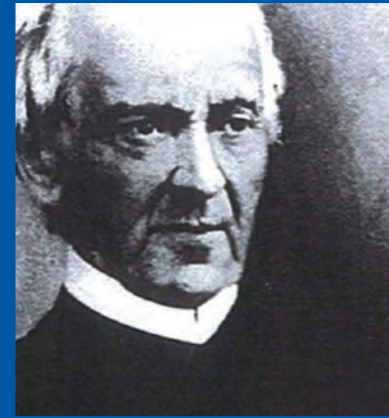
Redclyffe (1975), The Ryken Independent Learning Centre (2002) and Mayfield (2005) have made their own distinctly modern contribution to our student environment. Built to accommodate an expanding college, they complement the eclectic architectural nature of the Xaverian campus.

Together with a wholesale refurbishment of Firwood to house our support services they demonstrate how the College continues to change even as we enter our 150th year. Indeed this year will see a new addition to the College; an extension to Redclyffe that will provide new facilities for Sport, Music, and Drama.



6









# Xaverian College

150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

1862 - 2012