



ST. EDWARD'S

150 Years

NICOLA HUNTER

St. Edward's: 150 Years

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entrances for Chapter 5, and photographs taken on
an enormous cherry-picker in the Quad to record
the removal of the weather-vane for gilding, p.84.

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Browning, Hilde, sister of Ted Jefferson (OSE),
provided all of the photographs on p.126.

Cornwell, Christopher: Christopher is the
professional photographer whose work we used
most in the book and we have much appreciated
his ability to capture great photographs of people
interacting and his sense of colour and composition.
He describes himself as 'an advertising and lifestyle
photographer working predominantly on location'.
www.christophercornwell.com

Dover College: The portrait of Stephen Jones, p.22.

Dunn, Colin: Colin, of www.scriptura.co.uk, based in
Oxford, photographed the portraits of the Wardens
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Giles, Sally: Sally, the daughter of our Estates
Bursar, Richard Hayes, is an enthusiastic amateur
photographer who has contributed a beautiful
collection of her photographs of this year's
magnificent Gaudy to our Archive, some lovely
examples of which have been used in Chapter 8:
Celebrations.

Hunter, Nicola: Deputy Academic Director; a variety
of photographs such as those on p.87.

Narula, Henry: Prefect at the School; shirts and
ties, pp.44 and 46 and photographs of Field House
on p.57.

Perkins, Nicola: DT teacher; diagram p.81.

Pyper, Ben: Head of DT; the cope photographs, p.80.

Rowe, Graeme: Graeme does work as a wedding
photographer and sells his own images, particularly
of the beautiful Wiltshire countryside, through
his website www.eyespyphotography.net. He
has contributed to the Archive a large number of
photographs of our particularly special Gaudy this
year, which we are very grateful for, and some have
been used for Chapter 8: Celebrations.

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FOREWORD

The second half of the 19th century saw the creation of a number of great schools in England, many founded in the Christian fervour of the Oxford Movement and all of them building on the growth of confidence that characterised the Victorian era. One such school was St Edward's.

Founded by the Revd Thomas Chamberlain, vicar of St Thomas the Martyr in Oxford and Senior Student at Christ Church, the School would be an institution where the religious principles of Tractarianism would form a strong underpinning for the academic education offered. The Revd Algernon Simeon became the fledgling School's second Headmaster and it was his enthusiasm and drive which ultimately ensured the move from the centre of the city out to North Oxford; he essentially re-founded the establishment and appointed himself as first Warden. This move and the acquisition of the School by Simeon were probably the most important events in the young School's life, and it is from Simeon's dream of a great Oxford Public School that the St Edward's of today has grown.

So, from our earliest years in New Inn Hall Street, through the excitement and vision of the move to the Woodstock Road and on to the more recent grand developments over the past

50 years, St Edward's has had an unbroken history of growth and improvement; its pupils have made a significant impact on British life and its position in the ranks of the most influential schools in the country has been increasingly secured.

Thus 150 years of history, of progress and of development is a great legacy for us in 2013 but this excellent book, most capably and creatively written by my colleague, Nicola Hunter, does not chart the history of the School but rather is intended as a portrait of it in its 150th year. Successive generations of pupils, members of Common Room and Wardens have impressed upon the School their own dreams as well as their views and their devotion; the changing financial fortunes of both the School and the country have written their tunes on the staves of the fabric; history itself, and not least the troubled times of the 20th century, has carved happiness and loss in equal measure into the stone and wood of the buildings. What we have now is not the single vision of a single man but rather a complex organism living within its 100-acre shell in Oxford with influence far wider than that limited sphere.

Stephen Jones
13th Warden



The Dining Hall. Clockwise from top left: Dining Hall 1894; part of the window St Edward and Martyr (gift of H.C. Brook Johnson, 1930); part of the *Wind in the Willows* mural, 1997, by Tim Plant (B, 1957-61) and his wife Ana Maria; Lower Sixth dinner, 2013; Dining Hall c.1938.

INTRODUCTION

This book is about the School that I have come to know very well as I have worked here since the early 1990s.

I lived locally long before I came to work here and have been friends with many parents whose children have gone through the School, have taught many pupils and come to know many teachers whose company I have enjoyed in what has always been a welcoming and entertaining Common Room. I have given lectures about the School's architecture and have found out a great deal about it on the way. However, until September of last year I must admit that I had never thought of trying to provide a portrait of the School, largely in photographs, in the form of a book.

I have seen other such books and have felt they often fell short of getting to the heart of the institution they were trying to reflect and tended to concentrate too much on smiling faces without context, or perhaps just looked like an almost cynical compilation of commissioned photographs – more like a prospectus than a portrait and giving a somewhat artificial impression. I did not want this for our School when I started work but it was not easy to decide how to show all the facets of somewhere I was very familiar with but of which I found I knew very little indeed in terms of its history and the changes it has seen over its 150 years.

I have explored the Archive as much as time has allowed, and exploited the Archivist (Chris Nathan) in a most unreasonable way! I would like to thank Chris and Derek

Roe (Governor and OSE) as both have helped me in very important ways. I have involved many teachers and others by asking them to provide me with material as I wanted it to be a book reflecting the whole community in its 150th year. I have asked professional photographers to take some specific pictures to augment the offerings of individuals and older material, I hope without swamping it. I have included, wherever possible, quotes from OSE (though I would have liked to have had time to find many more as they have been so interesting). In some ways, the book is a patchwork quilt of material, both in its photography and writing, and cannot be read with the expectation that it will be either comprehensive or that the different styles of the contributors will not be apparent. My aim has been to show a modern school with character and many, many facets on the academic, sporting/outdoors, and performing fronts. I have tried to connect this present School with its history without getting mired in the huge amount of information available and to make a visual portrait without too much text. I hope that it will be a portrait recognised equally by those at the School now and those who left, perhaps a long time ago.

In all this, I might well have failed. I know that there will be those who feel that I have left out many things that I ought to have put in. Ultimately I hope that, despite such weaknesses, everyone reading it will find photographs and passages of text that tell stories to hold their interest. Most of



all I hope that the pictures are interesting, sometimes fun, and often fascinating. My final hope is that everyone who opens the book can recognise the School they know in the pictures that have been chosen.

It is a story that carries us from small and unregulated beginnings in limited premises without many rules or

expectations on the part of parents, except perhaps regarding religious education and harsh discipline, to the co-ed school that we know with its 12 Houses, each with its own character, and high expectations from parents, teachers and pupils alike.

Nicola Hunter
Deputy Academic Director



Left: Thomas Chamberlain, founder of the School, taken by his friend, Charles Dodgson (the author Lewis Carroll), 1860.

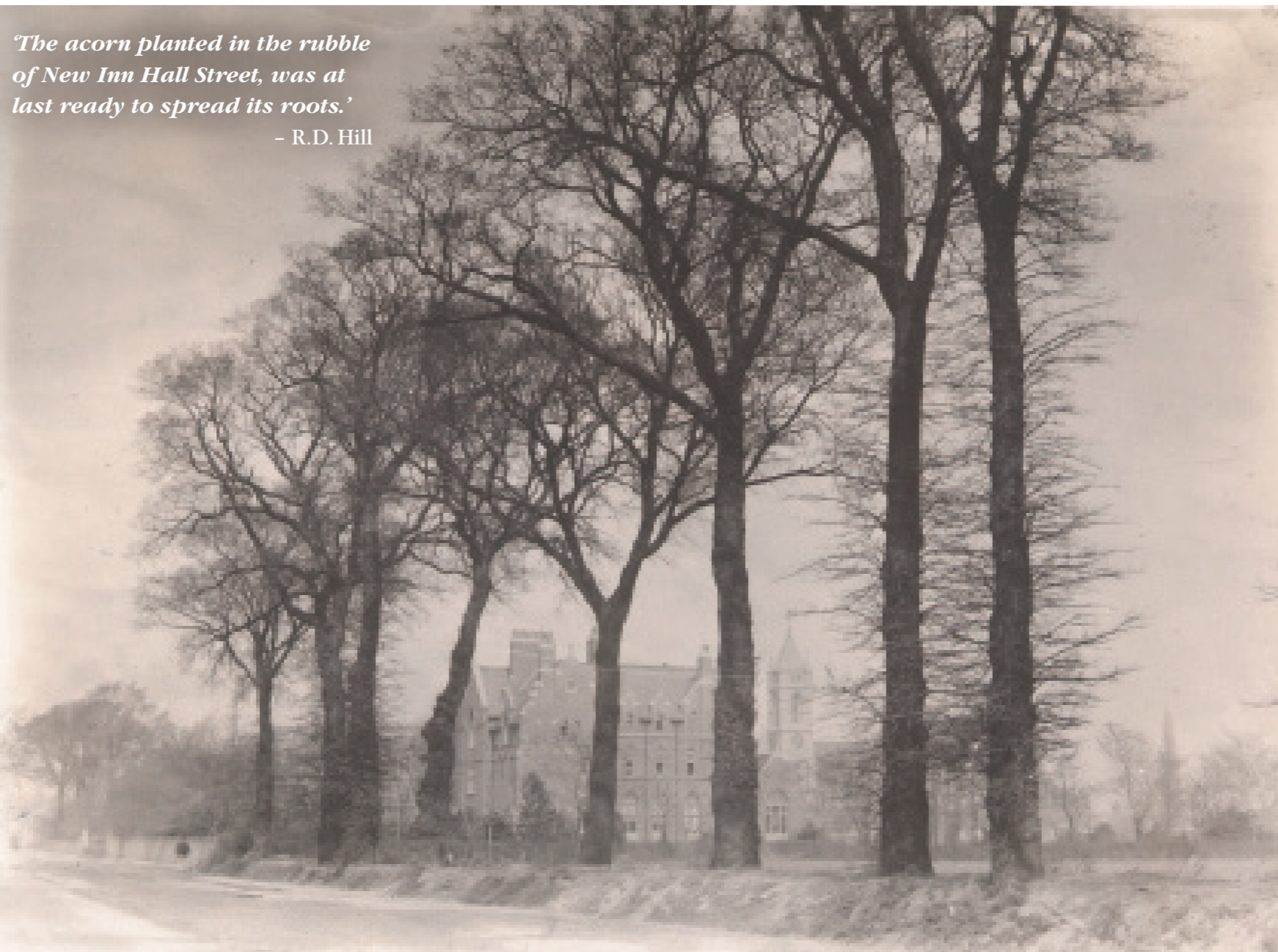
Below: New plaque in New Inn Hall Street, fitted 2013.

ORIGINS AND EARLIEST DAYS

One hundred and fifty years ago, in 1863, St Edward's started life in rented property at 29 New Inn Hall Street, Oxford. The School's founder was the Revd Thomas Chamberlain, Senior Student and Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, who came from a modestly wealthy family. His ordained father was described as a 'landed proprietor', and Thomas was born in 1810 at Wardington, Oxfordshire. Educated first at Westminster School and then at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831 he was ordained Deacon and Priest.

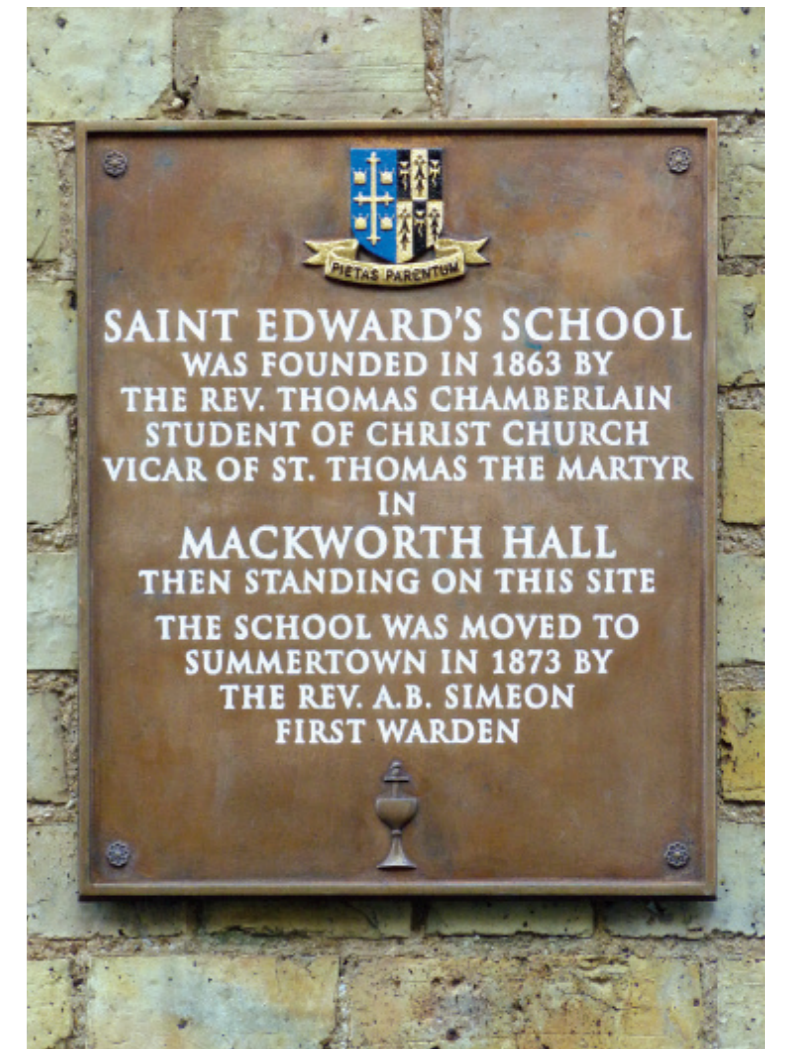
When Chamberlain was young the Oxford Movement had grown to prominence and was highly influential, causing a great deal of controversy both in Oxford and elsewhere. This form of High Anglicanism, still very much in evidence in Oxford today, was heavily influenced by such important figures as John Keble, John Henry Newman and Edward Bouverie Pusey. Followers such as Chamberlain argued for a return to more beautiful churches and a concentration on the sacraments; they wanted to enrich simple church services and reintroduce robed choirs, incense and vestments. They also wanted to decorate the interior of their churches elaborately, to the glory of God, particularly the chancel, for example using stained glass. There was great distrust of their ideas by many who regarded them as too close to the Catholicism of Rome.

Chamberlain was vicar of St Thomas the Martyr in Oxford and he arranged his services there in accordance with the Movement's ideas, despite the hostility he faced, including physical violence on his way to church on occasion. He has



'The acorn planted in the rubble of New Inn Hall Street, was at last ready to spread its roots.'

- R.D. Hill



SAINT EDWARD'S SCHOOL
WAS FOUNDED IN 1863 BY
THE REV. THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN
STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH
VICAR OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR
IN
MACKWORTH HALL
THEN STANDING ON THIS SITE
THE SCHOOL WAS MOVED TO
SUMMERTOWN IN 1873 BY
THE REV. A.B. SIMEON
FIRST WARDEN

Right: The first Headmaster, Revd Frederick Wilton Fryer MA, c.1870.

Far right: Algernon Barrington Simeon c.1865. He became the second Headmaster in 1870 and later Warden in 1877, with the post of Headmaster (later to be Sub Warden) beneath him. It was he who owned the School by the time it moved.



been described as 'ascetic, austere, autocratic and unbending' (R.D. Hill, *A History of St Edward's School*, 1962), yet he had a great passion for educating children. St Edward's was one of several schools he opened and, luckily for those who have since benefited from their education here, the most successful – indeed, the only one actually to survive. He left the day-to-day running of these schools to others, and in New Inn Hall Street he charged one of his curates with this task, the Revd Frederick Wilton Fryer MA, who became the first of three Headmasters of the School. Chamberlain named it the School of St Edward, King and Martyr, for reasons which he did not record, and the new School's religious services were of course held in his own church, St Thomas's. The role of Warden in the School did not come into being until after the move to Summertown.

The School premises were less than desirable by modern standards. They were part of what had once been a fine property owned by Lady Mackworth, known as Mackworth House, but had become badly dilapidated by the time the

School was set up. Kenneth Grahame, the world-famous author of *The Wind in the Willows*, who was a boy at the School in New Inn Hall Street, dated it 'at about Queen Anne'. There were many rats which apparently 'swarmed under the floors, in the walls and over the rotten rafters' (Hill), the structure itself was not in good order and hygiene was very basic, with bathing in moveable tubs which were brought before an open fire in winter and abandoned altogether if the weather was too cold to draw water. Lighting was by candle. One of the upstairs rooms was used as an Oratory. There was a gravelled playground at the back for exercise and the boys also played some games in fields and open spaces in the locality.



School population 1870. This was Algernon Barrington Simeon's first term as a teacher at St Edward's and the year he became Headmaster. Simeon in centre, A.H. Chesshire to Simeon's right in light jacket, W.H. Leeds on Simeon's immediate right in cap, D.F. Lewis on Leeds's right. K. Grahame is at Simeon's feet. The other teacher shown is A.T.C. Cowie.

KENNETH GRAHAME

Kenneth Grahame on the use of the cane in New Inn Hall Street:

'The lowest class, or form, was in session, and I was modestly lurking in the lower end of it, wondering what the deuce it was all about, when enter the headmaster. He did not waste words. Turning to the master in charge of us, he merely said: "If that" (indicating my shrinking figure) "is not up there" (pointing to the upper strata) "by the end of the lesson, he is to be caned." Then like a blast away he passed, and no man saw him more.

Here was an affair! I was young and tender, well-meaning, not used to being clubbed and assaulted; yet here I was, about to be savaged by big, beefy, hefty, hairy men, called masters! Small wonder that I dissolved into



briny tears. It was the correct card to play in any case, but my emotion was genuine. Yet what happened? Not a glance, not a word was exchanged; but my gallant comrades, one and all, displayed an ignorance, a stupidity, which even for them, seemed to me unnatural. I rose, I soared, till, dazed and giddy, I stood at the very top of the class; and there my noble-hearted colleagues insisted on keeping me until the period was past, when I was at last allowed to descend from that "bad eminence" to which merit had certainly never raised me. What maggot had tickled the brain of the headmaster on that occasion I never found out. Schoolmasters never explain, never retract, never apologise.'

There were two storeys into which classrooms, dormitories and kitchens were squeezed. Teachers sometimes had to sleep in cupboards (so the next Headmaster, Simeon, said), and space was clearly at a premium. The teaching staff consisted mostly of Oxford undergraduates fitting in teaching round their studies. From a start with just two pupils in 1863,

in 1864 the numbers reached 22, in 1865 there were 34 and by 1866 there were 49. Ages ranged from eight to 18. The academic curriculum was circumscribed and consisted of 'Repetitions in Latin, Greek and Latin accidence'. Irton Smith (Roll 97) complained that no attempt was made to explain why Greek and Latin should be learnt, while Literature was

'A hundred years ago, this street, cobbled for its entirety, and earlier known as Seven Deadly Sins Lane, did not run north for its full length. At the junction with what is now St Michael's Street, a twin-gabled house barred its further progress and it swept round at right angles to run out as it does today, in the Corn[market]. The whole was named New Inn Hall Street, from the now defunct Hall which was once part of the University. On the corner, but with forty-eight feet of its frontage to the west, was No. 29, a stone-built house which had earlier enjoyed the grandiose title of Mackworth House, the residence of Lady Mackworth.'

– R.D. Hill

Henry Taunt's photograph of New Inn Hall Street, 1865. Entrance to School playground shown on left.





During the time in New Inn Hall Street there were 216 boys on the roll and these are their surviving photographs. The names are in alphabetical order with roll number following. The fashion was clearly to lean against a prop while your photograph was taken. The variety of dress is interesting and the photos against a rural backdrop with one foot on a stile are particularly endearing.

1: Allen C.M. 39, 2: Atkinson H.P. 31, 3: Baylis E.F. 104, 4: Baylis A.G. 23, 5: Becket E.W. 2 (2), 6: Bencraft H.W.R. 182, 7: Berry A.W. 51, 8: Blatch G.F. 67 (2), 9: Blatch W.L. 44, 10: Bonsall G.R.E. 119, 11: Borrow F.R. 165, 12: Brewster B. 8, 13: Buchanan C. 65, 14: Buckley E.C. 86, 15: Chambers T.M. 164, 16: Champion A.M. 101, 17: Chapman A.D. 109, 18: Chapman E.H. 110, 19: Cheshire A.H. 60, 20: Cheshire G.A.J. 61, 21: Cheshire H.S. 193, 22: Church H.N.W. 120, 23: Commeline A.S. 64, 24: Commeline C.E. 63, 25: Cooper J.Q. 125, 26: Cornish C.W. 82, 27: Cornish G.T. 178, 28: Cox A. 10, 29: Croft H.P. 203, 30: Day C.E. 100, 31: Day W.H. 99, 32: Denison J. 94, 33: Denison W.H.C. 95, 34: Dickinson G.L. 189, 35: Dockray J.A. 70, 36: Edleston R.H. 58, 37: Endall F.B. 102, 38: Ffoulkes H.W.W. 26, 39: Ffoulkes S.W. 181, 40: Fleming G.H. 85, 41: Foote F.A. 69, 42: Franklin W. 17, 43: Freeth R. 43, 44: Gardner A.S. 186, 45: Goulden J.L.I. 117, 46: Grahame K. 107 (2), 47: Gresley R.St. J. 72, 48: Griffith H.E.H. 56, 49: Hansard M. 79 (2), 50: Harper H.E. 141, 51: Harrison E.M. 55, 52: Harrison R. 21 (2), 53: Hathorne J.K. 83, 54: Henly W. 132, 55: Henry T.S. 129 (2),

56: Hill A.B. 123, 57: Hodges C.C. 25, 58: Hoggins P.C. 179, 59: Hopton W.C. 90, 60: Hopton C. 116, 61: Hopton H.C. 98, 62: Howes F.W. 127, 63: Howes J.G. 126, 64: Humble M. 135, 65: Huntingdon G.H. 18 (2), 66: Irwin J.C. 89, 67: Jenkins E.H. 115, 68: Jennings W.J.S. 73, 69: Kemp A. 11, 70: Kimberley J.E. 41 (2), 71: Lewis D.F. 38 (2), 72: Lewis J.H. 24, 73: Lewis O. 9, 74: Lewis W.H.P. 121, 75: Long F.E. 77-3, 76: Loughborough L. 66, 77: Marriott F.A. 42, 78: Martin H.A. 47, 79: Michell J.C. 49, 80: Morecraft W.R. 88, 81: Morris A.W.S. 19, 82: Moseley R. 136, 83: Mowbray S.E. 27, 84: Palmer C.L. 46 (2), 85: Peacey T.E. 122, 86: Pearce D. 29, 87: Pearce L.H. 30, 88: Pigott G.H.S. 62, 89: Pocock J.I. 7, 90: Potter H.E. 87, 91: Potter J.F. 93, 92: Preedy A. 68, 93: Preedy C. 54 (2), 94: Preedy H. 53, 95: Preedy W.S. 114, 96: Price F.F. 113, 97: Ravenscroft P. 32, 98: Roberts H.C.D. 108, 99: Roberts H.E. 78, 100: Sayer W.H.M. 1, 101: Scott A.L. 92, 102: Sealey S.E. 22, 103: Senior group of pupils c.1875 (left to right): Owen H.B. 265, Tyler C.D. 171, Tyler W.R.W. 172, Lynch-Blosse F.T. 247 & at back Carter F.C. 243, 104: Sewell W.G.D. 138, 105: Simpson V.J. 80, 106: Smith C.A. 105 (2), 107: Smith I. 97 (2), 108: Smith R.W. 59, 109: Spooner E.H.P. 36, 110: Stanton C. & Stanton C. 4 & 5, 111: Stanton E.C. 40 (2), 112: Stanton W.L. 16, 113: Stevens H.A. 35 (2), 114: Stradling R.A.B. 197 (top), Stradling E.J.A. 196 (center) and Stradling S.A. 199 (bottom), 115: Sutton J.A.L. 215, 116: Swann J.H. 45, 117: Thirlwall J. 13 (2), 118: Underhill E.A. 112, 119: Underhill W.H. 124, 120: Vaughan R.S.G. 34, 121: Veness A.W. 103, 122: Warrilow E.S. 33, 123: Williams L. 57, 124: Wilshere E.F. 37, 125: Woodhouse G.A. 20.

'I remember the day Mr Belson brought his two boys for the first time. He was rather a choleric gentleman, and having tumbled over a pail of whitewash, he was so angry that he nearly went off with his boys.'

From A.B. Simeon's autobiography, on the chaos of the beginning of the first term on the new site.

never even mentioned. Discipline, as you may imagine, was harsh and the cane was much used. Boys sat in form order, changing places as their fortunes rose or fell. The boys were allowed considerable freedom and could leave the grounds at will during their spare time but had always to return for evening services.

In the early days many parents were low-paid clergy, as Chamberlain intended, and the fees were accordingly modest. Chamberlain himself appeared only rarely, for example to distribute prizes. In 1870, after seven years as Headmaster, a job to which he was perhaps not suited, Fryer was dismissed and replaced with Algernon Barrington Simeon, a young man of only 23, whose qualifications were much more appropriate. He and Chamberlain had first met in 1865. John Keble, who initiated the Oxford Movement, had been Simeon's parish priest in Hampshire

and Simeon himself had become a convert to the Movement as an undergraduate at Christ Church, regularly attending services at St Thomas the Martyr. In his summer vacations he had worked at a small school in the London Docks and subsequent to his graduation had been a private tutor, having worked part time at other schools. He was ordained in 1870. Simeon was to become the crucial figure in the early history of the School, as he was energetic and determined, overseeing a growth in the number of boys. He certainly found a purpose for his energy in what he took on and saw through in his time at St Edward's, and in his subsequent continued involvement with the School. His portrait shows him to be imposing in appearance, and benign looking.

As the School grew Simeon used contacts in Oxford to obtain access to sporting facilities and he rented another building two doors away, where he and other staff lived.



Victorian-era wash drawing of New Inn Hall Street, date and artist unknown.

Below: The priest's door, St Thomas the Martyr, Becket Street, Oxford, c.13th century. This was the church where the School's founder, Thomas Chamberlain, was vicar for 50 years, and where there was a service to celebrate the 150th anniversary in 2013.



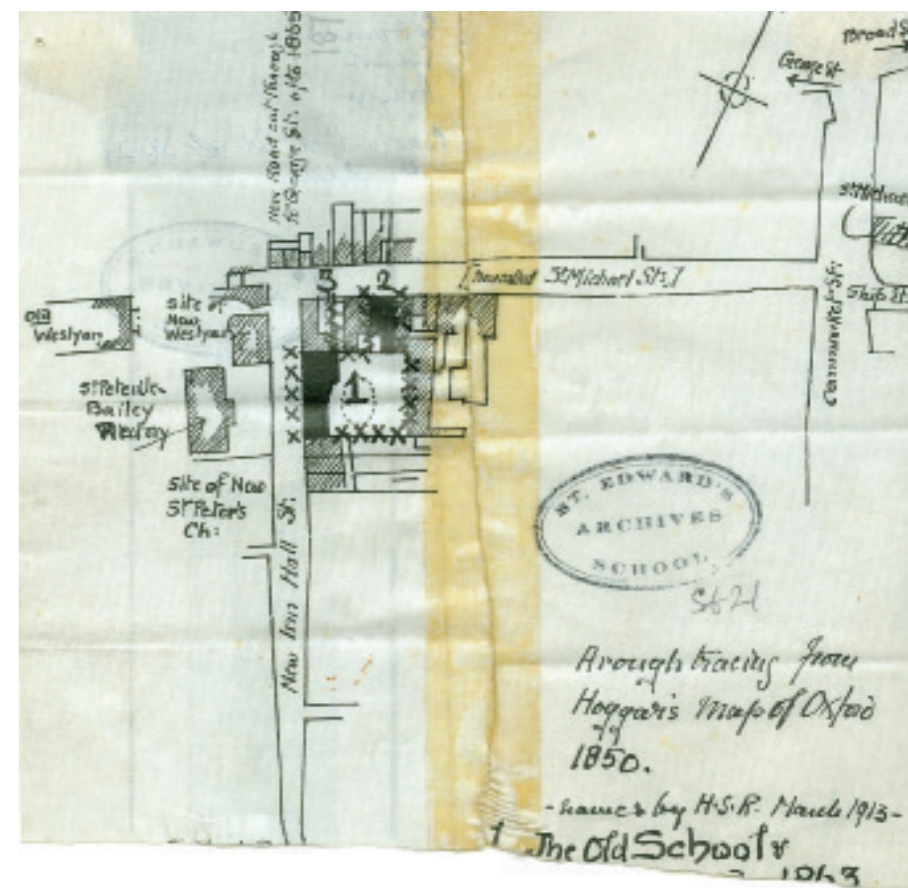
Above: School Cricket XI, 1869. This is the earliest School sporting group photograph known to exist and shows the nonchalant XI to be relaxed and with attitude! Back row (left to right): F.E. Long, A.H. Chesshire (Capt.); Centre row (left to right): H.E. Potter, A.M. Champion, G.R.E. Bonsall, V.J. Simpson; Front (left to right): F.B. Endall, I. Smith, C.L. Palmer, G.H. Huntingdon, E.H. Champion, J.A. Dockray. Howard Chesshire was the first OSE to row for Oxford University.

Opposite lived Felicia Skene, a well-known prison reformer and also a member of Chamberlain's congregation, with whom he became a close friend: she was a great supporter of the School as well as an inspiration to him.

In the winter of 1870–1 the first school building lost a large portion of its outside wall during a storm, and Simeon was bold enough to look for new premises, having been almost abandoned by Chamberlain, who 'did not feel equal to entering on further responsibility'. In 1872 Simeon personally bought the School's 'fixtures and fittings' from Chamberlain for £300 and the School became his own – a courageous decision.

In the same year, 1872, he found a site, a five-acre farm in the area of Diamond Hall (which was just beyond

Tracing of an 1850 map by Robert Syer Hoggar, amateur cartographer, by eminent architect Harold Rogers (OSE), responsible for several of the School's buildings including parts of the Chapel, and who in 1946 made stringent efforts to verify the School's exact original location. At the time of the 1850 map the building was in Seven Deadly Sins Lane, later renamed New Inn Hall Street, and despite researching the relevant archives and advertising in the local press Rogers was never able to obtain a satisfactory image of the actual building, though he identified its location. Even Algernon Simeon was unsure of the previous history, according to Kenneth Grahame (OSE), and present-day efforts to uncover a full history are still incomplete.



'No boy may have in his possession gunpowder, strong acids, poison or other dangerous things.'

[By 1877 catapults were added to this list.]

From the School Rules, published c.1876.

Summertown, which he described then as 'a miserable dirty little village'. In Summertown what is now South Parade was called Double Ditch, a part of the Royalists' defences of Oxford during the Civil War. At the site Felicia Skene and Simeon 'cut the first sod' for the building of the School in what had been a turnip field, where the grand Quad now stands. This first stage of the building of the School was embarked upon, amazingly, totally at Simeon's personal expense. On 15 July 1872, Holy Eucharist was celebrated in St Thomas's at 8am; the School choir set out in surplices, with cross and banner, and processed singing to the site, joined on the way by the choirs of similarly minded churches, namely St Barnabas and SS Philip and James. Chamberlain was to lay the cornerstone but he was in disagreement with Simeon about the site, as the boys would no longer be able to attend St Thomas's. Chamberlain overcame his feelings however, and at the ceremony praised Simeon's work and 'asked for God's blessing on it'. The School

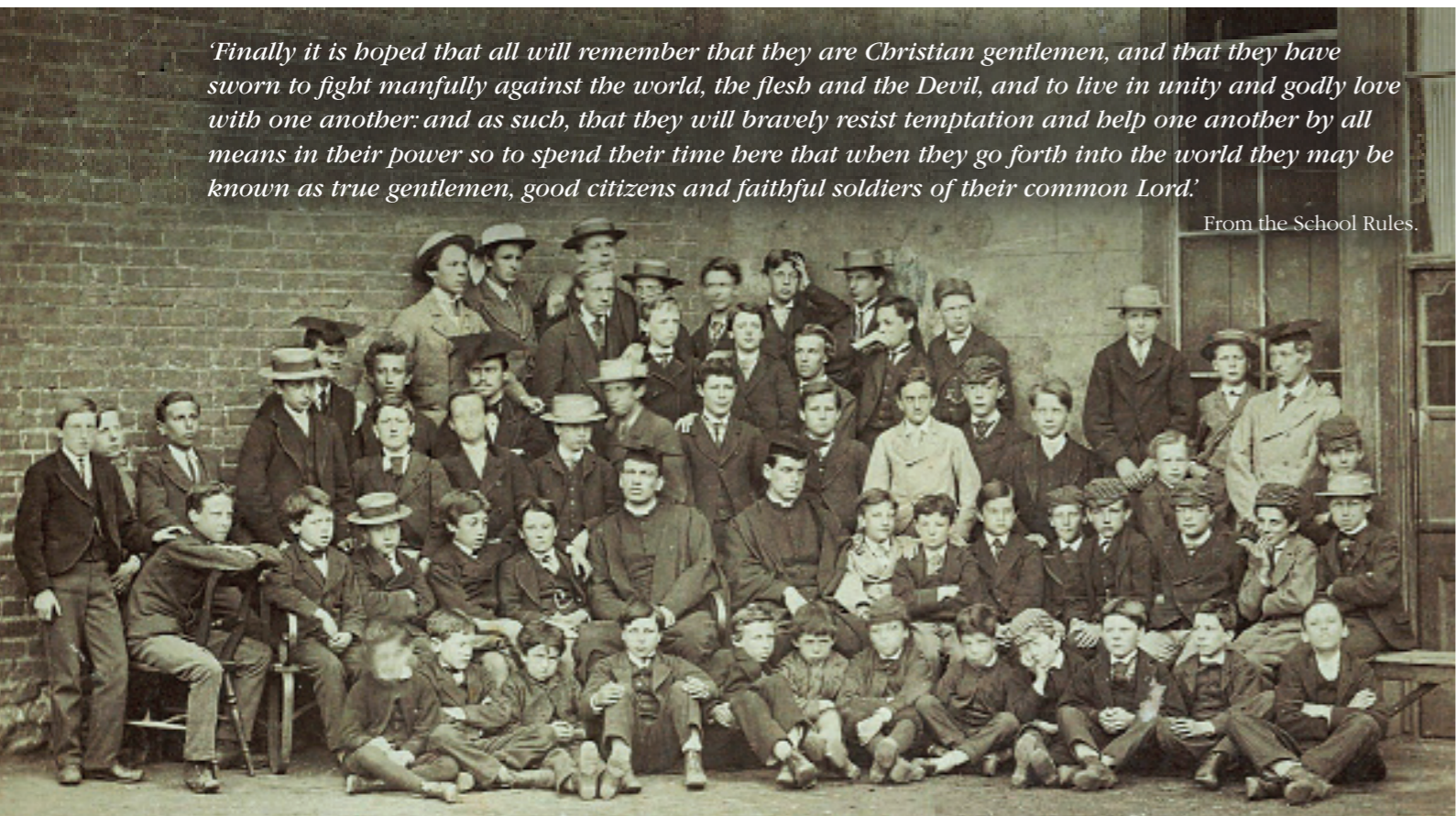
transferred from New Inn Hall Street to Summertown in August 1873 after several delays. At the time, Simeon was bed-ridden with a serious bout of diphtheria, but somehow contrived to conduct work on the School from his bed. Felicia Skene nursed him through this illness.

At the first site, primitive as it had been, 216 boys had been educated, of whom 163 had left by the time of the move. Desmond Hill notes in his history that among them were 'two Knights of the Realm, a High Sherriff, two Rural Deans, three Colonels, a Professor, two architects, a world-class cricketer, two explorers, a President of the Oxford Union, an Athletics 'Blue', and Kenneth Grahame. One in ten of the leavers had gone to the colonies, and one in seven had taken Holy Orders.'

The first buildings were designed, as were all the buildings of the 1870s and 1880s, by the local architect William Wilkinson (who also built the Randolph Hotel and much of North Oxford), and were put up by Messrs Orchard of Banbury, who had

'Finally it is hoped that all will remember that they are Christian gentlemen, and that they have sworn to fight manfully against the world, the flesh and the Devil, and to live in unity and godly love with one another: and as such, that they will bravely resist temptation and help one another by all means in their power so to spend their time here that when they go forth into the world they may be known as true gentlemen, good citizens and faithful soldiers of their common Lord.'

From the School Rules.



A SCHOOLDAY AT THE NEW PREMISES

The school bell went at 7am (6am in summer) and a hand bell was rung on the staircase. The expectation was that every boy would pray before leaving his dorm. The prefect in fact called out prayers and everyone knelt. Conversation was allowed after three or four minutes. Half an hour later another bell rang to call everyone to the schoolroom for the register to be taken by a prefect in the presence of a master. There was milk at the foot of the stairs to be had on the way for those who had ordered it. Prep followed for 25 minutes (an hour in winter), then the bell rang and the School went to the Chapel for Prime (15 minutes). Breakfast was porridge and thick bread with butter, and tea was served from an urn. There was meat, eggs or fish for those whose parents paid an extra two guineas per term. After breakfast boots were put on and classes started at nine, with three one-hour slots and the last hour before lunch being given to Gym, Choir practice, Music or Drawing classes and Detention. Those not doing any of those things could play games of their

choice or swim in summer. From noon to 12.45pm and 2pm to 4pm boys could leave the School, but were only allowed to purchase goods from the School Stores. Bounds included everything north of St Margaret's Road and west of the Cherwell. When the bell rang for tea or dinner everyone had to wash their hands and brush their hair ready for entering the Hall when the second bell rang. At lunch the joints for the boys were carved by the cook and the butler and the Headmaster carved for the masters. Plates were distributed by maids. There were then two hours of lessons from 2pm in summer and 4pm in winter. Tea at 6.15pm consisted of tea, bread and butter. Full Evensong with all the psalms of the day was at 7pm and was followed by two preps, with supper between. Supper was at 8.30pm: bread and cheese and beer. The lower school went to bed during supper. At 9.30pm the Seniors went to bed. Prayers and time would be called by the prefect, and lights out was 9.45pm. Hot baths were taken once a week, along with the occasional shower.

contracted to erect the School House (now the Warden's rooms, Apsley and the Common Room), for £8,659. The contract stated it should be completed and ready for use on or before 1 August 1873, unless bad weather or problems with the workers intervened; in fact the weather was consistently wet and this deadline could not be achieved. Simeon had written to parents asking if boys could be kept home for a month longer, but about 40 families ignored this plea and presented their boys on 22 August, with workmen still everywhere and the doors and windows not yet fitted. Simeon says in his autobiography that he himself swept out the dormitories and that he 'worked like a navy' to get everything in some sort of order. Even so, one boy fell into the well dug for building purposes and two others ran away, although they fortunately did not get too far.

The Chapel was built between 1873 and 1878 and was in many respects at the heart of School life. The buildings were designed to accommodate 135 boys, a number that was first exceeded in 1915. It had not been the easiest of starts, but by the end of 1873, after ten years, the School was well underway. The first foundations for what was to follow had been well and truly laid. We will consider the Chapel, the heart of Simeon's School, in its own chapter.

Opposite: School population 1872, just prior to the move to the Woodstock Road. Simeon is again in the centre, and was by that point Headmaster.

Right: A later, and somewhat gaudier version of the 'Basher'. The Archivist, Chris Nathan, wore such a boater in the mid-1950s when at the School. It was obligatory to wear it to go to Summertown or into Oxford.



'ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD - The object of this school is to combine careful religious teaching under a clergyman and graduate of the University, with a first-class modern education. Day boys are not received. Terms, including Classics, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Drawing, French, Music, and the elements of Physical Science, twenty-five guineas per annum: washing and use of books, two guineas extra. There is an excellent playground.'

An advertisement posted in *The Church Times*, 7 January 1865.



Below left: A cartoon of Warden Simeon showing him every inch the High Anglican priest, yet displaying his energy. In the background are the north range of buildings, including the Chapel, standing on its own before the cloisters were added. The artist is unknown.

Below left (main picture): Bursery, the Warden's manservant, with 'Punch', collecting Simeon from the Warden's House in 1881. The house was later extended and Bursery sits where the Warden's Dining Room now is.

WARDENS

ALGERNON BARRINGTON SIMEON (1846-1928), WARDEN 1877-93

In May 1877 the Revd Algernon Barrington Simeon changed his title to become the first Warden of the School and appointed the Revd Herbert Andrew Dalton to take his place as Headmaster. Simeon was born in 1846 in Devon. He was in New Zealand for a while as a young boy with his family, and after they returned to England in 1856 lived at Hursley, Hampshire, where John Keble was the local vicar and where the young Simeon first learned about the Oxford Movement. He and his brother attended Winchester College from 1859, in those days a school of which Simeon's wife later wrote in her memoir of 1929 that corporal punishment was to be endured stoically. He then went up to Christ Church as an undergraduate in 1866 and there became closely involved with both the Oxford Movement and Thomas Chamberlain.

Since Simeon was the driving force behind the School's move to Summertown, and was personally financing the huge building programme to house 63 (soon to rise to over 100) pupils, teaching and domestic staff, he was naturally intent on

Right: The stamp inside a 'Basher' (straw boater) which was part of the School uniform. It had to be worn to go into Summertown.



Above: Common Room, 1875. Back row (left to right): A. Manier, Revd E.F. Letts, Revd T.T.C. Cowie, A.H. Legat, H.A. Sealy. Seated (left to right): Revd C.B. Tyrwhitt, Revd A.B. Simeon, Revd R. Hutchinson.



supervising all the work, despite his bout of diphtheria in the final days at New Inn Hall Street.

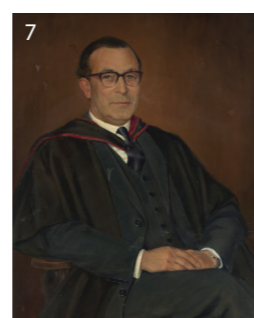
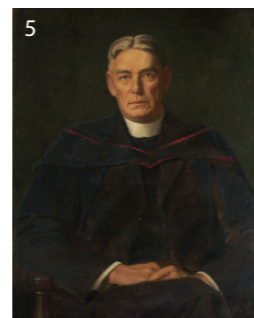
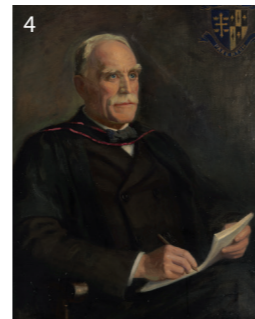
Simeon built the heart of the School as we know it: the Quad (called then the 'Meads') was formed from a turnip field; the School Buildings on the north side (1873), the Chapel (1877); the Lodge (1880) on the west; Big School, now the Library (1881, first used on Simeon's birthday) on the east; and the New Buildings (1882) on the south. An indoor swimming pool was built next to the gymnasium in 1887, and at that stage the fields across the Woodstock Road were rented for sport; the Meads was also used for sport. The School was owned by Simeon entirely until 1890, when he handed it over to Trustees, who were assisted by a Council of Governors, to which they also belonged.

Simeon had a great deal on his hands with the building work, but additionally had to endure criticism from many local churchmen and members of the general public locally for building a Chapel for the School rather than using local churches, and also because it was claimed that the School was practising 'popery' and the pupils were

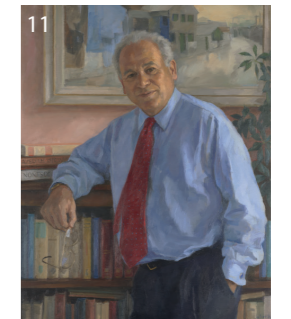
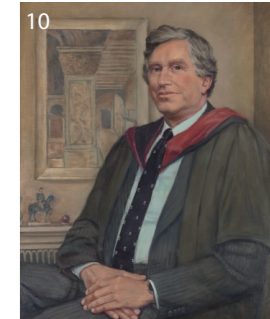


Above: New Buildings (now Mac's) and the Lodge, completed 1882.

YEARS	WARDEN	DATE	HISTORICAL EVENT
1877-93	Simeon (1)	1880	Education becomes compulsory for children under the age of ten
1877-93		1881	First home in England uses electric light
1877-93		1886	Benz granted patent for his first automobile
1877-93		1887	Hertz invents radar
1893-6	Hobson (2)	1894	Death Duties introduced
1896-1904	Hudson (3)	1897	Marconi wins patent for radio communication
1896-1904		1901	Queen Victoria dies
1896-1904		1901	Birth of Labour Party
1896-1904		1904	<i>Entente Cordiale</i> signed between England and France
1904-13	Sing (4)	1908	Old Age Pension introduced
1904-13		1908	Olympic Games at the White City in London
1904-13		1912	Titanic sinks
1904-13		1912	Royal Flying Corps is established
1913-25	Ferguson (5)	1914	Outbreak of WWI
1913-25		1918	Limited numbers of women given the vote for the first time
1913-25		1919	Lady Astor becomes first female MP
1913-25		1920-1	Oxford and Cambridge grant full status to women undergraduates
1925-54	Kendall (6)	1926	First public demonstration of television
1925-54		1927	BBC is created
1925-54		1928	First 'talkie' film shown in UK
1925-54		1929	Wall Street crash
1925-54		1935	First Penguin paperbacks go on sale
1925-54		1936	Jarrow March
1925-54		1939	Outbreak of WWII
1925-54		1945	Two atomic bombs dropped
1925-54		1945	UN comes into existence
1925-54		1948	National Health Service established. Olympic Games at Wembley
1925-54		1951	Festival of Britain
1925-54		1952	Queen Elizabeth II succeeds her father, George VI
1925-54		1953	DNA structure discovered
1954-66	Fisher (7)	1956	John Osborne play <i>Look Back in Anger</i> first staged
1954-66		1960	The Pill first used widely in the US
1954-66		1966	England win the football World Cup
1966-71	Bradley (8)	1966	The Beatles release <i>Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band</i>
1966-71		1967	Abortion and homosexuality are legalised
1966-71		1969	Man lands on the moon
1966-71		1971	Decimalised currency takes over from £sd



YEARS	WARDEN	DATE	HISTORICAL EVENT
1971-8	H. Christie (9)	1973	Britain joins the European Economic Community
1971-8		1977	Commodore PET, first successfully mass-marketed PC, introduced
1978-88	Phillips (10)	1978/9	Winter of Discontent
1978-88		1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes Prime Minister
1978-88		1981	Brixton Riots
1978-88		1982	Falklands War
1988-2004	D. Christie (11)	1989	Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web
1988-2004		1992	Channel Tunnel opens, linking England and France
1988-2004		1994	First women priests are ordained by the Church of England
1988-2004		1997	Diana, Princess of Wales, dies in a car crash in Paris
1988-2004		2001	9/11 in New York
1988-2004		2003	Invasion of Iraq
2004-11	Trotman (12)	2004	Facebook is launched
2004-11		2009	Barack Obama becomes 44th President of USA
2011-	Jones (13)	2012	Olympic Games at Stratford in London



Left: Stained glass from the Warden's House.

Below: View of the School before Oakthorpe Road was built.





Population, 1875. Note the 'Beehive' to the right, where the Sub-Warden's room now stands.

treated like 'little monks' due to the close association with the Oxford Movement.

Simeon appointed Revd Herbert Andrew Dalton as his Headmaster, though the two had a stormy relationship and Dalton's stay in the post was only six years. More heart-warmingly, it was in 1880 that Wilfrid Cowell was appointed as a master. He became first Senior Master in 1886 and later Second Master in 1926. He worked for the School for some 57 years, covering lessons in most subjects during his 'retirement', living in the Lodge for most of his time, and eventually he was buried by the Chapel. The wrought-iron gates in the south-west corner were built as his memorial and opened by the Princess Royal in 1939. In his 'Record' he failed to mention that he bequeathed his pension fund and £1,000 to the endowment appeal. He was the School's self-appointed Archivist and a hugely important figure in the School's dramatic productions. We will return to him in Warden Kendall's reign. Altogether he was an extraordinarily loyal and reliable member of staff in these early days and beyond.

Simeon had married Beatrice Emma Wilkinson in 1883 and they had five children, of whom the two boys attended the School. In 1893 Simeon, having resigned as Warden, made his life in the Church once again, becoming temporary vicar at



Library Custodians, 1891.

Kilkhampton in Cornwall, before going to Bigbury in Devon as vicar. Lastly, in 1903, he moved to the parish of Yattendon in Berkshire, where he and his family stayed for 21 years.

Despite having left the School he continued to keep a stern eye on the institution he had created with so much difficulty and determination, and where the Common Room and pupils



Above: Stained glass from the Warden's House.

Left: Wilfrid Cowell, 1880 – the master who would serve the School for 57 years.



Right: Simeon and his family, c.1905. Simeon married Beatrice in 1883. He gave the window on the south side of the Chapel apse 'Marriage', to commemorate the event. He went on to have five children, four shown here, and his two sons were educated at St Edward's.

Below: Simeon died in 1928. His funeral was a solemn event and the end of an era. He was buried beside the Chapel where his wife was later buried too.



had admired him and supported him. He was involved in various important decisions and was often a visitor to the School, laying the foundation stone of the War Memorial Buildings (later to become Tilly's House) in 1923; he was present at its opening, though in a bath chair, in 1925.

He moved finally to Davenant Road, further up the Woodstock Road from the School, where he died on 12 March 1928. The great bell tolled the number of his 81 years and on 15 March the coffin was brought down to the School on the farm cart, and carried from the Lodge to the Chapel. After a Eucharist service, it was lowered into the ground on the south side of the Chapel. As far as his dream for the School was concerned, shown in the 1881 aerial drawing of the Quad (seen on the front endpaper), a remarkable amount of it had been achieved during his own time, and the School will forever be indebted to him.



Below: Common Room, 1894. Back row (left to right): A.K. Lewis, G. Sayer, E.H. Montauban, D.G. Wynne-Wilson, Revd W.T. Kerry. Seated (left to right): W.H.A. Cowell, Warden Hobson, J.M. Sing (later to become Warden).

THOMAS FREDERICK HOBSON (1860–1925), WARDEN 1893–6

It was obviously not an easy task to follow Simeon and his incredible time as Warden, but the Revd Thomas Frederick Hobson was recommended by Simeon himself as his successor. Hobson had been educated at Radley College and Christ Church, had been Assistant Master at Radley and Wellington College, and was ordained in 1885. His brief time was notable as he introduced the Tutorial Set System in the summer of 1893, whereby each boy would come under the care of a Tutor who would stay with him throughout his time at the School, an idea Hobson had borrowed from Eton College. The new Warden had been a considerable sportsman and had won an Athletics Blue while at Oxford, so it is not surprising that his other priority was to work hard on improving the School's games in general and athletics in particular. Academically the School flourished, resulting in rising numbers of successful university applications and the first notable sports teams.





Left: Common Room, 1899. Back row (left to right): D.A. Wynne-Wilson, Revd W.T. Kerry, H.R. Wright, W.H. Ferguson (later to become Warden), W.C. Stocks, L.T. Edwards. Seated (left to right): Reverend C.L'E De B de Labat, W.H.A Cowell, Warden Hudson, J.M. Sing (later to become Warden), R.I. Roddon.

Below: John Millington Sing, c.1900. He was the only Warden promoted directly from the Common Room and the first not in Holy Orders.

Below left: Early Tuckshop, 1902.

**THOMAS WILLIAM HUDSON (1863–1929),
WARDEN 1896–1904**

The Revd Thomas William Hudson had gained a degree in History at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1883 and had been Headmaster at Cranbrook School in Kent. He was married with ten children: five of his sons attended the School, two of whom later died in the Great War. He was a keen disciplinarian, encouraging ‘manly behaviour’, and left much of the day-to-day responsibility for keeping good order to the prefects. His first term coincided with an extraordinary natural event in the form of an earthquake which shook the buildings in early December and was said by some to have rolled some sleeping boys out of bed.

He can be credited with increasing School numbers to a new record of 129 by 1898, despite the fact that few new facilities could be afforded at this time. Hudson was the first Warden to have to deal with boys and staff leaving for a major

war when the Boer War began in 1900; three OSE were lost in South Africa. The Chapel contains many memorial panels recording the names of OSE who gave their lives in war, and the earliest were placed there in Hudson’s time in 1903.

**JOHN MILLINGTON SING (1863–1947),
WARDEN 1904–13**

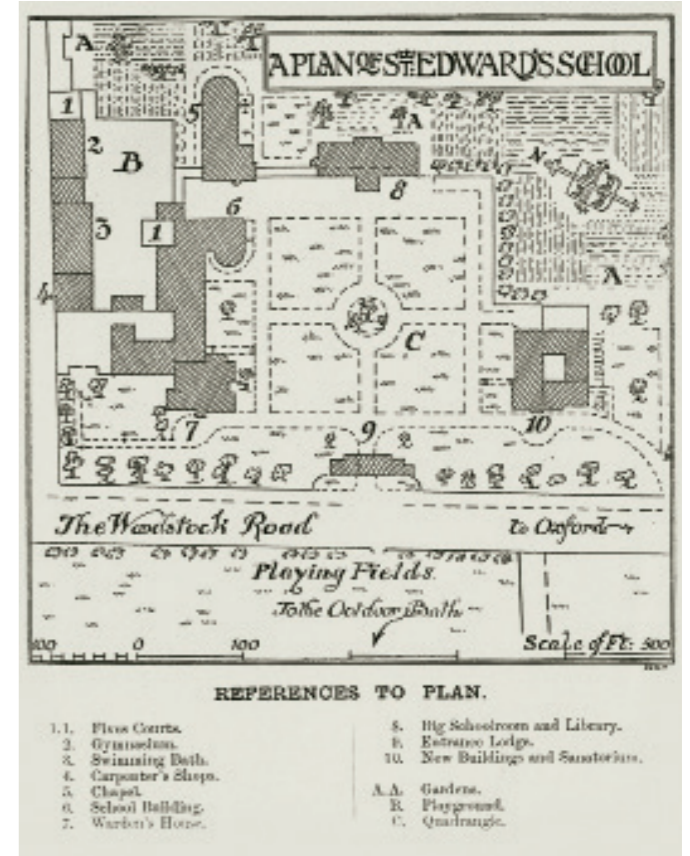
John Millington Sing was Second Master at the School and Tutor of Set B when he took over as Warden. He came from a commercial background in Liverpool, one of eight sons, he had been a pupil at Uppingham School and in 1882 went to Christ’s College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a Classical Scholarship. He was the first Warden promoted from the Common Room and the first not in Holy Orders. He had a business head, saw ways of improving School sport and was a scholar – an ideal mix. During his time as



Below: Map of the School, 1907.

Left: Common Room, 1913. Back row (left to right): Revd L.F. Harvey, V. Hope, L. Davies, L.F. Cass, J.J.W. Herbertson, A.J. Weller, Revd F. Shaw. Seated (left to right): W.H.A. Cowell, Warden Sing, Revd J.G. Bussell. Cass, Bussell and Davies were three of the four masters killed in World War I. Hope, Herbertson, and Weller served but survived.

Inset: Part of Warden Sing’s window, 1950, at the west end of the Chapel.



Warden he oversaw some notable achievements and paved the way for the future.

One extremely important aspect of his time as Warden was that he increased the area of land owned by the School dramatically. He was instrumental in persuading the Duke of Marlborough to sell the land he owned on the west side of the Woodstock Road, which the School had leased to use for games since 1872. This was a coup, since the Duke had been very tempted to sell the land to developers; Lord Aldenham, one of the School’s Trustees, dealt directly with the Duke and his agents and after seven long years of negotiations an agreement was reached.

Sing was also instrumental in promoting rowing at the School and himself coached some of the early crews, as he did the Rugby XV. In 1905 he created the Rifle Club, leading to the first School OTC in 1909. During his Wardenship, School numbers averaged 112 pupils. In 1911 the first inspection of the School by the Board of Education took place and the report, notwithstanding some criticisms, was generally good, with the Warden being singled out for his successful role. Sing resigned in 1913 and subsequently taught elsewhere, though he remained in close touch with the School, returning to live in Oxford in 1923. He was for several



years a Governor (1911–20) and was Chairman of Governors 1927–9. He even came out of retirement late in his life to help with teaching at Teddies during the Second World War in 1939–40. He recommended the Revd William Harold Ferguson, a friend and former colleague at St Edward’s, to succeed him. In the Chapel, at the west end of the nave on the south side, is a window dedicated to him and dated 1950.

Below: Warden Ferguson, 1915. His Wardenship coincided with the Great War.

Bottom left: Drawing of Warden Ferguson by Richard Meadows White (B.1914-1919), 1918.



Above: Big School, c.1916.

Left: Armoury, c.1920.

Below: Laying the foundation stone of the Memorial Buildings, 1923, later to become Tilly's.

Bottom right: H.E. Kendall, c.1930.



HENRY EWING KENDALL (1888-1963), WARDEN 1925-54

The Revd Henry Ewing Kendall was the longest-serving of our Wardens to date, remaining in post for 29 years. Kendall had been recommended to the committee, which included Sing and Ferguson, that chose the new Warden, by the Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, Canon Sawyer. Kendall had been a pupil at Shrewsbury and later became a Housemaster there. Canon Sawyer said of him that he was 'thoroughly cultured' but 'it is as a personality and a Spiritual Force that he is so outstanding'. He certainly had a strong personality and a great deal of drive, which he used to the enormous advantage of St Edward's.

Kendall was born in Liverpool, the son of a solicitor, and had read History at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He had returned to Shrewsbury in 1913 as an Assistant Master and been ordained in 1915. From 1916 to 1919 he served as a Royal Naval Chaplain and was made an OBE, returning to Shrewsbury in 1920.

During his time as Warden of St Edward's he more than doubled the School numbers to 480 boys. One of his early moves, regarded by Hill as 'the most sweeping alteration that the school, for all its 62 years, had yet experienced', was to introduce the new House system. The new Houses were: Apsley, with the Warden in charge and G.H. Segar assisting him, Field House, Tilly's, Cowell's, Sing's and Macnamara's, at that time a boys' House, of course.

Kendall's Wardenship guided the School through the Second World War with many brilliant improvisations and necessary adjustments. During the war there was food rationing which led to the creation of the St Edward's School Pig Club run by the Common Room which continued until 1960. When boys returned in September 1939 they found that each House already had its own air-raid shelter,



From the outset he decided to remove any vestiges of Warden Hudson's Victorian toughness from the School, intending to give the pupils a better and more fulfilling school life. His heart was very much in the Chapel and he was intent on improving the School's singing; he composed a number of hymns, including the tune known as 'Wolvercote', to which the hymn 'O Jesus I have promised' is often sung.

Ferguson made many contributions to the School's facilities: he brought electric light to Big School, the Cloisters and two of the classrooms in 1923, built a Sanatorium in the Chapel garden and the Memorial Buildings, later to be Tilly's. He also raised the number of pupils, and by 1920 there were 230 boys at St Edward's. When he left in 1925 he went to be Warden at Radley College for 12 years, and subsequently he was a Governor at St Edward's, 1939-48.

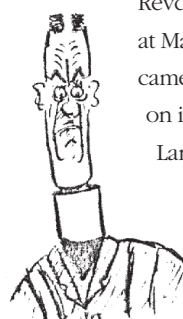
Below: Common Room 1920. This collection of masters includes Tilly and Macnamara, both of whom, in addition to Cowell and Sing, had houses named after them. Back row (left to right): E.T. James, A. Tilly, B.G. Segar (Segar's was named after Gerry Segar not George Segar, shown here), Revd B.W. Machin, H.E. Phillips, W.M.W. Shackleton, M.M. Sing, E.R. Roe-Thompson. Seated (left to right): Revd A.R. Watson, B.M. Goldie, W.H.A. Cowell, Warden Ferguson, W.K. Stanton, J.W. Griffiths, Revd A. Macnamara.



WILLIAM HAROLD FERGUSON (1874-1950), WARDEN 1913-25

Revd Ferguson was a personable man born in 1874 and educated at Magdalen College School and Keble College, Oxford. He first came to St Edward's to teach directly after university but moved on in 1898, was ordained in 1903 and came back to Teddies from Lancing College, as fifth Warden. His arrival coincided with the outbreak of the Great War and when the summer holidays ended he found that several of his Common Room, other School staff, most of the 1st Rugby XV and the majority of his prefects had already enlisted and left for the war.

However, the intake of new boys was at a record level and he proved well able to deal with this combination of events. He was extremely musical, coming to the School originally as an Assistant Master and organist, with a good singing voice.



"There's no food in England, boys!"



Above: Aerial photo of the School, 1934.



Left: Apsley prefects, 1940.



Above right: Opening of Cowell Gates, 1939. Cowell had died in 1937 and the School gates were put up to commemorate this great stalwart of the School, who had ended his days in rooms in the Lodge. They were opened in 1939 by the Princess Royal.



Below right and above right: Cartoons by George Segar showing the Subway opening in 1929. 'George Segar served the School from 1918-51 and was well known for his wonderful cartoons of School Life and personalities. He was an impeccable gentleman and dresser and taught French to most of the School's pupils. A popular eccentric his lessons were often not planned well and went on for much longer than they were supposed to!' - Chris Nathan, Archivist.

mains sewers, and interfered with lines for gas and electricity. There are two delightful cartoons by Common Room member George Segar (*above and below*) showing the Mayor of Oxford attending its opening. An extension of the Dining Hall into the Quad, and the building of a Laboratory block were next completed. The Work Block, the Chapel extension, the Squash Courts (where The Oxfordshire Health and Racquet Club now stands), Cowell's and Segar's houses (now Cowell's and the English block), the Calvary and War Memorial Library and Art School (now used by Information Technology as well) were all also built during his time – an enormous programme. At one point, just when Warden Kendall stated that he had come to an end of his building plans for the present, the Governors decided to build a new pavilion, which was ready

for use in 1933. Kendall himself, anonymously, also provided funds for the Gallery in Big School (now the Library). Kendall was a popular and energetic Warden, with his own highly personal ways of getting things agreed and done. Once he had decided something was for the good of the School he was able to charm or talk those he needed to persuade into doing what he wanted, and they ended up agreeing with him. In his later years, as part of the process, he would say things like 'you must sometimes let an old man have his way'. He certainly made innumerable friends at the School over the years. Subsequent to his retirement in 1953, he became Rector of St Mary Arches in Exeter and later returned to Oxford and was a Governor of the School for the last six years of his life. For the School's centenary in 1963 he was asked to undertake a tour of the world to promote the School and visit the OSE who had so much appreciated him. He began the trip, but died on board ship in April and was buried at sea.

Below left: The entrance to the Subway.



there were trenches in the corners of the field and every window was ready for blackout. By 1942 there were 24 School acres sown with wheat and each House had an allotment worked before and after games. Kendall was an inspiring leader of the School community throughout these dark and difficult years, during which so many OSE were killed in action. With the possibility of invasion at any time there was a need for schools in dangerous areas on the coast to be re-housed. Warden Kendall offered Kenneth Harding, OSE and headmaster of St Bede's Prep School in Eastbourne, a temporary haven for his school at St Edward's, and in June 1940 the offer was taken up and the school duly arrived. By all accounts this was a remarkably successful arrangement. He was also the driving force behind many additions to the School's land and facilities during three decades. Apsley Paddock, a house with ten acres of land north of the School,

between the Woodstock and Banbury Roads, was bought by the School, very usefully, during his very first term in 1925, and was first inhabited by Apsley; Field House was to move there in 1931. Negotiations were undertaken with the Blenheim Estates' office for the 46 acres between the railway and the Avenue, land that ran nearly as far as Wolvercote; this area was duly leased and eventually purchased. In fact much land was gradually acquired from the Duke of Marlborough's estate, and by 1934 the School's freehold land had grown to 97 acres. In 1952 the Blenheim Estates finally agreed to sell the six acres of the Avenue Field – and at that point every bit of the School grounds was owned by it – all 110 acres. A strip of land south of the Trout Inn was acquired for a boathouse, opened in 1927. A School shop and Armoury were both completed by the summer of 1927. Next came the Subway, finally completed in 1929; this was not easy to build as it involved the redirecting of



Right: Warden Fisher, 1956.
Far right: Warden Fisher with School prefects, 1956.



Left: Prince Philip's visit to the School in 1963. The Duke came by car from civic duties in Oxford, was dropped off at the Lodge and met by Warden Fisher, Douglas Bader and George Mallaby, then Acting Chairman of the Governors. After carrying out his official duties on Quad side he walked across towards Corfe and saw the RAF Section of the CCF fly over the School. He then laid the foundation stone of the new buildings in Corfe Field (now Kendall Quad). After that he flew off in his red helicopter.

**FRANK FORMAN FISHER (1919–86),
WARDEN 1954–66**

The Hon. Frank Fisher was the second son of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, and was born at Repton School, at the time when his father was Headmaster there. He was educated at Repton himself, where he was a good games player and became Head Boy. He went to Clare College, Cambridge, just before the Second World War, interrupting his time there to join the Sherwood Foresters and serve in North Africa; he was taken prisoner in Tobruk, escaping at the third attempt and was awarded the Military Cross. He resumed his studies at Cambridge after the war and won a Hockey Blue.

He returned to Repton and became a Housemaster until 1954 when he was appointed to the Wardenship at St Edward's, with the support of Kendall. He was a good speaker who not only did a superb job in running St Edward's but also represented the School to the outside world very effectively. Under his

Wardenship the School grew and a new Music School was built. Facilities, equipment and methods of teaching, especially in the Sixth Form, were quietly but dramatically modernised. He initiated and oversaw the first published Development Plan, which made possible the building of the new Sing's and Field Houses. He opened the new Metal Workshop, and he organised and presided over the 1963 Centenary celebrations most successfully. When he left after 12 energetic years he became Master of Wellington College. He remained closely connected with St Edward's right up to the end of his life, attending a meeting of the Appeal Committee, which he chaired, four days before his death. He always said that St Edward's was the real love of his whole time in education, and it is no coincidence that he chose to have his ashes laid to rest beside our Chapel.



Horseboxes, 1964. Archivist Chris Nathan says that the horsebox was 'the only truly private space for an individual in the School! They were in all the older Houses and were fitted into the various dayrooms. The prefects had a separate study, which they shared.'

Right: Warden Bradley, 1966.

Below right: The Common Room in 1969. Left front: Mervyn Evans in the chair, Jack Scar reading a newspaper behind him.



**RICHARD BRADLEY (b.1925),
WARDEN 1966–71**

Richard Bradley's father was a Prison Commissioner and had been Director of Borstals. This background, along with his own thoughtful and empathetic character might account for Warden Bradley's strong and obvious social conscience and unusual approach to managing the School. He had been educated at Marlborough College where he had shown an enthusiasm and ability for sport that continued throughout his career; this was followed by a Scholarship to Trinity College, Oxford, where he read History and played rugby for the Greyhounds. He taught at Dulwich for a year, and then Tonbridge School for 16 years, and also spent a year at the Gilman School in Baltimore. He was a devout Christian but not inflexible in his approach to making changes in religious observance at St Edward's during such a questioning time as the 1960s. He had spent two years in the Royal Marines, was commissioned in 1945 and served in India and Java. The School had appointed a man who was interested in the development of individuals and the everyday stuff of successful teaching; he was not someone who saw things in black and white and he had a good sense of humour. Malcolm Oxley, author of the new history of the School and Sub-Warden until 1999, was a master at St Edward's in Bradley's time, and believes that during his years as Warden it was increasingly the year group rather than the House that was important. There is no doubt too that this was the time when Christian names rather than surnames became the norm, as reflected in the *Chronicle*.

Practical changes at the School under Bradley's Wardenship included a purpose-built Language Centre and the introduction in his first year of Parents' Evenings. He also allowed more flexibility in combining subjects. He

'While the film If was a romanticised view of 1960s rebellion, it appealed strongly to many schoolboys at the time. Rumours that the history master in the film was a take on Warden Bradley added spice; and the publication of the "alternative" Chronicle (which allegedly caused much upset amongst some in the Common Room) exemplified an attitude which was at complete variance to how many public schools might then have wished to be perceived. Much of the change at School clearly mirrored larger upheavals in society as a whole, but there was an underlying feeling amongst us that there really was something new going on and it was happening quickly.'

– Howard Lee (B, 1966-70)

introduced new subjects such as Physical Science and much new technology including video tape and an IBM computer. He also introduced special lectures for the Sixth Form from important figures such as Iris Murdoch and Stan Barstow, and he created a Sixth Form Common Room. He thought that, at a time when teenagers were being given more freedom by society in general, the key to a successful school was likely to lie with a happy and active Sixth Form. One of the problems he had to contend with was how many Chapel services should be compulsory at a time when many boys came from 'unchurched' homes. He came up with the idea of giving





Left: School Shop, 1969.



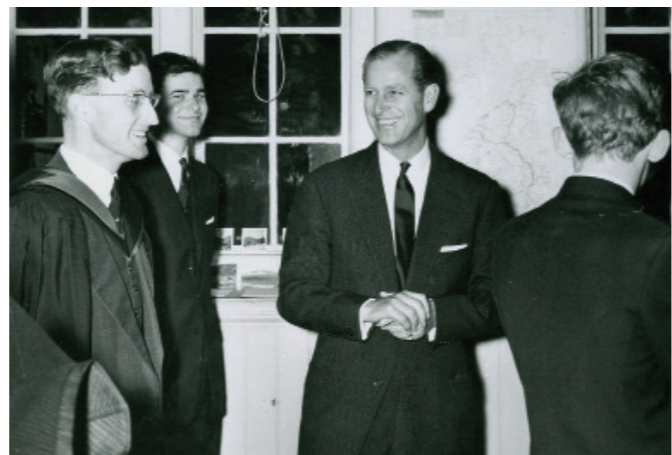
Right: Warden Henry Christie, 1975.

Bottom: Prince Philip's visit to see his award scheme in action, 1972, with Cameron Cochrane, an assistant master at the School, 1957-66.

**HENRY CHRISTIE (1924-92),
WARDEN 1971-8**

Malcolm Oxley writes of Henry Christie 'Of the five Wardens I served, though all were conscious of their duties, none was so liked and even loved by the School's servants and domestic staff.' Henry Christie had been eight years a 'beak' at Eton and had spent six years as Under Master and Master of the Queen's Scholars at Westminster. He came to St Edward's from Brighton College, where he had been Headmaster since 1963. He had been a King's Scholar at Westminster and an Exhibitioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, his subject Maths. He was from a naval family and had served in the RNVR in the war, being mentioned in Despatches in 1945. His wife Naida taught English as well as working hard at her role helping her husband – both husband and wife clearly had abundant social charm.

In 1972 Prince Philip flew in by helicopter to visit the School and see his Duke of Edinburgh Award in action. In the same year Henry Christie introduced two Leave Weekends per term in addition to the half-term break – the Leave Weekends acting as safety valves for teenagers used to more freedom at home. Pupil numbers at the School were around 500 and once again new buildings were needed; during Henry Christie's



Wardenship the New Hall was built, the War Memorial Library was converted into an art and exhibition space, and Big School was transformed into the Library. At the same time that the New Hall was opened boys were allowed to wear coloured shirts, the idea being that they would take more pride in their appearance if they wore something which they had chosen.



Above: Common Room, 1978. Back row (left to right): G.R. Rigault, P.G. Badger, A.J.M. Smith, M.J. Hiner, M.J. Rosewell, S.G. Spanier, J.A. Taylor, J.A.S. Donald, R.W. Young, K.N. Jones, L.P. Morton, G.E. Fuzzard.
Second row standing (left to right): D.P. Pritchard, P.G. Cave, P.E. Fitcher, R.D. Aldred, J.D. Leach, M.P.M. Watson, Revd D.J. Conner, R.M. Clements, N.R. Quartley, I.D. Wright, J.J. Mcpartlin, J.W. Gidney.
First row standing (left to right): E. Weeks, A.D. Tree, C.W. Lane, J.R. Scarr, W.M. Boswell, P. Mallalieu, F.W.J. Pargeter, D.J.M. Howorth, J.A.N. Snell, P.S.A. Taylor, L.A. Lyne, N. Christie.
Seated (left to right): M.S. Oxley, J.L. Todd, P.N. Corlett, F.H. Pritchard, D. Williams, P.R. Church, Warden Christie, J.E. Armstrong, M. Evans, N. Roberts, N.T. Roberts, R.H.M. Arkell, M.D. Peregrine.

Attendance of Chapel was still under discussion and the upshot was that only one service a week was now to be compulsory. Sport was very successful under Warden Henry Christie, though inter-House events were now becoming much less important than school matches.

The 1970s included a period when pupils and students at schools and universities all over the world felt able to voice aggressive discontent over many of the traditional aspects of their communal life, and St Edward's was no exception. The mood of protest involved such aspects of School life as the CCF and food; rules and discipline generally seemed to be resented at this time. Malcolm Oxley says that Warden Henry Christie had 'a skill in riding with the punch and being genuinely disarming when face to face'.

In 1978 Henry Christie was invited to become Director of Studies at Dartmouth, when the post suddenly became available, and decided to accept, going back to his naval roots. He told the Governors that it was the only post for which he would have considered leaving St Edward's.

Top left: Construction of the New Hall.

Left: Interior of the finished New Hall, 1974.

pupils the choice between a Theme service on Sunday, where matters of a moral or spiritual nature would be considered, and a Chapel service.

In December 1968 Bradley rendered another great service to the School that needs recording. Oxford City Council produced proposals to create a new road which was intended to cross the School's grounds opposite Lower II and link up with Summertown traffic, thus slicing the School's fields in two. Bradley and his chosen QC, Professor Colin Buchanan, put up a fantastic fight against this road. The Warden's written evidence stated 'We are being asked to surrender vital educational amenities for the solution of a problem which may conceivably have changed in nature by the end of this present century. By contrast, the requirements of education will continue quite unabated.' The road was scheduled for construction in 1991, but the Warden's determined approach put paid to the plan and neither spine road nor spur road was built.

Sadly, given his extraordinary qualities, Warden Bradley decided he must resign in 1970 owing to personal problems, that is the breakdown of his marriage. After leaving St Edward's, he continued his successful career as a Headmaster in Canada and the US.

Below: Common Room, 1985. Back row (left to right): J.H.W. Quick, D.R. Walker, P.N. Coad, V. Abigail, J. Hughes, P.A. Kitovitz.

Third row (left to right): H. W. Blackett, G.D. Carter, N.E. Grimshaw, M.K. Gardiner, J.A.N. Snell, R.McA. Hughes, Revd C.C.S. Neill, P.G. Cave, L.A. Lyne, R.A.L. Anderson, J.W. Gidney, P. A. Ely, M.B. Corrie, R.E. Fletcher.

Second row (left to right): G.P. Wells, Revd D.S. Wippell, M.H. Payne, N.R. Quartley, P.G. Badger, I.S. Beveridge, J. Dewes, M.J. Hiner, D.M. Cundy, G.R. Rigault, R.M. Clements, J.E. Bee, A. Stone.

First row (left to right): L.P. Morton, S. Taylor, M.J. Rosewell, G.E. Fuzzard, A.D. Tree, J.J. Mcpartlin, D. Drake-Brockman, E.C. Danziger, W.M. Boswell, C. Lane, E.E. Weeks, W.J.D. Sayer, K.N. Jones, N.T. Roberts.

Seated (left to right): R.D. Aldred, M.S. Oxley, M.D. Peregrine, J.A.S. Donald, F.H. Prichard, J.E. Armstrong, J.C. Phillips (Warden), P.R. Church, R.H.M. Arkell, P.N. Corlett, F.W.J. Pargeater, J.D. Leach, P. Mallalieu.



Above: Warden John Phillips and Pat, his wife.



Right: Cooper Quad in 1988.

Below: Building the Cooper Quad, 1987-8.



**JOHN CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS (1928-2013),
WARDEN 1978-88**

John Phillips was educated at Malvern and then Magdalen College, Oxford, after National Service. When appointed Warden he had spent the previous 26 years at Charterhouse, latterly as Housemaster of Gownboys, the largest House. His wife Pat was a Modern Linguist who came to teach at the School, and they were both great hosts.

John Phillips was Warden at a time when independent boarding schools were being criticised for being too spartan compared with the comforts that teenagers enjoyed at home, and accordingly funds sometimes had to be diverted away from planned projects in favour of making the St Edward's boarding houses more acceptable to parents.

Warden Phillips wanted to promote Design and Technology, which he saw as a bridge between Arts and

Sciences, and he introduced an A Level in Design. He also argued passionately for a girl Sixth Form entry to the School, and persuaded the Governors to allow it. From the start, he was thinking in terms of establishing an eighth House, though in the event this was to follow later. Top of the building priority list was a new Sports Hall, followed by a Design and Technology centre, and lastly the new House.



The Sports Hall went up behind the outdoor pool and CCF headquarters, and since it included a gymnasium and swimming pool it was decided to make its facilities available to the local community on a commercial basis. It was named the Douglas Bader Sports Centre.

The Design and Technology Centre was to include the Art Department and History of Art, and was run by Patrick Morton and Nick Grimshaw. Nick Grimshaw had taken over the Art Department when Chris Ruscombe-King died. The new building had been intended to include Maths classrooms too but the planners insisted that they be separate. It was ready in May 1988.

John Phillips created a new post, Director of Studies, given to a scholarly Classicist and OSE, John Leach. This appointment was important as it gave a prominence to academic work and the incumbent would be a leading member of what was initially 'the Warden's Committee', and which came to be known as 'the Senior Management Team'.

In 1982 the first girl, Penelope Burke (E.1982-4), entered the School when there were 524 boys, joining Apsley as a day

Below: Warden David Christie and the then Foreign Secretary, the Rt Hon. Douglas Hurd, 1995. Douglas Hurd came to the School to lecture and an article in the *Independent* said he gave A-Level pupils an 'elegant history of the ebb and flow of British political ideas between the 1832 Reform Act and the 1994 Labour Conference'.



pupil in the Lower Sixth. Her brother had been at the School and her mother was the Second Master's secretary. When the first Sixth Form girls arrived the Warden's wife, Pat, and Linda Lyne, Classics teacher and Head of Classics from 1986, were responsible for the pastoral care and accommodation of the girls. Full co-education in the School was not achieved until 1997. John Phillips very successfully oversaw the first six years of girls at St Edward's.

**DAVID CHRISTIE (b.1942),
WARDEN 1988-2004**

Before David Christie became tenth Warden he had been a successful Head of Economics at Winchester. He was a keen golfer who had been educated at Strathclyde and Glasgow Universities. Having taken on a school with pupil numbers in the mid to upper 500s he left it with more than 650.

He was the first Warden to move out of the rooms on the upper floors of the Warden's House on the Quad to 289 Woodstock Road. He first broached the idea of full co-education to his Governors in 1994 and, by 1997, it had become a reality;



Left: Common Room, 1994.

Back row (left to right): T. Holcure, E.R. Smith, G.R. Rigault, P. McGillycuddy, C.P. Hansel, C.L. Ricks, M. Flynn, R. McA. Hughes, P.A. Ely, L. Foster, L.A. Lyne, J.E. Bee,

Fourth row standing (left to right): J.W. Gidney, D.N. Bramble, D.S. Wippell, P.J. Colvill, N.E. Grimshaw, A.F. Bowen, G.E. Fuzzard, G.A. Nagle, C.J.J. Johnson, M.I. Sellen, J.N. Tucker.

Third row standing (left to right): J.M. Yeoman, R.A.L. Anderson, M.J. Hiner, C.W. Lane, M.H. Stockford, M. Webb, J.H.W. Quick, W.J.D. Sayer, M.J. Rosewell, A. Murray, J.A. Byden, T.A. James.

Second row standing (left to right): D.M. Cundy, N.R. Quartley, C.F. Baggs, A.D.G. Wright, A.J. Kerr-Dineen, G.P. Boulton, D.S. Moore, J.P. Webb, J.J. McPartlin, G. Taylor, J.V. Palmer.

First row standing (left to right): P. Jolley, O.S. Bartholomew, R.D. Hill, D. Drake-Brockman, J. Hughes, W.M. Boswell, V. Abigail, P. Kitovitz, M. Reader, B.J. Pyper, E.T. Hunt, K.N. Jones.

Seated (left to right): L.P. Morton, P. Brees, J. David, R.D. Aldred, M.S. Oxley, Warden Christie, M.D. Peregrine, J.A.S. Donald, L.K. Davidson, I. Crowe, J.A.N. Snell, R.E. Fletcher.



David Christie with the Sub-Warden, Tom James, c.2002. They are looking at an old-fashioned country fayre with stalls organised by the Fifth Form after GCSEs.

out of the School's hands, but we gained revenue and excellent facilities, and this has proved a highly successful arrangement. The Links golf course was finished in 2000 at little cost and to the great improvement of that area of the grounds. In 1999 Kendall House was completed. It was a carefully designed and very comfortable new boarding house for boys.

subsequently Oakthorpe House became a boarding house for girls, while Macnamara's was converted into a second girl's House, followed by Corfe House in 2000. At this time there were still only a few fully co-educational boarding schools, and none in the Thames Valley, the Home Counties or London. St Edward's had come a long way from its early days in the 1870s, when one of its debating motions was, 'This House deplors the advanced condition of women at the present day, and earnestly hopes they will never have a vote at parliamentary elections', carried by 12 votes to 11 – at least the vote was close.

1992 saw the first Astroturf pitch and 2001 a second – they replaced a field that had been a swamp for most of the winter. In 1999 the Douglas Bader Sports Centre was subsumed into a new, impressive and much larger sports centre, with full public membership as well as for the School's use. Built over Simeon's original outdoor swimming pool, it included two pools – one indoors and one outside – and a wonderful gym, plus the School's own sports hall. The day-to-day running was taken

Right: The North Wall opened in 2004. The buildings had been used for many purposes previously but the indoor swimming pool still lies beneath the theatre. The other original buildings were replaced by Dance and Drama studios.



By 2002 there was another girls' House, Avenue, under construction; David Christie had arrived at a school with eight Houses and when he left there were 11. He also gave the School more teaching space, always badly needed, by moving Segar's out of their building in 2003 and into a new one adjacent to it, thus creating space for the English Department, which was opened by OSE Jon Snow. The new North Wall Arts Centre, in the inception of which Warden Christie played a major role, was taking shape by the time he left. It consisted of a brilliant conversion of the range of mainly Victorian buildings on the northern boundary of the School; at one time or another these had housed, in addition to the indoor swimming pool, the School Shop, the Gymnasium, the Armoury, the Archives, the Careers Department, the laundry, the changing rooms ('Chaggers'), the Fives court, the Junior Common Room, and the lavatory block, known as the Crystal Palace.

During David Christie's time the School took over its own catering from a commercial contract company in 1996, and the improvement in the School's food has continued ever since.

By the new millennium teachers had dealt with a revised National Curriculum, League Tables, GCSE, AS Levels, revamped A Levels, Coursework, Modules, and many other changes imposed from outside. The structure of teaching in the School was constantly adjusted to keep up with it all. David Cundy, the quiet and highly effective Director of Studies, was replaced when he retired by Sarah Kerr-Dineen as Director of Studies and Ian Rowley as Senior Tutor. New subjects such as Drama and Sports Science were introduced. Through it all David Christie provided effective and discerning leadership.

James Quick (former Housemaster of Apsley and later of Field House) recalled of David Christie, 'What I found most endearing about him was that when it came to the crunch he was always on the side of the individual boy or girl.'

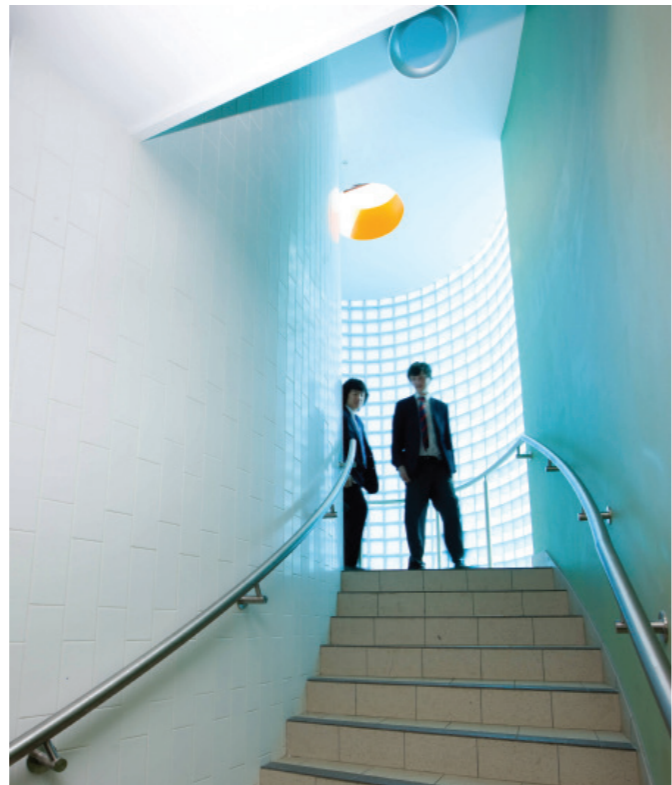


Above: Mike Stanfield (G, 1955–60), Chairman of the Board of Governors, with the artist James Hart Dyke and his portrait of Andrew Trotman, 2011. The work is now hanging in the Old Library alongside those of all the other Wardens (except, as yet, Stephen Jones). The artist was chosen by M16 to produce a series of works to mark its centenary in 2011 – an unprecedented project. One of the works was shown in the opening sequence of the James Bond film *Skyfall*.

**ANDREW TROTMAN (b.1954),
WARDEN 2004–11**

Andrew Trotman came to St Edward's having been Headmaster of St Peter's, York. He was educated at Alleynes Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford. His brother had taught English at St Edward's for several years. When Warden Trotman first arrived, he set himself to find out how things worked at all levels: for example, to experience what it was like to be a Shell, he shadowed one for a day.

The North Wall, with its innovative foyer exhibition space and remarkable theatre, came to fruition as the 12th Warden arrived; it was designed by Haworth Tompkins Architects. The first School production was a magical *Midsummer Night's Dream* with a notable performance as Puck by Sebastian de Souza, only a Shell at the time. Beneath the building still lies the listed indoor swimming pool with its mosaics. There were other important additions to the School buildings during Andrew Trotman's time, in particular a new sports pavilion of architectural note, and the Life Sciences Building. The



Above: The Ogston Building, opened in 2008 as the Life Sciences Building. This matches the rest of the School in its use of red brick but is light and airy inside and efficient due to its state-of-the-art systems for lighting and heating.

Martyrs Pavilion was finished in 2009, the only John Pawson building in Oxford, crisp and spare in its Modernist style, raised on a mound and set at a slight angle to the nearby third Cricket Pavilion (an Art Deco structure, which was beautifully restored in 2010). The Life Sciences Building, designed by TSH Architects, houses Biology and Sports Science and opened in 2008. It is an airy and ordered building to work in, with a central core inspired by biological cell structures and resulting in sweeping curves between rooms on each floor. This curvaceous core is in contrast to the rectilinear building in which it is housed. On the second floor is a greenhouse area for plants that can be seen when approaching the building from the Quad. As you would expect with rooms named after luminaries such as Attenborough, Krebs and Dawkins, the building has innovative aspects to its design regarding the environment, such as photovoltaic panels providing electricity for computers.

A major and dramatic change to the School at this time was the introduction of the International Baccalaureate



Above: Common Room 2004.

Back row (left to right): P. Kitovitz, S. Arnold, R. Murray, P. Lloyd-Jones, N. Kennell, P. Loyrette, C. Bagnall, V. Abigail, D. Perkins, R. Hegarty, S. Roche, E. Hunt, M. Boswell, J. Clapham, D. Corran.

Fifth row standing (left to right): D. Drake-Brockman, N. Williams, R. Howitt, S. Bartholomew, J. Wiggins, J. Dowman, E. Arnold, K. Williams, B. Pyper, B. Goad, R. Clitherow, G. Damiani, M. Taylor, N. Creed.

Fourth row standing (left to right): P. Jolley, J. Baker, N. Quartley, C. Baggs, N. Coram-Wright, C. Bittner, M. Hiner, P. Middleton, H. Jones, J. Boyd, A. Wright, T. Copeland, D. Moore, R. Fletcher, D. Turner.

Third row standing (left to right): D. Cundy, A. Davis, N. Eddy, N. Hunter, J. Gidney, R. Fleming, L. Maycock, C. Schofield, J. Lambe, M. Lauder, L. Faulkner, F. White, J. Tucker, M. Hanslip, T. Greaves, R. Anderson.

Second row standing (left to right): T. Ryan, S. Sutton, M. Mercer, G. Nagle, S. Sephton, D. Gibbon, P. Silverwood, P. Rand, N. Grimshaw, E. Olive, M. Sellen, O. Bunce, L. Rowlands, M. Cornes, G. Watlins.

First row standing (left to right): J. Wright, R. McA. Hughes, C. Wratten, C. Downer, M. Taft, L. Hillier, E. Ballesteros, L. Verela Alonso, V. Gasston, L. Baddeley.

Seated (left to right): C. Stewart-Jones, J. Young, A. Kerr-Dineen, D. Wippell, S. Kerr-Dineen, T. James, Warden Trotman, S. Withers Green, A. Brooks, I. Rowley, T. Edge, S. Greaves, J. Potter.

Absent: F. Kirk.

Programme as a choice for Sixth Formers – the first cohort sat their exams in the summer of 2010. A great deal of research was done by many members of the Common Room before it was introduced as this was not a change to be made lightly. The views of universities were sought and



Bottom left: The Martyrs Pavilion, completed 2009. A new cricket pavilion designed by John Pawson, raised above the pitches and in a spare, Modernist style with a glass curtain wall fronting it. It is a good venue for special events.

Bottom right: Warden Stephen Jones, 2011.

departments considered what teaching the IB would mean for them. The departments concerned had to send teachers for training, and then the IB was launched. It is true to say that teaching in the School has been enriched by many aspects of the IB, such as the Extended Essay – a long essay requiring independent research on a topic of the pupil's choosing. To provide similar opportunities for independent learning for those taking A Level the Extended Project (also a long essay and requiring a presentation at its end) was introduced into the School in 2008, and it is now taken by all those choosing A Level.

Music, drama and sport all flourished during Andrew Trotman's time. When he left numbers in the School had risen to the record level of 653 – a very dramatic change from Simeon's starting point in Summertown with 63 pupils.

**STEPHEN CHARLES ION JONES (b.1959),
WARDEN 2011–**

Stephen Jones was educated at Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex, and Lord Wandsworth College, Hampshire, and then Durham University – though his education clearly did not stop at undergraduate level with his first-class degree in Philosophy from Durham. He continued by obtaining a first-class degree in Mathematics from the Open University, then an MSc in Mathematics, and an MLitt in Philosophy. He has taught Mathematics throughout his career in a number of schools. He was Head of Mathematics at Berkhamsted School in Hertfordshire and a Housemaster at Radley. He became Headmaster of Dover College in 2004 and was appointed as Warden of St Edward's in 2011.





HOUSES

Nearly all the research for this chapter was carried out by Chris Nathan, the Archivist. The introductions to Houses by Housemistresses and Housemasters that follow were written by them exactly as they wished, and as one might expect each has a different character.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HOUSE SYSTEM AT ST EDWARD'S

There were no named boarding houses at St Edward's until 1925 when Warden Kendall joined the School. The organising of pupils into groups was by Form when the School was in New Inn Hall Street and the system remained in use after the School first moved to Summertown in 1873. In the earliest days the number of pupils was low and the range of ages so wide (8–18) that any more sophisticated system would have been unnecessary. However, once the move had taken place, the number of pupils increased from 80 to 120 between 1873–1900, though varying from term to term, and the need arose to place them into named teams or sets, partly to give the groups an identity and partly to encourage competition, particularly in sport.

Once the School was established at its new site, the best sportsmen could be properly organised into rugby and cricket teams, and they played whoever was available, from the workmen still building the School to various teams which existed locally, and teams made up of friends of the School. Apart from sports teams, there were also choir and musical groups, as well as actors involved in the Shakespearian productions that Wilfrid Cowell put on every year. Despite all this, apart from the all-



Below left: End of term, 1879.

Left: A Common Room, 1890.

Below: Aerial view of School from the east, c.1970.



powerful prefects, there was little to differentiate the boys, other than their being attached to the Senior or Junior Schools: even the Cadet Force did not come into existence until 1909/10.

As far as internal competition was concerned, in 1874 there were cricket and rugby matches between 'the School' and 'the Choir', 'the 1st XI' versus the 'the 2nd XI', 'the 1st XI' versus 'the XXII', 'St Edward's School' versus 'the Masters of the School', 'VI Form' versus 'the School' and 'IV Form' versus 'V and III Forms'. Later on there were sporting and scholastic competitions, such as 'Upper School' versus 'Lower School' and 'Chapel West Side' versus 'Chapel East Side'. Dormitories and dayrooms also played each other regularly, an example being 'Jamaica' versus 'Ceylon'. For the most part, however, just as in Fives or Athletics, the boys were competing for their own individual glory or success, rather than on behalf of any special team or group.

These relaxed arrangements changed when Warden Hobson arrived. He waited a term before putting forward the Set Tutorial System, an idea he took from Eton College. He explained the





Left: The march past of the OTC after the opening ceremony for the War Memorial Buildings (now Tilly's House), 1925. Far right, Warden Simeon in a bath chair with his wife and daughter. Behind the rose tree is Warden Kendall.

Above: Two early Matrons: Miss Bishop (left), c.1895, and Miss Blencowe (right), seen through the window of the first School Shop in 1897.

Below: Sports kit for girls' Houses, 2013.

proposal first to parents at the Gaudy of 1893 and brought it into practice the following term. The boys were placed in roughly numerically equal groups, each under a particular teacher – a Tutor. The Tutors were responsible for overseeing the progress of the individuals in their care while at the School.

The original four Sets were under stalwart Common Room members: Wilfrid Cowell (Set A, which he headed from 1893–1925), John Millington Sing (Set B), George Sayer (Set C) and D.A. Wynne-Wilson (Set D), with the actual lettering only coming into force in 1897, together with the Set colours. Set E was added in 1898 under a future Warden, Revd William Ferguson, but a further 22 years elapsed before Set F, under Arthur Tilly, was introduced. The boys accepted the new system with enthusiasm.

For the next 32 years the Set System served the School well and bred loyalty and highlighted the competitive element amongst pupils and Tutors alike. Tutors' matches began to receive much coverage in the *Chronicle* and served as a test bed for emerging sporting talent for the School teams. General knowledge tests were also contested between the Sets and the results printed in the School magazine.

While it might be thought these Tutors were the equivalents of the later Housemasters and Housemistresses their duties were in fact very different. Up until Warden Kendall's time, starting in 1925, boys had slept wherever room could be found for them, regardless of what Set they belonged to,

so that a Set's members were often widely scattered throughout the School premises. There was even a marquee on the north side of the Chapel in use as a changing room, showing the ramshackle nature of arrangements. A Tutor of pupils scattered through the School's buildings could never be the equivalent of a resident Housemaster.

The Revd Henry Kendall pioneered the introduction of a radical new way forward. His purpose was to utilise the Set groupings so that the members of each Set not only worked together but lived together under one roof. Warden Kendall



Below: Arthur Tilly, first Housemaster of Tilly's.

Right: Apsley Paddox, c.1930, purchased by the School in 1925. Field House moved here in 1931.



consequential advantages for character-building'. Kendall also wanted to promote a School community whose core values were based on House, games and the Chapel.

Kendall's aspirations were boosted by a great slice of good fortune, which coincided almost exactly with his arrival as Warden in 1925. The Clapperton family who owned Apsley Paddox, a large house with ten acres of grounds, put their property up for sale and, though funds were tight, it was promptly bought by the School. The Apsley Paddox estate was just half a mile north of the School's main site, lying between the Woodstock and Banbury Roads, and its acquisition allowed Kendall the opportunity not only to re-house a large part of his growing school but also to introduce within the next few years the Boarding House system we know today. Set E appointed a brand new resident Housemaster, Gerry Segar (himself an OSE), and moved *en masse* to these new premises under a 'Titular Housemaster' (the Warden), taking for the House the first part of the name of the estate, Apsley. The Revd J.W. Griffiths, who was

was a major supporter of what under his guidance became the House system, as he believed that it encouraged competition, loyalty, fraternity, bonding and an overall sense of belonging. At St Edward's this fitted well into the life of the School: as Malcolm Oxley (Sub-Warden, retired 1999) puts it, 'The House system was the key institution for effective disciplinary and pastoral supervision. It made both housemastering and prefecting possible and it fostered the sub-groups thought essential for encouraging healthy boy competition with its

Above right: Gerry Segar, after whom Segar's House was named.

Right: Segar's gym display, 1962.





Left: Sing's Housemasters from 1924 to 1965 (left to right): Philip Whitrow, George Mallaby, Eric Read, Leslie Styler, Stanley Tackley.

Below left: Sing's Housemasters from 1965 to 2013. Backrow: Vaughan Abigail, David Corran, Matt Parker. Front row: John Donald, Fran Pritchard, Tom James.

Below right: Ties for boys' Houses, 2013.

Bottom: Boys recuperating from a flu epidemic, March 1933.



Above left: Arthur Macnamara in 1915.

Above right: Macnamara's PT squad in 1927.

at that time himself living in the original Victorian structure that is part of today's Corfe House, brought his existing Set C into this same building and adopted the name 'Field House' when he did so. Within the School's main grounds, Arthur Tilly gave his name to a new House, with his Set F moving into the Main Buildings as Tilly's House, with dormitories on the first floor, whilst Set A was established on the floor above (i.e. above today's Dining Hall): this became Cowell's House, with Freddie Yorke named as the new Housemaster. He was of course in succession to the previous long-term incumbent who, as Desmond Hill wrote, was 'persuaded with extraordinary tact' to give up his post after a 32-year tenure but to allow the new House to be named after him.

The southern block of the Quad, including what was originally called the 'New Buildings' (today's Mac's), together with the later addition (opened in 1925) of the 'War Memorial Buildings' (today's Tilly's), now took in three separate Houses: a new venture – Menzies' House (G) with the Revd Kenneth Menzies as Housemaster, Sing's House (the old Set B) named after its original long-serving Tutor, subsequently Warden, but now with Philip Whitrow in charge, and Macnamara's House (formerly Set D) run by Arthur Macnamara, whose name was given to it. All of this may be a little confusing for the present-day reader, in that by the end of 1925 six of the Houses that

we know today were already in existence under their present names, but none of them was yet in the premises that are familiar to us, except Macnamara's, though it did not have exclusive use of its building. The following pages will record the various moves and additions that still had to be made to give us today's geography of the Houses.

For every boy within the House, the Housemaster was the key figure in authority during his school days. Several of these individuals became legendary, such as Freddie Yorke at Cowell's 1925–49, who was described by Desmond Hill as running 'one of the best Houses in any school at any time', and Arthur Macnamara, who is fondly remembered as eccentric and old-fashioned. Housemasters were usually bachelors, a situation which changed gradually from around the 1950s.

The House arrangement proved popular and enabled the School to grow more easily with fewer changes in leadership



than before and a greater air of stability and permanence. It also allowed Kendall to disseminate authority both to the Housemasters and the House Prefects. Each House had a Head of House who would also be a School Prefect assisted by six to eight House Prefects. These individuals were empowered to keep day-to-day discipline with the ability to administer corporal punishment for certain offences or 'lines' for others. Caning always had to have the Housemaster's permission beforehand. Each House had its own senior and junior dayrooms with the prefects sharing a study, and was now able to be, administratively, a separate entity. House Nurses came later and then normally covered the needs of two Houses.

The Housemasters tended to be long serving: Macnamara 28 years, Tilly 27 years, Segar 25 years, Yorke 24 years. The chief exception was Menzies' House, where the Revd Kenneth Menzies seems to have had a major falling out with the Warden after ten years as Housemaster and was promptly replaced by Gerry Segar in 1935; the House took the name of Segar's from this time, and the name Menzies House simply disappeared. This was not, however, used as a precedent for future changes of name on change of Housemaster.

House matches were very keenly contested and winning was expected by each Head of House. House cups were competed

'Going to the Brecon Beacons and living in old Nissen huts was something of an adventure. We did night exercises which were particularly exciting. On one of these events I led a group of boys up a mountain side to capture the enemy post. We caught them by complete surprise. The next day we realised why. The side we climbed was steep and treacherous. In the dark we could only see a few feet in front of us and it did not seem difficult. We would not even have dreamed of doing it if we had seen it in daylight!'

– Christopher Hand (C, 1960–5)

for in every sport, House singing contests and plays were expected to be of very high quality, and the dreaded Athletics 'Standards' every Easter Term were perhaps the greatest test of what was generally referred to as 'House spirit', and indeed of fitness, as every member of each House was involved.

Under Kendall's leadership the School's premises grew at a remarkable pace, with the number of pupils increasing rapidly,



Above: Sing's Senior Dayroom, 1938.

Below right: The Chapel from the North Wall Quad.

so that by the early 1930s over 350 boys had to be housed. There were four separate dining rooms, the Chapel seating arrangements needed constant readjustment to allow everyone access, classrooms were in a chaotic condition and a variety of places were used for that purpose including outside huts, attics, the Lodge and even some House Dayrooms. Finding sleeping accommodation for not only the boys but teaching staff as well had become critical and several lived in houses in nearby streets, which the School leased and later purchased. Between 1924 and 1934 the School's freehold land grew from 15 to 97 acres.

In September 1931, Kendall made further changes. Walter Dingwall, now Housemaster of Field House, took his boys to Apsley Paddox, whose previous incumbents, Apsley, left for the Main School Buildings, and Dingwall promptly renamed it Field House. Freddie Yorke took his boys from the Main Buildings to what we know as Corfe House, which, while that arrangement lasted, became known as 'Cowell's House' – its third naming. Apsley, still under Gerry Segar, was joined in its new home in the Main Buildings by Sing's House – both under the titular Housemastership of the Warden, but with separate resident Housemasters, and together they were called 'School House'. Tilly's House moved into where it is today and Menzies' (as it still was for the moment) and Macnamara's Houses remained where they were in the New Buildings block.

While these major moves satisfied immediate demands for increased space, the continuing growth of the School meant that there was more change to come. In 1937 Segar's (the erstwhile Menzies') and Cowell's Houses moved into a new purpose-built block, the former having had various members sleeping in different locations and the latter transferring from what from now on would always be called Corfe House. Segar's took the southern half of the new building and Cowell's the northern half.

'On the last day of each term, the School train would leave Oxford station bound for Paddington and, as the train departed from the platform, out would ring the words of "Scola nostra iam crescentes ...". This school Anthem, sung by some 200 pupils, rang around the station and always made me feel so proud that I was a part of that special assembly.'

– James Dubois (C, 1960–4)

The next major change did not come until 1959, during the Wardenship of Frank Fisher, when the School received an unexpected bid to buy the Apsley Paddox estate for the development of flats. This arrived out of the blue precisely at a time when the Governors were discussing the building of a completely new Sing's House by extending the original Corfe House, in order to free up much needed space (for Apsley) in the Main Buildings. With this unexpected and very considerable offer on the table (which the School eventually accepted) the plans changed entirely: it would be possible, if planning permission were given, not only to build new premises at the School for the existing Apsley Paddox occupants, Field House, but also to create a new Sing's House at the same time, using for both of these entities the playing field just west of Corfe House. The building of a new Music School could also be considered. The whole enterprise would mean 'two entirely new Boarding Houses at little cost to the School' (Hill).

In 1960 the Kendall Quad had been first mooted as a new name for the Corfe area and with the Apsley Paddox sale going through (it was finally completed in 1965), and planning permission for the new Houses being granted, this now became fact. There was some grief and resentment from Field House OSE



'I was in Mac's (D) and my study shared, I think, with Jeremy "Worm" Walford and Simon Dicketts looked out over the Physics lab. The view in winter was slightly obstructed by a very large plane tree. You, if my memory serves me right, were always the last to leave and one could almost set one's watch by you when you left dead on 6pm. Well, that's how I remember it. Scene set.

It was November c.1968, I had finished the school day and had sneaked a small amount of potassium nitrate out of the Chemistry lab. We still used fountain pens then and therefore there was an almost unlimited supply of blotting paper available. We (I can't remember exactly who) had decided to exact a "wizad-wheeze" on you. Having used the money you so kindly donated to me, whilst I spent time after school in the Physics lab, removing diodes, resistors, transistors and other such items from electric circuit boards in the physics lab (25p an hour - child labour, methinks), on some very cheap but very loud bangers.

We set about mixing a solution of the said chemical compound with sugar and water; then soaking blotting paper in the resulting fluid. This was then dried and torn into strips. We

then experimented with the time taken for the homemade fuse to burn at a set length. These were then attached to the existing fuses on the bangers. With the help of the evacuation slings which were conveniently situated in each study, one of us abseiled down to a convenient branch and proceeded to run the "fuse wire" across the branches on the tree, sufficiently far away from the study window to avoid detection. Having ascertained the timing and having made a few dry runs, the day approached and all was set under the cover of darkness and undetected.

My memory is not so clear about the outcome, other than it did work rather well. Mission accomplished! No detention or worse!

Here's the clever part! To detach ourselves from any suspicion whatsoever, once the fuse was lit, knowing that the detonation time was 1800 hours, we flew down the grand wooden staircase in Mac's and on into the Quad. We then ambled past Tilly's then through to the back road, timing it just right to be close enough to see the action but close enough for you to witness us walking towards you.'

Extract from a letter to Malcolm Oxley from Stephen Engel (D, 1968–72)

about this move which had to be handled tactfully. The Sing's House move, as we have seen above, would allow new dayrooms and dormitories to be added for Apsley in the Main Buildings.

In 1963 Prince Philip laid the foundation stone for the Kendall Quad and two years later the Rt Hon. Harold Macmillan, the former Prime Minister, opened the finished two new Houses on its north and west sides. The Housemasters involved at that time were Stewart Pether (Field House) and Fran Prichard (Sing's).

It was not until 1982 that Corfe House (H) was opened officially as a boys' boarding House after major renovations, under its first Housemaster, David Drake-Brockman. It remained a boys' House until 1999.

The major catalyst for the next set of changes, apart from general growth of numbers, was the arrival of girls, which totally

and permanently changed the arrangement of accommodation for pupils in the School. At first, the girls were relatively few, only in the Sixth Form, and affiliated to existing Houses, but within a relatively short time they would be beginning their School careers in the Lower School, and would be present in substantial numbers. The House system retained many of its familiar features, but it had to adapt and respond to a totally new situation. In 1995, Oakthorpe House (J) positioned at the junction of the Oakthorpe and Woodstock Roads, was added, as another girls' residence under the first-ever School Housemistress, Anne Brooks; this had originally been a private house, then was converted into staff flats, before being extended and renovated into a boarding house.

In 1997 a major change occurred when a very traditional boys' House, Macnamara's, became a girls' residence, with Ann Hodgson as the first Housemistress. Two years later, in 1999, the

'1945 was a watershed in my life, as in so many others. In January I was genuinely surprised to be awarded a history scholarship at Trinity, Oxford. In my last term I was president of my House senior dayroom – the giddiest height I reached so far as school appointments were concerned. More rewarding was the editorship of the School Chronicle. I contributed a staggeringly sanctimonious leader about the post-war world, with distinctly "red" sentiments which even now make me blush. However, its purple passages did earn me a "posthumous" literary prize. By the time it appeared I had joined up, on 1 May. Exactly one week later the Germans surrendered and the post-war world was upon us.'

Ivor Lucas (F, 1941–5)

Kendall Quad was completed as a quadrangle by the creation of a boys' House, Kendall House (K), under the Housemastership of Charlie Baggs, with most of the former members of Corfe moving into it, Corfe being changed to a girls' House in that year with Sarah Kerr-Dineen as Housemistress.

2001 saw the first phase of Avenue House (M) when girls, taken mostly from the Lower Sixth and Shell Forms, moved temporarily into Corfe and also to Cooper House (the former Sanatorium) on the main School site, while their new House was completed, just to the north of Corfe. This was finally opened in the Autumn Term of 2002, with a second phase in 2005. At this time a start was also made on restructuring of the Cowell's/Segar's Block built in the 1930s; in September 2003 Segar's moved to a brand-new building, parallel to its former site, towards Oakthorpe Road. Cowell's remained in its original home, with expanded space, and the English Department was moved into the ground floor of the building.

A new girls' House, Jubilee House (N), situated in front of Corfe House, was officially opened in 2013, complete with two time capsules beneath its entrance, placed there at Gaudy: one capsule for Jubilee House itself and one for the School as a whole, filled by the History Department. The first Jubilee Housemistress is Phaedra Gowen.

Throughout the School's history, Sets and Houses have gathered reputations, some real, others apocryphal. Often

'...the bike ride I made with about half a dozen others (I cannot remember who they were, but almost certainly Apsley) down to Iffley Road to watch the first ever sub four-minute mile by Roger Bannister. We had read in the paper that morning that there was a possibility that the attempt might be made. I think it was an Oxford University v AAA meeting.

The track was archaic compared to the present facilities, and the event was very thinly attended... I would guess only two or three hundred! You can well imagine that we were pretty pleased with ourselves when we got back to School.

I still have the programme somewhere in my attic with the times neatly inscribed!

Tony Alexander (E, 1952–6)

these can be traced to the influence and character of the Set and House's leadership, with Housemasters and latterly Housemistresses perhaps imprinting their own personalities onto their House's behaviour. Certainly it used to be in sports that this was most marked. As the House system took over, the distribution of sporting prowess was more evenly shared between the Houses, with each having its years of glory. Field House, formerly in its more distant location, was the winner of most athletic events and especially long-distance running; many attribute this to their custom of running to and from their House to the Main School every day. Segar's House went years without much major sporting success, often being considered rather too laid back, theatrical and bookish until the 1950s and 1960s, when it suddenly became highly successful in games – this coincided with when 'Bill' Veitch (OSE), an outstanding sportsman, took over as Housemaster. Cowell's was a House that was not necessarily top of the sporting list but did well and was a strong rugby House – this may have been down to continuity of Housemasters, with Freddie Yorke and then Pat Brims in charge for nearly 40 years between them. Tilly's House was always a strong contender in boxing and gymnastics, with Arthur Tilly being a man who stood no nonsense and ensured that his was not a House to be taken lightly. Apsley and Sing's, both under the banner of School House, with the Warden as titular Housemaster, were considered as rather

'...a member of my House used to keep a motorbike at School which was broken down into bits and distributed amongst friends to be occasionally collected together so that it could be ridden by the owner at the weekend. I used to keep a sprocket in my horse-box, all a bit reminiscent of Allied prisoners in German concentration camps during WWII.'

Grenville Collins (A, 1956–9)

'I learned a fuller life. Despite, perhaps because of, fagging, the occasional caning and, retrospectively, an overdose of Anglo-Catholicism, I was prepared by the pleasures and pains of Rugby and cricket, runs to the Trout, Sgt Merry and the JTC, for university, the Army, a new life in the USA, and a happy and productive private and professional life. At the age of 68 I completed the Boston Marathon in 5 hours, 15 minutes.'

Michael Wolff (G, 1940–5)

superior and were proud of that reputation, along with Sing's dominating the annual Bumpers rowing races for many years. Macnamara's (always referred to as Mac's), under the often eccentric leadership of 'Major' Arthur Macnamara (in place as Set Tutor and Housemaster from 1919 to 1947), was a House which dominated many sports events, particularly cricket, especially between the Wars, and was considered as an easy-going, rather personable crowd. However, famous alumni of the School have been pretty evenly spread between the Sets/Houses, as have been those who gave their lives in the two World Wars.

Today the House match is not as important an occasion as in the past. Sports matches against other schools, including hockey, netball and tennis matches, have taken over and rugby is no longer compulsory for all boys; the hotly contested Bumper Races of old are no longer in existence and pupils do not ordinarily play games outside their age groups. There has been a shift towards academic competition between Houses in recent years and the House is now seen more as a home-from-home and a place to work rather than as a social group demanding loyalty but often dominated by fiercely competitive mavericks.

GLOSSARY OF TEDDIES LINGO c.1950

- BASHER – Straw hat worn outside School grounds. Replaced in 1950s by plain blue caps with School crest.
- BONFIRE – Coloured ties worn by prefects during term, and by the entire School during holidays.
- BUMMING – Beating or caning.
- CHAOSING – Fighting.
- CHIMNEYS – Run between the School and Five Mile Drive.
- COLLEGE TART – Younger boy considered to have sex appeal.
- CRIBBING – Cheekiness or silliness.
- CRYSTAL PALACE – Toilets.
- FACING-OFF – Junior boys were not allowed to look at Senior boys and were therefore ordered to 'face-off'. The sign to instruct someone to do this consisted of passing one's forefinger in front of the eyes.
- FAGS – Younger boys who performed menial tasks such as cleaning shoes, passing messages and waking up prefects.
- GRIP – Self Control. To lose grip meant to lose one's temper; a grip fight was when both combatants had completely lost their composure. Possibly derived from Ken Menzies' teaching style of the 1930s. Boys being questioned had to clutch one end of a stick while he held the other end. If Ken could pull it free, he assumed that the boy was not paying attention. Gave rise to the phrase, 'This boy has no semblance of grip.'
- HELL – Area in basement for storage of tuckboxes in Mac's.
- HORSEBOX – Cubicle for private study.
- JOHNS & ANNIES – Domestic staff. They lived in the Johnnery and Annery, and were not permitted to cross the Quad.
- RAGGING – Silly behaviour.
- REARS – Toilets. Even in the 1960s they had no doors.
- SMILING – Burning (especially toast).
- STODGER – Cross between a doughnut and a danish pastry purchased from the Shop.
- SURL – Bad mood.

Growing awareness that pupils are very much individuals who will go out into the world and take completely different paths from each other, for which the School must prepare them well, is now the School's approach, and although fitness and willingness to compete are still hugely valued, other pursuits and achievements are now equally highly regarded.



Above: RAF: Harry Evans, Syu Ichimura and Tom Pote, leading NCOs, 2007.

Left: Cowell's, photographed from the tower of the Chapel.

Bottom right: The cake made for the House's 75th birthday in 2011.

Bottom middle: The 24-hour Biathlon to Cannes, 2013 – Housemaster Nick Coram-Wright on the right.

Bottom left: 2012 Shell Film: Nirmal Radkevitch, Tanaka Chitsenga, Max Stern, Danny Olashore and Will Arrowsmith.

THE HOUSES

Cowell's (A)

Just as St Edward's celebrates its 150th anniversary, so Cowell's has just passed a significant birthday of its own. How many people, I wonder, have walked into the building over the years without noticing the crest over the door, recording its opening in 1936? Back in 2011 our annual House Dinner became something of a 75th birthday party. No celebration would be complete without a cake and Baba came up trumps with her chocolate *pièce de résistance*. Look carefully and you might just about be able to recognise the House Staff; our Deputy Housemaster at the time was Mark Stephenson, here standing outside the front door yet without his iconic ironing board. The animals are there too

alongside the assortment of objects that regularly find their way out on to the grass, including games kit and footballs. Any Head of House might blush slightly on spotting the empty wine bottle on the roof of the bow window outside his room. Over the last ten years there have been some notable sporting victories, all the more notable because they didn't seem to happen very often, but more recently our footballers and rowers have taken on the best and been victorious. We recall our senior football team who won the competition in 2012 without scoring a goal; Sam Parkinson (1st XI goalkeeper) was most certainly the hero of the hour. Back in 2007 three of our Sixth Form were part of the 1st VIII at Henley: Jan Birkenstock, Alex Wiggins and Austin Carpenter. Titus Morley, John Pastre and George Adams followed in their



The 2005 Parachute Jump for Opportunity International: Nick Coram-Wright (Housemaster), Alex Wiggins, Tim Williams, Ben Kerslake, Will George, Jamie Muir and Peter Gibbs.

footsteps. Over the years the boys in Cowell's have shown themselves to be versatile, resolutely refusing to be pigeonholed into one particular aspect of School life. Those of us who have been here a while will have our favourite memories, be they in debating, chess, music or CCF. There are, however, two particular areas where I believe the boys of Cowell's have set themselves apart from the crowd: House Plays and charity fund-raising. *Donkeys' Years* (2007) by Michael Frayn was the first House Play to be performed in the North Wall – a triumph directed by Will George and Tim Williams that set the ball rolling. *Black Comedy* (2011) was rehearsed and produced in ten days by George Sephton, Max Narula and Miles Fisher. For various reasons it almost never happened but the results were spectacular, with broken glass, broken gnomes and general mayhem. Mayhem seems to be what we do best, perhaps because it gives the greatest leeway for disaster! Whether it be through our 24-hour events or parachute jumps in the Sixth Form, we have sought to do crazy things in the name of charity. Our most recent Biathlon to Cannes in February 2013 raised over £10,000 for SuchHope; who could begrudge a lack of sleep when making such a difference? The only question now is: Where next?

Nick Coram-Wright
Housemaster, Cowell's (A)



Above: Black Comedy, 2011: Maxine Mackintosh (Mac's), Hamish Brewster, Mikey Garside, Mikhail Yakovlev, Celia Higson, Peter Shannon and Nick DeKlee.

Below: 2012 Shell Film, with Rohan Pandya and William Pickford in the News Studio.

Bottom: 2013 Staff Panto: Simon Larter-Evans (left) and Housemaster Nick Coram-Wright.

Bottom left: House Singing Unison, 2013.



Below: Sing's Lobby.

Bottom: Entrance to Sing's.

Right: House 24-hour Triathlon in aid of Welsh Guards Afghanistan Appeal and the Haiti Earthquake UNICEF Appeal.



Sing's (B)

As a building some may argue that the functional 1960s design of Sing's lacks character, however nobody could say the same of the residents (or 'inmates', as some affectionately prefer to refer to themselves). I may have only been interned for a few weeks but have already been struck by the rich diversity of talents and interests that are housed under the one roof. The House certainly has an eclectic mix of personalities with their fair share of eccentricities, and I have noticed that the sartorial elegance of my predecessor, David Corran, appears to have left its mark on some.

Individuals are at ease with one another, whether they are budding stars of stage or sports pitch or new recruits from far-off lands. Inevitably the modern curse of the smartphone has started to establish itself with individuals surgically attached to their iGadget, but the boys do still talk to each other face-to-face and occasionally even read newspapers. The Lobby remains the place to gauge the pulse of the House as it draws all those entering, leaving or just passing through, into whichever hot topic might be under discussion.

Although I'm not sure what my expectations were, I have been pleasantly surprised by the warmth the boys have for their friends, Housemates and a recently arrived Housemaster. There is a refreshing lack of hierarchy within the House and it is regularly the case that representatives from all five year

Right: 2010 Junior House Rugby.

Below: Shell Cocoa evening in HM's kitchen.

Bottom: Ali Sullivan takes a penalty in the inter-House football.



groups can be found in the Lobby debating the latest Senior Management Team directive or Premiership signing with passion and no little insight. And they often do so whilst *all* sitting on the same two-seater sofa!

As David Corran rightly identified, 'The Sing's *anima* is elusive: an easy-going, accepting and liberal community

where the boys have a passionate love and knowledge of football; pride in the musical elite within the House; affection for the somewhat down-at-heel architecture and for the Lobby (not just a lobby, but the Sing's Lobby, around which one Head Boy constructed an entire philosophy in his speech at Gaudy); notably egalitarian friendships between year groups; joyful, noisy pleasure in every success – of individuals and in-House competitions.

'For me, the answer to the question of identifying the uniqueness of the Sing's experience is in familiarity with the many people who have been in this space and building together, a shared way of celebrating and commiserating.' (David Corran, Housemaster until the Lent Term, 2013)

It is this sense of community and the shared experiences which inevitably 'make' any boarding house and help to instil the fierce loyalties that are nurtured within such a close-knit environment. I'm sure any other Housemaster or Housemistress would say the same, but I already feel part of the (functional) furniture and look forward to celebrating very soon the House's own significant anniversary (its 50th year in its current location).

Matt Parker
Housemaster, Sing's (B)



Above: Matt Parker, Housemaster.



Right: Joe Barrett, 1st XI and Gloucestershire Academy.





Far left: Field entrance.

Left: Richard Murray, Housemaster.

Below: The Royal Wedding – patriotic fervour reigns supreme.

Bottom: Dinner with Corfe – happy revellers.



Far left: Lobby cricket rules.

Left: Will Fish, Alex Holding and Angus Atkinson play Lobby cricket.

Below left: The Shell year group with the Lobby Rock and other Field House impedimenta.



Field House (C)

My precious sleep is rudely interrupted by the penetrating sound of my iPhone, its nauseating jingle heralding the beginning of another day. As consciousness slowly returns I am suffused with a sense of ecstasy as I remember that I am the Housemaster of Field House and that in 20 minutes' time I will be beginning my daily routine of waking the inhabitants up. I pass from silent room to silent room, my presence provoking sounds redolent of the farmyard. The grunting presences appear 45 minutes later, now clothed, more or less, in School uniform. Having called out their names (more monosyllabic responses) I remind them of the race later in the day. The pride of Field House then return to their rooms to collect their books and files for the morning's lessons.

Throughout the School can now be heard the inspiring sound of the Field House pupil at work – quadratic equations are cracked, battles explained and poems recited.

After a light lunch, we assemble again in the dayroom, all pupils now dressed in the light-blue colours of Field House. The Sports prefect ensures that all are present and I recite some moving phrases reminiscent of elements of Churchill's 1940 speeches; the Assistant Housemaster parades last year's cups, which we have, naturally, in our possession, and everyone takes an oath to ensure that they will return again to their natural home by the close of day.

I put on my boots and walk down to the starting line on the lower pitches, to see a crowd of light-blue shirts bunched in front of the massed ranks, and when the retort of the Warden's

pistol is heard, a stream of turquoise is seen rushing on before. An anxious wait of about half an hour ensues, as the pride of St Edward's does battle with the watery environs of Port Meadow, a monster which can claim running shoes and careless limbs. Eventually an athlete is spotted on the horizon; I peer into the distance and pray that the front runner is wearing the right colour. My breath catches and then I see it for sure – light blue – all is right with the world – waves of Field House runners surge forwards – the trophy cabinet waits expectantly; 'O frabjous day!' I phone up the matron to give instructions for the oven to be turned on – a traditional feast, that celebratory ritual beyond compare, is clearly in order.

The pupils settle down to do their prep, all working in their own rooms except for the Shells who work at the School's only remaining horseboxes under the careful supervision of their Tutor. I walk round the House, inspecting the corridors to see that all the scholars are hard at work. Occasionally a



door bursts open and a hapless individual rushes out laughing, only to meet the gimlet gaze of his Housemaster.

A few minutes before the end of normal prep, the bell sounds and all the pupils rush up to the games room, where a mountain of meat has been laid out. Within seconds, the sausages are consumed and the drinks glugged down. All celebrate the combined efforts of the glorious team and the cups are ceremonially placed back in the cabinet.

The prefect then starts the process of getting the younger boys to go to bed. Teeth are brushed, nightwear

donned and lights extinguished. All is now immediate silence. The Tutor reports back to the Housemaster that all is well. After a sustained period of e-correspondence the Housemaster shuffles into his House to remind himself what his wife looks like and then carefully sets his alarm in order that he can be awoken the next day by the same penetrating sound ... and so ends a typical day in the life of the modern-day Field House!

Richard Murray
Housemaster, Field House (C)



Far left: Future Head of House Ollie Smith competing in the 24-hour Run.

Left: Pupils at work in the Field House horseboxes.

Right: The opening of a classroom in Zimbabwe in 2011, built using funds raised by Field House, following 24-hour running and football events.





Right and top right: Macnamara's House.

Below: Callover with Mrs Clayphan, Mac's Housemistress since 2012.

Far right: Mac's girls on the House staircase.



Mac's (D)

St Edward's may be celebrating its 150th anniversary but my reign as Housemistress of Macnamara's House has only just begun ... I am the fifth Housemistress in Mac's after a succession of Housemasters, and no doubt any Mac's Old Boy would notice huge changes if they came to visit – not least the fragrant atmosphere and the tasteful cushions. Please do not be fooled by the more superficial feminine touches, though. Mac's girls are serious about themselves and their futures and display a healthy

level of competitiveness! The photo of the girls on the staircase is a lovely way to represent both the current inhabitants of this grand old house and one of its original features.

As you can also see the girls begin their day with appropriate solemnity at call-over at 8.10am, when the entire House gathers for registration and notices. These can be serious, nagging and occasionally joyful, as when our birthday prefect leads the celebrations for the birthday girl. Lessons get underway and the House falls quiet apart from our team of domestic staff, who have to try and work around messy teenage girls. That is always part of the nagging! Break time sees the rush of toast-making – trying not to set off fire alarms – and important chats before the next lessons. Jackie England, our Matron, is on hand to react to any situation, which she does patiently, professionally and with loving care. Lunch call-over at 12.55pm is a repeat of the morning but with girls away at dance lessons, sporting commitments, teacher meetings, outside visits and so on. This session is brief, as we always have hungry girls wanting to get to lunch: yes, they do eat heartily, just like the boys.

Afternoon lessons take place on the 'long days' and sports on the 'short days'. Mac's girls have had a very successful recent history of House competitions. This year our senior girls have won the steeplechase and the Senior House Hockey. They have



come very close seconds in the netball and rowing competitions, too. Our juniors are full of enthusiasm for such events and it is hoped the success of the seniors will rub off on them soon ...

Amidst the academic and sporting life are the rich cultural activities, and at Teddies as in Mac's we have brilliantly talented musicians, artists and actors. Laurence Olivier, who once slept in the Mac's dorms, would no doubt have been thrilled at the performances this year of Lara Paul, who won best actress in the Shell plays. We also had Anna Swinton, Yasmin Hass-Sinclair and Flossie Pugh as major actors in *Romeo and Juliet*, as well as Meg Neville ably working backstage. Remember these names for the future.

It is extremely difficult to single out individuals in Mac's, though. One of the most remarkable 'traditions' of the House is the girls' ability to put on an evening of entertainment and fundraising that is Mac's Factor. The Sixth Formers who almost



Above: Lara Paul in the Shell play. Right: Lucy Poffley.



Left: Christmas party in House, 2010.



Above left: 2011 BBQ, Lower Sixth cooking for Shells and Fourths.

Above right: Jackie England, Emily Higgins and Flossie Pugh.

entirely run this event themselves manage to include every single girl in the House. They showcase talent as well as the true camaraderie of Mac's. Anyone with a teenage daughter, who has experienced their extremes of emotions and their amazing ability to be recalcitrant, should be impressed with this feat!

When I wander around the House most nights after everyone is in bed, or at least in their rooms, I cannot help but get a sense of the history of this place. I will be Housemistress for a fraction of the time Mac's exists but I am very glad that I am.

Debra Clayphan
Housemistress, Mac's (D)





Centre left: Ollie Richards, Housemaster, with his family.
 Left: Apsley's pupils and mural on the stairs.
 Below: House Challenge team, 2013.



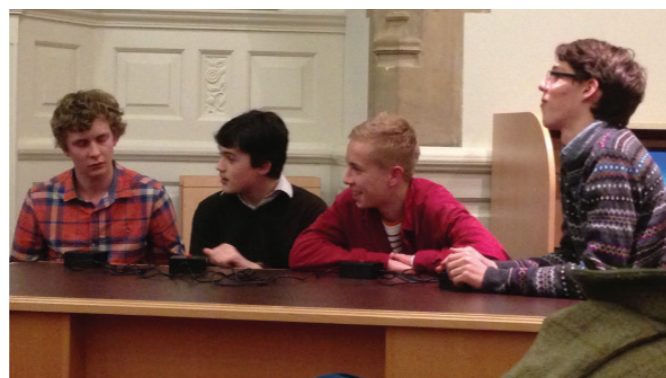
Left: The view through the upper staircase window in Apsley.
 Below: Erik Bagger in full flight for the U14A.
 Bottom: The cast of *Loot*, January 2013: Luke Stevenson, Celia Higson (Oakthorpe), James Buxton, Simon Burns, Will Sargent and Alex Hayes (seated).



Apsley (E)

As we saw in the introduction to this chapter, Apsley took its name from Apsley Paddox, the building half a mile to the north of the School, bought in 1925 under Warden Kendall. Apsley is on the north side of the Quad, where it is central to the School. We draw great strength and pride from that: Apsley is at the heart of the School both physically and emotionally.

I have just started my third year as Housemaster and have been very aware that in recent years Apsley has enjoyed great success in the dramatic life of the School. In January 2013 there was a fantastic House production of *Loot* by Joe Orton, and in the previous term we had six cast members of the School production of *Romeo and Juliet*. No other House can boast of such impressive involvement. The subject is popular both at GCSE and A Level. Creative ability does not end there: we contribute to choirs, various orchestras and some of the work that the boys create in the Art Department and in Design and Technology is remarkable. There is real talent within these walls in all things creative. This extends to the sports fields and rivers as well. First teams in major and minor sports have been very well represented by Apsley boys in recent years, as have the whole range of teams in the Lower School. The 2012 undefeated Yearling A XV had four Apsley boys in it. Recent House competition success has come in the Senior Tennis and Junior Football events. In addition to all of



this, at the heart of all that happens in Apsley and the School is a real focus on the academic life. Boys are encouraged to be purposeful and effective workers and to understand the value of what they put in to their work and what they subsequently get out of it.

And so the picture builds of what Apsley is and what it stands for: a place where all talents can be recognised and encouraged, where pupils feel able to make the most of the many wonderful opportunities they have available to them and where they can grow as individuals in a supportive

environment. The relationship between year groups is excellent and something that the younger boys can really learn from. We have an eye always on the future and intend that the boys will be ambitious, happy, grounded and successful, while learning to think of others.

Ollie Richards
 Housemaster, Apsley (E)



Apsley in the sun.



Below: Lewis Faulkner, Housemaster.
Far right: Tilly's by night.



Below: Ruairi Willis, Head of House, looking after his HM's baby.

Below: James Coker, Frazer Martin and Paddy Mark.



Tilly's (F)

Arthur Tilly took over what was known as 'Set F' in 1920 and remained Housemaster for 27 years. He was a legendary Housemaster and in his obituary it stated that Tilly never feared to reproach people if he thought they deserved it; he was sparing in his praise and vigorous in his invective. In 1931, Tilly oversaw the move into the 'War Memorial Buildings' which is our current home on one of the most beautiful Quadrangles in Oxford. I am always very proud when I take visitors around; it is a great blend of imposing formal exterior, giving way to a comfortable homely interior. It has seen numerous changes over the years and we were very lucky to have further building work in 2010 and 2011 which has given us two new flats for Tilly's staff, an extended entrance lobby, four new Upper Sixth studies and a much enlarged Common Room and games room with a purpose-built and very popular House shop, designed by the boys. However, it is not just buildings and facilities that define Tilly's but the people who live here.

The fact that all the Tilly's boys share a large central kitchen and Common Room fosters a strong 'House Spirit' where all the boys know each other very well and the different year groups mix with ease. Our much-loved House Matron, Mrs P., keeps a watchful and motherly eye from her room next

door. I'm sure that this House spirit has helped our success in inter-House competitions in recent years (particularly the Junior House Rugby) and it regularly comes to the fore in events such as the Tilly's canoeing trip on the Thames in the summer term. It is hard to sum up the typical Tilly's boy as they are seemingly united through diversity. The House motto is '*mens sana in corpore sano*' and the boys certainly live up to this. Frazer Martin achieved straight A* grades in his GCSE exams,



Sammy Virji's 16th birthday.

Jake Anderson and Dan Brady play rugby for Northampton Saints Academy, Ruairi Willis (Head of House) plays cricket for Ireland, and Freddie Simon plays cricket for Gloucestershire as well as excelling in four musical instruments and playing in just about every musical group in the School. These are just a few examples that spring to mind and it is a shame that there isn't the space to talk about every boy in the House. It was superb to see the House coming together in 2010 for the 'Tilly's Climbs Everest' charity event. The boys ascended the main central staircase in relay teams throughout the night, encouraging each other up the combined height of Everest, K2 and Kangchenjunga. The event raised over £5,000 for a primary school in Zimbabwe. The House will be coming together for another charity event at the end of this term but, sadly, under very different circumstances. During the 2012 Christmas holidays we learned of the untimely and tragic death of one of our Lower Sixth boys, Ivan Kolchanov, through leukaemia. I was incredibly proud of how the Lower Sixth organised and led a moving memorial service for Ivan on 1 March, and they were equally impressive when organising a charity event in Ivan's memory at the end of the Summer Term.

Lewis Faulkner
Housemaster, Tilly's (F)



Left: Senior House Hockey 2011.

Below: Charlie Capaldi working on his Design and Technology project.



Below: Steeplechase: Segar's Housemaster David Gibbon and Assistant Housemaster Chris Pollitt in action on Port Meadow, October 2011.

'One activity was occasional attempts on the record for the number of boys fitting into the confines of the horsebox with no part of the body protruding from the side or the top. Regretfully I cannot remember the record number!'

– Steven Handscombe, (G, 1957–63)



Segar's (G)

This 150th year of St Edward's also marks the tenth anniversary of the new Segar's accommodation: the Segar's boys and their Housemaster moved in September 2003 into what is still the newest and most modern building of all the boys' houses. Segar's boys are tremendously proud of their House, and loyal to it.

We believe in having fun together. Mrs Gibbon bakes a cake for each boy who has a birthday during term time, using fresh eggs laid by the Segar's chickens. On Saturday nights after their activities, all boarders eat a meal in their Housemaster's kitchen, prepared by Mrs Gibbon, often helped by the boys themselves, and enjoy socialising together.

The list of achievements of Segar's boys this year is impressive both in teams and year groups, and individually. We were very proud when Angus Spratling was made Head of School and he, Charlie Everett (Head of House), Harry Kennedy and Frazer Worboys (Deputy Heads) – and all our Upper Sixth House Prefects – have helped to set the tone for a highly successful year.

The Shells and Lower Sixth brought home the Best Play and Best Actor awards in the Shell Play and Film Festival. Our boys debated their way to the final of the Junior Interhouse Debating Competition, where they lost narrowly to a polished Oakthorpe team. We saw off all our opponents along the way to the final of the House Challenge Competition (similar to University Challenge), and met Kendall in the final, where we sadly lost narrowly. What really struck me in the House Challenge was the level of committed support from the whole House to our team.



Left: Matthew Havey (Segar's House prefect) on the Shell punting trip, September 2012.

Below: Harvesting strawberries in the Segar's vegetable garden, June 2012.



In the House Singing Competition, our rendition of 'Rock DJ' was a committed, charged and enthusiastic effort, and a great show of House spirit and determination. It was without a doubt the best unison performance from this House since I started as Housemaster. We were thrilled to take home the cup for the best House Harmony, the highest honour in this competition, for our entry of 'Oh What a Night'.

The Lower Sixth are a year well-accustomed to academic success: in the days of year-group effort prizes they won the prize five out of six terms. Their diligence, commitment and leadership by example have rubbed off on the other year groups, particularly the Fifth Form. Peter Phillips achieved the top Current Affairs score in the Lower Sixth, and his brother, Will, the runner-up result in the Fourth Form, which was impressive.

I am incredibly proud of my Upper Sixth and their achievements and plans. Academically we are a powerhouse, and again we just need to glance in the direction of our House Prefects to see a shining example of dedication and excellence. Without exception, they are all high-flyers academically. They have high but achievable offers at some of the best universities in the UK and the US. I am very excited about their academic futures and their prospects in the world of work. But more than this, they are just the most delightful, charming, interesting, caring and personable young men. They are a credit to themselves, their families, the House and the School.

David Gibbon
Housemaster, Segar's (G)



Inter-House football, March 2012.

Chad Moss's 14th birthday party, September 2012. House BBQ in Mr Gibbon's garden, June 2012.



Above: Five Kendall lads in a Henley VIII, 2011.
 Above left: Charlie Baggs, James Cope, Mark Lauder, and retired House Matron, Maggie Rutherford.
 Left: Fourth Form en route to Snowdonia 2012.
 Below: The Duke of Edinburgh's Award: cycling.



Right: Leavers Ball, 2011.
 Below: 24-hour charity football v. Field House.

Like all Houses, Kendall has had its academic successes and failures, but on the whole has been very true to the work hard/play hard ethos that all three Housemasters have worked to instil. It is more recent achievements of course which I can remember, and as a House there have been many successes. We have been blessed with good sportsmen, and in 2012 at one stage were holders of all trophies for major Senior Competitions, that is Rugby, Football, Hockey, Steeplechase and Rowing. Such dizzy heights are obviously a one-off but we do continue to do well in both junior and senior sports, and are currently holders of the all-round House sports trophies at both junior and senior level, as well as having won the Senior Steeplechase for the last four years. However, perhaps one of

my proudest achievements for the House is that in the last four years we have twice been winners of the House Challenge – a University Challenge-type event. The boys on the team have shown some seriously impressive knowledge of trivial and vastly intellectual questions – even more impressive as their Housemaster seems to know none of the answers. Where we have been much less productive in terms of silverware is in House Singing. I have asked the two other Housemasters to dig deep in their memories to try to recall a Kendall House victory in the Shout or the Harmony but they are unable to recall one. However, we have of course been robbed every year.

James Cope
Housemaster, Kendall (H)

Kendall (H)

Kendall House is now in its 14th year, with its third Housemaster. The sequence has been Charlie Baggs, Mark Lauder and then myself, for roughly equal periods of time, although I can now claim to be the longest-serving/suffering. Charlie Baggs mastered the move from Corfe House in 1999 and has in fact been Housemaster of three Houses at St Edward's: Corfe, Kendall and then a term in Avenue House. He handed over to Mark Lauder in 2003. Mark drove the House forward in his strident fashion and his voice still echoes along those long Kendall corridors. There are also still remnants of his attempts to make the House a Scottish enclave, as

the rooms are still North Uist, Benbecula, Raasay and so on. Kendall has had two Matrons. The Scottish drive was enhanced by Maggie Rutherford, who was in the House until 2008, and Kathy Bailey has been Matron since. They have had contrasting styles but all the boys in Kendall will have their own stories and memories of their Matron and know they have had very good care from them and fun with them.

The House, of course, is named after the long-serving and illustrious Warden Kendall (1925–54). I think Warden Kendall would be proud of the House as it is now, although not so impressed that still rather too many boys and parents misspell his name, and thus infer he was a mint cake rather than a Warden.



An early morning fire drill followed by House Run.

Senior House Rugby, 2011.

Judy Young,
Housemistress,
Oakthorpe.



Below: Danceathon,
October 2013.

Oakthorpe (J)

Oakthorpe House might be tucked out of sight behind the labs, but Oakthorpe girls are certainly not tucked away when it comes to participating and succeeding in School life. As I write, the row of cups we were awarded last term says it all – the Warden's Cup for good work, the House Singing Competition Unison cup, the Senior and Junior Netball cups and the Junior Debating cup are testament to Oakthorpe's ability to work hard, play hard and take part across the board. Although not all terms have seen quite such success, the pervading 'get up and go' ethos of the House has always been there and last term was by no means exceptional. I look back at other memorable events of the year and of these, 'Oakthorpe Presents' has to come out on top. Year on year, I continue to be both amazed and impressed by so much talent in the House, most notably in what I discovered later came to be known as the 'Pippa Bennett-Warner spot' named after one of the best singers we have ever had. Ele Lighter, Lucy Bowen and Olivia Page have all risen to the challenge of performing the final solo in the past and this year it was filled by Liz Isles, with a virtuoso performance of 'Pirates of the Caribbean' on the piano. It's not just the actual show, however, that reveals so much about the House – it's the way everyone pulls together and the way Oakthorpe members are so supportive of each other. The feel in Oakthorpe every year is always different after Oakthorpe Presents.

Other House traditions have grown up over time as well – the end-of-term House parties, the Shells' Easter Egg Hunt, Pancake Day and the annual House dinners each have their rituals which are built on year on year. Any previous member of the House would feel quite at home coming back to join us on any of these occasions – please feel free to do so! New traditions spring up too; Cake Night on Thursday is now a highlight of the week and Cathy Day, our Matron, bakes for 60.



Left: Shells, September 2012.

Below: 150th anniversary Shells.



Last year we held the first Oakthorpe 24-hour Danceathon, to be a biennial event in future, and raised over £5,000 for charity. This year saw the introduction of a hard-fought conker competition. Who knows what next year will bring with it? The answer is certainly something new.

A House, like any tightly knit community, is more than the sum of its parts but the parts themselves are important too. Older pupils lead the way and are good role models for younger pupils. In recent years we have been very proud of those with excellent A Level and IB results, including Katie Battcock, with 45 IB points (full marks, putting her in the top 0.5 per cent worldwide), Augusta Charlton, Isabella Ogston, Holly Jackson, Ellie Johnson, Millie Edwards, Alice Railton, Nicole Rapeport and Emily Fletcher. We have benefited from the performance of our top sports players – Belle Burt, Ana Robinson, Mads Edwards and, lower down the House, Ellie Lloyd, Francesca Sargent and Natasha Tisminieszky. Our top musicians continue to contribute all round with Liz Isles, Claudia Posada, Imogen English and Imogen Allen leading the way with Emma Cheng, Susie Flory and Nicola Roberts already in the wings to take their places.

The piano in the Downstairs Common Room is in constant use and it says a lot about the House that no one feels self-conscious about playing it, whatever standard they are at. Its use encapsulates the message we all aim for: 'Go on, try it out, don't worry and we will support you' – and we do. Our House motto is not 'Amongst Friends' for nothing.

Judy Young
Housemistress, Oakthorpe (J)



Oakthorpe Presents 2013
Emma Cheng and Imogen Allen.



Lower Sixth, 2012, ready for a climb!



Junior netball team, March 2013.

Right: The Corfe extension, 2000.
Below right: Shells, 2009.



Corfe (K)

Corfe was established as the third girls' house at St Edward's in 1999, when the boys who had lived in Corfe moved to Kendall House.

I like to look back at our recent history, although we may not have the archives of memorabilia some other houses have. The whole collection of House photographs are displayed in the Shell prep room and it is interesting to see all the girls who have been part of Corfe. We also have copies of the original architect plans for part of the building now known as Corfe 2 and the Link.

The Link is the central hub of our House. Whilst the Common Rooms can be used to get everyone together, it is the Link where you can truly see the spirit of the House gelling. Girls from a number of different year groups will always be found here, at break times, call-overs and before bed time. Our House Tutors base themselves here and it is a good spot to see the comings and goings of the House. It is also the scene of the weekly Cake Nights, Pancake Night and most importantly it is where the Christmas tree goes!

We were very proud to have won the overall sports shield last year for the most successful girls' house and the girls have continued their successes this year. During the autumn term 2012, Corfe had a clean sweep of hockey captains, with Freddie Atkinson captaining the 1st X1, Rosie Hart the U15As and Imogen Higgins the U14As.

Music plays a very important part in Corfe and in recent years we have had three Heads of Choir in Abby Hughes, Isabelle Josephs and Ella Phillips. The talent of the House is showcased in our annual House show 'A Corfe Occasion', which is held in the Spring Term. It is not only an opportunity for the girls to sing, dance and act; they also display their artistic talents in a gallery of work put together for the evening. Arranged completely by the Lower Sixth the show is always a great success and I never cease to be amazed by the depth of talent these young women have.

Upon taking over as HM of Corfe in 2009, one of the very first things I was asked by the girls was whether we were going to continue our partnership with Field House at Christmas. Keen to continue the tradition, the 'Corfe Field' dinner at Trinity College in Oxford is one of the highlights of the year for the girls (and boys, I am sure). Tutors and House



Left: Junior House Hockey Champions, 2012.
Below left: Upper Sixth, 2012 'Corfe Field' dinner.
Below: House supporters.

staff are all invited and both the Housemaster of Field House and the Housemistress of Corfe and the Heads of Houses give speeches; it is an occasion to be remembered.

Having asked the Upper Sixth a couple of years ago to come up with a House motto, Clio Chartres summed up the character of the girls in Corfe: '*Fidelis usque ad finem*' – Loyal to the End.

Eve Singfield
Housemistress, Corfe (K)



Left: Has Teddies Got Talent, 2011.





Left: Miss Bellamy, Housemistress, at the steeplechase.
Bottom: Senior Netball, 2013.



Avenue (M)

Avenue is proud to be the House with the most key pads and door codes; these codes are strictly on a need to know basis! Once you reach the inner sanctum, after passing through three coded doors, you will see the very important blue sofas. Situated just outside the Housemistress's office (in the part of the House which used to be called the Link), the blue sofas play a crucial role in allowing all years to integrate and spend time chatting about their day. The sofas turned pink once after a mistaken attempt to buy new covers – fortunately this troubling stage did not last long!

During the last year, Avenue has had to contend with a few changes. With the building of Jubilee House, Avenue is no longer the newest House and therefore the Housemistress has had to change her spiel to prospective parents; with the appointment of a new Housemistress for one of the Quad side Houses, Avenue also no longer has the shortest Housemistress! However, despite these changes, we are proud to still have the best House Common Room (we might be a little biased!) which is the venue for Susan's Cake Night on a Tuesday – with peanut butter cookies and Victoria sponge being particular favourites. We are also proud to be a happy and friendly House, in which the older girls (under the leadership of Head of House, Minnie, and Deputies, Georgia and Immy, this year) encourage the younger girls to mix with the Sixth Formers. As Head of House, Minnie's Hot Chocolate Night each Friday has been very successful – although not quite as popular as whole-House games of sardines! As the relaxed nature of the House befits, the Upper Sixth are often to be heard running through their repertoire of Disney tracks whilst Fourth Formers, Emma and Oriana, can be heard performing their own latest songs. As Housemistress, my favourite two nights of the year are the Christmas party (we take pride in being up later and making more noise than Corfe!) and our House concert, Avenue Showcase. These two events enable all of the girls to



Far left: Avenue Showcase, 2011.
Left: Junior netball team, 2013.
Below left: Christmas party, 2011.
Below: Shells dress-up day, 2009.

have fun together as well as the Showcase demonstrating how talented the girls are in so many spheres. The girls' musical talents have been evident in two House Shout titles in the last four years as well as last year's Shells winning Has Teddies Got Talent! Upper Sixth prefects Ella and Bobbie's arrangement for the House Harmony this year was also very successful. In recent years, Avenue girls have won Junior Debating, House Challenge, Junior Hockey, Senior Tennis and the Junior Steeplechase. In addition, four Avenue girls have won the individual steeplechase title in recent years, with Storm holding the record for both junior and senior events. Furthermore, we have been proud to have supported Rose and Lily – as they have fulfilled the role of Head Girl in the last two years. With the girls' impressive collective work ethic and their willingness to get involved in many different activities, they make my job (relatively!) easy and certainly very enjoyable.

Rachel Bellamy
Housemistress, Avenue (M)



Below: Shells compete in Has Teddies Got Talent. Right: Snowdonia, 2012.



Above: Avenue Shell picnic, 2009.

Far right: Housemistress Phaedra Gowen inspects plans for the House with her girls.

Right: The time capsule for the History Department, one of the two buried under the steps of the new House at Gaudy 2013.



Jubilee (N)

The first Jubilee girls started school in September 2012 under the superb guidance of Assistant Housemistress Miss Boast. Living in Cooper Lodge, the five boarders and two day girls have kept a close eye on the building work, donning high-visibility jackets and hard hats at every opportunity to inspect the progress. We have had full years for boarders in the Shell, Fourths and Lower Sixth from September 2013, so the House is noisy and fun. I joined the staff full time in January. Armela Lasku, a Jubilee girl who was one of the two winners of the 150th Anniversary Bursary, helped lay the date stone during the Topping Out ceremony. We hope Jubilee will continue the success of the other girls' Houses while bringing its own character to the School.

The gorgeous Cotswold stone building is already a landmark on the Field side and we know the girls are very proud of their new House. We hope the Jubilee girls will follow in the footsteps of our first seven girls, with a sound work ethic and the desire to be involved in as much of School life as possible. Pupils at St Edward's are privileged to have many academic, sporting and social opportunities, and the first Jubilee girls have been involved in as many of these as their time has allowed.

Phaedra (Fred) Gowen
Housemistress, Jubilee (N)

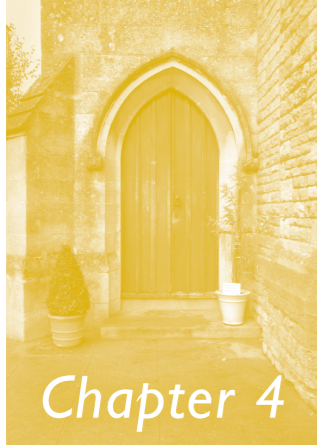


Opposite: The stone before the Topping Out ceremony. Back row (left to right): Mick Hewer, Feltham Construction, Site Manager; Nick Hardy, TSH Architects, Principal Project Architect; and Stephen Withers Green, Bursar; Front: Matthew Thornton; Warden Jones; Richard Hayes, Estates Bursar; Armela Lasku.

Below: Interior of the brand-new Jubilee House, 2013.

Below left: The Topping Out ceremony explained by Warden Jones: (left to right) Richard Hayes, Matthew Thornton, Armela Lasku, Paul Thornton and Warden Jones.





Chapter 4

THE CHAPEL

For Simeon the key feature of the School was to be the Chapel, built 1872-7. The building certainly stands out in the Quad as it is built in Gibraltar and Bath stone rather than red brick, and the tower is impressively tall – as intended. Simeon planned it as the heart of the School, physically and spiritually, and in this he succeeded. It was not in fact the first building to go up, as we have seen in Chapter 1, since the School Buildings, adjacent Dining Hall, Warden’s House, Common Room and dormitories were completed in 1873. The Chapel was designed by William Wilkinson, the architect of all the early buildings for the School and much of North Oxford for St John’s College; he later worked with his nephew, H.W. Moore, at the School and elsewhere.

The foundation stone for the Chapel was laid on 25 November 1872, when the ‘Festival of the Stone’ was held by Warden Simeon. It was very much an Oxford Movement event, with the choir in surplices carrying the cross and banners, which they paraded through the Keble Dormitory, Warden’s Rooms and then into the temporary Chapel. The large number of visitors attending processed down the main staircase singing ‘Onward Christian Soldiers’, and out to the corner where the stone was to be laid. The Bishop of Oxford, John Fielder Mackarness, was present, and he laid the stone and then gave an address, after which the choir and congregation returned to the Dining Hall singing ‘The Church’s One Foundation’. Lunch was attended by 200 and Simeon toasted the Bishop and vice versa, to thunderous applause.



Left: Chapel today.

Below left: Wash drawing (cropped) by Nicholas Paul Sutcliffe (G, 1991–6).

Right: Warden Simeon precariously balanced in a bucket in the rain in 1876 putting in place the topmost stone of the tower – artist unknown.



At least half of the cost of the building (£5,000) was by donation, and during construction services were conducted in the Beauchamp Dormitory in School House, which had become a temporary Oratory. By March 1876 the Chapel had reached roof height and work started on the tower. The first organ was ordered and in November, exactly four years after the laying of the foundation stone, the topmost stone of the tower was placed in position by the Warden himself, hauled up in a precarious bucket to an accompaniment provided by the surpliced choir, who were on the highest scaffolding possible, singing in the pouring rain. The appearance of the Warden was caricatured by an unknown artist at the time (*see above*). Celebrations later that day included a rugby match against an OSE team, a dinner for the workmen, described as a ‘sumptuous feast’, fireworks and the Summertown Band playing.

The Bishop of Oxford subsequently consecrated the Chapel, a decision which was roundly criticised due to the close association of Simeon with the Oxford Movement, and



The Quad Seen Through the Lodge Archway, painting by Hugh Buchanan, 1986.



Far left: The Chapel in 1895.
 Left: Hymn books and caustic tiles.
 Below: Chapel extension, 1931.

the *Oxford Journal* referred to the event as 'a partisan function appealing to the dilettanti ecclesiologists'. The critics were certainly wrong if they thought that Simeon was in any sense a dilettante in his relationship with the Oxford Movement. Ecclesiastical feelings ran high and the vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Summertown, wanted the Chapel under his direct control and disapproved. The *Oxford Guardian* did not like the Oxford Movement practices and thought that they 'simply plagiarised Rome'.

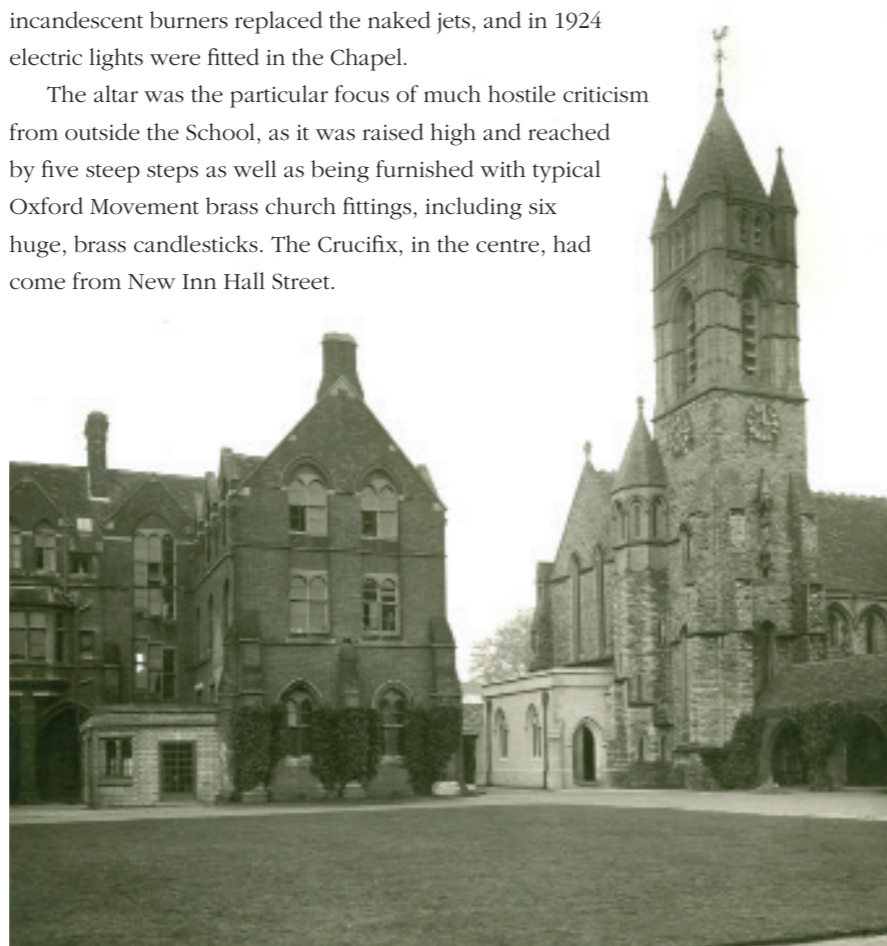
The Chapel bells were rung for the first time for Evensong on 1 March 1879; they were the work of John Taylor & Sons of Loughborough, costing just under £280 and with a joint weight of around 23cwt. The clock mechanism was connected to the bells and required adjustment on a weekly basis. Both the clock and the weather-vane were gilded: re-gilding was carried out in 2012 by a team of three with a huge cherry-picker in the Quad. Photographs in this chapter show the bird before and after gilding and the west-facing clock in all its restored glory.

Before 1880 chairs for the congregation were arranged facing towards the aisle, but had been turned to face east by 1890. By 1914 the seating was arranged in rows of inter-linked rush-bottomed chairs in the nave, with four chairs on each side of the central aisle, and there were choir stalls with book-desks in front of each. On either side of the Chapel, next to the choir stalls, was an oak seat within a canopied stall which had previously been used in the Beauchamp Oratory, and before that in New Inn Hall Street. The one on the south side was for the Warden and on the opposite side sat the Senior Master (if he was not

in the choir). These canopied seats were removed in 1936. The choir faced each other in the chancel with the trebles (eight each side) in the front, with no support for their hymnals, the altos in the second row (two on each side), and the tenors and basses next on each side, including masters. The back row was for probationers, referred to as 'the baby choir'.

Boys would sit in School order, with the lowest form furthest forward, going back to the prefects, and behind them, to the west side, was a space for domestic staff 'neatly gloved and bonneted' (H.S. Rogers, OSE, Architect) on Sundays. The Warden's family would sit in the chairs next to the Warden and the masters occupied the back row on the north side. The two sacristans sat in special seats in front of the main congregation. Lighting was 'by a multitude of naked gas jets' (H.S. Rogers) which emitted heat and fumes as well as light, so that fainting was a common occurrence amongst the congregation. In 1905 incandescent burners replaced the naked jets, and in 1924 electric lights were fitted in the Chapel.

The altar was the particular focus of much hostile criticism from outside the School, as it was raised high and reached by five steep steps as well as being furnished with typical Oxford Movement brass church fittings, including six huge, brass candlesticks. The Crucifix, in the centre, had come from New Inn Hall Street.



STAINED GLASS

Centre Window

The Crucifixion: 'In honour of Our Lord Jesus Christ the King of Glory Who hath endowed His Spouse the Church with sevenfold gifts of grace, the pupils of this school had this window placed in the year of our salvation 1885.'

South

1st on the right, *Holy Baptism:* 'In praise of the Most Holy Trinity and in memory of William Bates who died on the 14th June 1882, his sorrowing father dedicates this window.'

2nd on the right, *Confirmation:* 'In praise of the Most Holy Trinity and in memory of William Bates who died on the 14th June 1882, his sorrowing uncle dedicates this window.'

3rd on the right, *Marriage:* 'In praise of the mystery whereby Christ is revealed with His spouse the Church, A.B. Simeon and his wife Beatrice had this window placed on the 17th Jan. 1884.'

4th on the right, *Burial:* 'To the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ triumphant over death and in memory of the pupils of this School who sleep in peace, this window is dedicated in the year 1884.'

North

1st on the left, *Holy Communion:* 'To the praise of our Lord Jesus Christ ever to be adored in the mystery of the most holy Eucharist, Frederick Augustus Douglas Noel dedicated this window in 1882.'

2nd on the left, *Holy Orders:* 'To the greater glory of God who hath preserved our Queen Victoria for sixty years in safety on the throne, we place this window in the year of our salvation 1897.'

3rd on the left, *Penance:* 'In honour of the precious blood of Jesus Christ which cleanseth the souls of sinners and in memory of Cecil Parker and Wilfred Paget Wilkinson who sleep in peace, this window was dedicated in the year of our salvation 1890.'

4th on the left, *Unction:* 'To the praise of the Lord who with the oil of gladness maketh whole the contrite and in memory of Thomas Alexander Roberts, publisher in the City of London, on October 7th, 1888 this window was dedicated.'

The chancel, as required by the Oxford Movement, was particularly richly decorated and had a carved figure of Moses on the south side and St John the Evangelist on the north. Only ordained masters read the lessons until Warden Hobson's time, when a rota of all masters and prefects was begun.

Services on Sundays included voluntary Holy Communion, Matins at 11am and Evensong at 7 or 7.30pm; Litany was said after Matins and had to be attended by those boys who had not been to communion. On weekdays the 'Office of Prime' was sung between early Prep and breakfast, lasting about 15 minutes. On specific Saints' Days there was a celebration of Holy Communion during Prep before breakfast in addition to Prime, and there would also be Evensong. During Holy Week there would naturally be extra services and elaborate vestments would be worn. On Saturdays, Sundays and Saints' Days, the whole School wore surplices which were loose, unbuttoned and open fronted; the masters not in the choir wore surplices which were buttoned and hooded. On Sundays for both Matins and Evensong the choir wore cassocks and surplices. Simeon and the other clerical masters wore cassocks, surplices and hoods in Chapel, and if they gave a sermon they would wear a stole. Warden Hobson cut back considerably on this rigorous regime during his time. When Ferguson, who was both a composer and accomplished musician, became Warden, a new era dawned for the Chapel and gifted choirmasters and organists aided him in making what had been somewhat sombre services more joyful.

Given that Warden Ferguson was the most talented musician amongst our Wardens, it seems apt to discuss the various Chapel organs at this stage. The first organ was installed in 1877 in a special loft at the back of the Chapel, over the entrance; it had extra stops added in 1883 and 1889. With a final addition in 1908 it lasted for 40 years, when it was replaced by a Compton electric organ, installed on the north side next to the choir stalls, allowing the former organ loft to be used for seating. In 1987 a new organ was installed in the loft, designed by Deane Organ Builders of Taunton and formerly in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford; Magdalen gave it to St Edward's when the College installed a new instrument.

THE COPE

The red cope shows St Edward, King and Martyr, seated on what may be a heavenly throne, suggesting that he has overcome death and attained eternal life through his sainthood. There is what seems to be a reference to him being an Angle (as in Anglo-Saxon) at the bottom right. The symbols are those of the cup and dagger; he was martyred by being stabbed in the back whilst receiving a cup from his step-mother. The shields are made in blue and gold, the School colours.

The red Chasuble depicts the cup and dagger once again, symbols of the martyrdom of St Edward, King and Martyr. Around these symbols are angels playing instruments representing the heavenly

worship of God, which it is the purpose of all earthly worship to emulate. The red colour is such that this Chasuble would normally be worn on Saints Days, particularly on those who have been martyred, with the red representing blood. Red is worn at Pentecost to symbolise the advent of the arrival of the Holy Spirit in fire and wind, and is also worn in Holy Week leading up to Easter Day.



The stained glass of the Chapel deserves special consideration as much of it is by the notable Victorian practitioner Charles Eamer Kempe (1837–1907). There follows a diagram showing the windows by Kempe and others installed in the chancel and nave up to 1910. From his time as a student at Pembroke College, Oxford, Kempe had been a member of the Oxford Movement. His severe stammer precluded him becoming a priest and he decided 'if I was not permitted to minister in the Sanctuary I would use my talents to adorn it' (from Kempe's obituary printed in *The Church Times* for 7 May 1907; we thank the Kempe Society for this information).

He was a pupil of one of the leading ecclesiastical architects, George Frederick Bodley (1827–1907), from whom he learned about Gothic architecture, which enjoyed an important revival in the 19th century, was embraced by the Oxford Movement,

and included a renewed interest in stained glass. His trademark was a golden *garb*, or wheat sheaf, taken from his own coat of arms. The subject of the four chancel windows either side of *The Crucifixion* are the seven sacraments and death/burial. It is noteworthy that Simeon gave the window entitled *Marriage* himself in 1884 to commemorate his own marriage.

On the south side of the nave, at its east end, are two windows with figures of *Charity* and *Hope* of 1901 and 1903, also by Kempe, given in memory of Felicia Mary Skene, Warden Simeon's friend and confidante, and Alfred Spurling; the latter was killed in action at Rietpoort in 1901 at the age of 21. Opposite is a *Baptism of Christ* of 1910, intended as the first in a series of scenes from the childhood of Christ and given in memory of Joseph Sandell, who died in 1908 at the age of 34. At the west end of the nave, also on the north side, is the dramatic *The Three Holy Children in the Fiery Furnace*

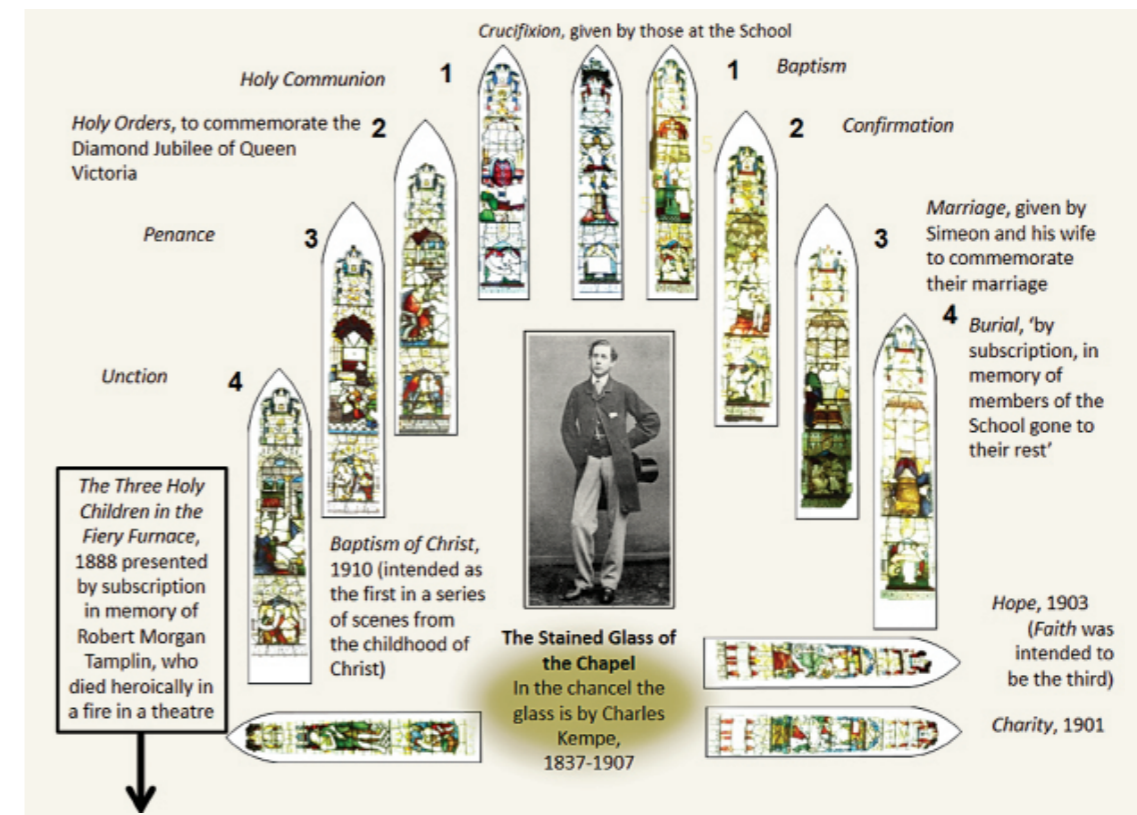


Diagram of the stained glass of the Chapel by Nicola Hunter and Nicola Perkins.

of 1888 in memory of an OSE, Robert Morgan Tamplin (Roll no 359), a fine organist, who died heroically in a fire while saving others at the Theatre Royal, Exeter, in 1887. In addition to those windows that are shown in the diagram there are two more recent Memorial Windows at the west end of the nave designed by Hugh Easton and completed in 1950: that on the northern side of the central aisle to Thomas Chamberlain, the School's founder, who had died in 1892, and the other to Warden Sing (who died in 1947) on the southern side of the central aisle. The Kenneth Grahame window (1936) in the Memorial Chapel, given by his widow, Elspeth Grahame, was designed by Christopher Webb, includes the words 'Its walls were as of Jasper' and shows a scene from a tale in his book *Dream Days*. The east window over the altar in the Memorial Chapel was presented by W.H. Weatherley in 1933 in memory of his son William Robert Weatherley (F, 1922–7), a former Head of School, who died at the age of 22; it was designed by Christopher Well.

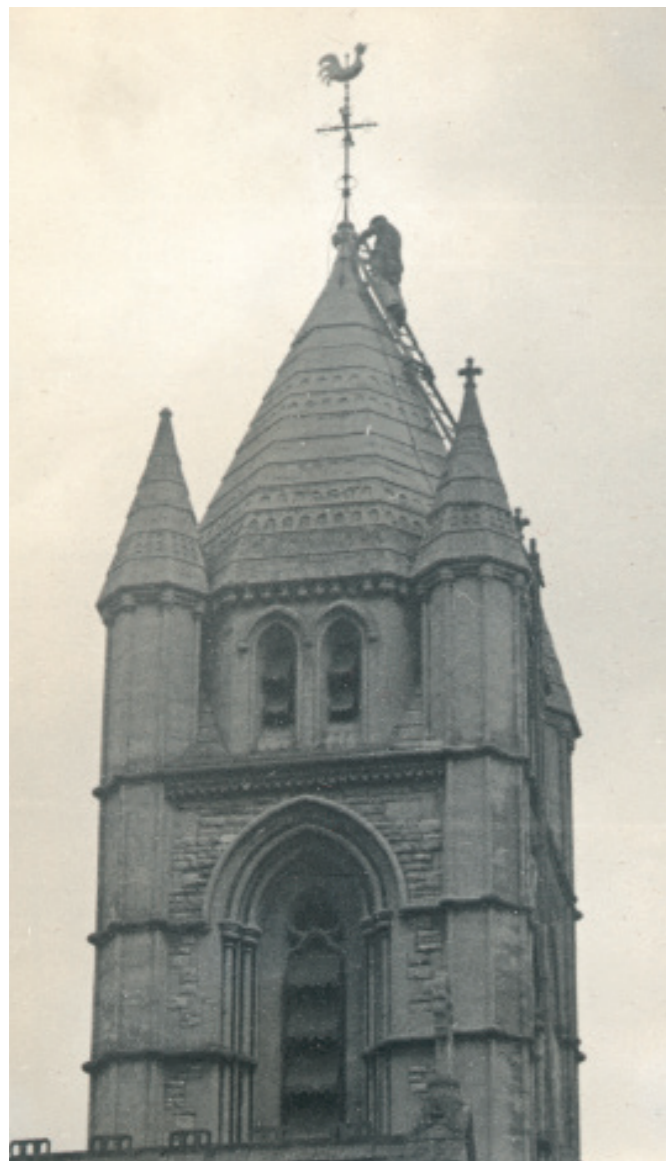
Oak panelling was added to the Chapel walls in 1903 as part of the Boer War Memorial, and plaques for the three OSE lost were placed on the panelling together with the names of two others lost in earlier conflicts. This custom was subsequently continued for the fallen OSE of the First World War.

The School's Jubilee in 1913 was celebrated with Simeon returning to conduct the Choral Eucharist in the Chapel and to officiate at Evensong, when he preached the sermon. The Chapel was filled to capacity for both services and a long procession at the morning service included the choir, the Warden (Sing) and all three ex-Wardens, the Warden-in-waiting (Ferguson), three Bishops, three Archdeacons, and the vicar of Summertown. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

During the Great War there were memorial services, the reading of the roll of the known dead at a special Matins each Friday by the Warden, and the Chapel was a place of quiet and prayer at such a ghastly time. The bells were not sounded throughout the war and the clock was stopped. Wilfrid Cowell (who served the School for a record 57 years) continued to add individual panels for those who fell in the Great War, and they were needed in large numbers.

In 1914 the top three steps to the altar were removed and the present platform installed which at last exposed the whole of the central window and the string course below and gave more space around the altar. Eventually the entire Nave was refurbished with wooden pews and the floor replaced with wooden boards.

In about 1924 the pulpit was removed to give more space and later the number of pews, which had replaced the chairs



Left: Chapel tower repairs in 1946.

Below left: The Chapel in 1954.



in late 1928 or early 1929, had to be increased in response to Warden Kendall's expansion of the School. At the same time ventilation was improved by making it possible for some windows to open and a door was cut in the north-east corner of the Chapel. More space was created by reducing the aisle to 3'6" (106.7cm). In 1929 the Simeon Memorial Chapel was designed by Harold Rogers (OSE) at the south-west corner of the Chapel; it was finally completed in 1934. He created the Memorial Chapel from the original vestry, to which he made a slight extension eastwards, and he also designed a new vestry on the opposite side of the Chapel, at the building's north-west corner. Rogers also designed the porch at this time so that now the Chapel was entered by two doors, from the north and south, and this allowed for extra seats in what used to be the ante-chapel.

During World War II the Chapel bells were again silenced after the evacuation of Dunkirk and did not ring again until the victory at El Alamein. The evening service had to be earlier when the days were short, as the building was not properly blacked out. Warden Kendall followed Ferguson's practice of reading out the list of the fallen at Evensong, often, hardly surprisingly, choking with emotion. On VE Day the Warden led a service of thanksgiving in the Chapel and it was lit up at night for the first time since the war had begun.

From 1943, discussions took place as to how to commemorate the fallen – whether to add to the Great War Memorial or to build something new. In 1945 Harold Rogers added the black screen with three arched openings, donated anonymously by Revd Arthur Macnamara in memory of John Simmonds (OSE) killed in action in Tunisia in 1943, to the Memorial Chapel. It is in dark oak with each opening headed by figures, carved by Harold Youngman, of Saints George, Martin, Francis and Aldhelm, with the arms of St Edward, St George and St Martin on the panels in between. On the west wall of the Memorial Chapel is a tablet with the names of those who



Opposite: Clockwise from top left: St Edward the Martyr on the south side of the Chapel tower; Entrance to the Chapel from the south decorated for a wedding; Kenneth Graham window, Memorial Chapel; hand of sculptor Nick Mynheer's angel in the Chapel porch; Jazz Holy Communion conducted by Revd Kerr in the North Wall; Revd Shaw preaching 'in the round'.





Left, far left and below: The restoration of the weathervane in 2012.

Bottom: Chapel in the Quad, Revd Shaw preaching, May 2013.

died in the war. In the 1950s most of the original pelicans and angels which had headed the standards (bench ends) dividing the chancel from the rest of the Chapel were removed, together with the two innermost panels of chancel rails on each side of the Chancel and the two original brass lecterns. In the mid-1970s the altar was once again changed by removing pews so that the celebrant could be seen by the congregation during Communion, and this allowed the altar to be used on three sides 'to express our fellowship more easily' (Chaplain J.J. Fielding).

In 1994 the Lower and Upper Chamber classrooms were built for Religious Studies and a space was retained for the choir's robing. The building was opened and consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford in March 1995 and included the rescue and reinstatement of the old vestry door as the entrance to the Lower Chamber. Removed in 1931, it had been neglected in various ways, which included being used as a bridge over a ditch in the School grounds.

On the south side of the Chapel are buried Warden Simeon and his wife. This is also where Warden Fisher's ashes were placed, and directly behind the War Memorial there is the grave of the longest-serving of all teachers in the School's 150 years, Wilfrid Cowell.

If Simeon could see how the Chapel is used now he would doubtless be horrified by the small number of services compared with his own day, but he might nevertheless be pleased to see that the Chapel is still at the heart of the School, with fantastic choirs, separate Quad and Field-side services allowing the huge increase in numbers since his day to be accommodated, all supported by enthusiastic sacristans and bell-ringers – of both sexes! A former Chaplain, Revd David



Wippell, comes over from St Nicholas, Islip, where he is now vicar, to perform services for OSE. The present Chaplain, Revd Charlie Kerr, and Assistant Chaplain, Revd Tom Shaw, provide many thought-provoking themed services each term and congregations are certainly participatory. The service in Christ

Church Cathedral, held at 8pm on Friday 22 March 2013, was a wonderful celebration of the 150 years of the School, with the involvement of OSE, teachers and pupils. It was accompanied by exceptional singing and very moving music. Simeon would indeed find much to applaud.

THE CHAPLAIN

When we have a weekly Compline at School here on a Thursday night, we sing ancient chants to Gregorian Plainsong and we regularly have between ten and 20 attending. Some come for the space, some for the prayer and worship, some because they are struggling in some way or a relative is ill. It is always a holy space and a place of grace. I am always slightly surprised by the amount of positive feedback that such an ancient service generates. It seems young people increasingly are seeking for, and responding to, invitations to peace and stillness and depth; the more superficial, instant and immediate our world becomes, the more they seem to need 'the peace of God which passes all understanding.'

In what sometimes feels like an increasingly secular society in England, the place of faith schools, or those schools which treasure their rich Christian heritage, is frequently questioned. Should a school promulgate an opinion of perceived truth in a plural society? In many ways I am in sympathy with this view; we must be sensitive to the diversity and wealth of different cultures and faiths, we must attend to the individual and not seek to impose a blueprint of spiritual orthodoxy on young minds and souls. Yet I find I also want to say that the Christian faith, in all its refracted splendour, is a deep well and endless resource by which we can all be resourced and renewed as human beings. In our current culturally sensitive climate we are in danger of throwing out the baby with the bathwater; our young people are growing souls, and if we wish them to do more than simply default unwittingly to the current norms and values of the age then we must expose them

to the full panoply of our spiritual tradition. As G.K. Chesterton once said, 'When people stop believing in God, they don't believe in nothing, they believe in anything.' I think I would rather our children were given the opportunity of faith, even if they choose not to take it.

– The Chaplain, Revd Charlie Kerr





Left: John Lennox, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford, and seasoned debater with Richard Dawkins, came to St Edward's in 2012 as the inaugural speaker of 'Reason to Believe', an Apologetics Course about Christian Faith. His title was 'Has Science Buried God?', and in contrast to his relaxed demeanour his answers to questions from the audience were razor sharp. Here he is with Revd Kerr while discussions took place within the audience groups.

Above left: Will Gompertz, the BBC's Arts Editor and St Edward's parent, invited by the History of Art Department to come and speak. His talk recreated his Edinburgh Festival performance *What Are You Looking At?*, also the title of his recently published book, subtitled, appropriately for this publication, *150 years of modern art in the blink of an eye*. Here he is shown with OSEs Claire Vainker and Hugo Wheeler beneath a portrait of the Queen by OSE Izzy Collins, the final piece of her EPQ project. Izzy went on to study at the Slade.

Below: Public exams, 2013.

DOORWAYS AND GATEWAYS

Academic study does not make for the most vibrant of pictures or the most compelling of stories – staged shots of pupils staring at screens or teachers, or chewing their pens while concentrating are not so interesting. Much academic endeavour is concerned with gradual improvement, discussion and individual effort and thought. Thus no attempt is going to be made to illustrate the study of all the subjects on offer at the School today. However, some OSE will be surprised perhaps by the wide choice of subjects that can be studied compared with the more distant or even the relatively recent past at Teddies. Alongside the Sciences, Maths, Classics, English, History, Modern Foreign Languages, Religious Studies, Art and Music, it is now possible to study Drama, Economics, History of Art, Philosophy, Sports Science and, most recently, as part of the International Baccalaureate (IB), Psychology.

In recent years the electronic revolution has made many changes to the classroom, and the accompanying photograph, showing the School's first computer room in 1984, with teachers reading

their instruction manuals earnestly, is in one sense more remote and old fashioned than photographs of young men walking across the familiar Quad in the 1950s. From September 2013 all Shell



Above right: School exams, 1903.

Right: School Certificate, 1939.

Left: The Computer Centre, opened in 1984.



pupils will bring to School an electronic device to be used for research in the classroom, and this is a major change. We are here encouraging our youngest pupils to harness the computer as one tool in their box for discovery and learning. While the interactive whiteboard has not been universally embraced by teachers, the School now requires all its Lower Sixth to complete a substantial essay on a subject of their choice for either the Extended Essay in IB or the Extended Project in A Level. Both of these essays require a great deal of research, and it is the ability to do the reading and background work to create a well-structured result that we recognise as being a very important element of education nowadays. We want young people leaving the School to be confident in their skills to produce a longer piece of individual work as well as having excellent subject knowledge in the areas in which they have specialised in the Sixth Form. Education at Teddies is not just about passing exams well, necessary as that is.

We have included short pieces in this chapter on the IB, on what is read by pupils in English classes nowadays, the teaching of the Sciences, a piece about Kenneth Grahame and the Kenneth Grahame Society, and Debating, before moving to the more visual subjects of Art, Design and Technology, Music, Drama and the purely extra-curricular activity of Dance. Since the daily routine of the School revolves around where we spend time and the familiarity of those places to pupils, photographs of the entrances to the main buildings for study have been included, as was the case for Chapter 3 on Houses – life at Teddies revolves around the routine of visiting familiar places and feeling at home in them.

THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE (IB)

It is now five years since St Edward's became an IB World School and began teaching the Diploma Programme, the IB's qualification for Sixth Form study. Although based in The Hague and Geneva, the initial concept of the IB was developed



IB Group 4 Project Presentations in the Life Sciences Building attended by pupils and teachers, 2013.



A practical EPQ project by Joe Withers Green (A, 2005–10). It was designed to model the 'Detonator' ride at Thorpe Park, measuring the acceleration and velocity of his model (with 'passengers') and comparing it with published technical data on the real thing.

by a handful of academics in Oxford back in the early 1960s. Their desire to foster and reward an all-round education that was not just academic but also extra-curricular, and to develop the 'whole person', remains a central premise of the diploma programme and proved a decisive factor in St Edward's applying to become an IB school.

Much work was done, first by James Cope, to ensure the School was able to gain authorisation from the IB and was ready to teach the first pupils when they started courses in September 2008. For the past four years I have led the development and growth of the School's IB programme and Alastair Summers has now taken over responsibility for its management and coordination. Most of the first cohort, who sat their IB exams in May 2010, will have just completed their finals, and already there are OSEs who did IB at almost every Russell Group university as well as at several prestigious institutions overseas.

The academic headlines have been impressive, with more than a third of the School's IB pupils having achieved at least 38 points (out of a maximum of 45), the starting point for Oxbridge offers. Katie Battcock remains the only OSE so far to have achieved the perfect score of 45 points, although several others have come very close. This was an exceptional achievement and one which placed Katie in the top 0.5 per cent of IB students globally. Overall the School's results have meant that St Edward's is in the premier league of IB schools in the UK and amongst the top few co-educational schools.

Dr Andrew Davis and Dr Garrett Nagle have been pioneers of Environmental Systems and Societies, a new course within the Diploma Programme, for which they have produced several resources and textbooks. The School's Head of Modern Languages, Marie-Laure Delvallée, is examiner and author for several French textbooks. Perhaps the most exciting development, however, has been the recent publication of a Geography Revision guide co-written by Ben Tavener, a current pupil, who has several more in production.

Under the umbrella of CAS (Creativity, Action and Service) several IB pupils have been heavily involved in the School's Duke of Edinburgh and Peer Listening programmes, and many others have been responsible for various successful charitable initiatives. Originally under the guidance of Kirsty Jones and, more recently, Liz Boast, dozens of IB pupils have raised tens of thousands of pounds, at a House or School level, for a number of good causes.

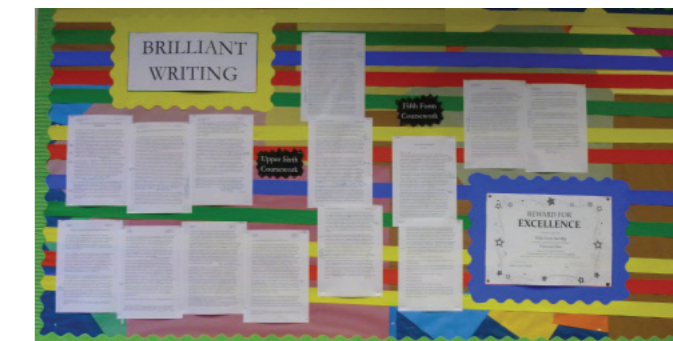
In this 150th year, when the School's IB programme is celebrating its fifth anniversary, it is perhaps fitting that by September more than 150 pupils will have opted to study for the Diploma Programme and more than a third of the incoming Lower Sixth will be IB pupils, the highest proportion yet for any year group. The future of the IB at Teddies certainly looks bright.

Matt Parker

IB Coordinator 2008–13

ENGLISH

In spite of the use of data projectors, e-readers, and laptops, it is still fair to say that English lessons remain unchanged in terms of their essential characteristics: classes read and talk about what they have read, points of grammar are addressed where necessary, and essays on various topics are written and



A display in the English Department.



Computer technology also made an appearance in the classroom while I was there, with the IBM School's Computer, which was a portable (it took three boys to lift it) computer that displayed to a television set, and was programmed using a decimal three address instruction set.

– Howard Thomson (A, 1966–71)



Café des Sciences, Richard Dawkins in the Old Library.

discussed. But peer over a pupil's shoulder and you may be surprised at what they are reading: the canon still remains at the centre of literary studies at St Edward's, but alongside the greats of English and American literature pupils are currently reading works from Japan, Nigeria, Sudan, Norway, Sweden, France, Greece, Russia, Canada, Australia and Columbia.

Outside the classroom, matters have also changed quite dramatically. There are now unprecedented opportunities for English enthusiasts: during the last academic year, the Department's Phoenix Society ran four Shakespeare theatre trips, hosted visits by novelists, university professors and a company of actors, invited a folk band to read and sing poetry to them, and took in a museum exhibition, a ballet at Sadler's Wells and an opera at Covent Garden. So what we call 'doing English' is more diverse than ever before, and often more challenging and exciting, both for pupils and for their teachers.

Jason Clapham
Head of English

SCIENCE

In 2008 St Edward's School proudly opened the new Life Sciences Building (now the Ogston Building). The School currently has 25 Science teachers and five technicians, housed in two Science buildings with 16 laboratories and two teaching rooms. All pupils study Biology, Chemistry and Physics to GCSE and large numbers continue to study the Sciences in the Sixth Form for both A Level and the IB diploma. Pupils are encouraged to look beyond the syllabus and can regularly attend School science societies ('Bioradicals', 'Cavendish' and

'Priestley'), to hear lectures and debates about Biology, Medicine, the History and Philosophy of Science and Science in Society.

In 2004, as Head of Science, I started a popular and accessible strand of Science event at St Edward's called '*Café des Sciences*', which are themed sessions, bringing together top scientists with pupils to consider topical and engaging scientific matters. The original idea was to create a discussion-based forum where pupils had the chance to consider scientific issues in a café-style environment reminiscent of the *branché* Saint-Germain-des-Prés area of Paris; once the nerve centre of the literary and intellectual world. One of the successful features of St Edward's *Café* is that pupils research the topic to be discussed in advance so that they are able to debate with confidence. As a result, pupils are already 'experts' when they enter the *Café* and are able to question and argue with much more authority. The pupils are active and interact with each other and the scientists. Recent visiting scientists have included Richard Dawkins, Steve Jones, George McGavin and Kate Lancaster. Topics for discussion have included climate change, evolution, the abyss, shark ecology, nuclear fission, biodiversity, science of cooking, parasites, forensic science, coral reefs, mimicking the sense of smell, and science at the movies.

In 2007 St Edward's Science Department started working closely with the Oxford International Biomedical Centre to develop the concept of '*Cafés des Sciences*', and involve other schools, both maintained and independent. This association has led to a joint annual Science Symposium held at St Edward's, where top scientists lecture and debate with school pupils, university students and members of the public. Communication



Left: Upper Sixth Tom Lord (left) and Jonathan Goddard (right) carrying out the practical phase of their A2 individual investigation coursework.

Below: 4th Form girls Alexandra Ellis (left) and Camille Bonini (right) performing an acid-base titration.

Bottom: Chemistry laboratory, 1964.



Chemistry

Of course, chemistry is a very old subject, with its roots in Islamic culture and the study of al-chemistry, or alchemy as it was known in the West. However, it is in many ways still a thrusting, young and vibrant subject right at the forefront of technological advancements, from the development of the material graphene through to atmospheric chemistry and the study into how and why the climate is warming. We like to think that in the Chemistry Department we still have strong elements of tradition yet embrace new ideas.

The Chemistry Department is an interesting mix of old and new. The department still resides in the grand 1930s building by the Woodstock Road entrance, but has expanded and spread across the whole of the top floor since the Biology Department moved to the Ogston Building. As a result, we have five good-size laboratories equipped with projectors and data loggers etc., but still with all the curious bottles of interesting-sounding chemicals on display in the drawers.

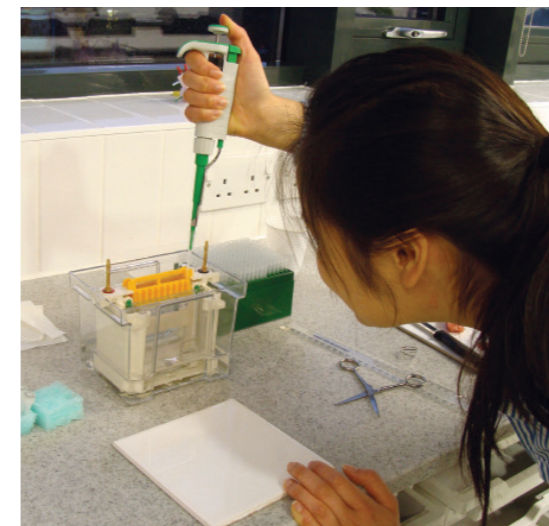
With the introduction of the International GCSE Science to the School, there is a re-establishment of traditional rigour to the curriculum but without losing sight of the real-world applications for the subject, and this continues in the Salters A Level course and IB in the Sixth Form. Sixth Formers devise their own investigations, carry them out and evaluate them using their data to suggest improvements. This provides a good grounding for what is required in practical Science modules at university.

There are also the guest speakers and trips keeping both pupils and staff up to speed with the latest developments, such as how to create an energy map of a reaction (including contours), chemical aspects of forensic science, and the chemistry of wine. This year there is also a new Chemistry Instruments extra-curricular club. Shells also get stuck into some extra-curricular practical Chemistry in the Shell Circus, including making their own paint and looking at various forms of energy.



Dr Kendall Williams
Head of Science

As part of the Shell Circus, the Physics department ran an Engineering option. Pupils built a circuit board, programmed a Raspberry Pie computer, built a model aircraft and designed a bridge from straws which was then tested to destruction as part of a mini-competition. Shown are Fergus Cameron Watt and Will Bolam Bassett testing their bridge.



Mai Piyasombatkul carrying out 'Protein Fingerprinting' in the Ogston Building.

Those who left the School many years ago will be gratified to know that not everything has changed. Dr Moore and Dr Tucker are still present in the Department, providing stalwart support and even teaching occasionally! They also remind the Johnny-come-latelies when 'new innovations' in teaching have been tried 20 years ago and what happened.

Most Teddies pupils use their Sixth Form Chemistry courses to go off and study such traditional subjects as Engineering, Geography, Medicine and other Biological Sciences. However, we are also seeing a continued trickle of applications for Chemistry at university as well. With the intellectual rigour required to pass these courses, it is no wonder that Chemistry at the School remains a traditional subject of the future.

Anthony Bullard
Head of Chemistry

Physics

If you visited the Physics Department following an absence of several years you would probably find it familiar but immediately notice some changes. We now have more dedicated Physics laboratories. You would notice the weather station and seismometer in the entrance picking up earth tremors from around the world. You might notice the refurbished labs and prep room, full of computers, to allow pupils access to simulations and allow data-logging.

Our teaching has changed over the past few years. We have much more emphasis on how Physics relates to the real world. We achieve this through trips, lectures and the way we teach. There are old, familiar experiments involving ticker-tapes, ramps, trolleys or the Van de Graaf generator, but new innovations with data-logging, rockets, force sensors, video analysis and liquid nitrogen.

Starting in the Shells you would soon be on a trip to Lulworth with the Geography Department to look at ocean waves and diffraction. Over the year you would be involved

in the Engineering club, building circuits, straw bridges and programming raspberry-pie computers. You might be involved on a trip to the North Wall to examine the physics used in a modern theatre. You would be involved in a cross-curricular science project, perhaps looking at the Mars Rover. At the end of the year you would have a practical exam assessing your ability to observe, record and analyse.

In the Fourth and Fifth Form you would be studying the international GCSE perhaps as a separate science. You could visit Didcot power station and Westfield wind farm and solar array, considering climate change and the ability of technology to find solutions. An interest in Astronomy might lead you to study GCSE Astronomy in the Astronomy Club, looking through the new GPS telescope. Many of the most able pupils will attend a series of talks by some of the leading scientists in the country.

The Sixth Form is an area where you might notice the most changes from a few years ago. Over the last few years the School has introduced IB alongside the A Level course. In the Lower Sixth we teach a context-based course looking at how physics is used in archaeology, sport, CD players and food technology. A visit to Thorpe Park and a lecture on the design of roller coasters is always a popular day out as part of the coursework requirement. Finally in the Sixth Form you might choose to do an extended investigation or research project as part of the EPQ, or Extended Essay in IB. These projects can be as diverse as Formula 1 to oil rigs, space elevators to black holes.

Where will Physics go over the next few years? We hope to develop the Astronomy and Electronics clubs. For Shells our aim is to improve skills, confidence and self-reliance. We hope the IB will continue to flourish and the EPQ programme will become better established. The introduction of a School-wide virtual learning environment may see an increased use in data-logging, animations and simulations. I hope though that if you returned in 150 years you might still find pupils with ramps, trolleys and see the Van de Graaf electrocuting unsuspecting pupils!

Philip Waghorn
Head of Physics

Biology

Arguably the most important event in the study of Biology was the publication of *On the Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin in 1859, and when writing this piece it occurred to me to wonder what Darwin would have made of the tour many parents and prospective pupils make around our beautiful Ogston Building. It seems a relevant question given that the School was founded a mere four years after *The Origin* was unveiled to the world.

As he arrived at the front door he would be confronted with a mixture of the recognisable and the exotic. A sixth edition of *The Origin*, open at the page displaying Darwin's visualisation of the tree of life, flanked by now famous fossils such as Archaeopteryx and the skulls of various human

ancestors would be comfortingly familiar. However, I hope his eyes would be drawn to the elegant double helical structure, the immortal coil, of the DNA molecule. How quickly, I wonder, would he grasp that the sequence of bases along the centre of the molecule could constitute a code which specifies how organisms are both built and run? What would his reaction be to learning that this was the link between his own ideas of 'descent with modification' and Mendel's observations about the laws of heredity? This in essence is the revolution which took place in 20th-century Biology, and moved the study of the subject to an entirely new plane.

I would hope that as he walked around, dropping into the different labs he would be heartened to see pupils fascinated by the study of the natural world. I imagine he would be struck by the juxtaposition of the familiar and the new. Microscopes and heart dissections cheek by jowl with genetic fingerprinting, microbial culture plates and thermographic images of the body during exercise. The dynamics of the classroom might also seem a little strange, with pupils often engaged in group practical or research work, and the interactions between teacher and pupils taking the form of a dialogue rather than a lecture.

Ultimately the small, incremental, evolutionary changes in the approaches to the teaching and learning of Biology have amounted to nothing less than a revolution when considered on the timescale of 150 years. Our pupils can investigate, research, collaborate and present in ways which would have been almost unimaginable. I would hope that all who leave through the doorway of our building, including my imaginary Darwin, would feel enriched, humbled, and energised but above all determined to continue using that greatest of all human inventions, the scientific method, to pursue understanding of the world around them.

Alastair Summers
Head of Biology



Debating Dinner, May 2012.

DEBATING

Senior Debating

After a long spell of inactivity the Senior Debating Society was re-founded in Autumn 2003 and since then it has been a permanent fixture in the calendar for many Sixth Formers who enjoy discussion and debate on a Tuesday evening after prep. Membership of the Society is entirely voluntary and this is reflected in the quality of debate and attendance in any given year. Almost always there is a core of 20 who will invariably attend the bi-weekly debates but depending on the motion the audience may suddenly become 80! This was certainly true of the debate featuring the Warden and Sub-Warden discussing 'This House believes that celebrities have more influence on public opinion than members of the Establishment' and the most controversial debate of the year 'This House believes in gender equality in sport'. The best debaters go forward and debate for the School, in the English-Speaking Union Competition and the schools' debates organised by the Oxford and Cambridge Unions.

The Society in 2012-13 was captained by Sam MacDonald-Smith (H) and George Burt (E). They chaired and ran the society with great efficiency and panache and the debating year ended with a dinner debate in the Teachers' Dining Room

where the motion was 'This House would remain friends with ex-partners'. Needless to say the diners decided that it was far wiser to stay friends with ex-partners!

Jonathan T. Lambe

President of the Senior Debating Society

Junior Debating

Debating in the Lower School is going from strength to strength. The House debating competition (under British Parliamentary rules) was keenly fought and widely supported: Oakthorpe were worthy winners with the proposition, 'We have a moral duty to intervene militarily in other countries to protect human rights.' In external competitions, a team from St Edward's (Ralph Outhwaite, Tom Lloyd and Scarlett Netherton) were highly commended in the English-Speaking Union Public Speaking Competition – we hosted this event in November 2013. Meanwhile, a very keen squad of mostly Fourth Form debaters has worked hard this summer to be ready for inter-school competition next term, and debating is now an established part of the Shell Circus.

Margaret Lloyd

Head of Junior Debating



Trips: Michael Gove with Politics pupils (above left); German trip to Berlin (above); Classics in Oxford, in the extension to the Ashmolean extension by Rick Mather, 2013 (right).



THE KENNETH GRAHAME SOCIETY

I rather suspect that few former St Edward's pupils have enjoyed the unstinting admiration of a President of the United States of America and of a German Kaiser. Only one has occupied the post of Secretary to the Bank of England, only to be shot at. None but one has received, over the course of a century, the gratitude of millions of children world-wide. We have just cause to celebrate the life and contribution of Kenneth Grahame, OSE.

In 2008, as Secretary of the Kenneth Grahame Society (the School's oldest existing society), I invited Sarah Thomas to visit us. Sarah is the first ever woman Librarian of the Bodleian Library in Oxford and, as an American, the first ever foreign holder of the post. 2008 was an important year as it marked the centenary of the publication of *The Wind In The Willows*.

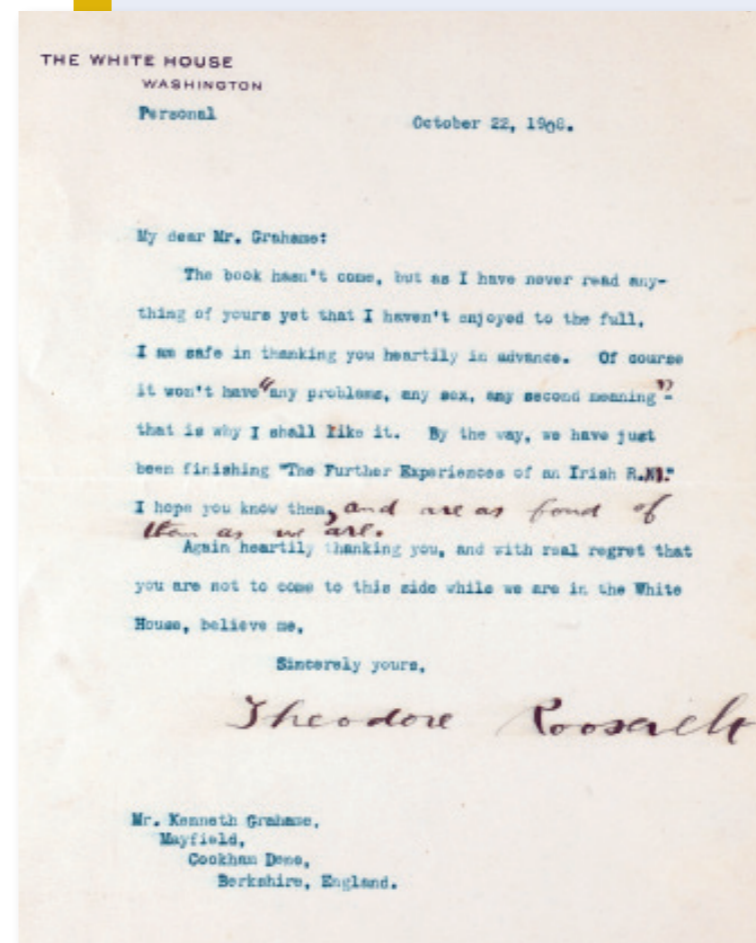
Originally conceived as a bedtime reading for Kenneth's wayward son, Alastair, the manuscript of the work is held at the Bodleian. Having visited us, Sarah Thomas kindly returned the invitation and we were able to see the manuscript and a letter written by President Theodore Roosevelt to Kenneth Grahame. Alas, the copy of Grahame's *The Golden Age*, one of only two books in English that Kaiser Wilhelm II kept on his imperial yacht, has not survived into posterity!

We keep Grahame's memory alive at St Edward's with the termly meetings of the Kenneth Grahame Society, where Sixth Formers discuss themes in his works. Topics have ranged over the years from 'The absence of significant females' and 'Communism versus capitalism' to 'The trauma of anthropomorphism' and 'Kenneth Grahame: Edwardian priggish twentieth-century visionary?'

The memory of Grahame is also recalled every time a boy or girl sits down to eat in the School's Dining Hall.

By several accounts, Grahame's marriage to Elspeth was not a happy one, and made less so, inevitably, by the suicide, aged 19, of their son Alastair. Alastair was buried in the Holywell Cemetery, Oxford, followed in 1932 by Kenneth.

Ian Rowley



Left: A letter written to Kenneth Grahame by President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States of America (reproduced by kind permission of the Bodleian Library, Oxford). It is interesting to see what Roosevelt chose to add by hand after the typing of the letter. Was the presidential tongue firmly in the presidential cheek?

Below: Grahame's grave (shared with his son, Alastair) in the Holywell Cemetery, Oxford. His epitaph reads: 'To the beautiful memory of Kenneth Grahame, husband of Elspeth and father of Alastair, who passed the river on the 6th of July 1932, leaving childhood and literature through him the more blest for all time.'

Right: Kenneth Grahame in 1910.





When Information Technology moved into the Memorial Library, we moved into the Old Gym. This wonderful old single-story wooden building was a fabulous place to work in. It came complete with a wonderful sprung maple floor that had gained an attractive patina from innumerable pupils' plimsoles. Sadly our grubby outdoor shoes and all the paint spills soon ruined it. For some reason I had taken a chainsaw to a nearby disused telegraph pole and erected it inside and painted it fluorescent pink.

Mike Buck (OSE) took over when I had a term's sabbatical (1986) and after numerous resignations, which I ignored, he finally settled to become a fabulous art teacher who taught, inspired, and befriended generations of aspiring painters. Mike's humanity and great sense of humour are something very special. The department was so much shaped by him.

While the new Design Centre was being built, we moved into the upstairs above the then laundry, now the Drama

ART

I was appointed as assistant art teacher in 1979 by Chris Ruscombe-King, who also taught at the Ruskin, and I found that there were only a handful of pupils taking the subject and that nobody that year was taking a public exam in Art. His wife Mo taught the Shells ceramics.

My future wife Sue de Mestre was taken on at the same time as I was to help with the Shells ceramics as she was the only one capable of firing the new kiln. When Chris resigned through failing health, Sue's hours were increased, and for many years she and I were the entire Department. We occupied the Memorial Library building, drawing and painting upstairs and ceramics downstairs (still Art). From this humble beginning we built a Department that at its height had 43 pupils taking A Level.



Top left: Art class 1959 with L.L. Toynbee.

Above: Art Department, Cooper Quad, prior to the new building.

Left: Phil Jolley (Head of Ceramics), Jane Bowen and Richard Siddons preparing for a class.



Left: School buildings in the style of Piper by the Shells, 2013, in the North Wall.

Below left: Portrait of Freya Douglas Ferguson, by Deya Ward-Niblett.



I was taken on as a replacement for Michael Buck in 1997, but I use the word replacement advisedly, as Michael was truly irreplaceable. I joined a relatively small team of artist teachers with increasing pupil numbers. Initially I was part-time and thought it would only be for a year or two but such was the job and the camaraderie of my colleagues and friends in the Department and Common Room that 16 years on I find myself writing this just having stepped down from Head of Art, a position I took up when Nick left in 2008.

It was clear from the outset that Nick Grimshaw ran the Art Department in a way that was revolutionary for a school at the time. It had a Bauhaus-like ethos, as Nick himself was fascinated by the work of Walter Gropius, whose 'total' vision was a model he aspired to. Nick was an accomplished painter and a meticulous draughtsman, who also had an encyclopaedic knowledge of techniques and materials. Nothing was too much trouble, and no idea was impossible.

In the early days of the new building for Art and Design and Technology year groups were mixed and the studio was jam-packed with pupils, staff and stuff: canvasses, easels, paints, an etching press, the materials' store, the paper racks, the tables covered in paint, not to mention the still-life props. These still-life objects mostly came from Nick's family home and hung from the walls and ceilings of the Department like ripe fruits waiting for hungry pupils to pluck and do something creative with. Nick's father was an exceptionally gifted artist but also a distinguished officer during the Second World War, and many of the still-life objects in the Art Department had found their way to the shelves in our studio from the armoured divisions in North Africa: Jerry cans, helmets, gas-masks, park pickets, gaiters, grease guns, paraffin burners, periscopes, bits of guns and barbed-wire entanglement screws. Add to this my own 1949 Royal Enfield motorbike, which I lent to the Department for still life purposes, and much beach-combed junk that Tabatha brought up from Bideford, the studio was

studio. This cramped space had atmosphere but very little else. The need for space and expanding staff, including Phil Jolley, Tabatha Ryan and ex-headboy Tim Greaves, meant that we converted the boilerhouse from a maintenance storage space into an Art Room. Two teaching rooms in the Design Centre were opened up into one studio and the whole top floor became a part of the Art Department.

Nick Grimshaw
Head of Art Department
 1998–2008



Left: Sharon Keen teaching Ines Ocampo textile activity (cushion making).

Below: Peter Dzhioez welding.

Opposite: Clockwise from top left: Emma Preston, jewellery inspired by nature; Tristan Benfield, ash side table; Charlie Hayes, cherry and walnut carving board; Peter Dzhioez, mild steel brazier; Max Stern, walnut and dash games board; Emma Cheng, jewellery inspired by nature.

THE DESIGN PORTAL

Patrick Morton, an engineer by training, came to St Edward's in 1964 to teach Mechanical Drawing to a group of spare-time enthusiasts. In 1979 he was asked by Warden Phillips to head a Department of Design and Technology. When I arrived in 1987 we were still pursuing mechanical drawing in S6 of the Science building. We had wood and metal workshops beside the Music School, and a classroom in the Memorial Library Building where the main computer room now resides – hardly a single portal. Warden Phillips was a great believer in Art and Design and funds were raised to build the current Art and Design Centre, opening in 1988. The building was very fine, with its terrazzo-floored foyer and grand stair, but workshop equipment remained distinctly traditional. For the high-tech setup that we enjoy today we must thank the very responsive approach of the Governors, and successive Wardens.

packed so full that the cleaners were unable to clean. For those of you who have seen Francis Bacon's studio on display in Dublin, the St Edward's art studio was its clone, only a great deal bigger.

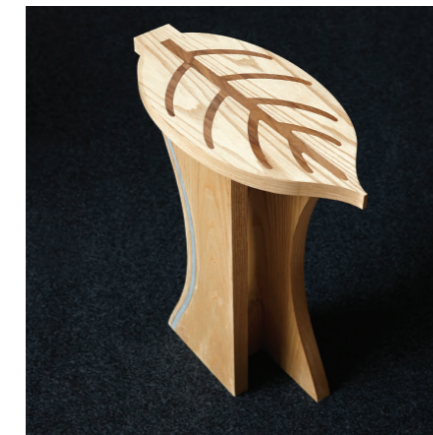
Along the way, we were joined in the Department by the legendary Kirsty Jones and Tim Greaves with their extraordinary talent and enthusiasm. They ran a type of art factory regime in the old boilerhouse where to the sounds of the blues, R and B, country and western, pop and rap (Tim was also a DJ), young artists were introduced to the fascinating world of Art.

This was a big time for the Department; I replaced Nick Grimshaw after 25 years, Kirsty Jones and Tabatha Palmer were about to leave to be heads of departments at Clayesmore and Perrott Hill respectively, and Phoebe Brookes, Tova Holmes, Lorraine Turley, Adam Hahn and Sharon Keen all recently arrived, bringing colour and light to the Department.

One constant factor throughout has been the one and only Phil Jolley who as Head of Ceramics, with Jane Bowen and Richard Siddons, has kept the wheels turning and kilns full and fired every week for the last 20 years – this despite Phil's ten years as Housemaster of Tilly's.

In September 2013, Tova Holmes took over as our first female Head of Department. I am confident that Art at St Edward's under her leadership will continue to challenge, provoke and educate to the highest possible standards. Please come and see our exhibitions in the North Wall Gallery, our window to the world where pupils and staff exhibit regularly.

Peter Lloyd-Jones
Head of Art 2008–13



Design at school level is a unique subject in that it allows the developing mind the opportunity to test creative ideas by putting them into practice, learning to find solutions to the gaps between the vision and the reality of a grand scheme. With our excellent facilities we are able to give our pupils quite an accurate preview of modern industrial manufacturing. We can draw, with the benefit of Computer Aided Design, complex organic forms and print them out in 3D with fused deposition rapid prototyping, in a testable hard-wearing plastic. This is a far cry from the inevitably flat-planed projects of the past: the roof rack, the shelving unit and the toolbox. On the metalworking front we have a CNC plasma cutter that allows accurate and repeatable metal profiles to be cut in steel or aluminium, ready to be welded together. This works well for finely curved chair frames and table legs. We have CNC milling machines that allow us to mill complex forms from the solid, such as a small aluminium killer whale for a water feature. Not forgetting wood, still the favourite material, we have a CNC router able to cut all the parts from a plank, complete with joints, in a single

operation, or form a low-relief decorative panel, or cut out a whole table top from pre-joined boards.

I hear you wondering what happened to good old-fashioned craftsmanship with hand tools; surely that is the way to prepare our engineers, architects and furniture designers. There is of course still a great deal of hand finishing – gluing, clamping, welding, varnishing etc. – that requires good hand-eye co-ordination. All designers must understand the character and capability of their materials, so we run a series of projects in the pre-exam years designed to give that 'feel' and understanding. Every syllabus however must evolve with the times, and the current preoccupation is with Design for Manufacture, where the forms required must match the means of manufacture. Green Design encompasses 'Cradle to Cradle Design', where a product can be ready for a new life once its original purpose is achieved, either through reuse or easy disassembly for recycling. These are the challenges for which we prepare our current pupils when they enter the Design Portal.

Ben Pyper
Head of Design and Technology



Orchestras and bands were, perhaps, less conspicuous in the early history of the School, although there are reports of Music Master A.H. Edwards forming the first brass band in 1874, assisted by Mr Freeborn of the Oxford Royal Militia. Two years later, this was a group with 11 regular members, playing ‘very fairly’ with various marches and classical pieces. The Orchestra was formed and re-formed as the numbers of instrumentalists in the School fluctuated in the late 1800s. Many of the reports from the early 1900s talk about the growth of instrumental music, initially under Music Master Reginald Carter, and later under Warden Ferguson. Later on, in the 1950s and 1960s, the Orchestra grew in maturity and in numbers involved, helped by the growth in numbers at the School, and were often heard accompanying the School Chapel Choir and Choral Society in performances of major works.

Suite. The School Concert Band and Brass Band are the natural successors to those original brass and wind bands set up by previous generations, tackling major repertoire for concerts and CCF parades. The Sinfonia Orchestra and Wind Band provide repertoire for those training to be in the flagship groups, giving opportunities for all pupils to perform, whatever their standard.



Today’s Symphony Orchestra, now with 50 players, builds upon this tradition: students undertake major works from the repertoire, tackling music similar to that of a county youth orchestra. Recent concerts have included Beethoven’s *Symphony no 3* and Tchaikovsky’s *Nutcracker*



MUSIC

The cultural framework and musical outlook of St Edward’s today could hardly have been imagined in the School’s earliest days. Opportunities for the creative arts were limited at New Inn Hall Street, and it is incredible, looking back, how the arts have gradually flourished.

The School has, however, always had a choral foundation. From ‘singing in line’ as the School progressed towards the Church of St Thomas the Martyr, School choirs were formed, in order to support the compulsory daily church services. The consecration of the Chapel on the Summertown site in June 1877 was at a time when the choir expanded, now accompanied by the first Chapel organ. A series of Wardens with musical skills and aspirations helped the choirs to flourish: Warden Ferguson regularly found time to rehearse and conduct the choir in the 1920s, and Wardens Sing and Kendall had, before and after Ferguson, taken a full part in the organisation of concerts and services.

Top left: An early School Orchestra rehearsal, 1895.
 Above left: Some of the cello and bass players prepare for the orchestral concert, 2013.
 Above: The familiar noticeboards within the Ferguson Music School.

Today’s Chapel Choir retains this striving for excellence: the 70-strong group of singers regularly performs in major cathedrals and concert halls, as well as supporting the worship in Chapel, both for Sunday services and midweek Evensongs twice a term. The Chamber Choir, a smaller group for 16 Sixth Formers who aspire to choral scholarships at university, also takes a lead in some services. The present St Edward’s Singers is now ten years old, and is the natural successor to the Choral Society, which is prominent in musical reports throughout the School’s history, giving annual concerts. In 1926, the first Choral Society numbered 35 people including two OSE, and was conducted by Director of Music Lionel Ovenden; their first performances received ‘enthusiastic applause’.

Above: The School’s Chamber Choir, 2013.
 Far left: The Chapel Choir in 1977.
 Left: Alex Tester, Director of Music with the Chapel Choir, 2010.

Flossie Pugh and Jack Vincent win the Battle of the Bands with their acoustic rock duo, 2012.



As instrumental numbers have risen at St Edward's, so has the ability to produce strong smaller ensembles and chamber music groups. Many of these have not only been based upon classical music, but also have embraced jazz and popular music styles with great success. The School now runs a 20-piece Big Band, an eight-piece Trad Jazz Band, and an improvisatory ten-piece Modern Jazz Ensemble. Even from early days, there was a tradition of 'Prefects' Concerts' and later these developed into 'Rag Revues'. On a department-led basis, the tradition of Glee singing in the prefects' concerts is now replicated within our year-group Close Harmony Choirs. The tradition of rock, pop and music technology is also now upon us, with a full recording studio set up in the Music School, and regular opportunities and competitions for student-led alternative bands, whether they be rock, folk, pop or indie.

Music was always heard within School productions, and it is fair to say that this is one area that has continued to expand and develop in recent years. Notable stepping stones along the way include Cowell's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in 1923; a series of pupil-performed operas in the

'St Edward's wanted pupils to go into the church or into the army. I wanted to be an oboe player. In my last term I told the captain of boating that I was a cricketer and the captain of cricket that I was a boater. Thus I made time for my oboe practice. When they discovered what I had done they made me score for an inter-House cricket match, all on my own. I had not much interest and a very blunt pencil. They played for three days in sweltering heat. At the end they didn't know who had won and had to play the match again. I eventually joined the BBC Symphony Orchestra.'

Geoffrey Browne (F, 1959–62)

late 1970s and early 1980s; and the bi-annual performances of large-scale musicals with which the School enjoyed great success from the late 1980s. These links between Drama and Music is where the School has been very successful in recent years, appointing its first Director of Cultural Activities in 1991 and linking this post in with the North Wall Arts Centre in 1996.

Today, the Music Department consists of six full-time staff and close to 40 peripatetic music teachers, covering every instrument from piano to bagpipes, from oboe to music tech, from electric guitar to double bass. Though not a large building, the Ferguson Music School, opened in 1962, was a major stepping stone, offering the School ten practice rooms and three larger recital rooms for orchestras and other ensembles. It came at a time when Edward Manning, Director of Music, headed an orchestra of 50 and a choir of 60 for the first time in the School's history. The School Orchestra and Chapel Choir have performed in the last five years at Cadogan Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, London – the latter in the presence of the Queen and televised by the BBC. They have performed at a good number of major cathedrals, and we are now used to dealing with choristers and talented musicians coming into the School as music scholars, nurturing their skills and building to achieve their ambition.

At the advent of a new Music Building to be completed in 2016, St Edward's can now look to the future. The growth in music – be it solo, ensemble; choirs, orchestra, bands; classical, jazz, rock/pop, music tech or purely academic – means that there really is breadth and depth of music for all.

Alex Tester
Director of Music



DRAMA

Since Drama and Theatre Studies was introduced to the School as a curriculum subject the Department has grown considerably, with a third of the School now studying the subject from Shell through to GCSE, A Level and IB.

At the heart of our pedagogy is the need for self-reflection and self-discovery. We want pupils to feel a sense of ownership of their work and have creative freedom to explore their world and the world at large through a wide variety of performance practices. Pupils can thrive both as performers and on the technical and design side; technical theatre is growing with many younger pupils learning under the guidance of the older ones. All of our 'techies' who have



Far left: *Henry V*, Sebastian de Souza, 2009.

Left: The cast of *We Will Rock You*, 2009.

Bottom left: Laurence Olivier (third from the right) and others, 1921.



wanted to pursue a career in technical theatre have been successful in gaining entry to the very best drama schools, James Atkins and Miles Fisher to name but two.

The introduction of IB Theatre Arts to the curriculum has been an excellent one. The guidance for the course has allowed the Department to craft an exciting syllabus for the pupils that encourages independent learning and deep enquiry into a vast range of theatre practices from all over the world. We find the IB course exciting and liberating for both teacher and pupil alike.

We also have a very close relationship with the North Wall, where pupils gain a huge amount from the workshops offered by companies and from the performances they can go to see such as *Bang Bang Bang* and *Dreams of Violence* by Out of Joint, directed by Max Stafford-Clark. Other companies such as NIE, ATC and Shared Experience have had a huge impact on our work. Much of our curriculum relies on the high quality of the professional theatre in the North Wall.

The future for Drama in the School is a bright one, where cuts to the arts are severely affecting the maintained system, here there is growing support and understanding of how important creative subjects and particularly Drama are. Here there is a place for the individual to grow and thrive, here there is space for the mind to dream and create possibilities. Teddies has always been a place for the individual and in Drama we continue to celebrate this and encourage the development of the whole person, emotionally, socially and intellectually.

Katrina Eden
Head of Drama

LAURENCE OLIVIER

Lord Olivier was at St Edward's from 1921 to 1924 and took part in Cowell's *The Merchant of Venice* in his first term. He did not take part in the 1922 production of *Much Ado About Nothing*. The 1923 production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was the one in which Olivier starred as Puck (this was also the first play to be staged in the new North Wall theatre in 2006). The 1923 production was experimental in many ways, and clearly Cowell and Olivier's performance ensured it would be memorable. The play was performed in the Dining Hall and the cast was encouraged to leave the stage and join the audience at times via a passageway through them; the door was left open for entrances and exits (doubtless to the discomfort of the audience). The passageway allowed Olivier to dance down it memorably. Olivier wrote in his diary of his performance that 'probably everyone hated it'. A parent wrote (recorded by R.D. Hill), 'A word must be said about Olivier's rendering of Puck. It was so distinctly original that it set the audience thinking. Probably more than one went away saying "That was not my idea of Puck." But was it not Shakespeare's idea? That is a very tenable view.' Olivier made his final visit to the School in July 1981 when he filmed scenes in the Quad for *A Voyage Round My Father* by John Mortimer.

Chris Nathan, Archivist



Top: *A Midsummer Night's Dream* cast, including Laurence Olivier, third from right in the middle row, 1923.

Above: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 2006, directed by L. Maycock. Sebastian de Souza surrounded by fairies.

North Wall

The idea of converting the School's disused Victorian swimming pool into a theatre was a bold and inspired one. Led by Warden David Christie and Governor George Fenton the plan grew into a vision of a public arts centre that could both be the home of School Drama and Dance, provide a gallery space for the Art Department and also be a public space. The School would open the door to South Parade and at the same time as providing the public with a varied and challenging programme of theatre, dance, music and art, it would give the pupils of St Edward's access to first-class working artists and performers. The building's aim was to nurture new talent, to inspire young people to participate in the arts, and to break down barriers to making a career in the arts industry.

The Governors approved the plan and the London architects Haworth Tomkins were commissioned to design an arts centre that would blend a Victorian listed building with

modern architecture, and provide a 250-seat theatre, drama and dance studios, and an art gallery. Director of Cultural Activities Anthony Kerr-Dineen led an advisory group as well as forming SES Arts – a supporters' organisation that raised awareness of the project and initiated fundraising activities – and Nick Quartley, a former Classics Teacher at the School,



Left: *Into The Woods*, 2012, whole cast.

Below left: Katrina Eden teaching.

Below middle: *Romeo and Juliet*, 2013, Benvolio played by Theo Smith.

Below right: AS Drama Exam – *Hymns* by Chris O'Connell performed by David Stone, Charlie Christie, Marcus Chew and George Symington, Spring 2011.

was appointed as a Theatre Manager. Clive Stevenson was also appointed as the North Wall's first Technical Manager.

The St Edward's Drama Department moved into the building in 2006 and in the autumn of that year I directed the pupils of the School in the theatre's inaugural production – Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The following summer, the building opened to the public with a summer festival of world-class theatre, music and film – curated and programmed by Emily Mann, Jane Carter and Holly Kendrick under the leadership of George Fenton. That summer also saw the inaugural residential outreach project directed by writer and RADA Principal Edward Kemp and myself.

The versatility and beauty of the theatre continue to serve as inspiration to the pupils of the School and School productions are of a high standard, with an ambitious choice of texts including Shakespeare's *Henry V*, Sondheim's *Into The Woods* and Pinter's *The Birthday Party*, as well as challenging new work from emerging writers. The two studios are in constant use during the day as teaching spaces for the Drama Department and in the evening as rehearsal and class spaces for Dance and Drama. Recent St Edward's alumni include Pippa Bennett-Warner (who recently appeared with Derek Jacobi in *King Lear*), Sebastian de Souza (Channel 4's *Skins* and HBO's *The Borgias*), Mark Quartley (RSC) and Emelia Clarke

(HBO's *Game of Thrones* and Holly Golightly in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* on Broadway).

Residential Outreach projects run during the School holidays and have focused on all the disciplines involved in theatre and dance: design, choreography, composition, performance. A sizeable number of alumni have gone on to train at top British Drama schools and training programmes. We are also delighted to be able now to offer paid employment to some of those graduates – recruiting technicians, composers, costume and set designers, dancers and actors from what is becoming a growing association of young artists. In 2012 the North Wall produced its first professional production, *Dead On Her Feet* by Ron Hutchinson, which went on to Arcola in London. The cast were all young actors at the beginning of their careers and the designer, Alex Berry, was a recent outreach participant.

As the North Wall's first Artistic Director, I am immensely grateful and proud of all that the School has done to make such an extraordinary vision possible. It is a privilege to work in this building and to see the ideas that helped shape it become reality. It is, in the words of Shakespeare, 'a most rare vision', and proves that this School is ground breaking in its approach to education, the arts and the arts in education.

Lucy Maycock

Artistic Director, North Wall





Left: Dance Show, February 2011, ballet dancers.

Below: Dance Show, February 2012.

DANCE

Formal Dance teaching began relatively recently in the history of the School. In the past, Fred Pargeter or Tony Snell might have shown boys how to quick-step or square dance and there were flourishes of enthusiasm for Scottish dancing but – certainly in the 1990s – there was no consistently organised dance activity. Lessons were first offered in 2000 in response to demand once the School became fully co-educational and they were initially given in the Douglas Bader Sports Centre. Outside choreographic help was brought in for productions, and this was how Lisa Elkins (née Brackenbury) first became involved at St Edward's, working on Malcolm Oxley's *Showboat* in 1999; Lisa later became Head of Dance. Together with the dynamic Art and Design Department, Music, Drama and Dance were to become a formidable Performing Arts team. Interest in dance rapidly grew and there are now ten part-time teachers offering 50 classes each week to around 120 pupils.

The touch-paper was well and truly lit. Girls in all years were quick to sign up to classes that were squeezed into any available space – the Hall, the Old Library, the Music School, even classrooms. Originally, classes ran in ballet, tap and modern, but the range rapidly expanded to include pointe, cardio, contemporary, musical theatre and street

jazz. Acro, cheerleading, flamenco, breakdance, funk fusion, Latin American and hip-hop have followed to provide a comprehensive range.

Dance Shows were launched in February 2002 and these have had an influence on other House and School events, giving pupils the confidence to choreograph and perform their own work. The Dance Show, although it contained tremendous variety, unashamedly lay at the popular end of the entertainment spectrum. As the dance programme grew



Below: Dance Show, February 2012. From left to right: Molly Langman, Yasmin Hass-Sinclair, Jemima Jolley, Charlie Faulkner and Matty Littlehales.

in depth and breadth, other more sophisticated dance events emerged. One of these, the Dance and Music Showcase, ran under the banner of the SES Arts programme in February 2005. The programme consisted of new work choreographed by Susie Crow, a parent and professional choreographer who has been involved in many important productions here, set to 20th-century chamber music, most of which was performed live by St Edward's musicians. Bruce Marriott, reviewer for the online *Ballet Magazine*, wrote: 'So what we had was a night of dance and music that brought the local community together in all its diversity. I sincerely hope Crow and St Edward's do more shows. The real question is how this is replicated in cities across the land.'

The first St Edward's pupil to win a Dance Exhibition arrived in 2008, and Lydia Jones-Parry became the first Dance Scholar in 2011. Allannah Spratling, a Sixth Form Dance

Exhibitioner in 2009, went on to study Musical Theatre Performance at Laine Theatre Arts. I doubt these award holders will even have heard of the following former pupils who blazed a trail for Dance at St Edward's: Charlotte Berkin, Gemma Berkin, Nadia Pharaon (now a dance teacher), Holly Preston, Charlotte Wright, Juliet Hamilton, Robyn Hamilton and Skye Binning.

The Dance Department moved into its new home – the dedicated Dance studio in the North Wall – in 2006, marking the most significant milestone in the Department's young life. Practically, some of the strain was removed from the School Hall and dancers and teachers now had the space they deserved: no inherited mess, no chairs to move, a permanently installed sound system, a sprung floor, barres, mirrors, curtains and even a space to store costumes, dance shoes and pom-poms. The vast majority of dance classes now take place in the North Wall studio, with the remainder held in The Oxfordshire Health and Racquet Club and only a handful spilling over into the Hall.

A Chorus Line (February 2007) was the first show to be launched from the North Wall studio. It was where the auditions took place, where Barney Hughes learnt to tap dance, and where the big routines were hammered out before being transferred onto the big stage. *We Will Rock You* (March 2009) followed a similar pattern. In all these big shows, including the wonderful *Les Misérables* in 2005, Lisa came into her own, working miracles with experienced and non-experienced dancers alike.

The establishment of Dance at St Edward's, together with the other significant developments in the Arts during the 2000s, placed the School way ahead of most of its co-educational competitors in these areas. Most still haven't caught up – and may never do so.

Anthony Kerr-Dineen and Neville Creed
Past and present Directors of Cultural Activities





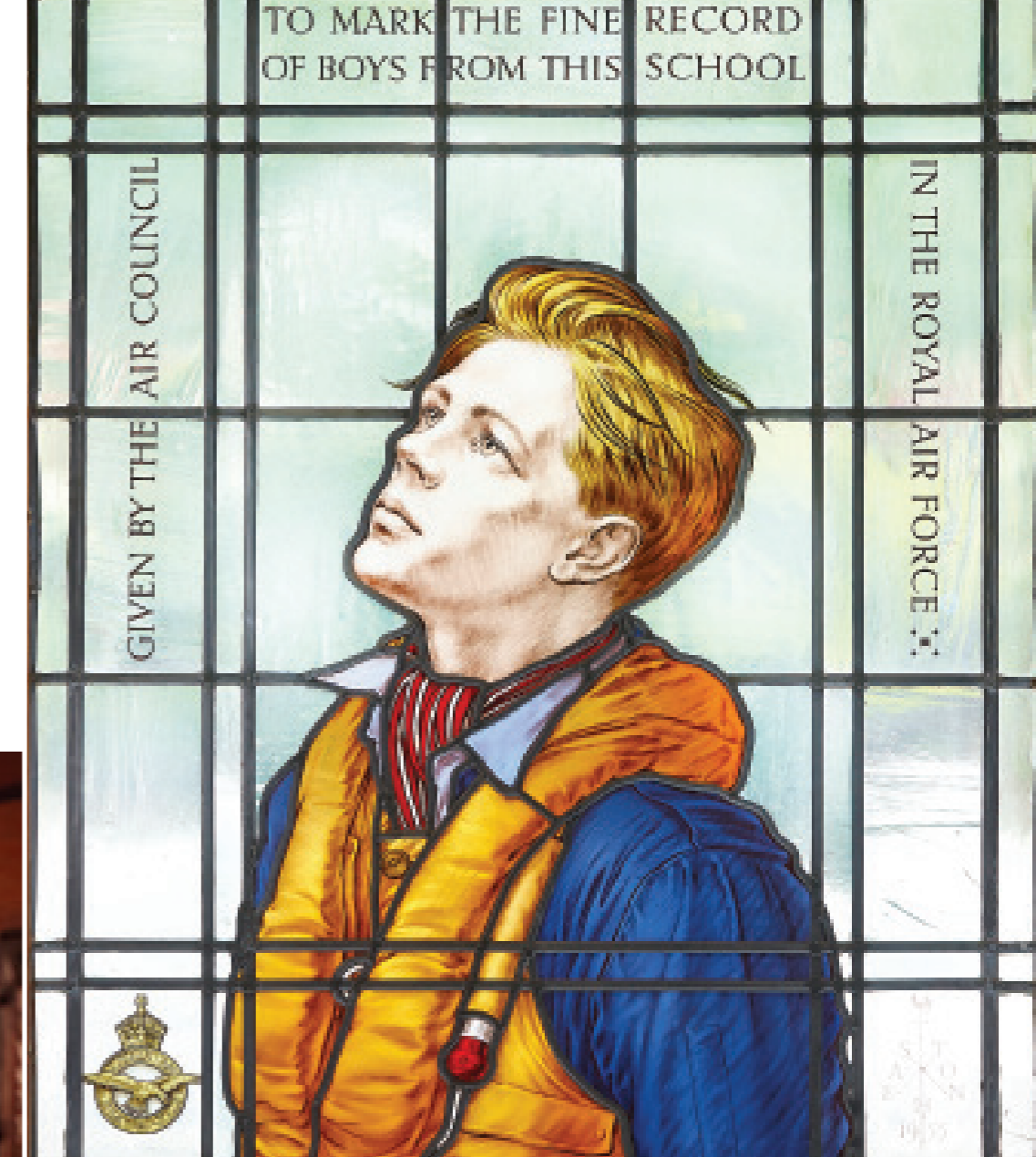
ST EDWARD'S AND THE WARS

From its earliest days, St Edward's has seen young OSE, and sometimes older ones, go to the major wars, where they have been a credit to the School, and many outstandingly so. The Archive and R.D. Hill's *History of St Edward's School* abound with material telling the many, and often tragic, stories connected with these men. The School has much to be proud of in these individual contributions to the wars. Chris Nathan, our Archivist, has written a book on this subject, *Cometh the Hour... Cometh the School...*, which gives a clear summary of what part the community of St Edward's played in these wars, and how the School managed during the First and Second World Wars. This chapter is dedicated to all those who were lost, and indeed all those who fought in these wars – whether they served in the Army, Navy or Air Force. As with much of this book the character of the chapter depends to a great extent on the material we have in the Archive, and we have many letters from those fighting, in World War I in particular, so extracts from some of these are included and I think readers will find them interesting as well as very moving, even after all this time. I have relied very heavily on Chris Nathan's writings for this chapter and readers should certainly consult his book for greater detail. I have taught both World Wars to Shell classes in History for some years now and often tell pupils about the School's involvement, a subject I feel strongly about.

Chris Nathan writes 'I simply had no idea that the School, which I attended in the mid-1950s ... had such a heritage of very brave men who didn't hesitate to go to war, and then to excel, when the nation called. Of course, like any Teddies boy,



Above: An impression of the Anglo-German front line as painted by OSE Richard Carline (A, 1910–12). Carline was a war artist and examples of his work are in the Imperial War Museum, including this, reproduced with their kind permission.



Left: Copper plaques Above: The Air Council gave this memorial window in recognition of men from the School who fought in the RAF. It was dedicated in 1955 and is by Hugh Easton.



I knew of Gibson and Bader who were, and still remain, two of the Second World War's most notable servicemen. Then, more recently, the names of Adrian Warburton, Louis Strange and Arthur Banks have been the subjects of the written word and even films, as Gibson and Bader had been earlier. I think it is partly true that the School's reputation for being unpretentious but whose education has produced so many who contribute a great deal, is in no small way due to the remarkable part that so many OSE played in the wars.'

No military education or training took place at the School until a low-key 'Rifle Club' came into being in 1905, at the



John Garratt Bussell:

'I think we are bound to be home by Xmas. I'm going to swim it, other means failing'

Letter dated 8th September 1900 at De Aar.

'We had a fine gallop of about five miles, then suddenly coming over a rise we saw them (the Boers), and our Pom-Poms and Maxims began to talk to them'.

Letter dated 6 October 1900 at Oliphant's Nek.

THE BOER WAR

There was no conscription for this war but many OSE quickly volunteered. Hill tells the story of John Garratt Bussell (B, 1898–1900), who joined up while still a prefect at the School, and as he awaited sailing orders at the end of the Easter Term of 1900 he was wearing full khaki battledress, which he removed to run the School's Mile Race which, despite technically having left the School, he won by 50 yards. He later died in World War I, in 1915.

The *Chronicles* of the time recorded OSE activities in the war and in March 1900 an unnamed OSE asked 'Is not the



Above: Percy Reginald Agnew (B, 1891–4).

Top left: John Garratt Bussell (B, 1898–1900).

Right: Alfred Eyton Spurling (D, 1894–6), the first OSE to die in a major war.



request of the boys. In the early days of the School, as we have seen, the predominant aim of the Wardens, in addition to giving boys who attended St Edward's a first-class education, was to ensure that religious teaching should be given special attention. Military matters were certainly not a priority. Nevertheless career servicemen began to appear amongst OSE, probably due to the large size of Victorian families and the need for younger sons to find valued employment. Between 1863 and 1892, one in ten boys went into the services. For example, a naval OSE with a long and distinguished career was Herbert Edward à Court, who joined the Royal Navy in 1890 and retired in 1927 as a Vice Admiral.

The School's foundation came after the Crimean War but over 60 OSE were involved in various military campaigns before the Boer War in 1899. The seventh, 12th and 15th boys to join the School chose the Services and early OSE fought in various campaigns including the Afghan and Mazin Campaigns, the Zulu War and the Boer War. They fought in many distant places with now almost forgotten regiments that included the Cardigan Militia, the Bombay Cavalry, the Cape Mounted Rifles and the Assam and Behar Light Horse.

In 1886 a new gym had been opened and Hill says in his *History of St Edward's School* that there arrived at the School 'the splendidly martial figure of Instructor Adams,' who was to instruct in what the *Chronicle* referred to as 'the Noble Art of Self-Defence', and remained at the School for 27 years. Things were changing.

A Christmas card sent by Noel Hudson during the Great War, 1918.



present a favourable time to start a Cadet Corps at the School? It is sure to be popular and certain to be beneficial.' Others also pressed for this change. Meanwhile the School, under Warden Hudson, kept abreast of the part OSE were playing in the war, and J.G. Bussell was a particularly good correspondent with news about battles and of other OSE. In total 79 served in this war, and the first death while actually fighting was Alfred Eyton Spurling (D, 1894–6), in 1901. He became a heroic figure due to his involvement in Mafeking, the siege he had described in the *Chronicle*, including the seven months of deprivation with rations that were 'one biscuit in the morning and one piece of polony at night', though there was no shortage of tobacco and coffee. He had returned to England to convalesce from malaria and went back to South Africa in 1901 with the Imperial Light Horse. He died at Rietport shortly after being promoted to Sergeant by Lord Kitchener for conspicuous valour. The *Chronicle* tribute said 'He made light of his privations: he shunned applause: he was modest as he was brave.' A plaque and window by Kempe in his memory are in the School Chapel on the south side of the nave.

When the Boer War ended in 1902 Hill says that St Edward's was sixth in the country's school lists 'in proportion of its contribution to the number available for service'. Oak panelling was added to the Chapel walls and the names of the three who died in the war, Alfred Lund (Roll No 274, 1874–8), the first OSE to die in a war (of Enteric Fever), Alfred Spurling and Percy Reginald Agnew (B, 1891–4), on copper plaques. Plaques for those who died in earlier campaigns appear there too – a practice continued in the Great War with wooden plaques.

WORLD WAR I

J.M. Sing, newly appointed as Warden, was active in getting a Cadet Corps (or Rifle Club) established, and the proposal to the School's Council was agreed at a meeting on 31 March 1905. The Rifle Club was begun that year with an initial membership

of 66 boys. Drill rifles were obtained from the War Office and National Rifle Association, but despite the enthusiasm the Cadet Corps did not come into existence until 1909. The first Officer Training Corps (OTC) was set up with uniforms provided and the first camp held at Tidworth that year. The Rifle Club was incorporated in the OTC together with its armoury. Malcolm Oxley (former Sub-Warden) writes, 'the boys' own reminiscences show that they judged the Classics, the games and the Officers' Training Corps to be the most important features of the School.' Nearly all the OTC's first intake was to enlist and fight in the 1914–18 War.

The declaration of war in 1914 did not stop the OTC attending the annual OTC Camp, even though the War Office had ordered that the School armoury be safeguarded, and the guns were deposited in the cellars of Oxford Town Hall. Ninety per cent of them were returned to the armoury soon after the outbreak of war and parades were increased to seven per week.

The enthusiasm for volunteering for the war was country-wide, and OSE and older existing pupils were swept up in the patriotic cause. Seven out of ten prefects from the term preceding war were commissioned by the Autumn Term in 1914. Subsequently almost every boy signed up on reaching his 18th birthday, thus leaving before the scheduled end of his school days. Seven of the teaching staff enlisted, four of whom did not return; one of these was Leonard Davies, member of the Common Room, Classical scholar and Leander oarsman. Hill says that his last words to Wilfrid Cowell, the already very long-serving master, were, 'Remember, in any case, I'm glad I went.'



Set E 1913: Back row (left to right): R.N. Dixey, P.J.C. Simpson, H.G. Williamson, W.K. Hudson, J.P.R. Bridson; Seated (left to right): L.M.H. Paget, C.S. Green, L. Davies (Set Tutor), G.H. Segar, G.H. Paget; On ground (left to right): A.W. Dolby, J.C. Hyde, W.H. Dore.

All of this group fought in the Great War. L. Davies, P.J.C. Simpson, H.G. Williamson, J.P.R. Bridson, J.C. Hyde, W.H. Dore were killed. W.K. Hudson, S.H. Paget and G.H. Segar were all wounded.

recorded in the panelling in the nave. Few families were left untouched. The 'War List' in the *Chronicle* appeared regularly in each wartime edition, and the final figure of OSE who fought was over 700. The St Edward's count of medals and other awards for the Great War, recorded by Wilfrid Cowell, was one CB, four CMG, one KCIE, 20 DSO, 40 MC, four DFC, three AFC, two DCM, three CBE, 18 OBE, one MBE and seven 'Special Promotions'. There were also 132 mentioned in despatches and 20 further foreign awards.

During the hostilities there were OSE in every theatre of the war including France, Belgium, Italy, Gallipoli, Salonika, the Asia Minor Coast, Palestine, the Suez Canal, Africa, Egypt, Sudan, Somaliland, German East Africa and South East Nigeria, North Russia, Asia, Aden, Mesopotamia, India, the North West Frontier, Burma, Tsingtau, the Falklands, the Adriatic, the Persian Gulf, the West African Coast and the Dardanelles. They had also served in the Grand Fleet, the Atlantic Fleet,

By October 1914 the *Chronicle* reported that 170 past and present pupils were serving in the Army and Navy. The first death was that of Robert Burton Parker (Roll No 772, 1890–2), who had survived the Boer War but was killed at the Battle of the Aisne. It seems invidious to mention individuals, but such stories give a flavour of the national determination and resilience of the time, reinforced by life at St Edward's. One such individual was Charles Grey (Roll No 705, 1888–91), who was badly wounded when serving in Nyasaland with the King's African Rifles and had to have his left arm amputated above the elbow. The *Chronicle* says 'he made a good recovery and cabled that he hoped to be fit for duty again in a month.' He did indeed return, after a short period working at the Admiralty in London, and was awarded the Military Cross in 1918.

The *Times Educational Supplement* of November 1914 reported that St Edward's, together with three other schools, headed the list of all schools in the country with 100 per cent enlistment from the OTC of those eligible. A special Litany took place at Matins on Fridays in Chapel when Warden Ferguson read the casualty lists to the congregation. These losses were particularly poignant when so many had recently sat in that very Chapel themselves as pupils. The names of men lost were

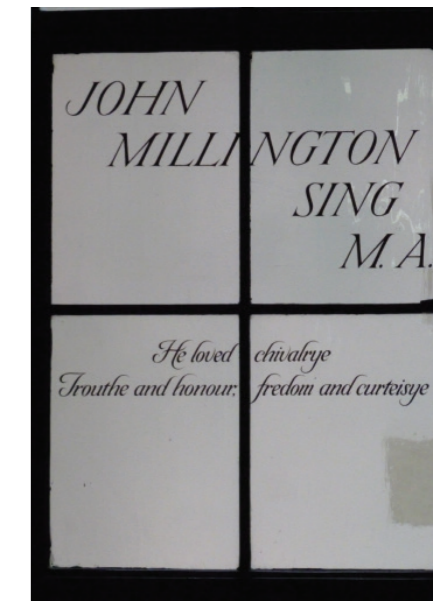


Christmas card from C.C. Prior, (B, 1906–12), 1917.



Above: OTC camp 1913.

Right: Part of Warden Sing's window in the Chapel.



the Auxiliary Cruisers, the Dover Patrol and the North Sea Minelayers (*Chronicle*).

Four of Warden Hudson's sons, all at the School, fought and two were killed; one was too young to fight. Noel Baring Hudson (D, 1903–12), his fourth son, fought with the Royal Berkshire Regiment, was wounded at least 15 times and became, for a short time, the youngest Brigadier in the British Army. He was awarded a DSO and Bar, MC and Bar and was mentioned in despatches twice. He was later to become Bishop of Ely.

Geoffrey de Havilland (E, 1898–9) and Louis Arbon Strange (E, 1905–7) are two of many extraordinary figures during the war. De Havilland was a pioneer of the Royal Flying Corps

who designed and flew aircraft before the war and both manufactured for, and served in, the early Royal Flying Corps itself. He was highly decorated. Strange (who later wrote a book, *Recollections of an Airman 1910–1930*) was a talented airman who fought in both world wars. In the Great War his skills made him successful in the early days of aerial combat and tactical bombing, and he appeared fearless; he once found himself over enemy lines dangling from the cockpit of his upturned plane. It was he who is said to have flown a plane between the School Chapel tower and the Beauchamp Dormitory in 1915. His rebellious nature blazed a trail later followed by Bader and Warburton in World War II.

In the war of 1914–18, six past head boys were killed: John Henry Farquhar Wilgress (D, 1890–4), Reginald Crommelin Popham Blyth (A, 1887–96), George Maurice Gerald Gillett (A, 1894–1901), (of whom the *Chronicle* says he was 'one of the most delightful and deservedly popular men who ever went to St Edward's'), Oswald Charles Blencowe (E, 1902–8), George Howard Bickley (A, 1906–11) and Charles Sherriff Ranson (C, 1909–15).

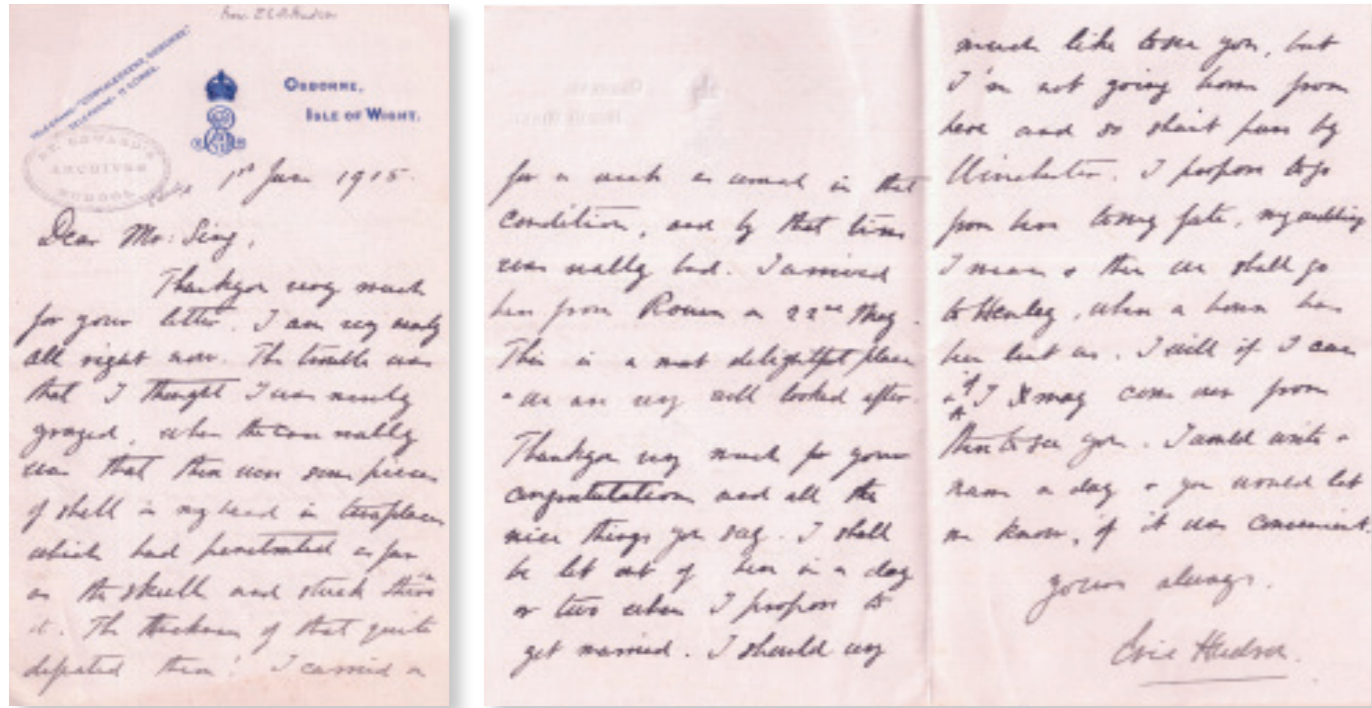
Given the dreadful losses, the School Council took up the advice of the Prince of Wales to schools to raise funds for War Memorials. At St Edward's the target was £10,000 to provide for a Calvary in an extended cloisters, to fund the education at reduced fees of the sons of fallen OSE, to provide a new



Robert Burton Parker (772, 1890–2), the first OSE killed in the Great War.



Noel Baring Hudson (D, 1903–12).



Letter to former Warden Sing from E.C.R. Hudson, another son of former Warden Hudson.

Science School to replace the existing Laboratory and, if funds allowed, to build new dormitories and classrooms, which were needed due to the School's expansion in the years of the war. The Calvary was completed in 1919 and dedicated by the Archdeacon of Oxford, who was also a Governor of the School, on Commemoration Day 1920.

While the total number of OSE lost during the war is difficult to be absolutely precise about, Wilfrid Cowell, in a survey of the Great War found amongst his papers, gives a number of 120 dead, including three teaching staff, and another 119 wounded. Cowell's figures have been found to be accurate: his 19 years as Editor of the *Chronicle* included

the whole period of the war, and he was also heavily involved with the production of four editions of the School Roll.

In the School Archives are folders of letters found amongst Warden Sing's personal papers after his death. The letters are from OSE and masters serving in the trenches to their former Warden, whom they clearly respected and regarded as a personal friend. Most are on thin paper and written in pencil; they are poignant documents, extracts from some of which are reproduced in this chapter. Sing was asked to many weddings of those going off to the front, most of which he politely declined, but he was also asked to be godfather to OSE children and that he usually accepted. One example was Bernard Francis Bailey



Geoffrey de Havilland (E, 1898–9).



Louis Arbon Strange (E, 1905–7).



Above: John Henry Farquhar Wilgress (D, 1890–4).
Right: Reginald Crommelin Popham Blyth (A, 1887–96).



Above: George Maurice Gerald Gillett (A, 1894–1901).



Right: Oswald Charles Blencowe (E, 1902–8).



Left: George Howard Bickley (A, 1906–11).

Above: Charles Sherriff Ranson (C, 1909–15).

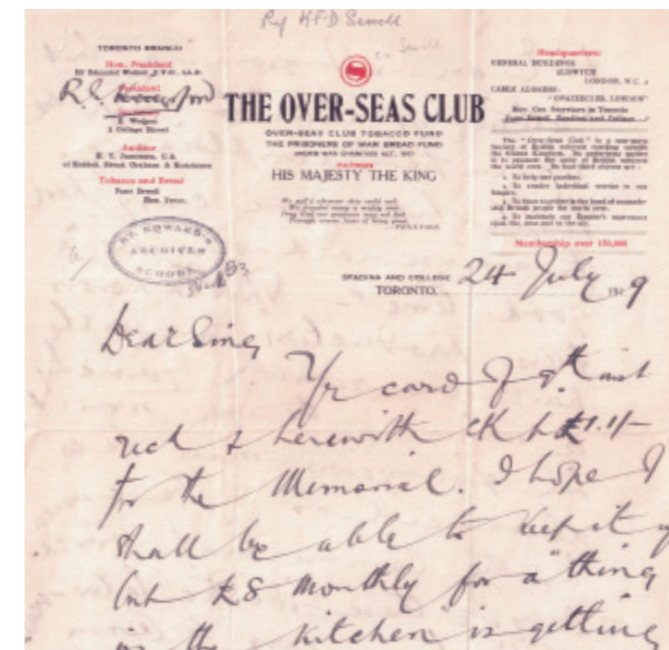
(B, 1902–9), whose son was born in 1916: when asking Sing to be godfather he wrote, 'I could wish no better friend or advisor.' The boy was christened David Beaumont Bailey, the middle name coming from the Battle of Beaumont-Hamel, in which his father was fighting at the moment of his birth.

Hardly surprisingly, as the conflict continued, some of the letters reflected the weariness of those involved in the war. While there was no complaining, the details of wounds and

loss of comrades tell the sad story of a long war in the trenches – a war of attrition.

At the end of the war the flu epidemic that attacked the weakened population of Europe did not spare the School. The Sanatorium and dormitories were filled with 115 boys, while two Tutors, two resident masters, the Matron, nearly all the house servants, and even the Warden also caught it. Only 14 boys avoided infection.

In March 1919 the School received a letter from the War Office expressing their appreciation of the great work done by the OTC – this was published in full in the *Chronicle*. The grieving families of the St Edward's community had suffered hugely, including former Warden Hudson: of his two sons killed, the body of Thomas, lost in 1915, was never found. However, the long and miserable war, with its immense toll, was finally over.



Above: Part of a letter to ex-Warden Sing from H.F.D. Sewell with a donation for the memorial Calvary.

Right: Dedication of the Memorial Calvary, 1920.



WORLD WAR I – IN THEIR OWN WORDS

'We broke up on July 28th under circumstances that seemed little different from the ordinary, the OTC going to camp and the rest home. The first thunder-clap of the storm was heard the very next morning, and in seven days, England and Europe was at war. We live in an atmosphere so different that we scarcely know ourselves. All the old aims of life have shrivelled up, and left one single purpose in the hearts of all. God help us to its fulfilment.'

– *Chronicle* leader of October 1914 written by Wilfrid Cowell.

'The weather of course was the chief trouble and that was what did for me. The last time I was in the trenches, the water was up to our knees in parts and mud up to our waist in the communicating trenches. The result of being in this for 55 hours was frost-bite. They tell me that if you have it very severely, you have your feet cut off, so I have a lot to be thankful for!'

– Letter, dated January 1915, to Cowell from Leslie Fairweather (C, 1909–12). After serving in France he had been sent home temporarily with frost bite. He was to die of his wounds in 1916.

'The dirty dog of a Boche blew up a mine in my trench on May 2nd 1915 and in the argument that followed, I got in the way of a rifle grenade and collected half a dozen wounds. None are serious and all are healing quickly except one that caught me just under the ear.'

– Roger James Cholmeley (Roll No 597, 1885–90), a brilliant Classical scholar, in a letter written to Warden Sing. He died in 1919, fighting for the 'White' Russians.

'Following the example of His Majesty King George, the School has given up alcohol for the period of the war.'

– *Chronicle*, June 1915.

'I was in three bayonet charges and got gassed twice. We lost 10 officers and 450 men out of our regiment which was pretty heavy considering it was our first action. The Huns are jolly fine fighters and although they are infernal curs, are very clever at fighting. Some of the tricks they played on us are beyond words for cunning and barbarism.'

– Letter dated October 1915 to Cowell from Clive Martyn (B, 1911–14). He survived the war.

'Water and mud are our chief discomforts – and rats! The other day they had a full course dinner in my pack! The menu consisted of half a pair of socks, a cake of Coal's Tar Soap, two covers of 7d. novels and a tube of vermin destroyer. I believe there is nothing rats won't eat, except metal!'

– Letter, dated May 1916 and published in the *Chronicle* of November 1916, to Cowell from Noel King (B, 1899–1903). He was killed in action in Flanders in June 1916.

'Poor boy, he enlisted when he was only 17, a few days after war was declared and got his Commission in December 1914. He went out to France in February last and was killed in action, a few days before his 19th birthday.'

– Letter, dated 28 August 1916, to Warden Sing from Frank Wilkinson, father of Geoffrey Wilkinson (B, 1912–14), one of the pupils who left the School early to enlist. He was killed in action in 1916 during the Battle of the Somme.

'He had a terrible adventure. While flying over German lines at 7000 feet, the enemy with splendid accuracy burst two shells, one on each side of the plane. These knocked off the propeller, cut two extremely important wires, nearly threw out the observer and hit the machine in 27 places. The pilot (Nethersole) was of course half stunned, and the machine fell side-slipping and out of control 1500 feet, but he regained control and succeeded in gliding back to his own aerodrome – a fine achievement. It is not surprising that he was found to be suffering from shock which necessitated more than two months' special treatment.'

– Report concerning Michael Nethersole (C, 1905–9) printed in the *Chronicle* of October 1916. He survived the war.

'His body lies where he fell facing the enemy in open country now pitted with shell holes, but in a spot which will in a comparatively short time, regain its natural beauty.'

– Letter from Chaplain C.S. Woodward, dated 5 October 1916, to G.H. Prynne, father of Edgar Prynne (A, 1906–9), who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

'I read the last copy of the *Chronicle*, perched upon a bicycle inside a steel tree, observing about 400 feet behind the front line.'

– Letter to Cowell from Thomas Snow (D, 1911–15) dated April 1917 and published in the *Chronicle* of May 1917. He survived the war.

'I am so glad things are going alright at St Edward's. We have not had much rest as it takes a long time to settle down in a new part of the front. The worst of it is that the whole place is infested with rats and the habits of the French, who were here before, have made the increase in flies considerable. I imagine we will be in their trenches or in their billets behind for the rest of the war! We are quite close to the German lines – at one place only 40 yards, it sounds incredible, but is perfectly true.'

– Noel Hudson (D, 1903–12), son of former Warden, to ex-Warden Sing, 25 August 1918.

'I have had many narrow escapes, one in particular when a German plane dropped three 60 pound bombs into my company, killing 51 men and wounding 20 or 30 others. I was only a few yards away but was only hit by a few fragments.'

– Letter to Cowell from Clarence Brutey (D, 1897–1900), published in the October 1917 *Chronicle*. He survived the war.

'We have tried several times to correct the rumour that Captain N.B. Hudson has fallen. We are happy to state that he is well and in England on six months home leave.'

– Printed in the *Chronicle* of February 1918, about Noel Hudson (at SES 1903–12), son of a former Warden. He was much decorated and wounded at least 15 times. After the war he was ordained and later appointed the Bishop of Ely.

'I have had no parcels or letters and am anxious for both, but am quite well. I was taking photographs a long way over German lines and was about to turn back when the oil pressure in the engine failed and there was no alternative than coming down in enemy territory as it was too far to glide back to our lines.'

– Letter, printed in the *Chronicle* dated July 1918, to Cowell from Arthur Matson (A, 1906–13) RAF, while in enemy hands as a Prisoner of War in Germany.

'I cannot believe he will never come back, the thought is too awful for words and he was coming home next week and the days were being counted. I feel so proud of him – he never did a mean thing in all his life and his thoughts were always for others' happiness.'

– Letter, dated 31 August 1918, to ex-Warden Sing from Patricia Hobbs, mother of Thomas Hobbs (D, 1901–05).

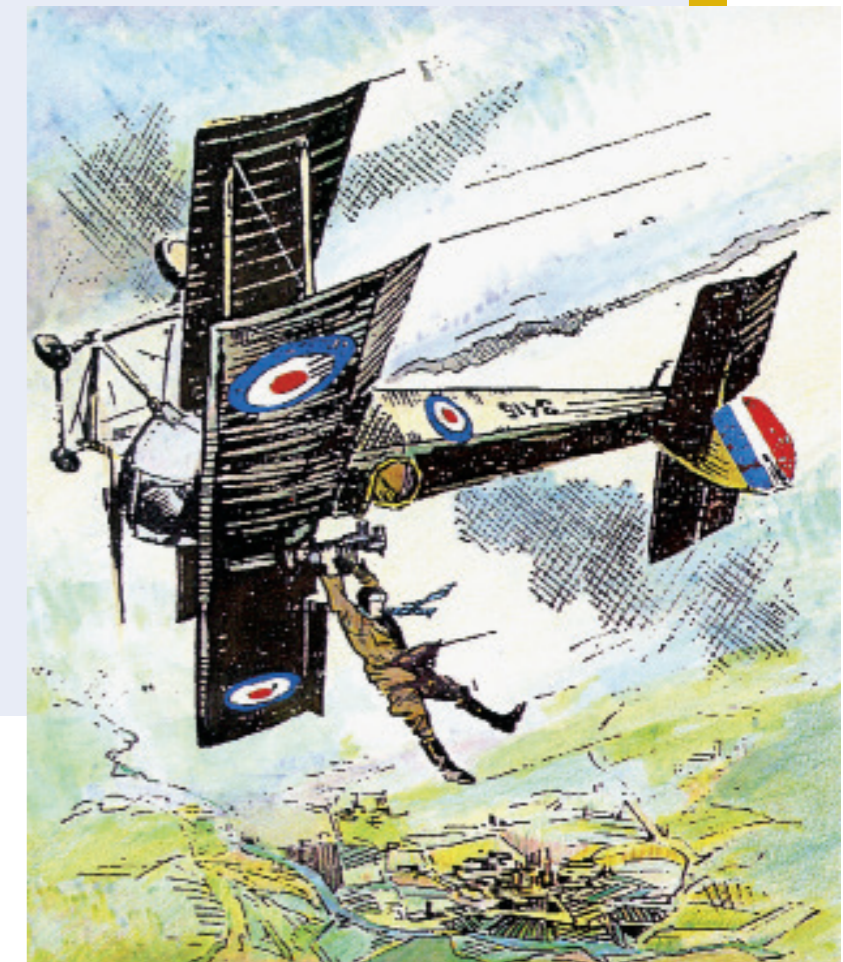
'Dudley-Smith recently had a single-handed encounter with seven Fokkers. He shot one down, and though his machine was simply shot to pieces, managed to make a good landing in our lines unhurt. He is in Arras and has only been out for two months.'

– Report in the October 1918 *Chronicle* regarding Sydney Dudley-Smith (B, 1910–16), serving in the RAF in France. He survived the war.

'Our prayers have been mercifully granted, and the enemy, who in his pride, threatened the world, has fallen, as Lucifer, into the pit of humiliation.'

– Armistice, November 1918, as recorded in the *Chronicle* of December 1918.

Cartoon of 1959 in *Top Spot* magazine showing Louis Arbon Strange in May 1915 when he lost control of his plane while reloading his guns.



Right: Pupils digging air-raid shelters in the Quad, 1940. Warden Kendall had to contend with the dreadful losses of OSE during the Second World War, as well as having to manage such everyday matters as blackouts and shelters. Theodor Abrahamsen, one of the oldest surviving OSE, is the figure on the far right.

Below right: Paul Cooke (G, 1929–34).

Below left: Plaques in the Chapel commemorating those who fell in the Great War.

WORLD WAR II

The Warden during this terrible world war, which of course affected civilians as well as those in the Forces, was the Revd Henry Ewing Kendall, who arrived in the Summer Term of 1925 and became the longest-serving Warden in the School's history by staying in post until 1954. During the war the Officers' Training Corps (from 1939 the Junior Training Corps) obviously became more prominent. A group within it became the 'Air Training Corps' and the *Chronicle* of March 1944 mentions the new 'Naval Section', with 16 'very keen' members.

By the Autumn Term 1939 each House had its own shelter, trenches had been cut in the playing fields and all the windows had been 'blacked out'. The older boys paraded with the OTC three times a week and the emphasis on Corps activities was more intense. By the end of the term there had been two fatalities among the 600 OSE already in uniform. Throughout the war, Warden Kendall read out the list of losses



to the congregation in Chapel, with a personal recollection of each OSE lost. Obviously these losses affected everyone in the School community hugely.

The retreat to Dunkirk brought the news of the death of Paul Cooke (G, 1929–34), whom Hill refers to as 'athlete extraordinary, and leader of men'. He had indeed been a great athlete at School and went on to play rugby for Oxford University and Richmond RFC, as well as playing twice for England in 1939. He was shot while observing and directing the fire of a Bren gun section in Belgium serving with the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

After Dunkirk a large camp of tents appeared overnight on Port Meadow, not far from the School, the arrival of



WING COMMANDER GUY GIBSON

'There it was, beyond the gap, in the distance lay the calm and silvery sea, and freedom. It looked beautiful to us then – perhaps the most wonderful thing in the world.'

– Wing Commander Guy Gibson, 17 May 1943, returning from the Dambusters Raid.

Gibson was decorated at Buckingham Palace by the Queen acting as deputy for the King. As stated in the *Chronicle*: 'Throughout his operational career, prolonged exceptionally at his own request, he has shown leadership, determination and valour of the highest order.'

On his death, in September 1944, Churchill told his widow that 'We have lost in this officer one of the most splendid of all our fighting men. His name will not be forgotten; it will forever be enshrined in the most wonderful records of our country.' Warden Kendall added, in the *Chronicle*, that 'He shared to the full all the strength and the virility and modesty of English boys of all ranks, with their amazing good humour in trying conditions; he would not have wanted to claim more than this.'



Top right: A scarf in the Archive manufactured by Jacquard after the Dambusters Raid and presented to Guy Gibson.

Above: Guy Gibson's medals.

Right: Drawing of Guy Gibson by Michael Rothenstein currently hanging in the Warden's House.

Of Guy Gibson:

'He was a boy completely devoid of nastiness, very good natured, a great "joiner in".'

– Joe McCall (SES, 1934–8).

Of Adrian Warburton:

'The bravest of them all.'

– Sir Charles Portal,
Marshal of the Air Force, 1945.

which had somehow gone unnoticed by the School's Local Defence Volunteers (LDV) patrol on the lookout for enemy parachutists. The camp was to house a portion of the returned Expeditionary Force from France. The returning servicemen were exhausted and many were wounded.

At this time, with the potential danger of invasion, there was a need for those schools which were in vulnerable locations to be re-housed. Warden Kendall offered Kenneth Harding, OSE and veteran of the Great War, now Headmaster of St Bede's Prep School in Eastbourne, a 'haven if it was necessary' (Hill). In June 1940 St Bede's arrived in Oxford and for the next five years shared the premises with the boys of St Edward's. This arrangement worked very well and, when peace came, 35 of the older St Bede's boys stayed in Oxford to finish their education here. Similarly Malvern College had evacuated to Blenheim when their school was requisitioned, and they used the St Edward's labs for two years at times when the School did not need them.

By 1942 a total of 24 acres of the grounds were ploughed up and sown with wheat. Each House had an allotment beyond the pigsties and these were worked on before and after games. In the carpentry shop the boys worked for the war effort by shaping metal aero parts and paying into the War Memorial Fund, at their request, the not inconsiderable £360 they earned. There were few domestic staff due to the requirements of the war and necessary munitions work, so the boys made up the difference, making beds, serving food, washing up, preparing vegetables, mowing the Quad and stoking the boilers. While historians endlessly argue about the extent to which the home front worked together for the war



St Bede's boys in the Quad c.1942.

effort, perhaps this is a good illustration of an institution and individuals actually doing so.

During the war the nearest to the School that bombs fell was at Kidlington to the north and Nuneham Courtenay to the south. During the threat of raids one Housemaster said 'I wish that Pavilion weren't so white.' While there was a threat of a blitz in Oxford, Warden Kendall made sure of protection and food for the School by arranging for the police to have their headquarters in the Work Block should the worst happen (a telephone exchange had been installed there, just in case, in Room 3), and the National Fire Service would come from nearby cities and be fed in the School kitchens. The position of the School, outside the city but close to it and with so many amenities, made it a good option for these groups to use as their headquarters.

The first mention of an OSE in the *Chronicle* under 'Awards and Decorations' in this war was in July 1940: James Anthony Leathart (E, 1928-34), a Flight Lieutenant in the RAF who was awarded the DSO for gallantry in flying operations. Amongst other feats he had rescued his squadron commander, who had been shot down, and led a large number of offensive patrols over Northern France.

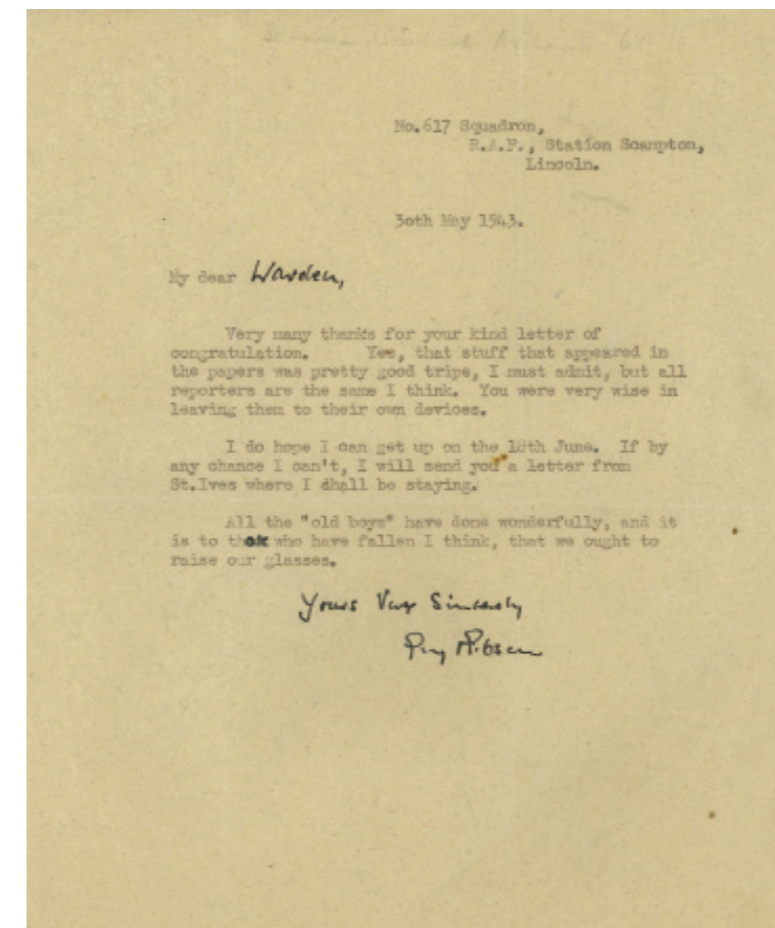
In the same *Chronicle* was an announcement of Louis Strange's (see page 113) first decoration of this war, a Bar to his DFC won in the Great War. He was now 50 years old, serving



James Anthony Leathart (E, 1925–34) being decorated by the King, 1940.

as a Pilot Officer, the lowest commissioned rank, as he had only just re-enlisted. He had repaired damaged aircraft under fire and then personally flew out the last of them, dodging enemy fire despite having no guns of his own. A note was added that he had never before flown this particular type of aircraft!

In July 1940 Guy Gibson (A, 1932–6) appeared in the *Chronicle* for the first time when he was awarded the DFC for his work as a bomber pilot with 83 Squadron flying Handley Page Hampden aircraft. In October 1940 Douglas Bader (A, 1923–8), who was flying with two artificial legs, was mentioned for his award of a DSO in recognition of his leading his squadron 'with such skill and ability that thirty-three enemy planes had been destroyed'. He was now leading a squadron of Canadian pilots and had been involved in an attack against 100 enemy bombers and fighter-bombers, downing 11 without so much as taking a bullet hole himself.



SQUADRON LEADER GEOFFREY DOUGLAS LEYLAND (B, 1928–33)

Prisoners of War were sometimes able to take exams while incarcerated, and the results were listed in the *Chronicle*. An example was Squadron Leader Geoffrey Douglas Leyland (B, 1928–33), who passed his Final Examination of the Law Society with distinction under these circumstances. This made him eligible to sit the Honours Examination two years after the war ended, and he later became a solicitor.



Above: The surviving Dambusters taken the morning after the famous mission, Gibson sixth from the right.

Left: Warden Kendall had invited Guy Gibson to the School after the extraordinary raid of 16/17 May 1943. Here is his reply of 30 May, in the School archive.

DOUGLAS BADER



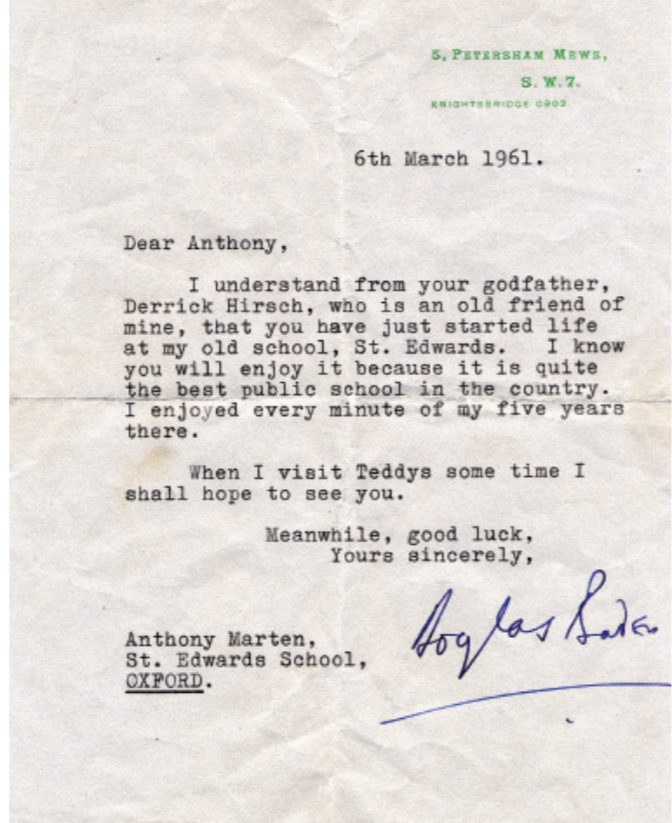
'[Teddies] is quite the best public school in the country. I enjoyed every minute of my five years there.'
 – Douglas Bader.

'Douglas possessed that important gift, the art of communication. He could make people feel better. He could make people laugh. He could pass his strength to other people and encourage them to try things they never thought of doing. The School has basked in his greatness and we are proud and grateful to be able to call him an OSE.'

– Final paragraph of an appreciation by Graham Cooper, OSE and Chairman of Governors, in the *Chronicle of Autumn 1982*.



Old adversaries meet after the war: German ace Adolf Galland (in the cockpit) with RAF Battle of Britain heroes Stanford Tuck (centre) and Douglas Bader (right) at a 1978 air show.



Above: Letter from Douglas Bader to Anthony Marten (E, 1961–65), reproduced with his kind permission. Warden Kendall saved the young Bader from being expelled several times.

Douglas Bader received a second decoration in December 1940 for his services during the Battle of Britain. The *Chronicle* covered many of his exploits including his narrow escape when he was so close under a badly damaged Junkers 88 that when it jettisoned its bombs his aircraft could easily have been hit. Bader became a Wing Commander and was only the second man to win Bars to his DSO and DFC. Eventually his luck in the air ran out: he collided with an enemy aircraft over France and parachuted into captivity, leaving one of his tin legs behind. He made two attempts at escape, was recaptured and incarcerated in Colditz. Bader was so highly regarded by the enemy that he was treated well and the German Ace Adolf Galland arranged for him to visit Jagdgeschwader 26, where he was allowed to sit in a German fighter (a photograph of that is not, unfortunately available to include here), and to have a meal in the Mess. The Luftwaffe allowed a replacement pair of legs to be flown out and delivered to him shortly after his capture. When he arrived later at Colditz Castle the German guards presented arms!

Bader did not always make an easy fellow prisoner however, and he wanted to be included in escape plans despite his obvious unsuitability, given his tin legs. His logic



Alexander James Heyworth (D, 1935–9).

was that he, particularly, was needed for the war effort back home. He was one of the first to be repatriated. Many years later, he was knighted by the Queen in 1982, for his services to amputees; he died later that year.

Adrian Warburton (B, 1932–5) made his first appearance in the records, winning a DFC in January 1941 in recognition of his 'many long-distance reconnaissance flights and night air combats'.

At the outbreak of war the OTC became known as the Junior Training Corps (JTC) to differentiate it from the now official national Officer Training Units (OTU), through which civilians became officers very rapidly. The JTC at School was now visited by regular Army officers coming to lecture, and in 1939 they were inspected by Lieutenant General Sir John Dill, then GOC Aldershot, and later Field Marshal and Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff. In 1940 the inspecting officer was General Sir Walter M. St.G. Kirke, Inspector General to the Home Forces. At the School Arthur Macnamara, always known as 'Major Mac', was one of those who were involved with the OTC, and he was also in command of the Summertown and Wolvercote Company of the Home Guard at the outset of war.

One example of the many families associated with the School that suffered great losses was the Keiths, a family of nine, with no fewer than five boys lost in the war. Amongst them, David Wimborne Keith (B, 1936–41) was talented musically,



academically and in sport. After his death his violin and music were presented to the School by his parents. His brother, Geoffrey Brownlow Wigney Keith (B, 1937–42), who had been Head of School, died a few months later. He too had been a fine sportsman and scholar and was much mourned by his friends. OSE RAF pilots continued to win many awards, and a notable example is Alexander James Heyworth (D, 1935–9), who won a DFC and Bar as well as being Mentioned in Despatches as a Squadron Leader in Bomber Command at the age of 22. Like Strange he went on to fly a host of different aircraft and was seconded from the RAF to Rolls Royce at Hucknall in 1944. There he developed a new type of power unit, the Whittle Unit, soon to be named the Welland, subsequently becoming their Chief Test Pilot in 1955.

In 1943 Guy Gibson was awarded the VC and a Bar to his DSO. The *Chronicle* devoted considerable space to his exploits, hardly surprisingly, including attacks on the German battleship *Tirpitz* at Wilhelmshaven at night (during his 'rest periods'), day and night raids on Berlin, Cologne, Danzig, Gdynia, Genoa, Le Creusot, Milan, Nuremberg and Stuttgart, with the successful and infinitely daring Dambusters Raid as the climax. Gibson was an Acting-Wing Commander in the RAF and became a national figure



Far left: David Wimborne Keith (B, 1936–41).

Left: Geoffrey Brownlow Wigney Keith (B, 1937–42).



Of Adrian Warburton
*'A brave and modest
man, serving and
dying with men who
appreciated his worth
to the full.'*

– *Chronicle* obituary,
March 1945.

Adrian Warburton (B, 1932–5),
centre, in Malta with the USAAF,
April 1943.

due to the raid on the Mohne, Eder and Sorpe dams in the Ruhr. His leadership on the Dambusters raid was outstanding: his bombing was accurate, and he offered his own aircraft as a target in order to protect others. By this stage he had completed over 170 sorties and 600 hours operational flying. In September 1944 the awful news arrived of Wing Commander Guy Gibson's death at the age of 26: he had crashed in Holland in a Mosquito aircraft with his navigator, having been the master bomber in a raid on Rheydt. He should not in fact have been on this sortie at all, as he had already fulfilled his quota of missions and flying hours, but had requested the Air Ministry to allow him to continue. Churchill, who had sent him, early in the war, to America as an air attaché because his example of what Britain could offer was so impressive, wrote personally to his widow after his death.

Adrian Warburton (B, 1932–5) was a Wing Commander with the RAF Reconnaissance Section, a less conspicuous role than that of fighter pilots, but he was nevertheless a dashing figure. He appeared to be without fear in his sorties at extremely low altitude to photograph key enemy ships, ports and strongpoint installations. He was awarded a DSO and Bar, DFC and two Bars and the American DFC. He was a much more swashbuckling character than Gibson or Bader, being based in Malta, not conforming to rules and regulations, and frequently appearing accompanied by his dancer girlfriend. He would return again to targets if an

earlier mission had not produced perfect results. The last time he was heard from was in April 1944, and he was believed to have crashed. In 1945 he was listed as 'presumed killed' at the age of 27, just a year older than Gibson. The crash site was not finally discovered until 2003: it was in a Bavarian field, with his body still in the plane about two metres under the ground. The plane had flipped over prior to impact and the propellers had dug out a deep hole in the ground. He was finally buried two miles from the crash site at the Durnbach Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery.

A contemporary pointed out that neither Bader, Warburton, nor Gibson courted popularity or set out to win friends – which makes their resilience and determination all the more admirable.

The extraordinary heroism shown by these three tends to make us forget others. For example, Flying Officer Gordon Sampson Clear (G, 1926–30) received a DFC for leading his squadron in an attack on the Molybdenum Plant at Knabon in Norway. This was a particularly dangerous mission as the target was hidden in a mountainous area with very treacherous air currents, but he was successful. He was, very sadly, killed soon afterwards. There are very many tales to tell of extraordinary bravery which we unfortunately cannot cover in this book.

An interesting story is that of Theodor Abrahamsen (D, 1933–9), a Norwegian national who had become Head of School. He joined the Norwegian resistance while still



Farleft: Painting (by Robert Swan, painted posthumously) and medals of Arthur Banks (E, 1937–42). Below is his half sister, Margaret Castle.

Left: Arthur Banks, c.1942.

An OSE, Richard Redmayne Turrall (G, 1951–6), wrote a post-war article about Banks' dreadful ordeal in the hands of the Germans and Italians. In the archives is a copy of the transcript of the trial for war crimes of one German and 20 Italians in March 1946 under the heading of 'The Torture and Killing of No. 1607992, Sergeant Banks, RAF, at Mesola and Adria in December 1944.' He would give nothing except his name, rank and number and refused to reveal the names of the Boccato members that the enemy wanted. He maintained his silence over six days of increasingly terrible torture. The Germans handed him over to the Italian Black Brigade, who continued the torture. He was eventually thrown into the River Po when his torturers thought him dead, with a boulder tied to his leg. He managed to free himself from the boulder and swam for the bank, but it was the wrong bank, next to the Italian barracks, and he was picked up by the patrol who had thrown him in the river. An Italian officer then shot him in the back of his head and he was buried in the communal dung heap. Later his body was moved to Argenta Gap, where men from the Royal East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) were buried. When the details of this almost unbelievable story came out he was awarded the George Cross posthumously.

ARTHUR BANKS

The Prosecuting Counsel at the war crimes trial said that 'Men like Banks, even having suffered all that he had suffered, do not die easily.'

His George Cross citation stated that 'Sergeant Banks endured much suffering with stoicism, withholding information, which would have been of vital interest to the enemy. His courage and endurance were such that they impressed even the captors.' His portrait, reproduced here, was painted posthumously by Robert Swan and now hangs in the Old Library.

at university and distributed illegal newsheets and British newspapers, operating hidden radios and upsetting German communications. In 1943 he was arrested and sent to Buchenwald Concentration Camp, which he survived, he thinks, due to his fair hair and blues eyes, admired by the Nazis as 'Aryan'. While his treatment was harsh it was not nearly as bad as for others with him, who were Jews or Russians. After a year in the camp he was moved to Hamburg and then in 1945 to a hospital in Sweden.

An altogether different type of heroism from that of dangerous missions in the air was the experience of one young man on the 'Missing' list, Sergeant-Pilot Arthur Banks RAF (E, 1937–42), who in 1945 had not been heard from since being shot down over Italy in August 1944. He had been in a Mustang aircraft hit by flak and had made a forced landing, after which he was seen setting fire to his aircraft. We now know that local farmers then hid him until he was able to contact the Italian 'Boccato' partisans, which he soon did. For three months he worked with them in planning and carrying out actions against the enemy. In December 1944 his group was betrayed, and captured. He was immediately handed over to the local German Commander for interrogation.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES EDMUND HUGH JEFFERSON RNVR (A, 1935–40)

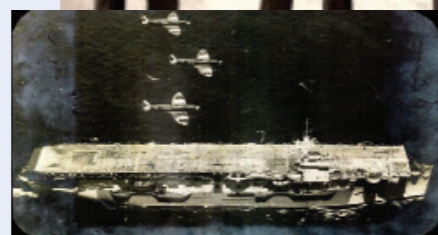
A story of World War II new to the archives is that of Ted Jefferson. Material about him has been provided by his sister Hilde Browning via his niece, Julia.

Charles Jefferson was born in Lincoln on 1 October 1921, was a pupil at St Edward's from 1935 to 1940 and joined the RNVR Fleet Air Arm directly after leaving School. As a Seafire pilot Lt Jefferson saw extensive action both in North Africa and in the Mediterranean, including action over the landings at Salerno.

His final mission was in the South of France with combined American, British and French forces: Operation Dragoon, in August 1944. 809 Naval Air Squadron was in action up the Rhone valley and after ten days Ted's Seafire was hit by anti-aircraft fire near Montelimar. He crashed just north of Saint-Rémy-de-Provence on 26 August 1944.

He is buried in the municipal cemetery in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, in the tomb of the Leger family, whose son also had been an aviator and crashed in 1925. Mme Leger decreed that the two young men should be laid side by side. Every year, at first on 11 November and more recently on 8 May (VE Day), the townspeople honour Ted alongside their own men who fell in battle and in the Resistance. They process with flags, speeches, singing La Marseillaise and our National Anthem to the Leger tomb. When possible someone from the family attends that ceremony.

In 2010 a new road in the town was named Rue du Lieutenant Jefferson.



Above: Ted Jefferson's aircraft carrier, HMS *Stalker*.

Below: Ted's coffin.

Above: Ted Jefferson (second from left).

Below: The sign for Rue du Lieutenant Jefferson in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, France.

Bottom: Ted's medals.



Left: The wing of Ted's Seafire plane.

Right: Saint-Rémy-de-Provence town medal.



Left: T.C. Hankey, c.1937, the only member of the Common Room to die in World War II.

Below: US troops playing baseball on School Fields in 1944 prior to D-Day – in return for petrol for the School mowers!

master, T.C. Hankey, had also been killed in action. Ninety-seven were known Prisoners of War and 13 were reported in the *Chronicle* of July 1945 as 'Missing', though one of these, Noel Bendor Robins (E, 1928–31), in fact survived the war. There were in excess of 40 OSE who had fought in both World Wars and one who had fought in the Boer War as well.

The final tally of decorations and honours is more than impressive: one VC, nine DSOs, four Bars to DSOs, 20 DFCs, eight Bars to DFCs, 28 MCs, one Bar to MC, two MMs, eight OBEs, six MBEs, six DSCs, one Bar to DSC, one KLB, one KBE, one CGM, one GM, two BEMs, one American Legion of Honour, one Norwegian War Medal, one American AFC, one Croix de Guerre and 31 mentioned in despatches – these decorations were shared across all the main services. R.D. Hill, in his 'Roll of Honour', singles out five individuals among

The School's contribution to World War II numbered just under 1,550 in the Services, of whom 150 gave their lives. The eventual 'Roll of Honour' is 40 more than in the Great War. One





WARDEN KENDALL

'... there is hope (of peace). From the knowledge of the quality of the service you are giving at home and overseas, by land, by sea, in the air, in prison camps, and in hospitals and far-off jungle swamps. From everywhere there comes the story of duty well done, sometimes with high reward, sometimes just a passing mention in some friend's letter home; or a card from a prison camp.'

– Warden Kendall, in a letter to OSE in March 1944.

Left: Wartime PT c.1942.

Below: VE Day on the Quad.

Opposite: Memorial Chapel plaque to those that died in the Second World War.

many, saying, 'it should be recorded with pride that the following were OSE: Guy Penrose Gibson VC, Arthur Banks GC (Posthumous), Edmund Goddard CGM, Charles Alfred George Cook GM, and Sam Preston Haighton GM. Haighton was a Seaman in the Royal Navy and was awarded his George Medal for 'courage and coolness during an enemy air attack'.

The end of the Second World War came at midnight on 8 May 1945 and there was a Service of Thanksgiving in the Chapel. In the evening there had been a sing-song in Big School followed by the floodlighting of the Chapel for the first time since the summer of 1939. Warden Kendall spoke saying that he felt there had been 'no time during the war when he had called for the help of the boys when they had not responded to the call' and he said of the OSE generally that 'they, including those who had fallen, would be present in spirit under the reflection of the floodlit Chapel'.

Commemoration in 1945 was attended by over 200 OSE, most still in uniform, many wearing their decorations and many obviously wounded. The *Chronicle* said 'All that we felt found its fullest expression in Chapel on Sunday. We remembered our founders, benefactors and absent friends with a greater intensity of feeling and devotion than ever before. As we stood while the Warden read the names of the OSE who had fallen in the war, pride and sorrow were mingled in our hearts in that greatest paradox of the Christian religion, the glory of the Cross.'

Once again the School had to decide how to commemorate those who had lost their lives or been incapacitated by the

war. There was to be an apsidal wall in the Chapel, giving the names of the dead; grants were to be given to educate sons of OSE killed or incapacitated during the war at the School and lastly a building to house a library and speech hall were to be built, if possible. The 'New Library' was opened in 1953 at Kendall's last Gaudy by the Bishop of Exeter, Robert Mortimer (B, 1916–21), and was used from Autumn Term 1954. The Royal Air Force gave a memorial window (now installed in the Old Library), which was dedicated in 1955.

The two world wars had certainly had their effect on our School, and the Wardens of the time must have found it very hard to bear, losing men to the wars who so recently had been walking across the Quad as boys.





SPORT AND OUTDOORS

Sport has always been important to St Edward's and was played even before the School possessed anything more than a playground at New Inn Hall Street. At that time, apart from energetic games in this enclosed space, use was made of public parks in and around Oxford, to which the necessary equipment was carried.

Once Algernon Simeon was appointed Headmaster in 1870 he ensured that the School was permitted to use University sports facilities in vacation times via his Oxford contacts. Rugby Football (very different from what we know today) and cricket were the main team games played. Also athletics (called 'the Sports') were keenly contested in the Easter Term.

Nowadays sports remain a very important part of the School, embodying the competitive and adventurous spirit of which we are all extremely proud. Thousands of teams and hundreds of trips and expeditions have set off and returned over the history of the School and, despite some quite major changes within and outside it, the core activities are remarkably similar to those of 50 or even 100 years ago. Sport flourishes, with considerable focus on the principal team games: rowing, hockey, harriers, rugby, netball and cricket. Athletics, tennis and squash are also part of the competitive package of School sport, and swimming has rejoined this list now. The numbers of pupils earning national and international honours at School and beyond is remarkably impressive and in recent years has been strongly supported by a growing elite-athlete scheme which is centred on the Martyrs Pavilion and the refurbished Old

Right: Team shields in the Dining Hall.

Below: Skating on Port Meadow, 1940.

Bottom: The Douglas Bader Sports Hall entrance.



Pavilion, and makes considerable use of The Oxfordshire Health and Racquet Club. The training support enjoyed by School athletes is considerable and our expectations of them are high.

In recent years the CCF and The Duke of Edinburgh's Award (DofE) expeditions have been the stalwarts of outdoor pursuits, and ten successive Shell year groups have now attended the summer adventure training camp in Snowdonia. There were several years of Fourth Form trips that spread our Fourth Form out to various parts of the country depending on their interests. There have been foreign trips (often combined with a healthy dose of academic work) and regular adventure trips as well. Caving, climbing and mountain walking in its own right are less popular now, but Skiff expeditions go out each year, and biking and canoeing are making a come-back. DofE is strongly supported at Bronze, Silver and Gold level and with this and so many other opportunities in School, the 'Creativity, Action and Service' element of those in the IB programme has certainly been very easy to fulfill.

The CCF has always been strong, and whilst cadet numbers have grown considerably in recent years the pattern of trips is very similar. Shooting has re-established itself as a key component and many other on-site facilities have been developed as well as, most notably, the obstacle course and RN Hut. Cadets are increasingly taking on more of the leadership and adventure-training courses that are on offer outside School and our OSE contribution to UK Armed Forces is a source of constant pride for everyone.

Keith Shindler
Director of Sports and Activities

RUGBY

The St Edward's Rugby Club has provided the pupils of the School with an opportunity to train and play rugby against some of the best schools, Oxford colleges, an array of Old Boys XVs, Invitation XVs (which often included Internationals and Blues) and local adult clubs.

The first game was in 1872 against Cowley College, a military school, and was won by one goal and one touchdown to nothing. 1874 was the first recorded game against another peer school, and that was also a game we won by one goal to one touchdown. In those days the scoring of a try afforded you the opportunity to 'try' for a goal. The process of kicking the goal was more significant than the try – how times have



Below: The 1988 Rugby XV – A. Conner and P. Rawson.



Top: Early season rugby match between the School and the Martyrs on the Lower Fields in 1982. Peter Mallalieu, the Housemaster of Apsley (1981–92), is the referee standing at the end of the line out.

Above: A St Edward's player dives to secure the ball vs Wellington College, 1957.

Left: The 1932 Rugby XV in action.

changed. Kenneth Grahame, author of *The Wind in the Willows*, was a member of the School XV in 1874 and was the first of numerous famous OSE to play for the School. These include Sir Douglas Bader, who was a formidable sportsman, tenacious and determined. Ben Ryan coached the XV from 1988 to 2003 in a very successful period for the School. Ben is, at the time of writing, the England 7s coach, and his creative and maverick style is very much a hallmark of the England 7s team, as it was of the St Edward's XV during his tenure.

Although the XV currently play in royal blue 'peacock' shirts, in 1875 the XV adopted red and blue hooped shirts and had caps with tassels to match! It wasn't until the 1940 season that the XV adopted the royal blue shirts that are now so synonymous with the St Edward's XV. In the early years of the Rugby Club it mostly played against Oxford colleges. These were often very hard, uneven contests against much larger players. Rugby was essentially quite localised. Initially it meant that different forms of the game were played by different clubs and schools. It was not until the formation of the Rugby Football Union on 26 January 1871 that the national governing body produced a set of rules and regulations to govern the

game, although it did take some time for these rules to find their way to all the rugby-playing schools in the country.

The 1872 School XV played three matches that we know of and won them all. The 1875 School XV fared equally well. In 1960 the XV recorded ten wins and one draw and in that season the 2nd XV were unbeaten, thus being the only time in the School's history that the 1st XV and 2nd XV have both gone unbeaten. In 1975 the XV won all their nine games with wins over the following sides: Old Dragons, Bedford, Marlborough College, Abingdon, Harrow, Wellington College, Oundle, Radley and Pangbourne. This side, captained by R.A. Wilson, was the last unbeaten team, but we hope there will soon be another. The 1996 XV (captain N. Obolensky) and 1997 XV (captain J.F.A. Lawrence) both partly coached by J. McPartlin, won the most matches ever in a season, both winning 16 of the 19 matches played (some on tour). The 1996 XV scored the most points ever in a season, 630, and the 1980 XV (captain N.A. Friend) played the most matches in a season, 20, of which they won 15 and drew one.

The XV have had a number of very knowledgeable and talented coaches. Joe McPartlin was undoubtedly a key coach

Right (above): Rugby XV vs Wellington College, Upper One, 2000.

Right (below): Oliver Hargreaves steering the Teddies XV driving maul on Upper One vs Stowe, 2007.

Below right: J. Forrester playing for Gloucester.

Below left: The second unbeaten XV, 1975.

in the School's history, 1968–98 with some gaps, and as such he was the School's longest-serving coach, much admired and appreciated by his players and a wonderful writer in the *Chronicle*. Likewise Arthur Tilly was a long-serving, very emotional coach often at odds with his captain and needing the tactful intervention of his No 2, George Mallaby, to calm things down. Derek Henderson and Brian 'Gusty' Gale were also a very well-respected double act and successful in their own right as well. Each generation has its own favourites.

There have been 30 young men who have either trialled for England, played for England or been capped internationally at rugby. The most recent, James Forrester (A, 1994–9), also known as 'Jango', won two caps in the 2002–3 season and probably only injury prevented him from going to the 2003 World Cup and winning more caps. This is a far cry from H.M. Ingledew (1877–94), who played for Cardiff and Wales. There



was no World Cup in his day, though he was the first Teddies' International rugby player. There has for a long time been a very favourable and amicable relationship with Oxford University Rugby Club and its light blue rival. Even to this day the Common Room has four former Blues and St Edward's' has contributed 33 players to the Varsity Rugby game at Twickenham over the years.

As time has passed the ethos has changed from one of organisation and planned moves to developing and enhancing

Gabriel Lowe passing the ball while playing for the XV vs Rugby School, 2006.



the boys' skills, decision making and tactical awareness. Now we train to beat the opposition at the basic skills. With the advent of professionalism in the game the Rugby Club has also moved with the times. A large number of the coaches within the School are professionally qualified at one level or another and there is a very high level of enthusiasm and dedication amongst the teachers involved. Physiotherapists and strength and conditioning coaches monitor the physical side of the game, and video analysis helps players reflect on their performances long after the final whistle has gone.

Rugby flourishes beyond the School for St Edward's pupils. In 1884 the OSE Rugby Club (later the Martyrs) formed and ever since has been providing rugby for OSE. Upper 1 has been the backdrop for numerous epic games that have illustrated the bravery, courage and passion of Teddies boys. For many the thrill of playing on Upper 1 to a packed crowd is still their proudest and most exhilarating rugby moment. The pitch, cared for by Bob Bowerman for nearly 40 years, is the envy of many schools, and when England trained here under Martin Johnson, Jonny Wilkinson remarked, 'This is a good pitch.'

Rugby offers the pupils of St Edward's more than just a game. It provides them with an opportunity to experience leadership, camaraderie, team work, pride and passion in the long-standing tradition of rugby at Teddies.

Mark Hanslip
Master in Charge of Rugby

SOME RUGBY FACTS

- 1875: School XV adopted red and blue hooped shirts – caps with tassels to match!
- 1884: First OSE Rugby Club (later the Martyrs) formed. Based in London.
- 1893: First Senior Rugby Football Cup presented by Warden Hobson and his sisters to be competed for by senior boys in the Tutorial Sets.
- 1902: First Junior Rugby Football Cup presented by H.K. Richards KC for junior boys in the Tutorial Sets.
- 1911: Upper 1 procured for the School (freehold)
- 1913: Five OSE played for the all-conquering Harlequins XV including the captain Noel Hudson. In a match against the London Irish, the whole back line and the full back were OSE.
- 1924: First Oxford OSE Rugby Club formed.
- 1925: Boarding Houses replace Tutorial Sets and begin many eras of keenly contested House matches.
- 1936: Foundation of St Edward's Martyrs, amalgamating all sports under one banner.
- 1940: Adoption of Blue shirts, black shorts and yellow socks as 1st XV colours.
- 1960: Both 1st and 2nd XV go through a season undefeated – a record never surpassed.
- 1975: 1st XV undefeated.
- 1980: 1st XV win Douai Tournament for the first time.





The second and third cricket pavilions, 1893.

CRICKET

Cricket has always been played at St Edward's, originating in the playground at New Inn Hall Street, Oxford, and thence to various parts of the surrounding areas including public parks, Port Meadow, the Meads (today's quad), Keble College and finally Upper One.

The earliest records of results for the School's XI date from 1873, in which six games were played, with three victories and three defeats. By 1879 the number of fixtures had risen to some 19, of which no fewer than 15 were won. Indeed, no XI in the School's history surpassed that feat until the 2012 side recorded 16 victories. Other notable team performances have come from the 2008 side with 14 victories (including winning the inaugural John Harvey Cup), the 1935 side with 11, and the 1879 and 2009 sides with ten wins apiece. The 2013 side secured 17 victories, including winning the John Harvey Cup for the second time in the School's history, and so hold the record for the highest number of wins in a school season. Two 1st XIs have had unbeaten seasons, under the captaincy of Peter Thackeray in 1968, and Oliver Martin in 1998.

Over the years, St Edward's has produced a number of notable cricketers. Foremost amongst these is Russell Henry Bencraft, the 'father' of Hampshire cricket who acted as their president, secretary, first captain and player. Then of course there is our first international player, E.G. Wynyard, a boy at St Edward's in the late 1870s, who went on to play three matches for England and who is



Far left: E.J.H. Dixon (C, 1929-35).

Left: E.G. Wynyard (1877-9).

credited with the 'invention' of the sweep shot. Other products of the early years of St Edward's cricket were F.W. Terry who went on to play for Somerset and Canada, T.H. Page who played for Hampshire, E.G. Read who played for Hampshire and Sussex, C.R. Wetherall who played for Northamptonshire, P. Hutchinson who took a School record 118 wickets in the season of 1880, and A.M. de Labat who represented New Zealand from 1890 to 1897. Interestingly, de Labat still holds the oldest School cricketing record remaining: 267 wickets in a 1st XI career. This record has lasted 125 years and certainly does not look like ever being beaten.

In the 1920s Kenneth Harding played three matches for Sussex and Michael Spurway three for Somerset. P.A. Gibb, a boy here from 1927 to 1931, has the great distinction of scoring 93 and 106 in his two innings on Test debut against South Africa at Johannesburg in 1938. He also participated in the 'Timeless Test' against South Africa during the same



Left: Cricket XI 1872. On the far right is Russell Henry Bencraft.

Below left: After the match, XI vs MCC, 1952.

Below right: Cricket coach Brian Edrich in the 1980s.

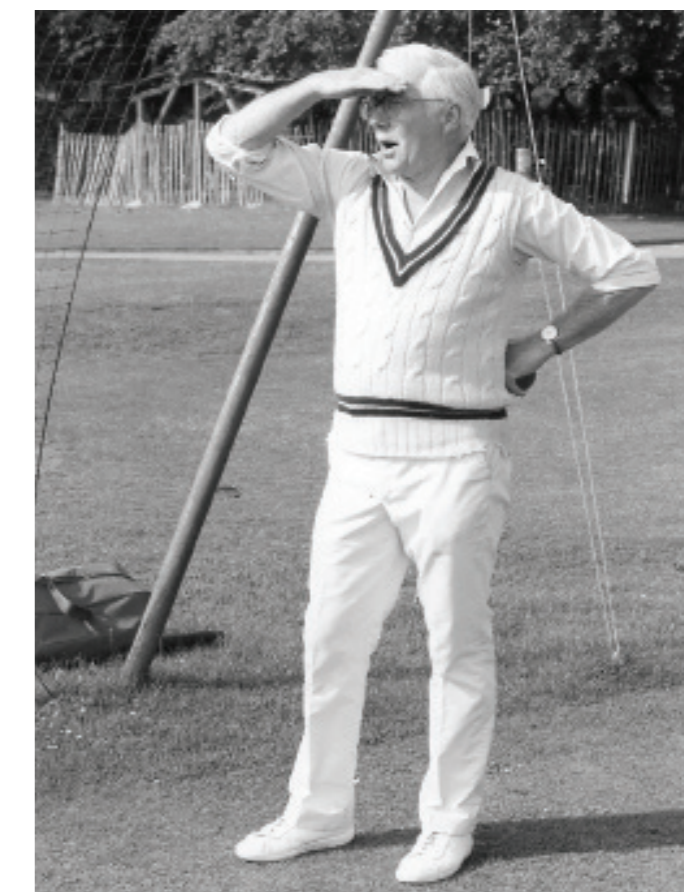
series. In his second innings he scored 120 in what must have been a watchful affair, given that it lasted some 451 minutes and included just two boundaries! In total he played in eight Tests for England and 287 First Class matches combined for Yorkshire, Essex and Cambridge University.



The heroic Douglas Bader represented the RAF XI between 1930 and 1931, R.H.J. Brooke averaged over 40 runs with the bat for Gloucestershire between 1931 and 1935, and Peter Cranmer represented Warwickshire CCC between 1934 and 1954 and also played rugby for England.

Eric 'Budge' Dixon captained Oxford University in 1939, and then played for Northamptonshire but was killed in the Second World War before his potential could be fully realised. The School has recently been fortunate enough to receive a bat signed by the great Sir Donald Bradman, which was presented to Dixon as a boy at prep school. This bat is now displayed in the Martyrs Pavilion. Other Teddies' First Class cricketers from the 1940s include Derek Henderson (MCR and former 1st XI coach), who played for Oxford University and Sussex in 1944, and A.N.E. Waldron for Hampshire in 1948.

Between 1950 and 1990 the School has seen a number of impressive cricketers pass through the ranks. These include





Below: Cricket XI on Upper One, 2002.

the Thorne brothers (D.C. and M.E.) who both played Minor Counties cricket for Norfolk, G.D. Hudson who played for Buckinghamshire between 1964 and 1975, R.L. Best, who was selected for the public schools' side in 1960 and is the highest post-war 1st XI career wicket-taker with 178 scalps and D.A. Cane who represented Hampshire 2nd XI in 1989 and whose score of 170 versus the Cryptics in 1984 remains the highest of any 1st XI batsman. T.H.C. Hancock scored some 8,485 runs for Gloucestershire in 185 matches as well as 4,153 runs in some 211 List A matches in the One Day arena between 1991 and 2005.

Cricket continues to flourish at the School, and since the millennium we have seen several notable feats. John Barrett broke the record for the number of runs scored in a 1st XI season with 1,138 in 2005. F.W. Vainker represented Worcestershire 2nd XI and K.R.J. Bingham, Kent 2nd XI. Moreover, J.P. Webster made selection for English Universities. Two current pupils are also making their mark beyond Upper One. J.H. Barrett has represented Gloucestershire 2nd XI, South of England U15s and U17s and is the highest career run scorer in first XI history with 2391 runs. Barrett also holds the School batting record for the highest number of 1st XI centuries with

six. M.A.H. Hammond is our most recent first class cricketer after making his debut for Gloucestershire in 2013 as a Lower 6th former. He has also played for England U15s, U17s and U19s.

St Edward's has produced some 15 players who have gone on to win either a Dark or a Light Blue. The first to win a blue was A.S.M. Bacon in 1894, the most recent was J.L. Joyce in 2013, and P.A. Gibb was the first Blue ever to turn professional when he represented Essex in 1951.

Moreover, the prowess of OSE within the world of cricket lies not merely in the playing of the wonderful game. The most notable name in this respect is that of the famous cricket writer and journalist John Woodcock, who was editor of Wisden



Left: The Martyrs Pavilion.

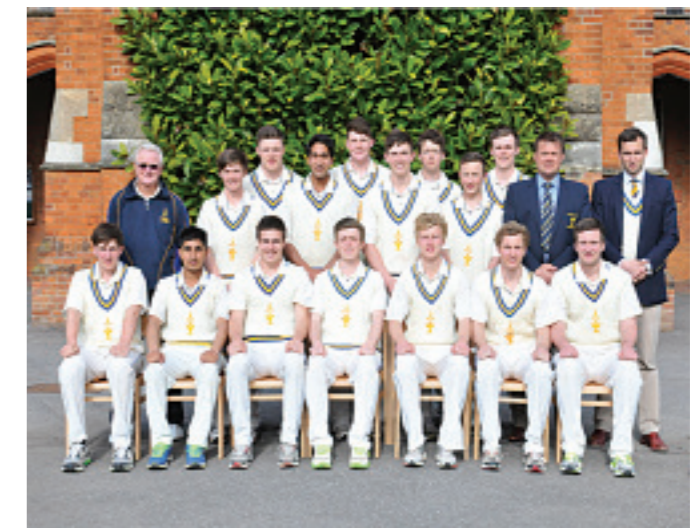
Below: 2012 1st XI squad.

between 1981 and 1986 and President of the Cricket Writers' Club between 1986 and 2004.

The first ever School tour was to Leicestershire in 1898 and included matches against Lutterworth and Market Harborough. Recent tours have included trips to Barbados in 2000, Sri Lanka in 2005, South Africa in 2008, Spain in 2010 and South Africa in 2012, during which the boys played on the Test ground at Newlands. The most recent development for the School's Cricket Club is the construction and opening of the Martyrs Pavilion, designed by the eminent architect John Pawson. This fourth St Edward's pavilion was opened by Lord Sandberg of Passfield in September 2009. We are very grateful to the generosity of all those OSE who have contributed so much towards such a wonderful facility that will be enjoyed by many St Edward's cricketers for generations to come.

St Edward's has been blessed with some outstanding masters, coaches and professionals. The most significant contributions have come from F. Reid, the School's professional from 1891 to 1908, Arthur Tilly (MCR), who coached the 1st XI from 1919 to 1945, and Brian Edrich the professional from 1968 to 1987. Today the Master in Charge of Cricket is Simon Roche. The XI is coached by Richard Howitt, the former Master in Charge, and the professional is Rex Hooton, a former Auckland player and coach.

Richard Howitt
Former Master in Charge of Cricket



Below: Richard Howitt.

Below: Miles Hammond.



Right: The boathouse, c.1930.

Below: The opening of the new boathouse, 1927.



ROWING

For the past tenth of the School's existence, I have had the honour to coach the VIII, oversee Boat Club activities as Master in Charge or both. On my arrival in 1998, Peter Middleton was running a well-equipped Boat Club, amply supported by the School and the Martyrs Boat Club. Under coach, Bill Sayer the 1998 crew had won the Schools' Head and his departure left a huge gap. Much to my surprise I found myself trying to fill it and build on that legacy. The transition from rower to coach was a bumpy journey but made possible and all the more interesting by the reassuring presence of the legendary, Mike Rosewell. Mike oversaw the dominance of Teddies rowing in the 1970s but returned as guide and mentor. The Henley victory of 1999 was a tribute to him as well as the titanic efforts of the crew. With sincere apologies for the absence of detail, many exceptional rowers and personalities have since come and gone, not

least in 2003 (National Schools' Regatta (NSR) Bronze and Henley Royal Regatta (HRR) finalists). It has been a privilege to finish with a Henley final in 2013 from our fastest and finest ever VIII coached by the rare talent of Jonny Singfield.

Teddies rowers have had the benefit of some exceptional coaches and visionary Masters in Charge. Maitland Emmet



Left: R.D. Hill and the 1954 1st VIII.

Below left: 1st VIII winning the Henley final vs Oundle, 1959.

Below right: Tony Snell (far right) has been with the Boat Club since 1965 – approaching 50 years.

for example arrived at Teddies in 1931 and was fundamental to the post-war success of the Boat Club. He oversaw the first Eight to row at Henley (1932). His return from the war coincided with the arrival of Desmond Hill. 1946 saw major advances for school rowing and Teddies in particular; the Martyrs Boat Club was formed at the same time as the introduction of the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup (PE) at Henley. In 1947, while the Boat Club recorded its first open regatta trophy, Junior Eights at Reading Regatta, Desmond Hill created the Colts and Third VIII's Regatta at Godstow. The event moved around the Thames Valley and grew to become

the National Schools' Regatta (from 1964), now offering over 50 events for around 3,500 boys and girls. In 1979 the VIII won the Queen Mother Challenge Cup.

Henley Royal Regatta is the highlight of the rowing calendar and often the pinnacle of a rower's career. Teddies' first win in the PE was in 1958, a feat repeated in 1959. Maitland Emmet had left the School in 1957, handing the coaching of the VIII to J.J. Vernon, who undoubtedly was the key to this success. R.D. Hill records that, for the 1958 victory 'the entire school made the pilgrimage to the final and saw Oundle led from the start'.



Below: Pre-dawn at Mequinenza, Spain, 2008.

Right: Henley, 2013.

Below right: The 1st Girls VIII at National Schools' Regatta, 2013.



Though the Special Race for Schools (introduced when the A Level examinations were timetabled into the week of the regatta) was won on a number of occasions (1977, 1983 and 1986, with three other finals appearances), the PE was not again won until 1984. This crew included Hugh Pelham, the son of Mike Pelham, Captain of Boats in the winning 1958 crew. They also shared the distinction of rowing in winning Oxford Boat Race crews.

Girls' rowing has been part of the Boat Club since the first arrivals in the Sixth Form and numbers have grown steadily. For over ten years we have boated crews at all the major heads and regattas including the Schools' Head and NSR. Teddies girls have also represented Great Britain following crew medals at NSR; most notably by Atlanta St John (gold in the coxed four in 2003) and Emma Cadoux-Hudson (silver in both the four and pair, 2010). Our J14 Octuple reached the final in 2010 and in 2013 we had eights in both the J15 and Championship events. Entries at Women's Henley are frequent, our top result being the semi-final for the 2003 gold medallists.



Behind the scenes, the Boatmen are a crucial part of the operation. Phil Colborne has been the man at the wheel since 2000 following father and son dynasty of Horace and Geoff Beesley. Another unsung hero is Tony Snell who arrived at Teddies in 1965 just after the centenary and formed an association with the Boat Club that is still as strong as ever today, nearly 50 years later. In this time Tony has, amongst many things, been in support of GB athletes at trials as well as running the J14 squad but moreover he has given time to those who need it. He has an eye for those who love the river and for the slow developer who often makes good. Tom Middleton for one singled out Tony when he spoke at the Boat Club dinner in 2001 after his appearance at the Sydney Olympics. His Skiff expeditions are legendary and there could be a book devoted entirely to him.

John Wiggins

Master in Charge of Rowing



Right: Girls' training on Fisher Field.

Below: Zoe Shipperley playing in the National finals in 2007.

Bottom: Patrick Nagle breaks through vs Bradfield.



HOCKEY

Although School records mention that hockey was being played recreationally at St Edward's as early as 1886, it was not until 1930 that the first inter-school fixture was played against local rivals Magdalen College School. In the early years hockey was very much the second Spring term sport, behind rowing. It is only since 1956 that St Edward's has been playing competitive hockey as one of its major sports. Apart from 1977, when the 1st XI remained unbeaten, success was patchy and remained so up until the early 1990s, when the School finally put down its first Astroturf pitch.

From that moment onwards a gradual improvement started, and hockey began to become a well-established and successful sport, alongside rugby, rowing and cricket. Throughout the 1990s success started to be had, first at County level then at Divisional level, and in the late 1990s our first side made it to the National quarter and semi-final stages of

the then RAF Cup. The installation of a second pitch in 2002 coincided with the School's most successful period of boys' hockey, 2000-5, including two unbeaten years in 2000 and 2005. St Edward's now regularly fields 11 boys' teams and ten girls' sides. The School's hockey philosophy is one of promoting individual development alongside team values and success. With the main aim being for pupils to play at the highest level, they can succeed both at School and beyond. We regularly provide both County and Divisional players, and in recent years have had National success, with 2007 girls' captain Zoe Shipperley having represented England at U16, U18 and U21 level. Her brother, 2011 Boys' Captain Rupert Shipperley, represented Great Britain at U20 in the 2013 Youth Olympics and OSE Peter Swainson currently represents Wales at senior level.

Though girls' hockey only began at St Edward's in 1987, the improvement has been steady, greatly helped by the School



Katie Withers Green battles for the ball vs Cheltenham, 2011.

going fully co-ed in 1997 and culminating in the successes of 2006 and 2007. In 2006 the Girls 1st XI became Divisional Champions and reached the National Finals for the first time in the School's history. They repeated the feat again in 2007, when they were unbeaten in school fixtures, having played 29, won 28 and drawn one, scoring 143 goals while conceding just 25, with captain Zoe Shipperley scoring a School record 51 goals.

The boys played in the varsity opener in 1982 at Lords where they drew 1–1 with Dulwich College and played again in 1997 when they beat Monkton Coombe 3–2. Teddies have a long and proud history of Blues: Etrick Gordon Maltby, 1908–9; John Woodcock, 1946; Martin Claridge, 1946/8; James Beard, 1958; Simon Gill, 1980–2; Nicholas Haddock, 1979–81; Chris Lawless, 1981–3; Howard Blackett, 1981; Richard Hall, (all won Oxford Blues); Adrian Garne won a Blue for Cambridge in 1971; and also Simon Offen, who achieved the rare feat of playing for Cambridge in 1985 and Oxford in 1987. Although there have been fewer in recent times, Ben Battcock, the

School's 2005 captain, earned three Blues and also captained Oxford University while Jasper Joyce earned his Cambridge Blue in 2013. On the girls' side Sarah Baggs became our first girls' hockey Blue, playing for Cambridge in 2009 and 2010.

At present, Teddies is fortunate to have an enthusiastic coaching staff that includes two current senior internationals. Past coaches and teachers have included, in the early years Edward Hewetson, an Oxford blue at three sports including hockey, Richard Oliver (England and GB), Peter Badger, (captain) Freddie Hudson, Bram Van Asselt, Steven Batchelor (England and GB), Gavin Featherstone and more recently Ben Cope (Oxford 1996) and Gareth Playfair (1995–8).

We have undertaken overseas tours to Australia, South Africa and more recently South America in 2006 where the pupils have learnt a great deal from playing away from home in very different environments.

Zak Jones
Director of Hockey



Left: Tennis, 1898.

Below left: Girls playing in the indoor courts recently on a surface akin to grass with none of its downsides.

Below right: PT squad, 1928.

TENNIS

It was as early as 1879 that Teddies first lawn tennis courts were established, and 1913 saw the first OSE take part in a Davis Cup Match: John Foulkes for Canada. It was not until the 1960s and 1970s that the School began to enjoy real success on the court – from 1961 to 1963 the 1st VI remained unbeaten. In 1963 the School opened its first hard courts and the 1st VI was unbeaten again in 1965. However, it was the late 1970s and early 1980s that proved to be the School's most successful era, under the guidance of coach Guy Rigault. From 1977 to 1980 the 1st VI were unbeaten, winning the Public Schools Tennis Championship in 1978. In 1981 and 1982, the U15 side won the LTA Cup two years in a row and in 1983 the 1st VI were again unbeaten, reaching the semi-final of the Youll Cup.

It was not until 1994 that the first girls began playing tennis. Charlotte Harris and Catherine Wilson were the first ever Teddies girls pairing to compete. Since that time tennis has become the major girls' summer sport and is run alongside the boys' tennis, which is a minor sport.

Zak Jones
Director of Tennis



ATHLETICS

Whatever shortcomings the first School buildings might have had in New Inn Hall Street, there was no effort spared in ensuring the boys had the facilities and time to blow off steam. Use was made of the University facilities when they were free. During the Easter term Sports Days were held on these grounds with many different challenges for runners, jumpers and relay teams; there were also competitions where the teachers could take part, and the whole occasion was considered one of the highlights of the year. Copious records were kept and appeared in the *Chronicles* from 1872 onwards. Despite lack of proper training beforehand and not everyone having the right footwear, there appeared some quite exceptional athletes whose records stood for many years in some cases.

Once the School moved to Summertown the fitness of the whole School was considered of paramount importance, and time was given for mass PE between lessons on the Meads (today's Quad). In the 1880s there was an initiative from within the School led





by J.K. Watkins, a fanatical fitness teacher of the times, and well supported by Warden Simeon, to have a fully equipped Gymnasium built, and its use by all pupils was to be compulsory. Supported by financial help from parents and others, the Gymnasium was built in 1886, and a qualified instructor, Mr Adams, was hired to take care of the facility and to train the boys. His fearsome reputation was to grow over the years!

The first steeplechase as part of the Sports Day was run in 1888 and has continued until the present day. In 1894 the School entered the prestigious Public Schools Challenge Shield at Aldershot and would continue to do so for many years. A year later a Sports Cup was presented for athletic achievement by former Warden Hobson, for personal as well as Tutorial Set achievement. In 1897 the existing Set Tutors themselves presented the PT Shield for gymnastics excellence, although from 1918 this was awarded for PT only.

In 1908, Wilfred Bleaden became the first OSE to take part in the Olympic Games held in London. He participated in the

Above: Mass display at Gaudy, 1954.

Right: G. Blanchard – Inter Girls Javelin, 100m and Long Jump 2013; County Champion 2012.

long jump. He was followed by J.H.R. Freeborn in the 1914 Paris Olympics in the Hammer Throw. The first OSE Oxford Athletics Blue was H.S. Chessire in 1880 and for Cambridge H.St.A. Lowe in 1896.

It was not until 1927 that the first Athletics Match was held against another school, when Bromsgrove School were the visitors, and in 1929 the first Standards Cup was introduced,



Below: 'Gymn' shield from the archive. It was presented by the tutors in 1897 and hotly contested. Its copper mini shields round the edge are not inscribed after 1938. The following shield has the year 1939 on it, but it and the remaining shields lie completely empty, for obvious reasons.



involving all boys and not just the most able, with individual performance against given standards scored and counting towards the House totals.

The fitness of the School continued to be a high priority and was visibly demonstrated further by the winning of the highly prestigious Public Schools' PT Shield at Tidworth Pennings Summer Camp led by C.S.M. Merry in 1928.

Athletics had now become the principal sporting activity in the Spring term even after hockey was first taken seriously in 1930. Matches against other schools and even elite runners from the University became commonplace, with the School's own Sports Days and the Standards Cup the high points, not forgetting the mandatory daily mass PT undertaken in front of the cricket pavilion all through the year.



Left: Senior Girls 4x100m (left to right): N. Hattingh, L. Skull, A. Charlton, B. Burt – 2008 Achilles Relays Team Silver Medalists.

In 1952 the first School Harriers race took place, commencing an ongoing platform for the long-distance runners whose performances became of a very high standard in the early 1960s, when the School won the Parrish Cup three times in a row, creating a new record at the same time. Teddies won it again in 1974. In 1966 the School's Athletics Squad and the Harrier team were unbeaten throughout the season. In 1968 the School won the National Public Schools 4x110-yard relay at Iffley Road for the first time. In the 1970s the School's athletes were dominant in their competitions, and 39 School all-time records were established. In 1978 the School won the Achilles Road-Relay Race at Iffley Road for the first time.

With coeducation there were boys-only and girls-only athletic squads as well as mixed teams. In 1991 a girl pupil, Anne Klusmann, was included in the School's Harrier team as she was so good. Four years later the School's mixed teams won both the Junior and Intermediate Oxford City Athletic events.

A complete record of all the individual and team athletic records for boys has been meticulously kept to this day. The girls' equivalent is at present being put together.

In recent years it has become usual for 80 to 100 boys and girls from the Fourth to the Sixth Form to choose to participate in athletics as their games option in the summer term. The athletes travel to the Sir Roger Bannister Stadium at Iffley Road to train and their efforts are duly rewarded on the track and in the field when it comes to match day. The athletics team



Clockwise from top left: Senior Boys Athletes 2013: J. D'Alton, P. Sliwinski, P. Mark, C. Asembo; J. Bunce, Inter Boys 100m Hurdles and High Jump, 2013; Storm Sunderland, Inter Girls 800m and 1500m, 2013; 1500m County Champion 2012 and 2013; T. Womersley, Senior Boys 800m and 1500m 2008-9; Senior Girls 4x100m – C. Endeley, G. Verdon, M. Littlehales, J. Jolley – 2013 Achilles Relays bronze medalists.

travels to Radley, Harrow, Marlborough and Stowe to take part in many large inter-school fixtures, as well as competing in the Achilles Schools' Relays.

The first Senior Girls 4x100m relay team was formed in 2007, when Shells girls were first allowed to choose athletics as their games option. In 2008 this team (Charlton, Burt, Skull and Hattingh) won the silver medal at the Achilles Schools' Relays, and the girls have been successful ever since. In this, our 150th year, the Senior Girls 4x100m relay team (Endeley, Verdon, Littlehales and Jolley) qualified emphatically for the final and went on to win the bronze medal in this prestigious event; the Inter Girls 4x100m team (Elliston, Blanchard, Montgomerie and Sunderland) were able to match the performance of their elders by also winning bronze. The Inter Girls 3x800m relay team (Sunderland, Rayner and Akoulitchev) went one better by winning the silver medal in their race.

In the Oxford City Championships the Teddies athletes have always done incredibly well; the Inter Boys, Inter Girls

and Junior Boys teams are current champions. Many individual athletes go on to represent the City Team at the Oxfordshire County Championships; in the 2012 season 15 athletes competed in the County Championships and 11 won medals, of which four were gold: Storm Sunderland (1500m), Georgie Blanchard (javelin), Charlie Smith (hurdles) and Jamie D'Alton (triple jump) are the current County Champions. This year this number has doubled, and 30 Teddies athletes will take part in this event.

In recent years Teddies have also been well represented at the English Schools' Track and Field Championship Finals. In 2007 Teddies was very proud of Edward Womersley, who became English Schools Champion in the 2,000m steeplechase held at the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham. In 2009 Ryan Savage competed in the hurdles at the Don Valley Stadium, Sheffield, and in 2011 James Chainey competed in the shot put at the Gateshead International Stadium.

Becky Bowyer
Head of Athletics



FOOTBALL

The numbers of boys playing Football at St Edward's is growing each year and I am delighted to say that we now have block fixtures against other schools in place to put this enthusiasm to good use. The highly competitive nature of the games has meant that the boys have substantially developed their game awareness and skill level.

It has been a pleasure to supervise this development, and the excellent work of all our coaches has resulted in St Edward's becoming a respected opponent both on and off the field. This 2013 season has been our most successful in a number of years, with the side enjoying victories over Radley, Rugby, Bromsgrove, Oundle, Abingdon and Berkhamsted.

We are very lucky to have Wycombe Wanderers academy coach Graham Malcolm working with our various squads, and his impressive understanding of the game was instrumental in our progression to the U19 County Cup semi-final three years ago.

As Master in Charge of Football I am determined to ensure that any player who dons the St Edward's shirt will give his utmost to represent the School with the effort our tradition deserves. It is imperative that the players, and more importantly teams, understand that sport provides an arena for individual development on many fronts.

James Gaunt
Master in Charge of Football

Left: George Anthony-Jones holds off the close attentions of a Wycliffe defender in a 1st XI's 3-1 win, 2013.

Below: Blenheim 10k, 2012 (left to right): Lewis Faulkner, Ruairi O'Hara, Fergus McAloon, Ned Carr, Jonny Thomson, Nicola Perkins, Henry Chitsenga, Josh Entwhistle, external Harriers coach.

HARRIERS

When I first joined the School in 2004, the 'cross country club' consisted of a handful of runners who were entered into one race a year, the County Schools Cross Country at Radley. I remember accompanying Edward Womersley (then in the Fourth Form) to that race and watching him qualify for the English Schools race with ease. Ed was a talented athlete and hugely enthusiastic about his running, but most of his training was organised outside School. It wasn't hard to persuade me to start training with him in School and between us we discovered many good running routes around Port Meadow, Wytham Woods and looping around Oxford alongside the rivers and canals. When I stood up in School Assembly to advertise the 'St Edward's Cross Country Club', I was told by a long-time member of the Common Room that the cross-country runners were previously known as the 'Harriers', and that they had a long and illustrious history within the School. The Harriers were thus resurrected.

In 2004, the Harriers were a small group of runners who met regularly and trained hard. The core group consisted of characters such as Ed and Tom Womersley, Freddie Slemeck, Jack Bibbings, Ben Pawson and Sam Smith. There was a lot of natural talent and this was combined with friendly competition between the boys and gruelling weekly sessions at the Iffley Road track. We trained six days and covered more than 50 miles



Below: Edward Womersley, Tortoise Relays 2007.

Below centre: Fin Kettlewell at the Longworth 10K.

Below left: Patrick Hinton in water splash, 2009.

Below right: Harriers training in snow 2013.



per week. In the autumn of 2004 we entered the Oxford Mail Cross Country League (and we remain the only school to enter a team into the league). This provides a good backbone of tough cross-country races on the first Sunday of every month from November to March. It was an excellent achievement to win the U17 Boys' trophy in 2006 against some very competitive athletics and cross country clubs in the region. The Harriers went on to finish third in the Oxford University Tortoise relays and seventh in the King Henry VIII relays, against schools from across the country. The U19 boys were County Champions in 2007 and 2008, and in 2008 half of the Senior Boys Oxfordshire County team was made up of St Edward's runners.



CROSS COUNTRY SNOW

The really bad winter of 1962/3 started in Oxfordshire on Boxing Day with heavy snow that seemed to continue for weeks. Throughout the Easter term there were mounds of snow and freezing temperatures. Many sports were cancelled or adapted to the conditions. Not so for the cross country team. Out in all weathers training and not a single match cancelled! The match at Radley required wading through high-deep drifts in just a singlet and shorts!
 – Steven Handscombe (G, 1957–63)

The number of Harriers has now swelled to nearly 50 runners since 2010 and we split into four groups for training. The race calendar has also expanded to approximately ten races against other schools during the Lent term, alongside Oxford Mail League races and local road races throughout the year. The number and quality of girl runners has also steadily increased and the girls were crowned County Champions in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The intensity of the sessions has not diminished for the top runners, and now a notable annual run is the 13-mile loop to watch the Rugby Club play at Radley College. Pupils are encouraged to think about their training; for example senior Harriers use GPS watches to monitor and record their runs. Our goal for the future is to continue to support and develop quality athletes, with pupils being selected for the County teams and beyond. However, I also hope that pupils will enjoy their running here at Teddies and form good habits for later life; it is always good to hear of former Harriers who are still running.

Lewis Faulkner
 Master in Charge of Harriers



Left: The School swimming squad in 1960. At this time there was a second pool housed in what is now the North Wall. The listed mosaics still lie beneath the theatre.

SWIMMING

In headier days for swimming at St Edward's, in 1984, Andrew Alan Moore (A, 1979–84) held every swimming record at the School in all age groups. Swimming lessons now take place in The Oxfordshire Health and Racquet Club indoor pool. In 2012 St Edward's swimming has seen something of a revival under coaches Dr Anthony Bullard, Catherine Day and Rebecca Clark, with teams competing in galas against Downe House and Radley College and with the inaugural House Swimming Gala, which took place in the Autumn Term.

Anthony Bullard
 Master in Charge of Swimming



JOHN WADHAM (G, 1954–58)

John started to fish in 1955 and became obsessed. He was often late for Chapel and other events of the School day due to fishing. These two pike were caught on spinners made from teaspoons. His Housemaster allowed him to fish, but he had to run to his chosen spot, sometimes as far as Thrupp! This meant that in the Lent Term of 1956 he ran the 220 and 440 particularly fast for the School Standards, thereby pleasing his Housemaster. He writes: 'Each line I write takes me back to happy days at St Edward's. So much so, that I still get enormous nostalgic pleasure out of fishing the canal that runs alongside the School grounds.'



Above: The outdoor pool in 1955. It was demolished in 1999 but was extremely popular right up until the end.

Below: Centenary display, 1963.





The cloisters, with the DofE notice boards.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award (DofE) was started in 1956 by the Duke of Edinburgh under the influence of Kurt Hahn, his old Headmaster at Gordonstoun. Sir John Hunt (as he then was) of Everest fame was charged with designing the award and putting it into operation. It was he who instigated the three levels: Bronze, Silver and Gold, and the four components (with their current nomenclature): Volunteering, Physical, Skill and Expedition, plus Residential at Gold. It's a tribute to Hunt's abilities that the award has remained largely unchanged since inception; it continues to be a highly flexible and deliverable structure for voluntary personal development, eminently attractive to young people and highly valued by employers. Currently some 275,000 are

involved across Britain; equivalents are also offered in many other countries (e.g. as the President's Award).

In 1961 as a result of one of the recurring examinations of the purpose of the CCF at Teddies, it was decided to introduce more Adventure Training into the syllabus, and the DofE was seen as a way to achieve this. It was originally offered in the RAF Section under Peter Corlett, but soon expanded, and Recruits Company was reorganised to cater for Bronze (as part of a compulsory CCF, which raised some eyebrows as the DofE is supposed to be a voluntary scheme!). Expeditions were run by Cameron Cochrane using the Easter CCF Arduous Training slot, while Peter Corlett concentrated on the administration. In time David Howorth took over the running of the award while Peter Mallalieu ran



Left and below: A Tony Snell kayaking trip.

the expeditions, either from a farm at Dowthwaitehead in the Lakes or Capel Curig Training camp in Snowdonia.

As part of his visit to Oxford in 1972, the Duke of Edinburgh watched DofE activities at Cheney School. Over 100 boys from Teddies took part and demonstrated: first aid, fencing, a wind ensemble, electronics, bell ringing, fly tying, ornithology, chess, art, brass-rubbing, canoe-building, motorcycle maintenance, judo and gymnastics. No wonder the Duke's visit over-ran!

In 1984 Richard Anderson arrived and was asked to take over from David Howorth. The Bronze Award had lapsed, so he concentrated on the Silver and Gold. In due course



the Silver expedition was formalised from the initial ad hoc arrangements on the Berkshire Downs (which were a very inefficient use of resources) so that all those doing Silver would have a Navigation Practice, a one-night full practice with the expedition carried out on Exmoor. At Gold the expedition was carried out, after a tough final two-night practice in the uninhabited area of Radnor Forest, at Easter continuing to use the CCF Arduous Training slot. For many years the expedition was mounted as a CCF exercise, attracting public funds for travel, rations and even an Army cook, but this ceased after contrary MOD advice! The base was at the old lead mine above Glenridding in the Lakes.

Over the years expeditions were not confined to foot but expanded to cycling, canoeing, rowing on the Grand Union canal, even travel by mule in Spain, 'in the course of which the group were fired on in the middle of the night by an irate peasant!' (*Chronicle*). More recently canoeing has been re-invigorated under the impetus of Tony Snell.

It's interesting to trace the evolution over the years of the Volunteering Section. In the early years it was very much qualifications after a formal course: first aid, life saving, a police or fire course; nowadays it is almost all individuals involved in some sort of community service – a change perhaps reflecting a more caring society.

In 2007 Jo Shindler took over from Richard Anderson on his retirement. She re-introduced Bronze, and, because of better weather, moved the Gold expedition to be in the summer holidays, rather than Easter.

Some statistics: at a rather conservative estimate of seven Gold completions a year, to date about 350 Teddies pupils have achieved their Gold Award and many have been to Buckingham Palace or St James's to receive their awards: not a bad record.

Richard Anderson
(formerly Master in Charge of DofE)
with help from others, particularly Tony Snell



CELEBRATIONS

We celebrate a great many major and minor occasions at this School. Domestic occasions for celebration include such events as the last night of a play, the Presentations at the end of the year-long process of the Extended Project (in 2013 taken by the whole of the Lower Sixth), or the Christmas parties held in each House at the end of the Autumn Term. However, there are also larger-scale events, the biggest and best-known of the School's more public celebrations being the annual Gaudy, nowadays held on the last day of the Summer term. The most important of such Gaudies were in 1913, 1933, the centenary year of 1963 and this year, 2013 – the 150th anniversary of the School. It is with those particular celebrations that this chapter is mainly concerned.



Above: Bunting in the OSE Rhubarb colours in the Quad for Gaudy 2013.



Left: Diamond Jubilee Dinner, 1933.

Below left: Jubilee, 1913, showing OSE, staff and parents.

Below: Douglas Bader and the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lambeth, during the 1963 celebrations.

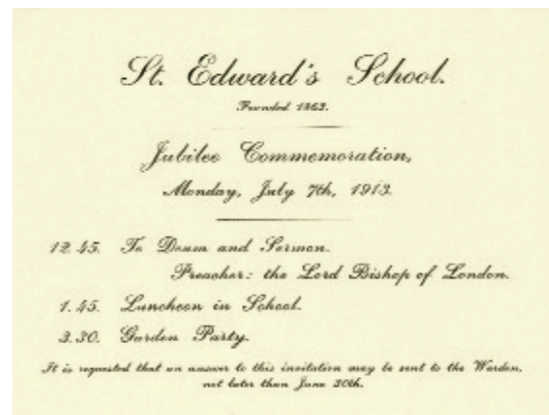


In the early days in Summertown, however, there were three major festivals in the School's year, each of which was referred to as a 'Gaudy'. The word comes from 'Gaude', the Latin for 'Rejoice thou'. The first was on 20 February to celebrate the birthday of Simeon, Headmaster and later Warden, and the second was to commemorate the consecration of the School Chapel (hence the name Commemoration, shortened to 'Commem', by which this particular event subsequently came to be known); it took the form of a Garden Party mainly for parents and prospective parents. The third was an Old Boys' Day, when the Old Boys' Dinner would take place.

The programme for these annual events became fixed in 1888. The Warden's birthday remained a whole day's holiday (until his death) and included the Prefects' Concert; the Summer Gaudy was the largest event (usually around 5 June), and the Commemoration was changed to become a two-day event in the Autumn Term and included a dinner and School play. The annual OSE (later Martyrs) rugby match was always

Below: Gaudy, 1904.

Right: Jubilee lunch in Big School, 1913.



played in the winter and the cricket match in the summer, to coincide with Commem and Gaudy respectively. It was not until 2005 that the word 'Commemoration' or 'Commem' was replaced by the 'Special Gaudies' – held for groups of OSE at various times of year, sometimes in the autumn.

The form of the Gaudy in 1888 was not too unlike that of today, though some aspects of the entertainment clearly show a blatant disregard for 'health and safety'. This is how Desmond Hill records the programme of events in his 1962 *History of St Edward's*:

- 8am Choral Eucharist.
- 12.00 Service and Sermon.
- 1pm Luncheon and Speeches in Big School.
- 3pm Assault-at-Arms (at which the Instructor 'did some amusing things with the sword, such as chopping a potato in half on a boy's neck, etc.'). Aquatic performances in the Swimming Bath. Followed by Music and Refreshment in the Quad (weather permitting).
- Tea followed 'at the usual time in the Library'.
- 8pm Evening Chapel.

We have a rare photograph of a Gaudy of 1904 taken from one of what are now Apsley windows (above), showing the Quad

with lush foliage in the centre and empty of buildings at the south-east corner.

However, the earliest major Gaudy for which we have a variety of photographs was that of 1913. This particular Gaudy celebrated 50 years since the School was founded and the Bishop of London preached at the event. It included a lunch, of which there is a wonderful photograph (top), showing the women in impressive hats and many people crammed into Big School. The *Oxford Times* said that 400 sat down to the meal both here and in the Dining Hall and we have included a reproduction of an invitation to the event (above). Kenneth Grahame proposed the health of Simeon, who was present as an honoured guest, and here is how the *Oxford Journal* recorded the speech: 'He spoke of him as possessing in the days of his Wardenship all the qualities needed for the execution of the task he set himself – youth, enthusiasm, personal charm, a great single-minded devotion to his work, and that magnetic quality by which one attached the allegiance and secured the co-operation of men and women, and even of boys.' Warden Ferguson, about to take over from Warden Sing in the following Autumn Term, said in his speech that he 'owed St Edward's a debt for teaching him many things about his profession. There was an atmosphere about the place which gripped everyone who came in contact with it.' Wardens Sing, Ferguson and Hobson attended the event.

Gaudy speeches, 1953.



Summer Gaudy fell into abeyance in 1915 due to World War I, as Warden Ferguson felt it wrong to hold parties while so many young men were dying. There were in fact no Gaudies in the summer between 1916 and 1928, and prize-giving, which had become associated with the event, also ceased, though there was a small prize-giving in 1928 when Warden Kendall handed out the prizes. Meanwhile, the Commemoration day of 1923 marked the 50th anniversary of the move to Summertown and the 60th of the School's existence, and Hill provides much information about the event. On Saturday, 9 December, the OSE defeated Radley at rugby football, after which a large gathering of parents and OSE went to the Warden's House for tea and later 69 sat down to the OSE dinner at the Clarendon Hotel in Oxford. The event continued through Sunday and Monday, on which day the Dean of Winchester, attended by the Provost of Lancing and Wardens Ferguson and Simeon, laid the foundation stone for the Memorial Buildings (later to become Tilly's), using the same trowel and mallet used by Chamberlain for the School's first main buildings and by Bishop Mackarness for the Chapel. In the lower part of the stone was a glass container with the lists of the term, *The Times* of 10 December 1923 and

Simeon laying the foundation stone for the Memorial Buildings (Tilly's), in 1923.



the December *Chronicle*. After lunch the OSE were defeated by the School in a rugby match and that night Cowell presented *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, using the main doors of the Dining Hall for the majority of the entrances and exits. Puck was played by Laurence Olivier. The following day was given to an Inspection of the OTC.

In 1929 the Summer Gaudy was re-introduced, with prizes, a garden party, and an evening entertainment. The event, on 15 June, was very similar to present Gaudies, with tea for 1,000 in the Quad and a concert. Cyril Allington, Headmaster of Eton College, gave the prizes.

1933 was used as a Jubilee celebration of the move to Summertown. The Summer Gaudy lasted two days. This included a PT display and prize-giving on Saturday and the cricket match on Friday, during which the Pavilion was formally opened by Sir Russell Bencraft, OSE, a medical doctor but known as a great cricketer and cricket administrator. There were Diamond Jubilee Dinners in London and at the Randolph Hotel in Oxford – which had been built by the same architect as the School's principal original buildings, William Wilkinson.

The Gaudy of June 1946, a year after the end of the Second World War, was memorable both for a record 105 diners at the London Dinner and because Douglas Bader was in the chair. The photograph of a c.1950 Gaudy shows that there was no marquee in the Quad and women were still wearing hats for such an event. In 1953 the Gaudy celebrations were brought forward into May to precede the special Exeat due to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Centenary, 1963. Clockwise from below: The static aircraft display; the Royal Marine Band; the School orchestra.



campaigns were a rather new idea: people still felt it really wasn't very British actually to ask for money...'. Derek was able to tell him, as he walked to the main marquee to make his Gaudy speech, that he could announce that the total given had just reached £100,000 – a remarkable sum for those days. Warden Fisher was in his element with these progressive ideas and this was in many ways a turning point for the School.

By the time of the 1963 centenary photography was much more widely used and the scope of this very important event in the School's history is well recorded. Warden Fisher presided and his father, Lord Lambeth, gave the prizes. The flypast, PE display, diving display, the impressive collection of Bishops present, the Band of the Royal Marines, exhibitions, games, prize-giving, and *son et lumière* in the Quad are all represented by photographs. The flypast consisted of planes actually piloted by boys at the School, escorted by a master, Peter Corlett, flying his own private Chipmunk aircraft.

Warden Fisher was in the vanguard regarding fundraising at public schools. Derek Roe (E, 1950–6), who has been a School Governor since 1970, helped him with arrangements for Gaudy that Summer and comments that his fundraising drive was very influential 'at a time when fundraising

The celebrations 50 years later in 2013 have been spectacular. This year's events have included a Service of Commemoration on 22 March at Christ Church Cathedral, which was a wonderful event, including objects of significance to the School and representing different aspects of it, readings both sacred and secular from those in School and OSE, and some beautiful singing and accompaniment. Next was the OSE Dinner at Christ Church on 27 March, which saw the Dining Hall full of OSE and with many teachers present. It was a grand setting



Right: The OSE dinner at Christ Church, Oxford, March 2013.



Left and above: The concert, with a remarkable stage and wonderful sound system, took place in the Quad on 4 July and was attended by the whole School and many guests. It started at 8pm and the fireworks were spectacular at the end of the evening. The music showed the commitment of Alex Tester, Gabriele Damiani, Richard Powell and the whole Music Department in preparing for such a professional concert which gave so many talented young people the chance to show their musical talent on a lovely evening with a cloudless sky and the appearance of warm weather at last – just in time for the outdoor events. The evening ended with the Dambusters March by Eric Coates, and it certainly resounded off the walls of the Quad before an enthusiastic audience!



Above and right, clockwise: CCF marching; WO2 Sam Macdonald-Smith; Sgt Charlie Roberts shaking hands with Lieutenant Colonel Robin Sargeant.





Above: Hamish Ogston, CBE had given a hugely generous donation to the School that enabled the creation of our state-of-the-art Life Sciences building and the buying of the Lemon Tree site. At Prize Giving he was thanked by the Warden for his extraordinary gift and afterwards the Life Sciences Building received its new title – ‘The Ogston Building’.

Above left: Gaudy Prize giving was held on field side due to the stage in the Quad and the picnics to follow, and the sun was firmly out by the time the event began. The speeches by the Warden, the Guest of Honour, General Peter Pearson, OSE, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, the Chairman of Governors, Mike Stanfield and the Heads of School, were witty, amusing and none too long and we were all soon back in the sunshine, ready for House get-togethers followed by picnics. Heads of School, Lily Hinton and Angus Spratling, gave excellent speeches and the complicated business of announcing and receiving prizes went smoothly, as ever. It was notable that a number of prize-winners were missing as they were at Henley. We of course got through to the Henley final, a tremendous achievement in our 150th year.



Left: E. John K.H. Hadfield (A, 1962–6) entertaining the crowd with his band Sunfly.

Right: A great draw on field side was a display of OSE vintage cars which were discussed and examined by those picnicking with much enjoyment. While 14 vehicles were promised the final tally was thought to be 22. The vehicles included ‘The Golden Ford’, a 1911 Model T Ford (raced by Henry Ford himself), a 1954 Rolls Royce Silver Dawn, a 1933 Talbot 75, a 1960 Lotus 7, a 1931 ‘M’ type MG, a 1974 Jensen Interceptor, a Bugatti, an Invicta, a 1960 XK150 Jaguar Roadster and a 1933 Austin 10, which goes by the name of ‘Auntie Mary’. We are grateful to those who put such an effort into joining us with their fabulous vehicles. Known owners in attendance were OSEs Anthony Gibbons who drove directly from Monaco for the day, Peter Pitt-Brown, Brian Bell, Gideon Hudson, Malcolm Price, Don White, Christopher Edwards, Geoffrey Bradshaw who had returned from a rally in Italy the previous day, Neil Tuckett who restored The Golden Ford with the Channel 4 Salvage squad in 2004, Shaun Pitt, Myles Castaldini and former parent Hamish Ogston.



There were so many there who had not seen one another for 50 years; many of whom had attended the 100th Anniversary in 1963. They often recognised one another almost immediately exclaiming that they hadn’t changed a bit! We anticipate there were around 300 OSE present many resplendent in full ‘rhubarb’.

Some had travelled from overseas to join us including Roger Leach from Canada and Chris Phillips (C, 1950–4) from Australia who met up with a number of his contemporaries including good friend Malcolm Johnstone (C, 1950–3).

David Yeo (E, 1949–54) from South Africa told us that he had thoroughly enjoyed the celebrations and visiting the School but the highlight of his visit was ‘going into the Chapel and hearing the recording of 1951 choir in which I sang. Not only that, I am sure I was the treble soloist!’ (A 78rpm recording donated by OSE had been copied onto a CD for the occasion).

Steven Handscombe (G, 1957–63) had reunited with a group of fellow Harriers for a reunion lunch on Friday followed by the celebrations on Saturday 6th. Three of the group had intended to run the Port Meadow course but all injured themselves in training and they had to withdraw!

One of the OSE bands playing on the outdoor stage in the Quad, Sunfly, was headed up by E. John K.H. Hadfield (A, 1962–6). John had made contact with two of his contemporaries who were in a band with him during their time at School and over 40 years after they played together Jonathan Silver (A, 1962–7) and Paul Bentall (A, 1962–6) joined him on stage for a set. Their enjoyment at playing together again was clear.

Other OSE musicians entertaining the crowds included Edward Bell (C, 2001–6), Robin Bennett (G, 1991–6) and Joe Bennett (G, 1994–9) with their band The Dreaming Spires and J. Ben Walker (F, 1993–8) with his band Candy Says.

Prior to the Leavers’ Ball Peter Meecham (E, 1952–6) ended the day’s celebrations by flying his balloon *The Wizard*, from the Lower Fields.



Opposite and above: Picnickers on Field Side.

Right: Set meeting times for OSE across the generations were held through the day at Rhubarb HQ. Here is a large group from the 1950s.



for such an occasion and the conversations covered many reminiscences of life at Teddies. The speeches by Revd Wippell and Warden Jones were entertaining, brisk, and highly enjoyable.

Gaudy week was everything it was planned to be, and additionally the weather – brilliant sunshine from the Thursday of the week, and throughout the festivities – was spectacularly good. The Thursday evening Anniversary Concert with its Glastonbury-like stage in the Quad, was attended by the whole School as well as visitors and the music was impressive thanks to the tireless rehearsing of Alex Tester (Head of Music), Richard Powell and Gabriele Damiani, who conducted the School Symphony Orchestra, School Concert Band and School Chamber Orchestra respectively. Fireworks followed and were suitably spectacular in the sky above the Lodge. The Jazz Concert on the following night had a more relaxed feel in readiness for Gaudy itself. On Saturday the sun blazed and prize-giving by our Guest of Honour, General Peter Pearson, OSE, was brisk and the speeches amusing. Parents and OSE had come to the day fully prepared with picnics and all that is required for a good one. During the afternoon families and friends were spread out all round field side, watching cricket, talking to each other, and examining the remarkable and lovely vintage cars brought by OSE. The cars formed an elegant and inviting curve and glistened



Left: At 4pm a 1942 RAF Dakota C-47 carried out a flypast, twice, over the Quad and Upper One. The sound of its roaring engine was very distinctive.

Below left: In the Cloisters was a wonderful and comprehensive exhibition by Archivist Chris Nathan, illustrating the history of the School.

Below: A display was given by the Central Band of the Royal Air Force. Band Master: Warrant Officer Terry Gardner; Drum Major: Gary Cooney. The Band plays by permission of the Air Force Board of the Defence Council. The Salute was taken by our visitor, who also gave the Gaudy Prizes and placed the time capsules beneath the entrance to the new Jubilee House, General Peter Pearson.

Bottom: Enjoying the festivities on Quad and Field Side.



Below: The Art and DT exhibitions for the day were extensive and of a tremendously high standard. The Art and DT Departments as well as the North Wall were showing the work of our pupils.



in the sun. There was an impressive amount of Rhubarb on display, as can be seen from the photographs.

At 3pm the new girls' boarding house, Jubilee, was officially opened by General Peter Pearson and two time capsules were buried beneath its entrance. A Routemaster bus purveying drinks had been in the Quad since Wednesday (looking quite at home there!), and Rhubarb bands entertained those who came to the Quad on Saturday afternoon for refreshment. At 4pm a 1942 RAF Dakota C-47 carried out a flypast – twice – to the delight of those watching out for it. The final event of the day, before the Gaudy Ball (the largest ever), was Beating Retreat for which there was a drill display by the Central Band of the Royal Air Force. Photographers abounded and you will see in the photographs of this chapter that the traditional end to the academic year was a stylish event very much enjoyed by all 3,000 or so who attended. A fitting end to our 150th year.



Above left: The Routemaster bus in the Quad serving drinks.

Above: The opening of Jubilee House (left to right): General Peter Pearson, Warden Jones, Housemistress Paedra Gowen.

Right: The time capsules buried beneath the entrance to Jubilee House.

Below left: *The Wizard*, Peter Meecham's balloon, flying from the Lower Fields at the end of the day.



Right: 1st XI vs Martyrs, Upper One.



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This book has been made possible through the generosity of the following subscribers

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Henry William Adams	2002–07	Alexander Bick	2001–02	Julian Cane	1979–84	Julian Davidson	2002–07	The Revd John J. Fielding (MCR)	1969–73	Edward Harries-Jones	2009–	A.J. Jordan	2002–07	Stephen Machin	
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Justin Anstee	1983–88	Mike Bourne	1953–68	Cameron Cochrane (MCR)	1957–66	Angus Denne	2009–	Peter G. Fowler	1952–57	J. Michael Hayman	1938–43	James Kerr	1998–2003	Benedict Marston	2011–
John D. Anthony	1946–51	Bella Bowker	2006–11	A. Coker	2013–	Georgie Dennis (née Pelham)	1986–88	Tim Fraser-Harding (formerly Tim Harding)		Mr and Mrs Edward Hayter		Anthony Kerr-Dineen (MCR)	1992–2009	Patricia Marston	
Robert H. Appleby	1960–65	Charlie Bowker	2007–12	Harriet Coker	2010–12	Daniela Devenish	2002–07	Jack Cresser French	2011–	George Hayter	2009–	Sarah Kerr-Dineen (MCR)	1999–2009	Paul Marston	
Alistair Appleton	1975–79	Freddie Boyce	2012–	James Coker	2009–	James Devenish	2000–05	Lily French	2005–10	Sheila Hazelden (Staff)	1987–	Vladimir Khodyrev	1997–2002	Anthony Marten	1961–65
Anthony Archer	1966–71	Mr M. and Mrs J. Boyce		Tim Coles	1950–54	William Devenish	1998–2003	Jack Cresser French	2011–	Dr. Per Heuvels, FEBO	1997–98	J. King		Frazer James Martin	2009–
James Archer	1996–2001	A.J.T. Bradburn	1949–55	Nigel Collins	1968–73	David Edward Dewar	1959–63	Lionel Peter Dyve Frere	1940–44	Peter Hiam	1985–90	Michael Stuart King	1945–48	William Mascott	1964–69
Izabella Arciszewska	2013–	Geoffrey K. Bradshaw	1940–54	J.R. Colson	1942–46	Shenan Dhanani	1988–93	Alan Gardner	1952–57	Celia Higson	2009–	Hugh Kirkby	1973–77	Ginny Matthews	2008–10
Captain Andrew Asher	1951–55	Dan Brady	1955–60	Robert Connor	1955–60	Alex Dickens	2008–13	Alan Gardner	1952–57	N.W. Hill	1964–68	Finley Kneafsey	2012–	Jeremy Matthews	1956–61
James and Ida Ashworth	1985–90; 1988–90	C. Brandon-White	1963–68	William F. Conroy	2010–	Ashlyn Dickinson	2013–	Alice Gaudet	2012–	Richard H. Hill	1947–53	Simon Knight	1964–67	Laura Matthews	2008–13
Brendan Aspery	1987–91	Felix, Fin and Noah Brash	2011–	James Conway	1962–67	Calvin Dickinson	2010–	Clive Gell	1964–69	Sarah Hiner (Staff)	2000–05	Philipp Koether	1988–89	Ruth and Robert Maxted	
Robin Sean Francis Atkins	2009–13	Nigel Braund	1979–84	Barney Cook	2008–13	Michael Dicks	2008–13	Mike Gibb	1960–65	Ronald S. Holcroft	1930–35	Surasant Kongsiri	1983–88	Fergus McAloon	2009–13
Angus Atkinson	2012–	Michael F. Bretherton	1945–49	James Cook	1944–48	Max Dickson	2011–	Michael Gibson	1988–93	Alexander Holding	2012–	Tarit Konuntakiet	2008–13	Liv McAloon	2010–
Frederica Atkinson	2008–13	T.W. Brett	1953–57	Tricia Cook (Staff)	1994–2005	W.P.R. Dockar-Drysdale	1942–47	The Revd Peter Osmaston Giles	1953–59	Jonathan Holl-Allen	1979–84	Michael Krakue Jr	2012–	Bradley McCarthy	2013–
Hamish Atkinson	2006–11	David Brewer	1999–2004	Martin Cooke	1961–66	Philip Tattershall Dodd	1943–48	Mr A.K. Girdhar and Mrs R. Girdhar	1988–93	Andrew W. Holland	1999–2004	Leo Kremer	2010–12	Hugo McCarthy	2010–
John E. Austin	1942–46	Michael Brewer	1986–91	R.J. Coombes	1972–78	Tony Dodd	1947–52	Abhishek Girdhar	1994–96	Max Holland	2008–13	Miriam Kremer	2010–	T. McCarthy	
Sue Axford (Staff)	1984–	Megan Brittan	2009–	David Barry Cooper	1943–46	Ned D. Donovan	2007–12	Mayank Girdhar	1995–99	Sasha Holland	2010–	Joanna Lambert	2002–04	Charlie McClean	1975–80
D.G. Backhouse	1942–47	John Broadhurst	1956–61	James Cope (MCR)	2001–	Dr F. Anthony Downing	1953–59	Lars A.P. Gladhaug	2009–11	William E. Holland	2009–11	Dan McClean	1943–47	Dan McClean	1981–86
Paul Backhouse	1972–77	Andrew Brockman	1946–51	Nick Coram-Wright (MCR)	2000–	Tom Dubec	1968–73	Christopher Godber	1955–59	Stephen Holroyd	1956–60	C.M.F. Langdon	1958–63	Henry W.J. McCrum	2012–
Erik Bagger	2011–	Michael Broom	1989–94	David G. Corlett	1949–54	James Dubois	1960–64	Natalia Goncharenko	2010–	Edward Holt	1965–69	Simon E.H. Langford	1983–88	Jamie R.F. McEwen	1997–2001
Will H.J. Bailey	2011–	R.J.F. Brothers	1955–59	William, Toby and Isla Cornish	2007–	Margaret Neale Duke	1952–57	Vera Gorlacheva	2013–	Matti Hopgood	2011–	Roger Leach	1956–61	Michael McGhee	1969–74
Clive Mitchell Whiston Baker	1977–82	David Browning	1955–59	Peter Coupland	1950–54	Michael Duncan	1948–55	Timothy Gosling	2007–09	P.T.B. Hopkins	1988–93	P.J.D. Leathart	1971–76	Scott McKinnon	1989–92
Huw Baker	1980–85	Cameron R.M. Buchanan	1960–65	Sam Cowan	1983–88	Nick Dwelly	1948–55	John Gowland	1960–64	Michael Hopkinson	1947–52	Neil Lee	1962–66	Andrew Mead	1971–75
M. Howard Bales	1968–73	Adrian Bull	1977–82	Jeremy Cox	1948–52	J.F.W. Eardley (MCR)	1914–21; 1926–62	Alec Graham	1964–69	Robin Horscroft	1945–50	G.D.S. Leeds (in memory of his cousin Gerry Segar)	1938–42	Edward Measey	2009–
Will Ball	2009–13	James B.L. Bunce	2010–	Michael Cox	1959–64	J.P.H. Elderton	2013–57	Justin P.J. Grandison	1987–92	Rupert Howard	1982–87	Timothy Leigh-Pemberton	1938–42	Emma Measey	2011–
David L.E. Balls	1952–56	Rosie Burbidge	2011–	William Martin Cracknell	1943–47	Chomley Elvidge	2010–	Michael D. Graves-Morris	1954–60	Gideon Hudson	1958–63	Sir David Lewis	1961–66	Tom Montgomery	2012–
Iain Barbour	1974–79	Jonathan Burchfield	1967–71	James Crawford	2011–	Edmund Elvidge	2013–	Dr Henry E. Green	1943–46	Henry R. Hughes	2009–	Alan G.K. Li	1980–85	Dr David S. Moore (MCR)	1986–
Theo Barker	2011–	Robert Burgess	1966–71	Graham Crawshaw	1964–68	Harvey Elvidge	2013–	John Greenwood	1950–54	Sam Hunter	2006–10	Simon Liddington	1985–90	Wing Commander Graeme Morgan	1953–58
Robert Barlas	1956–60	Helene Burghoff	2011–	Andrew, David and Robert Cree	1977–88	Charles Elwell	1958–62	Richard Greenwood	1953–58	Gordon W. Hutton	1946–52	Dr Peter Liebling	1947–52	Robert C. Morse	1979–84
Robert Barnes	1957–62	Alexander Burns	2007–12	John Crill	1958–63	Stephen Beaufoy Engel	1968–72	Professor Brian Greenwood	1952–56	J.S. Hutton	1964–69	Jonathan Richard Lilley	1986–91	Millie Moss	2013–
Richard de Barry Barnett	1951	Simon Burns	2009–	Peter Cronk	1945–49	Jackie England (Staff)	2009–	Jeremy Griggs	1958–63	Pietro Scott Iovane	1983–86	Michael Linnell	1952–56	Peter J.C. Mosse FRSA	1960–65
Isabella Barrand	2012–	Annabelle Burt	2006–11	David Cross	1961–66	Anthony Ernest	1950–54	Jonathan Grosvenor	1974–76	Brian Ireland	1949–55	Andrew P. Long	1969–73	Kaber Mroue	2011–
Rose Barry	2007–12	Archie Burt	2004–09	David Crossman	1956–60	Brian Esplin	1960–65	John Guest	2003–09	Chris Ireland	1956–61	Charles A. Lorena	1953–56	J. Simon Munger	1978–82
Philip Barton	1948–53	George Burt	2008–13	Geoff Culbertson	1965–70	Alexander Esser	2013–	Anna Gulyas		Colin Irving-Bell	1966–70	Chalothorn Lotharukpong	2001–06	Nigel Charles Munoz	2003–07
						Dr Claude Evans (MCR)	1968–71	Jeremy Hadland	1991–94	M.K. Irwin	2009–	Adam Mark Lotter	2009–	Bill Munsey	1946–51
								Roger Hadlee	1948–53	The Revd P.A. Irwin	1968–73	Thomas Carl Lotter	2010–	R.F. Mutch	1955–60
								Martin Hadley	1962–66	Izhar B. Ishak	1990–92	Dr Clive Loughlin	1968–73	Freddie G.W. Myatt	2010–12
								Georges-Alexandre Haines	2000–05	Christopher Isles	2000–05	Nigel Lovett	1959–64	Daniel T. Nassiri	1994–99
								Keith Halstead	1970–75	Elizabeth Naomi Isles	2011–13	John 'Luke' Lucas	1973–78	Matthew R. Nassiri	1996–2000
								Alex Hamilton	2007–12	Holly E. Jackson	2010–12	Ronnie Luckman	1940–45	Chris Nathan (Staff)	1954–57; 2008–
								Nigel Hamilton (MCR 1961–3)	1951–6	Oliver A. Jackson	2013–	Peter A. Lusher	1950–56	James Neville	1980–85

Robert Newhouse	1953–58	A.E. Richards	1961–66	Derrick Stevens	1949–54	Matthew Wasbrough	1997–2003
Iain Nisbet	1971–75	John Ridehalgh	1951–57	Dr Alex Stewart-Jones	1990–93	Frank Wates	2012–
Philip Nixon	1995–2000	Lucy Ritchie	2008–13	Alastair Stewart	1986–91	David Watkin	1947–53
Christopher S. Northcote-Green	1963–68	A.M. Robathan	1946–50	Ned Stewart	2013–	Jeremy Watson	1964–69
J.H. Nott	1951–55	Charlie Roberts	2008–13	Ben C. Sthamer	2012–	Luisa Watts	2011–12
Anthony Ody	1963–67	David Hope Robertson	1956–60	Peter Martin Stokes	1938–41	Marten T.C. Waugh	1952–55
Felix Ogden	2009–10	Andrew Robson	1978–82	John Nicholas Strachan	1954–59	John Webley	1960–65
George Ogden	2006–10	Hannah Robson	2013–	James and Phillipa Straker-Nesbit	2000–02; 1997–9	David Malcolm Webster	1953–56
Holly Ogden	2008–13	Lorna Roche (Staff)	2001–	Ben Street	2006–11	Dr A.N. Welsh	1946–50
Richard Ogdon		Derek Roe	1950–56	Jonathan Sturt	1979–84	Rosanna West	2003–09
Imogen Orr	2004–09	M.P. Rohde	1947–52	James Summers	1987–92	Philip Wetherall	1954–58
Richard H.A. Osmond	1967–71	Charles Rome	1997–2002	John Sutcliffe	1942–45	Duncan Wethey	1985–90
Michael Owen	1945–50	Saxon Rose	1989–90	Charlie Sutton	1997–2002	J.A.C. Wheeler	1964–67
David Paine	1942–45	Felix Ross	2013–	Harry Sutton	2000–05	John Whicker	1948–53
Geoffrey A. Paine	1947–52	Theo Ross	2012–	Donald E. White	1992–96	Donald E. White	1942–47
Mimi Paine	2012–	Dannii Rowe	2008–13	Tim Sutton	1993–98	John Whitehead	1960–65
Dr William P. Palmer	1950–55	Emile Rowe	2010–	Colin Swainson	1992–96	Richard Whittington	1943–47
The Hon. Philip Palumbo	2005–10	Harry C. Roxburgh	2009–	Emma Swainson	1992–94	Rebecca Wilkes	2008–13
Rohan Pandya	2012–	Afiq Rozhan	2012–	Jeremy and Christina Swainson	1995–2000	Ralph Wilkins	2001–06
F.W.J. Pargeter (MCR)	1960–94	T.P. Russian	1947–53	G.N. Sworder	1943–47	George Wilkinson	1966–71
Matt Parker (MCR)	2007–	Will Sadler	1988–93	William D. Sykes	1960–65	Patrick A.H. Wilkinson	1995–2000
Richard Parker	1947–52	Emily Sandom	2009–	James Syngé	1964–69	Christopher Willcox	1981–86
Gregory Parrish	2010–	James Sandom	2011–	Jeremy William Tait	1945–49	A.G. Williams	1952–57
Nicholas Parry	1986–91	Francesca Sargent	2011–	Norma Tait	1974–79	Frederick Williams	2010–
Peter Parry Okeden	1968–73	William Sargent	2008–13	Simon Talbot-Williams	1949–53	Gordon Williams	1975–79
Lara Paul	2012–	Abhipong (Thang) Sathorn	1994–98	Michael Tanner	1949–53	Guy Williams	1969–73
Giles Paul		David Saunder	1965–70	Adrian Taylor	1977–82	Jonathan Williams	1976–81
Bart Pawley	2010–	Callum Joseph Savage	2006–09	Simon H. Taylor	1972–74	Mark Williams	1958–63
Nicholas M. Payne	1951–56	Malcolm Savage	2008–13	Jonathan J.W. Tetsell	2005–10	Philip Williams	1979–84
Michael Pelham	1952–58	Ryan Anthony Savage	1977–82	Robin Thomas	1966–71	Alistair J.F. Williamson	1975–80
Philip J.B.L. Penfold	1952–55	Peter Julian Schlatter	2013–	Howard Thomson	1966–70	George Williamson	2012–
Richard B.F.L. Penfold	1949–53	Amalia Schliemann	1995–	J. David Tinsley	1959–70	B.N. Wilson	1949–52
Andrew Penny	1957–62	Charlotte Schofield (MCR)	1995–96	John Lang Todd (MCR)	1957–95	Chris Wilson	1951–56
Mark Peppe	1948–51	Laura von Schubert-Oetker	1972–77	Max Todd	1971–76	Mike Wilson	1972–75
Rodney Peppe	1948–51	James Angus Scott	1957–61	Alexander Troeller	2005–10	Stephen Wilson	1981–86
Mark D.C. Perry	2000–05	Michael Scott	1974–79	Vanessa Troeller	2013–	Tara Wilson	2013–
Chris Phillips	1950–54	Mike Scott	1972–77	Colonel T.L. Trotman	1950–54	David Wippell (Staff)	1978–2006
J.C. Phillips (Warden)	1978–88	Michael S. Scragg	1954–58	Mark Trumper	1982–87	Joe Withers Green	2005–10
Noah R. Phipps	2012–	Paul Scudamore	1985–90	Neil Tuckett	1961–66	Katie Withers Green	2007–12
Christopher Pickard	1953–58	Robert Secoy	1986–	The Revd Chris Turner	2011–13	Stephen Withers Green (Staff)	1998–
William Pickford	2012–	M.I. Sellen (MCR)	1995–54	Harriet L. Turner	1972–77	Michael Wolff	1940–45
Dmytro Pimakhov	1995–57	Christopher Shaw	2007–12	J.W. Tweddle	2007–12	Regan Wing Kwan Wong	2011–13
Bruce Pimlott	1966–71	Jack Shuker	2013–	Ilya Ulyanov	1990–95	W.F.N. Wood	1951–56
Graham Pimlott	1963–68	Sam Shuker	1976–81	Thomas G. Upchurch	1983–88	Peter Woodbridge	1958–62
Isabella Pinheiro de Andrade	2012–	Bill Skead	1956–61	Thomas Van Dessel	1985–90	John Woodcock	1940–45
Shaun C.W. Pitt	1963–67	Finlay John Skinner	2010–	Alex Vane	1949–53	James Woodhouse	1946–51
H.M. Plowden Roberts	1946–51	Billy Slater	2005–10	David Vaudrey	1949–53	A.J. Woodland	2011–
Sam Popham	2004–09	Charles Smith	1980–85	Dr Bruce Vaughan	1949–53	D.L.F. Woodland	
Ted Popham	2010–	Hugh C. Smith	1969–74	M.W. Vaughan	1949–54	J.P. Woodland	
Elgan Potter	1976–81	J. Nicholas W. Smith	1949–54	Brian Venner	1955–72	K.S.F. Woodland	
Henry Hugh Potter	1947–52	Julian Lawton Smith	1967–71	J.J. Vernon (MCR)	1972–76	Barry Woodroffe	1954–58
William Prew	2013–	Oliver P.H. Smith	2007–12	Mike Vince	1991–96	Andrew H.M. Woodrow	1990–95
Anthony Richard Price	1950–55	Patrick R.J. Smith	1975–80	Dr Angus Vine	1955–60	John Richard Woolley	1940–43
M.S.H. Price	1954–58	Quentin J.C. Smith	2009–	Sebastian Volak	1995–97	Francis Worthington	1954–59
John A.T. Pritchard	1978–82	Theo S.J. Smith	1972–86	Anastasia Volkova-Ostroumoff	2004–09	Brian Wright	1948–51
Michael Pugh	1950–55	Thomas G. Smith	1965–71	Imogen Wade	2005–10	Louis Wright	2011–
Michael Barraclough Pulman	1946–50	Andrew and Rachael Speirs	2003–08	Jack Wade	1954–58	Lu Wright	2010–
David Pusey	1953–58	Gemma Spencer	2012–	E.J. Wadham	1993–98	Alexandra R. Yakubov	2013–
Robin Pyman	1965–68	Christopher Sprague	2009–	Honour Wainwright	1996–2001	Alika Yasychenya	2013–
Sue Quartermain (Staff)	2005–	Angus Spratling	2008–13	Ben Walker	1963–68	David Yeo	1949–54
Nikita Lakshman Nirmal Radkevitch	2012–	Louisa Spring	1986–88	Spencer Walker	1962–67	Kevin Young	1972–77
Isabelle Rayner	2011–	David Squire	1955–60	Timothy Wallace	1965–70	Marc Young	2012–
Bethany Reed	2010–	Mike Stanfield	1965–70	James Walsh		Joe Zietman	
Hannah Reed	2007–12	Tim Steeds					
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