

**‘Formation  
Instruction  
Affection’**

**Sisters  
Faithful Companions of Jesus  
Jersey**

**1911-2002**



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Instruction  
Affection’**

**Sisters  
Faithful Companions of Jesus  
in Jersey  
1911-2002**

**Mary Campion McCarren fcJ**



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## FOREWORD

### **‘Formation, Instruction, Affection’**

*‘(Elles) donnaient aux élèves formation, instruction, affection.’*

Thus wrote Soeur Anne Marie Deverre fcJ in 1989, looking back to her school days at Bagatelle. Those three words sum up precisely what the Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus have tried to give during the years they have been in Jersey.

After this brief history was finished the Validation Report for FCJ Primary (2002) became available and although it is speaking of the present school much of what it says can be applied to the whole tradition: *‘a strong Catholic community where Christian values and principles inform all aspects of the schools life. The faith development of the children and other members of the school community is seen as the first priority... (T)here is a strong ‘FCJ’ identity and tradition, and staff and pupils take great pride in it... The pupils are happy and relationships are positive... many of the parents express delight with their children’s happiness at the school.’*

If there is a *‘memory (which) is also prophecy,’* as John Paul II maintains, then it would seem that the present is so truly rooted in the past that the story of the journey through the years is a gradual unfolding. As we recall the past showing, its relationship to the present, we remain confident that *‘Le Bon Dieu conduit tout Lui-Même’*; confident too that all that is best in FCJ Jersey will continue to develop and flourish.





## CHAPTER 1

### How it all began Guernsey, Bagatelle, St Matthew

To reflect in 2002 on the story of ‘FCJ Jersey’ is to be pulled up short against the realisation that it quite easily might not have happened. Marie Madeleine d’Houët, the foundress of the Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus loved to repeat: *Le Bon Dieu a tout conduit Lui-Même*, and the welcome her Sisters received in the Island remains living proof that her trust was in no way misplaced.

In 1907, the French anti-clerical laws reached a new ferocity in Brittany. At Ste Anne d’Auray, the famous Basilica was occupied and the Seminary taken over; the Sisters in the nearby Convent had little option but to seek shelter elsewhere. On January 29th a group turned to the Channel Islands ‘in the hope that proximity to Brittany would enable us to continue our work of education among the young girls of France.’<sup>1</sup> Eventually they were able to rent a house in Guernsey and when, on May 15th, twelve Sisters settled in ‘Les Touillets’ they had with them thirteen pupils- and the entire group firmly believed that they were simply ‘awaiting the dawn of happier days for the dear Pensionnat de Sainte-Anne.’

The house to which Mother Magdalen Harding, inspiration and guide of this venture, had gone two days previously was empty; the goods sent on ahead had not arrived. By the time the rest of the party came she had been able to borrow mattresses, blankets and sheets from other Religious-in-exile—French Benedictine Sisters, Salesian Fathers and Christian Brothers. Within a week beds, tables, desks and dishes had arrived and lessons began!

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1 All unacknowledged references in the text are taken from the Annals of the Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Jersey.

‘This land of exile’ and ‘as in days of old’ are phrases repeated over and over again in the Annals of these first years. The community celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception in 1908 but ‘all so small in comparison with the grand displays of Ste Anne’s in the days that are no more’; the following year they built a chapel which ‘cannot be compared to Ste Anne’s! but it suffices.’ In 1909 the School presented Scenes from Barbier’s *Joan of Arc* and one chorus in particular ‘*Dieu le veut*’ was applauded. By 1910 when the extensions and gardens had received a further consignment from Ste Anne, the statues (which with their huge stone pedestals had provided ballast to the ship which brought them) into our midst the very atmosphere of Ste Anne’ and at the Corpus Christi procession the Sisters prayed that God ‘bless this Island that has given us a home when we were driven from our own.’

That procession was held not at Les Touillets but at Saumarez Lodge which had been taken in 1908. In that same year ‘the first community had divided, some going to The Elms, Cambridge Park, to take over a small day school handed over by other religious leaving Guernsey for England. At the end of March the rest, with the boarding school, moved to Saumarez Lodge, an estate facing Sark. From there the Sisters undertook Catechism classes under the auspices of a Salesian Father, going twice a week accompanied by our elder pupils to the parish Le Fôret where all the families were of French origin. At home the Sisters taught and supported, free of charge ‘some poor French children desirous to pass certain qualifying examinations. Others (were) being formed for domestic work.’

Then in 1911 Bishop Cotter, Bishop of Portsmouth invited the Faithful Companions of Jesus to come to Jersey. The Dames de St Andre who had been at David Place were leaving and the Bishop asked that the FCJs would take over not only the School in David Place but also the seven schools of Holy Name, SS Peter and Mary (sic), St Matthew, St Ouen, St John, St Aubin and St Martin. Well aware of the difficulties the Sisters would face, Bishop Cotter told the Superior General, Mother Zoë Girod, that if she accepted his invitation it would be an act of heroism!

## Still ‘the little colony of Ste Anne’

The Dames de St André who had been in Jersey since 1863 were obliged to withdraw from the Island as a result of the States’ requirement that all teachers should hold English Teaching Certificates. The French Faithful Companions of Jesus were able to call on English-speaking Sisters. Within a year the number of pupils had more than doubled and by May 1912, the Boarding School — still described as ‘the little colony of Ste Anne’ despite its sojourn in Guernsey, — was installed at Bagatelle.

This property is famous not only in the Annals of FCJ Jersey for eventually it was to become the Palace Hotel, and as such appears in all the histories of the Occupation. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a long rectangular four-storey house with a great deal of delicate wrought iron tracery, it stood on an eminence overlooking the sea. Its gardens were rich in beech and oak trees, and the first Chaplain, a Father of the African Missions, enlarged the walks, laid out flower beds, erected rustic bridges over the stream and made seats under the trees. Anne Marie Deverre, a pupil there, still remembered ‘the almost Mediterranean vegetation’ when she was in her 90s - rhododendrons, azaleas and palm trees. Furthermore the outbuildings from Guernsey were put up again here! In addition a statue of St Philomena which had been sent from the cradle of the Society in Amiens, adorned one of the gables.

The pupils at Bagatelle were for the most part French, their comings and goings governed by the time and height of the tides! Jersey was still ‘our land of exile; ‘the beautiful sea separates us from our dear country,’ and when the Jesuit College (where so many of the girls’ brothers were pupils) was closed ‘the question *why?* was not asked on one side or the other— God wills it for the good of France — that is enough.’ Christmas, for which many of the children stayed in the Convent, was marked by the singing of ‘Minuit, Chrétiens’. In 1923 the ‘little bells of Bagatelle did their best to join the solemn chimes of France to celebrate the glories of the Little Flower on the day of her beatification. It is on occasions such as this that we feel our exile....’

From the beginning, the pupils of Bagatelle were entered for public examinations and there was general rejoicing over the first *brevet supérieur*

(1913) and by 1916 there were eight *brevets elementaires*; two *supérieur*; three diplomas for Latin with honourable mention, and another in Philosophy. Candidates for Entrance to the University of Paris were installed in the nearby Villa Alsace by 1920.

An incomplete Prospectus for Bagatelle which survives furnishes the following information:

#### EXTRAS:

<b>PIANO (with Professor)</b>	<b>£2.18.0 per Term</b>	
<b>PIANO (with Mistress)</b>	<b>1.10.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>VIOLIN or MANDOLINE</b>	<b>1.10.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>SINGING</b>	<b>1.10.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>GERMAN</b>	<b>1.0.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>DRAWING and PAINTING</b>	<b>1.1.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>DANCING and CALLISTHENICS</b>	<b>1.1.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>CLASS BOOKS and STATIONERY</b>	<b>0.5.0</b>	<b>“</b>
<b>USE OF LIBRARY and GAMES</b>	<b>0.5.0 per annum</b>	

**Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, College of Preceptors, Royal Academy of Music and South Kensington Science and Arts.**

**A Report on the conduct and progress of the Pupils is sent to the Parents at the end of each half-term.**

**No uniform dresses are required for week-days, but a black dress, jacket and hat for Sundays. The style and make are optional.**

**With a view to habits of order and economy, the pupils .will keep account of and pay for mending, music and other current expenses, and will therefore require a little money.**

Numbers at Bagatelle varied. Initially there were twenty-six and the numbers had grown to 110 by 1919. From that date onwards the numbers declined. Reasons given include the distance from France and the difficulty of travel. At the same time boarding schools were re-opening in France. But the financial troubles of the early 1920s would seem to have been the main factor—year by year reference is made to ‘low rates of exchange’ and although in 1925 there was a top class of ten preparing for philosophy and working for their Baccalaureate, the other classes were reduced to a minimum. Mother Magdalen Harding came back to Jersey to close what she had built up.

Palms and flowers from the greenhouses and grounds were transplanted to Val Plaisant, in such abundance and so successfully that a corner of the garden there was christened ‘Bagatelle’.

Besides teaching in the elementary schools, the Sisters had lost no time in starting Sunday schools. Easter Sunday, 1914, they began classes at St Martin’s, and in the same year two of the community started going to St Aubin’s each Sunday for Catechism classes. Two years later, in May 1916, a similar initiative was begun in Grouville. Each Sunday, in addition to the catechism lessons, there were games and songs before the afternoon drew to a close with Benediction. Each year there were celebratory picnics and prizes.

Who were the Sisters at Bagatelle? Mother Magdalen Harding was Superior, as she had been at Ste Anne and Guernsey. Described by a past pupil as ‘a powerful woman physically and mentally. She went round driving her little cart and pony!’ More than one History of Jersey captures this same vignette of ‘General Harding’ and ‘the Dreadnought’<sup>1</sup>. The little grey pony was called ‘Grisson’ and since Guernsey days had carried children, furniture, vegetables and anything else that needed carrying. The carriage had been a gift from the father of one of the Novices. Writing to the Superior General, Mother Zoë Girod, Mother Mary Magdalen said: ‘our little donkey is a real missionary because without him one could hardly go so far!’ In time she was succeeded by M. Clemence Fidon and M. Jeanne

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1 Croad: A Jersey Album. Page 72

Renard. Succeeded but not forgotten. When news of her death reached Jersey, in 1928, there was great sorrow. Canon Hourigan, Rector of SS Mary and Peter's and always revered as 'father and friend', though sick himself at the time of her death, insisted on saying Mass for her when he was able, a Mass which was very well attended. The rector of St Thomas, Père Mao, announcing her death to the parish said she certainly merited their prayers for if anyone had worked for Jersey, she had. Nor did the first anniversary of her death pass unnoticed.

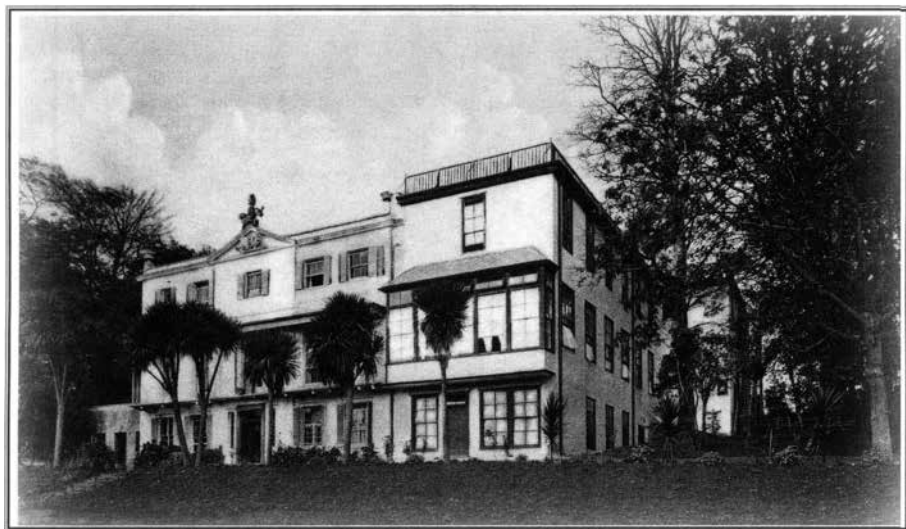
There were no lay teachers at Bagatelle. The first Headmistress there was M. Stanislaus Simon, remembered yet for her sympathy and understanding, followed in 1923 by M. Sophie Barbier. M. Mary Kennedy was Class Mistress and Mistress of Music and M. Lucie Villaine, whose twin sister, M. Rogatienne was also in the community, was infirmarian. More than one pupil still remembers the 'formation, instruction and affection' they received. As late as 1989 fifty 'anciennes' were still in contact with one another, meeting when they could, and at other times writing to one another at least twice a year. A favourite memory was of the musical afternoons with M. Gabrielle Gaillot on the piano, M. Mary playing the harp and M. Louise d'Argence the violin. 'A veritable feast provided by three remarkable musicians.'

From Bagatelle came many vocations to religious life. Some became Carmelites, some Sisters of Charity, Anne de Souserberghe became a Helper of the Holy Souls and Marthe Coqueret, Yvonne de la Villetanet, Anne Marie Deverre, Anne Marie Goldie, Louise Hocquart and Marie Hélène Laverrie, Faithful Companions of Jesus.

One feature of life at Bagatelle that is still prominent in the life of FCJ Jersey is the celebration of the feast of December 8th. In 1912, the first pupils processed through the garden and house and had a lantern slide show in the evening, viewing the chief scenes in the life of Our Lady through the works of the Great Masters. In 1918 the feast was offered in thanksgiving for peace. There was a torchlight procession through the park which was gay with festoons, Chinese lanterns and transparencies. Then as the celebrants faced the sea, fireworks were set off 'amidst enthusiastic cries of *Vive la Vierge Immaculée*, the singing of *Tota Pulchra* and *O Maria sine labe concepta*.'



Mother Mary Magdalen Harding



Bagatelle FCJ



1828 — The Jazz Band made its debut at David Place in March



1917 — A group of pupils at Bagatelle



Nor was it long before the children's visits to the Little Sisters of the Poor was being described as 'traditional'; the girls entertained the old people there with their singing and recitations.

### **'So Genial and Happy'**

The first FCJ to die in Jersey was Mother Mary Aloysius McDermott. She died suddenly, aged 62, August 6th 1913 and was buried at St Matthew. In the days when there were three FCJ establishments in the Island, Bagatelle, St Matthew and Val Plaisant, there was scope for interchange, hospitality and encouragement. Pupils from Bagatelle who stayed for holidays, for example, frequently spent part of the time at St Matthew; Sister Anne Marie Le Cunff went from Val Plaisant for a change of air but died, aged 37, May 23rd 1916; children from St Mary's Elementary School went to Val Plaisant for 'a substantial dinner before going to the shore for games and tea on the sands'; and Sunday School pupils had 'a never to be forgotten day at Bagatelle before returning home in vans with their prizes.'

One of the English Certificated Sisters sent to St Matthew was M. Gabriel McInerney; another was M. Josephine Collison who was to remain in the Island until 1940. At David Place she taught music and was Form Mistress in Prelim until she became Superior in 1934.

The Portsmouth Diocesan Archive has a copy of the St Matthew prospectus:

**The School is situated on an eminence in a most healthy part of the Island and is within convenient distance of St Helier.**

**The French language receives particular attention .**

**English is taught in all its branches.**

**At the desire of the parents the pupils are prepared for the following examinations:-**

**The various grades of the College of Preceptors;**

**The Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music;**

**Or any other that the parents require.**

**Terms**  
**(including Piano, Class Singing, Drawing and Drill)**  
**Boarders £24 per annum**  
**Day Boarders £12 per annum**  
**Day Scholars £6 per annum**

Exam results at St Matthew were good—Oxford Preliminary, Cambridge Entrance and Royal Academy of Music; the Elementary School inspector admitted to having ‘changed (his) opinion of nuns - never thought they could be so genial and happy!’ Soon afterwards the Sisters were asked to take over the boys’ school as well as the girls. The amalgamation took place in October 1915 with the Senior boys and girls occupying the Boys’ School, the Juniors the Girls’.

The sacramental life of the children was watched over with great love. First Communions and Confirmation celebrations were red-letter days. As were Corpus Christi, August 15th and December 8th, these days were marked by processions ‘of all the parishioners, priests and scholastics of St Matthew through our garden.’ Solemn communion breakfasts were held in the Convent. The Sodality of Children of Mary was strong in the Parish. Names which occur over and over in the Annals are those of Père Le Vacon O.M.I and the Seigneur and Madame St Jean. St Matthew’s was under the care of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, a more than happy coincidence, since their Superior General, Archbishop Dontville, who visited on more than one occasion, knew the FCJs who had been invited to Canada by P. Lacombe O.M.I. Sister Maria Thorpe had been at Rat Portage before arriving in St Matthew. Père Le Vacon offered unfailing support to the Sisters and was most appreciative of the education they were offering and of what he called their ‘general influence for good.’ Madame St Jean usually visited the Convent when she opened the Parish Bazaar and with her husband was present for the Prize Distributions and entertainments. On December 8th 1915 the children performed ‘a pretty national dance. Their costumes were so arranged as to form flags of England, France, Belgium and Russia.’ On several occasions, the St Jeans invited the children to St John’s Manor—and sent carriages for them!

The Boarding School at St Matthew's met the same fate as Bagatelle; in 1921 there was a marked decrease in the number of pupils 'because of the high rate of exchange imposed on French money' and since in 1920 by order of the States the Catholic elementary school was closed despite a petition being presented to the authorities, the FCJs withdrew from St Matthew.

There were direct links between the foundations in Jersey and the foundress, Marie Madeleine d'Houët. As far as is known she only once set foot in the Island. It was in 1831 when she was recalled to France from London on urgent business. Accompanied by an elderly lady and a group of young girls, some of whom were going as pupils to Ste Anne, she took the steamer *Lord of the Isles* from Blackwall, London to Jersey. A thick fog came on and the sea was extremely rough. Towards nightfall one of the paddle wheels broke and the vessel stopped for between two and three hours to have the damage repaired. After 36 hours they reached Jersey only to find that there was no steamer for St Malo as it went only on alternate days. So the lady and the other girls waited, whilst Madame d'Houët and the future Mother Philomena Tarrant embarked on a small merchant ship. The only other passengers were six soldiers who wrapped themselves up in their cloaks, lay down on deck, and remained there for the entire journey. The captain and the sailors began to drink heavily, the sea grew rough and the boat leant so much to one side that the waters flowed over the deck. Marie Madeleine and her fifteen-year-old companion were obliged to hold tightly to the higher side of the boat to prevent themselves falling into the water. Finally they reached St Malo at 11p.m., having been fourteen hours at sea.

Other connections between the foundress and Jersey were the Sisters who had themselves known her. One was M. Cecile Delattre who died in 1918, aged 82, and is buried in St Matthew. Seven other FCJs are buried at St Matthew. (See Appendix 2)



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **David Place 1911-1970**

Like the other foundations, David Place, had its connection with . the Foundress in M. Henrietta Dillon who died in 1936. She was then aged 94 and the Bishop travelled specially from Guernsey 'to bury (his) old friend' who had herself gone to Guernsey in 1911 and then moved to Jersey where she trained the choir and gave music lessons till she was 80!

Bagatelle and St Matthew did good work whilst they lasted, but it was David Place which was to continue and eventually become Grainville and ultimately FCJ Primary. In 1911 no one could have foreseen what would become of the new foundation with all its trials and difficulties but when in January 1913, Bagatelle was ready to receive the French pupils at the same time David Place began its career as an English establishment. Initially there were two Secondary Schools- a boarding school and a day school, but in 1919 they were amalgamated, an innovation welcomed by nearly all the parents who could see the advantages to be derived for their children. From that time numbers increased rapidly.

An undated newspaper advertisement runs as follows:

**The Course of Studies comprises all the usual branches of an English Higher Education.**

**Pupils can be prepared for the London Matriculation, Oxford Locals, the various grades of the Royal College of Preceptors, the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing School.**

**Attention is given to physical development, Net-Ball, Hockey and Tennis are encouraged.**

The Staff are trained experienced teachers.

The School has for its aim to combine Catholic influence and character training with the surroundings of a refined home and up-to-date education.

## **Memories of the fabric**

From 1913 when the community painted and fitted but new apartments for the expanding middle school, the summer holidays were always associated with maintenance work. In later years it took professionals. In 1923 there were 150 day pupils on the register but when buses began to ply all through the Island in 1928 it enabled pupils from outlying districts such as Anne Port and St Martin, to reach school in good time and numbers soon topped 200.

In 1926 the kitchen got a new floor and the whole frontage of the roof on the playground side had to be replaced. It was at that time that a severe earthquake struck and the huge building swayed three times in 40 seconds and the men on the roof were sick with the swaying. In 1927 kindergarten was transformed into a 'Babies' Paradise': a partition was broken down and a passage taken into the room. 'The walls of pale primrose with a wainscot of pale green and suitable frieze depicting little Dutch children in typical costume, form a pleasing background to the little tables and arm chairs; a linoleum of blocked floor pattern completes the whole.' Outside, workmen invaded the garden. The Veranda needed full repairs so this opportunity was taken to insert glass lights at intervals; the playground was enlarged by removing the pump and the wall surrounding it, and a grand new bicycle shed made its appearance. The following year the façade was cleaned and painted. In 1928 central heating made a limited appearance but nonetheless the community rejoiced in hot water and 'no more wet cloaks nor mildewed shoes.' In 1929 the chapel floor had to be replaced because dry rot had been spotted; at the same time gas was replaced by electric light.

During World War 11 evacuation removed a third of the children in September 1939 and, in 1942, 40 more were among those ordered to leave the Island. In the Autumn of 1944 the Boarding School was suspended until the following year but applications poured in for the Day School even

though there was no heating in the classrooms. In 1947 the Kindergarten was full and in 1948 the Senior School numbered 350.

Mother Eustochium Tyler arrived in 1950 and remained as superior until she returned to Skipton in 1957. During those seven years, she installed electric light and central heating throughout the school and an aga and a fridge in the kitchen; she put up a solid new gate, 'not only an ornament but protection' and also set in hand the provision of a new laundry with drying racks and electric irons. And she bought Midvale House. It had to be reconstructed - cellars became cloakrooms and toilets; a new staircase was built to replace the old steep one and the heating system had to be overhauled and renewed, but the purchase of Midvale was a valiant effort to provide space which was yearly becoming more and more necessary.

It was in 1961 that the famous Sacred Heart statue was placed in front of Midvale. Standing 6 feet high in the form 'Come to Me', it had arrived at Val Plaisant in 1925—the only exhibit to gain a prize that year in the Salon des Beaux Arts in Paris. Initially placed behind and over the High Altar, it became a great feature of Midvale House.

The two long corridors and staircases were, re-floored, re-plastered- and redecorated and given new electric light fittings in the Easter Holidays 1963 and the following year the kitchen garden was levelled and asphalted to provide a tennis court and a netball pitch. With the best will in the world there was no room for hockey and the girls travelled to an Education Committee venue.

It is clear from this brief account that the actual fabric of David Place and the lack of space on the site left much to be desired by modern educational standards. Quite simply there was lack of space for classrooms, for recreation and activities. The situation continued to deteriorate. Sewerage excavations and drain laying in 1952 resulted in cracks along the Val Plaisant frontage and the arch in the first floor was in danger of collapse. By 1960 there was flooding and more cracks and school corridors were affected by subsidence. The Juniors had nowhere to play—the grass was too muddy when wet and there was no large room indoors. Then Parking at Midvale became a public issue and off the road facilities were urgently demanded.

At the end of 1966 dry rot was rampant. The Sisters realised that if they were to stay in Jersey the Society would have to purchase land and build two new schools. Negotiations were put in hand to buy Granville. Bishop Worlock, at Prize Day in 1968, assured his audience that he was fully behind the decision.

## **World War I**

The 1914-18 War certainly impinged on the consciousness of the Schools and Community. At Val Plaisant Infants School leave of absence was granted to several girls in the older classes to relieve family distress by their earnings; dozens of eggs were collected for sick soldiers and several postcards received from grateful recipients. Socks and 'cuffs' were knitted and the Girls Club gave a concert to provide materials for the Red Cross Sewing Guild. One soldier priest, P. Pittard OMI who served as stretcher bearer on the Somme was a particular object of community prayer and whenever he got furlough he visited the Convent. Fr. Cunningham who became chaplain in 1917 had been in Belgium at the outbreak of war and suffered from 'nerve shock'.

A Crèche Committee was formed in St Helier to help wives whose husbands had been called up. One crèche was undertaken by a community of Helpers of the Holy Souls and during the summer holidays, every morning and afternoon some of the David Place community volunteered their services and claimed to have become quite proficient at 'bathing, dressing, nursing, feeding and amusing babies.'

When the Master of the Vauxhall Boys' School was called up, the States' Education Committee decided to place the Boys' School under the Supervision of the Mistress of the Girls' School. This was M. Anna Leche who went to Jersey in 1913 and remained there until 1921.

From 1913 the FCJs were in charge of St Aubin's Elementary School. The Annals describe St Aubin's as situated 'on an eminence overlooking the third most beautiful bay in the world ... (the Sisters) reach the school each morning by a 20 minutes drive round the lovely bay. When the tide is abnormally high, the waves beat against the windows of the railway carriages.' Relations between the Catholic and Protestant schools were very



good. A teacher from the local Protestant school, for example, would run over to tell the FCJ Head that the Inspector was around and would probably call in! In 1915 because of the illness and death of the Headmaster, Mr Lee, it was decided that the two schools would amalgamate for secular subjects for the duration of the war. Initially there was local opposition to the 'novel situation of a Roman Catholic nun, Mother Xavier Collopy, at the head of a Protestant School' but the teachers co-operated throughout, and the Protestant clergy and others who were naturally antagonistic at first never did or said anything that could injure the, discipline of the school or induce parents to remove their children. In 1918 the St Aubin's teachers spent an enjoyable day at Bagatelle. For many it was the first time they had visited a convent. Members of the community 'entertained on harp, piano, and violin'. The visit may well have marked the end of the arrangement at St Aubin.

## **World War II**

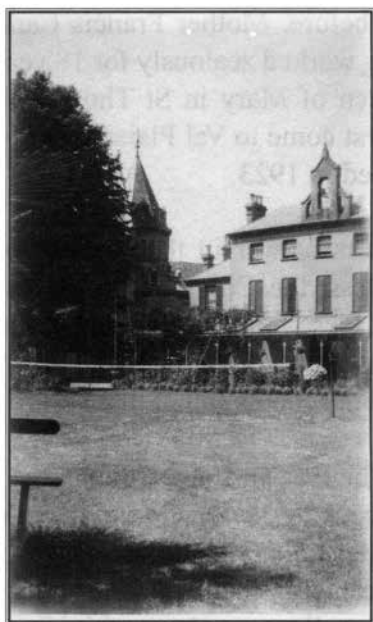
The 'crisis' of 1939 led to nine elderly and infirm FCJs being evacuated to Jersey—and ultimately stranded there when War was declared and the Island occupied. Four of them were to die before the war was over. All are buried at Almorah. Two of them had lived and worked in the Island many years before. Mother Francis Carlin (d.1.8.1942) had left Jersey in 1927 having worked zealously for 18 years in the Elementary School and with the Children of Mary in St Thomas. Mother Ignatius Stanfield (d. 28.1.1945) had first come to Val Plaisant in 1914 and then worked in St Matthew until it closed in 1923.

Rumours of war in the summer of 1939 meant hotels vacated, tomatoes worthless, the Colorado beetle discovered but fading into insignificance! Gas masks were the order of the day. In June 1940 with the demilitarisation of the Island 23,000 people left in two days and both schools found that a third of their pupils had gone.

With the first air bombardment the Sisters went to the school basement and went back to the refectory two hours later to finish their supper. Like every one else in the Island they sought shelter several times that weekend. Then came the German parachutist to announce 'take over' in two days time by when all were to have white flags flying from their windows. Calico cost

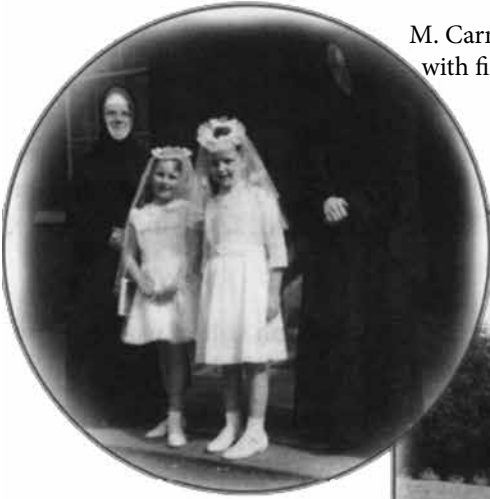


M.M. Hélène Laverrie  
Superior during World War 11.



David Place  
Chapel: Facade of convent taken from tennis court

M. Carmel O'Hare and M. Veronica Garner  
with first communicants.



M. Theresa Obendorf and  
M. Margaret Haughey



M. Carmel O'Hare and  
M. Miriam Maher



M. Euphrasia Fagan

6d a yard so 'old garments' were pressed into use for twelve small and two large windows whilst 2,100 panes of glass had to be crossed with paper. Rationing was strict and the Sisters faced another" problem in that shop-keepers were now asking for cash payment. The June Sale of Work had had to be cancelled and the community thought ruefully of the accumulation of plain and fancy needlework which remained unsold. Then, in November, a lady called and bought £50 worth.

Long a characteristic of David Place and a consolation still in war time, the joys of the 'spreading lime tree' were curtailed by the great gale of November 13th, 1940 when falling slates, broken glass and a large branch from the lime tree were tossed around by the winds. By 1945 when there was wholesale cutting down of trees for firewood, the lime and chestnut still stood secure—and Bishop King was able to sit under the lime tree once again when he came for confirmation! Another old friend, the almond tree surpassed itself in 1942, yielding 800 nuts which gave 1.5 lb almonds 'enough for a cake and an almost real pudding.'

M. Marie Hélène Laverrie, past pupil of Bagatelle, was Superior 1940-46 and still alive in 2002, remembers how at the first rumour of invasion she and M. Philomena Ayers decided to spend all available cash on food and they gathered what tinned goods they could. Their next problem was where to hide everything. Not the cellar—that would be too obvious...

*'I had an inspiration. I would hide the tinned food in the school under the platforms on which stood the teacher's desks. All our work was done at night and very soon all the tinned goods were hidden. We still had dry goods to hide. Fortunately there were many cupboards in the house and it was amusing for me to find hiding-places for all the goods. Some survived the war and were found in peace time.'*

*Although I could rely on the community, it would have been foolish to tell them. Instead I simply asked them not to move the teachers' desks on any account. Mother Philomena, the headmistress, Sister Aloysius (Hall) who was in charge of the cleaning of the school and myself were the only ones who knew where things were hidden. I kept many things to myself so that if*

*any of the Sisters were questioned they could answer without hesitation "I don't know."*

In 1941 the furnace became inoperable. Looking back after the war, it seemed to the Sisters that the breakdown of the furnace had been 'providential.' Many times it had seemed well nigh miraculous that the house had not been commandeered but it seemed that the Germans had been deterred from taking it over because of its lack of heating! (The garden was less fortunate—a zigzag trench was cut across the lawn, turning it into what looked like a gigantic molehill, but was in fact an air-raid shelter.)

But in the meantime fires were needed for classrooms and common room. The fallen branches from the lime tree were sacrificed and an old ash tree in front of the lodge cut down. There was rejoicing in 1942 when they were able to manage without fires in the Schools until January and then classes were amalgamated. Sister Elise Broglio, who died March 14th 1944, enjoyed a reputation in the schoolrooms for making fires which never failed.

Another consolation for the Community were the messages which arrived by various means from continental Europe and England. In 1941 two German officials arrived with a message saying that friends in Ireland had been enquiring as to the well-being of the community and house of Val Plaisant; in the same year the Red Cross delivered a message saying that 'Clarendon and friends (were) very well.' Since the address of St Aloysius Convent, Somers Town was 'Clarendon Square' that message was clear enough! The one from Brussels to the effect that 'Mother is at the Big House', like the one from Liverpool saying: 'Mother and rock garden well', would need interpreting! But at least they knew that they were being thought of, and that the Superior General was safe. As time went on actual letters arrived, one from the Community in Nantes and a Red Cross letter from the Superior General, R. M. Philomena Higgins herself.

In common with all households in the Island, the Sisters had to be creative and ingenious. In the absence of more traditional remedies a whooping cough epidemic in 1943 had to be dealt with by means of an infusion of karagene moss, gathered from the seaside in summer and dried in the sun.

Sea-water was sold at a penny a quart for cooking since there was no salt.

Gas for household purposes was rarely available, so a large trunk lined inside with rags, paper, old blankets, shawls and cushions, the spaces between filled with dry grass, was turned into a 'hay-box'. There a vegetable stew for 40 could be plunged once brought to the boil, and left to continue cooking.

Vegetables were the mainstay of their diet and in 1942 there was great rejoicing over the yield of garden and kitchen garden to which had been added a triangle of land formerly used as a drying ground! The crop of rhubarb, lettuce and vegetable marrow was beyond expectation. Other home-grown vegetables included broad beans, onions, carrots and turnips. But M. Marie Hélène can never say enough of what was owed to the kindness and bravery of friends who provided most of the supplies. Feast day gifts would include eggs and flour; Christmas gifts jam, flour, butter and rabbits.

Eventually three hay-boxes were needed to help feed 60-70 children at noon each day. But then the gas supply was cut off entirely; electricity was available until 6pm; supplies of coal dust and wood could not last indefinitely. A system of Communal cooking was set up but the stipulation was that 'the dish should be as small as possible.' Fortunately since Mary Clare Howarth, with Sisters Seraphina Gibbons and Norah McSweeney to help her, was cooking for over 150, David Place was recognized as a separate 'communal restaurant'. Sister Mary Clare lived in Jersey 1931-84 and in the last year of her life was thanked by Canon Mahy, for her 44 years of loyal service to the Church in Jersey.

German language had to be taught 4 hours a week to every child over the age of 10 and surprise inspections were the order of the day. M. Marie Hélène recalls that *'without any warning a German Officer came to the school one morning to hear how much German language had been acquired since the Occupation. We were lucky to have Mother Gertrude Collins who had lived in Germany when she was young and who spoke the language fluently. The children had been well taught and knew many German songs. I welcomed the inspector and asked him to come to the hall for the assembly*

*and explained that the whole school would be there. Mother Dolores Haughey soon had the girls singing German songs and on and on they went until the Inspector exclaimed, "They sing like little Fraulein" and then asked to be shown round the school... We never had another visit.'*

It was now thirty years since the first pupils had been encouraged to use their gifts for others. In the midst of the privations of 1943, an 'entertainment' at David Place made £12 which was given to the Carmelite Sisters whose financial circumstances had been very severely reduced. During the Easter holidays the children were encouraged to use their freedom for charitable purposes. The money they raised went to supply a daily ration of milk to the Elementary school children under 9 and to increase the funds of the District Nurses' Association.

The Convent Chaplain, Fr Stephen Campbell had been a missionary in India. He was never physically strong but his gentle presence was a support to the Community and School. Regularly he would provide prizes for tennis matches and, until his radio was confiscated by the Germans, he provided daily news bulletins. An unusual insight into conditions is given by the recorded fact that the supply of altar breads became so low that in 1944 the Sisters received communion only three times a week until they could procure the means to make more hosts. Fr Campbell it was who composed the Mass sung at St Thomas' on V-J Day. He died shortly afterwards, November 7th 1945 and is buried in Almorah with Fr Cunningham.

## **The School Question**

Already in 1912 there was what was known as 'the school question'. The FCJs had taken over the schools as requested by the bishop but the expenses of their upkeep as well as salaries for teaching staff fell exclusively on the Sisters. On December 11th 1912 there was a meeting in London before the Privy Council which decided that after February 1st 1913 Catholic Schools were to be put on equal terms with the others with regard to grants but the vital question of Religious Instruction still remained unsettled. Immediately they benefited from an 'abundant supply of books, apparatus, coal, needlework *gratis*'. This state of affairs continued until January 1937 when the Vauxhall Elementary which had been governed by the States of Jersey

was re-opened by the Society as a free private elementary school to secure the teaching of Religion.

M. Teresa Spicer was Headmistress at Vauxhall from 1911 - 1936. She was a very successful Head and in her time, many of the pupils won scholarships to "The Intermediate School" where they prepared for further education. Several went on to Training Colleges and became teachers.

To the relief of all, numbers held up in 1937. During the war, the Elementary School was granted the same medical and dental services as the States' Schools and in 1944 was for the first time included in the distribution of free footwear and supplies of hot soup. But by the end of the war numbers had fallen and since the Secondary School was full to overflowing, M. Philomena Higgins, Superior General, decided that the space occupied by the Elementary School would be better employed by being made available to the Senior School.

## **Development**

Post-war it fell to Mother Miriam Maher (1948-69) to lead the school. She preserved and developed the old; she introduced the new. The afflicted of the world were brought very close in 1957, for example when a large map of Hungary appeared in the school corridor; blankets for Oxfam replaced the traditional fireworks in 1963; the exhibition of Art and Needlework on Parents' Day was enlarged in 1952 to accommodate an exhibition of botanical specimens which had been collected and labelled under the guidance of an enthusiastic botany mistress and the following year there was singing and dancing on the lawn and Forms V and VI exhibited hand painted fabrics and a set of painted china ware. In 1958 the A-level results included an A-level Maths, the first achieved by a girl in the Island and in 1960, for the first time in Jersey, a girl achieved Scholarship level Chemistry.

Taking 1959 as a typical year it is easy to see that the goal of the students had widened over the years. In that year there were two MBEs in the New Year's Honours for past pupils - a girl in recognition of her work for education, and a boy for work as Secretary to the Bailiff. In that same year leavers went into the WRNS, to Sedgley Park T. C. and to Kensington; to



Balls' College Herts. and to Northampton College of Advanced Technology for Ophthalmic Optics. In 1964 the VI form visited the States Experimental Farm, the General Hospital, the Centre for Handicapped Children and the States Chamber for a debate. The introduction of a Careers Evening showed the girls that horizons were indeed opening.

The Boarding School had continued at David Place and added a cosmopolitan dimension. In the last ten years of its history there were pupils from Aden, Australia, France, Germany, and Morocco. In 1966 it closed since in changing times there were fewer applications and in fact the rooms used by the boarders were needed for the Day School.

Down the years, FCJ girls won many honours in the professions and appeared in various Honours Lists. Others entered with the Helpers of the Holy Souls, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Carmel, Holy Family and Medical Missionaries of Mary. One old boy, Ron Lobb, was ordained and Kathleen Murtagh and Judith Routier became Faithful Companions of Jesus.

The issue of Religious Education in schools rumbled on. In September 1952, when a new modern non-sectarian school opened, letters appeared in the local press criticising the fact that Religious Knowledge could not be taught in the States' Schools. In 1953, when Cardinal Griffin visited the Island some 1600 children attended a rally at La Hague Manor and when he presided at a Pontifical High Mass in the grounds of St Mary's House, Archbishop King celebrated and Bishop Beck preached. His theme was 'Catholic Schools and Catholic Training for Catholic Children'. The Archbishop met with the Director of Education and Members of the States regarding a petition asking for two Catholic Primary Schools in town and for scholarships to the three Catholic Secondary Schools. The petition had been signed not only by Catholic Parents and Electors but also by many who were not Catholics but wished to see justice done.

A few years later (1959) although the Director of Education always remembered the Convent School when 'interesting and instructive programmes' were available, the old prejudices died hard. In March, the President of the Education Committee made two proposals to the States, one

to permit the giving of denominational religious instruction in all primary schools by assistant teachers who volunteered to do so and a second to provide financial grant to aid private schools. Both were defeated and Catholic Schools remained as they had done since 1911. Bishops and Archbishops had, over the years, pleaded, but four years later when Senator Dupre distributed the prizes at Speech Day he attributed to the goodness of 'Good Pope John', John XXIII, the fact that the States were willing to consider supporting the Catholic schools. In 1964, even though a law of 1922 forbidding the States to aid Private school had not been repealed, help to Independent Schools in Jersey was passed in principle.

## **Names that Linger**

To each generation of students and friends there are names which linger. Some are those of Head Mistresses or Reverend Mothers; others are cooks, housekeepers or teachers. Some have been named already in the course of this story. To name names can be invidious but to mention some is to recall whole generations.

Mother Margaret Gleeson spent all her religious life in Jersey, having come as a novice for the opening in 1911 and going back to Upton only to make her vows. Having passed the Queen's Scholarship Examinations before entering, she taught English in High and Middle Schools until 1958 when she took over the care of the school shop. When she died, November 28th 1964, Canon Olney described her as one of the best known, best loved nuns in the Island. To meet demand for space, he arranged for her funeral Mass to be celebrated in the church and it was the first funeral service in the 'new' English rite.

Mother Euphrasia Fagan spent less time than Mother Margaret in the Island (1962-1967) but was one of the best known and universally loved members of the Society. A woman of deep compassion, never happier than when serving, unobtrusive and self-effacing, she it was who enabled the Sisters to begin their apostolic work in St Martin's parish. She also bore the brunt of the difficulties surrounding the property at David Place. In 1964 overcrowding at Midvale meant insufficient classroom space and no space for recreational activities. It also meant an acute traffic problem. In 1966 she was faced with the spread of dry rot in the main building and then the

search for a suitable site on which to build two new schools. When she died November 2nd 1967; the parish priest of St Martin offered a grave in the cemetery there, to receive her body.

Sister Aloysius Hall (1890-1984) spent over fifty years in Jersey and is remembered for her lovely smile which captivated all those who knew her. In charge of housework, her work was heavy and monotonous; cleaning, washing up, resetting and lighting stoves, peeling vegetables, she cheerfully turned her hand to anything. Those who lived with her knew that she was sustained by prayer. She would often be heard singing hymns around the house. The convent Chapel was her special care but she loved attending Sunday Mass in the Parish Church.

But fifty years almost fades to insignificance in the light of Sister Mechtilde Sinnott's more than 60 years in the Island. She came in 1936 to replace M. Victoire Scallan who was retiring after teaching English and French since 1917, though she herself was to teach mathematics and geography. Strangely enough she came with her old school friend, Mary, now Carmel O'Hare, with whom she had also gone to the novitiate. Sister Mechtilde is still remembered for her kindly manner, her concern for all with whom she came into contact, her warm smile. She was, too, a skilled artist and needlewoman and gave unstintingly of her time and talents. She made altar cloths and banners, printed Communion certificates, painted Spiritual bouquets, designed cards for Church funds... In retirement she taught catechetics, and at the age of 88 still laundered and cared for the church linen from three parishes as well as visiting the Little Sisters Day Centre.

When she was one who did a three-minute radio talk in 1985 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Liberation it was typical of her that her words were words of gratitude—to God for his loving care and protection and to past pupils, parents and friends whose kindness could never be forgotten. She spoke too of the unity and charity which had prevailed in the Island in those hard days. She was, of course, still alive for the 50th Anniversary and received her commemorative medal with pride, as well as being introduced to Prince Charles. At 90, she celebrated 70 years of vowed life. To mark the double occasion the Civil Authorities dedicated two trees on the Winchester Street entrance to Vauxhall Gardens to her and

Bishop Hollis sent an illuminated testimonial proclaiming that ‘for long and faithful service in the Church, the award of the diocesan Medal is made to Sister Mechtilde Sinnott in token of the appreciation and gratitude of the Diocese.’ No wonder that when it was decided that in view of the community’s once-more changing circumstances it would be better for Mechtilde to return to her beloved Ireland there was an open day at the Convent, Deloraine Road, for all her friends to come and say goodbye. To many it seemed impossible that she was 96 years old. Her leaving was seen as marking the end of an era. Long ‘the memory of the group’ she was an unfailing source of love and inspiration to community and school alike.

## **The Same but Different**

Over ninety years the passage of time is marked in all kinds of ways such as the movement from the ‘Heavenly Ladder’ for ‘Black Babies’ in 1934 to projects for the Third World. In 1979 CAFOD and ‘Blue Peter’ were prominent projects, as well as Sierra Leone, and Bamenda which had personal links with the school through the FCJ Mission and Fr Francis Isherwood, former chaplain. In 1982 novel ways of raising money included sponsored hush-ins, spelling bees and cake making and sewing. £750 was sent to Save the Children.

The Eisteddfod figures largely in the Annals of FCJ Jersey. As early as 1922 the Vauxhall girls won the Elementary Schools Shield, and in 1924 first prizes for ‘knitting, garment making and recitation;’ David Place girls distinguished themselves down the years in Elocution, Drama, Art, French, Choral Speaking and Violin Solos. Girls won the Prix d’honneur and gained Scholarships in Art and Elocution. Individuals won medals and cups, Senior and Junior Drama classes shone. By 1969, under the capable and enthusiastic direction of Mrs Luce, there were choirs in both the Guernsey and Jersey Eisteddfods and in time the choir performed in the closing concerts. In 1985 they won the coveted Shield and a new trophy given by the Rev. Dean Goss, and French verse speaking.

Other features of school life which remained the ‘same but different’ were the entertainments. Hans Anderson’s ‘Snow Queen’ was produced in 1956 and again in 1964. On both occasions the Director of Education gave permission for children from other schools to view additional matinees.

Unstinted praise appeared in the local press for 'The Snow Queen' and in 1961 the critic wrote of Henri Gheon's 'Way of the Cross': *For the full 70 minutes of this production, the stage was never empty... I was deeply moved ... Real tears were shed.* Such testimony resulted in packed houses. Shakespeare, mimes and choral speaking, Junior Plays, VI Form Plays, Nativity Plays all appeared in turn under the gifted direction of Daryl Queree and Donald Rennolds. Then in the 1980s came the Musicals. 'Fiddler on the Roof', Humperdinck's 'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Zurika' were all performed in the Opera House; 'The Ugly Duckling', 'Jonah Man Jazz', 'Africa Jig Saw' and 'Alice' were other successes and in 1983 the School choir sang in BBC Songs of Praise from St Helier's Church and permission was asked to use their music again on Thora Hird's Sunday programme.

Exercise and physical health were both always important as elements in the holistic education on offer. Initially 'drill' and 'exercises' were the order of the day. Then in 1937 private buses started taking senior girls to the hockey field and Form 11 upwards went in relays to the gym on Mount Bingham. Post-war, the netball team joined the Jersey Netball Association for Schools and were League Winners; the school team were Badminton Tournament Finalists and P.E. displays continued to be part of the School's contribution to the Jersey Catholic Association Fete programme. By 1983 the School's sports programme had become co-ed with teams entering both netball and football tournaments, and gym club members gaining BAGA awards. As early as 1935 the Jersey Girl Guides (Catholic Section) was in existence and in the 1980s Sister Stephanie Earl ran the Brownies.

Similarly December 8th remained a landmark in the devotional year but the style of celebration changed. Post-war, the school would sing the Proper of the Mass in SS Mary and Peter, and in the School, feast-day altars would be set up in all classrooms. Canon Olney led the traditional procession round the house. Many of the shrines were Lourdes grottos but others were more original: Our Lady of the Snow, and Our Lady of the Animals. In 1963 Prep III chose Our Lady of the Woods': 'a lovely winter woodland setting and round her were all kinds of woodland animals looking most realistic.' In time, although classroom altars continued, Mass in School marked the morning of the feast and there would be a concert in the afternoon.

Pontifical High Masses and Solemn Benediction had played their part in the liturgical life of the School. Girls had cycled long distances, fasting, so as to receive Holy Communion on retreat days or for funeral Masses. The changes introduced by Pope Pius XII meant that they were able to have Mass at noon each day of the retreat and receive Holy Communion. Then came Vatican II. In September 1963 the weekly noon School Mass was celebrated facing the congregation and the children knelt round the altar to receive Holy Communion and the following year the Community Christmas Service witnessed to the changing times. The priest came 'for a thirty minute Vigil Service before midnight Mass. We had four Scripture readings interspersed with Psalms and prayers and followed by a devotional Midnight Mass at which the community sang in English. We find that the vernacular suits our vocal capacity better than Plain Song.' Like the community, the students appreciated the changes and recited the Proper in English and sang the new hymns with gusto. Participation was the watchword.

And so too was 'ecumenism'. Convent and School were happy to play their part. In 1961 Catholics were invited for the first time to take part in the Christmas celebrations in the Royal Square sponsored by the Rotary Club. The convent garden and school were the assembly points and the pageant moved off from David Place with one of the convent girls representing Mary riding on a donkey. Once the break-through had come collaboration developed swiftly. Two years later the school choir was involved in an ecumenical performance of St Matthew's Passion; and there were interdenominational Carol Services at Christmas. Clergy met in the School Library and there were quarterly ecumenical gatherings with Bishop Holland. During the Unity Octave in 1968 there was a 'pray-in' at the Anglican church and then the Parish Priest, Canon Olney, urged acceptance of an invitation to submit examples of the children's work to the Church Art Exhibition organised by the Anglicans. The first Ecumenical Mission Exhibition in the British Isles, organised by the White Fathers, was held in Jersey. In 1980 the Community welcomed girls from St Helier Girls' School and from the Girls' College who wanted to meet 'Sisters' and find out more about them, the Society and their work.

## Past Pupils

On November 14th 1961, a Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated to mark the Golden Jubilee of the School, and one lady, Mrs Durand, who had been present at the first Mass was present at this one. The Past Pupils marked the occasion by 'beautifying' and stocking the School Library.

As early as 1930 there are recorded Reunions of 'Old Girls' when the regular programme is unfailingly described as 'entertainment, tea and Benediction.' By 1932 the Association of Former Pupils was a well organised and active body. They met socially once a week at the Convent, had the use of the School Library and facilities for sport and indoor games. There were more formal Reunions twice a year with 70-80 attending and the members took a keen interest in their successors, on occasion paying the exam fees of promising pupils. In winter, tea was in the refectory, in summer on the veranda. In 1932 they held their first dance in the Royal Hotel. This soon became the Annual Ball and Social at the Pavilion. Obviously the gatherings were suspended during the war but on January 9th 1947 there was 'a Variety concert and an old time Tea Party'! The Golden Jubilee of the Association brought 250.

Loyalty to M. Philomena Ayres brought a great number in January 1956. Some had not been back for over 20 years but 'felt impelled to come to do honour to her memory.' M. Philomena had come to Jersey in 1914, taught High School and Middle School before becoming Headmistress. She remained in the Island until 1953 and died at Poles, Ware two years later. In 1957 six solid brass candlesticks for the High Altar of Chapel were presented. Canon Olney blessed them. 'In memoriam Mother Philomena Ayres' was engraved on the two centre candlesticks.

Another who evoked similar affection was Sister Mary Carmel O'Hare who came to Jersey in 1929 and apart from a short time away in retirement spent the rest of her life in the Island. When she died the PPA took the unprecedented step of inserting an advertisement in the Jersey Evening Post inviting Past Pupils to attend her funeral. The 1984 FCJ News carried a tribute written by Patricia Guegan in which she recalled the happy hours so many had spent under Sister Carmel's guidance in kindergarten first in David Place and later at Midvale House. A disciplinarian, yes; but also a

much loved teacher and guide. Her retirement had been spent teaching catechetics in the Grand Vaux and St Saviour Schools as well as attending to the needs of the church of Our Lady of the Assumption in Gorey. *Her passing is a memorable landmark in the history of FCJ.* The Sr Carmel Memorial Fund raised over £1,000 which was used to buy Play Caves for the Infants. The presentation was made by Senator Baal. Jersey Potteries donated a suitably inscribed plaque to be placed in the main entrance of the school.

When the PPA celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1991, the founder President, Miss Christine Tarr was present. Canon David Mahy noted the resilience of the Association which had withstood the Occupation, the upheaval of the move from David Place to Grainville and indeed the closing of the Senior School. The Past Pupils marked the 25th Anniversary of the move to Grainville by presenting Sister Helen Costigan, local superior, with two framed pictures of FCJ David Place, one taken from St Mark's church, the other from Val Plaisant.

## **PTA**

In 1964 the PTA was formed. Immediately they launched into varied activities, organising the first Sports Day, sponsored walks, hot chestnut nights and grand bonfires. The Ways and Means Committee helped raise thousands of pounds sterling for gymnastic equipment, computers, TVs, a Video and a photocopier for the school. But from the start, and it still continues with enthusiasm and devotedness, the PTA has contributed uniquely to the social life and vibrancy of the school.



## CHAPTER 3

### Out-reach Around the parishes

From the beginning, the Sisters were involved in the life of the various parishes. Sunday afternoons were devoted to the Guild of St Agnes for girls aged 12-14 with the aim of keeping them off the streets, whilst the Sodality of the Children of Mary was devoted to older girls. In 1912 thirty made a retreat despite the difficulty of getting time free from their work but by 1915 the retreat time had been changed and was preached by an OMI over three consecutive evenings. When they walked in their long blue cloaks and white veils in the St Thomas's procession they were 'very edifying'. Some fifty of them enjoyed an outing in August 1913 when they drove round the coast in brakes and had tea at St Matthew's.

By 1913 the Vauxhall Girls Club was meeting on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7-9 pm. Lessons in Drill and Dance were given by 'a diplomée'. The avowed object was 'to provide a place of healthy recreation for the young girls and to prevent their frequenting other surroundings detrimental to their faith and morals'. When they gave a concert and PE display they met with 'universal applause'.

Canon Hourigan took a great interest in the welfare of the girls and in 1916 gave them two rooms, formerly clubrooms for the men. One room became a sitting room, reading room, the other an Oratory. Canon blessed the rooms and provided tea. The Sisters provided useful things such as blinds and fenders whilst the girls themselves paid a small monthly subscription and held occasional whist drives to provide money for gas. They dearly wanted a piano and gave a concert to that end—but an appeal was made for Soldiers' Huts and they sent the proceeds of the concert to that fund instead.

### Catechetics

The Education Act of 1912 forbade Catholic Teachers who taught in States'

Schools to teach Catholic doctrine not only during school hours but also after hours or on Sundays.

We have already seen the commitment of the FCJs at Bagatelle and St Matthew to religious education outside their own schools. Down the years, the parishes relied heavily on volunteer catechists and in 1959 V and VI Form girls at David Place became involved. The programme gathered momentum in 1963 with a series of catechetical lectures by Sister Romain HHS, herself a past pupil of Bagatelle.

From 1926 Mère Marguerite Carer, 'a Breton to the core', taught catechism in St Thomas' parish; over the years FCJs were to be found in the parishes of Sacred Heart; Our Lady, Millbrook; Our Lady of the Assumption, Gorey; St Bernadette, St Joseph, Grouville; St Martin, SS Mary and Peter, St Matthew and St Patrick. They also took classes in States Schools at Grand Vaux, Grouville, Halkett Place, Janvrin Road, St Saviour and Trinity and in the Secondary School at Grainville. Catechetics, charismatic prayer groups, confirmation classes, marriage encounter, musicians (guitarists, organists, choir mistresses,) parish council members and youth club leaders: all these were services offered in the parishes; in school (1974) there were Catechetical Meetings for Parents, many of whom had expressed need for help in understanding the newer approaches.

In the Convent itself, there were adult Bible Study classes, Bereavement Counselling, CARE, CLC, RCIA and Parenting Programmes as well as spiritual direction and retreats. In the 1990s new activities at the Convent were Julian Meetings, an Over-60 Club and Christians Together in Jersey.

Two Heads who left the Island only to return, came back with very different ministries. Sister Miriam Maher returned to work at the Jersey Pastoral Centre, at the Prison and to offer counselling services. She was also instrumental in the setting up of a Jersey Branch of Age Concern. Sister Loretta Madigan returned as Deanery Pastoral Assistant and was responsible for Family Life Ministry and acted as Ecumenical Officer.

## CHAPTER 4

### Grainville 'A Seal of Approval'

Once the decision had been made and a site found, the movement towards got underway. In January 1969 the old buildings at Grainville were demolished and the ground cleared; in February workmen's huts were erected and by the end of march foundations had been laid. In September of the same year the new Prep School was ready. In design it combined the modern open-plan look and the traditional classrooms. It was a two story building with Infants on the ground floor and Juniors upstairs. Sister Veronica Garner was in charge.

On September 10th a squad of KSC arrived with lorries and cars to help and with great energy and enthusiasm moved desks, tables and chairs. The next day parents and friends arrived to do their part—boxes, crates and more chairs were fitted into cars and vans. All was ready by September 29th when the doors opened to admit excited pupils. Sister Veronica had to deal with TV cameras and reporters all eager to capture this item of local news.

Looking back 25 years later, the Jersey Evening Post remembered that the Prep School had been declared 'aesthetically perfect', and the convent 'revolutionary in design'. It was L-shaped and in its angle there was a sun terrace. All the bedroom windows angles away from the main avenue in order to give privacy and to make the most of the view over the countryside.

Before the final move was accomplished there was an anniversary to keep. 1970 marked 150 years since the founding of the Society of Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, and 60 years since the arrival of FCJs in Jersey. Since the 96 year old Chapel and surrounding buildings were about to disappear the PTA organised a Flower Festival in association with St Clement's Flower Club. The floral arrangements paid tribute to the Foundress, Madame d'Houët in her obedience to the Will of God, to the religious vows



1959

May Procession at David Place.

M. Gertrude Collins and Canon Olney in the background



1971

Cardinal Heenan blessing the new school at Grainville. Also: Bishop Warlock,  
Canon Olney, Fr. Cormac Murphy O'Connor Fr. Frederick Miles and Mgr Lawrence.  
Acolyte: Michael Rabet



Community c. 1973

Back Row: Angela Shannon, Annunciata Curtin, Seraphina Kimball, Judith Routier,  
 Juliet Ory, Margaret Hill, Michelle McKenna, Loretta Madigan;  
 Front Row: Carmel O'Hare, Mary Condron, Clare Howarth,  
 Aloysius Hall, Mechtilde Sinnott.



Community c. 1992

Back: Elizabeth Garraghan, Francesca Smith, Helen Costigan,  
 Cecilia Connolly, Mechtilde Sinnott.  
 Front: Elizabeth Brown, Gloria Calabrese.

of poverty and chastity; to her philosophy and that of those who had served during the past 60 years through aptly chosen Scripture verses such as 'Arise come to your God'; 'Joyful the thoughts that well up from my heart' and 'Suffer little children.' There were also displays for the curriculum which had been delivered over the years: Literature, History, Geography, Domestic Science, Art, Drama, music, and Science.

It was almost two years later that Cardinal Heenan blessed and officially opened the new Senior School and the Convent. This his first visit, and only the third by a Cardinal, to the Island, was marked by a commemorative franking stamp issued by the Jersey Postal Authorities. The Bailiff and his wife, the Lieutenant Governor and his wife were present at Grainville along with 400 parents and friends.

An unsigned manuscript account of the day tells how in a Hall packed with parents, friends and past pupils *'it was moving to sit in the spacious, beautifully designed and appointed hall and to remember the narrow, stuffy gym at the bottom of a Circular stair in the basement of the old school in David Place where prize days and similar important functions had been held in the past. How squalid and dingy the old gym suddenly seemed to us, seated in the great new hall! This was not really the opening of a 'new' School but the placing of a seal of approval on the past difficult fifty years and a blessing on the future.'*

The Convent in David Place had not originally been designed as a school; the Dames de St André had added to it in the style of the mid-nineteenth century whilst it was in their possession. *'And yet in such a ramshackle place many of us succeeded in growing up happily and successfully for, in spite of the poor physical condition, the school was a happy one. Very little good comes from an unhappy school, however modern and efficient it may be. Strangely, it is only in seeing and learning to take for granted the beauty, efficiency and richness of the new school that we realise how much the old buildings lacked. The present pupils take their splendid new building as much for granted as we did the old!'*

The PPA contributed a fully equipped commercial room and helped build up the library.

The Opening ceremony was severely simple; a blessing, the unveiling of the commemorative plaque of unpolished Jersey granite set in the exterior wall close to the eleven foot sculpture of Madonna and Child made by Old Victorian Allan Bransbury, a Jerseyman, commissioned by the school authorities on behalf of an anonymous donor. The Cardinal then moved to the classrooms; in each specialist room an appropriate prayer was read by one of the students and Cardinal Heenan gave a simple blessing. In the meantime, the Choir entertained with songs 'some exuberant, some solemn.'

In his Address, the Cardinal spoke of the beauty of the new school. He dwelt too at some length on the sacrifice the FCJs, under the leadership of the Superior General, Sister Raphael Conran, had made in taking the decision to build the complex. They had had to choose between leaving their cramped and unsuitable school in St Helier for more suitable premises or leaving the Island altogether. There had been wide consultation. The increasing amount of work to be done in Jersey and the Sisters' growing involvement in catechetical work in the States Schools, in the sacramental programmes in the parishes, in the running of children's clubs and parish choirs all raised the question : Who would succeed them? All parties consulted felt they should remain. It was a gamble in favour of Christian education. The Cardinal also expressed his real pleasure at hearing of the help the Catholic Schools were beginning to get from the educational authorities and hoped it would increase.

The Vote of Thanks to the Cardinal was given by Judith Routier who the following year joined the FCJs. Proceedings closed with tea on the terrace above the swimming pool.

Sister Anne Marie Ryan, the Convent Superior, was the one who officially declared the swimming pool open. This was her second term of office in Jersey and she bore major responsibility for the transfer of the school from David Place and the construction of the new complex at Grainville. Her speech at the opening of the pool was brief. It was a fine day, she said, and the sooner the pool was open the better. She congratulated Mr F.P. Turmel who had won an award for the best constructed pool, commenting 'I'm glad it's ours!', and she thanked the PTA for their generosity and energy, paying

tribute to their untiring efforts to pay for it. As they walked round in the course of the afternoon, Miss K. Perks, the games mistress and 'a distinguished visiting sister' inadvertently got pushed into the pool, opening it in fine style amidst much laughter and clapping. The 'visiting sister' was in fact a well-disguised lay member of staff, Mrs Alice Omissi. Le Brun's bakery had provided a cake replica of the pool which was handed round.

At the time of the move to Grainville, the Senior School became two form entry. Over the years, more girls stayed on to take A-levels and then go to the Mainland for third level education. The example of some made others more aware of the need for good exam results.

Academically, it was not long before the three Catholic Secondary Schools began to run a combined VI Form. Economically it made good sense since more subjects could be taught to A-level. Furthermore students benefited greatly from working together in large groups in which discussion was more fruitful. This co-educational teaching was seen as a good introduction for university or college.

The old question of States Aid for religious education had still not been settled. There were three private Catholic Secondary Schools in the Island but no free Catholic Primary School. The FCJs embarked on another gamble in favour of Christian education which Bishop Emery described as a 'courageous step' for which he was deeply grateful. The intention was to phase out the Senior School and sell the buildings, thus acquiring funds to extend the FCJ Primary School *'in which as many Catholics as possible may be educated in a Christian environment without paying fees.'* The Sisters declared themselves willing to accept financial liability for capital expenditure and external maintenance, but hoped that for all else there would be financial assistance from the States. Such financial assistance would have been a break through for Catholic education in Jersey.

In 1971 Sister Loretta Madigan had embarked on a survey which discovered that not even one-sixth of the Catholic children in the Island were being educated in the three private Catholic schools. This raised the question as to how the growing Catholic population might be reached. From 1973 to 1978 talks took place with the States Education Committee as part of the



overall rationalization of education in the Island. The initial FCJ proposal was too optimistic because of the 1912 Act.

Believing that they were called to serve a wider cross section in the Island, the FCJ Sisters, under the aegis of Sister Breda O'Farrell, Superior General and Sister Patricia Gallagher, her Assistant for Education, remained focused on their mission -

*'to communicate the Gospel message of Truth  
through education...*

*In the spirit of Marie Madeleine  
recognize that those who are deprived in any way  
have a special claim on your apostolic love.'*

As we have seen they had the support of the Bishop and it was decided that FCJ Secondary would be phased out as part of the overall scheme of things and that this would win increased per capita funding from the States for the three Catholic Schools. FCJ Primary would increase its intake and Assisted Places would be introduced. Everyone would contribute according to their means but the intention was that any Catholic parents who genuinely wanted a Catholic education for their children would be able to have it. At Primary level the FCJ Society, the Diocese of Portsmouth and the local Parishes would provide the financial assistance.

It was 1979 that the phasing out of the Senior School started. No Form I pupils were admitted and the previous year's Prep IVs had gone to Beaulieu, Jersey College and States Secondary Schools. Two years later the work of disposing of equipment, library books, text books and so on belonging to the Senior School was underway. Anything that could be used in the Primary School was stored away until the extensions were completed. At the heart of all this was Sister Loretta who had worked so hard to get positions for the devoted staff. Her other great concern was to ensure that there was no damage done to the education of those who were of necessity leaving. To this end there was a gradual phasing out until in the academic year 1980 there were three year groups left in School—81 there were three year groups left in School—Year 9, Year 11 and Upper VI.



The 'visiting sister' takes to the water.  
 Left: Sr. Loretta Madigan; Centre Sr. Anne Marie Ryan.



Bagatelle House, La Grande Route de St Martin.



Sr. Lucy Sacco



Sr. Cecilia Connolly

## CHAPTER 5

### FCJ Primary

An extension to the Prep School had started in 1980 and the Blessing and Official Opening took place in September 1981 when Bishop Emery presided. But history repeats itself and in 1995 a building programme had to be initiated. A new school wing was planned in which a craft room, computer area and a larger library were the main features. The FCJ Society bore the cost of the building and the PTA made a substantial financial contribution in the region of £30,000 to buy equipment and material for the specialist rooms. The Past Pupils Association made donations towards Library Books for the new Infant and Junior libraries and bookplates were inserted as a memento. Later, in 1997, the PTA announced that it was to take on the provision of playground equipment as a major project.

This extension was opened by Sister Paula Terroni FCJ, General Superior, and blessed by Canon David Mahy. The event was broadcast live on Radio Jersey.

Mother Magdalen Harding had no articulated mission statement. Nonetheless she gave herself wholeheartedly and encouraged her contemporaries similarly to give themselves to the work of education and she would resonate with the mission statement of FCJ Primary.

*Reflecting Christian behaviour against a background of Catholic Faith, we encourage each individual to develop his/her full potential within a caring atmosphere.*

Each year the Cardwell Cup is awarded to a Year VI pupil who reflects the 'spirit' of the school. That spirit is variously described in school magazines as 'trying to be fair and just; having the courage to speak out if someone is being hurt; being about each person wanting to be and do the very best they can'. When Sister Lucy Sacco who was Head for over 10 years, left in 1987 she was credited with having developed that spirit and it was said that she left a school where the children were always happy, where they are encouraged to give of their best in a caring Christian environment and where all obviously enjoy their days at school. When she returned in 1998,

the School Year Book notes that ‘her soft, gentle manner and delightful sense of humour are unchanged and an inspiration to us all.’

‘... a wonderful blend of love, happiness, learning and growth,’ ‘a time of happiness, freedom and growth.’ Year after year, Headmistress, PTA Chairman and PPA Secretary all record in their Reports ‘the family atmosphere which pervades everything that takes place within the school.’ Lady Wilkes, herself a Past Pupil, remarked in 1998 ‘on the lovely atmosphere, the many happy smiling faces keen to absorb at every stage.’ And, she added, ‘to return with their own children in the fullness of time.’ That most surely is a great contributing factor to the success of FCJ.

As the twentieth century drew to a close it was good to look back and reflect on ‘then and now’. David Place was initially girls only—FCJ Primary is co-ed; drill, netball and hockey were offered at David Place, FCJ Primary offers football, athletics, gymnastics, swimming, cross country, cycling proficiency ...; David Place was a Student Teacher Centre, past pupils of FCJ are now to be found studying in English, Scottish and American Universities; working in law, medicine, nursing, professional football; serving in the States Chambers. What would the early Mothers and Sisters have made of the idea of the school producing Audio tapes? Of a computer club? A Chess Club? But how those first ‘exiles’ at Bagatelle would have appreciated the first French Verse Speaking success at the Eisteddfod in 1985 under the guidance of Madame Craddock. And just as they were helped by their chaplain to beautify their grounds and gardens, so Mr Marcel Guibout has given years of unflagging service to Grainville, Schools and Convent.

Lay members of teaching staff have given years of faithful service. Mrs Luce retired in 1991 having spent thirty years at David Place and Grainville, conveying something of her own enthusiasm and expertise to generations of pupils. In 1996 Mrs Margaret Le Signe retired after 32 years, though that was not the extent of her connectedness! She started her own school days as a 6-year old at David Place and started teaching in 1964 when Sister Veronica was Head. In all, she worked with four Heads: Sisters Veronica, Catherine Bibby, Lucy, Cecilia... and together with Miss Jeannine Le

Massurier actually helped move the Infants' equipment from St Helier to Grainville.

'Out of the mouths of babes' ... Sister Cecilia Connolly took over from Sister Lucy as Head. In FCJ 1995 we find this tribute to her:

*Sister Cecilia does a lot to help with the school. All day she is really busy. She has been a really good headmistress. She has been here since 1987. She has done a really good job to keep this place going. It must be really hard.*

But she still had a lot to do. Changing circumstances within the FCJ Order have meant that there are no more Sisters to come to Jersey, but Sister Cecilia has done all she can to ensure that the spirit of FCJ is in good hands.

In 1994, Mrs Eileen Ferbrache was appointed Deputy Head and in 1998 went with Mr Brian Hibbs (Teacher-Governor) to Dublin to take part in an FCJ Conference. This is one means the Society has adopted to enable colleagues and associates become even more familiar with the FCJ spirit and manner of proceeding.

Bagatelle was one of the first FCJ foundations in Jersey. With this in mind, when the last three FCJs in the Island, Sisters Cecilia, Mary Clement Dunne and Gloria Calabrese, moved from the Convent at Grainville to La Grande Route de St Martin, it was appropriate that the house be named 'Bagatelle House'. The Sisters have been in the Island far longer than those who saw themselves 'awaiting the dawn of happier days for the dear Pensionnat de Sainte-Anne' ever dreamt; in all some 183 FCJs have lived and worked in the Island, serving for a total of just over 2,000 years. Truly '*Le Bon Dieu conduit tout Lui-Même*' and the Sisters FCJ are happy to have served for so long in this vast and vastly rewarding field of Catholic education.

## APPENDIX 1

### Sisters FCJ who have served more than 20 years in Jersey

Ayres	Mother Philomena	1914-1953
Bell	Sister Mary Gerard	1925-1971
Broglio	Soeur Elise	1916-1944
Carer	Mère Marguerite	1926-1953
Carlin	Mother Francis	1913-1931; 1939-1942
Cassley	Sister Zita	1925-1955
Collins	Mother Gertrude	1936-1980
Connolly	Sister Mary Cecilia	1980-2002
De la Motte	Mother Columba	1923-1957
Dillon	Mother Henrietta	1911-1936
Gleson	Mother Margaret	1913-1964
Grimshaw	S. Cuthbert/Elizabeth	1953-1991
Hall	Sister Mary Aloysius	1931-1984
Hanway	Mother Camilla	1933-1966
Haughey	M. Dolores/Margaret	1938-1990
Hogan	Sister Catherine	1928-1970
Howarth	Sister Mary Clare	1931-1984
Lalor	Mother Germaine	1927-1953
Maher	Mother Miriam	1948-1969; 1988-1992
McSweeney	Sister Rita	1919-1951
Morgan	Sister Margaret	1939-1970
O'Hare	Mother Carmel	1929-1984
O'Kane	Mother Mary John	1933-1983
Obendorf	Mother Mary Teresa	1932-1980
Scallan	Mother Victoire	1917-1942
Sheahan	M. Mary Agnes	1933-1958
Sinnott	Mother Mechtilde	1936-1997
Smyth	Sister Aurelia	1910-1935
Spicer	Mother Teresa	1911-1936
Thorpe	Sister Mary Teresa	1920-1953
Willett	Mother Cecilia	1937-1960
Worden	Mother Clare	1938-1959

## APPENDIX 2

### Sisters FCJ Buried in Jersey

#### St Matthew

1913	M. Aloysius McDermott	d. Bagatelle
1914	M. Imelda Purtil	d. Bagatelle
1916	Sr Anne Marie Le Cunff	d. David Place
1916	Sr Ellen Plaice	d. St Matthew
1918	M. Cecile Delattre	d. David Place
1920	Sr Clare Dolan	d. David Place
1920	Sr Julia Moore	d. David Place
1924	Sr Berchmans Fairclough	d. David Place

**Almorah** (\* these Sisters died at Bagatelle; their bodies were exhumed from Hautmont Private Cemetery, Mont Millais and reburied, 1945)

1914	Mary Gertrude Cooper*
1917	M. Aloysius Spencer *
1917	Josephine Houze*
1918	Marie Louise Blois*
1920	Donatienne Dugast*
1923	Marie Anne Oger*
1930	M. Philomena Denholm
1934	M. Lucy Gavaghan
1936	M. Henrietta Dillon
1941	M. Philomena Booth
1942	M. Victoire Scallan
1942	M. Frances Carlin
1944	M. Euphrasia Walker
1944	S. Elise Broglio
1945	M. Ignatius Stanfield
1947	M. Pauline Buet
1948	M. Mary Joseph Gamage
1950	M. Raphael Shuley
1950	S. Louise Durand
1951	M. Pauline Lovelace
1951	S. Rita McSweeney



## **Mont a l'Abbé**

1953	M. Marguerite Carer
1953	S. Teresa Thorpe
1953	M. Germaine Lalor
1955	M. Aloysius Humphries
1955	S. Zita Cassley
1957	M. Columba de la Motte
1959	M. Mary Clare Worden
1960	M. Cecilia Willett
1965	M. Margaret Gleeson
1966	M. Camilla Hanway

## **St Martin**

1967	M. Euphrasia Pagan
1970	S. Catherine Hogan
1970	S. Margaret Morgan
1971	S. Mary Gerard Bell
1980	S. Gertrude Collins
1980	S. Mary Teresa Obendorf
1983	S. Mary John O'Kane
1984	S. Mary Aloysius Hall
1984	S. Mary Carmel O'Hare
1990	S. Margaret Haughey



# APPENDIX 3

## Sisters who have served as Leaders in Community or School

### In Community:

**Bagatelle**      Mother Mary Magdalen Harding  
Mère Clemence Fidon

**St Matthew**    M. Columba Conroy  
M. Philomena Denholm

### David Place

1913- 1916	M .Berchmans Heelan
1916- 1919	M. Aloysius Conway
1919- 1923	M. Margaret Cleary
1923- 1928	M. Madeleine Lynn
1928- 1929	M. Ellen Power
1929- 1933	M. Joseph Maguire
1934- 1940	M. Josephine Collison
1940- 1946	M. Marie Hélène Laverrie
1946- 1947	M. Aline de la Chevasnerie
1947- 1949	M. Raphael Shuley
1950- 1957	M. Eustochium Tyler
1957- 1960	M. Anne Marie Ryan
1960- 1962	M. Dominic Barry
1962- 1967	M. Euphrasia Fagan
1968- 1973	S. Anne Marie Ryan
1973- 1976	S. Mary Condron
1976- 1980	S. Lucy Sacco
1980- 1986	S. Pauline Farrell
1986- 1992	S. Ethna Dempsey
1992- 1995	S. Helen Costigan
1995- 1998	S. Mary Cecilia Connolly
1998-2002	S. Bernadette O'Malley (resident at Poplar)

## **In Various Schools:**

(This list is acknowledged to be incomplete but thought to be worth offering.)

<b>Bagatelle:</b>	M. Stanislaus Simon	Head
	M. Sophie Barbier	Head

<b>St Matthew:</b>	M. Ignatius Stanfield	Class Mistress
	M. Berchmans Bastock	Head of Elementary School

## **Val Plaisant**

1911-1936	M. Teresa Spicer	Head	Elementary
1937-	M. Teresa Obendorf	Head	Elementary
	M. Anna Leche	Head	Elementary
	M. Euphemia Lynch	Head	Elementary

<b>St Aubin</b>	1912-1919	M. Francis Xavier Collopy	Head
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## **Preparatory: David Place / Midvale House / Grainville**

1913-1923	M. Ursule Martin
1960 -1973	S. Veronica Garner
1973- 1979	S. Catherine Bibby

## **David Place**

1922- 1925	M. Cecilia Casey	Class Mistress
1936- 1948	M. Philomena Ayres	Head
1948- 1969	M. Miriam Maher	Head and Class Mistress
1969- 1981	S. Loretta Madigan	Head

## **Grainville**

1970-1981	S. Loretta Madigan	Head
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## **FCJ Primary**

1980-1987	S. Lucy Sacco	
1987-2002	S. Cecilia Connolly	Class Mistress Head

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **Names & Addresses of living FCJs who have served in Jersey**

Anne Marie Ryan Gumley House, Twickenham Rd, Isleworth, TW7 6DN  
Annunciata (Katherine) Curtin 310 Wedgewood, Sandyford Road, Dublin 16  
Beatrice Molyneux 211 Avenue Winston Churchill, 1180 Brussels, Belgium  
Catherine Bibby Convent FCJ, 14 Heathbank Road Birkenhead CH42 7LD  
Cecilia Connolly c/o 24, Singleton Road, Salford, M7 4WL  
Dominique Kaufmann Schwistem Treue Gefährtinnen Jesus, Alterssiedlung  
‘Sancta Maria’, Breitenweg 3, 3904 Naters, Valais Switzerland  
Elizabeth Brown 15/287 Bank St., South Melbourne Victoria 3205 Australia  
Elizabeth Hardy 53 Cherrywood Villas, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 Ireland  
Ethna Dempsey Kersal Hill Convent, 22 Singleton Road, Salford M7 4WL  
Gloria Calabrese Gumley House, Twickenham Rd, Isleworth, TW7 6DN  
Helen Costigan Convent FCJ 14 Heathbank Road Birkenhead CH42 7LD  
Jane Galvin 72 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto Ontario Canada M5S 2L7  
Juliet Ory 211 Avenue Winston Churchill, 1180 Brussels, Belgium  
Loretta Madigan 27 Park Lane, Salford M7 4JE  
Lucy Sacco Convent FCJ Church Hill, Crook Co. Durham DL15 9DN  
Margaret Hill 214 Barton Road, Stretford, Manchester M32 8DP  
Marie Hélène Laverrie Redriff, North Foreland Ave Broadstairs CT10 3QT  
Mary Condron 4 Thornfield Road, Middlesbrough TS5 5LB  
Mary Elizabeth Garraghan Kersal Hill, 22 Singleton Road, Salford M7 4WL  
Michelle (Frances) McKenna Lambton Square, 270 Scarlett Road, #2007,  
Toronto Ontario Canada M6N 4X7  
Miriam Maher Stella Maris Convent, North Foreland Broadstairs CT10 3NR  
Pauline Farrell Redriff, North Foreland Ave Broadstairs CT10 3QT  
Rita Scallan Laurel Hill Court, Summerville Avenue, Limerick, Ireland  
Seraphina Kimball 3335 Country Club Road, Bronx NY 10465 USA  
Stephanie Earl Berutti 1153, 4300, La Banda, Santiago Del Estero Argentina  
Susan Boyce 11 Priory Walk, Whitehall road, Dublin 12 Ireland  
Veronica Garner 27 Park Lane, Salford M7 4JE  
Veronika Schreiner 11, K-8th St. West Kamias, 1102 Quezon City, Philippines  
Victoire Dinneen Kersal Hill Convent, 22 Singleton Road, Salford M7 4WL  
Winifred Horner Redriff, North Foreland Ave Broadstairs CT 10 3QT

# PERSONAL MEMORIES

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