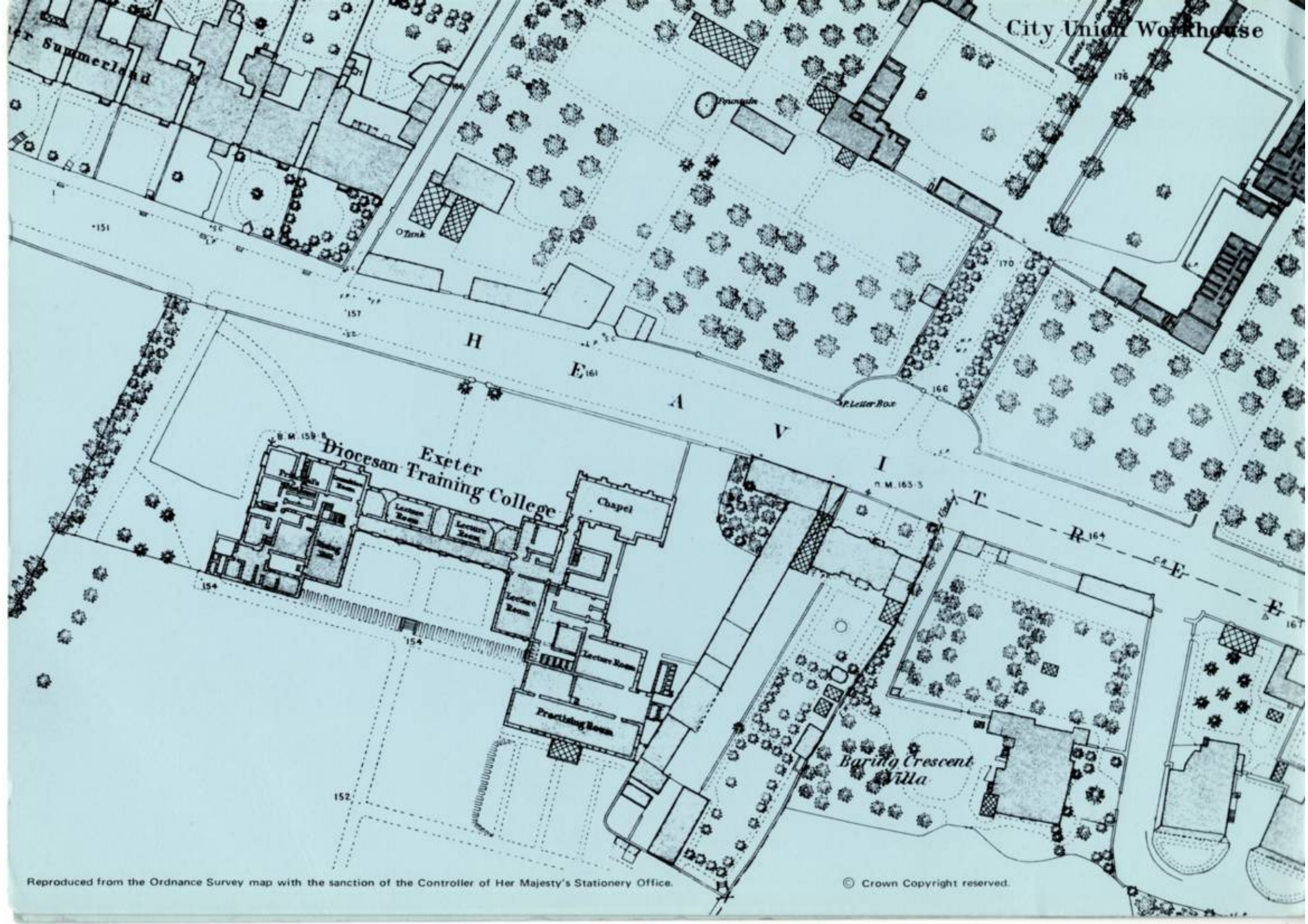




SAINT LUKE'S COLLEGE 1839-1978





The College's first practice school in Heavitree

SAINT LUKE'S COLLEGE 1839 - 1978

At the end of the 1977/78 academic year St. Luke's College, Exeter, will cease to exist as an independent institution, a victim of the cut-back in teacher education. So ends one hundred and thirty nine years of educational history. The Academic Board of the College felt that the occasion warranted some sort of commemorative publication. This volume is the outcome of that decision.

Beginning in 1839 with just 19 students the Exeter Diocesan Training College, which officially changed its name to the long established "St. Luke's" in 1930, grew in size until, in the autumn of 1972, it had a total student population of 1,304. On 1st October 1978 the University of Exeter School of Education will incorporate a "remnant" of some 600 students and 57 staff and take over the College's site and buildings.

The College has faced threats before in its history at times when it was financially or numerically weak. It has finally succumbed at a point in its fortunes when it appeared to be strong and powerful. How and why this has happened to the largest and oldest of the Church of England Colleges is a matter for future historians to decide. This small book of illustrations does not claim to be a serious historical study, still less to make considered historical judgements. It is primarily intended as a memento for those who have known and loved the College because its life has been a part of their own.

By a happy coincidence Daguerre in France and Fox-Talbot in England discovered the basic techniques of photographic reproduction in the same year as the College was founded. Whilst it was not widely used, especially by impoverished students and schoolmasters, until much later, there is nevertheless, a remarkably comprehensive coverage of the College's history. This remains true despite the destruction of the buildings and the records they contained during the "blitz" of May 1942. The pre-war dining hall, for example (see p.25), contained hundreds of photographs, all of which were lost and never replaced. Even so the compilers of this book quickly discovered that the problem was one of too much material rather than too little.

In order to attempt some sort of balance we have grouped the pictures roughly into three periods — 1840-1918, 1918-1950 and 1950-1978. These periods broadly represent changes in the College's own self image.

Until the Great War the self-consciousness of the College was tantamount to that of the Principal and the members of the Committee of Management. To examine the character of the College in those years is largely to embark on a biographical study.

The period between the wars is characterised more by the growing self-awareness of the College as a corporate body. On the surface the Principal still reigned supreme but, for example, the idea that he might cane students, as some of his predecessors had done, was as ludicrous as the notion that present-day students might be "gated" or compelled to attend chapel.

From 1950 onwards the corporateness of the College begins to break down. Less and less can the College be represented as one group engaged in communal activity. There are "collegia in collegio". For modern students the department, the hostel or the club has become as important a focal point of group identity as the College itself. The common end of working to enter the same profession retains the overall concept of a college but within that, diversification and variety become increasingly important. Although the old symbols of institutional, collegiate unity remain in existence they tend to become less significant to each successive generation.

The pictures themselves tell this story but there is much they do not tell. A large part of any student's life is spent in the lecture room and in the tutorial. If few pictures of such situations appear in this collection it is not because they do not exist but because it is felt that what is happening in those situations is rarely communicated by visual means. The routine work of the teacher and the scholar is undramatic to spectators. The legal and medical professions provide endless material for our television screens; the teaching profession much less so. Where attempts have been made the action quickly moves away from the classroom to the world outside. This was our experience also. Visually, education can only be judged by its effects, not by its processes.

If this is true of education in general it is equally true of the religious influence of the College within its educational work. St. Luke's remains what it has always been, a Christian foundation within the Anglican tradition. One aspect of that tradition has always been clearly visible, namely the Chapel and its attendant ceremonial. This explicit expression of the terms of the original trust deed will continue within the St. Luke's Trust, which is being established out of the proceeds of the sale of the College.

There is, however, another side to the same tradition, much more difficult to isolate and identify. Early students, made very conscious of the establishment status of the College and its Cathedral connections, were also compelled to sign a declaration that they were prepared to spend their lives in service to the poor. More recently, students have often commented on the apparent dichotomy of an institution which, in its teaching and attitudes has been very largely committed to serving the state system of education – and often the most underprivileged sections within it – whilst itself remaining sturdily independent.

If the religious foundation has contributed anything of lasting value it must be in the concept of education which it has promulgated. Along with other similar institutions St. Luke's has never seen education in terms of the training of the intellect alone. Whether it was expressed in the declared aims of the prospectus, "to train students primarily as men and Christians and secondarily as schoolmasters" or in the more traditional Victorian clichés of "Christian gentlemen", "muscular Christianity" and "mens sana in corpore sano", it all added up to one thing. The Christian doctrine of man demanded education for wholeness; an education which attempted to integrate rather than separate, feelings, thoughts and actions. If our modern secular education has now incorporated that idea it perhaps owes more than is often realised to a particular religious tradition within its historical development. Whether or not elements of that tradition will be carried over into an institution with a rather different historical background, only time will tell. The year 1978 marks an end; it may also mark a beginning.

FOUNDERS OF ST. LUKE'S



THOMAS DYKE ACLAND

Thomas Dyke Acland, born at Killerton, M.P. for West Somerset, lifelong friend of Gladstone. Travelled widely and encouraged study of European and Scottish teaching methods.



CANON E. C. HETHERINGTON

Canon E. C. Hetherington, Cathedral Chancellor, the main driving force behind the transfer of the College to Heavitree Road. A major financial benefactor.



HENRY PHILLPOTTS

Henry Phillpotts, controversial Bishop of Exeter, wanted above all a theological college. Refused to recognise that the state could have anything to do with education and would not accept the validity of London degrees. Church bells were rung when he lost a law suit.

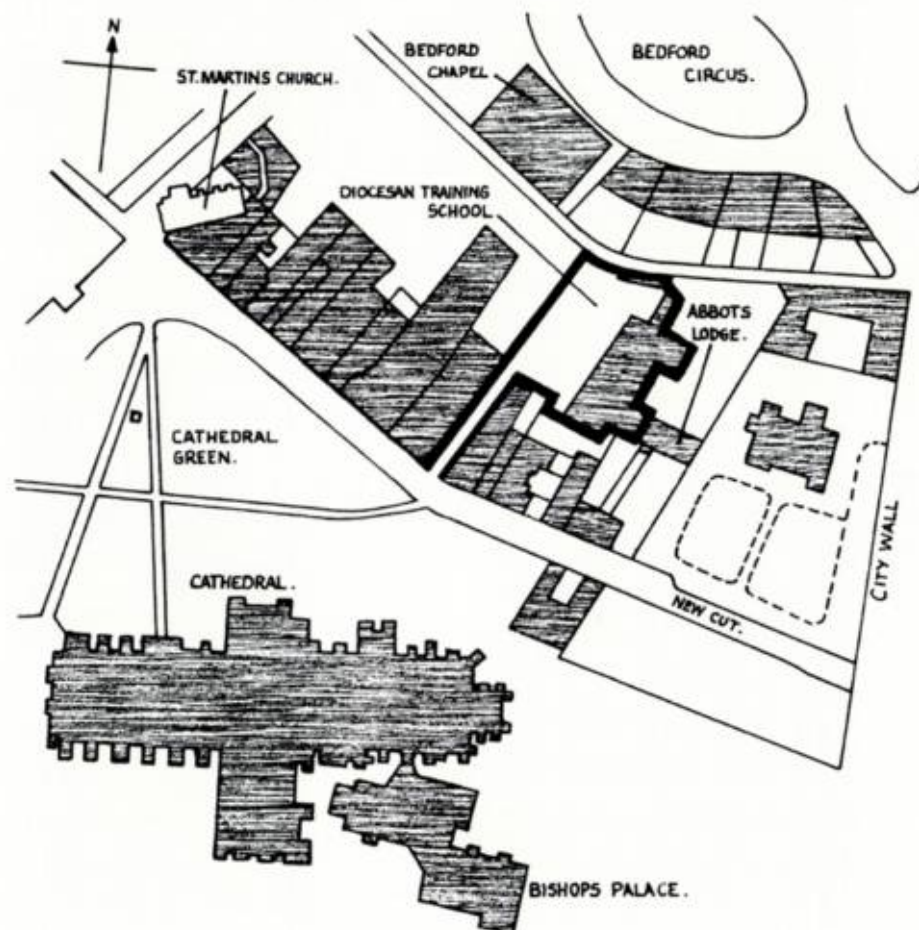


CHARLOTTE HIPPIISLEY-TUCKFIELD

Charlotte Hippiisley-Tuckfield. Educationally the most influential founder. Had previously started a small training school attached to St. Luke's Chapel at Posbury but closed it when the Diocesan Training School opened. Also instigated School for the Deaf and was author of two books on education.



The College was opened in Cathedral Close in what had formerly been the Archdeacon of Totnes' House. Vacated by the College in 1854 it became the Cathedral Choir School. It received a direct hit in the bombing of May 1942 and was demolished, revealing a site of great archaeological interest.



THE OPENING

OF THE

EXETER TRAINING COLLEGE.

The NEW TRAINING COLLEGE, established in Exeter for the EDUCATION OF NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTERS, will be Opened on *Wednesday the 18th of October, 1854*, on which occasion DIVINE SERVICE will take place in the NAVE of the CATHEDRAL at TWELVE O'CLOCK, when a SERMON will be Preached by the *Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Exeter*, and a Collection made in aid of the BUILDING and INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION FUNDS. Immediately after, will be formed the following

PROCESSION :

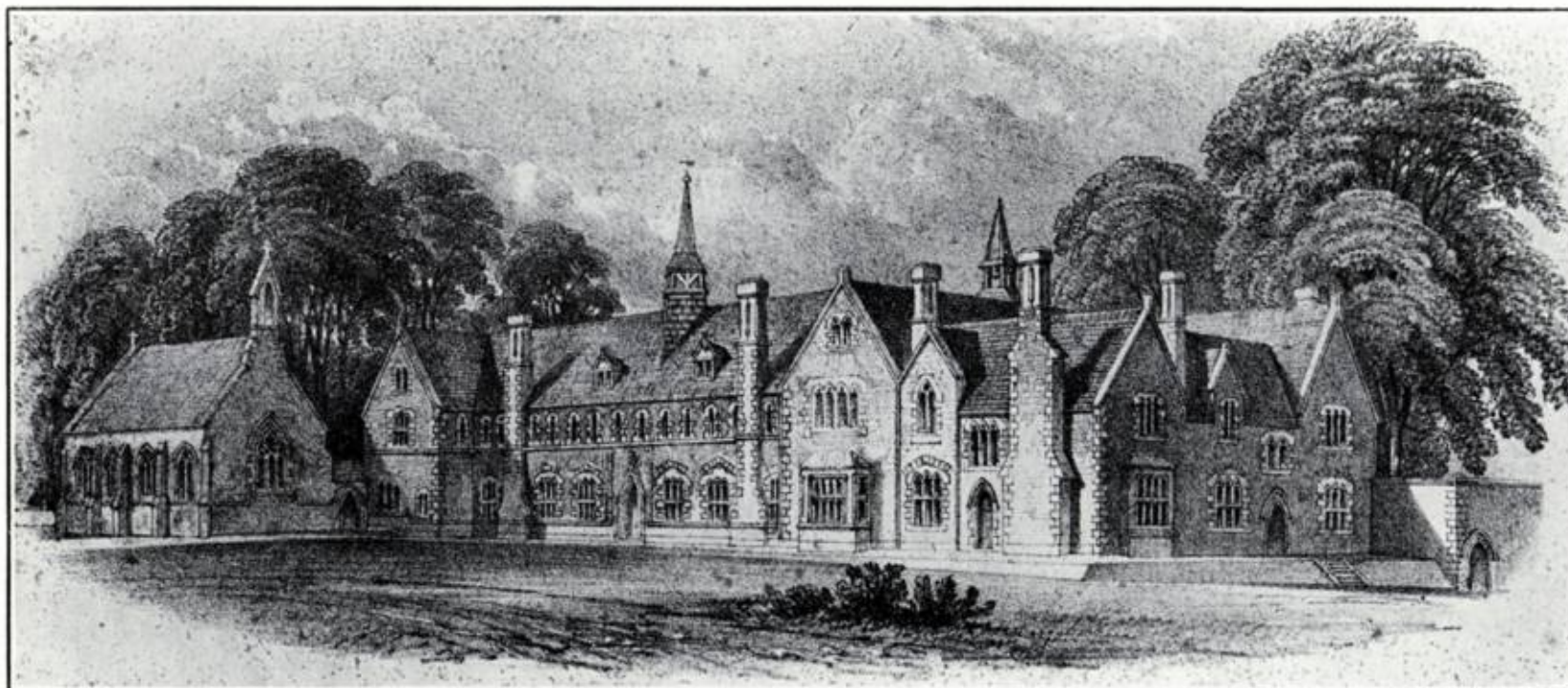
THE BAND OF THE EAST DEVON MILITIA.

Boys of the Episcopal Charity School,—Four abreast.
 Master and Pupil Teachers of the Episcopal School.
 Boys of the National School,—Four abreast.
 Master and Pupil Teachers of the National School.
 Boys of the Central School,—Four abreast.
 Master and Pupil Teachers of the Central School.
 The Students of the College,—two abreast.
 The Masters of Schools educated at the Exeter Training College.
 The Principal, Vice-Principal, and Third Master.
 The Architect. The Contractor.

THE BAND OF THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

The Stewards.
 The Members of the Town Council.
 The Subscribers and Friends of the Institution.
 The Committee of Management.
 The Honorary Officers of the Diocesan and Local Boards.
 The Clergy in their Gowns.
 The Superintendent of Police.
 The Sergeants-at-Arms. The Sword Bearer.
 The Magistrates.
 The Mayor's Chaplain.
 The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter.
 The High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall. The High Sheriff of the County of Devon.
 The Lord Lieutenant of the County.
 Bishop's Chaplain. The Lord Bishop of Exeter. Rev. Chancellor Martin.

The Procession will pass through Broadgate, up the High Street, to the College, when the interesting Ceremony of Opening the College will take place.



The new building on the road out to Heavitree village was opened in 1854. Spreat's print of the same year was probably taken from the architect's drawing. It would seem to be correct in all major details except that the chapel was not actually built until 1863. The Principal's house, now incorporated into the theatre, was almost as large as the College itself. The notice of opening contained a list of 175 guests, including Lord John Russell — who failed to appear.

9. 79

EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Certificates are not issued above the Second Class, and are raised to the First Class by good service only.

THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON
EDUCATION.

Her Majesty Certify That in the month of December, 1879

Walter Bloye

having been a Student during Ten years in the

Exeter Training College, was admitted for a Certificate and placed in the Second Division of Candidates of the Second year.

Also That the above-named Candidate, after having served the required period of probation in the *Reverend Southwark Park Board School*, taught a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, who made the following Report.

W. Bloye is personally well qualified for a schoolmaster, and teaches in an intelligent and interesting manner.

(Signed) *H. M. Inspector* H. M. Inspector.

In order that this Certificate may serve as evidence of Practical Success, it may, after a period of ten years, be revised according to the character of the Inspectors' entries upon it.



A. J. Mundella

Vice-President.

(Over.)

First inspection since last recorded date.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 3rd of April 1882.
The Standard, his special charge, has been carefully and ably taught.

Second inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 10th of April 1882.
The Standard, his special charge, has been carefully and ably taught.

Third inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 17th of April 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Fourth inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 24th of April 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Fifth inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 1st of May 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Sixth inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 8th of May 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Seventh inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 15th of May 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Eighth inspection.

Southwark Park Board School visited on the 22nd of May 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.

Ninth inspection.

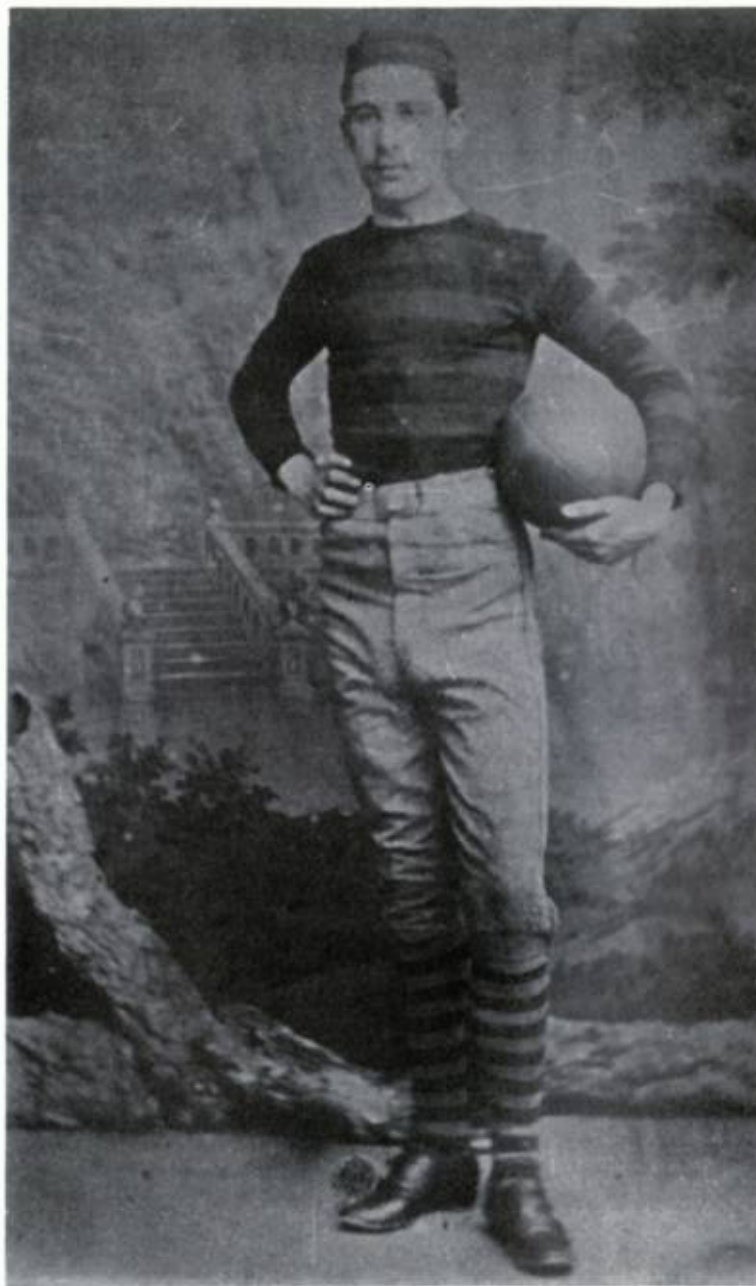
Southwark Park Board School visited on the 29th of May 1882.
The class taught by him (Standard) has shown a very satisfactory examination.



Some scenes cannot be parodied. This is a genuine photograph of the cricket team of 1879, not a stage set for a modern drama-group Victorian evening. The third Principal of the College, the Revd J. G. Dangar is in the back row.



A dramatic presentation of 1880. In the best Shakespearian tradition the lack of women did not prevent mixed-cast productions.



The shape of things to come. A college rugby player of 1870 against the genteel background of a Victorian photographer's studio. For a while Principal Dangar banned the game because it was "too rough and dangerous for students".

The ground and maintenance staff of 1870 with all their equipment.





Views of the College from north and south in 1906. The top postcard, dated 27th September 1912, carries the message "Finished exams yesterday, not so bad. We had to get up at 6.20 this morning and have a lecture at 7. Talk about work, we do it all".

The building on the left of the bottom picture was the new recreation room, around which much later development took place. The present common room is seen here in its original form as a one storey practising school within the College. The central steps from the terrace remain but the path to which they originally led had disappeared.



Right: The heading is perhaps as significant as the picture itself. For a while St. Luke's was affiliated to the University of Oxford and liked to call itself a University College. Affiliation meant only remission of the first year for a very small number of students who went on to read for degrees. The five other affiliated colleges at Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton, Reading and St. David's, Lampeter have long since achieved university status in their own right.

ST. LUKE'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
HOCKEY CLUB, 1909-10.

Sen. A. R. Colledge, M.A. (President) Sen. P. Llewellyn, M.A. (Vice-President)
W. R. Cole (Sec. Gen.) R. Jones A. Tait W. C. Hubbs E. Lewis (Manager) R. G. Shaw, Esq. J. Morris (Caretaker)



J. B. Powell (Club Photographer)

1910

J. Morris, Manager

P. Llewellyn

A. R. Colledge, Esq.

W. C. Hubbs, Esq.

E. Lewis (Manager)

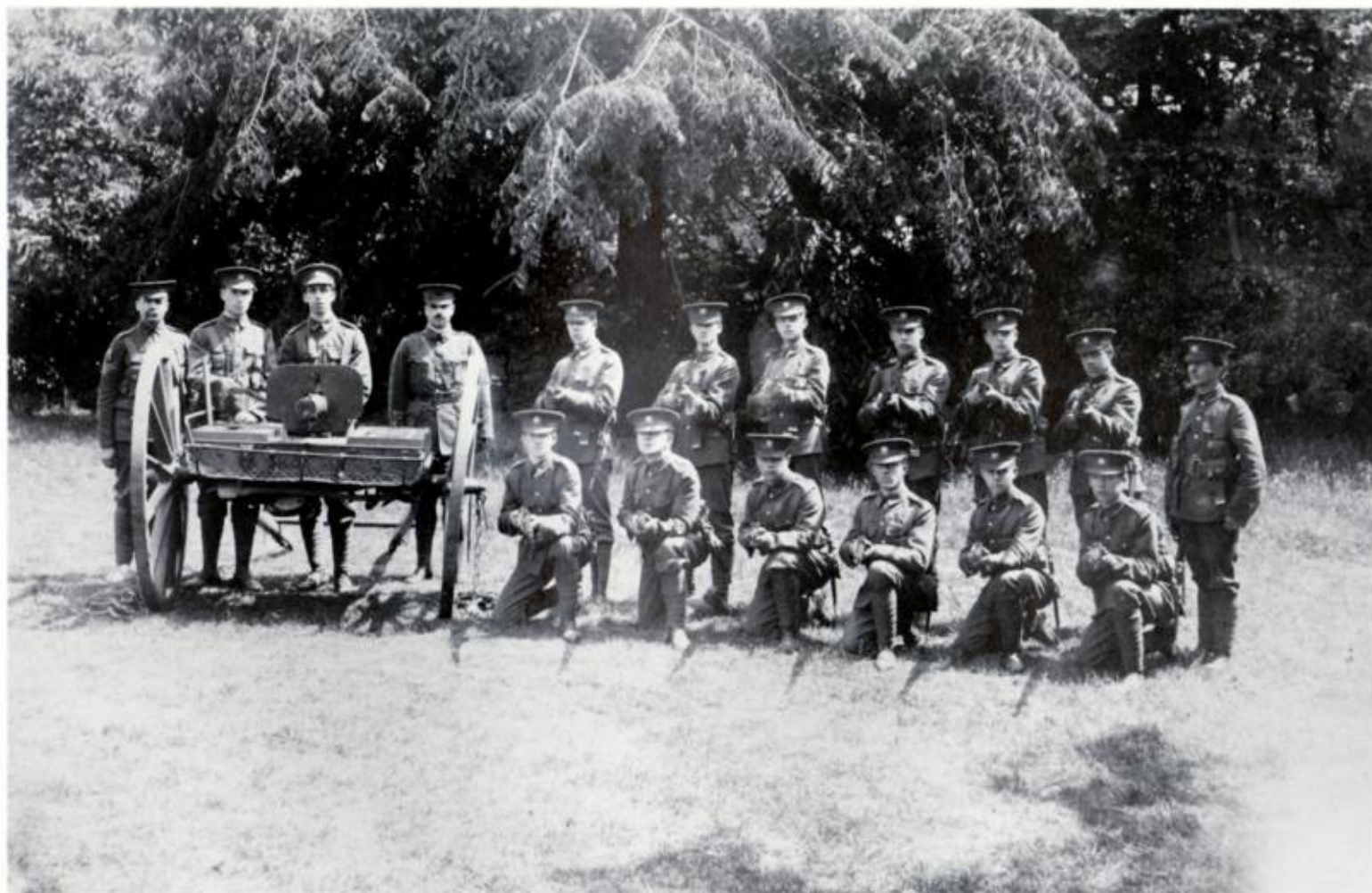
R. Jones

A. Tait

R. G. Shaw, Esq.



The College Volunteers (membership was compulsory) were the forerunners of the P.E. department. Drill had long been recognised as the formal outlet for physical energy and the formation of the volunteers followed. This select group acted as a guard of honour when the Tory Prime Minister visited Exeter before the 1906 general election. The Liberals took the seat.



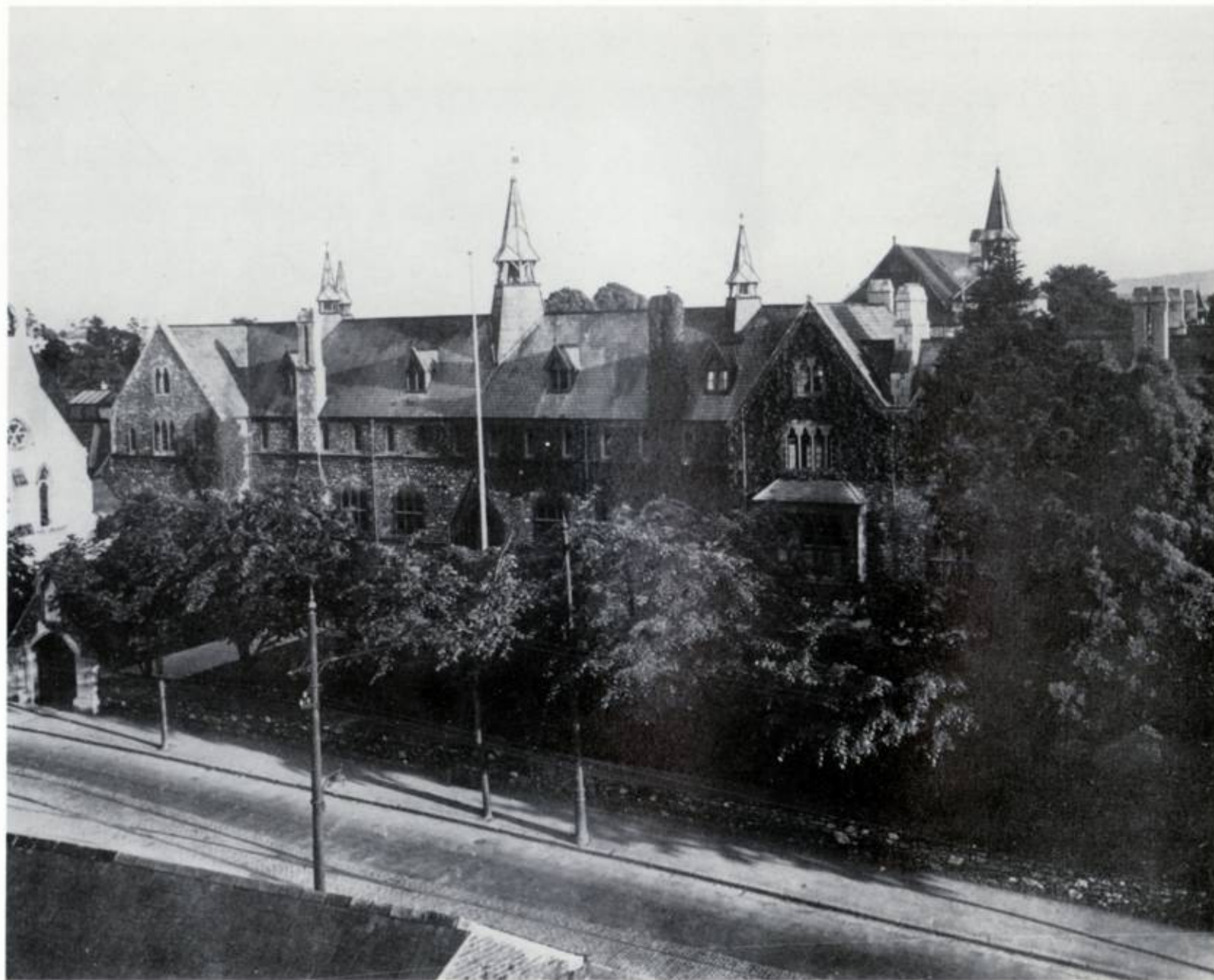
In readiness for war — how many would return? For many this disciplined arrogance was to end in the mud and chaos of Flanders. The College Volunteers were relatively fortunate. Many were attached to the 3rd/4th Devons and sent straight to India and Mesopotamia. The 2nd Devons were among the first "over the top" at the Battle of the Somme and were virtually wiped out. The College War Memorial listed 67 dead between 1914-1918.

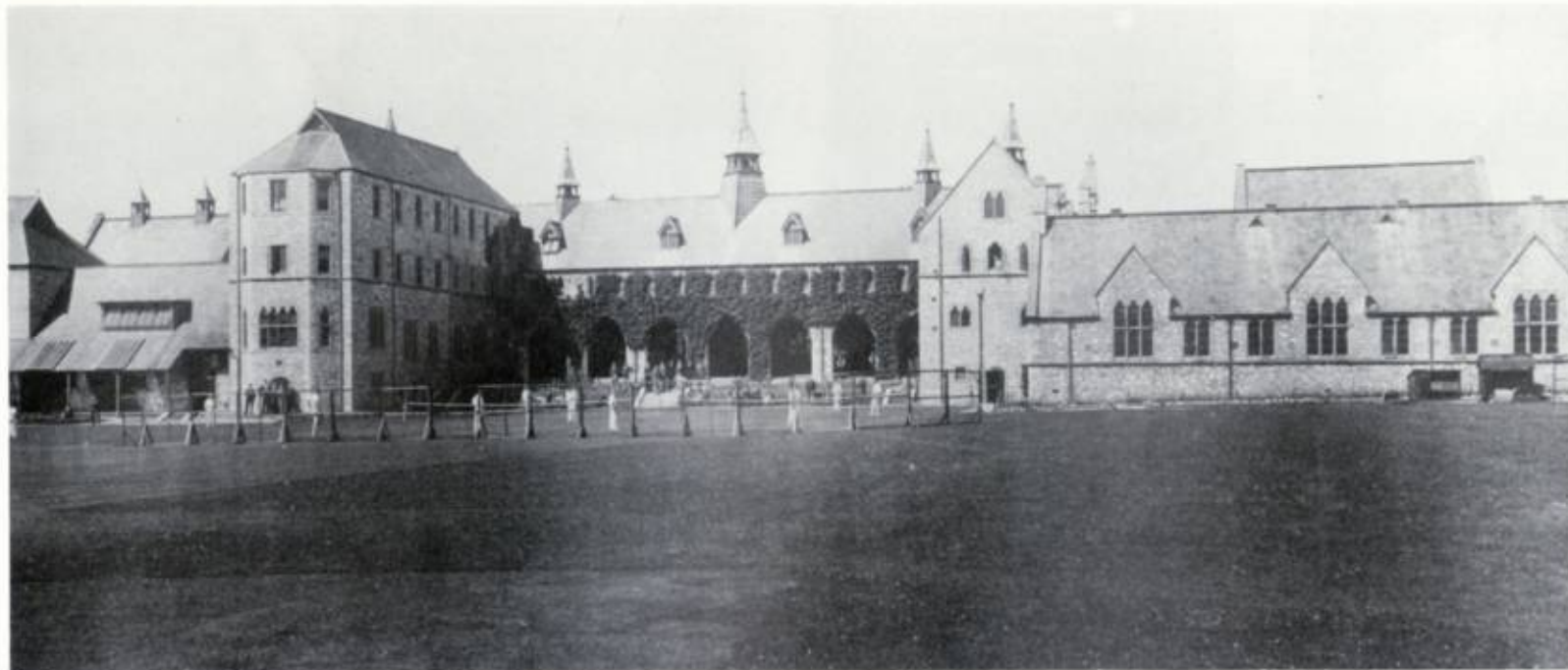


In the 1920s the Chapel was truly the centre of College life where soaring beams and high altar prompted lofty thoughts.



Left: The return to sanity. To have survived at all was cause enough to be thankful. To return to this was beyond a soldier's wildest dreams.





Left: Fast on the way to becoming ivy-leagued, the College was no longer in the country now that trams rattled past on their way to Livery Dole.

By adding a floor to the west wing the College had managed to accommodate more students — and ruin its architectural appearance. But at least one could walk round to the changing rooms (the ground floor of Club Alley) without getting too wet.



The Revd G Martin – 1839-51



The Revd W David – 1851-69



The Revd Dr J C Dangar – 1869- 1906



The Revd R H Couchman – 1906-14



The Revd Preb R C Collins – 1914-41



The Revd F T Cooper – 1941-42 (Acting)



J L Smeall 1945-72, Mayor of Exeter
1965-66



J C Dancy – 1972-78



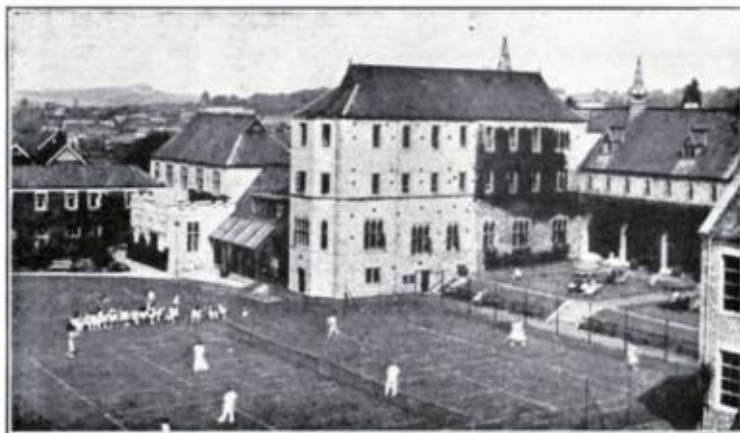
For the Silver Jubilee of King George V the College was floodlit, free of charge, by the Exeter Gaslight and Coke Company. The gas pressure in Heavitree was noticeably affected.

Tenth



Year

The
Holiday Centre



VIEW FROM HAIGHTON EXTENSION.

Saint Luke's College, Exeter

FRIDAY, the 30th JUNE

TO

SATURDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1939

The Tennis Courts are available free of charge, as also is the miniature Golf Course. Tournaments are usually arranged each week. The large gardens provide fresh flowers, fruit and vegetables and there is ample space for those who desire quiet and rest.



THE LOUNGE.

The Catering is on a generous and varied scale. The Kitchens are thoroughly up-to-date with all the latest equipment. Special attention is given to the provision of fresh fruit and vegetables and arrangements are made for frequent deliveries of prime Devonshire Cream and other Devon produce served in the best English style. Subjoined are specimen menus for two days which will give some idea of the quality and variety which are offered.

BREAKFAST.

Raspberries and Cream.
Sauté of Kidney and Bacon.
York Ham. Devon Ox Tongue.
Marmalade.
Tea. Coffee.
Boiled Eggs to Order.
Fresh Rolls. White and Brown Bread.

LUNCHEON.

Irish Stew.
Boiled Potatoes. Carrots.
Stewed Plums and Rice Pudding.
Cheese and Biscuits.

DINNER.

Chicken Consommé.
Steamed Halibut and Dutch Sauce.
Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.
Boiled Potatoes. Vegetable Marrow.
Strawberry Mousse.

BREAKFAST.

Mandarins.
Scrambled Eggs and Bacon.
York Ham. Devon Ox Tongue.
Marmalade.
Tea. Coffee.
Boiled Eggs to Order.
Fresh Rolls. White and Brown Bread.

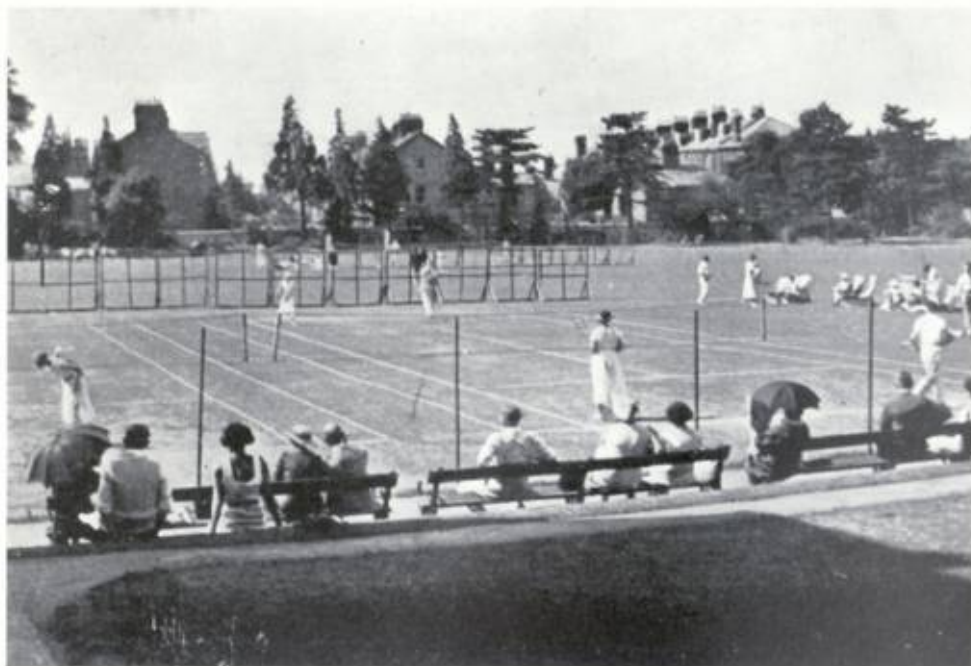
LUNCHEON.

Cold Rounds of Beef.
Mashed Potatoes. Salad.
Blackberry and Apple Tart and Custard.
Cheese and Biscuits.

DINNER.

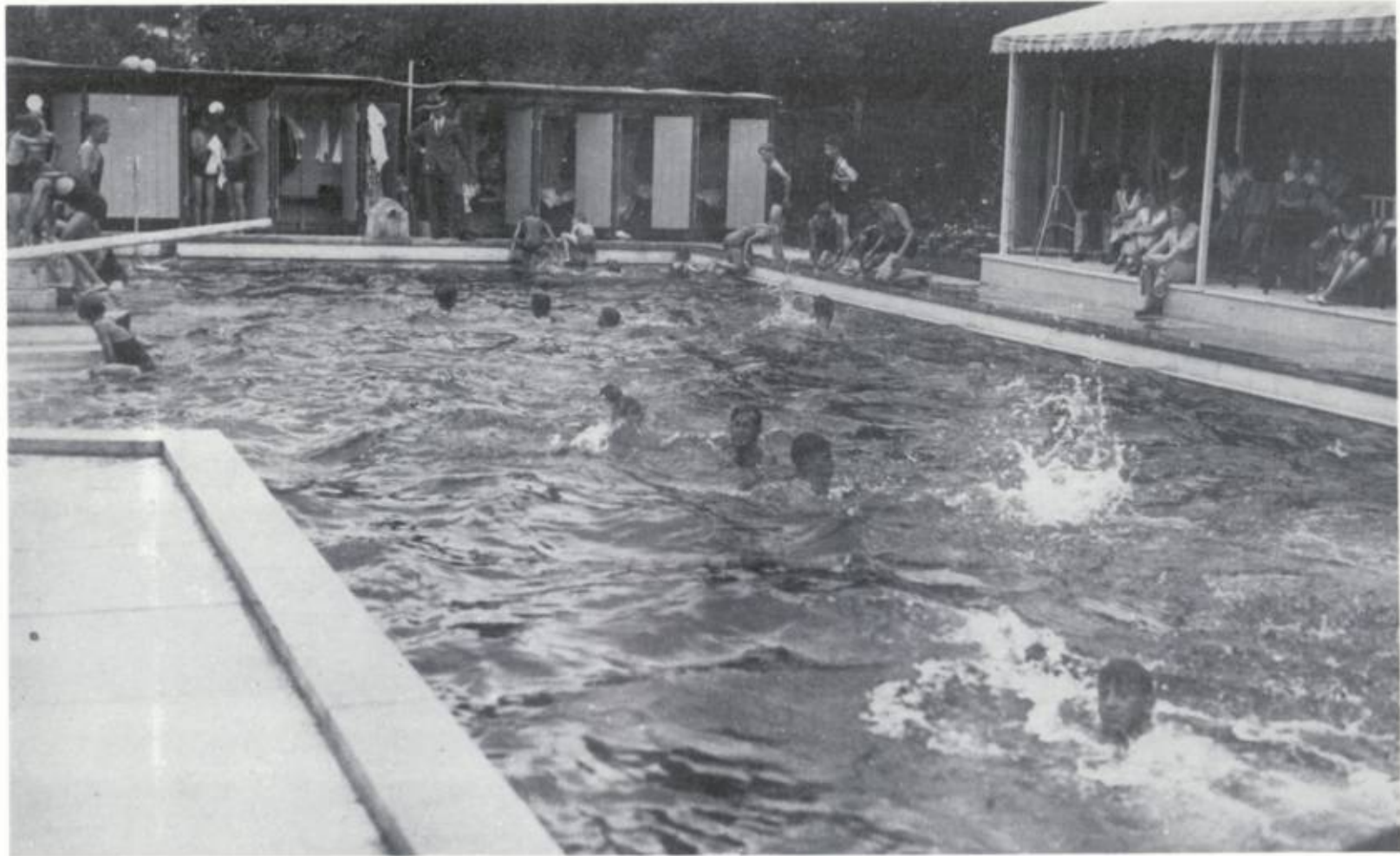
Brunoise Soup.
Salmon Moulds.
Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce.
Boiled Potatoes. Runner Beans.
Peach Glacé.

For Scale of Charges please see last two pages.



Throughout the 1930s the College became a Holiday Centre during summer vacations. Students worked as waiters. In 1939 the daily inclusive charge was 10/6 (52½p). Use of the swimming pool involved an extra charge of 2/6 (12½p) weekly. The comfortable lounge is now the Principal's study and the attendant offices. The holiday atmosphere ended abruptly on 2nd September 1939.



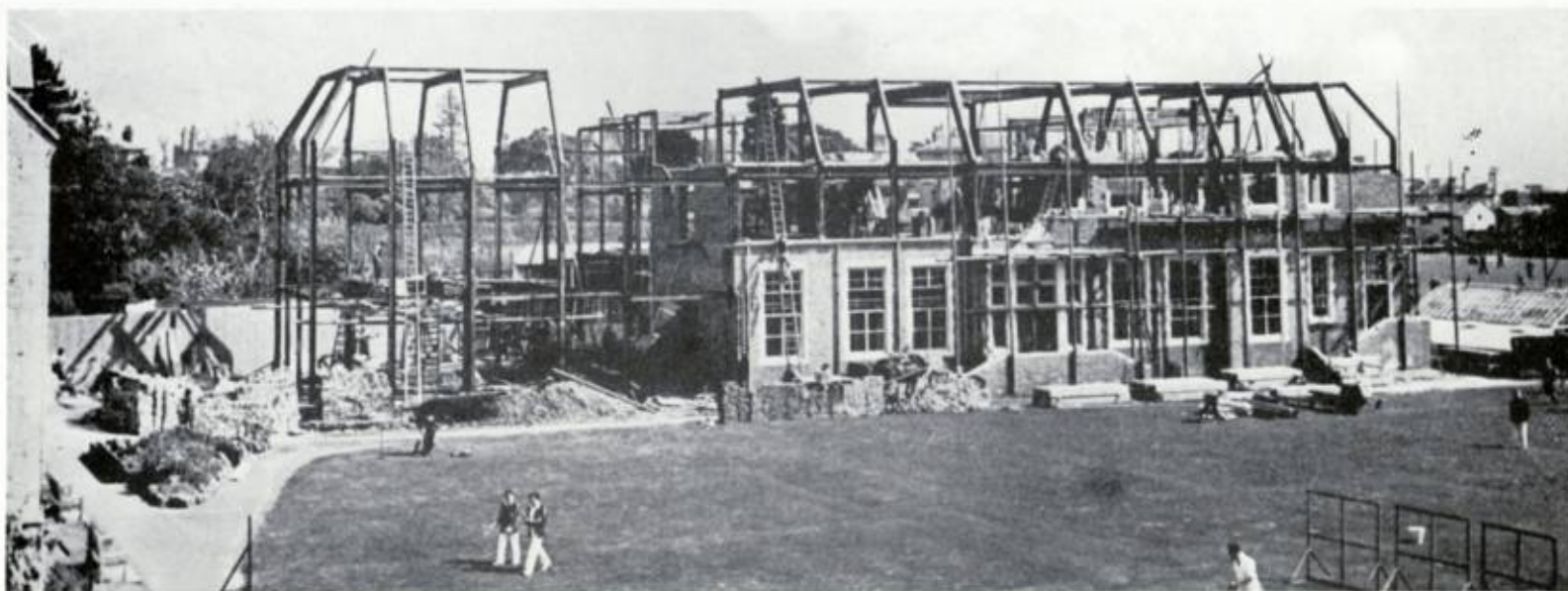


The same pool as today. Progress and safety regulations have somewhat changed the atmosphere and the surroundings.

Left: The Dining Hall during the holiday season. The flowers and most of the vegetables came from the College gardens. Students spent up to two hours a day on their plots.

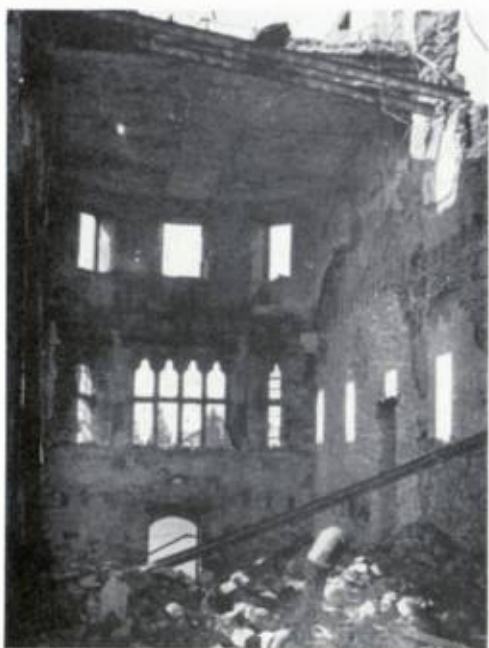


To meet demands for growing numbers, a new block was planned in the 1930s. It was to have been built in stone but the cost was too high. A single storey brick gymnasium was built in 1935 and "Haighton" was constructed around it four years later.



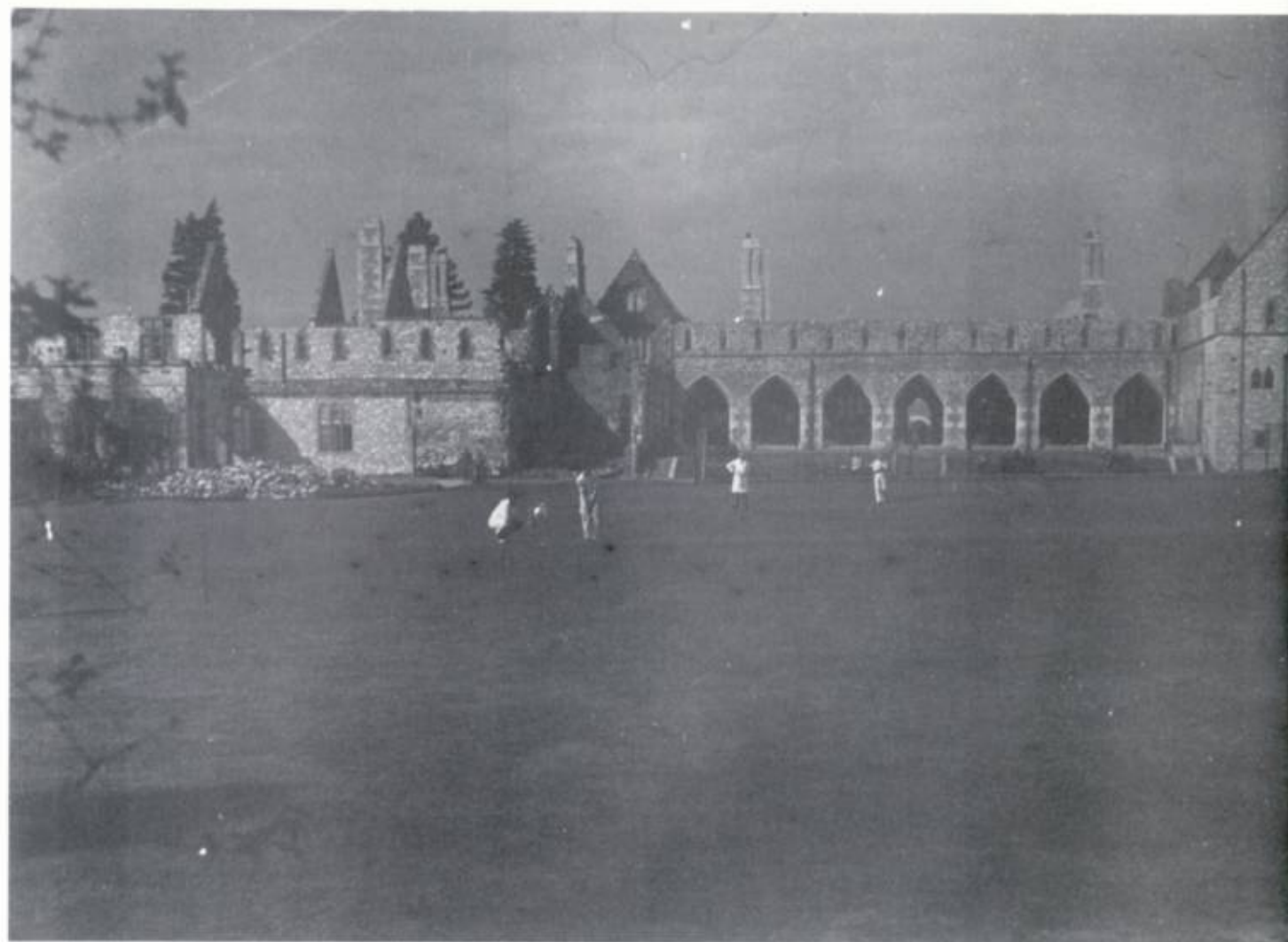


The Haighton gymnasium, converted into the present library in 1961.





On the night of 3rd May 1942 the City of Exeter was bombed and suffered much damage. Two high explosive bombs fell in the College playing fields and a third smashed into the surrounds of the swimming pool, thus emptying the emergency fire-fighting water supply. A string of incendiary bombs then fell directly onto the main College buildings. None of the 113 students resident at the time was injured; most were engaged in helping to put out earlier fires at the City Hospital opposite. One hundred and three years of construction was destroyed in as many minutes.



1947 — Tyrants come and tyrants go. Time



to get back to the things that really matter.





The rural studies garden of 1954 was later "developed" into the hockey pitch car park.



By contrast the "biology pond", created in 1962, reflects well upon its makers.

Left: In the area of curriculum development the College pigsty had made a significant contribution to the training of teachers of Rural Studies since 1865. A post-war group of "demob happy" mature students make it difficult to identify the tutor.



The Dining Hall as it appeared in the 1955 prospectus situated in the former practising school, which had moved away from the campus to become Vincent Thompson School. Its walls often resounded to the strains of the College refrain, "Who'll beat the Rams when we have gone away?"



In the decade after the war the "big match" was St. Luke's versus the University College of the South West, played at the County Ground. The RAMS (formerly the Royal Albert Memorial School) were granted their charter as an independent University in 1956.

As if in defiance St. Luke's moved into higher realms at least on the Rugby pitch, and in the following year triumphed in the Middlesex Sevens. Led by Brian Sparkes the rest of the team were J. Tasker, W. Williams, D. Main, K. Bartlett, B. Jones and G. Luke.

In another area of sports prowess an old student returned to College. Stanley Rous, later Sir Stanley, became President of F.I.F.A.

University College of the South West Institute of Education



TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that

has satisfactorily completed a course of training at

St. Luke's College, Exeter

for the teaching profession

[Signature]
Principal of College

[Signature]
Secretary of the Institute of Education

August 1, 1952

[Signature]
Acting-Principal of the University College of the South West

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION



DIPLOMA IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

has successfully completed a year's supplementary course in Physical Education
at St. Luke's College, Exeter.

[Signature]
Principal of St. Luke's College

[Signature]
Director of the Institute of Education

July 10, 1952
Date

[Signature]
Vice-Chancellor of the University



UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

We the undersigned hereby certify that

having fulfilled the requirements of the
Ordinances and Regulations of the University

was by the authority of the Senate

admitted to the Degree of

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

with Honours
Class One

at a Congregation held in the University on

1 July 1973

[Signature]

Chancellor

[Signature]

Vice-Chancellor

[Signature]
Academic Registrar



In 1950 the College was granted the status of a Wing College for physical education and its international reputation in this area became established. The special third year supplementary course came to an end with this group in 1962 when three year teacher training became the norm for everybody.

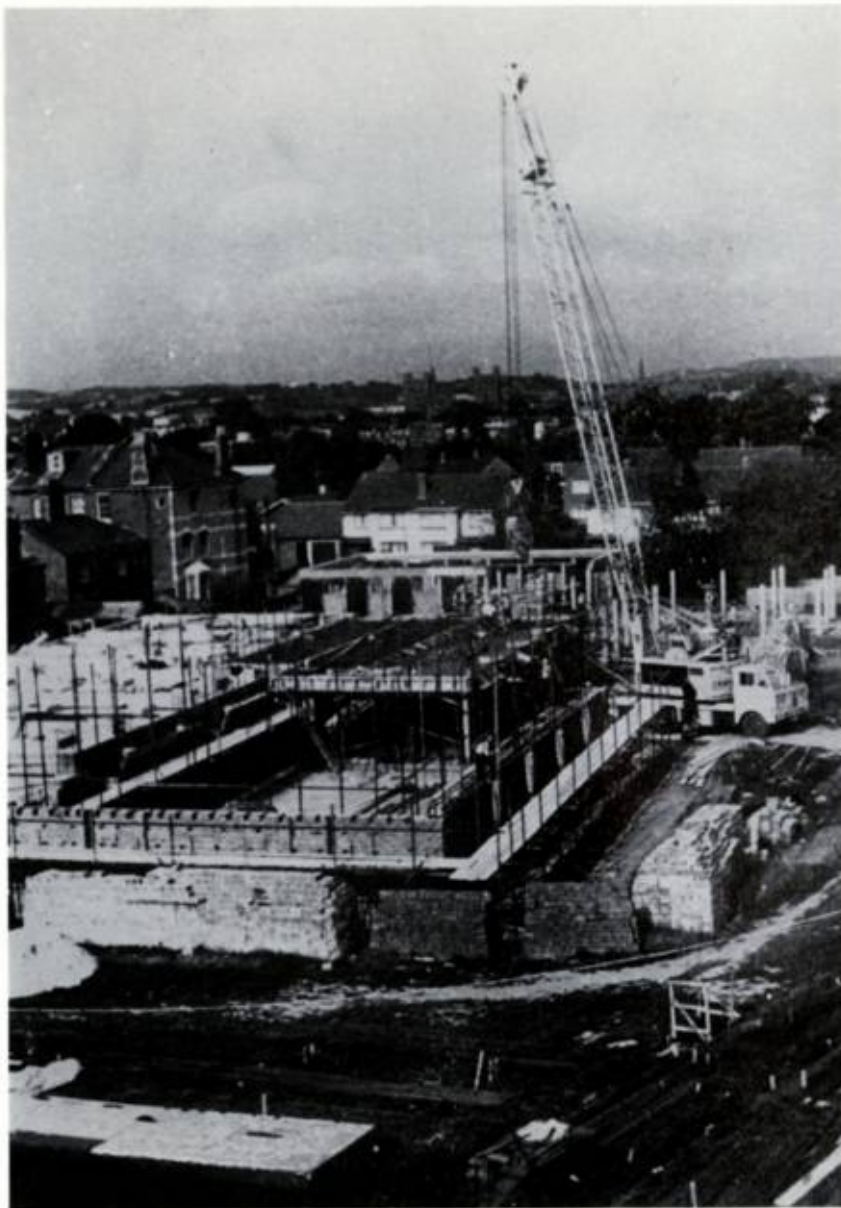
Left: The changing nature of awards to St. Luke's students.



A setting almost as old as the College itself, but "progress" was on the way. This last cricket match was played on the College green in June 1965. The visiting team was the Somerset Minor Counties XI.



The sacred turf was sold and those surveying the scene set out wickets of a different sort.



Perspectives change. Symbolically, as the new building rose to meet the demand for greater numbers the direct view to the Cathedral was blotted out. From the same vantage point, but out of camera for this picture, the new buildings of the University "on the hill" became more clearly visible.

Right: Tennis is more a game for individuals.





On St. Luke's Day the College continued to return to the Cathedral, where its life began. As numbers grew so did the choir, but the proportion of other students attending began to fall.



Occasionally the Cathedral visited the College. In May 1962 the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robert Mortimer) extended a neo-papal blessing as he dedicated the new Science Block.



In its day-to-day work St. Luke's pioneered the idea of study practice, centred on child study. A college tutor with students and children in a local school.

On the playing field England International Martin Underwood, one of a number of ex-students who returned to be on the staff, helps to coach local schoolboys.





A timeless production of *The Tempest* in keeping with new approaches to drama in the early '70s.



When co-education was introduced in 1966 many forecast the destruction of traditions and a lowering of standards. However, the College's reputation was not only maintained but enhanced:— Olympic swimmer Sue Williams competing for the College.



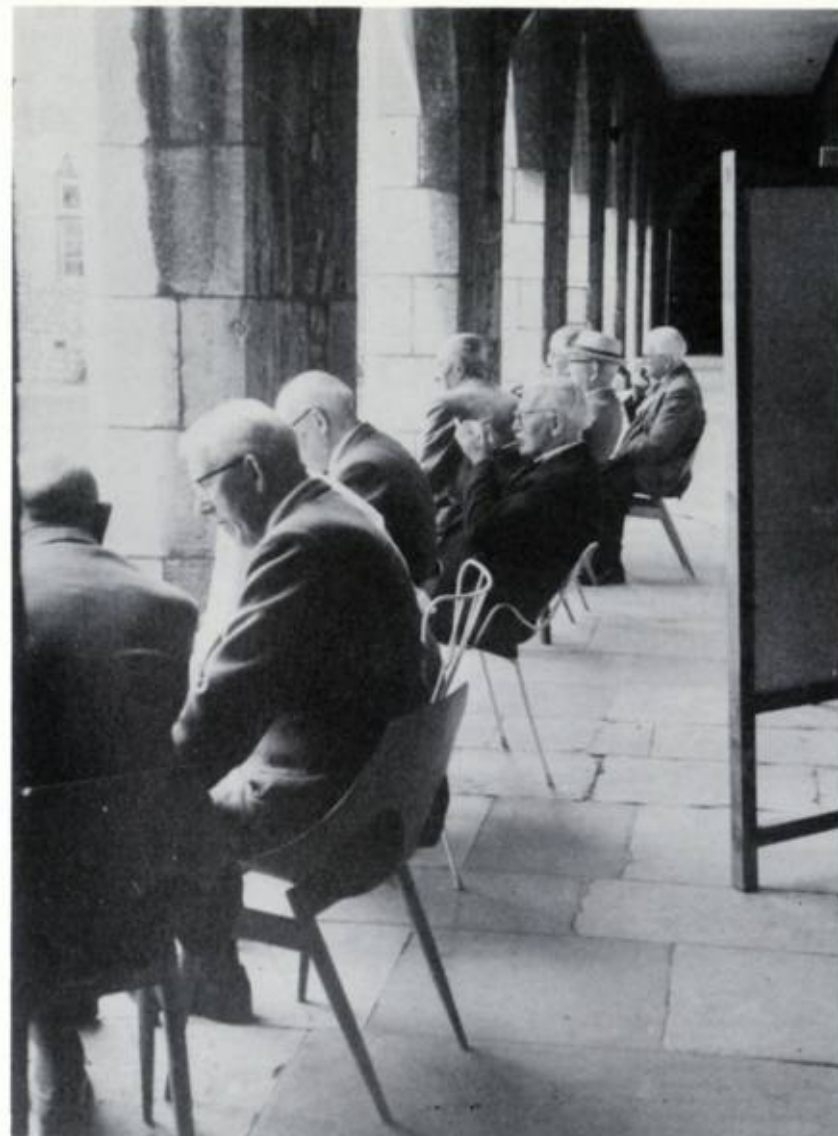
Prowess on the rugby field continued. The annual Loughborough matches, begun in 1959, continued until 1978.



In 1969 St. Luke's were once again the victors at Twickenham in the Middlesex Sevens defeating Edinburgh Wanderers in the final. The team was A. A. Porter, J. B. Warren, J. C. Vaughan, R. Codd (Capt.), I. G. Morgan, D. R. Williams, P. M. Knight.



New reputations were established. The St. Luke's Allstars entered the National Basketball League, winning promotion to the First Division in 1977.



Forty years on. It looks the same place but is it? A group of old students at the Whitsuntide re-union of the St. Luke's Club which celebrates its centenary in 1978.



A variety of P.E. activities:

Sailing course at Double Locks on the Exeter Canal.

At camp in the Horner Valley, near Porlock in Somerset.

Abseiling down the new dining hall wall at a College Open Day.



Educational activities now take students well away from Exeter at the end of the summer term.

A group of history students at Hadrian's Wall.

An environmental studies group outside the Palazzo Vecchio in the Piazza della Signoria in Florence.

The Hungarian exchange. A party of St. Luke's students survey the Danube in Budapest.





The College goes to the world outside; the world outside comes to the College. The first group of in-service teachers from Northern Nigeria bring new colour and a touch of old-style formality into contemporary College life.



Nevertheless the main influence of St. Luke's has always been a regional one; it will be remembered most for educational work in the South West. These paper sculptures from the art departments annual Christmas decoration of the Chapel represent one example of that influence. As a result of teachers bringing children into the College this tradition is now carried on in many local schools.



The gateway to the past – or to the future ?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book has been produced by a group of St. Luke's tutors: Jack Priestley wrote the script, Rob Jennison designed the layout, Fred Fuller provided much of the historical and photographic material, and Roy Tattersfield initiated and co-ordinated the project. Chris Harding represented student interests and Nicholas Heriz Smith, of Heriz Studios, provided the technical expertise. John Dancy (Principal) and the College Academic Board supported the venture and the Board of Governors underwrote the printing costs. George Carlton (Senior Administrative Officer) handled the financial aspects.

In addition to the production team the following provided material for the book: Vic Ambler, Neil Batey, John Bosanko, Doreen Butterfield (Matron), Douglas Clish, Steve Cockett, Ken Collins, Tony Hall, Alan Hodgson, Derek Lawrence, Stella Maynard, Robin Mitchell, David Morrish, Jim Norman, Nigel Tucker, Ted Turner, Martin Underwood, Joe Wigley and Bryan Woods. Permission to include their photographs was kindly given by David Eveleigh, Chandler Photography Ltd., Express and Echo and Sport and General Press Agency. The Ordnance Survey sanctioned the inclusion of the early map of the college.

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