

St. Stanislaus College

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136 Years



1866-2002



By Naomi Collins

April, 2002

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### MESSAGE FROM MR. JAMES E. FANFAIR, HEADMASTER 1999- PRESENT

I count as a blessing and honour to serve as Principal of such a prestigious institution whose genesis has Christian foundations. Despite the College's Christian tradition as associated with its motto 'Aeterna Non Caduca' – ' Not for this life only but for Eternity', it has graduated scholars from different backgrounds and orientations during the many years of its existence. There indeed has been a variety of changes over the recent past. However it is vital in the present millennium that the college recapture some of its rich history. If we are to succeed in our quest to improve our 'state and status', all stake holders must work together to ensure that the quality as well as the quantity of our performances improve as stated in our philosophy. The school philosophy is "to ensure that the staff and students work singularly and collectively towards the full social and academic upliftment of the College and the country as a whole". History is the study of man and his achievements in the past. By the study of history we seek to improve the present by studying the success and failure of the past. It is my prayer that the reading of the History of St. Stanislaus College will help us to improve our future.

### MESSAGE FROM DR.KENNETH KHAN, HEADMASTER- 1972-1980

I was honoured when asked to give a Message to this fledgling History of St. Stanislaus College. Such a document is long overdue and I feel confident that it will help bridge the gap between tradition and progress.

A wise man once said that we must return to our roots and remember the lessons of our history, if we are to avoid a repetition of the mistakes of the past and if we plan to move ahead with confidence in the future. I welcome this document which will enable students to know more about where they come from and where they are going. St. Stanislaus College is unique in that it was started by the Society of Jesus and has left an indelible mark on the lives of countless thousands of its Alumni. Despite the abrupt severance of the Jesuit connection in 1980, it has continued to make a significant contribution to the educational landscape of Guyana. It is a truism that every student, past and present, has been affected for the better, but it is often forgotten that a graduating student has also made his/her contribution to the quality of life at Saints. The institution is forever changed and we hope that future generations



will look back in pride at their Alma Mater whose character they have helped shape in one way or another.



## Significant Dates in the History of Saint Stanislaus College

- ❖ May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1866 – Catholic Grammar School started
- ❖ November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1866 – School moved to Main Street premises
- ❖ 1868 or 69 – School moved to Waterloo Street
- ❖ 1871 – School returned to Cathedral Presbytery
- ❖ 1871 – Boarders introduced
- ❖ 1878 – School temporarily closed
- ❖ 1880 – School re-opened
- ❖ 1897 – School moved to site of St. Mary’s School, Brickdam
- ❖ 1907 – School moved to present Brickdam site
- ❖ 1907 – Name changed from ‘*Catholic Grammar School*’ to ‘*Saint Stanislaus College*’
- ❖ 1928 – Weld Wing opened
- ❖ 1942 – College Association formed
- ❖ 1952 – Scannell Wing opened
- ❖ 1966- College celebrates 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary
- ❖ 1972 – Hopkinson Wing opened
- ❖ 1974 – Workshop built
- ❖ 1975 – College Farm opened
- ❖ 1975 - College becomes co-educational
- ❖ 1976 – College becomes a Government School
- ❖ 1980 - College ceases to be run by the Jesuits
- ❖ 1991- College celebrates 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary



## History of St. Stanislaus College

(Contains excerpts from ‘The Story of St. Stanislaus College’, St. Stanislaus Magazine, Nov. 1966)

St. Stanislaus College began as a Roman Catholic school run by the Jesuits. In fact, it was a Catholic school for one hundred and ten years, until it was taken over by the Government.

On May 1<sup>st</sup> 1866, the Catholic Grammar School was opened. It was situated in the presbytery next to the Church of the Resurrection, which was on the site of the present Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Brickdam. The school was opened in May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1866, with Fr. Theobald Langton in charge, and two boys, Marshall and Pairadeau. Fr. Langton died of Yellow Fever during the August Holidays, but the school was re-opened under Fr. S. Bond, with seven boys. Fr. C.K. Wilson took over the school in October 1866, and on November 3<sup>rd</sup>, the school moved to a new premises on Main Street.

In January 1868, Mr. C. B. King went to the school as an assistant, and in September 1869, he took over the school when Fr. Wilson was transferred to Victoria Parish. The school then moved to Waterloo Street. In 1871, the school returned to the Cathedral Presbytery. In 1872, the Vicar-General Fr. E. Whyte was in charge. Also in 1872, the school received a Government grant, which was subsequently lost.

In 1873, Fr. Foxwell was Headmaster. In September 1874, Fr. Hartnell took over, and he introduced boarders to the school. This was to cater for Venezuelan boys who came to Demerara to be educated.

The frequent change of Headmasters and the location of the school show that it was undergoing problems, and by 1878, the school was closed temporarily. The Jesuit General selected Fr. Charles Wilson to re-open the school, which was done in early in 1880.

In October 1880, Fr. Barraud became Headmaster. At that time there were fifteen boys at the school, as well as an assistant master. Fr. Barraud remained as Headmaster for twenty years. The numbers of boys increased to 27, and reached 72. Fr. Barraud writes: “In those early years Mrs. Deguara wife of the assistant master, was employed to teach the small boys, while Fr. Rigby and after him Fr. Barber took the Mathematics. Somewhere about 1890 Fr. O’Donnell joined myself as second master, taking charge also of the mathematical work. Meantime the Deguaras had gone to the States, and first Miss Waddell and Miss Maria de Silva, and then Miss Waddell and Mrs. Child had charge of the small fry, Mrs. Child remaining on along with Brother Reynolds, who had come from British Honduras.



The school never paid its way, the income being insufficient, and so had a claim on the Government grant

For seventeen or eighteen years our premises were on the ground floor of the Presbytery. Although so dark on a rainy day that the boys could not use their slates, they were not on the whole bad quarters. There were three classrooms, and later the Guild-room was utilized. Some two or three years later before the end of my time a new school was built beyond the Cathedral chiefly with money begged for that purpose”.

At about 1897, the school moved from the Presbytery to a new premises (located at the site of the present St. Mary’s School), although the preparatory classes remained in the building near the Presbytery, and the school used the old playground until 1901. The temporary chapel alongside the Cathedral was used as the elementary school until the destruction of the Cathedral by fire in 1913.

In 1894 the Catholics of British Guiana sent a petition to the Governor, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, asking for financial help to erect a suitable building in Brickdam. The appeal failed, and it was not until 1907 that the College moved to the present Brickdam site. In 1901, a silver medal was awarded to S.I. Cyrus who was to become the first ‘Guiana’ Scholar. The uniform at that time included a straw hat with a yellow hatband, and the initials S.S.C. were monogrammed in gold on a shield on the blazer pocket.

In 1907, the Catholic Grammar School became **St. Stanislaus College**, named for **St. Stanislaus Kostka** (see page 7), a patron saint of youth. In this year the buildings that stood on the eastern end of the present Brickdam site were utilised. The statue of St. Stanislaus (which had been presented to the school by the boys as a testimonial to Fr. Barraud) was moved from the Camp Street building and placed before the entrance to the new building. Fr. Pollen was in charge of the school until 1911, and Fr. Beauclerk, the Mission Superior, was in charge of the Junior School. The number of boys at the college was now about 100, and this figure remained until 1924. In 1911, Fr. Besant took over from Fr. Pollen, and remained until 1917. The College Scout troop was started during the time of Fr. Besant by Fr. Robinson, and the boys were very prominent in trying to control the disastrous fire which, in 1913, destroyed the Cathedral.

Between 1918 to 1925, there were three changes of Headmaster, Fr. Miller, Fr. Whiteside and Fr. McCowan. Fr. Weld was Headmaster from 1925 to 1932 it was in his time that the main wing of the present building was built. He was eager for the teaching of Science to begin at the college, and was instrumental in obtaining Fr. Adamson, a science graduate to do so.



The opening of the main wing (now called the **Weld Wing** in honour of Fr. Weld) took place in 1928. It was a very handsome building with open galleries (*see Appendices 1&2*). However, it was discovered that driving rain flooded the corridors, so blinkers were added to protect them.

The College made great strides and the academic standards improved steadily. Fr. Marrion, the next Head, developed the work started by Fr. Weld who was consecrated Bishop. The **Marrion Forum** is named in his honour. The science laboratories were improved, and a new playing field was obtained.

A house system was started to promote rivalry in sports. The houses were called **Etheridge, Butler & Galton** after Bishops Etheridge, Anthony Butler, and Theodore Galton respectively. Later, in the 1980's, a fourth house was added, called **Weld** after Bishop George Weld. The house colours are: Etheridge – red, Butler- blue, Galton -green, and Weld - yellow.

Fr. Smith succeeded Fr. Marrion in 1941. Fr. Brian Scannell became Headmaster in 1949. It was during his term of office that a new wing was built with six classrooms and two laboratories. This wing (now called the **Scannell Wing**) is an extension to the Weld Wing, and runs parallel to Hadfield Street. It was opened in the Christmas term of 1952. Fr. Scannell retired because of ill health in 1958 and was succeeded by Fr. John Hopkinson, who introduced the grey uniform, and, among many other things formed the plans for another wing. This wing, called the **Hopkinson Wing** in his honour, was completed in 1972 (*see Appendix 4 for layout of buildings*).

The College celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in May 1966 with a week of celebrations.

In 1972, Fr. Kenneth Khan became Headmaster. The Workshop was built in December 1974, and the College Farm in September 1975. The college became co-educational in 1975, with an enrolment of 36 girls, 12 in each first form. In 1976, after being a Catholic institution for 110 years, the college became a government school. In 1980, with the removal of Fr. Kenneth Khan as headmaster by the Ministry of Education, the Jesuit connection ended, and the Jesuits on the staff were assigned elsewhere.

From 1980 to the present time, all headteachers have been appointed by the Ministry of Education. Mr. Clarence Trotz became the first non-Jesuit headmaster of the College since 1872. He served from 1980 to 1982, with Mr. Dinband Khusial serving from 1982 to 1984. Mrs. Hazel Sargeant, the first female headteacher, served from 1984 to 1988, Mr. S. K. Singh served from 1988 to 1990, and Mr. B. Tihal from 1990 to 1992.



In 1991, the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary was observed. The commemorations included a mass held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at which the chief celebrant was former headmaster Fr. J. Hopkinson.

Mrs. Zohora Singh was headmistress from 1992 to 1996, and Mr. Murdwaj Singh served from 1996 to 1999. The current headteacher, Mr. James E. Fanfair has been headmaster from 1999 to the present time (2002).



## Life of St. Stanislaus Kostka S.J. 1550 – 1568

Stanislaus Kostka was born on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1550 in Rostkovo, Poland. His father, John Kostka, was a Senator of the Kingdom of Poland, and his mother, Margaret, was the aunt of a Chancellor of Poland. Stanislaus was the second of seven children. He and the rest of his siblings were first taught at home under the care of a tutor.

In July, 1564, when Stanislaus was fourteen, he and his older brother Paul were sent to Vienna to attend the Jesuit college there. They were accompanied by their tutor, Bilinski, and three servants. Among the students at the college, Stanislaus was conspicuous not only for his amiability and cheerfulness, but for his religious piety. It was at the college that he first formed the idea that he wanted to be a Jesuit. He remained at the college for three years, until it was shut down. The Emperor had died, and his successor was Lutheran, so the college was forced to close. Stanislaus and his brother, along with their tutor went to live in a fashionable house in Vienna, continuing their studies privately.

Stanislaus and his brother were of different personalities. Paul was a man of the world, with plenty of money, and wanted to enjoy all the amusements Vienna had to offer, while Stanislaus was very religious, with a strong sense of right and wrong. This led to a battle of wills between them. Paul constantly bullied his brother and ridiculed his piety. Stanislaus put up with the ridicule and violence, but stood by his principles. He considered Paul's way of life wrong and refused to join him. Eventually, Stanislaus fell ill, so ill that his tutor thought he was going to die. Stanislaus asked for a priest to administer the last sacraments, but the landlord, who was Lutheran, would not allow a priest into the house. One night, Stanislaus had a vision of the Virgin Mary, who spoke to him and told to become a Jesuit. In the morning, Stanislaus was found to be well.

For many months Stanislaus had wanted to be a Jesuit, but he hesitated. If he mentioned it to his brother, it would bring on more jeering and bullying. In addition, because his father was a nobleman, he regarded it as a disgrace for his son to become a priest and a Jesuit. After his recovery he hesitated no longer, and applied to the Provincial of the Jesuits asking to be admitted to the Society of Jesus. The Provincial, knowing that trouble from Stanislaus's father would follow, refused to admit him unless he obtained permission from his father. However, Stanislaus was advised by a priest that the only way he could realise his ambition was to apply to Fr. Peter Canisius, the Provincial of Upper Germany, who was at Augsburg, and therefore not so close to Prince John.



On the morning of the day he left, he told his servant to notify his brother and tutor that he would not be back for dinner. He then began his journey, taking the first opportunity to exchange his gentleman's clothes for those of a beggar. When evening came and Stanislaus had not returned, his brother and tutor formed a search party started to follow him, but were not able to catch up with him.

Stanislaus walked the 300 miles from Vienna to Augsburg, where he pleaded with the provincial, Peter Canisius to allow him to enter the Society. After hearing his story, Peter Canisius agreed to accept Stanislaus into the Society. However, Stanislaus felt that he was still too close to Poland, and that his father would demand that he return home. He therefore asked to be sent to Rome, and, after a journey of a thousand miles, he arrived in Rome in October, 1567. He was then admitted by the general of the order, Francis Borgia to the Jesuit novitiate (a period of training in religious life and prayer).

According to the testimony of the master of novices, Stanislaus was a model of religious perfection. In spite of his delicate constitution, he did spare himself the slightest penance. After ten months in the novitiate, Stanislaus became ill on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1568. At three o'clock in the morning of August 15<sup>th</sup>, he said that the Blessed Virgin Mary and the saints were around him, and he quietly and happily died, a few months short of his eighteenth birthday.

Stanislaus was beatified in 1605, and canonized on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1726. St. Stanislaus is a patron saint of youth, and many religious institutions have chosen him as their patron saint. His feast day is celebrated on November 13.



## Hymn to St. Stanislaus

Saint of our youth! Thy heart to gain,  
Earth spread her glittering toys in vain,  
Thy spirit turned from fading things,  
To seek and serve the King of Kings.

Chorus:

*Guide from thy throne of light above,  
Our steps in faith and hope and love,  
That we may tread were thou hast  
trod,  
Bravely the narrow way of God.*

No dull delay thy fervour knew,  
But fast the busy moments flew,  
And in thy dawn of light appears,  
The wisdom of declining years.

*Guide from thy throne...*

Made perfect thus in little space,  
God called thee to his long embrace,  
Before the mists of earth could throw,  
A shadow on thy robe of snow.

*Guide from thy throne...*

**Fr. Clement Barraud S.J.**

## Motto

**AETERNA NON CADUCA** – ‘Not for this life only, but for eternity’



## The Saint Stanislaus College Crest



The Saint Stanislaus College Crest is derived from the coat of arms of St. Stanislaus Kostka's family. Their family was traced back to a General in the 10<sup>th</sup> century who invented a special type of horseshoe by which his troops defeated the Russian army on the ice, hence the horseshoe on the coat of arms. When the family became Christian, a cross was added to the horseshoe.



## Headteachers of Saint Stanislaus College

1. **Fr. Theobald Langton:** May 1866 to August 1866
2. **Fr. S. Bond:** August 1866 to October 1866
3. **Fr. C. K. Wilson:** October 1866 to September 1869
4. **Mr. C.B. King:** September 1869 to 1872
5. **Fr. E. Whyte:** 1872-1873
6. **Fr. Foxwell:** 1873-1874
7. **Fr. Hartnell:** 1874-1878
8. **Fr. Barraud:** 1880-1900
9. **Fr. Pollen:** 1900-1911
10. **Fr. Besant:** 1911-1917
11. **Fr. Miller**
12. **Fr. Whiteside**
13. **Fr. McCowan**
14. **Fr. Weld:** 1925-1932
15. **Fr. Marrion:** 1932-1941
16. **Fr. Smith:** 1941-1949
17. **Fr. Brian Scannell:** 1949-1958
18. **Fr. John Hopkinson:** 1958- 1972
19. **Fr. Kenneth Khan:** 1972- 1980
20. **Mr. Clarence Trotz:** 1980-1982
21. **Mr. Dinband Khusial:** 1982-1984
22. **Mrs. Hazel Sargeant:** 1984-1988
23. **Mr. S.K. Singh:** 1988-1990
24. **Mr. B. Tihal:** 1990-1992
25. **Mrs. Zahora Singh:** 1992-1996
26. **Mr. Murdwaj Singh:** 1996-1999
27. **Mr. James Fanfair:** 1999-present



## **Presidents of the St. Stanislaus College Association**

1942-3	John Fernandes Snr.	1973	Rafiq Khan
1944	Caesar De Freitas	1974	Rafiq Khan
1945	Celestine De Freitas	1975	Joe Castanheiro
1946	Hector Steele	1976	Peter Fernandes
1947	Herman De Freitas	1977	Peter Fernandes
1948	Francis De Caires	1978	Ben Carter
1949	Jules B. Gonsalves	1979	Ben Carter
1950	Edward H. Gomes	1980	Cristobel Hughes
1951	Francis Brazao	1981	Cristobel Hughes
1952	Cecil De Caires	1982	John Lewis
1953	Jerome De Freitas	1983	Chris Fernandes
1954	John Fernandes	1984	Chris Fernandes
1955	Celestine De Freitas	1985	Chris Fernandes
1956	Cecil De Caires	1986	Shafiq Khan
1957	John I. Fernandes Jnr.	1987	Shafiq Khan
1958	Jocelyn D'Oliveira	1988	Chris Fernandes
1959	Joseph Mahanger	1989	Chris Fernandes
1960	Alfred De Freitas	1990	Peter Fraser
1961	Reginald Hill	1991	Peter Fraser
1962	Manoel Da Silva	1992	Shafiq Khan
1963	Paterson A. Thompson	1993	Bobby Fernandes
1964	Walter Harrison	1994	Bobby Fernandes
1965	Clement Da Silva	1995	Bobby Fernandes
1966	John Fernandes Jnr.	1996	Kester Alves
1967	Mervyn Matthews	1997	Kester Alves
1968	Stanley I. Seymour	1998	Thomas Singh
1969	Bernard A. Fernandes	1999	Thomas Singh
1970	Patrick Brummell	2000	Thomas Singh
1971	Jules de Cambra	2001	Rajendra Singh
1972	Lindsay Collins	2002	Rajendra Singh



## **COLLEGE THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD**

By Fr. Fred Rigby S.J.

It is now over thirty years since I came from England to Guyana to teach at the then-Jesuit college of St. Stanislaus. Fr. John Hopkinson was the Headmaster in 1969, to be followed by Fr Kenneth Khan soon afterwards. Several Jesuits were still on the Staff: Fr. Feeny, Fr. Earle, Fr. Lynch, Fr. Darke and others.

I was asked to teach French and Religious Knowledge - and later, Spanish -, and it was a most happy time. The students - all boys then - were generally attentive and well-behaved and there was little or no problem with homework. It was a great help for me to visit the homes of those in my Form; parents were usually pleased to discuss their boys' progress, and it enabled me to see, among other matters, if there were facilities for quiet study.

The College playing field was much used at the time, so there were sessions of football and cricket to supervise. Not being particularly expert at either, my role was generally just to keep an eye on the smooth running of the game.

When I was Form Master of one of the Lower School classes, there was a system of 'sides' in each class. Half were Arawaks, half were Caribs, and points were obtained for good attendance, punctuality, school work, tidiness, good behaviour. At the end of each half-term, the winning side was given a day off, so I borrowed the College minibus and drove my winners to Mahaica to spend a day at the seaside with a picnic lunch. On the return trip, there was much singing of the French songs we had learned at school. It was a wonderful way of strengthening the bonds between students and teacher.

The early 1970s passed peacefully; students continued to do well in G.C.E. 'O' Levels and 'A' Levels, but changes were coming. Co-education was introduced into the educational system in 1975. We began by admitting a percentage of girls into the First Form, gradually increasing the number each year. The first girls to come must have found it rather daunting, but they bore up bravely and survived.

President Forbes Burnham was now in 'nationalisation mood', gradually taking over everything in the country. The 'exodus' had begun; spaces began to appear on the school benches. In 1976, Burnham took over all the schools and forbade the teaching of Religion in schooltime. It was the beginning of the deterioration of educational standards in Guyana. Many good teachers emigrated and their place was often taken by 'Party' teachers, more interested in politics than in teaching. It was a great pity to



see the crumbling of a long tradition at Saints, going back to its foundation by the Jesuits in 1866.



In 1979 came the tragedy of the murder of Fr Bernard Darke, bayoneted to death on Brickdam outside the Ministry of Home Affairs on a busy Saturday morning, July 14. I had been with him in the Staff Room shortly before, writing end-of-term reports. On finishing, I cycled back to 29 Brickdam and it was there I heard the shattering news. His funeral at Brickdam Cathedral filled every bench and the College Scout Troop, led so ably by Fr. Darke for many years, turned out in force.

By July 1980, I was the last Jesuit on the Staff, so my Superiors reluctantly decided to end their teaching commitment to Saints, and I was posted to the Pakaraima Mountains do pastoral work among the Patamona Indians. What a difference from the strict timetable at Saints! I much regretted leaving the College after so many enjoyable years of teaching and school friendships but that is life. Change all around.

I now thought that my connections with Saints were over, but in the last few months, I have been pleasantly surprised. In January of this year, I was diagnosed with terminal cancer and had to return to England for treatment. Somehow, word spread among the Barbados and Toronto chapters of Saints former students, as well as in Guyana, and e-mail began to arrive by the dozen. It was wonderful to hear again from so many of my former students, some of whom I had not seen or communicated with for twenty to thirty years. It was fascinating to read their memories of classroom incidents which I had forgotten, and to appreciate their complimentary comments about the teaching they had received at Saints, to hear that many of them were now trying to inculcate those standards of honesty, integrity, loyalty, hard work and reliability that they had learned during their years at Saints.

So, looking back over the past thirty years, I have much for which to be grateful, both during my time teaching at Saints and in recent months. My greetings go out to all former students who may read this article and remember me, and to the present Staff and students now at the school. May the situation at Saints steadily improve and, with the assistance of the Guyana, Barbados and Toronto chapters, may Saints once more become a school of excellence.

Fr. Fred Rigby SJ

11 Edge Hill, LONDON SW19 4LR

Friday, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2001

***Father Fred died very peacefully on Trinity Sunday, 10th June 2001 at 1.30pm British Summer Time.***

(Contributed by Mr. Thomas Singh)



## Prospectus

St. Stanislaus College, one hundred and thirty six years old (1866-2002), is a Senior Secondary School owned and managed by the Government of Guyana through the Ministry of Education. The College aims at imparting to students intellectual, technical and social skills and forming citizens who are imbued with reverence of God, and a spirit of love for their country.

The philosophy of the school – “to ensure that staff and students work singularly and collectively towards the full social and academic upliftment of the College and the country as a whole” is linked to the school’s Motto ‘Aeterna Non Caduca’ – ‘Not for this life only but for Eternity’. The school offers an education that emphasises academic excellence and respect for all; it aims at fostering cooperation, a spirit of sharing, caring and working for the good of all.

The school term, divided into three terms, commences in September and ends in July of the following year. There are thirty nine school weeks in an academic year; each week has thirty five periods, that is, seven periods per day, with each period lasting forty minutes. School assembles at 8.50 a.m. and dismisses at 3.00p.m. There is a morning break from 10.20 a.m. to 10.40 a.m. and lunch break from 12.00 to 12.50 p.m.

Admission to the school is normally through the Secondary Schools Entrance Examination. The normal five years’ course of studies leads to the Secondary Education Certificate Examination (CXC Examinations) and the G.C.E (London) Ordinary Level. There is a further two years for the G.C.E. Advanced Level (London) and/or the Caribbean Examinations Proficiency Examination (C.A.P.E.).

There are nine Departments in the School: Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Science, Languages, Social Studies, Mathematics, Business, Agricultural Science, Allied Arts. The school curriculum includes Mathematics, English Language, English Literature, Spanish, French, Social Studies, History, Geography, Agriculture Science, Principles of Accounts, Principles of Business, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Integrated Science, Art, Physical education, Music, Food and Nutrition, Home Management, Clothing and Textiles, Technical Drawing, Mechanical Engineering Technology, Electricity, Electronics and Information Technology.

Sports play an integral part in the lives of students. On the College premises in Brickdam, there are facilities for playing basketball, volleyball, badminton and table tennis. The College playground in Carifesta Avenue provides facilities for cricket, football, hockey, circle tennis and athletics. Both boys and girls participate actively in games. Scouting is also offered for boys and girls. There is a Bible Club, an Islamic Society and a Hindu Society, adding a touch of religious flavour to the lives of students. Many of the sporting activities, elocution competitions and debates are conducted on a House basis; there are four Houses: Butler, Etheridge, Galton and Weld. The Ministry of Education continues to provide some text books. Exercise books are received from the Ministry once per term for students and teachers.

The school is ably assisted by parents, individuals, the St. Stanislaus College Association, and the Toronto and Barbados Chapters of the College Association.



(Contributed by Dr. K. Khan)



## References

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'The Story of St. Stanislaus'- St. Stanislaus Magazine, November 1968

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'St. Stanislaus Kostka'- <http://www.newadvent.org.cathen/14245b.htm>

Image of St. Stanislaus College crest obtained from:

'The Unofficial Web Page of St. Stanislaus College' -  
<http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Field/5191>

# Appendices

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