

Kerrison House

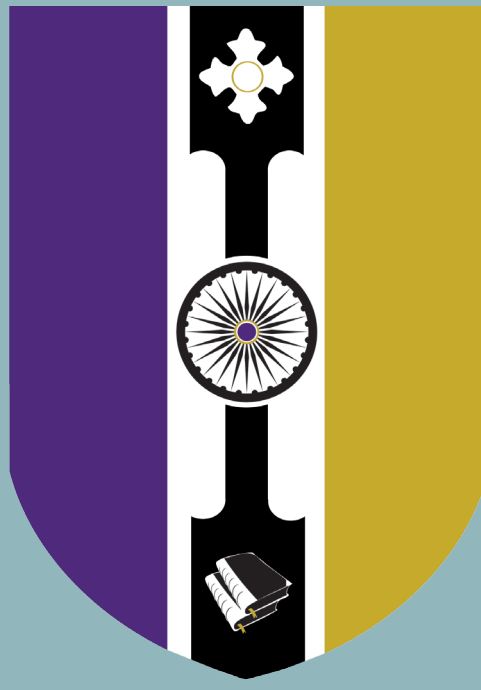
The original Boys' boarding 'Houses' were introduced in 1914 and developed from the old 'Sets' system: Garrett (Green), Kerrison (Blue), Rendlesham (Maroon) and Stradbroke (Scarlet). They were located in the main College building and named after the leading players in the College's founding and early development. In 1973 Kerrison House was moved across the road to this purpose-built boarding house on the back of an exceptionally generous donation from Francis Otto Ziegele (O.F., 1910-17).

Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, 2nd Baronet (1821-1886)

Possibly the most important of the College's founders was Sir Edward Kerrison. He was the eldest son of a General who fought at Waterloo and in 1852 he succeeded his father as M.P. for Eye, overseeing the creation of a branch railway line to his constituency. Clearly the apophthegm *noblesse oblige* applies to Sir Edward as he took an active part in many aspects of Suffolk life – described as 'a great friend of the agricultural labourers', he was a good judge of livestock and a formidable huntsman.

Within weeks of the Prince Consort's death, he and his wife Lady Caroline conceived the idea of using the Hitcham bequest to enable the College to be founded in Albert's memory. Sir Edward played a leading part in the campaign to raise money, personally contributing £2,500. This figure was by some distance the largest single sum given towards the cost of the building, showing a generosity later matched in 1886 when Lady Caroline gave a further £500 to help the College out of a financial crisis. He continued to take an active interest in the College as Vice-President of the Corporation for more than twenty years and briefly acting as President of the Corporation before his death in 1886.





Moreau House

It was built in 1959 as a boarding House for 40 Junior Boys during their first year at the College, before being allocated to the original main four Houses: Garrett, Kerrison, Rendlesham and Stradbroke. It was extended in 1974 to become comparable in size to the other Senior Boys' Houses through a sometimes painful process of enforced transfer. In 1990 Moreau became a Girls' boarding House.

Emile Edouard Moreau, C.B.E (1856-1937)

The bronze bust of Emile Moreau by E. Whitney Smith in the Dining Hall was commissioned by the S.O.F and unveiled in 1936. It stands as a fitting tribute to his unstinting service and generosity to his old school (O.F., 1871-1873). Emile Moreau came to the College aged 15 as a Pembroke Scholar and played for the 1st Cricket XI in 1872. After leaving he made his money as a merchant in India (principally in rubber and oil), but before doing so he found time to become Rudyard Kipling's first publisher in 1889 - *Soldiers Three* was the first of seven books he had published through A.H. Wheeler & Co.'s Indian Library priced at the princely sum of a single Rupee. He served with distinction in Munitions and then Propaganda Distribution in India during the Great War and he was awarded a C.B.E in 1919. In 1919 he became President of the S.O.F and from 1920 he served as a College Trustee and Governor until his death in 1937, aged 80.

His affection for the College was such that he gave all manner of generous donations, from cups for Gymnastics, science equipment and reference books for the library, to large lump sums of money for major building projects and the establishment of a very significant Moreau Scholarship fund for high flying College leavers, as well as a Benevolent Fund for Old Boys 'who have fallen on evil days and are deserving of assistance'.





Pembroke House

Pembroke House, as we know it today first established its position at Framlingham College as a Girls' day house in the summer of 1980, under the leadership of Senior Mistress, Mrs Valerie Bidwell. It later became a third Girls' boarding house in 1998, fittingly located at Pembroke Lodge on Pembroke Road. Its name is a reminder of its roots.

In 1636 Sir Robert Hitcham bequeathed his substantial Framlingham castle estate to Pembroke College, Cambridge, a significant part of which was much later granted as a site for the founding of the Albert Memorial College in a Royal Charter of 1864. The living of Framlingham remains in the gift of Pembroke College and the Alms Houses and Primary School are testament to the town's links with the Hitcham bequest, as is the fact that the Master of Pembroke is an ex officio Framlingham College Governor and generous Pembroke scholarships are still available to deserving local children. As a result of this longstanding association with Pembroke College, permission was recently granted by the Master to incorporate their College red martlet into the House crest. In heraldic design these birds provide a visual reference to individuals who are prompt and ready in the dispatch of their duties, the red indicative of nobility: Pembroke House continues to aspire to live up to these values.





Victoria House

This House was set up for Girls' boarding in 1985. This involved adapting an existing building and adding the rotunda, as well as Housemaster's (sic) residence, to provide accommodation for 60 girl boarders.

Queen Victoria (1837 – 1901)

On the 30th July, 1864, Queen Victoria granted the Royal Charter which founded and constituted 'The Albert Middle Class College in Suffolk'. This was at a time when memorials to Prince Albert were springing up everywhere and the Queen, although something of a recluse after 1861, was more than willing to support projects which perpetuated her husband's name. In many ways, therefore, it was appropriate that the first girls' boarding house was named after her.

Victoria was the longest reigning British monarch until Elizabeth II. She ruled an Empire on which "the sun never set", administered by young men from the new public schools such as Framlingham – the S.O.F continues to have branches from South Africa to Australia, and from Hong Kong to Canada. She travelled widely on the railways, one of whose humble branch lines brought the first Framlinghamians to the College in 1864. Related to nearly all the crowned heads of Europe she is a singularly suitable patron of a House that now contains many girls from Europe and the wider world. Victoria was conscientiously devoted to her duties throughout her reign and surviving five assassination attempts won public respect for being extremely cool under fire. Her tastes and outlooks were closely in tune with those of the middle classes of her time. She disliked the emerging styles of modern art and music. She eschewed the company of those she described as "fashionable and fast people". She would probably be amused by much of what goes on today in the house that bears her name.





Garrett House

The original Boys' boarding 'Houses' were introduced in 1914 and developed from the old 'Sets' system: Garrett (Green), Kerrison (Blue), Rendlesham (Maroon) and Stradbroke (Scarlet). They were located in the main College building and named after the leading players in the College's founding and early development. In 1979 Garrett was moved across the road to this purpose-built boarding house.

Richard Garrett (1807-1866)

Richard Garrett (the sixth) inherited the family business at Leiston in 1837. He carried the Long Shop agricultural machinery works to unprecedented heights and 'by 1850 Garrett's of Leiston drills and horse-hoes were the best known in England. Steam engines followed traction engines for ploughing, and the steam roller, with the familiar trade-mark of a prancing horse in gleaming brass on its funnel, appeared. Machinery from the Leiston works...was sold all over Europe...' (Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Jo Manton).

Richard was a major supporter of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and he sponsored a second exhibition in 1862. He was an early member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as well as a member of the Institutes of both Civil and Mechanical Engineers. Both he and his family contributed significantly to the building of the College: he paid for the Lodge and Entrance gates; his wife for the construction of the Chapel Nave; his cousin, Abraham Garrett of Glemham Hall, gave £500; one son-in-law, Frederick Peck, donated the College clock and bell worth £170, while another also gave generous financial support. The family featured prominently among the first list of College governors and continued to do so well into the twentieth century.





Rendlesham House

The original Boys' boarding 'Houses' were introduced in 1914 and developed from the old 'Sets' system: Garrett (Green), Kerrison (Blue), Rendlesham (Maroon) and Stradbroke (Scarlet). They were located in the main College building and named after the leading players in the College's founding and early development. Rendlesham remains in the east wing, but has been significantly refurbished and extended over the last forty years.

Fifth Baron Rendlesham (1840-1911)

Frederick Thellusson was President of the Corporation from 1886 until his death in November 1911. He was an Irish peer and was therefore able to sit in the House of Commons as M.P. for East Suffolk. He was a great public servant, chairing Quarter Sessions and the County Council. He was also a popular Master of Hounds, and as his obituary in the *East Anglian Daily Times* noted, "his keenness as a sportsman gave him that all-roundness of disposition which nothing else in the English world seems so completely to confer".

Despite his heavy public duties, Rendlesham took a keen interest in all aspects of College life, presiding at annual Speech Days, and working really effectively with the governors to support Inskip's remarkable Headmastership. Inskip represented the College at Lord Rendlesham's funeral, "and among the wreaths sent was a handsome tribute from the boys and masters of the School" (*Framlinghamian*, December 1911).





Stradbroke House

The original Boys' boarding 'Houses' were introduced in 1914 and developed from the old 'Sets' system: Garrett (Green), Kerrison (Blue), Rendlesham (Maroon) and Stradbroke (Scarlet). They were located in the main College building and named after the leading players in the College's founding and early development. Stradbroke remains in the west wing, but has been significantly refurbished and extended over the last forty years.

Second Earl of Stradbroke (1794-1886)

The Right Honourable Sir John Edward Cornwallis Rous was the first President of the Corporation, holding that office from 1864 until his death. He succeeded to the peerage in 1827 and later held the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the Suffolk Coast. In 1857, aged sixty-three, Lord Stradbroke married a lady thirty-six years his junior, and after his death at the age of ninety-one, Lady Stradbroke continued to visit the College. Their son, the third Earl, became a member of the Corporation in 1886 and was President from 1912-47. The family's connection with the College remained close for many years – the fourth Earl was President of the Corporation from 1950.

The esteem in which the second Earl was held was reflected in the construction of the West window of the Chapel nave at a cost of £200. This is a striking piece of stained glass, depicting scenes from the New Testament and figures from the Old. At the window's unveiling, the Archdeacon of Suffolk described the Earl as "a brave soldier, a fine country gentlemen, and a good churchman and Christian".

