

A(VI): Estate chapels¹

a) Realised (3):

1. **1856(12 Jun)–58(15 Feb): Croston, PR26 9HB, Lancs – Chapel of the *Holy Cross*** (Figs.62), **at Croston Hall:** a small building, in regular size courses of local purplish/green hue stone with dressings of yellow Ormskirk stone, comprising: 2-bay chancel (15ft deep × 13ft wide) under a lower roof-line than the 3-bay nave (35.5ft × 19ft wide); SW cross-gabled porch to the W-most bay of the nave; NE family tribune separated from the chancel by a gilded metal screen; double confessional off the N wall of the E-most bay of the nave (under 3 external gables); W gable bell-cote surmounted by a metal Cross. Between the nave and the chancel is a pointed arch of Bath stone, to the RHS of which, facing down the S side of the nave, is a niche containing a statue of the BVM. The chancel and nave are wagon-roofed with panels separated by moulded pitch-pine ribs. The chancel is lit from the E by a traceried 3-light window, from the S by a pair of 2-light, trefoil-traceried windows under depressed hood-moulds, and from the N by a single such window, E of the opening to the sacristy; the nave is lit from the W by a pair of pointed windows above which is a small roundel, and from each side by two 3-light, trefoil-traceried windows under depressed hood-moulds. The altar & reredos are in Caen and Aubigny stone enriched with marbles; the mensa is supported on 4 porphyry columns with delicately carved caps and bases, and the reredos has 2 arched compartments with adoring angels each side of the tabernacle. The chancel is paved with Minton encaustics; metalwork and original stained-glass by *Hardman & Co* (with additions in 1860). Carving by *Lane & Lewis* of Birmingham, who also built the chapel. A cross-gabled sacristy (with tall, cylindrical chimney-stack at the apex of the gable) was added E of the family tribune a few years prior to 1872.

Cost: £1150; seating 100-150.

For J Randolphus de Trafford of *Croston Hall*. Built to replace a chapel of c1793, and served as a Chapel of Ease to *Ss Peter & Paul*, Mawdesley for the first 26 years of its history, after which it fell into disuse. It was bequeathed to the Archdiocese of Liverpool by the last squire, Capt Geoffrey Edmond de Trafford, MC (d. 1960), and re-opened in 1964. It was closed by the Archdiocese in 2007, and sold in 2009 to Martin Ainscough of Croston Hall Ltd.

B[(1858, 13 Mar) 183] *Blackburn Standard*[(1856) 2 Apr] **BN**[(1860, 10 Aug) 620, 640(plate)]
BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 265] **Hewitson** [(1872) 190] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1856) 31 Mar, 5 Apr]
Preston Guardian[(1856) 29 Mar, 14 Jun: (1858) 20 Feb: (1871) 18 Mar] **T**[(1856, 21 Jun) 388: (1857, 14 Feb) 101: (1858, 27 Feb) 132: (1860, 7 Jan) 4]
<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1072549>
<http://archiseek.com/2012/1857-holy-cross-church-croston-lancashire/>
<https://ukbeaches.guide/uk-photos/?photo=940446>

2. **1856-1857(24 Feb): Ince-in-Makerfield, WN3, Greater Manchester – Chapel at *Westwood House*²:** a 2-cell building under a single roof, the W end abutting the house. The chancel is separated by an arch from the rest of the building (which is somewhat wider), the E-most bay of which (effectively serving as an extension of the chancel) is separated from the remaining 2-bay nave by a brass & wrought-iron screen (probably to the design of JH Powell). The sacristy abuts the S wall of the W-most bay, and midway along the N wall is an entrance above which on the outside is a canopied niche containing a *bas relief* sculpture (possibly of the Annunciation). The roof of both the chancel proper and the remainder of the building is

¹ The only chapels listed below are those that constitute separate, free-standing buildings – as opposed to domestic chapels that are an integral part of the houses they were designed to serve, such as at *Burton Manor* [**G(Ia)-1**], *Scarisbrick Hall* [**G(IIIe)-6**] and *Garendon Hall* [**G(Ie)-8**].

² The following description is based on photographs of the rebuilt chapel at Inglewood House, Berks – *vide infra*.

almost semi-circular and panelled. The narrower chancel is lit by a traceried 3-light E window, and from each side by a pair of cusped lancets; there is a similar pair each side of the chancel extension, in the bay immediately W of the N door, and also in the S wall of the bay immediately E of the sacristy; all stained-glass is to the design of JH Powell, executed by *Hardman & Co.* The alabaster altar is supported on 4 marble pillars between which are 3 richly carved panels; the reredos comprises 2 pointed niches with sculpted panels each side of a slightly larger central niche. Minton tiles pave the chancel and its W extension.

For W Gerard Walmesley³. In 1873, tenders for a mortuary chapel at this location were published in the *Builder*; whether this was to have been an addition to the above is not known, as neither is whether the mortuary chapel was ever built. The original chapel, dedicated to the *Holy Name of Jesus*, was dismantled following the purchase by Humphrey Jeffreys Walmesley in 1893 of *Inglewood House* in Kintbury, Berks, to where the chapel was transported by barge, reassembled with some modifications, and re-consecrated in 1905. The estate was sold to the De La Salle Brothers who ran it as a Catholic seminary and boarding school, 1928-1971, after which it became a luxury health spa, 1975-2004, and a retirement complex in 2007. Following the dispersal of some internal fittings, the chapel was again dismantled, and the fabric put into storage, pending its re-erection possibly at Ham, Wiltshire).

B[(1873, 17 May) 396] BoE[(Berkshire (2010) 348] Feehan (1995) T[(1857, 7 Mar) 149]
The Times[(2017) 9 Feb]

<http://www.hungerfordvirtualmuseum.co.uk/index.php/24-places/great-estates/466-inglewood-house>

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp101-106#fnn32>

<https://forebears.io/england/lancashire/wigan>

https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWB16226&resourceID=1030

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3. **1858(Nov)–59(Sept): Ballyhogue, Co Wexford, Ireland – Bellevue Estate chapel** (Fig.63): a small 2-cell building in hammered limestone with white granite dressings, comprising: 1-bay chancel (16ft × 16ft) slightly higher than the 3-bay nave (40ft × 18ft); S porch that opens into the W-most bay of the nave; 2-storey transept off the central N bay of the nave with 1st floor small tribune overlooking the nave, for the use by the family. The transept connects with the E end of the chapel *via* an external corridor (with lean-to roof) affording access to the chancel (originally there was also access from this corridor directly into the adjacent house); the public entrance is *via* the S porch. Between the nave and chancel is a full height arch springing from semi-octagonal engaged piers; externally the junction is marked by buttresses, transverse coping across the roof, and cresting to the chancel ridge. The roofs of the chancel and nave are panelled in 4 (+ 2 vertical) planes. The chancel is lit by a 3-light traceried E window, from the S by 3 trefoil-traceried cusped lancets, and from the N by 3 trefoils above the external corridor; the nave is lit from the W by 3 equally tall trefoil-traceried cusped lancets, and from the S by 2 pairs of paired cusped lancets (1 pair per bay); there are no windows to the nave in the N wall that faced the house; the porch is lit from each side by a pair of octofoil stars. The altar is supported by twin marble colonnettes at each end.

For AJ Cliffe⁴. The chapel survived the malicious destruction by fire on 28 Jan 1923 of *Bellevue House*, which was situated to the N. Before setting fire to the house, the arsonists detached the chapel from the main building so that the fire was confined to the house. It lay unused until 1928 when it reopened as a National School; after 1947 it served as a school-chapel until the opening of a new school in 1952, after which the chapel was renovated and redecorated, and in 1965 was re-dedicated to *St John the Baptist*. It is now a Chapel of Ease of the parish of Bree, where AWN Pugin's first Irish church (*The Assumption*, 1837-39) is located. The altar has been moved forward of the E wall, in the centre of which the original tabernacle is now located on a plinth, and the door in

³ Tenders for a mortuary chapel at this location were published in *The Builder* in 1873 [A(VIIIc)-1]; whether this was to have been an addition to the above is not known, as neither is whether the mortuary chapel was ever built.

⁴ Cliffe converted to Catholicism in 1856, and in 1904 married Frances, widow of Sir John Talbot Power, Bt, son of Sir James Power, Bt of Edermine House – *see* [A(VIa)-i].

the N wall of the nave now affords entrance to a confessional, which is accessed by the priest from within the sacristy.

There is some confusion as to the identity of the architect of this chapel, which has occasionally been attributed to AWN Pugin; this cannot be correct, since Cliffe did not convert to Catholicism until 4 years after AWN Pugin's death. Stanton and the Dictionary of Irish Architects attribute it to JJ McCarthy contradicting the 2 primary sources (BN & T) cited below, which state that EW Pugin was the architect.

BN[(1859, 30 Sept) 882] Churches of the Diocese of Ferns[(2004) 42] Lacy[(1863) 470]
 Richardson[(1983) Vol 2, 494] T[(1858, 30 Oct) 701: (1859, 1 Oct) 638]
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/10546>
<http://www.flickrriver.com/photos/tags/bellevuechurch/interesting/>
<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/big-houses-of-ireland/bellevue-house-and-demesn/the-cliffe-family/>
http://archive-ie.com/ie/a/askaboutireland.ie/2015-01-13_5297110_84/The_Destruction_of_the_House/
<http://wexfordcountyarchive.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Bellevue-House-Ground-Floor-Plan-800.jpg>
<http://wexfordcountyarchive.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Bellevue-House-First-Floor-Plan-800.jpg>

Attributed (3):

- i. **1858–59: Edermine, Co Wexford, Ireland – Chapel at Edermine House:** a single-cell building (50ft × 25ft)⁶ in hammered bluish limestone (the joints being scraped and infilled with plaster of Paris) with dressings of granite, comprising: 3-bay chancel under the same roof-line as the 2-bay nave; bell-cote on the W gable (the lower part of which abuts Edermine House from the 1st floor of which there is, for the infirm, a view into the chapel through two W windows); access from the house is *via* a door in the N wall of the W-most bay of the nave; cross-gabled sacristy abutting the E-most bay of the chancel to the S. Between the nave and chancel is a wooden Rood screen (similar to that in AWN Pugin's Waterford Presentation Convent). The roof is hammer-beam throughout. The chancel is lit by an E rose-window with curvilinear tracery (filled with stained-glass), and from the S by 2 pairs of cusped lancets, which are repeated in the S wall of the nave. The chancel is stalled⁷, beyond which to the E are 3 wooden sedilia on the S wall. The eastern half of the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, as is the predella. The altar has a richly carved frontal and the reredos consists of 3 pointed niches each side of the tabernacle above which is a (crocketed) gabled exposition throne

For Sir James Power⁸, Bt. There is much uncertainty concerning the date of the chapel and who was its architect. Maher notes that the chapel was mentioned in Lacy's *second* travel diary published in 1863 (of a visit believed to have been made in the late 1850s), but not in his first diary, published in 1852, detailing a visit made in Feb 1846; this dates the chapel to between 1846 and at the latest 1860. Richardson states (without substantiation) that it was completed by (if not in) 1859, and argues (unconvincingly) in favour of EW Pugin; stylistically, however, the chapel is not at all redolent of EW Pugin, given, *e.g.* its Rood screen, stalled chancel and the curvilinear tracery of the E rose-window of which there is virtually no other example in the EW Pugin canon. On the basis of the latter feature, Stanton says that it has been attributed to AWN Pugin by Trappes Lomax, noting that this tracery is 'exactly like various drawings in the early Pugin notebooks.' Maher notes that the attribution to AWN Pugin is endorsed by Mary Stratton Ryan, the wife of the great-great-grandson of John Hyacinth Talbot (who was instrumental in first bringing AWN Pugin to Ireland), on the basis of her unique

⁵ *e.g.* Trappes Lomax[(1932) 343]

⁶ Not 40ft × 20ft, as reported in Lacy (1863) – *see* Maher[(2008) 53].

⁷ There are return stalls each side of the central entrance.

⁸ Sir James Power (1800-77) Bt (son of the 1st Baronet, Sir John Power) was MP for Wexford 1865-68. His wife (Jane Eliza, daughter of John Hyacinth Talbot) was a cousin of John Talbot, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury; Power's half-sister, Annette, married GC Ashlin's uncle, Thomas Stephen Coppinger.

access to the Talbot-Power family papers and letters (the two families being related by marriage). AWN Pugin lived until 1852, which is certainly within the ‘Lacy window’; it is also possible that EW Pugin oversaw the realisation of his father’s design, post-1852. It should be noted, however, that there is no reference to Edermine either in AWN Pugin’s correspondence⁹ or in his diaries¹⁰. Another problem with an attribution to AWN Pugin centres around the stalls in the chancel, which are emblazoned with Power’s initials (I.P.) implying that the stalls were for members of the Power family; AWN Pugin, however, would never have countenanced lay people occupying the chancel. A possible (but unlikely) resolution of this is that the stalls were installed by the Benedictine monks who bought Edermine House in 1914 and occupied it (together with the chapel) until their departure in 1919 – Miller (*vide infra*).

One final source of confusion should be noted: *The Building News* reference states that ‘Pugin & Ashlin are engaged on a ‘domestic chapel for – Power Esq, Bellevue Co Wexford.’ There are 2 problems with this: *i*) Power lived at Edermine – *not* Bellevue, as stated, Bellevue being Cliffe’s residence – *see* [A(VIa)-3]; *ii*) the date of 1867 is too late for either location.

BN[(1867) 12 Apr] Lacy[(1852) 15: (1863) 472] Maher[(2008) 53] Miller[(2008) 260]
Richardson[(1983) 486] Stanton[(1971) 209] Trappes Lomax[(1932) 343].
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WX®no=15702628>
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=images&county=WX®no=15702628>
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/14042/building/CO.+WEXFORD%2C+EDERMINE>
<http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/pugin/47.html>
<http://www.patrickcomerford.com/2011/03/searching-for-pugin-on-banks-of-slaney.html>

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- ii. **1866**(15 Aug, chapel opened): **Euxton, Chorley, PR7 6PB, Lancs – Chapel at Euxton Hall** (Fig.64): a small single-cell, 3-bay, aisleless, building, whose W & S walls are faced with red rock-faced sandstone, with yellow sandstone dressings; the S wall is buttressed, and the N & E walls (facing the stables) are in brick. Internally, the chapel is divided into a 1-bay sanctuary (with sacristy off the N side under a lean-to roof with N-facing 2-light window) and a 2-bay nave, with lean-to roof porch (with W entrance) at the W-end of the N side entered through a screen wall contiguous with the chapel. The W gable is surmounted by a stone Cross, and the ridge by cresting. The roof is panelled in 4 planes, and the chapel is lit by a 3-light traceried W window (with glass by *Hardman & Co*) and by three traceried 2-light windows in the S wall (there are no E or N windows).

On the estate of Capt Wm Michael & Lady Emma Anderton. Given the date on which the chapel opened, its dedication is most likely to be the *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. The attribution to EW Pugin is very reasonable, both stylistically and given that he was architect of the neighbouring church of *St Mary* [A(IIIa)-38], built 1864-65. The chapel was deconsecrated in 1986, and is now a domestic dwelling.

Andrew Gray, personal communication (2017) BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 288]
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1072465>
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=357638>

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- iii. **1867: Clehonger, Herefords, HR2 9SA – Chapel at Belmont House:** occupies the 1st floor of a semi-octagonally apsed projection from the RHS of the (geographical) N face of the 19th century addition to the original house; metal Cross at the apex of the canted roof of the apse. The chapel has a wagon-roof panelled in pine, a (ritual) W gallery with trefoiled panels to its front, and is lit from the apse by five 2-light windows with cusped lancets and quatrefoil tracery. The interior walls are of bare cream limestone with bands of dark grey stone; encaustic tiles and oak blocks to the floor. The altar is raised by a single step, and its mensa is of variegated marble supported by three columns of similar material with carved limestone capitals. A sacristy abuts the ritual N side of the chapel. (Continued)

⁹ Belcher (2001-2015).

¹⁰ Wedgwood (1985).

For FR Wegg-Prosser MP, FRAS. The chapel is part of other extensive work here attributed to EW Pugin – see [G(IIIe)-v].

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1167079>

b) Unrealised (2):

1. **1864: Shepshed, Leics – Chapel at *Garendon Hall*:** a large chapel (in Early English) comprising: 4-bay, stalled apsidal chancel (with bilateral ambulatory leading to a small retro-chapel) separated from the 8-bay nave by a screen; N porch, sacristy and organ chamber off the S choir aisle.

For Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle, and was to have been located to the rear of the unrealised Great Hall [G(Ie)-9].

O'Donnell[(2002) 88] Squire de Lisle, personal communication (2010) T[(1864, 4 May) 333]

2. **1873: Selby, N Yorks – Chapel at *Carlton Towers* (Fig.101):** a large cruciform chapel, comprising: apsidal sanctuary under the same roof-line as the 5-bay nave; transepts (under twin, lower pitched roofs) off the two E-most bays of the nave. Prominent buttresses surmounted by finials to each bay. The chapel is lit by 4-light traceried windows under external gables to the nave & transepts; the fenestration of the apse is not known.

For Henry Stapleton, 9th Lord Beaumont. The chapel was part of a vast, only partly realised project – see also [G(Ie)-15(Figs.101, 103)].

BN[(1874) 20 Feb) 200]

c) Not known if ever realised (1):

1. **1874: Northampton, CT, USA – Votive Chapel (Fig.66):** a small, single-cell, 2-bay chapel with a spired tower at the SW angle and stone Cross at the apex of the W gable. 3-light, traceried W window and two 2-light, traceried N & S windows.

For James Holland. The chapel is on an island in the Connecticut River; the tower at the SW angle has similarities with those at [A(IIIa)-56, 74] – *c.f.* Fig.66 with Figs.26, 32a. The chapel is part of a projected complex of buildings comprising also a gatehouse, a lodge, a mansion, and a bridge to the mainland – see [G(Ic)-1]; the site has not yet been identified.

A[(1874) 198]

d) Realisation of an estate chapel designed by AWN Pugin (1):

1. **1851(Mar)–53/56: Medmenham, SL7 2EY, Berks – Chapel of St Charles Borromeo:** single-cell building comprising: 1-bay sanctuary (with sacristy off to the S), 2-bay choir (with return stalls) separated by a screen from an ante-choir narthex into which the public entered from the N; the family entered from S *via* a cloister connecting with the study in the adjacent house. Oak panelled walls (apart from the E end) up to cill level. Panelled wagon-roof. 5-light traceried E & W windows (the latter with an external canopied statue of the patron replacing the central light), and three 2-light traceried windows to the N & S. The mensa of the High Altar (attributed to EW Pugin) was supported by 4 slender shafts of green marble behind which was a large reliquary containing relics of St Constantia. The carved stone reredos (also

attributed to EWP) had 5 compartments, the outer two on each side being gabled scenes of the life of St Charles Borromeo (the patron-saint of the founder); above the tabernacle was a statue of the BVM with the Infant, surmounted by a short crocketed spirelet, and at each end of the reredos was a pedestalled statue in an elaborate, canopied niche, attributed to AWN Pugin.

For Charles R Scott Murray on his Danesfield Estate¹¹. AWN Pugin's chapel was completed in 1853 by EW Pugin whose (attributed) altar and reredos were not installed until 1856 when the chapel was blessed and the altar consecrated by Dr Wm Wareing, Bishop of Northampton, on either the 13 or 14 Nov. Glass for the E window was commissioned from *Hardman & Co* by Scott Murray's wife on 17 Aug, 1860, and was designed by JH Powell¹². Scott Murray died in July 1882, and the chapel was closed on 3 Nov 1893, and **demolished** in 1901¹³. The E window, altar and reredos were at first put into storage until 1936 when they were installed in the church of the *Sacred Heart*, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, by its architect ASG Butler; other artifacts (such as church plate and vestments) are now in AWN Pugin's church of *St Peter*, Marlow, Bucks, which also was founded by Scott Murray.

Belcher[(2012) 678] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] BoE [Buckinghamshire (1994) 470: Oxfordshire (1974) 638] O'Donnell[(1994) 262, 487(plate): (2001) 29: (2002a) 94: (2003) 40: (2004) 29, 64] Northampton Diocesan Archives Plaisted (1925) Wedgwood[(1985) 99 n24] Whittaker [(2012) 22, 24, 28] <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/7bb7267f-09ed-4053-94cf-ec525c73e33a><http://viewfinder.historicengland.org.uk/search/reference.aspx?uid=56546&index=1848&mainquery=&searchtype=all&form=basic&theme=&county=buckinghamshire&district=&placename=><https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/henley-on-thames-sacred-heart/>

e) Addition to/ work at an existing estate chapel (2):

1. **1864-65: Hales Place, Canterbury, Kent – Byzantine rebuild of the estate chapel** (Figs.65): from photographic evidence, it would appear that this was confined to the chancel area, which was demarcated from the nave by 4 high circular pillars with carved capitals – 2 engaged with the side walls of the chapel and 2 each side of the central passage down the nave; these pillars support a large central circular arch and 2 narrower lateral ones, above which is a complex network of domed masonry. Between the 2 central pillars is a central pointed arch in metal, and between the two central pillars and the engaged ones are open-work metal screens. Towards the E end of the chancel is the High altar and reredos – *see* [H(Ia)-x]. On each side wall on the nave side of the screen is a statue within a niche surmounted by an elaborate canopy matching that over the exposition throne.

The work was commissioned by Miss MBF Hales – *see* also [H(Ia)-15]. *Freeman's Journal* describes the chapel as 'a marvel of tasteful architecture and decoration, enriched with numerous statues of saints, and stained-glass windows of great beauty'; other work includes possibly the pulpit. Prior to the demolition of the chapel in 1928, the altar & reredos were removed and installed (with some minor modifications) in *St Thomas More's* church, E Dulwich, where it can still be seen – *see* [H(Ia)-x (Fig.65b)].

Buckley[(1999) 188 n.6] *Freeman's Journal*[(1881) 11 Feb] Hardman's Rough Glass Daybook T[(1865, 14 Jan) 22] *The Month*[(1931, Vol 157) 351] <http://www.kenthistoryforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=17299.0> <https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/dulwich-st-thomas-more/>

¹¹ Around 1858, Scott Murray built a presbytery on his estate for his chaplain, but it is unknown whether it was designed by EW Pugin.

¹² A detailed description of the subject of window is given in O'Donnell[(2004) 32], noting that the window was exhibited in the London International Exhibition of 1862, where it was awarded a bronze medal.

¹³ The date of 1908 for the demolition given by O'Donnell[(2002) 94] is incorrect.

2. **1868: Dinedor, Herefords, HR2 6LD – Miscellaneous additions to the mediaeval Rotherwas Chapel of *Our Lady of the Assumption*:** most likely includes the S & W porches, wooden confessional, sacristy, rebuild of the upper stages of the tower, and a shingled spire to the pyramidally roofed (17/18th century?) tower.

Estate chapel for Charles de la Barre Bodenham. The apsed E end (including its wooden altar & reredos), and also (most probably) the SE chapel of St Winifride (and possibly also the W gallery) are by PP Pugin, 1884, and were commissioned by Countess Irena Maria in memory of her late husband, Charles de la Barre Bodenham (d. 1883); both husband & wife (d. 1892) were buried in the St Winifride chapel until 1912. The chapel was restored in 1914 by EG Davies, and again in 1928 by the Ministry of Works after having taken it over in 1926; it has been disused since the 1940s, and is now a Listed Building and a scheduled Ancient Monument.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[1875, 11 Jun) 670: (1890 Sept) 342] BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 584]
<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1180032>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/heref/voll/plate-88>
https://htt.herefordshire.gov.uk/her-search/monuments-search/search/monument?smr_no=547
<http://churchdb.gukutils.org.uk/HEF276.php>

Attributed (1):

- i. **1863-64: Old Longworth (near Bartestree), Herefords – Work at the pre-Reformation chapel at *Old Longworth Manor*:** work done includes repair of the S wall, and the addition of a chimney-stack against the S wall, bell-cote/fleche of square cross-section, but probably *not* the High altar & reredos of 1859 (carved by *Lane & Lewis* of Birmingham), which predates EW Pugin's work at Bartestree.

For Robert Biddulph Phillipps. The chapel, which dates from *c.* 1390, was originally an estate/ domestic chapel attached to *Old Longworth Manor*. After the Reformation, it was used for secular purposes, but was restored by T Nicholson, Hereford Diocesan Architect, prior to the celebration there in 1859 of the first Mass since Penal Times. The chapel was moved, 1869-70, to its present position adjacent to Bucknall's chapel at Bartestree Convent. The associated presbytery [C(a)-iii] was also moved – to another location near the convent.

Biddulph Phillipps' Diaries (Hereford Record Office) BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 97] Kelly's Directory of Herefordshire, 1913 Keohane, D (personal communication, 7 Dec 2017)
<http://www.longworthchapel.org/history/>
<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101099878-roman-catholic-church-of-st-james-bartestree#.XWWqn3t7m1s>
