

A(VII): Chantry, cemetery, & mortuary chapels; mausolea & related

a) Realised (10):

1. **c.1855¹–57**(19 Nov): **Southwark, London SE1 7HY – Knill Chantry in *St George's Cathedral*** (Figs.59b,d, 68): (4ft × 10ft wide × 10ft to ridge), enclosed to the S by an elaborately carved open-work stone screen divided into 4-bays by buttresses, each surmounted by an angel with up-stretched wings; the entrance is at the W end. Interiorly, the bays are marked by quatrefoil columns (with richly carved capitals) set a short distance from the walls to which they are connected by transoms. The ceiling is octopartitely groined, with carved bosses. The chapel is lit from the N by a 2-light traceried window in each bay. Stained-glass and metal work by *Hardman & Co*, and encaustic tiles by *Minton & Co*. The altar is supported on 4 colonnettes between which are 3 richly carved panels in alabaster; in the centre of the reredos, beneath a canopy, is a carving of the Holy Family (together with St Elizabeth & St John the Baptist), flanked on each side by 2 pointed panels with adoring angels.

Commissioned by Sir Stuart Knill in memory of his father, John², and is dedicated to the *Holy Family*; The chantry is located between the last 2 buttresses at the E end of the N aisle of the cathedral below a window (near the Blessed Sacrament Chapel), and projects into the N aisle. The chantry (which survived WWII bombing) may well have evolved from earlier designs for an (unrealized) chantry chapel at the church of *Our Ladye Star of the Sea*, Greenwich, which Knill had commissioned from EW Pugin in 1855, but which was never realised there – see [A(VIIIb)-2]. EW Pugin also designed silver plate and a silver & ebony crucifix for the chapel. *The Historic England* entry confuses the chantry with the Blessed Sacrament Chapel. The design of the Knill Chantry and its enclosing screen have a number of features in common with the Chapel of St Charles Borromeo [A(Va)-1] built around the same time (1857-59) at Ushaw College, in particular, the enclosing screen and the columns connected to the walls by transoms.

B[(1855, 19 May) 229] BoE[London 2: South (1983) 573] Bogan[(1958) 241] Evinson[(1998) 201]
O'Donnell (1999b) Roffy [(2011) 73] Rottmann[(1926) 268]
T[(1856, 9 Feb, 16 Feb) 84, 101: (1857, 28 Nov) 756]
<http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/pugin/35.html>
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1385643>

2. **1857–58: Ramsgate, CT11 9PA, Kent – Digby Chantry at *St Augustine's church*** (Figs.69): of 3 bays. The exterior is of flint with Whitby stone dressings, and the interior is of Caen stone and alabaster enriched with Galway, Derbyshire & Purbeck marbles. The chapel (which is entered from the W cloister) is separated from the N cloister by a low wall above which are 3 pointed segmental arches supported on pairs of red marble colonnettes of octagonal cross-section; within each arch are wrought iron-work screens to the design of JH Powell. The principals of the roof spring from green marble colonnettes supported on carved corbels – the roof itself being a panelled, pointed barrel-vault. The chapel is lit from the E by a rose-window depicting the Last Judgement, and from the S by three 2-light, trefoil-traceried windows with glass by JH Powell. The altar (consecrated on St Benedict's Day, 1859) is supported on 4 semi-octagonal columns of green marble; in the centre of the reredos, within a gabled niche, is a statue of the chapel's patron, St John the Evangelist, each side of which are 2 pointed niches with sculpted figures.

Dedicated to St John the Baptist, and built through the munificence of Kenelm Digby³. The chantry is situated at the junction of the W and N cloisters [A(IVa)-4, ii], somewhat W of the site intended by AWN Pugin for a

¹ This date is based on the fact that T[(1856, 9 Feb) 84] contains a detailed description of the chapel, which, accordingly, must have then been well advanced by Feb 1856.

² John Knill was the adoptive father of EW Pugin's stepmother, Jane.

³ Blaker notes that in his *Memoir of Kenelm Digby*, Bernard Holland [Holland (1919)] claims that it was Digby's wife who financed the chantry, Digby himself paying only for the N cloister [A(IIIe)-3].

chantry for his friend, the painter JR Herbert RA, as is evident from AWN Pugin's watercolour 'True Prospect of St Augustine's Church' (Horner & Hunter, and Wedgwood); this shows the Herbert Chantry to project S off the *centre* of the N cloister, and of a design quite different from that realised by EW Pugin. Six members of Digby's family are buried in the vault beneath the chantry, but he himself is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

B[(1857, 9 May, 23 May, 3 Oct) 266, 292, 599] **Blaker**[(2003) 19, 64n50] **BoE** [Kent: North-East & East (2013) 495] **Horner & Hunter**[(2000) ii verso, 25] **T**[(1857, 7 Nov, 28 Nov) 709, 756: (1858, 4 Sept) 570] **Wedgwood**[(1994) 59 pl.105]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/ramsgate-st-augustine/>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281779>

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3. **1858–59: Ushaw, DH7 9RH, Co Durham – Mortuary Chapel of St Michael & the Holy Souls in Ushaw College:** (20ft × 10ft) of 4 bays defined by flying-buttresses in coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. To avoid interfering with windows in AWN Pugin's adjacent chapel of St Cuthbert, the chapel (which is entered at the W end) is partly below ground-level and has a roof that does not rise above the steeply coped parapet. The S & E walls are blank, with a stone shield in an arched recess in the exterior of the upper part of the E wall. The interior is elaborately groined with richly carved bosses, the ribs springing from marble shafts with alabaster capitals and bases. The chapel is lit from the N by four 2-light traceried windows. The altar is supported on 2 marble columns between which is a sculpted representation of Purgatory; the reredos, which follows the curve of the vaulting, depicts the Last Judgment, with Our Lord at the centre flanked by Our Lady & St Joseph.

Built through the munificence of M Gibson of Leamington Spa, in memory of his son⁴ who is buried in a vault below the chapel. This partly subterranean building abuts the N wall of the organ transept of St Cuthbert's chapel in the angle with the Oratory [**A(Vd)-2**]. The project dates from 1856, when it was intended to build the chapel at another site within the college – see [**A(VIib)-3**]. The design of the chapel was reused (with some modifications) the following year (1860) for the Blessed Sacrament Chapel in *St Mary's*, Cadogan St, London [**A(IIIe)-6**].

B[(1859, 8 Oct) 670] **Gillow**[(1885) 119] **Laing**[(1895) 142] **Marsland**[(2015-16) 16] **Milburn**[(1964) 226, 238, 251] **T**[(1858, 7 Aug, 9 Oct) 500, 646: (1859, 1 Oct) 630]
<https://archive.org/stream/thechapelsofusha00gilluoft#page/n135/mode/2up>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116449>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/services-skills/grants/visit/st-michaels-chapel-ushaw-college-dh7-9rh/>

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4. **1860(28 Nov)-1861(8 Sept): Ford Cemetery, Liverpool, L21 0DD, Merseyside – Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre:** in blue ragstone with Cheshire stone dressings, comprising: chancel under a lower roof than the 6-bay nave; cross-gabled SW porch; cross-gabled, semi-hip-roofed SE sacristy. The W end has 3 graded lancets below a bell-cote to the gable. The open-timber roof is supported by oak beams, and the chapel is lit by the W windows and from the side by lancets (1 per bay). The High altar (in Caen stone) is supported on polished marble pillars; the carving of this and the reredos is by M Geflowski of Liverpool.

Cost: below £3000; seating: 200.

The chapel was used intermittently as a parish church, until it was closed c.1986; it was **demolished** in 1988 – see also [**H(Ic)-2**].

BN[(1861, 20 Sept, 27 Sept) 771, 791] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1860) 5 Dec: (1861) 9 Sept]
T[(1860, 24 Nov) 740: (1861, 14 Sept) 581]
<https://www.bootlehistory.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?p=423524&sid=e128be89aa5e5a3d5e478d9e02f4a141>

⁴ V Rev Michael Gibson, DD (d. 1856) was Vice-President of Ushaw under Rt Rev Mgr Dr Newsham (President 1837-63; d. 1863), who also is buried in a vault beneath the same chapel; both graves are marked by slabs with brass initials in the centre of the floor.

5. **1861: (Pugin & Ashlin): Ballymurn, Co Wexford, Ireland – Mortuary Chapel:** a small building (internally 12ft × 9ft) in granite with Bath and green limestone stone dressings; Portland stone roof above a groined ceiling of Caen stone. The interior is fitted with a small altar lit by a traceried window.

The chapel was commissioned by the family of John Meagher, late MP for Co Wexford who died in May 1860, and is situated just N of the 1832 parish church of the *Assumption & St Malachy*.

Churches of the Diocese of Ferns[(2004) 64] Craig[(1975) 423] DB[(1861, 15 Apr) 486]

O'Dwyer [(1989) 58]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/8606/building/CO.+WEXFORD%2C+BALLYMURN%2C+CHURCH+OF+THE+ASSUMPTION+%26+ST+MALACHY+%28RC%29>

http://www.crossabegballymurn.ie/ballymurn_church.htm

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WX®no=15702664>

6. **1861–62: Ware, SG11 1DS, Herts – Scholefield Chantry at St Edmund's College Chapel** (Figs.70): 2 bays under a steep hipped roof, in brick with stone dressings. The interior walls are in ashlar and the roof is groined, the ribs springing from engaged black marble shafts on stone bases. The chapel is lit from the E by a small rose-window based on 5 trefoils, and from the N & S by traceried 2-light windows; all windows have external gables that rise above a quatrefoil-pierced parapet. Interiorly, below each side-window are 2 carved panels. The entire floor is inlaid with Minton encaustic tiles. The altar is supported on 2 columns of black marble between which is a *bas relief* of the Crucifixion. The reredos is divided into 3 compartments by black marble shafts that support gables, with a carved depiction of the Ascension beneath the central one; each flanking compartment contains 6 angels bearing instruments of the Passion.

Founded by Mrs Jane Scholefield in memory of her husband, Edward, whose remains lie in the vault below. The chantry, which is adjacent to the S side AWN Pugin's college chapel of 1845-52 and entered *via* the ante-chapel, is a 2-bay version of the 3-bay de Trafford chantry at Barton-upon-Irwell [A(VIIa)-8] completed the following year – *cf* Figs.70a, 71a in the book. Stained glass was installed in the E window in 1894.

BoE[Hertfordshire (2019) 413] *St Edmund's College & its Chapel – Historical Guide*[(2010) 51]

Ward[(1903) 131]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/old-hall-green-ware-chapel-st-edmunds-college/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1308305>

7. **1861-63: Oscott, B73 5AA, W Midlands – Weedall Chantry in St Mary's College Chapel:** the chantry is an extension beyond the S transept, opposite the entrance to the existing chapel of 1838. The N side of the chantry comprises 2 chapels, one dedicated to the Sacred Heart, the other to the Immaculate Conception. The chantry is lit by a sky-light and from the S by traceried 2-light windows.

The design dates from 1860. The chantry occupies the site of a large unrealised chantry chapel by AWN Pugin, dating from 1839⁵, in memory of Bishop Milner (d.1826), a brass to whom, by *Hardman & Co* to the 1841 design of AWN Pugin, was subsequently installed in the Sacred Heart Chapel of the chantry. According to O'Donnell (2004), the form and plan of the realised chantry was deliberately designed to show-case an alabaster statue of the Virgin & Child (*Sedes Sapientiae*), which is positioned directly below a sky-light on a stepped plinth, surrounded by a pavement of Minton tiles. 2 additional chapels were added on the S side in 1911 by S Pugin Powell.

B[(1875) 523] BN[(1861, 17 May) 422] Champ[(2002) 64] Hill[(2002) 9] Fisher[(2017) 73]

O'Donnell[(2002) 68: (2004) 29] Trappes-Lomax[(1932) plate facing p.144]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1075635>

(Continued)

⁵ Hill[(2002) 9]

<http://www.oscott.net/college-history.html>

<https://billdargue.jimdo.com/placenames-gazetteer-a-to-y/places-o/oscott/>

8. **1863**(Nov): **Barton-upon-Irwell, M41 7LG, Greater Manchester – de Trafford Chantry Chapel** (Figs.71): 30ft long, in Yorkshire parpoints with Bath stone dressings, under a steep hipped (pavilion) roof, and is (now) situated at the E end of the N aisle of the later, adjacent church [A(IIIa)-44]. The interior is lined in Bath stone and is elaborately groined in Caen stone (enriched with carved bosses) springing from slender columns of red marble, the 2 central ones to the S being connected by transoms (at the level of the capitals) to the inner side of 2 marble pillars supporting 3 arches *via* which the chantry opens onto the N side of the chancel of the church. The chantry is lit from the E by a small rose-window based on 5 trefoils around a central quatrefoil, and from the N by 3 traceried 2-light windows (1 per bay, interiorly below each of which are a pair of circular, cusped sculpted panels) each under an external gable with a stone Cross, which rises above a quatrefoil-pierced parapet, and which is roofed back into the hipped roof; in the exterior E wall below the window is a moulded, sculpted panel featuring the donor, his Patron Saint, and his wife. The E gable slightly projects to provide an internal recess for the reredos, in the centre of which is the Virgin & Child under an open-work, spired canopy; this is flanked by angelic groups separated by marble columns, under similar, but slightly lower canopies. The altar mensa is supported on 3 cusped arches (on serpentine colonnettes) behind which is a Caen stone figure of the recumbent Christ on his mother's lap. Metal-work by *Hardman & Co*, encaustic tiles by *Minton & Co*. Below the chantry is the family vault, to which there is access from within through a marble slab in the floor near the entrance from the N aisle, and from the outside through a partly subterranean door in the E wall below a pointed segmental arch.

The chantry, built through the munificence of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bt, opened in Nov 1863, two years before the adjoining church [A(IIIa)-44] was commenced. Prior to the construction of the church, the chantry was entered through a door at the W end, and its S side was closed by a temporary wall. The external design of this 3-bay chantry is very similar to the 2-bay Scholefield Chantry at St Edmund's College, Ware [A(VIIa)-6] completed the previous year – *cf* Figs.70a, 71a.

BoE[Manchester & the South-East (2004) 650 & pl.72] T[(1863, 21 Nov) 746: (1865, 29 Apr, 3 Jun) 262, 342]
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067879>

9. **1866**(17 or 18 Dec)-**68**(8 May): **Brockley RC Cemetery, London SE4 2PY – Mortuary Chapel of St Michael & All Angels** (Fig.67): a single-cell building (35ft × 15ft × 24ft to ridge) entirely of stone, the outer walls being of yellow Northamptonshire stone with dressings of Portland. Apsidal 1-bay sanctuary under the same roof as the 4-bay nave, with sacristy N off the E-most bay. The W front contains the principal entrance recessed within a central pointed arch flanked by buttresses surmounted by angels, above which is a rose-window based on 5 peripheral trefoils around a small central cinquefoil; on the apex of the gable is a small belfry with 3 bells, which is surmounted by a dramatic Rood ensemble in bronze. The principals of the panelled roof are supported on angel corbels. The sanctuary is lit from the apse by a 2-light central window (carried up externally as a gabled wall-dormer) and from the angled flanks by a quatrefoil light; the nave is lit by the W window and from the sides by trefoil-traceried cusped lancets (1 per bay), internally arcaded with marble shafts. The altar comprises a single marble slab supported on 3 polished shafts. Carving by Boulton, Earp and Farmer, and stained-glass by *Hardman & Co*.

The chapel was a memorial to the 2 youngest children of Sir Stuart Knill⁶ who are buried in the vault below. The

⁶ 1st Baronet (1893), Lord Mayor of London (1892-93), and son of John, the adoptive father of Jane Knill, AWN Pugin's third wife.

W gable Rood ensemble was dismantled sometime prior to the **destruction** of the chapel by bombing on 7 Sept 1940.

B[(1866, 22 Dec) 946] BN[(1866, 21 Dec) 858]

T[1865, 30 Sept) 614: (1866, 22 Dec) 806: (1868, 9 May) 295]

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10. **1867: (Pugin & Ashlin): Fore, Co Westmeath, Ireland – Greville-Nugent Mausoleum** (Figs.72): a 4-bay replacement, in square-coursed limestone rubble, of an earlier mausoleum of 1680, abutting the W side of a 2-storey tower-house c1500. The replacement building has a high, steep roof, clasping buttresses at the W ends of the N & S walls, a central, pointed-arch doorway below the W gable, and a single ogee-headed lancet window under a square-headed ashlar surround to each bay. Interiorly, the mausoleum is stone-vaulted, rising above an original 1st floor window in the W side of the adjoining tower-house, and opens through a low arch (inherited from the previous structure) into the base of this building against the E wall of which is the altar of the original Anchorite chapel (Fig.72b). The tower-house and mausoleum are surrounded by a crenelated boundary wall with an iron gate in the centre of the W wall.

The work was commissioned by Lady Rosa Greville, and replaces an earlier extension to the adjoining tower-house [G(Ie)-11], which had jointly served as a mausoleum for the Nugent family since 1680; the mausoleum contains a memorial to the last hermit of Fore, Patrick Beglan, d. 1616.

BN[(1867, 12 Apr) 261] Casey & Rowan[(1993) 295] Craig [1975) 410] Craig & Craig[(2009) 76]

IB[(1867, 1 Oct) 263] Piers (1786)

<http://www.dia.ie/works/sesarch/Fore>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WM®no=15400405>

http://webgis.buildingsofireland.ie/HistoricEnvironment/?REG_NO=15400405

https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=NJ1j2FhGpAEC&pg=PA294&lpg=PA294&dq=Anchorite+cell,+Fore,+casey+%26+Rowan&source=bl&ots=S5cfcmz2d_&sig=s1f5CjnL31XY4Wzt8NdEmQntHsY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwik8smS9-7YAhUqDMAKHWGqB_MQ6AEIRDAH#v=onepage&q=Anchorite%20cell%2C%20Fore%2C%20casey%20%26%20Rowan&f=false

Attributed (1):

- i. **1873: St Mary's RC Cemetery, Kensal Green, London W10 5NU – Mausoleum for Gordon Samuel Weld:** a small building (10ft.10 inches × 7ft.2 inches) in brick with stone dressings. The W front is taken up by the entrance door under a pointed arch above which is a small quatrefoil. Each gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The E elevation contains a 2-light, traceried window (probably by *Hardman & Co*) with images of Gordon Weld and his mother; on the N & S walls are 3 trefoil-traceried cusped lancets.

Gordon Samuel (d.1863) was the son of Baroness Weld, and following the completion of the mausoleum his body was transferred from the cemetery catacombs and reburied in the vault below the mausoleum, alongside his mother) – see also [A(VIIb)-5].

The Times[(1872) 19 Jan]

http://www.mmtrust.org.uk/mausolea/view/243/Weld_Mausoleum_St_Marys_Kensal_Green

<http://www.oxforddnb.com/index/95/101095696/>

<http://www.ipernity.com/doc/stiffleaf/40331492/in/keyword/1233823/self>

<https://twitter.com/stiffleaf/status/949768762517008386>

b) Unrealised (5):

- 1 **1854: Southwark, London – Talbot Chantry in *St George's Cathedral*:** the entrance is under a pointed arch, surmounted by a crocketed canopy terminating in a figure of St George.

For the late George Henry Talbot⁷. The chantry was begun, but not completed owing to the death in 1852 of Talbot's half-brother John Talbot (16th Earl of Shrewsbury) who had undertaken to pay for its erection. The chapel was eventually completed in 1905 as a Relics' Chapel, at the expense of a Mr F Wellesley; whether the completion adhered to the original design is not known, as neither is the identity of the architect.

Bogan (1958) 230, 247, 321] Evinson[(1998) 201] O'Donnell[(1999b) unpaginated] Rottmann[(1926) 268] T[(1854, 11 Mar) 149]

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol25/pp72-75>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1385643>

<https://www.geni.com/people/George-Talbot/6000000026980340356>

2. **1855: Greenwich, London – Knill Chantry Chapel in *Our Ladye, Star of the Sea*:** groined roof above a central double-high tomb. The reredos is in the form of a *pietà* in high relief, 'seen through open, canopied arcading' – *Ecclesiologist* (*vide infra*).

Commissioned by Sir Stuart Knill in memory of his father, John, who died in 1854. The design was exhibited at the Royal Academy; according to the report in the *Ecclesiologist*, the reredos overwhelms the altar itself (there being no super-altar). It is possible that this chapel (which was to have been off the S aisle) was realised as the Knill Chantry [A(VIIa)-1] in *St George's*, Southwark.

B[(1855, 12 May) 229] E[(1855) 150]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/greenwich-our-lady-star-of-the-sea/>

3. **1856: Ushaw, DH7 9RH, Co Durham – Gibson⁸ Chantry in Ushaw College:** 3-bay, square-ended chapel with W narthex. Rib-vaulted, supported from each side by 4 long engaged colonnettes, and lit by 3-light traceried E window and from each side by three 2-light windows above door-height ashlar panelling. Gibson's tomb is within a pointed segmental headed alcove half way along the N wall. The altar is supported on 4 colonnettes between which are 3 carved panels; the reredos, which extends to the base of the E window, comprises 3 pointed panels (with carvings depicting angels above souls at prayer) each side of a wider, slightly higher central panel depicting Our Lady Help of Christians attended by angels; from each end of the reredos rises a high finial.

This was a forerunner of the Mortuary Chapel of St Michael & the Holy Souls [A(VIIa)-3], but on a different site (as evidenced by there being windows on *both* sides). Rev Michael Gibson died in 1856.

Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/6 &7]

4. **1856: St Helens Cemetery Chapels, Windle, St Helens, WA10 6DF, Lancs – 3 chapels & 2 lodges:** no details known.

EW Pugin was invited to submit designs, but they were rejected in favour of ones by TD Barry, who also laid out the cemetery that opened in 1858 (*see* [H(Ib)-1]) adjacent to the site of the pre-Reformation Windleshaw Abbey. Only one of Barry's 3 chapels remains (that for the CoE), the others having been demolished in 1969.

B[(1856, 25 Oct) 586] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1859) 13 Jan] Minutes of the Meetings of the Burial Board of the Parish of St Helens for 17 Aug, 6 Oct, 13 Oct, 20 Oct 1856, 6 Feb, 23 Feb, 8 Jun, 15 Jun, 31 Aug, 14 Sept

⁷ George Henry Talbot died 1839; he was the half-brother of John, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury, and father of Lady Augusta, wife of Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard (Baron Howard of Glossop).

⁸ See Footnote 4.

1857 – personal communication to the author, from Marlene Downey (*Friends of St Helens Cemetery*) of documents in St Helens Library Archives.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001662>

5. **1865: Southwark, London – St Joseph’s Chapel in St George’s Cathedral:** no details known.

Intended by Baroness Weld (1806-71) as a chantry chapel for her husband Samuel Weld⁹ (d. 1851) and her son Gordon Samuel Weld (d. 8 Nov, 1863 – *see* also [A(VIIa)-i]). EW Pugin’s design was rejected by Bishop Grant, and nothing was done until the late 1880s when plans were prepared by J Seed, and a chapel to his design (to St Joseph¹⁰) was opened in April 1890 on the S side of the cathedral near the baptistery; it contains a Memorial Plaque¹¹ with the following inscription: ‘*Pray for the soul of SAMUEL WELD to whose memory this chapel in honour of St Joseph was built by his widow Jane Charlotte Weld at the request of her son Gordon Samuel Weld as an offering to Almighty God for both father and son. RIP*’.

The project dates from 1865 when £600 was promised, which EW Pugin claimed was insufficient; accordingly, Baroness Weld agreed that the altar and fittings could be paid for by public subscription, requesting a new stained-glass window, but insisting that the chapel itself had to be paid for by herself. The chapel realised to the design of J Seed cost £1666.

A mausoleum [A(VIIa)-i] of 1873 in St Mary’s RC Cemetery, Kensal Green, commissioned by Baroness Weld for her husband and son (Gordon), is attributed to EW Pugin.

Bogan[(1958) 292] Evinson[(1998) 201] O’Donnell[(1999b) unpaginated] Rottmann[(1926) 266]
Southwark Archdiocesan Archives (correspondence between Bishop Grant and Baroness Weld)

c) Not known if ever realised (1):

1. **1873: Ince-in-Makerfield, near Wigan, Greater Manchester – Mortuary Chapel at Westwood House:** no details known.

On the estate of W Gerard Walmesley. Whether this was intended as an extension of the domestic chapel [A(VIa)-2] of 1856-57 is not known.

B[(1873, 17 May) 396]

⁹ Samuel Weld was the first husband of Jane Charlotte, Baroness Weld – *see* Appendix II of the book, and [A(IIIb)-28], [A(VIIa)-i], [E(a)-10], [F(IIa)-i].

¹⁰ The dedication to St Joseph was stipulated in her Will dated 1869.

¹¹ The plaque survived the extensive damage sustained by the cathedral during WWII, and has been placed in the rebuilt cathedral.