

B. MONASTERIES, FRIARIES, CONVENTS & RELATED

a) Realised (7):

1. **1857–60: Clehonger, Herefords – Belmont Priory (later Abbey, OSB monks, Fig.75):** central 2-storey, 7-bay, W-facing principal range, in coursed squared sandstone and limestone rubble with Bath stone dressings, bounded to the N by a slightly projecting cross-gabled 3-storey wing running E-W (which connects to the adjacent priory church by a cloister), and to the S by a 3-bay hospitium (originally for the accommodation of guests & visitors - *vide infra*). Towards the N end of the central range is a cross-gabled arched entrance with adjacent lean-to porch, and towards the S end is a roof ventilator with slender spirelet. Running S from the entrance porch along the W side of the ground-floor is an internal cloister (100ft × 12ft wide × 14ft high) off which are 4 rooms for lectures and recreation. The 1st floor has a central corridor (160ft × 8ft wide) off which are the cells; this is repeated on the next floor. Off the S end of the central range to the E is the refectory (59ft × 26ft wide × 20ft high, with library above), adjoining which are the kitchens. The fenestration of the 7-bay range comprises: 4 plate tracery windows to the ground-floor (each of 3 graded lancets with mullions & transom); 7 large (4-pane) sash windows to 1st floor (below prominent hood-moulds); 7 steeply gabled dormers with 2-light casements to the mansard attic. The N cross-wing is lit (from the W) by narrow, paired sash windows to ground-floor, and paired lancets to 1st floor & attic.
Accommodation: 40 monks.

The hospitium is of 2 storeys and attics in coursed squared sandstone with Bath stone dressings, and adjoins the S end of the main W-facing monastic range. The principal entrance is in the central bay of the 3-bay W front above which is a tall 2-light traceried window to the staircase landing; above the central bay is a mansard roof (with a central, gabled dormer) connecting the flanking cross-gabled bays. The RH return is of 3 bays, each with a gabled dormer. The ground-floor windows are narrow paired sashes, above each of which is a large sash window to the 1st floor, under a prominent hood-mould¹. The chimneys are a mixture of prominent double & triple stacks. The ground-floor accommodates reception rooms and offices, and on the 1st floor are bedrooms.

The priory, described in *The Builder* of 1859 (*vide infra*) as ‘an adaptation of Gothic to domestic purposes’, was built on land given by FR Wegg-Prosser, MP, FRAS. It was first occupied on 21 Nov 1859, when still unfinished; for other monastic buildings at Clehonger, *see* [A(IIa)-2], [A(IVa)-1]. The position of the internal cloister is explained by the fact that EW Pugin had originally intended a library wing starting at the RHS of the entrance porch and running W before turning S, and then E (back to the central section) thereby creating a quadrangle (which was never realised) – *The Tablet* of 1860 (*vide infra*), Whelan (*vide infra*).

The date of 1865 given for the hospitium by O’Donnell (2002) conflicts with the report in *The Tablet* of 1859 (*vide infra*); he also states that (unspecified) additions were made in 1867. In 1881, the attic space was converted into an infirmary with its own chapel (dedicated to St Raphael), located in the centre of the roof space towards the rear, and lit by a traceried E-window in a gable between the gable-ends of the 2 outer ranges. The 1st-floor apartments were originally reserved for Rt Rev Thomas Brown OSB (first Bishop of Newport & Menevia); they are now occupied by the Abbot. The former (attic) infirmary is now converted into a novice room, novice cells and an archive room.

In 1878, *Pugin Ashlin & Pugin* published a vast grandiose scheme for the completion of the priory (and church) in which the building described above became the E side of a quadrangle, but on a much larger scale than originally projected by EW Pugin [*loc cit.*]. Whilst this was never realised, an infirmary range by *Pugin & Pugin* was added in 1880, and, in 1904, a novitiate wing extending E of the original LH (N) cross-wing; in 1906, a hipped-roof, single-storey sacristy extension (lit from the W by 4 pairs of cusped lancets) was added,

¹ There is some similarity with the windows to the front of the ground-floor of the RH cross-gabled range of the Ursuline Convent boarding school [D(a)-15].

abutting the N side of the N cross-wing. By 1928, another E-W range parallel to the novitiate wing had been built further S.

B[(1857, 18 Jul) 402: (1859, 12 Mar) 193: (1860) 662] BN[(1878, 12 Apr) 366 & plate] BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 99] *Freeman's Journal*[(1859) 23 Feb] O'Donnell[(1999a) unpaginated: (2002) 55: (2012a) 125] T[(1859, 11 Feb) 101: (1860, 8 Sept) 565] Wedgwood[(1977) 113^[2]] Whelan [(1959) 76]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1167050>

2. **1860: Wolverhampton, W Midlands – St Joseph's Convent (RSM):** 5-bay, 3-storey in red brick with stone dressings, abutting a Georgian corner house (also part of the convent). Each bay is gabled out from a mansard roof and articulated by full-height off-set buttresses, those between the 2nd/3rd and 4th/5th being corbelled to support tall chimney stacks. The RH return contains the entrance (with mullioned fanlight) within a canted-roofed porch between buttresses. The ground-floor of the 5-bay range is lit from the front by 3-light segmental, plate-tracery windows with shouldered heads and transom, the 1st floor by 2-light pointed, plate-tracery windows with transom, and the 3rd by a transomed cusped lancet within each gable; the fenestration to the rear is similar except for the ground-floor, which here has 3 graded, cusped lancets (with transom) per bay within a pointed hood-mould. The RH return has 3-light transomed windows to the 1st & 2nd floors. The interior contains, in addition to class-rooms, wash and drying rooms and other facilities necessary for the business of a laundry, which was the convent's principal means of support.

The convent is in George St. There is an associated an aisleless, apsed chapel [A(VIIIa)-1], which together with the conventual buildings are now converted to office accommodation.

B[(1860, 7Apr) 224] O'Donnell[(2002) 123] T[(1860, 4 Aug) 486]
<http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/listed/convent.htm>
http://blackcountryhistory.org/collections/getrecord/WOHER_MBL469/
<https://archive.org/stream/leavesfromannals02sist#page/342/mode/2up>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280420>

3. **1860(31 Mar)–61(28 May): Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – St Augustine's Priory (formerly OSB monks):** two orthogonal, 2-storey ranges, each 116ft long, faced in knapped flint with bands of yellow stock brick and Bath stone dressings, running W & S (partly enclosing the garth to SW). The S-range is under an acutely pitched roof, and abutting its E side is an internal cloister under a lean-to roof; off the W side of the cloister are reception rooms and the Chapter Room, above which are cells and an oratory with a 2-light traceried window in the S gable-end. This cloister connects with that on the S side of the W-range (overlooking the garth), which is under a similar lean-to roof. Transverse pointed arches divide each cloister into 7 bays, each lit from one side by a pair of lancets separated internally by a central column of rectangular cross-section; the floors are laid with black & white quarry tiles. Off the W cloister to the N is the refectory (with dado panelling and red & yellow floor tiles), beyond which at the extreme W end is the library. Prominent chimneys stacks straddle the ridges of both ranges, and another abuts the W face of the S-range, each side of which is a 2-light plate tracery window to the Chapter Room; a similar window at the W end of the W-range lights the library. The ground-floor is lit mainly by paired lancets (*loc cit*), the 1st floor (where are located the cells) by gabled wall-dormers with metal cross finials, 6 (7) on the S (N) side of the W-range and 5 on the W side of the S-range; the wall-dormers overlooking the garth have arch-braced barge-boards. A covered cloister with an open-timber pitched roof connects the S-range with a cross-gabled porter's lodge further W within the S perimeter wall (*vide infra*).

Built originally for the Cassinese Benedictines. The entrance cloister was insisted upon by one of the original benefactors (Alfred Luck) in order that the entrances of the monastery and the neighbouring church of *St*

Augustine be directly opposite one another. At some date unknown, a pitched-roofed upper storey was built above the cloister on the E side of the S-range. The priory was raised to the status of an abbey in 1896. An easterly 3-storey extension to the designs of PP Pugin was complete by 1904², and contains the calefactory and a stalled oratory. In 1926, a separate library building (*Bergh Memorial Library*³) by CHC Purcell was erected in the garth partly bounded by the original W & S ranges, after which the former library in the W-range was incorporated into the refectory (the fenestration of which differs). A new vehicular gateway into the abbey grounds from Grange Rd (at the W extremity of the property) was built in 1935 to the design of CC Winmill⁴, who was later responsible for other work in and around the abbey. The Benedictines left in 2011, and since 2014 the former abbey has been the *Divine Retreat Centre*, run by the Vincentian Fathers of the Marymatha Province, India; the former Chapter Room in the S range is now the Community Room.

Blaker [2003] 22] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 497] Horner & Hunter[(2000) 45]
 Howell[(2003) 20] T[(1861, 8 Jun) 357]
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281732>
<http://thanetonline.blogspot.co.uk/2014/03/pictures-of-st-augustines-abbey-ramsgate.html>

4. **1862–63: Bartestree, Herefords – Convent of Our Lady of Charity & Refuge (OLC, Figs.77):** 2 slightly separated ranges at right angles, facing approximately E & N, in red brick with stone dressings that continue in bands around the building at the levels of cills & lintels. The principal 2-storey (geographically) E-facing range is divided into 3 LH bays and a single, lower roof RH bay. Each of the LH bays has a large sash window to the ground-floor, and a smaller, gabled wall-dormer to the 1st floor, both under shouldered segmental lintels. At the extreme LH (S) end of this range is a forward-projecting 2-stage, pyramidally-roofed bell-tower of square cross-section with a heavily corbelled-out entrance at the NE angle. The single bay to the RHS of the cross-wing (which contains the principal entrance recessed within a pointed arch, above which is a single gabled sash window to 1st floor) comprises 2 parallel (N-S oriented) pitched-roof ranges whose slightly projecting gable-ends in the W-return are separated by 2 bays under a flat-roof, each with a large sash window to each floor; the flanking gable-ends (each with a stone Cross at the apex) are blank at ground-level, but have tall windows to 1st floor, immediately above which is a quatrefoil; the 1st floor S return of the RH gable is identical to that of the RH section of the E-facing range. The frontage of the N-facing range is divided into a 4-bay LH (E) section and a 7-bay RH (W) section, each of which has a large sash window to each floor, and steeply gabled dormer to the attic within a mansard roof; the range is bounded at the W end by a 3-storey, cross-gabled projection.

Founded by Robert Biddulph Phillipps of Old Longworth⁵. The buildings described above were the only originally realised part of EW Pugin's projected quadrangular scheme – see [B(b)-6]. Later additions were made by *Pugin & Pugin* (1886) and by W Cheiake/ Chick, but to what extent these followed the projected original design is not known. The convent chapel (dedicated to St Anne, of 1866–67) is not by EW Pugin, but is by B Bucknall – see [A(VIIIb)-2]. The entire site was abandoned in 1992⁶, and the buildings have now been converted into apartments.

B[(1862, 5 Apr) 252] BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 96] Dermott(1997/98) *Freeman's Journal*[(1863) 15 Jul]
 O'Donnell[(2000) 18: (2007a) 55] T[(1863, 4 Jul) 427: (1885, 21 Nov) 716]
<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101380240-convent-of-our-lady-of-charity-bartestree#.WjGztDfLi1s>

² PP Pugin died this year, and this was one of his last works.

³ Seddon[(2000) 16]

⁴ Howell[(2003) 20]

⁵ It was built for his daughter, Elizabeth, who was already a nun in the same Order at Caen.

⁶ Dermott[(1997-98; 2000) un paginated] O'Donnell[(2000) 19].

5. **1863–67: W Gorton, Greater Manchester – Franciscan Friary (OFM Rec⁷, Fig.76):** 3-storey conventual buildings, in red brick with minimal stone dressings, arranged around a quadrangle, bounded to the *geographic* W by the church [A(IIIa)-52], which lies (geographically) N-S. The S-facing range (as built) comprises a 6-bay central section under a low-pitch roof, flanked by higher-roofed, slightly projecting cross-wings under steep roofs. The RH wing contains the principal entrance above which, in a tympanum bounded by a pointed arch, is the badge of the Order carved in Caen stone; at the apex of the arch is a pedestalled statue of St Francis below a gabled canopy. The entire S-facing front of is broken by 5 bands of stone (underpinned by a course of blue bricks) at the level of the cills and lintels. The staircase window (in the bay immediately to the LHS of the RH cross-wing) is mullioned, the remainder being sash; those to the 2nd floor of the S-facing front of the E cross-wing are behind 2-light tracery. The end gable of each cross-wing is pierced with a roundel, and is surmounted by a large Cross in wrought-iron. There are 2 large transverse stacks to the central section and stacks to the outer walls of each cross-wing. The RH (E) cross-wing contains the entrance hall, staircase, library & refectory, and its RH (E-facing) return is exteriorly much plainer than the S-facing principal range – as also is the range that completes the quadrangle to the N. On all sides of the quadrangle are connecting enclosed cloisters under lean-to roofs. At the W-end of the N range is a brick bell-cote, beyond which, at right angles & parallel to the adjacent friary church, is the sacristy; above this is the friars' private chapel that opens into the (ritual) S side of the chancel – see [A(IIIa)-52].

The RH cross-wing was the first to be opened (on 4 Oct 1863), with only the ground floor complete, and was used as a temporary church⁸ (the adjoining cloister serving as an aisle) until the Friary Church [A(IIIa)-52]⁹ was opened in 1872. The remainder of the S-facing range was commenced in 1864, and the Community occupied it in Sept 1865; the range on the N side of the quadrangle was built in 1867. It is evident from a painting by EW Pugin and from reports in contemporary journals that the S-facing range was to have been twice as long with the present RH cross-wing in the centre, but this was never realised. The S-facing range (Fig.76) was **demolished** in the 1970s, and the friary vacated in 1989; only the N wing and part of the E range now remain, and have since been restored for (secular) community social use.

Andrew[(1938) 52] B[(1863, 6 Jun, 31 Oct) 416, 776] BN[(1863, 16 Oct) 785]: (1866, 15 Jun) 402]
Gorton Monastery (2004) Griffiths (1999) Hurley[(2013) 153] McLoughlin (1961)
 T[(1863, 14 Mar, 6 Jun, 10 Oct) 166, 365, 645]

6. **1866-67: Stourbridge, W Midlands – Convent (IBVM/RSM/SP):** 3-storey in brick, with W-facing frontage under twin pitched roofs; 2 windows in each gable-end to all floors. The LH (N-facing) return contains the principal entrance, with window to its LHS, above which are two 1st floor windows, and 2 gabled wall-dormers to 2nd floor/attic. Abutting the RH (S-facing) return is a 2-storey (S-N) cross-wing under a pitched-roof, with 1st-floor chapel (30ft × 17ft), lit from each side by 4 lancets with stone dressings. Ground-floor reception-room, parlour, refectory and kitchen; novices' room, community room, infirmary, 2 cells, and the chapel (*loc cit.*) on 1st floor; 8 cells on 2nd floor.

The convent lies immediately E of *Our Lady & All Saints'* [A(IIIa)-29]. Abutting S end of the chapel range were originally schools staffed by the Sisters – see [D(a)-21]. The IVBM Sisters left in 1869, and were replaced by the Sisters of Mercy (RSM); they remained until 1871. From 1872 the convent was occupied by the Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle (SP), who remained until 1977, after which the property was sold.

B[(1867, 1 Jun) 398] *From Small Beginnings*[(2014) 27] *Stourbridge Observer*[(1867) 9 Feb] *The County Express*[(1867) 9 Feb] T[(1866, 2 Jun) 342]
<http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Archdiocese-of-Birmingham/Stourbridge-Our-Lady-and-All-Saints>

⁷ Order of Friars Minor Recollects – a (now defunct) branch of the Franciscan Order.

⁸ The same happened at Kilburn [C(a)-23].

⁹ The church is aligned geographically N-S, with the High altar at N end.

7. **1867-68: Ford, Liverpool, Merseyside – Good Shepherd Convent (RGS):** no architectural details known.

The site is adjacent to the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre [A(VIIa)-4]. This convent is entered here (as opposed to under ‘Attributed’) on the basis that it was included in EW Pugin’s obituary in the *Builder* (although this is not a guarantee, since also entered there are commissions for which he was known to have submitted a design that was *not* accepted), and because it was close to his chapel [A(VIIa)-4] in the adjacent cemetery. Conventual extensions by J O’Byrne, 1882. A new chapel by *Pugin & Pugin* (dedicated to the *Sacred Heart*) was built 1886-87, in which Religious, Penitents & Public each had sight of the High altar, but not of each other; the sanctuary area was lit by an octagonal lantern, such as originally at [A(IIIa)-7] and in *Pugin & Pugin*’s extension at [A(IIIa)-6]. The entire complex was **demolished** c.1972/3.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] *Boote Times*[(1887) 16 Jul: (1889) 30 Mar] *Freeman’s Journal*[(1886) 10 May] Welsh[(1972) 41]

Attributed (4):

- i. **1853/4: Great Marlow, Bucks – St Peter’s Convent (SP):** 2-storey in flint and brick with stone dressings. 3-bay front, with slightly advanced central bay under a full-height steep gable with fretted barge boards, immediately to the LHS of which is a gabled porch with arched entrance. Ground and 1st floor windows to each bay, the outer 1st floor ones under small gables; prominent chimney stack in the RH bay. The LH return (under a gable identical to the central front one) has a canted bay window to the ground-floor.

Built through the munificence of CR Scott Murray¹⁰, The convent was the residence of the Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle (SP) who taught in the adjacent school [D(a)-i] that abutted the rear of the convent when it first opened. The Sisters left in 1886, after which the property became the house of the schoolmaster, and, since 1970s, has been divided into 2 flats.

BoE[Buckinghamshire (1994) 458] Brown & Hunt[(1994) Fig 76] Kelly’s 1939 Trade Directory O’Donnell[(2002) 95] Stanton[(1971) 205]
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol3/pp65-77>
<http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Northampton/Marlow-St-Peter>

- ii. **1856: Coalville, Leics – Abbey Lodge (OCSO):** 2-storey, in granite rubble with stone dressings. Double-fronted with (central) door under 4-centred, chamfered stone arch, surmounted by a sculpted panel displaying a Cross. Each side of the front entrance is a 2-light ground-floor window in a chamfered stone surround, above which (to 1st floor) is a 2-light, gabled wall-dormer with cusped barge-boards. In the gable-end facing the road is a 2-light window and niched statue of St Philip Neri. Transverse chimney-stacks at each end of the roof ridge.

On the estate of Mount St Bernard (Cistercian) Abbey.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074163>

- iii. **1862-63: Lodge at Bartestree Convent (OLC):** no details known, apart from it having a tall chimney.

BoE [Herefordshire (2012) 97, 494]

¹⁰ On his Danesfield estate, Charles Scott Murray founded a convent dedicated (as was his chapel [A(VId)-1]) to St Charles Borromeo, which was opened in 1865, and which until 1886 was served by the Sisters of Charity of St Paul, the Apostle; it is unknown whether the convent was designed by EW Pugin.

- iv. **1869(26 Jul)-71(13 May): Fethard, Co Tipperary, Ireland – Convent (PBVM):** 2-storey, S-facing, 13-bay range in snecked limestone running E-W, with central entrance, and square-headed windows to both floors.

Only the S-facing range was built initially. Later additions were made by WG Doolin of Dublin in 1885, comprising a refectory cross-wing at the W(LH) end of the original range, balanced at the E(RH) end by an apsidal chapel with a bell-cote on the S gable. Whether this later work was a realisation of an original scheme by EW Pugin is uncertain, although the bell-cote is not typical of him. The only source of this attribution is Welsh (1975), based on a letter of Jan 1962 from the parish priest of Fethard. The convent still functions, as of Aug 2019.

Annals of the Presentation Sisters (communication from the archivist, 22 Jan 2019) Welsh[(1972) 60]
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/5338/building/CO.+TIPPERARY%2C+FETHARD%2C+CONVENT>
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=TS®no=22110007>
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=images&county=TS®no=22110007&print=true>

b) Unrealised (9):

1. **1858: Peckham, London – Friary (OFM Cap):** 2-storey (+ attic) central range running N, with gabled wall-dormers to the attic, flanked by forward cross-wings, The RHS cross-wing has an entrance in its S-facing return, and 3 large windows to each floor, and a single one (in the gable) to the attic; the LH cross-wing has an entrance in its E side, above which is a single 2-light window to the 1st floor and attic. To the rear of the LH cross-wing, at the junction between the friary building and the N side of the chancel of the adjoining friary church, is a high tower with chisel spire.

Only a sketch by EW Pugin (including also the Friary Church) exists, prepared at the request of the Fr Superior. The design of the chisel spire is similar to that by Ashlin, realised at Killarney Franciscan Friary in 1879. The friary was eventually built to the design of J O'Byrne of Liverpool, and was opened 18 Dec. 1884.

B[(1884, 13 Sept) 377] Franciscan archives T[(1857, 7 Mar, 18 Apr) 148, 243]
<http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Archdiocese-of-Southwark/Peckham-Our-Lady-of-Sorrows>.

2. **1858: Bayswater, London – St Mary's Convent (OSC):** no details available.

The Poor Clares never had a convent of this dedication in Bayswater, although in 1858 EW Pugin was commissioned by Rev Dr Manning (later Cardinal) to go to Bruges to study the design of their Order's Mother House there, with a view to realising a similar one in Bayswater. A convent for this Order, to the design of H Clutton (a nephew of Dr Manning), was opened in July 1860; it was dedicated to The Sacred Heart. The nuns moved to Arkley (Barnet) in 1970, after which the convent was demolished.

T[(1858, 16 Oct) 660] Personal communication from the archivist of the Order, 3 Nov 2009
<https://rbklocalstudies.wordpress.com/2011/09/29/forgotten-buildings-the-convent-of-the-poor-clares/>

3. **pre-1859 (Pugin & Murray): Bantry, Co Cork, Ireland – Our Lady's Convent (RSM):** 'There is a 2-storey entrance tower which is surmounted by a steeply pitched roof and flèche. The main range is low and the 1st floor windows are gabled dormers.'

This description is taken from Wedgwood's (1977) *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*. The realised Romanesque building of 1859 is by John Pine Hurley. There is no mention of architects in the DB reference of 1859. The chapel (in matching Romanesque) was added in 1877 to the design of SF Hynes – see [A(VIIIb)-1].

DB[(1859) 164] IB[(1877, 15 Aug) 236, 239(plate): (1878, 1 Mar) 77] Wedgwood[(1977) 117^[1]]
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/8833/building/CO.+CORK%2C+BANTRY%2C+CONVENT+OF+MERCY>
<http://archiseek.com/2009/1877-convent-of-mercy-chapel-bantry-co-cork/>

4. **1859–60: Camp Hill, Birmingham, W Midlands – St Anne’s Convent (RSM):** the *remainder* of the projected complex of buildings (apart from possibly cloisters and additional rooms, which *were* added 1863-64), of which there are no architectural details.

In 1859, through the generosity of J Hardman Jr, the Sisters of Mercy acquired, *Ravenhurst* – a 17th century house on the Ravenhurst Estate¹¹ (part of Bordesley Manor) – wherein they established their convent, which itself became known as ‘Ravenhurst’. Of EW Pugin’s projected design, only the ‘middle class’ boarding school [D(a)-13] was built. Later additions (1878–80), including a chapel, sacristy, almonry & refectory, are by TR Donnelly of Coventry¹², which according to a letter from Welsh in the archives of the Sisters of Mercy, are possibly a realization (particularly in the case of the chapel) of earlier sketches by EW Pugin. The entire site was **destroyed** by bombing in WWII.

B[(1859, 8 Oct) 669] RSM Archives (correspondence, 31 July 2008) T[(1859, 24 Sept) 613]

5. **c.1861: Edinburgh, Scotland – Convent of St Margaret (OSU):** the *remainder* of the projected quadrangular scheme comprising a conventual range to the E (facing the realised boarding school [D(a)-15] on the W side), and connecting N & S cloisters, the convent chapel being in the centre of that to the N.

The exiting convent chapel by AWN Pugin, 1835.

Hyland[(2014) 108] Trail (1886) Wedgwood[1977] 114^[5]

6. **1862–63: Bartestree, Herefords – Our Lady of Charity & Refuge (OLC):** the *remainder* of the part-realised scheme [B(a)-4], comprising the completion of the projected quadrangle and the provision of a chapel [A(VIIIb)-2].

There were several different projected quadrangular schemes, some elements of which feature in parts of the realised building.

Herefordshire Archive & Records Centre[Bartestree Convent holdings: BE14-7-1, 2; BE14-9; BE 14-32, BE14-33] Wedgwood[(1977) 116^[20]]

7. **1863-64: Hales Place, Canterbury, Kent – Carmelite Convent (& Farm, Figs.78):** the completion of a vast project on a steep incline, arranged around a central (93ft square) quadrangle surrounded by cloisters, of which only the foundations were laid and walls built to 1st floor level, faced in Kentish rag. In addition to the lay-church & nuns’ chapel [A(VIIIb)-3] were projected a refectory and library (both 40ft x18ft), Chapter-room, novitiate and the usual offices for cooking, washing *etc.* At a little distance from the main complex was to have been the Presbyters’ house with private chapel (of French design) and a look-out tower, 50ft high, and, nearby, a double grotto of rustic appearance built from calcined brick cemented together, comprising 2 cells for private devotions of the nuns; the latter was reported as being ‘nearly finished’ in the *Tablet* of 27 Feb 1864. The whole complex was to have been surrounded by a 9ft 6in high boundary wall 3300ft long. The farm buildings near to the convent were to have consisted of 5 blocks of cottages, stables, cow-sheds, granaries *etc.*

To have been built, through the munificence of Miss MBF Hales¹³, on top of a range of hills on the N side of Canterbury. Building ceased in the late 1860s through lack of funds, and the site was abandoned until 1874 when Miss Hales offered it to the Cassinese Benedictines for their novitiate¹⁴. It was decided that the monastic

¹¹ The house was in Lowe Street, which ran from Bradford St to Ravenhurst St.

¹² See also [A(IIIa)-33; A(IIIb)-26].

¹³ See footnote to [A(VIIIb)-3].

¹⁴ Parry[(1965) 61].

buildings (including the novitiate) would rise from the Pugin foundations, and work started in Aug 1874 to roof-in and complete a small portion of the original buildings running N at the NE corner of the site (shown centre-top of Fig.78a), the pitched roofs of which are clearly visible in the background of Fig.78b. Between 27 Mar 1876 and Jan 1877, this part was converted to serve as a (temporary) novitiate, pending the completion of a permanent building elsewhere in the former conventual complex. St Benedict's Priory was formally established at Hales Place on 15 Sept 1877, and existed until 1879 when the monks were recalled to Ramsgate¹⁵. Earlier, in April 1876, *Dunn & Hansom* had proposed a scheme¹⁶ for completing the monastery, novitiate and church, again utilising, as far as possible, the Pugin foundations (Fig.78c), but all that was realised was the short extension (shown the ground-plan of Fig.78c) running W from the N extremity of the earlier work. The extension first appears on the 1896 OS map, but it is unknown whether it was built pre-1879 or after the arrival in 1880 of exiled French Jesuits who established a school, novitiate and seminary (St Mary's College) at Hales Place. Whether the pyramidally-roofed tower shown in the background of Fig.78b was part of this extension, or whether it dated from the 1874-77 building campaign is not known. The Jesuits left in 1923, and in 1928 the entire site (together with the Hales Place mansion) was levelled.

B[(1863) 14 Nov, 19 Dec] 816, 901] **BN**[(1876, 7, 14 Apr) plate, 368] **Buckley**[(1999) 170, 173, 178]
Bury Free Press[(1882) 17 Jun] **Canterbury Journal**[(1879) 2 Aug] **Parry**[(1965) 60, 72, 83] **T**[(1863, 13 Jun, 21 Nov) 375, 743: (1864, 27 Feb, 11 Jun) 134, 381: (1874, 8 Aug) 180]

8. **1869–1871: Callow End, Worcs – Stanbrook Abbey (OSB nuns):** a large abbey comprising conventual buildings & church [**A(IIa)-3**], arranged around a cloistered quadrangle.

Only the Abbey Church [**A(IIa)-3**] and *Via Crucis* cloister [**B(e)-3**] were built in EW Pugin's lifetime. E wing added by *Pugin, Ashlin & Pugin* (1878-80), and N wing by *Pugin & Pugin* (1895-98); to what extent the designs of these additions conform to EW Pugin's projected original is unknown.

A[(1881, 10 Dec) 379 & plate] **B**[(1878, 30 Mar) 312: (1880, 1 May) 557] **BN**[(1878, 29 Mar) 330: (1880, 30 Apr) 529: (1889, 31 May) 756 & plate] **Freeman's Journal**[(1868) 24 Sept: (1878) 29 Mar] **T**[(1868, 26 Sept) 612]

9. **nd: Glasweran (sic) – Convent:** no architectural details are available.

The only source of this attribution is EW Pugin's obituary in *The Builder*, wherein it appears as a misprint of Glasnevin, Co Dublin, Ireland. The only convent in Glasnevin built within EW Pugin's life-time is that of 1858 for the Sacred Heart Sisters. There is no mention of architect in the report on this building in *The Builder* of 1858, and its attribution to John Bourke in the Dictionary of Irish Architects is thus unjustified, and arose from Bourke being stated as the architect of the *preceding* entry reporting the opening of the convent for the *same* Order in Armagh.

B[(1858, 2 Oct) 666]
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/35359/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+GLASNEVIN%2C+SACRED+HEART+CONVENT>

d) Completion of convents commenced by AWN Pugin (2):

1. **c1852-53: Waterford, Co Waterford, Ireland – Completion of the Convent of the Holy Cross (PBVM):** internal cloister around the quadrangle, and other outstanding structural work (but excluding the chapel, which is later – *see* [**A(VIII d)-2**]).

The convent was originally under construction 1841-48, but was left incomplete because of the Famine. For the later chapel and its altar, *see* [**A(VIII d)-2**] and [**H(Ia)-13**], respectively. The convent was sold in 2006 and since 2009 has been part of *Waterford Health Park*.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 523] **O'Donnell**[(1995) 147] **Presentation Sisters Archives** (*Continued*)

¹⁵ Parry[(1965) 72].

¹⁶ *Building News*[(1876, 7, 14 Apr) plate, 368].

Richardson[(1983) 286] Stanton[(1971) 153, 202]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/14050/building/CO.+WATERFORD%2C+WATERFORD%2C+SLIEVEKEALE+ROAD%2C+PRESENTATION+CONVENT>

<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/22829002/presentation-convent-slievekeale-road-waterford-city-waterford-county-waterford>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/tags/presentationconvent>

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2. **1852-53/56: Birr, Co Offaly, Ireland – Completion of St John's Convent (RSM):** completion/realisation (in ashlar limestone) of AWN Pugin's projected quadrangle of buildings: *a*) completion the S wing (begun in 1851 by AWN Pugin), comprising a 4-bay school-room and an adjoining 4-bay chapel to the E – see [A(VIIIId)-1]; *b*) realisation (starting 1856) of the W wing, comprising a 2-storey, 7-bay range, incorporating classrooms, community room, novitiate, and also a taller, 3-bay, 2-storey southern section abutting the school-room in the S-wing. At the N end of the W wing, the original N wing (of 1846-47) continues W by 4 bays beyond the forward building line of the W wing. The W-elevation of the 7-bay section of this wing is relieved by a lean-to porch at the S end (to the adjoining 2-storey building) and a canted bay window towards the N end; the other ground-floor windows in this range are a mixture of 2 & 3-light cusped lancets with transoms & mullions (under 4-centred relieving arches) above which are square-headed, 2-light windows to the 1st floor; square-headed windows are found also in *both* storeys of the 4-bay projection at the N end of this range and in abutting taller S section. At the SW angle of this latter section is a conically roofed bell-tower at the SW angle.

The conically-roofed bell-tower (similar to the 'round-tower' at AWN Pugin's Presentation Convent in Waterford) does *not* feature in AWN Pugin's projected scheme for Birr (shown in the *Irish Catholic Directory* of 1848), and is thus presumably to be attributed to EW Pugin. It is uncertain, however, whether the W-wing was built to the design of EW Pugin, as stated by Welsh; for details of the chapel, see [A(VIIIId)-1]. In 1865, and adjoining the N side of the convent, was laid the Foundation stone of an orphanage (reportedly to the design of GC Ashlin, but, given the date, must be attributed to *Pugin & Ashlin*); it became a secondary school in 1963 – see [E(a)-i]. The convent was sold in 1996, and since 2006 the convent buildings have been used as Civic offices, and the former orphanage building as a Community Mental Health Centre.

Hyland[(2014) 113, 120] Irish Catholic Directory[(1848) 320] O'Brien[(1994) 32, 46]

O'Donnell[(1995) 147] Stanton[(1971) 163 & Fig.142, 206] Welsh[(1975) 59]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/14049/building/CO.+OFFALY%2C+BIRR%2C+WILMER+ROAD%2C+ST+JOHN%27S+CONVENT+OF+MERCY>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=OF®no=14819188>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=images&county=OF®no=14819188&print=true>

<http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/ParsonstownIS/>

e) Work at convents designed by other architects (3):

1. **1859-61: Nenagh, Co Tipperary, Ireland – Convent extension (RSM):** 3-storey addition in cut stone to the rear of an existing convent building, incorporating a community room, refectory and a 3rd floor chapel with a small (end) rose-window, flanked by three 2-light traceried windows.

Contrary to what is implied in the *Building News* and in *The Tablet*, the work was only an extension. The extension survives, but the Community now occupies a more modern convent of 1911-13 by JP O'Malley (dedicated to St Mary), elsewhere in Nenagh.

BN[(1859, 30 Sept) 882] O'Brien[(1994) 58] T[(1859, 1 Oct) 638]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/13306/building/CO.+TIPPERARY%2C+NENAGH%2C+CONVENT+OF+MERCY1>

2. **1861-62**(4 Mar): **Mount Vernon, Liverpool, Merseyside – Novitiate wing additions and other miscellaneous work at Convent of St Ethelburga (RSM):** 3-storey, novitiate wing, W of the original AWN Pugin buildings of 1841-43. The S-facing elevation is of 7 gabled bays, the ground-floor of each of which is recessed under a pointed segmental arch; above is a pair of cusped lancets in plate tracery to the 1st floor, and a single such lancet to the 2nd floor; each gable runs back into the main roof, and has a stone Cross at its apex. Other work includes altar & reredos in the Sisters' Choir.

The convent was closed 1968, and **demolished** 1969.

B[(1875) 523] Hand[(1915) 94] RSM Archives

3. **1869–71: Callow End, WR2 4TY, Wores – Via Crucis cloister at Stanbrook Abbey Church:** a linear, 7-bay cloister connecting the W end of the Abbey Church with an orthogonal corridor leading to pre-existing conventual buildings. The cloister is vaulted with closely-set transverse ribs, above which is a pitched-roof. It is lit by large, 3-light pointed, traceried windows (1 per bay) that, exteriorly, are square-headed, and interiorly are arcaded, similar to those in the Abbey Church. The Stations of the Cross, carved by RL Boulton (who donated the 4th Station) are set in pointed, arcaded niches between the windows; the window and niche arcades are continuous. The floor is tiled with Minton encaustics trailers, and there are N & S entrances in the 3rd bay from the church.

The abbey is now a hotel, but the cloister remains intact, as does the Abbey Church [A(IIa)-3].

T[(1871, 16 Sept) 370];

<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1098751>

Attributed (2):

- i. **c.1860: near Coalville, Leics – New Chapter House, Guest House extension with bell-cote, and almshouse, at Mount St Bernard's Abbey (OCSO):** 40ft diameter octagonal Chapter House (to the rear of AWN Pugin's smaller rectangular one) with matching, lofty conical roof (with small gablet dormers on alternate faces) supported solely by hammer-beams springing from each angle; the roof is boarded internally. The building is lit by four 2-light windows and by a 3-light traceried window behind the Abbot's Throne¹⁷ (flanked by seats for the Prior & Sub-prior). The floor (with a central octagonal motif) is laid with Minton encaustic tiles; around the walls are seats for the monks.

The Guest-house extensions comprise flanking wings to the Gatehouse and the installation of a small bell-cote on the central gable of the original gatehouse.

The Chapter House is similar to AWN Pugin's chapel of the Holy Family (Relics' Chapel) at Ushaw College [A(Vd)-2], which was also realised by EW Pugin. The gablet dormers are now replaced by skylights, and the original peripheral seating is now obscured by bookcases. The bell-cote is very similar to that at AWN Pugin's house, *St Marie's Grange*, near Salisbury.

BoE[Leicestershire & Rutland (1984) 325] Hyland[(2014) 99, 116] O'Donnell[(2002) 100] T[(1856) 503]

Tucker, J & Havers, M (2002)

<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074164>

¹⁷ Within a small gable above the Abbatial Throne are the Arms of the monastery, which are those of its founder (Ambrose Phillips), augmented with a crozier.

- ii. **1871: near Coalville, Leics – Clock-tower at Mount St Bernard Abbey (OCSO):** a 2-stage tower rising from the centre of the E cloister range, with slightly overhanging upper clock stage, surmounted by a steep pyramidal roof.

The tower is visible from a great distance.

Jewitt & Cruikshank[(1897) 17] Tucker & Havers[(2002) 23]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074164>
