

C. PRESBYTERIES & RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY HOUSES

a) Realised¹ (31):

1. **1853**(8 Sept)–**54**(25 Oct): **Crook, DL15 9DR, Co Durham – *Our Lady Immaculate & St Cuthbert***: 2-storey, cruciform plan in coursed squared sandstone with ashlar quoins and dressings, abutting the S side of the chancel of the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-1]. The principal range runs N-S, with a short cross-wing on each side towards the S end. The S gable-end of the principal range has a canted 3-light, ground-floor bay-window, and the cross-wings have gabled wall-dormers to 1st floor. Originally there was accommodation for 2 priests.

The building still functions as a presbytery.

T[(1854) 695]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1229009>

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/crook-our-lady-immaculate-and-st-cuthbert/>

2. **1855-56**(Sept): **Aston-by-Stone, Staffs. ST15 0BJ – *Holy Michael, Archangel***, (Fig.79a): the main part of this large 2-storey house (with dormers to the attic rooms), in red brick with stone dressings and bands of polychrome brickwork, originally comprised 2 parallel ranges, the front one of 4 bays, the RH one projecting under a cross-gable below which is a 2-storey canted bay-window in plate tracery with transoms; the entrance (below a tympanum of 3 trefoils) is immediately left of this bay. The ground-floor (1st-floor) is lit from the front by 3-light (2-light) plate tracery, transomed windows. The domestic offices occupy a continuation of the rear range under 2 lower, parallel pitched roofs, lit by a rectangular bay-window below a gabled wall-dormer to 1st floor; at the junction of the service range with the front range of the main house is a square stair-tower, and at its junction with the rear of the main house is an octagonal stair-tower with short spire. The RHS return of the cross-gabled (RH) range extends to the gable-end of the rear range, with a canted bay-window at ground-level, beyond which is a later extension that connects with the pre-existing chapel (*vide infra*).

The house, now known as *Aston Hall*, was built at the expense of Fr (later Canon) Edward Huddleston, and replaces the ancient hall of the same name. The presbytery incorporates, towards the rear, a small portion of the former Passionist monastery, the majority of which was demolished on account of foundational problems. In 1912, a large dining-room was built on the site of the former conservatory, the NE side of which abuts what remains of the original church (*see* [A(IIIe)-2]). Since 1961, the Hall, which is almost a mirror image of *Burton Manor* [G(Ia)-1] built the preceding year, has been a Home for Retired & Convalescing Clergy of the Archdiocese of Birmingham, served by the Sisters of Charity of St Paul.

B[(1858) 528]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1432002>

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/aston-by-stone-holy-michael-archangel/>

¹ A presbytery that was built *contemporaneously* with an associated EW Pugin church is identified by the building dates of the church; when this was not the case (which is clear from the text), the given dates refer to the building itself, as they do also in the case of buildings *not* associated with an EW Pugin church.

3. **1856**(8 April)–**57**(26 Aug): **Liverpool, L1 0AB, Merseyside – *St Vincent de Paul*** (Fig.80a): of 2 storeys (over basement) and attic, in red brick with stone dressings. The N elevation is of 4 bays, the outer ones being cross-gabled, the central two having gabled wall-dormers to the attic rooms; the W-most bay has a central oriel to the 1st storey above a pair of triple cusped lancets in plate-tracery, the other windows being based on 2 & 3-light cusped lancets. The plate-tracery is here very similar to that at [C(a)-2]. Interiorly, the presbytery comprises a hall containing a spacious staircase with fretted timber balustrades, refectory, 5 sitting rooms & 7 bedrooms; the offices are below stairs.

Sited N of the chancel of the adjoining church [A(IIIa)-4].

B[(1857, 1 Aug) 432] T[(1857, 29 Aug) 548]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1209907>

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/liverpool-st-vincent-de-paul/>

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.397177,-2.97914,133.73h,16.43p,0.24z>

4. **1856**(6 May)–**57**(19 Nov): **Wrexham, LL11 1RB, Clwyd, N Wales – *Our Lady of Sorrows***: 2-storey in brick with stone dressings, W-facing, SE of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-5] with which it connects. The central section, containing the entrance under a veranda, is flanked by 2 projecting wings under cross-gables, that to the RHS having a 3-light canted bay-window (in plate tracery) to the ground-floor, above which are triple cusped lancets to the 1st floor. The RH return has paired cusped lancets to the ground-floor, above which is a gabled wall-dormer; further E is an advanced cross-gable, with a 2-light version of the canted bay-window to the front of the RH cross-wing.

The presbytery, which is located SE of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-5] with which it connects, is a smaller version of [C(a)-3], and is in a similar style. Beyond the gable in the RH return is an extension of a later date in a matching style, with an interesting 2-sided (triangular) bay window towards the rear, identical to that originally projected at [C(a)-8], which strongly suggests the same architect.

B[(1857, 5 Dec) 709]

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.047673,-2.998416,-148.47h,-0.48p,2.94z>

<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/403846/details/presbytery-st-marys-catholic-cathedral-regent-street-wrexham>

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=1803>

5. **1857**(Jun)–**58**(May): **Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne & Wear – *St Mary's Cathedral***: in red brick with stone dressings – no further details are known.

The presbytery was described in *The Tablet* of 1857 as '*carefully adapted to domestic comfort*'; it was enlarged by *Dunn & Hansom* in 1871. The cathedral is by AWN Pugin, 1842-44.

BoE[Northumberland (1992) 424] T[(1857) 372, 677: (1858) 293] Wedgwood[(1977) 114^[9]]

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-304492-presbytery-attached-to-cathedral-of-st-m#.WK4xmX-4zaw>

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@54.9689,-1.618759,280.66h,9.34p,1.98z>

6. **1858**(completed 7 May): **Old Swan, Liverpool, Merseyside – *St Oswald's***: of 2 storeys in local sandstone, comprising W-facing central range flanked by projecting wings: that to the LHS (N) is the more advanced and is under a gable, that to RH is under a hipped roof. At the junction of the central range with the S wing is the entrance, above which is a niche containing a statue of the patron, Saint Oswald. Both floors of the central range are lit by two tall, 2-light sash-windows under cambered lintels, the LH wing by a single such window to 1st floor and a 3-light version to the ground-floor, and the RH wing by 2-storey, canted bay whose roof is canted out of the hipped roof; in the centre of the front roof of the

central range is a very small dormer to the loft space. There are attractive chimney stacks at the junctions of the central and flanking wings.

The presbytery (for 3 priests) lies SE of *St Oswald's* (by AWN Pugin, 1839-42) to which it is connected. Its design is an early, rather successful, essay in the application of Gothic principles to domestic architecture. '*The rooms are well-proportioned and lofty, and the windows (without any violation of the principles of Gothic art) have real sash casements, admitting as much light and air as anyone can possibly require. The rest of the arrangements have been carried out in the same liberal spirit, reflecting much credit upon Mr Welby Pugin's conception of a priests' residence in the nineteenth century.*' – *The Tablet* of 1858. The date of 1860 for the presbytery given in *Taking-Stock* is incorrect.

BoE[(Lancashire & the South-West (2006) 480] Kelly[(1907) 304] T[(1858) 324]
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292399>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/old-swan-st-oswald/>

7. **1858**(8 Sept) (*Pugin & Murray*)²–**59**(3 Nov): **Great Harwood, BB6 7EN, Lancs – *Our Lady & St Hubert***: 2-storey in stone, to the NE of the church [A(IIIa)-12] to which it is connected *via* the sacristy. The principal range is W-facing, with a LH (N) advanced bay under a cross-gable whose inner junction with the principal range is 'staggered' by a bay (containing the entrance) under a hipped roof that projects S out of the LH cross-gabled wing; the LH return of this wing continues E past the gable-end of the principal range. Large, segmental headed sash-windows, and prominent chimney-stacks. 2 sitting rooms, kitchen and offices on the ground-floor, 3 bedrooms, dressing room *etc* on 1st floor; accommodation for 2 priests.

The presbytery is located NE of the church [A(IIIa)-10] to which it is connected *via* the sacristy. The presbytery building is now a private house.

B[(1858) 649] BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 310] T[(1858) 293, 598: (1859) 725]
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280421>
<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.784829,-2.400521,325h,4.35p,3.16z>
<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.785146,-2.401317,25.7h,-5.73p,0.82z>

8. **1859**(31 May)–**60**(26 Aug): **Westby, PR4 3PL, Lancs – *St Anne***: 2-storey, W-facing principal range, with an advanced LH (N) bay under a cross-gable, whose inner junction with the principal range is 'staggered' by a bay (containing the entrance) under a hipped roof that projects S out of the LH cross-gabled wing; the LH return of this wing continues E past the gable-end of the principal range. At the S end of the rear (E) side of the principal range is a short cross wing. All gable ends have intersecting arched timber scissor braces below the barge boards. In the W front of the (LH) advanced cross-wing is a 3-light window with a large central light flanked by much narrower ones; in N gable end of the principal range is a (non-original) rectangular bay-window. There are large sash-windows to the 1st floor and prominent chimney-stacks.

Located NE of the church [A(IIIa)-12] to which it is connected by the sacristy that abuts it to the S. The presbytery is very similar to that at Great Harwood [C(a)-7]. The projected building shown in Wedgwood (1977) differs in a number of ways from that realised, in which, for example, there is no trace of the attractive triangular 'bay' window shown in the drawing, and which was actually realised in the extension of the Wrexham presbytery [C(a)-4].

B[(1859, 2 Jul) 445] T[(1859, 4 Jun) 356: (1860, 1 Sept) 550] W[(1977) 118^[4] & Fig. 121]
<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2916590>
<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.788008,-2.925536,111.46h,3.97p,3.16z>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/westby-st-anne/>

² See Appendix I of the book, under Murray.

9. **1859**(13 June)–**60**(14 Oct): **Liverpool, L3 2AP, Merseyside – Holy Cross (OMI)**, Fig.48): on the corner of 2 streets; a large 3-storey building over basement, in thin York stone blocks with dressings of Runcorn stone. The front comprises an advanced twin-gabled LH wing (with principal entrance beneath a traceried overlight), the N return of which has a prominent chimney-stack and terminates in a square stair-tower at the junction with the SW corner of the church. To the RHS of this wing is a slightly recessed 3-bay, S-facing section, the central bay having a tall chimney-stack with niched statue; the flanking ground-floor bays each having a large window (to library), based on a pair of cusped lancets within a pointed recess, above each of which is a large 1st floor sash-window under a shouldered lintel, and a gabled dormer to the 2nd (attic) floor. The 2 bays of the twin-gabled LH cross-wing each have a large sash-window under a shouldered lintel to each floor, the uppermost being under a carved tympanum. The basement contained the refectory and other domestic offices; library and reception rooms were on the ground-floor; bedrooms *etc.* on the upper floors.

Accommodation for 10 priests.

Built at the same time as the church [A(IIIa)-15] to which is attached at the SW angle, and from where it could be accessed. The building ('*the best thing we have in Lancashire*' – *The Tablet* of Sept 1859), which survived the destruction of the church in WWI, was **demolished** in 2003.

B[(1859, 12 Nov) 751: (1860, 27 Oct) 692] BN[(1859, 20 May) 464: (1860, 19 Oct) 809] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1860) 15 Oct] T[(1858, 11 Dec) 789: (1859, 18 Jun, 24 Sept) 390, 613: (1860, 20 Oct) 660]

10. **1860**(21 Feb): **Leith, EH6 6BD, Scotland – St Mary, Star of the Sea OMI Retreat & Community House** (Fig.81a): a 3-storey, rectangular (6-bay × 3-bay) building in cream sandstone with ashlar dressings. The RH bay of the front elevation is slightly advanced under a cross-gable within which is a hexafoil oculus; the other bays have a single large 4-pane sash-window to each floor, apart from the LH bay which has a door at ground-level. The principal entrance is in the return of the RH front bay, which has cast-iron balconies to the 1st and 2nd floors, and a gabled dormer to the attic space. Interiorly, there is an open timber staircase rising from a hall with exposed beams, and wooden panelling throughout.

The house (which was not built until 6 years after the opening of the church [A(IIIId)-1] in 1854) was intended both as the base for OMI missionary work in Scotland, and as a centre for spiritual retreats for diocesan clergy.

B[(1860) 144] T[(1860) 150]

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB27365>

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@55.973423,-3.169055,-121.81h.5.47p.0.57z>

11. **1860**(8 Dec)–**62**(25 May): **Birkenhead, CH41 8ED, Merseyside – Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception**: no details known.

The presbytery was totally destroyed by the WWII bomb that damaged the church [A(IIIa)-18]. There are plans and elevations in the RIBA Drawing Collection at the V & A, but it is not known whether the realised building conformed to them.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] T[(1859, 8 Oct) 646] W[1977] 113^[3]

12. **1861**(9 May)–**61**(17 Nov): **Huyton, Liverpool, L36 5SR, Merseyside – St Agnes**: 2-storey, hipped-roof, (geographic SW-facing) principal range in thin yellow stone with red sandstone quoins. Canted bay-window to the LH bay of the 2-bay front elevation and a large window flanked by 2 narrow lights in the RH bay; 2 gabled wall-dormers to the 1st floor. The rear elevation has 2 (parallel) hipped-roof projections between which is the rear of the central part of the principal range. The entrance is in the RH return of the RH rear projection. (*Cont*)

The presbytery (which still in use as such) was connected through a cloister to the S side of the now demolished original church [A(IIIa)-20].

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522]

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.408404,-2.8317,17.96h,-5.07p,1.06z>

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.4089291,-2.831162,202.59h,1.34p,1.06z>

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/huyton-st-agnes/>

13. **1863**(1 May)–**64**(10 Mar): **Croydon, CR0 2AR, Surrey – *Our Lady of Reparation***: no details known.

The presbytery, which is now **demolished**, was situated on the S side of the church [A(IIIa)-25].

B[(1863, 4 Jul) 483] T[(1864, 19 Mar) 182]

14. **1863**(Aug, completed): **Mossley, OL5 0HB, Greater Manchester – *St Joseph***: 2-storey (geographic, W-facing) building in Yorkshire pierpoints with ashlar dressings; projecting RH bay under a cross-gable, with a canted bay-window at ground-level and a sash-window to the 1st floor; in the angle with the main W-facing range is a porched entrance, beyond which the range continues with single sash-windows to both floors.

The presbytery was completed prior to the opening of the school-chapel [A(IVa)-4], which was located some way (geographic) N. Historic photographs of the presbytery suggest that, to the left of the porch, the building was later extended forward at ground-level under a lean-to roof, bringing it in line with the advanced RH cross-gabled section. The presbytery was **demolished** in 1963, the centenary of its erection.

B[(1863, 22 Aug) 606] T[(1863, 15 Aug) 519]

15. **1863**(summer)–**64**(later than Jun): **Ramsey, Cambs (formerly Huntingdonshire) – *Sacred Heart***: 1-storey building (with attic) in stock brick (with some red brick decoration, continuing that around the church [A(IIIa)-30]). The central entrance porch is flanked by windows, above which on each side is a single shed-dormer (which may not be original) to the attic rooms.

The presbytery was deliberately positioned to hide the church that adjoined it to the rear. Originally, the only access to the W gallery of the church was from the presbytery; the latter was **demolished** in 1995, when the front of the church was rebuilt – see [A(IIIa)-30].

T[(1863, 26 Sept, 3 Oct) 620, 630]

16. **1863–64**(20 Nov): **Rock Ferry, Merseyside – OMI Mission House**: a large, imposing 3-storey building in red brick with dressings of white & yellow stone, and with prominent chimneys, comprising a central section (with principal entrance) under a low-pitch roof flanked by projecting cross-gabled wings under high-pitch roofs. A large 4-light window to the 1st floor landing of the main staircase overlooked the rear garden.

Cost: £3,500.

The ground-floor of the RH wing (with small leaded lancet windows) was used as a parish chapel prior to the opening of the neighbouring parish church of *St Anne* [A(IIIa)-77] in 1877. The remainder of the building had become a convent (for the Holy Family Sisters of Bordeaux) in 1869, and continued as such until it was **demolished** in the early 1970s.

B[(1863, 19 Sept) 680] *Freeman's Journal*[(1864) 24 Nov] T[(1863, 12 Sept) 582: (1864, 26 Nov) 759]

17. **1864**(1 Aug)–**65**(18 Jun): **Skelmersdale, WN8 8BX, Lancs – St Richard**: 2-storey brick building (with 2 bands of coloured decorative work) under a low-pitch roof, facing S at the SE angle of the church [A(IIIa)-37] to which it is connected by a corridor. The W gable-end has a pair of sash-windows to both floors, and the RH (S) return contains the entrance porch above which is a window under a small cross-gable from the main roof; to the RHS of the porch is a small window.

The presbytery is situated at the SE angle of the church [A(IIIa)-37] to which it is connected by a corridor. In 1887, the original building was greatly extended S by the addition of a large 2-bay, hipped-roof range, well set back from the line of the original W gable, with 2 large windows to each floor; in the angle between these 2 ranges is a narrow, cross-gabled bay within which is the front entrance below a 1st floor sash window.

B[(1864, 3 Sept) 657] *Freeman's Journal*[(1864) 5 Aug] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1864) 2 Aug]
Preston Guardian[(1865) 24 Jun] T[(1864, 13 Aug) 518]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/skelmersdale-st-richard/>

18. **1864-65: Stretford, M32 0HE, Greater Manchester – St Ann**: of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and steeply pitched slated roof with fish-scale bands. The 3-bay principal W-facing range is of 2 storeys. The extreme LH (N) bay projects under a cross-gable, and has a canted sash bay-window to the ground-floor; there is a single-storey porch in the adjacent bay (with boarded door and 2-light shouldered overlight), and the extreme RH(S) bay has a 3-light ground-floor window based on a large central sash-window flanked by very narrow lights. At the 1st floor level of the front elevation is a sash-window within the coped cross-gable of the extreme LH bay, paired sashes in the central bay, and a gabled wall-dormer in the extreme RH bay. 2 prominent stacks to the rear main roof.

The presbytery, which is situated at the NE angle of the church [A(IIIa)-24] (to which it was originally connected by a cloister leading to a sacristy within the presbytery) was not complete until 1865, 2 years after opening of the church. To the rear is a pitched-roofed, 1-bay extension of 1894, with a gabled wall-dormer to the 1st floor and a canted bay window at ground-level, the design of which is in keeping with the original building with which it is now integrated through 20th century additions, including a sacristy (on the site of the former cloister) linking the presbytery to the church.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] B[(1862, 5 Apr) 252: (1875, 12 Jun) 522] *Freeman's Journal*[(1863) 25 Nov]
T[(1863, 28 Nov) 758]
<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-212973-st-ann-s-presbyery-#.WLR8SH-4zaw>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/stretford-st-anne/>
<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.448634,-2.303869,119.8h,4.39p,1.01z>

19. **1865**(15 Oct)–**67**(12 May): **Birkdale, PR8 2AY, Lancs – St Joseph**: 2-storey building in red brick with blue bands, situated SE of the church to which it is connected by a corridor from the sacristy. The 2-bay principal range is abutted to the RHS by a slightly recessed porch bay with a shallow lean-to roof. The principal range itself has a shallow hipped roof, a canted ground-floor bay-window to the LH bay and a pair of tall segmental-headed windows to the RH bay. The front elevation has 3 pairs of windows at 1st floor level, and a large stair window in the RH return of the porch bay. Chimney in the centre of the main hipped roof.

The presbytery (which was still under construction at the time the church [A(IIIa)-48] was opened) is situated SE of the church to which it is connected by a corridor from the sacristy.

B[(1867, 6 Jul) 497] T[(1867, 25 May) 235]
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1379808>

20. **1866**(14 Jun)–**67**(21 May): **Wolverhampton, WV10 0QQ, W Midlands – *St Patrick***: a plain, 2-storey, 3-bay, W-facing house in brick (with decorative stone banding linking the lintels), with entrance in the central bay. In each of the other bays at ground-level is a large sash window flanked by narrower ones, above which (and above the entrance) are large sash-windows to the 1st floor.

Accommodation: 2 priests.

Located due S of the adjoining church [A(IIIa)-53]. *The Dublin Builder* of 1866 shows 2 gabled dormers in the front roof, which are absent in historic photographs; whether they were ever built is not known. The presbytery was **demolished** (together with the church) in 1971.

B[(1866, 7 Jul) 514: (1867, 1 Jun) 398] DB[(1866, 1 Oct) 234 & plate] T[(1866, 23 Jun) 394: (1867, 25 May) 325] *Wolverhampton Chronicle*[(1866) 20 Jun: (1867) 22 May]

21. **1866**(29 Jun)–**67**: **Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake, Leics – Presbytery at Ratcliffe College (IC)**: 3 bay, 2 storey, W-facing building in brick with stone banding; stone Cross to S gable-end and chimney-stack at the other. The ground-floor is lit by three large, 3-light windows, and the 1st floor by 3 gabled wall-dormers; all window lintels are shouldered. To the rear is a lean-to cloister that connects with the adjacent chapel.

Built contemporaneously with the college chapel [A(Va)-4], and adjacent to it to the N, in style similar (particularly *wrt* fenestration) to that of the Big Study [D(e)-1] (on the opposite (S) side of the chapel), with which it shares the same building-line; the S gable-end stone cross matches that on the N gable of the Big Study. It is possible that the ground floor originally served as the sacristy of the chapel. The 1st floor was at one time used as an infirmary.

O'Donnell[(2002) 108] T[(1865, 19 Sept) 518]

22. **1866**(18 Dec)–**68**(8 Sept): **Kilburn, London NW6 4PS – New Priory (OMI)**: of 2-storeys (75ft × 26ft) running NW-SE.

Built (NE of the site of the projected church [A(IIIb)-20]) as the Order's Mother House in England, and the first stage of a projected extensive complex including, in addition to the church, cloisters, a school³ and offices around a quadrangle. The entire first floor of the building was intended to be the library, but was used as a temporary chapel until the opening of the permanent church (by *Pugin, Ashlin & Pugin*, dedicated to the Sacred Heart) in 1879 – see [A(IIIb)-20], an arrangement similar to that at [B(a)-5] and [C(a)-16]. The building was demolished in 1964, and replaced with the present presbytery by *Broadbent & Partners*.

Birmingham Post[(1866) 19 Dec] BN[(1866, 28 Dec) 877]
T[1866, 20 Oct, 12 Dec) 662, 805: (1870, 22 Jan) 113: (1874, 5 Jan, 20 Jun) 20, 788]
Correspondence with the OMI archivist, 1 Feb & 13 Dec 2009.

23. **1867**(19 Mar)–**68**(26 Mar): (***Pugin & Ashlin***): **Drogheda, Co Louth, Ireland – *St Joseph's Christian Brothers' 'Convent'*** (Fig.81b): U-shaped, 2-storey, Lombardic-Gothic, in Belfast red brick (decorated with bricks of different colours) with limestone dressings, comprising 3-bay central range between slightly advanced cross-wings (80ft overall width) each with a blind oculus in the apex of the gable; half way along the outer returns of each cross-wing (56ft deep), the roof of the central section breaks through as a gable; both front gables have prominent fretted barge boards, and all roof ridges have cast-iron cresting. Each side of a slender, pedimented central entrance porch is a pointed segmental window to the ground-floor; the 1st floor has 3 square-headed windows, 1 per bay. In the front elevation of each cross-wing is a pair of pointed segmental windows to 1st floor below which is a mullioned 3-light (ground-floor) window comprising a central light (identical to the 1st floor) flanked by

³ The school was later commenced on 19 Mar 1875 as *St Marie's College* [D(a)-34].

narrow square-headed ones; all windows have recessed jams. The return of the RH bay has a ground-floor window identical to that either side of the entrance, beyond which is a slightly advanced, 2-storey section under a cross-gable, lit on both floors by a 2-light window, that to the 1st floor recessed behind 2-light tracery; towards the rear of the range are 3 bays, each with a single window to each floor, the upper being a gabled wall-dormer. Internally, the building comprises parlours, study, refectory, kitchen and sleeping accommodation for 10 members of the community; towards the rear of the RH cross-wing is a 1st floor oratory with a ceiling groined in plaster; it is lit by a rose-window above the altar and from the side by 3 lancets.

GC Ashlin alone is given as architect in the Annals of the Christian Brothers Drogheda (part reproduced in Whitaker, 1958). It is unknown whether the projected flèche was ever built. *Freeman's Journal* states that 'there is a large and perfectly appointed school adjoining the convent', but does not specify the architect. This is consistent with absence of any mention of school-rooms in the description of the 'convent' given in the *Irish Builder* of 15 Mar 1867, from which the above is taken; the school was not physically attached to the convent, but was on the same plot of land. The 'convent' building was laterally extended beyond the original cross-gabled wings, c.1960. The Brothers vacated the property in 2004, after which it was sold, and is now a hotel.

The date of the Foundation stone given in the Dictionary of Irish Architects is incorrect: for April, read March. The Brothers took up residence on the Feast of the Patronage of St Joseph, which in 1868 was 26 April; the opening date of 26 Mar is given in *The Irish Builder* of 1868, which appears incorrectly as 28 Mar in the 'archseek' reference, and as 29 Mar in the Dictionary of Irish Architects.

BN[(1867) 261] *Drogheda Independent*[(2010) 29 Sept] *Freeman's Journal*[(1867) 25 Sept: (1868) 27 Mar] Hughes (1893) IB[(1867, 15 Mar, 1 Oct) 72 (& plate), 262]: (1868, 1 Apr) 89]

Mac Giolla Mhairtin (1958)

<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/14091/CO.+LOUTH%2C+DROGHEDA%2C+KING+STREET%2C+CHRISTIAN+BROTHERS%27+SCHOOL+%26+CONVENT>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=LH®no=13619120>

<http://archiseek.com/2015/1868-christian-brothers-school-king-st-drogheda-co-louth/>

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24. **1867–68: Barton-upon-Irwell, M41 7LG, Greater Manchester – *All Saints'*** (Fig.80b): 2-storey, S-facing 3-bay building in rock-faced stone. The LH bay of the front elevation is cross-gabled with a canted, ground-floor bay-window; the central bay contains a pointed arch entrance, and the RH bay has a 3-light mullion & transom ground-floor window. The 1st floor has narrow 2-light windows, apart from the RH bay that has a sash-window within a gabled wall-dormer. The outer 2 bays of the front elevation are repeated in its LH return. There are 3 prominent chimney-stacks.

The presbytery, which was built 1867, is situated at the SE angle of the church [A(IIIa)-44] to which it is connected by a cloister; its design is overall very similar to that of Stretford [C(a)-18], completed 2 years earlier.

B[(1868, 18 Jul) 536] BN[(1868, 10 Jul) 474]

BoE[Lancashire: Manchester & the South-East (2004) 650] T[(1865, 3 Jun) 342]

http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-212997-all-saints-presbytery-#.WLW_On-4zaw

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25. **1867(23 April)-71(30 May): Dewsbury, WF13 2RW, W Yorks – *Our Lady & St Paulinus:*** 3-storey, in pitch-faced stone, lying N-S. The principal (N-facing) elevation is of 2 bays, that to the RHS projecting forward under a gable, that to the LHS (immediately W of the porch of the church [A(IIIa)-58] being hip-roofed, with a gabled wall-dormer to 3rd floor; all other windows have shouldered lintels. 2 tall chimney-stacks (now much reduced in height) rise out of the W wall, and each storey is separated by a string mould. Because of the N-W slope of the land, there is an extra storey at the rear of the presbytery.

The presbytery is entered from the porch of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-58], which abuts to the E. (*Continued*)

T[(1867, 13, 27 Apr, 4 May) 235, 262, 277]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134695>

<https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.687282,-1.641339,295.12h,19.04p,1z>

26. **1867–68**(first occupied in Dec, when still incomplete) (*Pugin & Ashlin*): **Dublin, Ireland – Christian Brothers’ ‘Convent’**: a neo-classical, three-storey (over basement), 5-bay brick building with vitrified string-courses and granite cills. Slightly advanced central bay with round-headed entrance under a pedimented porch flanked by engaged granite columns, and approached by a flight of steps; a small gable supporting a Cross surmounts the uppermost central bay. The lateral basement bays are protected by open-work granite balustrading at pavement level. The fenestration in each lateral bay is identical: round-headed, flanked by granite pilasters to ground-floor; large square-headed under a pedimented lintel supported by granite pilasters to 1st floor; smaller square-headed with granite surrounds under segmental head to 2nd floor; the upper floors of the central bay have 2-light (mullioned) versions of those in the lateral bays.

The building (in Westland Row) was purely residential, the associated schools being to the rear of the nearby church of *St Andrew*. The design had certain elements in common with the Christian Brothers’ convent at Mount Sion, Waterford [C(a)-v], built 1865-66, particularly with regard to fenestration. The ‘convent’ is now student accommodation.

BN[(1867) 261]

<http://www.rowppu.ie/Centenary.pdf>

<https://www.irishtimes.com/business/commercial-property/christian-brothers-to-sell-three-buildings-1.568629>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=DU®no=50930>

27. **1868: (*Pugin & Ashlin*: Monkstown, Co Cork, Ireland – *Sacred Hearts of Jesus & Mary***: 2-storey, L-plan building in red brick, relieved by 4 bands of yellow brick decoration, comprising a 2-bay principal (front) range, to the RHS of which is a slightly-advanced cross-gabled bay with a canted bay-window (with stone mullions) to the ground-floor and a sash-window to the 1st; the same fenestration is repeated in the LH gable-end return of the principal range. In the angle of the advanced cross-gabled bay with the RH bay of the principal front range is a shallow entrance porch with lean-to roof, above which is a sash-window to the 1st floor; immediately to the left of the porch is a pair windows, and a single window to the 1st floor. To the rear of the LH gable-end of the principal range bay is a 2-bay range under a hipped roof. Interiorly, the ground-floor comprises a drawing room, a large dining room, and the usual domestic offices, and on the 1st floor are 3 large bedrooms, a smaller servant’s room, toilet *etc*.

The presbytery dates from one year after commission for the associated church [A(IIIa)-69] was announced (1867), and was built 2 years before the church was commenced in 1870. The presbytery, as built, differs from the drawing in the *Irish Builder* in 2 principal ways: *i*) a canted bay window, identical to that in the LH return of the front elevation, replaces the pair of sash windows shown in this reference; *ii*) a semi-hipped roof to the orthogonal (2-bay) rear range replaces the original un-hipped design.

IB[(1868, 1 May, 1 June) 117, 137 & plate]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/14088/CO.+CORK%2C+MONKSTOWN%2C+PRESBYTERY>

<http://archiseek.com/2009/1868-presbytery-monkstown-co-cork/>

28. **1870: Hanley, Staffs – Presbytery**: a rectangular, hipped-roof building in ‘modern’ Gothic. 3-bay frontage with rectangular⁴ bay-window to the LHS of the central door; prominent chimney in the LH return. (Continued)

⁴ It is possible that this replaces an original canted bay-window.

In 1868, EW Pugin was commissioned to design a church [A(IIIb)-24], presbytery & school on a site between Jasper St and Regent St, to replace the 1860 school-chapel of *St Mary & St Patrick* (by *Henry Ward & Son* of Hanley); only the presbytery was built (fronting Eastwood Place), but not to the original design [C(b)-10]. The presbytery was subsequently much extended, including the installation of 2 front dormers to the attic space. The whole project became the subject of prolonged litigation involving EW Pugin and Rev Molloy – see Appendix 6 of this pdf.

T[(1870, 23 Jul) 112: (1874, 14 Mar) 341]

29. **1871(Jul⁵)-72(21 Apr): Nechells, Birmingham, B7 5HT, W Midlands – St Joseph:** of 2 storeys in brick with stone dressings, comprising 2 staggered, parallel, connected ranges with S-facing gables forming the principal elevation, the RH range projecting S beyond the end of the LH range. The entrance is located in a 1-storey infill in the angle between the 2 ranges. In the N return of the LH range is a rectangular bay-window to the ground-floor, and abutting the N return of the RH range (but set back) is a 2-storey lean-to structure. Both ranges have large twin (single) sash-windows to both storeys. Prominent chimney-stacks rise from the roof ridges and from the centre of the E side of the RH range.

The presbytery abuts (from the S) the two E-most bays of the nave of [A(IIIa)-71] into which there was a view from the 1st floor through a deeply splayed, arched opening that is now blocked up. There are minor differences between the building as realised and that shown in the *Architect* of 1874, wherein the entrance is within a single-storey porch, rather than the realised 2-storey one (which might, of course, be of a later date.)

A[(1874, 28 Feb) 118] BN[(1872, 26 Apr) 342] O'Donnell[(2002) 74] T[(1872, 27 Apr) 527]
<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1276230>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/nechells-st-joseph/>

30. **1872(14 Dec)–74(16 Jul): Greengate, Salford, M37EW, Greater Manchester – St Peter:** no details known, other that it abutted the W-end of the adjacent church (which thus had no W-windows).

The building, which was situated at the NW end of the church [A(IIIa)-73], was **demolished** (together with the church) sometime after 1984.

T[(1874, 25 Jul) 117]

31. **1875-76: Bootle, Liverpool – St Alexander:** no details known.

Located immediately S of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-56] of 1866-67. At the laying of the Foundation Stone of the presbytery (reported in the *Liverpool Mercury*) it was stated that its design had been ‘prepared by the late Mr E Welby Pugin’, consistent with its listing in his obituaries in *The Builder* and *The Building News*. Whether the building realised under the superintendence of CW & PP Pugin, which has a cross-gabled bay at the LHS⁶ of the front elevation with 4-light rectangular bay-windows to both floor (and a 3-light window in the gable to the attic), conformed to EW Pugin’s original design is not known.

A[(1876, 5 Aug) 85] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] *Description of St Alexander’s Church, Bootle-cum-Linacre*[(1885) 23] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1875) 28, 30 Aug]

⁵ This is the month in which work commenced; it is possible that there was no ceremony for the laying of a Foundation Stone (and no record of such has yet been found), the work being essentially an *extension* (albeit a major one) of an existing church building.

⁶ This is *opposite* to what is shown in a drawing in *Description of St. Alexander’s* - see *Bibliography* in the book.

Attributed (7):

- i. **1858**(16 Aug)–**59**(22 Aug): **Kentish Town, London NW5 1AD – *Our Lady Help of Christians***: 3-bay, 2-storey building over basement in stock brick with minimal decorative string-courses in stone and red brick under a single pitched-roof (parallel to that of the adjoining church [A(IIIa)-9]). Stone coping to front gable, and iron Cross to the apex; prominent 3-flue chimney stacks towards W ends of the N & S walls. 2 front ground-floor rooms with entrance hallway between; three 1st floor windows; all front windows are sash with are weakly cambered heads under pedimented stone lintels, each incised with a small roundel containing a Cross in relief.

Located geographically N of the church with which it interconnects; it was extended at the rear, sometime between 1920 and 1936. The iron cross that originally surmounted the front gable of the presbytery is no longer in place, and the building is now in private ownership as a domestic dwelling.

<http://taking-stock.org.uk/building/kentish-town-our-lady-help-of-christians/>

- ii. **1863**(Nov⁷)–**64**(21 June): **Rugby, CV22 6DR, Warks – *St Marie (IC)***: a small hip-roofed building of 3 bays, the central one projecting under a steep cross-gable, with the principal entrance below a large segmental-headed window in the gable; a single chimney stack rises from the centre of the ridge of the hipped roof. The flanking ground-floor bays have canted bay-windows, above which are gabled wall-dormers to the 1st floor rooms; in the LH return is a secondary entrance under a lean-to roof.

The original front entrance is now blocked-up. This presbytery could well be as late as 1872, when the W front of the associated church [A(IIIa)-33] was remodelled by B Whelan.

O'Donnell[(2002) 111] Rosminian Archives Thackray & Thackray [(1987) 37]

- iii. **c.1863: Old Longworth (near Bartestree), Herefords – Presbytery attached to Longworth Chapel**: 2-storey H-plan in red brick with limestone dressings and a string-course between the floors. The slightly projecting (outer) E & W cross-gabled wings have, respectively, the entrance (under a lean-to porch) and canted ground-floor bay-window, above which are 2-light windows under pointed tympana; the E cross-gable is semi-hipped. The central section has a square-headed transomed 3-light ground-floor window above which is a small window below a gablet (which is repeated in N return of the W cross-wing), and a prominent chimney-stack.

Built through the munificence of R Biddulph Phillipps, subsequent to the reopening of the chapel for Catholic worship in 1859, following its restoration⁸, and probably contemporaneously with other attributed work by EW Pugin on the chapel [A(VI(e)-i). The presbytery faced S, and was situated SW of the chapel. It was dismantled 1869-70, and re-erected at Bartestree, close to the convent [B(a)-4], possibly under the superintendence of the local architect /builder Wm Cheiake/ Chick, following the dismantling of the Old Longworth chapel and its reassembly in 1869 adjacent to Bucknall's convent chapel – see [A(VIIIb)-2]. The *Historic England* entry describes the *re-assembled* presbytery, which is an extended version of the original.

BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 97] Hereford Record Office[Biddulph Phillipps' Diaries]

Keohane, D: personal communication 7 Dec 2017

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393694>

⁷ This is the month in which work commenced; it is possible that there was no ceremony for the laying of a Foundation Stone (and no record of such can be found), the work being essentially an *extension* (albeit a major one) of an *existing* church building.

⁸ Possibly by T Nicholson of Hereford, architect of the Diocese of Hereford, and already known to Biddulph Phillipps.

- iv. **1864: Woolton, Liverpool, Merseyside, L25 5JF – St Mary’s Priory (at St Mary’s, formerly OSB, Fig.79b):** in rock-faced red local sandstone. 3-bay, principal, W-facing, 2-storey range, the outer ones projecting forward under cross-gables. The ground-floor has a tripartite window in the LH bay, a pair of segmental windows to the central bay and a canted bay-window in the RH bay; the outer bays of the 1st floor have pointed tympana with quatrefoils in the heads, and the central bay has a gablet to its sash-window. The 1st bay of the 4-bay return of the RH gable-end has a ground-floor canted bay-window, and the 3rd has a square bay-window under a lean-to roof above which are sash-windows with gablets; the other bays have sash-windows to both floors. The LH return is similar, but (presumably) had the original entrance towards the E end – *vide infra*.

Since c.1870-1880, access to the presbytery has been *via* a cross-gabled entrance located in the central bay of a 5-bay cloister running N-S, linking what was presumably the original presbytery entrance to the adjacent church of 1860 by RW Hughes; each side of the central entrance are two sets of triple lancets, and the bay nearest the presbytery has a dormer skylight with a pitched roof. The architect of the cloister is yet to be established

BoE [Lancashire: Liverpool & the South-West (2006) 507]

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356302>

- v. **1865-66(8 Dec): (Pugin & Ashlin): Mount Sion, Waterford, Co Waterford, Ireland – Christian Brothers’ convent:** a large rectangular (11-bay × 3-bay) building in Venetian Romanesque, running E-W, in a mixture red & rendered brick, with decorative stone banding to each floor and string-courses between the storeys. The W entrance is within a rectangular porch surmounted by a stone parapet pierced with quatrefoil openings. The fenestration in the W end of the building is the same in each bay: paired windows to each floor separated by engaged colonettes, round-headed to ground-floor (including to the porch), and camber-headed to the upper floors, all under polychromatic, arched lintels. The E end is identical apart from the central entrance that is here within a rounded arch supported on engaged colonettes. The fenestration of the long sides of the building is a single-window version of that of the ends, and is identical in each of the 11 bays.

The design is most probably Ashlin’s alone, and has certain elements in common with [C(a)-26], particularly *wrt* fenestration. There is no mention of architect(s) in the report in *Dublin Builder* of 1865. The attribution to *Pugin & Ashlin* derives solely from a letter of 1867 in the Letter Book of the Quantity Surveyors Patterson Kempster & Shortall in the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA: 77/001/L19, p.178), summarising accounts with the builder J Fitzpatrick for *alterations* at Mount Sion Convent in which Messrs *Pugin & Ashlin* are cited as architects. Since this work was done only one year after the convent was opened, it is reasonable to suppose that *Pugin & Ashlin* were the architects *also* of the original building of 1865-66, which also was built by Fitzpatrick at a cost of £4000. The building was solely a ‘convent’ for the accommodation of the Brothers who taught in the nearby school; accordingly, ‘school’ in the *Dublin Builder* report (*loc cit*) should be read as ‘convent’.

DB[(1865, 1 Dec) 286] Welsh[(1975) 65]

<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/57788/CO.+WATERFORD%2C+WATERFORD%2C+BARRACK+STREET%2C+MOUNT+SION%2C+CHRISTIAN+BROTHERS%27+SCHOOL>

<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/56846/CO.+WATERFORD%2C+WATERFORD%2C+BARRACK+STREET%2C+MOUNT+SION%2C+CHRISTIAN+BROTHERS%27+MONASTERY>

http://waterfordireland.tripod.com/mount_sion1.htm

- vi. **post 1869 (possibly 1873): Barking, Essex – Ss Mary & Ethelburga:** a small, 2-storey building with 3 front bays, the LH one projecting forward under a cross-gable, with a canted, 2-light, transomed bay-window at ground-level, above which is a 2-light sash-window under a segmental lintel. The entrance is in the central bay, and the RH bay has a large 3-light, transomed window under a segmental lintel; these latter 2 bays have 2-light,

gabled wall-dormers to the 1st floor. Originally, there were prominent chimney-stacks at each end of the building.

Located (geographic) N of the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-57]. The presbytery was originally known as *St Ethelburga's House*, and is here attributed to EW Pugin *solely on stylistic grounds*. It has subsequently been much extended on the LHS, a porch added to the central entrance, and the RH chimney stack dismantled. The presbytery now serves the new church of 1978-79 that was built partly on the site of [A(IIIa)-57], following the latter's demolition.

Brentford Diocesan Archives Foster[(2010) 25] Frogley (nd)

- vii. **post-1870: Hoxton, London N1 6 EN – Augustinian Priory (OSA, Fig.85):** 3-storey building in stock brick with red brick & stone dressings. The 2 LH bays of the 3-bay frontage are under a cross-gable with a single window to the attic; the RH bay has the same building line. The ground-floor has the front door in the extreme LH bay with windows to the other 2 bays; the 1st & 2nd floors have a single window in each of the 3 bays. The door and all sash-windows are under segmental hood-moulds. The interior has high quality woodwork (doors & dados) and the original staircase.

Adjacent to the S side of *St Monica's* [A(IIIa)-40]; not completed until after 1870 – *see also* [D(a)-28].

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/hoxton-st-monicas-priory/>
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Priory_Of_The_Augustinian_Friars.jpg
<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101261784-priory-of-the-augustinian-friars-hoxton-east-shoreditch-ward#.WkgmaTfLis>

b) Unrealised (11):

1. **1855: Birkenhead – Bishop's House:** a twin-gabled, 3-storey building (with attics), connected to the projected cathedral [A(Ib)-3] by a cloister. The front elevation has large paired windows to the ground- & 1st floors, and single windows to the 2nd floor & attic; there are; prominent end stacks.

To have been located NE of the projected (unrealised) cathedral [A(Ib)-3].

Wedgwood[(1977) 113^[3]]

2. **1858: (Pugin & Murray): Warwick, CV34 6AB, Warks – St Mary Immaculate:** no details known.

To what extent the realised design might resemble this is not known.

T[(1858, 1 May) 276]

3. **1858: (Pugin & Murray): Westby, PR4 3PL, Lancs – St Anne:** a much larger presbytery than that realised [C(a)-8], and situated on the opposite side of the church to which it is connected by a sacristy. It comprises 2 parallel, pitched-roof ranges whose gable-ends face S, each having a bay-window to the ground-floor rooms, and 2 prominent chimney-stacks in the W return.

The date of 1860 given in Wedgwood (1977) cannot be correct, since the partnership was dissolved in Dec 1858, the year before the realised design [C(a)-8] (by EW Pugin alone) was commenced.

W[(1977) 118^[4] 1 & 2]

4. **1859-60: Tower Hamlets, London – *St Boniface***: no details known.

Connected with the (unrealised) projected church for the London German community [A(IIIb)-10].

BN[(1860, 4 May) 359] T[(1859, 12 Nov) 724]

<http://archiseek.com/2012/1860-design-for-st-boniface-church-whitechapel-london/>

5. **1859–60: Eldon St, Vauxhall, Liverpool, Merseyside – *Our Lady of Reconciliation de La Salette***: no details known.

‘*The sacristy is planned at the east-end and will communicate with the presbytery, which is shortly to be erected*’ – *The Building News* of 1859. The present presbytery at [A(IIIa)-11] dates⁹ from 1886, and is attributed to J O’Byrne.

A brief history of the Parish of Our Lady of Reconciliation de la Salette & some information about the church (anon, nd) BN[(1859, 20 May) 464] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1859) 3 Feb]

6. **1861: Pugin & Ashlin: Dublin, Ireland – St John’s Priory (at Ss Augustine & John’s, OSA)**: 3 orthogonal ranges at the E-end of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-23], enclosing a central court around which are cloisters on the N, S & E sides (the W side being closed by the apse of the church). The principal E-facing range, running N-S along John’s Lane, is of 3 storeys above a basement, and has 3 bays each side of a central cross-gabled section with a pointed 3rd floor window (possibly to a domestic chapel). On the ridge of the LH section is a flèche of square cross-section (similar in design to the bell-cote at [A(IIIa)-14]). The S gable-end of this range has a 3-light rectangular bay-window to the ground-floor above which is a 3-sided, canted version of the same; a stone trefoiled parapet separates this from a 2-light plate tracery window in the gable. Abutting this range to the W is a (lower) 2-storey range (fronting John St), at the RHS of which is the principal entrance under a pointed arch above which is a parapet pierced with geometric motifs and a 2-light window; to the LHS of the entrance is a pair of windows to both floors. At the SE angle at 1st floor level is a canopied statue. All non-traceried windows are sash and have shouldered lintels.

A 4-storey priory was built 1877-80 to the design of GC Ashlin, which is much closer to the *Pugin-Ashlin* design of 1861, described above, than to that of 1871 shown in *The Building News* reference. The priory was vacated in 1939, following the completion of a new priory building in Thomas St, which was begun in 1937.

B[(1863, 28 Nov) 849] BN[(1871, 24 Nov) 388 & plate] BoI[(2005) 627] DB[(1861, 15 May, 15 Jun, 15 Jul) 507(plate), 536, 577] IB[(1878) 15 Apr) 119(plate), 121]

T[(1862, 26 Apr) 262: (1863, 21 Nov) 749]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/36297/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+JOHN+STREET+WEST%2C++PRESBYTERY>

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/36295/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+JOHN+STREET+WEST%2C++AUGUSTINIAN+FRIARY>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=DU®no=50080561&print=true>

7. **1863-64: Sheerness, Kent – *Ss Henry & Elizabeth***: no details known.

EW Pugin’s obituary in *The Builder* attributes the presbytery at [A(IIIa)-31] to him, whilst *The Architect* of 5th Aug 1876 reported that a tender for a *new* presbytery by CW & PP Pugin had been won by Messrs Geere & Guly. According, however, to a history of the parish – Carstairs (1992), the present presbytery, which does not look at all Puginesque, was designed by a Mr Guilly of Sheerness; it seems likely that this is the *same* person who won the tender.

A[(1876, 5 Aug) 87] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] Carstairs[(1992) 28]

⁹ This date is to be found on a drain-pipe of the presbytery (B Plumb, personal communication)

8. **1864**(8 May)–**65**(24 Sept): **Liverpool, L6 5EH, Merseyside – *St Michael***: no details known.

The published tenders include both church [A(IIIa)-35] and presbytery, but a presbytery (which still exists) was not built until 1902-04. To what extent it might conform to the original design envisaged in the tenders is not known, but its style strongly suggests a different architect.

B[(1863, 25 Jul) 540] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1863) 27 Jul] O'Mahony[(1932) 9] T[(1863, 25 Jul) 475]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/liverpool-st-michael/>

9. **1866: Barrow-in-Furness**: no details known.

The realised presbytery at [A(IIIa)-54] is by J O'Byrne, c.1894?

T[(1866, 28 Jul) 471: (1872) 302]
<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LAN/BarrowinFurness/StMaryofFurness>

10. **1868: Hanley, Staffs – Presbytery**: no details known.

A more expensive precursor of [C(a)-28], and the subject of later litigation involving EW Pugin and Rev William Molloy, the resident priest – see Appendix 6 of the *pdf*.

T[(1870, 23 Jul) 112]: (1874, 14 Mar) 341]

11. **1871: Great Malvern, Worcs – Presbytery at projected OSB church**: no details known.

A church designed by TR Donnelly, dedicated to St Joseph, was built in 1876 – see [A(IIIb)-27].

T[(1871, 28 Oct) 563]

c) Not known if ever realised (4):

1. **1859**(8 June)–**60**(12 June): **Warwick, CV34 6AW, Warks – *St Mary Immaculate***: no details known.

The present presbytery is situated N of the church [A(IIIa)-14] to which it is connected *via* the sacristy. The intention to build a presbytery together with the church was announced in the *Tablet* of 1 May, 1858 when EW Pugin was in partnership with J Murray [C(b)-2]; by the time the foundation stone of the church had been laid, however, the partnership had been dissolved, and only Pugin is named as architect. The presbytery had not been built when the church was opened one year later – see *Tablet* of 16 Jun, 1860, and to what extent the design of the present building might reflect the original, or even *be by* EW Pugin, is not known; there is no documentation to support an attribution of the present building to EW Pugin, although the pitch and height of the front gable is perhaps suggestive; parts of it appear to be later extensions.

T[(1858, 1 May) 276: (1860, 16 Jun) 373]

2. **1861**(11 April)–**62**(27 Feb): **Rusholme, M14 5SG, Greater Manchester – *St Edward the Confessor***: no details known.

The presbytery was not built until sometime after the opening of the church [A(IIIa)-19], and whether it conforms with EW Pugin's original design is not known, but on stylistic grounds this seems highly unlikely, and the identity of the architect is still to be established.

BN[(1861, 19 Apr) 340] T[(1861), 20 Apr) 246: (1862, 18 Jan, 8 Mar) 37, 150]

3. **1868**(12 May)–**69**(20 July): **Longton, ST3 5RD, Staffs – *St Gregory***: no details known.

No presbytery had been built by Aug 1869, and to what extent the design by *Pugin & Pugin* of 1880, which abutted the 3 westernmost bays of the S aisle of the adjacent church [A(IIIa)-63], was theirs, or whether they simply oversaw the execution of EW Pugin's original design, is unclear, although its position is as originally projected.

B[(1868, 14 Mar, 4 Jul) 200, 498: (1869, 7 Aug) 632] BN[(1880, 2 Jul) 32]

4 **nd: Bradford, W Yorks – Presbytery**: no details known.

Possibly associated with either *St Joseph*'s school-chapel of 1868 in Grafton St, or *St Peter*'s school-chapel of 1871 in Leeds Rd.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522]

e) Addition to a Community House designed by another architect (1):

1. **1857–58: Childwall, Liverpool, Merseyside – Extension at Bishop Eton Monastery (CSsR, Fig.82)**: 9-bay, 3rd-storey within a mansard roof (similar to that at [G(IIIa)-7]), and a prominent clock-tower (in brick with stone dressings) whose pyramidal roof is divided into two stages by louvres.

The work most likely done at the time the adjoining church [A(IIIa)-7] was under construction. The upper stages of the clock-tower resemble somewhat those of his father's (Elizabeth Tower) at the Palace of Westminster, but at Childwall are much less attenuated. The 'monastery' was further extended in 1862 (W of the original house), 1890 (E of the original house, by *Sinnott, Sinnott & Powell*), and in 1912 (S of the W wing of 1862).

BN[(1857, 29 May) 559] BoE[Lancashire: Liverpool and the South-West (2006) 400]

Drew[(1951) 10] T[(1857, 31 Oct) 693: (1858, 8 May) 292]

<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1218726>

f) Erroneous attributions (3):

1. **1864-65: Euxton, Lancs – Presbytery at *St Mary*'s**: the attribution in BoE to EW Pugin is erroneous: the architect was the Parish Priest, Rev J Worthy [A(IIIa)-38].

BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 288]

2. **1870: Woolwich, London – Presbytery extension at *St Peter*'s**: the attribution to EW Pugin in *Taking Stock* is erroneous, recent research¹⁰ having established that the architect was John Crawley.

The church is by AWN Pugin, 1842-43.

BoE[London 2: South (1983) 282] Hyland[(2014) 70] Saint[(2010) 111]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/woolwich-st-peter/>

3. **1872: Newcastle on-Tyne – *St Andrew*'s presbytery**: *Historic England*'s listing gives EW Pugin as architect of this presbytery: this is incorrect (as are some of the stated dates) – the architect was Thomas Gibson of Newcastle whose autographed plans are dated 1872. (*Cont*)

¹⁰ See Saint[(2010)]

C: Presbyteries & Religious Community Houses

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245033>

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/newcastle-upon-tyne-st-andrew/>
