

D. COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND ANCILLARY WORK¹

a) Realised (34):

1. **1853(29 Mar)-53(31 Aug): Liverpool, Merseyside – Institute & Oratory of St Philip Neri:** 2-storey in brick with hewn stone dressings (100ft × 25ft), with a high-pitch, crested roof with bell-cote. On the ground-floor is a waiting room (23ft × 18ft), 3 class-rooms (two 25ft × 20ft, one 30ft × 25ft, all 15ft high, each with two 3-light windows and galleries at each end) capable of accommodating 160 students; they are connected by a cloister 5ft wide, paved with Staffordshire tiles. On the upper floor is a lecture hall (75ft × 25ft × 30ft high) accommodating upwards of 500 people; it is accessed by stairs at each end, and is lit by twelve 2-light windows. Towards the S end of the hall, behind a pair of diagonally boarded sliding doors, is a small chapel (23ft × 13ft), E of which is a sacristy; by opening the doors, the chapel serves the entire hall. The altar is in oak, above which is a 3-panel reredos surmounted by gilded brattishing. The chapel (the most decorated part of the building, the remainder of which is in a plainer domestic Gothic) is lit by a 3-light E window and three 2-light windows. The building is ventilated by cold air flues built into the cills of each window, and is heated by hot air.

The building was at the rear of the (then) existing Catholic Institute on the corner of Hope St and Maryland St. It re-opened on 25 Aug 1867 after redecoration, and was absorbed (for non-liturgical use) into the adjacent Notre Dame Convent & Teacher Training College, following the opening of a new chapel (by ME Hadfield) in 1867; it is now **demolished**.

B[(1853, 9 Apr, 10 Sept) 234, 582: (1867, 1 Jun) 398] **Doyle & McLoughlin**[(2003) 8] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1853) 1 Apr, 2 Sept] **T**[(1853, 3 Sept) 574: (1867, 31 Aug) 550]

2. **1853(8 Sept)-54(25 Oct): Crook, DL15 9DR, Co Durham – School & Master's House:** no details known.

The school and the master's house are in the immediate vicinity of the church of *Our Lady Immaculate & St Cuthbert* [A(IIIa)-1], with which the school is affiliated; the church opened on 25 Oct 1854 – the school somewhat later. In 2010, the school building was renovated and converted to St Cuthbert's parish centre.

T[(1854, 4 Nov) 695]

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

3. **1854–56: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Laundry, chemical laboratory and new offices at Ushaw College** (Fig.84a): no details known, except for the laboratory – a square, 1-storey building with pyramidal roof terminating in an octagonal lantern with spirelet; it is lit on at least 2 sides by a pair of 2-light transomed, gabled wall-dormers.

These buildings are in the NE corner of the site; the laundry and offices² are on the N side of an easterly extension of a corridor parallel to the N side of the Exhibition Hall (now the theatre), at the E end of which is the laboratory building. The octagonal lantern at the laboratory is very similar to that originally at Bishop Eton Monastery Church [A(IIIa)-7]. The laboratory & offices are now used for toilet purposes.

Laing[(1895) 172(plate), 173] **Marsland**[(2016/16) 16] **Milburn**[(1964) 226] **T**[(1858, 7 Aug) 500: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] **Ushaw College Archives**[UC/AD1/2/51-54]
<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186139>

¹ Excluding chapels, which are entered in Section A(V). In most cases, the schools are identified by the names of the parishes for which they were built.

² These offices replace earlier ones on the W side of the Quadrangle, which had to be demolished to make way for the staircase entrance to the museum [D(a)-7].

4. **1856: Wellington, Shrops – St Patrick's School:** a square, 2-storey brick building with a large (36ft × 28ft) room on both floors. The ground-floor room is 12ft high, and the upper room has a lofty open-timbered roof of stained deal. There are 4 fireplaces and 15 windows, together with porch and a large front window.

Accommodation: 750 pupils.

The school was adjacent to the original church of 1834-35 in Mill Bank, and survived its demolition c.1905; it was still in use in 1962, and is now replaced by a modern building.

B[(1856, 6 Dec) 661]

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/salop/vol11/p242>

5. **1856(16 Jun)–57 /73: Birkenhead, Merseyside – Our Lady's Schools:** in Storeton stone, comprising a boys' school (50ft × 32ft), a girls' school (46ft × 32ft), an infants' school (24ft × 17ft), 3 class-rooms (all single-storey, under steeply pitched roofs whose gables have iron finials), and commodious teacher accommodation. The principal range runs N-S, off which at the S end is a cross-wing; the entrance is through a cloister leading from the road to the centre of the N-S range.

Accommodation: 700 pupils.

The schools predate the (unrealised) projected cathedral [A(Ib)-3] on the same site, and were used as a temporary church, pending the building and completion in 1862 of the neighbouring church of *Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception* [A(IIIa)-18]. A new infants' school was opened in 1873. The schools were destroyed (together with the presbytery) by bombing during the same air-raid in 1941 that damaged the church.

Diocese of Shrewsbury Centenary Record[(1951) 46] *Our Lady's* Parish archives T[(1856, 21 Jun) 389: (1857, 25 Jul) 468]

6. **1856–58: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Infirmary at Ushaw College** (Fig.84b): of 2 parallel, 2-storey ranges running E-W, connected by two, short, recessed 2-bay ranges to the E & W, enclosing a small internal quadrangle. The S-facing elevation (overlooking a large open court) has a central cross-gabled projection with main entrance hall and chapel above (with a pitch-pine altar & reredos), each side of which is a 2-bay range, the 1st floor of which has a bedroom with a view into the chapel for the infirm; each bay has a large 1st floor window under a pointed segmental hood-mould above 3 (closely spaced) transomed lancets to the ground-floor; between each lateral bay is a gabled dormer to the attic space. There are rooms for the resident chaplain and also school-rooms; the principal rooms measure 25ft × 17ft × 15ft high, and open into an ambulatory running the entire length of the building. In the N range to the rear are domestic services, including a kitchen to permit total independence from the main college at times of contagious diseases.

The infirmary is situated midway between Ushaw College and St Aloysius' Schools (Junior House, [D(a)-9]), both of which it served, and to which it is connected by cloisters. It has recently been restored for educational purposes.

Laing[(1895) 210, 213(plate)] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] T[(1858, 7 Aug) 500: (1859, 1 Oct) 630]

Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/15-20, 41, 42]

<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186139>

7. **1856–58: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Museum, Procurator's office & apartments, and stair-case entrance at Ushaw College:** the *museum* (180ft × 20ft wide × 18ft high) is divided into 14 compartments by framed and wrought principals, alternate compartments having a 3-light window, below which are show-cases for exhibiting artifacts;

above the museum are dormitories, lit by 2-light, transomed, wall-dormers gabled out of the main roof. At the W end of, and at right angles to, the museum is the 3-storey, S-facing, angle-buttressed *Procurator's building* with a prominent chimney-stack in the centre of its W wall, flanked at attic level by gabled wall-dormers. The S-facing elevation has a canted oriel to the 1st-floor, above a pair of 2-light transomed ground-floor windows under pointed segmental heads. The E-facing *stair-case entrance* (abutting the centre of the W ambulatory of the Quadrangle) is a cross-gabled projection with a tall 2-light, transomed, traceried window extending to the 1st floor landing.

It is possible that the stair-case entrance is a rebuild (on the inner, E side side) of that originally on the W side of the W wing of the Quadrangle, which had to be dismantled when the museum was built.

Kelly[(2015) 43] Laing[(1895) 99(plate), 206, 247(plate)] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] Milburn[(1964) 222]
 T[(1858, 7 Aug) 500: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/36-39, 41]
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186139>

8. **1857–58: (Pugin & Murray): Woolwich, London SE 18 – St Peter's School:** 2-storey, 5-bay building lying E-W with a steeply pitched, hammer-beam roof spanning 30ft, with queen-post trusses at the top. Occupying the whole of the central section of the tripartite W front is a lean-to porch with side entrance, above which is a 3-light, transomed, trefoil-traceried window under a pointed segmental hood-mould; the S buttress is carried up as a chimney stack. At the E end is a lower, cross-gabled range (containing stair-case and additional class-rooms for the boys) under a hipped roof with a small bell-cote. The 1st floor girls' class-room is strengthened by 4 iron columns running the length of the boys' ground-floor class-room. Each floor is lit from the side by a 2-light window in each bay.

Affiliated to AWN Pugin's church of 1842-43, of the same dedication, which lies immediately N. The realised building is a reduced version of the original design [**D(b)-1**] of Nov 1855; it was extended westward by FA Walters, 1893-94, concealing EW Pugin's original W front. The school relocated in the 1950s, and the building is now used as the Parish Centre.

B[(1857, 27 Jun) 364: (1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] *Freeman's Journal*[(1858) 26 Oct]
 Saint[(2010) 117] T[(1858, 23 Oct) 678]

9. **1857–59: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – St Aloysius' Schools (Junior House) at Ushaw College** (Fig.83b): in stone, built partly around 2 unequal quadrangles – larger one to S, open on the S side, and a smaller enclosed one to N. The 2 quadrangles are separated by a 2-storey principal range running E-W, flanked by ranges running N-S. At the southern extremity of these latter ranges are, respectively, the chapel (to the E), and a 2-storey study-block (to the W), both lying E-W, whose inner junction with the adjoining N-S ranges is marked octagonal towers, spired on E range, embattled on the W. The S-facing elevation of the E-W principal range is symmetrical about a central advanced cross-gable with pointed entrance (flanked by 2-light windows) above which is a large 3-light traceried window with a pointed segmental head. Each side of the cross-gable are three, 3-light gabled wall-dormers to the 1st floor, each above a pair of triple lancets (in plate tracery) to the ground-floor; the first gabled wall-dormer on each side is separated from the others by a prominent chimney-stack against the S wall. Along the entire length of the rear of the central range is a long ambulatory (181ft × 16ft wide) that connects to the E with a cloister leading to the Infirmary [**D(a)-6**] and to Ushaw College. The 2 shorter N-S ranges each have four inner 3-light gabled wall-dormers, and 6 outer ones. For a description of the chapel, *see* [**A(Va)-2**]. The 3-bay study-block (48ft × 22ft) at the S end of the W-range has three S-facing gabled wall-dormers above three 3 pairs of 2-light ground-floor windows; at each end are

prominent chimney stacks. At the outer junction of the W & principal ranges is a projecting rectangular stair-tower with a tall hipped roof. All other roofs (apart from that of the chapel) are mansard. The 3 ranges accommodate professorial rooms, class/study-rooms, play-rooms, and library (33ft × 18ft), and above the central range is a 181ft dormitory, with arms extending N & S over the E-range. The closed quadrangle (N) to the rear of the principal range contains domestic services, servants' hall and toilets, and E of this are other rooms, including the original gymnasium.

The school was built as the Junior Seminary to Ushaw College to which it is connected by a cloister (which leads also to the Infirmary [D(a)-6]). EW Pugin won the commission in an invited competition with *JA & CF Hansom*³. The associated hand-ball W wall is considered also to be probably by EW Pugin. Drawings in the Ushaw archives show both octagonal towers with identical conical roofs, and the cross-gabled central section of the principal range to be surmounted by a tall flèche; whether the latter was ever realised is unknown. The buildings are now abandoned.

B[(1860, 10 Mar) 152] Kelly[(2015) 44] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] O'Donnell[(2008) 32]
T[(1858, 7 Aug) 500: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/22-32, 35, 40]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186191>

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10. **1858-59: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Kitchen and adjoining convent at Ushaw College:** the *kitchen* is approximately 30ft square, and very lofty, with a huge fireplace (capable of holding about 1 ton of coal); there is an adjoining scullery of a similar size. The 2-storey '*convent*' to the rear is a plain building whose E-facing elevation is relieved by a 2-light traceried chapel window under a gablet that dies back into the main roof; the chapel ceiling is panelled in 3 (+2 vertical) planes.

The kitchen, which is on the N side of a corridor running parallel to the N side of the Exhibition Hall (now the theatre), is a replacement of the original ones of 1837. '*.....although extremely simple in design, they will be a masterpiece of convenience, and will contain every modern improvement, which may tend to diminish manual labour.*' – *The Tablet* of 1858. An extra floor has now been inserted into the kitchen, converting it into a 2-storey building. The convent was for the accommodation of the La Sagesse Sisters⁴ who managed the domestic staff.

Laing[(1895) 85(plate), 87] Milburn[(1964) 226] T[(1858, 7 Aug) 500: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/33, 34, 42, 51, 52]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1186139>

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11. **1858-59: (Pugin & Murray): Handsworth, Birmingham – St Joseph's Boarding School (RSM):** 2-storey in brick, comprising a central 4-bay range flanked by cross-wings. Each rear bay of the central range has a large, ground-floor window under a segmental lintel, and a gabled wall-dormer to the 1st floor; each cross-wing has a large rear ground-floor window and a pair of pointed 1st floor windows. Prominent double flue chimney-stacks rise from the rear and outer side walls of the cross-wings. There is no information available concerning the front elevation.

The building (in the grounds of St Mary's Convent) became St Joseph's Home for Girls in 1884; it closed in 1969 and was **demolished** in 1970.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Jeffery[(2010) 56, 60]
Communication from the Archivist of the Sisters of Mercy, Handsworth[St Mary's Convent Annals, GB1841/1/200/6B/21]
<http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/BirminghamStJoseph/>

³ R O'Donnell[(2008) 32].

⁴ *Filles de la Sagesse* (The Daughters of Wisdom).

12. **1859-60: Billinge, near Wigan, Greater Manchester – St Mary’s School:** no details known, apart from it accommodates 300 children.

Built through the munificence of Sir Robert Gerard who also gave the land; includes master’s & mistress’ houses.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] T[(1859, 8 Oct) 646: (1861, 5 Jan) 4]

13. **1859(14 Sept)–60(May): Camp Hill, Birmingham, W Midlands – Middle Class Convent Boarding School (RSM):** a large 3-storey (+attic) range (at right angles to the original convent building (‘Ravenshurst’) with a RH cross wing in red pressed brick with coloured bands & stone dressings: ‘The roof projects over the eaves by at least 2ft with a bracket of rafters, producing a pleasing effect’. The fenestration of the front ground & 2nd floors are single lancets, with paired lancets to the 1st floor, and dormers to the attic; the rear elevation has 5 dormers, and lancets in various groupings to the other floors.

For the Sisters of Mercy, and was the only part of EW Pugin’s projected designs for their St Anne’s (‘Ravenshurst’) Convent, [B(b)-4] to be realised; cloisters & additional rooms were begun 1863, and completed 1864. The entire complex was destroyed by bombing in WWII.

B[(1859, 8 Oct) 669] T[(1859, 24 Sept) 613: (1860, 4 Aug) 486]
Communication from the Archivist of the Sisters of Mercy [1 Aug, 2008]

14. **1860-61: Birmingham, W Midlands – St John’s Catholic School (RSM):** no details known.

In London Prentice St (later renamed Dalton St). The school was staffed firstly by the Sisters of Mercy, and later by Sisters of Charity of St Paul. It closed in 1890, and the building sold the following year.

B[(1860, 19 May) 320]
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/warks/vol7/pp501-548>

15. **1861(Nov)-63(25 Mar): Edinburgh, Scotland – St Margaret’s Ursuline Convent Boarding School (OSU):** 2-storey over basement, ‘H-plan’ building, in squared and snecked limestone with polished ashlar dressings. The principal (E-facing) 7-bay range is flanked by higher, cross-gabled wings, each with a pitch-roofed porch (probably not original). The ground-floor of the principal range is lit by segmental 2-light windows beneath quatrefoils below prominent basket hood-moulds within a pointed relieving arches, and the 1st floor by shoulder-arched bipartite windows. The N cross-wing has stone Crosses to its gables, and an E-facing 3-light, transomed, trefoil-traceried window at 1st floor level under a pointed segmental arch, flanked by single-light windows. At each end of the S cross-wing is a prominent chimney-stack with bifurcated flues, between which are 2-light traceried 1st floor windows; there is another stack towards the N end of the rear (W) side of the central range. The S cross-wing is lit by 2-light traceried windows to ground & 1st floors. Interiorly, the building comprises an internal ground-floor ‘cloister’ corridor (with Minton encaustics), ground-floor refectory, services, classrooms on both floors, and a wagon-roofed 1st floor library.

Apart from the start of the (geographic) E return, this was all that was realised of a much larger projected quadrangular scheme [B(b)-5]. The N cross-gabled wing connects with pre-existing conventual buildings to the rear (W), and to the E side of the S cross-wing is now attached a fire-escape. The former dormitories were later transformed into a large hall, and the original chimney-stacks have now been reduced/ removed. The school (and associated convent) closed in 1986, after which it became the Senior Seminary (*Gillis College*) of the Archdiocese of St Andrews & Edinburgh; after the seminary was relocated in 1993, the complex became a diocesan conference centre (*Gillis Centre*). (Continued)

The Building News reference erroneously attributes this work to a W Murray, whom the Dictionary of Scottish Architects assumes to be EW Pugin's one-time partner James Murray; this is incorrect – the *Pugin-[James] Murray* partnership was dissolved in 1858, and James Murray died in 1863 – see Appendix I of the book.

BN[(1873, XIX) 644] Trail (1886) W[(1977) 114⁵¹]
https://archive.org/stream/historyofstmarga00unknuoft/historyofstmarga00unknuoft_djvu.txt
<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB30663>
http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=207310

16. **1862**(13 Jun, Foundation Stone): **Greengate, Salford, Greater Manchester – St Peter's Primary School:** 3-storey building (110ft × 17ft) in coloured bricks with stone facings. 'The ground-floor consists of an arcading, the 1st floor accommodated the boys, and 2nd the girls. At the end of the main building is another class-room (18ft × 12ft)' – T[(1862, 21 Jun) 390].

The school is affiliated to *St Peter's* Church [A(IIIa)-73], built 10 years later, and is situated due S of it, with the playground in between; both are now **demolished**.

T[(1862, 21 Jun) 390: (1872, 21 Dec) 789]

17. **1863**(28 Jul, opened): **Margate, Kent – St Gregory's Elementary School:** no details known, apart from the fact that adjoined the church, and being 'very airy and well-ventilated'.

The school adjoined the church of *Ss Austin & Gregory* (see [A(IIIe)-10]), and was the first Catholic school in Margate; it is now **demolished**.

Blaker[(2003) 10, 63] T[(1863, 8 Aug) 503]

18. **1863–4: Croydon, Surrey – Our Lady's School:** no details known.

Attached to *Our Lady's* [A(IIIa)-25]. In its report of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the church, *The Builder* of 1863 states that 'the edifice will consist of a church, with schoolrooms for girls, boys and infants, making provision for about 200 children'. It would appear that the schoolrooms were at first located beneath the E end of the church, consistent with the statement in Battell (1993) that the school was situated to the rear of the church. A new sacristy, abutting the S side-chapel was added in 1882 by FA Walters, below which were new schoolrooms – see [A(IIIa)-25].

B[(1863, 4 Jul) 483: (1883, 14 Jul) 57 & plate] Battell[(1993) 30] T[(1864, 19 Mar) 182]

19. **1864**(3 May, Foundation Stone): **Turnham Green, Chiswick, London – Catholic Schools:** no details known.

Connected with the now demolished church of *St Mary* (by *Willson & Nicholl*). The Foundation Stone of the school was laid by its Foundress, Countess Tasker.

B[(1864, 12 Mar, 21 May) 196, 377: (1875, 12 Jun) 522]
BN[(1864, 6 May) 348: (1875, 11 Jun) 670] T[(1864, 7 May) 292]

20. **1866: Liverpool, Merseyside – St Alban's Schools:** 3-storey in brick (90ft x 30ft), in 'a free adaptation of Gothic', with stair-case tower (intended to be carried up to 90ft to serve as a bell-tower), and a playground on each side. The rooms are extremely lofty, with infants accommodated on the ground-floor, girls on the 1st floor, and boys on the 2nd.

Accommodation: 800 pupils.

Affiliated with the (now abandoned) church of *St Alban*.

(Continued)

B[(1866, 11 Aug) 603: (1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1866) 16 Jul]
T[(1866, 21 Jul) 454]

21. **1866-67: Stourbridge, W Midlands – Our Lady & All Saints’ Schools:** comprised 4 school-rooms (each 30ft x 17ft); no other details are known.

Abutted the S wall of the convent’s chapel range [B(a)-6]. The 4 rooms accommodated very young children, children of the middle class (the ‘children of a better station’), and older boys & girls. The building was **demolished** some time prior to 1911, and replaced by what was known as the Mixed St Joseph’s School, located further S of the convent.

B[(1867, 1 Jun) 398] Hartley[(2014) 27] *Stourbridge Observer*[(1867) 9 Feb] T[(1866, 2 Jun) 342]
The County Express[(1867) 9 Feb]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/stourbridge-our-lady-and-all-saints/>

22. **1867(Pugin & Ashlin)–69(Ashlin, 2 Feb): Dublin, Ireland – St Paul’s School (Christian Brothers):** 2-storey, 6-bay, pitch-roofed building in granite, with end chimney stacks. Facing the street are large square-headed sash-windows to ground-floor, and smaller segmental-headed ones to the 1st floor; the 1st floor of the E gable-end has a 3-light, square-headed window below a carved tympanum with cinquefoil opening, and 2 square-headed windows to the ground-floor.

In North Brunswick St. Although given to Pugin & Ashlin by *The Building News* of 1867, it is probable that it became the responsibility of Ashlin alone, following the dissolution of his partnership with EW Pugin towards the end of 1868; DIA and Buildings of Ireland attribute the building to Ashlin alone. The building now functions as a Primary School administered by the Edmund Rice School Trust.

BN[(1867, 12 Apr) 261]

<http://thebrunner.ie/brunners-history/>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=DU®no=50070328>,

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/33470/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+BRUNSWICK+STREET+NORTH%2C+NO.+083-88+%28CHRISTIAN+BROTHERS%27+SCHOOLS%29>

23. **1868(7 Jul opened): Nechells, Birmingham, W Midlands – St Joseph’s Schools & School-house:** 2-storeys in brick (50ft × 18ft) with stone dressings. The ground-floor was originally arcaded (as at [D(a)-16]), and used as a covered playground; above there were 2 classrooms.

Situated next to *St Joseph’s* [A(IIIa)-71], and staffed by the Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle whose convent was in Nechells Park Rd; for reasons of security, they did not live in the house adjacent to the school, which was occupied instead by the Parish Priest, prior to the building of a presbytery [C(a)-29] next to the church. The school was extended in 1870 by bricking-up the arches to create ground-floor classrooms, and was further extended in 1877, when it was divided into infants, boys & girls. The Sisters left in 1959, and the building was **demolished** in 1998 on account of road widening.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1872, 26 Apr) 342: (1875, 11 Jun) 670] Hodgetts[(2000) 3] O’Donnell[(2002) 74] Scott[(nd) 15] T[(1872, 27 Apr) 527] Welsh[(1972) 46]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/nechells-st-joseph/>

<http://www.stjosb7.bham.sch.uk/history.htm>

24. **1868–69: Wolverhampton, W Midlands – Ss Peter & Paul’s School:** in brick with stone facings and string-courses; no other details known.

In North St, Wadham’s Hill, for infants and juniors. In 1872, the boys’ and girls’ schools amalgamated to form a mixed junior school. The junior and infant schools merged in 1936. The school buildings were **demolished** when the ring road was built, and in 1968 the school moved into the buildings vacated by the Red Cross Street School. The school joined with St Thomas of Canterbury School and moved to their building in Hordern Road in 1984 becoming the Giffard School.

(Continued)

BN[(1868, 28 Aug) 590] T[(1869, 9 Jan) 345]
http://blackcountryhistory.org/collections/getrecord/GB149_D-EDS-7/

25. **1868**(22 Jun)–**69**(7 Jan): **Liverpool, Merseyside – Chaloner School:** 2 buildings, each (90ft × 30ft), of plain design in brick with York stone dressings, to accommodate 1500 children, comprising class-rooms, library, and a large reading room.

In Norfolk St, and affiliated with *St Vincent's* [A(IIIa)-4]. The school was named after Edward Chaloner, the benefactor of the earlier school of 1859 in Jordan St, which became a victim of urban development, the new building being financed by the Corporation in reparation; it was enlarged in 1893, and was derelict by 1975.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Burke[(1910) 128] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1868) 22 Jan]
T[(1859, 8 Jan) 21: (1868, 27 Jun) 405: (1869, 16 Jan) 379]

26. **1868**(6 Jul)–**69**(4 Jan): **Sheerness, Kent – Ss Henry & Elizabeth's School:** 1-storey, L-shaped building in stock brick, the principal range running N-S with the S gable-end (surmounted by a stone Cross, and with wheel-window & decorative blue brick banding) facing the road. Each side of the central gable, under lower pitch pent roofs, are wings, that to the E being wider and containing the entrance under a segmental lintel. At the N end of this range, is cross-wing running E with a window in the E wall.

Connected with [A(IIIa)-31]; it is now used as the Parish Hall.

Carstairs[(1992) 23] T[(1868, 25 Jul) 469]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/sheppey-st-henry-and-st-elizabeth/>

27. **1869-71: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – St Augustine's Catholic Schools**⁵: a 3-room building (86ft × 24ft, tapering to 16ft at the lower NW end) comprising 1 large room and 2 much smaller rooms. The school fronts the SW side of Artillery Rd.

EW Pugin invited tenders in January 1869, and in 1871 it was reported that 'the new school-room' provided 100 places; the building is clearly shown in the OS map of 1872. It has been stated that the school that opened in 1871 was on the site of a former chapel-of-ease erected for the convenience of patrons of the *Granville Hotel*; it has not been possible to confirm this, and the dates do not support it, since the *Granville Hotel* was not officially opened until June 1870, before which date there would have been no patrons to warrant a chapel-of-ease. More likely is that the building was actually a school-chapel that was used for worship on Sundays and Holydays, and as a school the rest of the time – see Section A(IV). If this was the case, the large room would have served as the nave/school-room, and the 2 smaller ones as the chapel sanctuary (separated from the nave by a removable partition) and sacristy. The school was extended during the 1890s; the building is now demolished.

Blaker[(2003) 10, n22] Franklin (2020) Parry[(1965) 102]
Thanet Advertiser[(1869) 16 Jan, 27 Nov: (1871) 21 Jan]

28. **1870: Hoxton, London – St Monica's School** (Fig.85): 2-storey, 3-bay building with prominent gable over the larger central front bay, with large 3-light square-headed transomed window to the 1st floor (below a pointed hood-mould), with a narrower sash-window in the outer bays. Separate entrances (for boys & girls) in the outer bays, between which are 3 sash-windows, the central one somewhat wider. At the apex of each gable is a stone Cross.

(Continued)

⁵ I am indebted to Dr G Franklin (*Historic England*) for information on this entry.

Adjacent to the N side of *St Monica's* [A(IIIa)-40]. The high central gable of the school balanced that on that over the first 2 front bays of the attributed presbytery [C(a)-vii] located on the other (S) side of the church. The school was extended in 1879, and **demolished** c.1907. The replacement building on the same site opened 10 Jun 1908; it is this later building that is the subject of Maxwell's article of 2005.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Maynard[(2011) 11, 23(plate)] Maxwell[(2005) 64]

29. **1871**(26 Nov)-**1873**(13 Jan): **Cleator Moor, Cumbria – St Patrick's School:** no details known.

In Duke St, and affiliated with the church of *Our Lady of the Sacred Heart* [A(IIIa)-67]. It had 3 departments: boys, girls, and infants, each with their own head-teacher; it was rendered unsafe on account of mining, and was **demolished** 1943.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Rowe[(1953) 'Our Schools']

30. **1872**(10 Jan, opened): **Bootle, Merseyside – St Alexander's School:** no details known.

Associated with the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-56] of the same dedication. It is not known whether the 3-storey school building (with a bell-cote at the SW angle) shown in historic photographs immediately N of the church is that listed in EW Pugin's obituaries, but *Description of St Alexander's Church* (see Bibliography) corroborates the attribution to EW Pugin.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]
Description of St Alexander's Church, Bootle-cum-Linacre (1885)

31. **1872**(4 Mar, opened): **Rock Ferry, Merseyside – St Anne's Infant School:** single-storey, N-S range in brick, with steeply pitched roofs and central entrance between 2 cross-gabled wings.

Affiliated with the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-77] of the same dedication built 3 years later. It was extended in 1899 by the addition of an E-W range, which together with the original building partly enclosed a rear playground; on the S side of the extension was an internal cloister giving access to the new class-rooms, whilst to the N was another playground. The school was **demolished** during the 1970s.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]
Souvenir of the Centenary of St Anne's Church, Rock Ferry[(1962) 6]

32. **1873: Warrington, Ches – St Mary's School:** 12-bay, 2 storey range in brick.

Affiliated to [A(IIIa)-76], and attributed to PP Pugin by Plumb, which seems unlikely. The school was is now **demolished**.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Plumb[(1977) 11] *St Mary's Parish Archives*

33. **1874: Stretford, Greater Manchester – St Ann's School:** no details known.

Adjoins *St Ann's Church* [A(IIIa)-24], built 10 years earlier. The school was built on land given by Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bt.

B[(1874, 15 Aug) 698: (1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]⁶ T[(1873, 17 May) 635]

34. **1875**(19 Mar)-**76**(25 Jan): **Kilburn, London – OMI Juniorate College (St Marie's):** of 2 storeys, with additional 2nd floor accommodation within a mansard roof. In the SW elevation

⁶ This source gives the location erroneously as Stratford.

are 2-storey segmental-headed arches⁷ recessed within which are large sash-windows to both floors; above are smaller windows in the mansard roof; no further details are known.

Sited just N of the New Priory [C(a)-22] to which it was connected; it was completed by CW & PP Pugin in the December following EW Pugin's death, and opened the following month. The Juniorate College was transferred to *Belcamp Hall*, Dublin on 26 Oct 1893; old OS maps indicate that the Kilburn building was demolished sometime between 1896 and 1915.

B[(1874, 28 Nov) 998: (1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]
Communication from the OMI Archivist [11 Feb, 2009]

Attributed (2):

i. **1854: Great Marlow, Bucks – St Peter's School:** no details known.

Located to the rear of the original convent [B(a)-i], and built through the munificence of CR Scott Murray who commissioned EW Pugin to continue his father's work here⁸. The school building now lacks its spirelet, and since the 1970s has been used as the Parish Rooms. The school was staffed by the Sisters of Charity of St Paul the Apostle who lived in the adjacent convent until 1886, after which it was occupied the schoolmaster; since the 1970s, it has been divided into 2 flats.

BoE[Buckinghamshire (1994) 458] Brown & Hunt[(1994) Fig 76] Kelly's 1939 Trade Directory, p.171
O'Donnell[(2002) 95] Sheahan [(1862) 896] Stanton[(1971) 205]
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol3/pp65-77>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/marlow-st-peter/>

ii. **1863: Blairgowrie, PH10 6DE, Perthshire, Scotland – St Stephen's School:** a 5-bay, pitch-roofed building adjoining the W end of the church [A(IIIa)-2], and under almost the same roof-line; at the junction of the two parts there is a slight break in the roof-line and a change in fenestration from that in the church. The W-end of the school, which was originally the W-end of the church, has 3 central tall, cusped lancets, the middle one (which is trefoil-traceried) being set higher, above which in the gable apex is a small quatrefoil oculus; near ground-level are 2 much smaller lateral cusped lancets (now blocked up). The room is lighted from the S by three 2-light lancets at ground and 1st floor levels.

The attribution is very weak, and is based solely on the way in which the original W-end of the EW Pugin church (apart from the entrance arch, which is still in its original position) has been expertly repositioned to form the W-end of the school, and the way in which additional windows have been installed in the S wall of the church to compensate for the loss of light caused by abutment of the school at its W end. Since 1885, when the school was relocated elsewhere, the building has been used as the Parish Rooms.

Catholic Directory for Scotland (1864) Morrison[(2005) 161]
Progress of the Catholic Mission, Blairgowrie (1882)

b) Unrealised (7):

1. **1855(Nov): Woolwich, London – St Peter's School:** no details known.

Affiliated with AWN Pugin's (1842-43) church of *St Peter*, which lies immediately to the N. This first design was subsequently much reduced by *Pugin & Murray*, and realised 2 years later as [D(a)-8].

Saint[(2010) 117]

⁷ Similar to at Holy Trinity Orphanage [E(a)-6], and at [G(Ie)-14], [G(IIa)-1, 4].

⁸ The neighbouring parish church of *St Peter* was designed by AWN Pugin, and built 1845-46.

2. **1855: Acton, W London – Our Lady of Grace School (& teachers' House):** no details known, apart from being estimated to cost £2000.

The commission came from Rev John Bonus STB, and part of his appeal for funds is still in existence, showing a '*View of Church & Schools to be erected in Acton, designed by E Welby Pugin, Esq, Architect*'. The appeal failed, and the mission was closed in 1858 – see [A(IIIb)-1].

T[(1855, 28 Apr) 262]

<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/acton-our-lady-of-lourdes/>

3. **1855: Hammersmith, London – Training College for School-masters:** no details known.

EW Pugin's design was submitted in a limited competition with WW Wardell, G Blount and CF Hansom, which was won by Hansom.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522, 586] BN[(1875, 11, 18 Jun), 670, 706]

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

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

BN[(1860, 4 May) 357(plate), 359] Evinson[(1998) 229]

5. **1861-62: Oscott, W Midlands – Exhibition (Northcote) Hall at St Mary's College:** 2-storey, gabled building of 6 bays, with principal rooms on the 1st floor. The outer part of each side of the building is under the splay of the central part⁹, the junctions being marked by full-height buttresses to the gable ends. In the W-end, there are 2 windows to the ground-floor and a large pointed segmental 3-light traceried window to the 1st floor. In each of the side bays is a single quatrefoil-traceried ground-floor window above which is a pointed segmental 2-light traceried window. At the NW angle is a lower cross-gabled wing.

Drawings were exhibited at The Royal Academy in May 1861, but the project dates from 1860. Building began in 1861 in the centre of the N cloister, but ceased at 1st floor level in 1862; the building was completed in 1880 by PP Pugin (to his own design?). Rev J Spencer Northcote was Rector of the College, 1860–77. The building is now used for meetings, public lectures, plays and indoor sports, as well as giving access to two small enclosed gardens.

BN[(1860, 30 Mar) 258: (1861, 31 May) 448: (1880, 2 Jul) 32] O'Donnell[(2002) 68]

Wedgwood[(1977) 114^[11], Fig.126]

<http://oscott.net/about-us/history/>

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101075635-main-block-to-oscott-college-kingstanding-ward#.Wm0SljfL1s>

6. **1866-69: Sedgley Park Schools, Wolverhampton – College Buildings:** no details known.

To hold 200 boys. This commission, listed in the obituaries, actually refers to projected buildings at *Cotton Hall*, near Oakamoor, Staffs, which, from 1868 to 1873, functioned as the preparatory school for Sedgley Park School, Wolverhampton. In 1874, EW Pugin claimed his 1866-69 designs had been pirated (at least in part) by George Heveningham¹⁰, who, following the complete removal there of Sedgley Park School from Wolverhampton in 1873¹¹, built an 8-bay range at Cotton Hall, which is very similar in conception to that of AWN Pugin's Guildhall at Alton. (Continued)

⁹ Adversely commented on in the *Building News* of 31 May 1861.

¹⁰ Heveningham built EW Pugin's churches at Wolverhampton [A(IIIa)-53], Longton [A(IIIa)-63], and Nechells [A(IIIa)-71], and a school in Wolverhampton [D(a)-24].

¹¹ Immediately after its removal to Cotton Hall in 1873 it was known as 'New Sedgley Park School', then as 'St Wilfrid's, Cotton Hall', becoming 'Cotton School' c.1929, and finally 'Cotton College' in 1933.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BAA[SC/C3/1-8] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Buscot[(1940) 264] Hyland[(2014) 142]
O'Donnell[(2002) 83]

7. **1868: Hanley, Staffs – Schools:** no details known.

Part of a large commission of 1868 involving a church [A(IIIb)-24], presbytery [C(b)-10] and schools, of which only the presbytery [C(a)-28] was realised, but to a later modified reduced scheme.

T[(1870, 23 Jul) 112: (1874, 17 Mar) 341]

c) Not known if ever realised (13):

1. **post-1862: Rusholme, Greater Manchester – St Edward's School:** no details known.

Connected with the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-19] of the same dedication. Although projected at the same time as the church, the schools, by an unidentified architect, were not built until sometime later.

BN[(1861, 19 Apr) 340] T[(1861, 20 Apr) 246]

2. **1866: Barrow-in-Furness, LA14 1XA, Cumbria – School-master's and mistress' residence:** no details known.

Associated with the church of *St Mary of Furness* [A(IIIa)-54]. *The Tablet* reports the intention to build only teachers' houses; there is no mention of a school. Historic photographs show a school NE of the church, but it is not known whether the houses were for teachers at this school.

T[(1866, 28 Jul) 471]

3. **1866-68: Scarisbrick, Lancs – Poor Schools for infants, boys & girls, with 2 houses for teachers:** comprises a long principal range with a central section of 3 cross-gabled bays (the middle one higher, supporting a tall flèche), flanked by 2-bay end sections with an entrance in each outer bay. At the rear of each end of the principal range is a house for a teacher, which form one side of the boys' and girls' playgrounds, respectively.

Commissioned by Lady Scarisbrick. It was intended that boys and girls would occupy different parts of 3 central bays of the building, with infants in one of the flanking bays, the other affording extra class-room space. Wedgwood (1977) considers that it is unlikely that the schools were ever built.

Wedgwood[(1977) 115^[13], Fig.128]

4. **1867-68(Jan): Stafford, Staffs – St Patrick's School:** no details known.

Located in the N end of the town, and not at *St Austin's*, where the former church had already been converted into the parish school, following the opening of EW Pugin's church [A(IIIa)-21] in 1862.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]
Greenslade[(1962) 28: (1991) 22]

5. **1870: Skelmersdale, Lancs – St Richard's School:** no details known, apart from accommodating 150 children.

Affiliated with to [A(IIIa)-37].

(Continued)

A Brief History of St Richard's Church, Skelmersdale[(2015) 24, 25, 41] **B**[(1864, 3 Sept) 657]
Liverpool Mercury[(1864) 2, 5 Aug] **T**[(1864, 13 Aug) 518]

6. **1872: Huyton, Merseyside – St Agnes' School:** no details known.

Connected with the neighbouring church [A(IIIa)-20] of the same dedication. *The Builder* and *The Tablet* sources cited below, reporting the commencement of the church, mention the provision of a school to the design of EW Pugin; whether the building realised 11 years later in 1872 was to his design is not known.

B[(1861, 26 Jan) 61] *Souvenir Programme of the Opening of the (new) St Agnes' Church* (1965)
T[(1861, 5 Jan) 4]

7. **nd: Bradford, W Yorks – School:** no details known.

The fact that the obituaries list not only a school but also a presbytery strongly suggests that the school was actually a school-chapel, and has been entered as such in Section A(IVc). At least 2 school-chapels are known to have existed in Bradford, either of which (from their dates) could have been by EW Pugin: *i*) *St Joseph's* of 1868 in Grafton St, which became a parish in 1881, *ii*) *St Peter's* of 1871 in Leeds Rd, which was served from *St Mary's*, and which was replaced by new school building, 1905- 06.

A[(1875, 12 Jun, 350] **B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] **Kelly**[(1907) 94]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/bradford-st-joseph/>
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/bradford-our-lady-and-st-peter/>

8. **nd: Liverpool, Merseyside – Mount Vernon School:** no details known.

A school at Mount Vernon Convent is listed the obituaries. The precise location of the school is uncertain, however, since there were at least two built on convent land: one due S of the novitiate [**B(e)-2**], and one (for boys) on the other side of Mount St Vernon St.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] **Hand**[(1915) 94]

9. **nd: Nottingham, Notts – Training Schools:** no details known.

Possibly associated with AWN Pugin's (1845-46) Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] **B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] **Hyland**[(2014) 119]

10. **nd: Salisbury, Wilts – St Osmund's School:** no details known.

Connected with AWN Pugin's church of *St Osmund* of 1847-48; it is now used as the Parish Hall.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] **B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] **Hyland**[(2014) 77]

11. **nd: Newton (location unknown – possibly Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside) - School:** no details known.

If Newton-le-Willows is the location, then the school is possibly that associated with (or preceded) the church of *Ss Mary & John* of 1863-64 by Gilbert Blount.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] **B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]

12. **nd: Tranmere, Merseyside – School:** no details known.

This could possibly be another reference to [**D(a)-31**] in Rock Ferry, which borders Tranmere.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] **B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]

13. **nd: Wooton (location unknown) – School:** no details known.

Possibly a misprint of Woolton (Liverpool), where a school was opened in 1869, the architect of which has not yet been identified.

A[(1875, 12 Jun) 350] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]

BoE[Lancashire: Liverpool & the SW (2006) 507]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1208470>

e) **Work at existing educational establishments (2):**

1. **1862-63: Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake, Leics – Study range at Ratcliffe College (IC):** 6-bay NW-facing, 2-storey range in polychrome brickwork with stone string-courses. Its NE gable has a stone Cross, and the SW gable-end forms the NW end of CF Hansom's SW-facing range. The lofty ground-floor is lit by six large 3-light, camber-headed transomed windows, and by a large window in the SW gable-end; the 1st floor (dormitories) is lit by 5 gabled wall-dormers. Towards the NE end of the range is a prominent, twin-flued chimney-stack that abuts the front wall.

This range (locally known as 'Big Study') forms the NW-facing return of the SW-facing range (realised by CF Hansom, 1849-54). At some stage (post-1904), a second chimney-stack was added and an additional floor inserted; much of EW Pugin's frontage is now hidden and disfigured by *post*-WWII additions.

BoE [Leicestershire & Rutland (1984) 360] Leatham[(1950) 54] O'Donnell[(2002) 107] T[(1862, 2 Aug) 486: (1863, 25 Jul) 475]

Communication from the Rosminian Archivist [Feb 2019]

2. **1870(21 Mar)-1871(26 Jul): Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Extensive enlargement of St Augustine's Abbey School (OSB):** a 2-storey extension to the rear of St Gregory's [G(Ia)-4]¹², which became St Augustine's Abbey School in 1867. The 1st floor of the S-facing elevation has 2 large windows under pointed segmental heads each side of a central 4-light transomed window above which on the flat roof is a cross-gabled conservatory (accessed *via* an internal spiral staircase) opening into a covered belvedere behind a parapet pierced with quatrefoils extending the full 100ft width of the building. On the ground-floor is a spacious playroom (63ft long × 17ft high) with a stage at one end; on the 1st floor are 2 large dormitories (90ft × 32ft wide × 24ft high) each with 2 large S-facing windows, and accommodating 80 students; also on the 1st floor are toilets and a study hall (63ft long × 16ft high). At the E end is a tall cross-wing that possibly contained the school chapel.

The flat-roof extension was re-roofed in copper in 1932, and the original house re-tiled 1933, both under the superintendence of CC Winmill. The entire building was **demolished** in 1973, before it could be Listed.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] Blaker[(2003) 23] BN[(1870, 1 April) 253: (1875, 11 Jun) 670]

Howell[(2003) 20] Parry[(1965a) 10, 15] T[(1870, 26 Mar) 398: (1871, 5 Aug) 178]

¹² This house was designed by EW Pugin for his father's sailing friend Alfred Luck, and built 1861-62. After AWN Pugin's death, Luck lived at *The Grange*, from 1853 until 1860, when Edward and his family returned from London. Luck, a convert to Catholicism, later became a Benedictine, but died in 1864, only 8 months after being ordained priest.

Attributed (1):

- i. **c.1854: Chirk, Clwyd, N Wales – Additions to Girls' School:** possibly the 2 class-rooms N of the original building in a wing at right angles to it, to which it is connected by a porch.

For Col R Myddelton-Biddulph. Probably built contemporaneously with [G(1e)-2]. The building (originally part of the Chirk Castle Estate) was converted for use as a school by AWN Pugin, 1844-45. The only attribution to EW Pugin is by Stanton (1974).

Hyland[(2014) 163] Stanton[(1971) 204] Trappes Lomax[(1932) 332]

f) Erroneous attribution (1):

1. **1870: Hoxton, London – St Monica's School:** BoE confuses the present school (of 1908) with the original one of 1870 by EW Pugin [D(a)-28].

BoE[London 4: North (1998) 519]
