

## E. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS (ALMSHOUSES, ORPHANAGES)

### a) Realised (10):

1. **1857: (Pugin & Murray): Albury, Surrey – Almshouses** (Fig.86a): 2-storey in red brick, comprising a 5-bay principal range facing the street and a slightly advanced, cross-gabled RH bay under a roof lower than that of the main range; the latter is splayed and hipped at the RH end. In the angle with the principal range is a porch with a lean-to roof that extends to the cill of a 1<sup>st</sup> floor window. The upper storey is timber-framed, carried on a jettied bressummer. Each side of the central bay of the principal range are 2 bays, that immediately to the left having a small porch with lean-to roof extending to the bressummer. In the central bay of the principal range is a 1<sup>st</sup>-floor wall-dormer with a pointed, 2-light trefoil-traceried window to the chapel. Each lateral bay has a 2-light window to each floor: arch-headed with brick mullions to the ground-floor; casement with hexagonal glazing bars to 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The latter is repeated on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the front of the RH advanced bay, the ground-floor of which is lit by a 3-light, brick-mullioned window. On the LH gable-end of the principal range is a twin chimney-stack, and between each of the 2 lateral front bays of the principal range is a single stack chimney. In addition to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor chapel, the building contains a committee room & accommodation for 12 people.

For Henry Drummond of *Albury Park*, and is part of other work here – see [G(Ie)-4]. *Historic England* suspects that the porch at the junction with the RH cross-gabled projection is a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition; this seems unlikely, given the way its construction (and tiling) matches the rest of the building, and the fact that pre-20<sup>th</sup> century photographs show a gate in the front railings directly in front of this porch. The two single stacks above the lateral bays of the principal range are now removed.

B[(1857, 1 Aug) 437] BoE[Surrey (1971) 94]

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101377726-weston-dene-albury#.WpIRfOfL1s>

2. **1861(Jul)–62(18 May): Everton, Liverpool, Merseyside – St Louis of Gonzaga Boys' Orphanage**: 3-storeys in red brick with stone bands intermixed with courses of blue brick, and with ornamental crosses of the same. The 8-bay principal range is flanked by cross-wings under higher roofs, each with a pair of outward-facing, gabled dormers. Arched entrance with mullioned fan-light at the S end; ground-floor washroom & laundry, with multi-purpose (28ft × 16ft) room above at the N end. Large trans-ridge stacks each end of the principal range and a stack each side of the central rear entrance. Committee rooms, schoolroom (65ft × 18ft), class-rooms (one with a gallery suitable for an oratory), refectory, kitchen & bake-house on the ground-floor; 1<sup>st</sup> floor dormitory (91ft × 37ft × 14ft high) down the centre of which is a 9-inch wall with 7 open arches; it is lit by 8 large, mullioned windows. On the uppermost floor is another dormitory, workshops, & infirmary; the roof of the principal range is supported by 9 trussed principals springing from stone corbels. The 2 dormitories together accommodated c150 beds. At the N end is attached a 2-storey wing comprising wash-house and laundry, above which is a play/work-room (28ft × 16ft). To the rear is a large playground.

In Beacon Lane, near [A(IIIa)-3]. In 1863, the original lay staff were replaced by the Sisters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul, when the orphanage was renamed St Vincent's. The building was extended at each end in 1868 to provide additional rooms for the Community, extra class-rooms, children's infirmary, and a large chapel on the top floor. In 1869 it became a Certified Industrial School for 230 boys, which survived until 1949 when it was relocated to Formby, after which the Beacon St building was used as a furniture warehouse until it was **demolished**, sometime between 1960 and 1968.

B[(1861, 20 Apr) 274] Burke[(1910) 151] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1863) 11 Nov]

(Continued)

T[(1862, 24 May) 330]

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

<http://www.missing-ancestors.com/liverpool-orphanage-industrial-school-for-roman-catholic-boys.html>

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3. **1861-62/64-67/74: Clapton, London – St Scholastica’s Retreat** (Fig.86b): 2 orthogonal, 2-storey ranges in brick with stone dressings and copings. The 2 ranges are linked by a Common Hall under a separate pitched roof, parallel to the principal S-facing range, the opposite (E) end of which is terminated by an advanced cross-wing with entrance in the angle. The principal range is symmetrical about a high central, tripartite, cross-gabled section flanked by lower gables, each side of which are 2 (mirror-image) bays, each comprising a semi-octagonal, 2-storey bay-window with a canted roof, pointed entrance, and 3-light ground-floor window below a large sash-window within a gabled wall-dormer, which is terminated with an iron finial; there are small gabled dormers to the roof-space. The E cross-wing has a pair of sash-windows to ground-floor above and between which is a triangular bay-window. The above pattern of bays is repeated (apart from minor differences in fenestration) in the shorter, 2-bay (E-facing) orthogonal W range. In both ranges there are tall, multi-chimney, trans-ridge stacks at the junction of each bay. Above the pointed S-facing entrance to the Common Hall is a rose-window, and in the short RH return (back to the main range) is a niched statue of St Scholastica under a gabled canopy; at one end of the Hall is a gallery.

At the S end of the W range was an annex of unknown date. The *Retreat* contained 38 flats (each with 4 rooms, all on the same floor), together with warden and servant accommodation.

Endowed, through the initiative of Elizabeth Harrison, by the estate of her late brother Robert & his wife Charlotte Scholastica Harrison (hence the dedication) as a residential home for ‘decayed members of the upper & middle class.’ It was built in stages, the first being occupied in 1862, the second tendered for in 1864, and the final one built in 1874. It was intended that the E side of the projected quadrangle would be closed by a large church [A(IIIb)-i]; this was never built, and, instead, a school-chapel was opened in 1882, allowing the Common Hall to revert to its original purpose as a reading room and as a place of recreation; until 1882, it had been used as a chapel for the residents and for Catholics in the neighbourhood, and was served by Fathers of the Institute of Charity (Rosminians). After sustaining bomb damage during WWII, the building was restored, but following the removal of the institution to Princes Risborough in 1972, it was **demolished**, and the site used for a school. The Foundation Stone of the present church was laid on 29 Sept 1962 (consecrated 1987), after which the former school-chapel was used as the Parish Centre.

B[(1864, 1 Oct) 732] *History of St Scholastica’s*[(1987) Hackney Archives, 221 SCH P] T[(1867, 26 Oct) 675: (1882, 26 Aug) 353]

<http://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/10843/2/10843.pdf>

<https://www.stscholasticas.co.uk/history>

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4. **1862–63: Bartestree, Herefords – House of Refuge<sup>S</sup> for women at Bartestree Convent (OLC):** no details available.

Part of [B(a)-4].

B[(1862, 5 Apr) 252] *Freeman’s Journal*[(1863) 15 Jul] T[(1863, 4 Jul) 427: (1885, 21 Nov) 716]

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5. **1863(5 Nov)-65(15 Nov): (Pugin & Ashlin): Dublin, Ireland – St Vincent’s Orphanage for Girls (DC):** 10-bay, 4-storey range (112ft × 30ft) in brown stock brick with red Ruskinian dressings (described as ‘Venetian Gothic’) under a mansard (hipped) roof. The inner 8 bays are recessed at the 2nd & 3rd floor levels, the bays being defined by residual piers of un-

recessed wall<sup>1</sup>. The fenestration is different in each storey: segmental-headed to uppermost floor, Tudor-headed to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, and trefoil-traceried to 1<sup>st</sup>, and similarly in the N return of the W end. On the ground-floor are the refectory, kitchens, entrance hall and school-rooms (separated by folding doors that can be opened to create a single room 100ft long; on the upper floors are workrooms, dormitories, infirmary and services. There is additional accommodation in basement.

In North William St, for the Sisters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul. Whether the projected 200ft ambulatory adjoining the refectory (for use as recreational space in bad weather) was ever built is not known. A new wing was added by Ashlin in 1899, followed, in 1914, by a 3-storey, 8-bay (National School) wing in red brick by *Ashlin & Coleman*, distinguished by a semi-octagonal tower at N end and gablet to the S. The buildings survive, and are now a school with convent accommodation.

Casey[(2005) 141] DB[(1865, 15 Nov) 276] *Irish Times*[(1899) 21 Apr] O'Dwyer[(1989) 60]  
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/59901/building/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+WILLIAM+STREET+NO+RTH%2C+ST+VINCENT+DE+PAUL+FEMALE+ORPHANAGE>  
<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/39214/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+DUBLIN%2C+WILLIAM+STREET+NORTH%2C+ST+VINCENT+DE+PAUL+FEMALE+ORPHANAGE+DAY+SCHOOL>  
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=DU&regno=50011135>

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6. **1865–68: Near Mayfield, E Sussex – Holy Trinity Orphanage for Boys (CFX, Fig.87a):** 4-storeys (above a vaulted basement) in red Canterbury brick with local sandstone dressings, facing SE, comprising 7-bays between matching, projecting 2-bay cross-wings; abutting the RH wing is a lower 2-storey projection under twin pitched roofs, with a corbelled-out 1<sup>st</sup> floor oriel across the front angle; towards the rear of SW face of the LH wing is a high, stair-tower of square cross-section with a tall pyramidally-spined roof supported on a corbel table. Tall, multiple, chimney stacks at the junction of the central range with the LH cross-wing, and to the NE face of the RH wing. Each bay of the central range is recessed at the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> floor levels between brick piers supporting corbelled-out segmental pointed arches (the thickness of the un-recessed walls being 3ft 3 inches); above the central bay is a projecting semi-hipped cross-gable, supported on arched scissor braces, each side of which the eaves overhang, supported on cantilevers. The fenestration of each bay comprises a triple Caernarvon-arched sash-window to the ground-floor (apart from the extreme RH bay where there is the principal entrance), large sash-windows under pointed segmental heads to the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, and a 2-light window to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor (that in the central bay being taller, and under a tympanum). The front elevation of each cross-wing has a pair of Caernarvon-arched sash-windows to the ground-floor, a pair of large sash-windows to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (matching those of the central range), a pair of transomed square-headed windows to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (under pointed tympana with quatrefoil motifs), and a 3-light window in the gable to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor (under a large tympanum with rose opening), with iron finials to apex of each gable. The rear (NW-facing) elevation has similar fenestration, but the bays of the central range are not recessed (as at the front), and there is a 2-storey central porch with a lean-to hipped roof. Work-rooms, kitchens, entrance hall & parlour on ground-floor, which are laid with red & black Minton tiles; 5-bay 1<sup>st</sup> floor refectory; 7-bay 2<sup>nd</sup> floor dormitory; 7-bay 3<sup>rd</sup> floor indoor play area under an arch-braced roof, the space being additionally lit by a sexfoil oculus under a gabled wall-dormer in the centre of the NE side of the RH cross-wing. Connected to the RHS of the building *via* a corridor/porch is a detached chapel [A(Va)-3].

Accommodation: 100 boys.

Built through the munificence of the Dowager Duchess of Leeds. The location was originally known as de Hellingly. The recessing of walls between brick piers supporting corbelled-out arches is found at a number of other EW Pugin sites, in particular, [E(a)-5], [G(Ie)-14] & [G(IIa)-1, 4]. The institution was served by the

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<sup>1</sup> See also [E(a)-6], [G(Ie)-14] & [G(IIa)-1, 4].

Xaverian Brothers, and was renamed The Xaverian College in 1874 (when some fee-paying boarders were admitted), becoming Mayfield College in 1926. At some stage, the original indoor play area on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor was converted for use as a dormitory for senior boys. The college closed in 1998, and (together with the chapel) is now converted into apartments, an additional floor having been inserted above the original 3<sup>rd</sup> floor to create additional attic accommodation, which is now lit by 6 new gabled dormers in the front roof and 4 to the outer returns of the end cross-wings. The pyramidal roof to the tower has recently been restored, having been dismantled for many years, but to a much less attenuated design than originally.

**B**[(1865, 17 Jun, 23 Dec) 440, 913] **BN**[(1865, 28 Jul) 540: (1866, 9, 30 Mar) 150 & plate, 200] **BoE**[Sussex: East(2012) 553] **T**[(1865, 29 Jul) 470]  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1252659>  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/educational-images/mayfield-college-mayfield-5930>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayfield\\_College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayfield_College)

7. **1865–69: Mark Cross, near Rotherfield, E Sussex – St Michael’s Orphanage for Girls (SHCJ, Fig.87b):** 3-storey E-plan facing SW, in red pressed Tunbridge Wells brick with local sandstone dressings. Each side of the central cross-gabled wing are 7 bays flanked by less advanced cross-gabled end ranges whose gable-ends are framed by an arched scissor brace within which is a tympanum with quatrefoil head; all 3 gables have saddlestone terminations supporting stone Crosses. The central part of the central cross-wing is slightly further advanced and contains a pointed entrance arch above which, below a quatrefoil-pierced parapet, is a large squared-headed quatrefoil-traceried window of 4 lights, divided by a central pedestalled statue of St Michael<sup>2</sup> (the patron of the institution) slaying a dragon; this window and the two 3-light transomed ones in the returns light the 1<sup>st</sup> floor chapel that extends to the rear of the building; to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of this central wing is a 4-light transomed, square-headed window (with quatrefoils in the heads) below a pointed, sculpted tympanum. The same is repeated in the front gable of each end cross-wing (but as a 3-light window below a pointed tympanum with a cinquefoil in the head), the 1<sup>st</sup> floor here having a pair of large mullioned, traceried windows under pointed segmental heads, and a pair of 2-light windows under a connecting hood-mould to the ground-floor. In the outer returns of the end cross-wings are 6 gabled dormers, and 6 square-headed windows to the lower 2 floors. In the centre of the LH return of the LH cross-wing is a stair-tower of square cross-section with a tall, attenuated pyramidal roof with gabled, pointed openings; abutting the rear of this wing is a bakehouse, and at the rear of the RH wing is a wash-house. The fenestration of each of the 14 bays of the principal lateral ranges is identical: brick-mullioned 2-lights to ground-floor, large mullioned, traceried windows with pointed segmental heads to 1<sup>st</sup> floor; gabled dormers in the mansard roof to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The *rear* elevation has 7 camber-headed sash-windows to the ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floors, each side of the central cross-wing, and small, narrow dormers in the mansard roof. Running from the front entrance hall to the rear exit of the building is a corridor off which to the LHS are kitchen & stores; to the RHS are lavatories and a cloister that connects with the RH cross-wing. The 1<sup>st</sup> floor the central cross-wing accommodates the chapel (*vide sup*), to the rear of which is the stair-case landing in the centre of a cloister connecting the Community accommodation in the LH wing and with the library in the RH wing, and off which there is access to a 7-bay refectory (to LHS) and to a 7-bay study hall (RHS); along the rear of the ground-floor of the 2 lateral sections of the principal range is a another cloister connecting the services at one end with the laundry in the other. The entire 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the principal range and of the LH cross-wing is given to dormitories, whilst in the RH cross-wing is a work-room.

Accommodation: 120 girls.

Built through the munificence of the Dowager Duchess of Leeds. The location was originally known as

<sup>2</sup> Not St George, as stated in ‘Historic England’.

Bletchingley Farm. The orphanage was served by Sisters of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus until c.1924. The chapel to the LHS of the site and the cloister connecting it with the orphanage are by *Goldie & Child*, 1874–75, with a High altar by *Pugin & Pugin*, 1885. 2-storey wing, abutting the LH cross-wing, was added in 1903 by JS Hansom. The orphanage later became St Joseph's Junior Seminary attached to Womersley (1925–1970), after which it was a ballet school and then a Muslim school.

**B**[(1866, 28 Jul) 559 & plates] **BN**[(1865, 9 Jun, 28 Jul) 419, 540: (1866, 11 May) 304]

**BoE**[Sussex: East(2012) 547]

<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027966>

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8. **1867(24 Jun)–68 (*Pugin & Ashlin*): Kinsale, Co Cork, Ireland – Orphanage (RSM):** no details available.

The orphanage was attached to the pre-existing Mercy Convent of 1844. The RSM archives give Ashlin as architect, but since it was built during his partnership with EW Pugin, it has here been given to *Pugin & Ashlin*. It became Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School in 1869, and closed in 1963, followed by the convent in 2000; both buildings are now **demolished**, and the site used for housing.

**BN**[(1867, 12 Apr) 261] **RSM Archives**, Dublin

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/58497/CO.+CORK%2C+KINSALE%2C+CONVENT+OF+MERCY+INDUSTRIAL+SCHOOL>

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9. **1867–68: Ford, Liverpool, Merseyside – House of Refuge<sup>s</sup> (for women) at the Ford Convent (RGS):** no details available.

Part of **[B(a)-7]**.

Communication from the RGS archivist, June 2019.

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10. **1869(1 Jul, opened): Hanwell, W London – St Joseph's Convalescent Home:** 2-storeys in brick (49ft × 27ft) with stone dressings and string-courses, comprising a 7-bay principal range between cross-gabled end wings (the latter with attic) with stone crosses to the gables. In the centre of the principal range is the entrance, each side of which are 2-light mullioned windows to the ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floor of each bay; all ground-floor windows are transomed. The LH cross-wing has a 1<sup>st</sup> floor front balcony accessed through a twin-door, above which is a 2-light square-headed window to the attic (beneath a semi-circular relieving arch), and a small quatrefoil in the apex of the gable; the ground-floor is lit by a multi-mullioned window. The RH gable-end has two 2-light, square-headed windows to the ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floors, and a sexfoil to the attic. Within are several large dormitories, 2 refectories, sitting rooms, work rooms, a chapel, and a number of private apartments for special cases.

Founded by Baroness Weld, just E of the church of *Our Lady & St Joseph* **[A(IIIa)-32]**, which opened 5 years earlier. The Home was altered and extended 1871, renovated and redecorated in 1897, and closed 1919, the residents being relocated to Dollis Hill. The Sisters of St Joseph of Peace bought the Hanwell property in 1921, and used it as a convent (dedicated to St Mary) until 1971, after which it was **demolished** on account of structural problems, and in 1973 was replaced with a new convent building on the same site.

Archives of the Sisters of St Joseph of Peace **B**[(1869, 17 Jul) 574: (1871, 12 Aug) 634]

**BN**[(1869) 12 Mar) 240] **T**[(1869, 3 Jul) 154] *The Middlesex County Times*[(1869) 3 Jul: (1897) 7 Aug] *The Times*[(1869) 2 Jul]

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**Attributed (2):**

- i. **1865**<sup>(29 Jun)</sup>: (*Pugin & Ashlin*): **Birr, Co Offaly, Ireland – Orphanage at St John’s Convent (RSM)**: 2-storey building in stone, comprising orthogonal ranges facing N and E, each of 7-bays; each side of the gabled entrance porch in the centre of the E-facing range are 3 large (ground-floor) sash windows with pointed segmental heads, above which (and above the porch) are smaller, narrower square-headed windows under shouldered lintels. The N-facing gable-end of this range forms a slightly advanced cross-wing to the N-facing range; to 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the gable-end is a 3-light window (possibly to a chapel) under a pointed segmental hood-mould, below which are 2 ground-floor windows identical to those in the E-facing range; the fenestration of the remainder of the N-facing range is identical to that of the other range.

The orphanage became an Industrial School in 1870, with 70 girls and 20 boys; it was extended in 1871, 1889 and 1904, and closed in June 1963. The building was then converted and adapted for use as a Secondary School. The convent closed in 1996, and since 2006, the conventual buildings have been used as Civic Offices, and the former orphanage building as a Community Mental Health Centre.

O’Brien[(1994) 46]

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

- ii. **c1871: Richmond Hill, Leeds – St Mary’s Girls’ Orphanage**: a large, 7-bay, 4-storey, rectangular building, the bays being recessed at the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> floor levels between pilasters supporting segmental, weakly pointed arches under a continuous hood-mould (similar to at [E(a)-6]); each bay is lit from the front at these floors by 3-light windows comprising a large central light flanked by a much narrower one; all windows are square-headed except the central ones to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, which follow the line of the arcading. Each bay of the uppermost floor is lit by a 3-light window, and at each end of the building are prominent chimney-stacks.

The orphanage abuts the W side of the former convent of the Sisters of Mary Immaculate, wherein it was housed from its foundation in 1863 until the opening of the new building in 1871. The attribution is weak, and is based on: *a*) stylistic considerations, such as the recessed arcaded windows, and the 1st and 2nd floor fenestration comprising a large central light flanked by much narrower ones, both features characterising numerous other buildings by EW Pugin; *b*) the fact that EW Pugin is known to have done other work in the immediate vicinity [G(IIa)-2] around the same time. The building still exists, and is now part of Mount St Mary’s Catholic High School.

Finnigan (2013)

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**c) Not known if ever realised (1):**

1. **nd<sup>3</sup>: 1855–59: West Tofts, Norfolk – Almshouses**: no details known.

Commissioned by Rev Augustus Sutton, Rector of *St Mary’s*, W Tofts.

Norfolk Record Office[PD 55/38]

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<sup>3</sup> Probably sometime between 1855 and 1859, during EW Pugin’s other work [F(Ie)-1] at W Tofts.

***Attributed (1):***

- i. **nd: unspecified location – A large institutional building with a church:** ‘The main range is of three storeys with small gables. There are two square towers with spires. The church is large with a NW tower and spire.’

Alternatively, it is possible that the ‘large institutional building’ was intended either as a school or a residence for a Religious Order/ Congregation.

Wedgwood[(1977) 116<sup>[21]</sup>]

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**f) Erroneous attributions (2):**

1. **1852: Clehonger, HR2 7UN, Herefords – Almshouses & chapel:** the architect was RC Carpenter.

For FR Wegg-Prosser, MP, FRAS, on his estate, and facing *Belmont House* [G(IIIa)-iv]. These, on occasion (e.g. in BoE), have been erroneously attributed to EW Pugin. The chapel was used for only 5 months until the opening of [A(IVa)-1], after which it was converted (together with the rest of the property) to private apartments.

BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 100]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1167068>

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2. **1871: Sunninghill, Berks – Hospital:** no details available.

It was reported in the press that Professor Holloway (of pill & ointment fame, and Founder of Royal Holloway College, University of London) is to expend a sum of between £60,000 and £70,000 on a hospital here, and that he is desirous of having the building in Grecian style. It is understood that ‘he has placed the matter in the hands of Mr Pugin who [it was remarked in some press reports] is scarcely likely to acquiesce in these views.’ Baroness Weld was born in Sunninghill, and whilst it is possible that she left money for this project, it is unlikely, given her commitment to Catholic charities. Holloway is buried in Sunninghill, which is 10 mins drive from Virginia Water where he built (1873-85) a gothic sanatorium/ asylum to the design of WH Crossland.

*Ipswich Journal*[(1871) 17 Oct] *Manchester Times*[(1871) 14 Oct]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1189632>

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