

F. WORKS FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

F(I): Parish churches

a) Realised (2):

1. **1853**(29 Dec, consecrated): **Madresfield, Worcs – *St Mary the Virgin*** (Figs.89): in Malvern ashlar, comprising: 1-bay sanctuary (with vestry off to NE), 3-bay nave with Lygon family chapel and a mausoleum from the earlier church (*vide infra*) N off the nave, S porch, and W-gable bell-cote. Steep, boarded roof behind hammer-beam trusses. 3-light E & W windows (with glass by *Hardman & Co*), and a small roundel in the apex of the E gable. Altar, reredos, pulpit and font in Caen stone.

Accommodation: 200.

For John Reginald Lygon (Pindar), 3th Earl Beauchamp, d 1853. The church replaced a 12th century one on the same site, which was dismantled in 1852, apart from the family mausoleum, which was incorporated into the N side of EW Pugin's church. The latter (including the mausoleum) was itself dismantled in 1866 on account of foundational problems (despite having been built by Myers), and the roof timbers re-used (but not as hammer-beams) over the chancel of a new church of 1867, built one quarter of a mile to the W to the design of F Preedy for the fifth Earl, Henry Beauchamp Lygon¹. The Preedy church contains some fittings from its Pugin predecessor, including the E & W window tracery (but not with the original Hardman glass), font, pulpit, and central section of the reredos (which is now covered with a large oil painting depicting the Last Supper); the mausoleum, however, was not rebuilt, but some plaques from it were installed the 1867 church.

B[(1853, 22 Oct) 656: (1854, 7 Jan) 9] *Berrow's Worcester Journal*[(1853) 24 Dec] Madresfield Estate Archives Purkis (1998/99) Weaver (2013)
<http://churchdb.gukutils.org.uk/WOR237.php>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol4/pp118-122#h3-0003>
<https://www.achurchnearyou.com/church/18607/page/40982/view/>

2. **1864–65: Kingsdown (near Sittingbourne), Kent – *St Catherine*** (Fig.88): a small aisleless church in Kentish ragstone with Bath stone dressings, comprising: 3-bay, square-ended chancel, narrower and under a lower roof-line than the 3-bay nave; SW buttressed tower incorporating a porch above the entrance to which is a niched statue of the patroness below a spired canopy. The tower is surmounted by a broach spire with an 8-pointed coronet towards the apex. NE off the nave is a cross-gabled vestry with an attractive twin chimney-stack abutting its N gable. The chancel is separated from the nave by a moulded arch whose inner mouldings spring from colonnettes supported on angel corbels. The roof of the chancel is panelled in 4 (+2 vertical) planes behind arched principals (which are painted to resemble marquetry), the nave being diagonally boarded behind arched scissor principals supported on angel corbels; exteriorly, both roofs have cresting to the ridges, and polychromatic, patterned tiles. The chancel is lit by a 3-light, traceried E window and from each side by 3 trefoil-traceried lancets, one per bay, under connecting hood-moulds; the nave is lit by a 3-light W window and from each side by 2-light plate tracery, arcaded windows², one per bay. The altar is supported by 2 columns of black marble, and the reredos comprises 3 equal, crocketed gables, supported on black marble colonnettes, the panels beneath the outer ones displaying the 10 Commandments. Stained glass by *Hardman & Co*, high quality stone carving by RL Boulton, and encaustic wall and floor tiles in the chancel by *Minton & Co*.

(Continued)

¹ The 5th Earl died in 1866, before the church was finished.

² This is the first instance of this kind of window arcading, 5 years before it featured in a Catholic church – see p.40 of *Catholic Places of Worship*.

For Thomas Pemberton Leigh, 1st Baron Kingsdown, to replace a 13th century church on the same site. It is possible that EW Pugin received this commission in consequence of *Hardman & Co* having supplied stained glass to the earlier church in 1856. The spire is very similar to that which had been projected for *St Edward's*, Rusholme [A(IIIa)-19] in 1861, but never realised there. The church was severely damaged in a hurricane in 1987; it is now redundant, and since 1989 has been maintained by the *Churches Conservation Trust*. The parsonage is not by EW Pugin, but by W Burn.

B[(1864, 21 May) 382: (1867, 30 Nov) 878] Blaker[(1998/99): (2003) 25] BN[(1863, 24 Dec) 960: (1864, 20 May) 391] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 418] Vigar (2005)

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101343953-church-of-st-catherine-lynsted-with-kingsdown#.WoK76OfLi1s>

<https://www.visitchurches.org.uk/visit/church-listing/st-catherine-kingsdown.html>

http://www.lynsted-society.co.uk/Library/Properties/Kingsdown_Church_of_St_Catherine.html

e) Work at Anglican churches designed by other architects (4):

1. **1855–59: West Tofts, Norfolk – New chancel & chantry chapel in *St Mary's*** (Figs.90): externally clad in flint with Bath stone dressings, the interior lined with local clunch stone ashlar, with arches and window moulds in Caen stone. The 4-bay addition (48ft × 21ft, and higher than the pre-existing nave) is divided by a full height lanceolated arch into a 3-bay chancel and a western bay that opens into the nave through a second similar arch, this bay acting as a quasi-crossing; on the gable above this arch is a double (Sanctus) bell-cote of rectangular cross-section. Within the chancel arch is an ornately painted & gilded chancel screen. This ‘crossing’ bay opens to the S into an angle-buttressed transeptual chantry chapel under a vaulted lower roof; in the base of the plinth of its (external) S wall is a segmental arch below which is a recess containing the tomb of Sir Richard Sutton (*vide infra*). Off the N side of the chancel is a vestry, at the N end of which is a half-timbered external stair-turret (with a short conical spire) giving access to a small cantilevered organ loft that opens into the N wall of the chancel. The chancel is lit from the E by a 5-light traceried window, from the S by three 2-light traceried windows (1 per bay), and from the N by a similar window each side of the vestry door, and there is an identical window on the N wall of the ‘crossing’ bay; all chancel windows have curvilinear tracery. The chantry chapel is lit from the E by a single lancet cut into the angle of its E wall with the S wall of the chancel, and from the S by a 3-light window with geometrical tracery. Furnishings in the chancel include the altar, sacrarium, wooden triple sedilia, choir stalls (with returns) for 30 people, and curtain cranes at each side of the reredos. The reredos is in stone and marble with a central figure of Christ under a semi-octagonal canopy; to each side, between narrow gabled niches with angels, are 2 niched statues of the Evangelists beneath a double version of the central canopy. The lower part of the reredos is decorated with small diagonally laid motifs. The builder was Myers, stained glass by *Hardman & Co*, and encaustic tiles by *Minton & Co*.

For Rev Augustus Sutton (Rector of W Tofts), through the munificence of his brother, John Sutton, Esq of Cambridge. It is likely that the chancel is a realisation of a design made by AWN Pugin³, c.1851 – see Belcher (2015), at the request of John's father, Sir Richard Sutton (1799-1855), for whose wife, Mary Elizabeth (*obit* 1842), AWN Pugin had earlier (1844-46) designed a chantry chapel (with tomb monument) abutting the S side of the original chancel of *St Mary's* church⁴. After Sir Richard's death in 1855, funds became available to

³ This possibility is supported by the curvilinear tracery in the chancel and the provision therein of a chancel screen, stalls & sedilia – *vide infra* – all of which are highly *atypical* of EW Pugin; in addition, the way in which the bell-cote is corbelled out of the W gable of the ‘crossing’ bay is quite unlike EW Pugin's usual practice. Why AWN Pugin should have been commissioned to design a new chancel, the construction of which would have necessitated the demolition of the chantry chapel built only 5 years earlier, is unclear.

⁴ Wedgwood, on the other hand, states that the chantry ‘probably stood close to the Sutton's 18th century house, *Lynford Hall*, and near the former Mediaeval church of *Lynford*..... The house and Chantry Chapel were both demolished after

demolish the existing chancel and chantry chapel, and replace them with the much grander ones described above. The chantry itself (with its *Geometrical* tracery, in contrast to the Curvilinear tracery of the chancel) is definitely by EW Pugin⁵, as is evident from a comparison of its S elevation with an autographed drawing of the same in the Norfolk Record Office⁶; AWN Pugin's tomb monument for Lady Sutton was re-installed in the new chantry. Sir Richard himself is buried within an arched recess in the plinth below the chantry's S window (*vide sup* & Figs.90). The entry in BoE partly confuses the work of AWN & EW Pugin.

B[(1855, 22 Sept) 452] **Barnes** [(2001) 15] **Belcher**[(2003) 351: (2015) 395] **BoE**[Norfolk 2: N, W & S (1999) 770] **Davidson**[(1992) 112] **Hyland**[(2014) 158] **Jacobs**[(2002) 11] **Meara**[(1994) 192] **Norfolk Record Office**[PD 55/7] **O'Donnell**[(1994) 86, Fig.162] **Tricker** (1981) **Wedgwood**[(1985) 91 n40]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077249>
<http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/westtofts/westtofts.htm>

2. **1866: Ormskirk, Lancs – Restoration and improvements of the Scarisbrick Chapel in *Ss Peter & Paul's***: includes: the renovation of external walls, the insertion of two new 3-light (transomed) Perpendicular⁷ windows (with glass by *Hardman & Co*) in the S wall, the removal of a gallery and closed pews, and replacing the latter by a square of Riga oak benches fixed on an oak floor surrounded by an aisle paved with Minton tiles. Carving by RL Boulton.

The chapel is at the E end of the S aisle. EW Pugin's intention was to eliminate the gallery beam by raising 2 arches between the chapel and the chancel; this was not realised until 1877, under the direction of P Balmer of Ormskirk. The date of 1868 given in BoE for the restoration is incorrect.

BN[(1866, 30 Mar) 211] **BoE**[Lancashire: Liverpool & the South-West (2006) 532]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1221160>

3. **1866: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Mural designs in *St Mary's*⁸ Chapel of Ease**: 'The decorations consist of a floriated cross on a drapery of green and gold, over the altar, having round it the inscription "The Lord is in His holy temple, Hallelujah"' – *Kentish Gazette*.

The mural was later altered somewhat to tone in with some new ones by Alexander Gibbs (stained glass artist and decorator). The chapel (in Chapel Place) was founded from *St Lawrence's* to serve those living nearer to the harbour; the dedication to St Mary dates only from 1867. The chapel was demolished in 1955

Blaker[(2003) 10, n21] **Fagg** (1977) **Franklin** (2020) *Kentish Gazette*[(1866) 12 Jun]

4. **1873–4: Burton-le-Coggles, Lincs – Extensive restoration work at *St Thomas Becket's***: includes: a complete rebuild of the E wall with a new 3-light traceried window (with glass by *Hardman & Co*); strengthening of the chancel walls by 4 buttresses (one to each side and one at each E angle); new roof to the 5-bay chancel, panelled in 4 (+ 2 vertical) planes

behind arched, moulded principals; re-flooring the chancel, nave & aisles; opening-up of the tower arch to create a new baptistery; numerous internal fittings, including a pulpit, choir

Sir Richard's death in 1855 (the house in 1863), and the tomb moved to the church of St Mary, West Tofts.' A similar speculation is made by Meara: 'The chapel was probably attached to the [Lynford] Hall, according to references in Hardman's Painting Day Book for 1846 (also cited by Wedgwood), and when the Hall was demolished the tomb was moved to *St Mary's*, West Tofts.' Both these speculations are, however, at variance with the known facts, as clearly presented by Barnes (2001), on which the above gazetteer entry is based, and with which Belcher (2003) is consistent.

⁵ This view is expressed in Fisher[(2017) 118].

⁶ The realised S elevation differs somewhat, however, from that shown in the drawing – *cf* Figs.90.

⁷ These were presumably replacements of earlier windows in this style.

⁸ Not so-called until 1867.

stalls and a reredos that extends the full width of the chancel, with 6 engaged colonnettes dividing it into 5 double panels with a single panel of the same design at each outer extremity, all with a frieze of foliage decoration.

The work was not exclusively restoration, but included the provision of new fittings such as a reredos and choir stalls.

B[(1873, 10 May) 376] **BN**[(1873, 18 Apr) 466: (1874, 20 Mar) 324]

BoE[Lincolnshire (1989) 199] *Grantham Journal*[(1874) March]

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101317197-church-of-st-thomas-a-becket-burton-coggles#.WoTHZ-fLilS>

Attributed (5):

- i. **1853: Boston, Lincs – Font in *St Botolph's*:** a large octagonal basin with richly decorated sides, supported on 8 ogee arches rising from a large stepped octagonal stone plinth with panels of blind trefoil decoration in the risers.

The font in this church (which is colloquially known as ‘Boston Stump’) was given by AJB Hope (Beresford Hope after 1854).

BoE[Lincolnshire (1989) 159] **Stanton**[(1971) 209]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1388844>

<https://parish-of-boston.org.uk/services/baptisms/st-botolphs-091-2/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Interior_of_St_Botolph,_Boston_-_geograph.org.uk_-_426848.jpg

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- ii. **1853–56: Beverley, E Yorks – Completion of AWN Pugin’s restoration at *St Mary's*:** comprises: completion of the restoration of the W front; addition of flying buttresses (to his father’s design) to S transept; erection of a weather-vane on SW pinnacle of the tower.

The weather-vane (probably AWN Pugin’s last design) is now removed to the interior of the church where it can be viewed at close quarters. The projected re-pewing was **not** carried out because of cost.

Bilson[(1920) 431] **BoE**[Yorkshire: York & East Riding (1995) 297] **Hyland**[(2014) 201] **Stanton**[(1971) 199]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162693>

<https://stmarysbeverley.org/about/history-of-st-marys-church/>

<http://www.docbrown.info/docspics/wolds/woldspage10a.htm>

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- iii. **1854: Chirk, Clwyd, N Wales – Work on the chapel at *Chirk Castle*:** includes a new E window, renovation of the bell-cote, and work on the roof.

For Col R Myddelton-Biddulph. The E window was replaced in 1894 by one of 5-lights to the design of Sir Arthur Blomfield.

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300000598-chirk-castle-chirk#.WoQnFefLi1t>

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- iv. **1854: Wymeswold, Leics – Restoration work at *St Mary's*:** no details available.

This was likely a continuation of AWN Pugin’s work here.

Hyland[(2014) 200] **Stanton**[(1971) 140]

- v. **1872: Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, Kent – Altar & Font in *St Lawrence's***: no details available.

The only source of this attribution is *Buildings of England*.

BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 113]

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101115459-church-of-st-lawrence-bapchild#.XXBU4mZ7m1s>

f) Erroneous attribution (1):

1. **1868: Dinedor, Herefords – Restoration of *St Andrew's***: no details available.

The source of this attribution is an *addendum* to a history of Rotherwas RC chapel [A(VIe)-2] affixed to a wall therein, which states that, in 1868, EW Pugin was involved with the restoration of the nearby church of *St Andrew*, at a cost of £750. The asserted involvement of EW Pugin here seems most unlikely, however, since, owing to its advanced state of dereliction, the church (apart from the W tower) was beyond restoration, and had to be entirely rebuilt; this was done, 1867-68, to the design of FR Kempson of Cardiff.

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101099598-church-of-st-andrew-dinedor#.Wods5OfLi1s>

<http://herefordshirepast.co.uk/churches/st-andrews-church-dinedor/>

F(II): Cemetery memorial chapels & related

a) Realised:

Attributed (1):

- i. **c.1873: Woolton Hill, East Woodhay, near Newbury, Hants – Memorial Chapel** (Fig.91a): a small, square building on a splayed plinth, beneath which was a burial vault. On 3 of the faces is a 2-light traceried window beneath a gable that dies back into a pyramidal roof that is surmounted by a pinnacle; the 4th side contains the entrance.

The chapel was in memory of John Frederick Winterbottom, second husband of Baroness Weld. It was located in the churchyard NE of *St Thomas'* Anglican church. In the 5th Codicil to her Will of 1869, Baroness Weld directed her executors 'to lay out and expend £400 in the erection of a well-dressed vault and memorial chapel in the churchyard at Woolton Hill. I wish the building to be of headed and square flints and stone, with a floor of coloured Minton tiles.' What was realised is as described above and illustrated in Fig.91a. The attribution to EW Pugin is based not only on the fact that in Baroness' Will (as reported in *The Times*) he is nominated her architect, but also *stylistically* in that the design of memorial chapel as realised (which differs somewhat from that submitted with the Petition to build – *vide infra*) is essentially a 1-bay version of the Scholefield [A(VIIa)-6] and de Trafford [A(VIIa)-8] chantries – *cf* Figs.91. The chapel was **demolished** in 1931.

Hampshire Record Office [21M65/452F/1] – Petition to the Bishop of Winchester by Jane Charlotte Baroness Weld for permission to erect a memorial chapel with vault beneath for her husband in accordance with a submitted plan & elevations.

Hampshire Record Office [21M65/452F/18] – Petition from the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Thomas' church to demolish the chapel, 'now in a decayed & ruinous condition'.

The Times[(1872) 10 Jan]

c) Not known if ever realized (1):

1. **c1866-1870: Wingerworth, Derbys – Funerary monuments in *All Saints'* to members of the Hunloke family:** amongst the drawings in the RIBA Collection at the V&A are ones for a monument to Sir Henry Hunloke (1812-56), and for railings around the tomb of 'the late Miss [Charlotte Marie] Hunloke' (1808-57). The monument is free-standing and of stone, and has stumpy columns rising from a high base, which frame a plaque and support a pointed arch surmounted by a 'spiky' (metal?) cross. One drawing of the tomb railing, dated 1870, shows the letter 'H' set in a roundel, whilst another shows the Hunloke family crest set in a diamond within a roundel

Commissioned by Lady Scarisbrick, mother of Sir Henry & Charlotte to whom the monuments refer. NE off the chancel of *All Saints'* is the Hunloke Mausoleum, but whether the above items were ever intended for there is not known.

Wedgwood[(1977) 116^[16]]

http://www.mmtrust.org.uk/mausolea/picture_view/43/Hunloke_Mausoleum

<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291897>
