

## G. SECULAR BUILDINGS

### G(I): Domestic buildings

#### a) Realised (12):

1. **1854–55: Stafford, Staffs – *Burton Manor*** (Fig.92a): 2-storey (+attic) in red brick with bands of polychromatic decorative brick-work. The house essentially comprises two parallel pitch-roofed ranges of unequal length, linked by a cross-wing at the LH end of the longer (3-bay), garden-facing range; in the extreme RH bay is an octagonal, embattled turret (giving access to servants' quarters in the attic) surmounted by a timber spirelet with wrought-iron cross; abutting the tower is a lower-roofed service range. The gable-end of the LH cross-wing has a 2-storey canted bay window, a pointed traceried 3-light window to the attic chapel (with stained-glass by Bethune), and prominent barge-boards; the 2 adjacent bays have 3 & 2-light plate-tracery windows to the ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floors, and 2 gabled dormers to the attic. At the rear of the other range is the principal entrance approached *via* a covered, glazed, pitch-roofed bridge over a dry moat; above the entrance is Whitgreave's coat of arms & motto (*Regem defendere victum*) carved in stone. Above the junction of the bridge with the house is a pair of large 3-light, plate-tracery windows to the stair-hall, and 2 gabled dormers to the attic; abutting the LHS of this range is the service range under a lower roof, whose upper floor is lit by 2 gabled wall-dormers. Immediately to the RHS of the bridge is the slightly advanced gable-end of the linking cross-wing; the return of this wing is broken by the advanced gable-end of the rear range with canted bay-window below 4 & 3-light plate-traceried windows to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor & attic; beyond is a large 3-light ground-floor window and a 2-light one to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The drawing room, library (both with linen-fold panelling) and dining-room open off the entrance hall, all with fine chimney-pieces and decorated wooden panelled ceilings.

For Francis Whitgreave, whose monogram 'FW' (& also that of his wife, 'TW') adorns the façades. It is possible that a house had been discussed with his friend AWN Pugin in 1851, when Whitgreave purchased the land. The house, built on the site of a Mediaeval manor house, has many features in common with *The Grange* in Ramsgate<sup>1</sup>, and has been called<sup>2</sup> 'The Staffordshire Grange'. The plate-tracery windows are very similar to those at [A(IIIa)-4, 5] of the following year. The tower has now lost its spirelet, and the original traceried window to the former attic chapel has been replaced by a modern one. The original garden elevation can no longer be appreciated in consequence of a single-storey addition that now abuts the 1st bay to the RHS of the cross-gabled wing. The building is now part of Stafford Grammar School. *Burton Manor* is shown in Fig.120 of the RIBA Drawings Collection – Wedgwood (1977), wherein it is misidentified as *Burton Closes* [G(Ie)-ii].

**B**[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] **BN**[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] **BoE**[Staffordshire(1974) 250]<sup>3</sup> Fisher[(2002) 150: (2007-08) 16: (2012) 269] Hardman metalwork day books (1855-56) O'Donnell[(2002) 116] Wedgwood[(1977) 113<sup>[1]</sup>]

2. **1857 (*Pugin & Murray*)–63: Croston, near Chorley, Lancs – *Croston Hall*** (Fig.92b): 2-storeys (+ attics) in brick with stone dressings. Rectangular plan with LH cross-wing facing the drive; the remainder of this elevation is dominated by the RH square entrance-tower surmounted by an enclosed observation platform beneath a steep pyramidal roof; the entrance is under a pointed segmental arch below a pierced parapet (supported by engaged

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<sup>1</sup> Fisher[(2012) 268]

<sup>2</sup> Fisher[(2007/8) 16]

<sup>3</sup> The building is here entered as *Burton Hall*.

pillars) above which is a tall, 2-light traceried window to the stairs; in the uppermost storey of the tower is a canted bay-window behind 3 pointed arches supported on a corbel table. To the left of the tower is a short range with door to garden, and irregular fenestration, including a twin-gabled wall-dormer to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor/attic. Between a pair of 2-light French windows to the ground-floor of the front gable of the LH cross-wing is a pilaster supporting a corbelled, canted oriel to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, above which is a pair of sash-windows beneath pointed tympana; abutting the centre of the LH return is a short cross-wing under a lower roof-line. To RHS of the tower is a 3-flue stack corbelled out at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level; the RH return, under the hipped end of the roof of the front range, has 2-storey canted bays corbelled out at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level; beyond this is a lower roof section with full-height, canted bay-window to the upper floor. Abutting this to the rear is a short section under a high, pitched-roof of the same height as the that of front range; from the rear, this is balanced by the gable-end of the cross-wing at the other side of the building, creating a symmetric elevation with a central 3-bay facade. The rear LH gable-end has a canted bay with windows to the ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floor, and a 2-light square-headed window to the attic; the rear RH gable-end has a 3-light rectangular bay to ground-floor and 3-light window above, below a 2-light attic window. In the central 3-bay section is a ground-floor French window, three 1<sup>st</sup> floor lights, and 3 acutely gabled dormers.

For J Randolphus de Trafford. Subsequent work was undertaken by JA Hansom, possibly during his short-lived partnership with EW Pugin, 1862-63 – see Appendix I of the book. The Hall was **demolished** 1964. For other work by EW Pugin on the estate, see [A(VIIa)-1], and possibly also [G(Ia)-i].

B[(1857, 5 Sept) 520: (1875, 12 Jun) 522: (1882, 8 Jul) 43] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]  
BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 266]

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3. **1858–62/ 63 (in collaboration with J-B Bethune): Zedelgem-Loppem, near Bruges, Belgium, 8210 – *Kasteel van Loppem* (Fig.94):** 3-storeys (+ attics) in brick with stone dressings, comprising a principal range under 2 parallel pitched roofs running the width of the building; the front elevation is divided by a high, 5-storey entrance-tower with chisel spire with gablets and metal cresting; the LH end of the building is advanced and cross-gabled, with a 4-light rectangular bay-window (under a pent roof) to the ground-floor, three 2-light, transomed windows to the upper 2 floors, and a single one to the attic; in the LH return is a pair of 4-flue chimneys and a conservatory with gablets to its pitched roof. At the RH end of the front elevation is large corbelled, semi-octagonal, spired oriel with 3 long, 2-light traceried windows lighting the domestic chapel; between the LH cross-wing and the tower is a square-headed, transomed, 3-light window ground-floor, a 2-light window to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (recessed behind a balustrade), 3-light window to the 2<sup>nd</sup>, and a crocketed gabled dormer to the attic; between the tower and the oriel are 2 bays, with a single 2-light transomed windows to each floor, and a gabled dormer to attic. Abutting the RH end of the principal range is a 2-storey, 3-bay range under 2 lower, parallel, pitched roofs. The rear elevation of the principal range comprises 3 bays (each with a gabled dormer) flanked by advanced cross-gables, the RH one having a ground-floor bay-window identical to that in the front (LH) gable; the other fenestration is similar to that of the front elevation. All windows of the uppermost floors are under semi-circular lintels, and between those on adjacent floors are decorative panels with cusped lancets in relief. The entrance stair-hall is vaulted, 17m high. High quality interior furnishings, including the panelled Borromeo Room with an elaborate fire-place; most of the furniture is by Pugin and Bethune.

For Baron van Caloen. The design differs from that of 1856 by *Pugin & Murray* [G(Ib)-1] owing to changes made by Bethune at the request of the Baron and his wife, Countess Savina de Gourcy-Serainchamps, to make the building look more Flemish, which was partly achieved by the style of the fenestration adopted.

(Continued)

Caloen[(2001)] *Flanders Today*[(2008) 15 Oct] Irving [(2002) 39] O'Donnell[(2000a) 89] TP[(2002) 39]  
 Wedgwood[(1977) 113]  
<http://www.kasteelvanloppem.be/en/history>  
<http://www.kasteelvanloppem.be/en/photos#album-interiors>  
<http://www.kasteelvanloppem.be/en/photos#album-gallerij>

4. **1861–62: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – *St Gregory's***: 2-storey, H-plan building, in brick with stone dressings, comprising a principal S-facing range flanked by cross-wings under the same roof-line. The principal range is divided into 3 LH bays and 2 RH bays by an 'apsidal' 1<sup>st</sup>-floor projection above a shallow, rectangular bay-window. In the angle of the LH cross-wing with the principal range is an entrance (to the garden) under a pointed hood-mould, above which is a narrow 1<sup>st</sup> floor window. The other bays each have a single window to both floors under shouldered cambered lintels; there are 2 dormers each side of the central apsidal projection. The gable-end of each cross-wing has prominent barge boards supported by arched, scissor trusses, and a 2-light 1<sup>st</sup> floor window under a pointed tympanum; at ground-level, the RH (LH) cross-wing has a 4(3)-light traceried window under a square head. The principal entrance is *via* a cross-gabled porch abutting the W side of the house, facing the adjacent road.

For Alfred Luck. The house became the St Augustine's Abbey School in 1867, and was known, for some time, as St Gregory's College; the canted roof of the apsidal projection is reminiscent of that of the bay windows at St Scholastica's Clapton [E(a)-3]. A large, 3-storey extension was added to the rear by EW Pugin in 1871 [D(e)-2]; the whole complex was **demolished** in 1973, before it could be Listed.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] Blaker[(2003) 23] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] T[(1867, 14 Sept) 579]

5. **1861-63 (in collaboration with J-B Bethune): Bruges, Belgium – *Kasteel St Michiels***<sup>4</sup>: 2-storey (+attic), in brick with stone dressings. 3-bay principal front elevation with cross-wing in the 1<sup>st</sup> (LH) bay, with 2-storey canted bay-window with cambered lintels, surmounted by a quatrefoil pierced parapet behind which, under a pointed, quatrefoiled tympanum, is a pair of French doors to the attic; immediately to RH of this wing is the principal entrance under a cambered lintel above which is a pair of transomed, 2-light, square-headed windows to 1<sup>st</sup> floor, and a pair of gabled dormers to attic; the 3<sup>rd</sup> (extreme RH) bay has a small lancet to the stair-case, above with is a large transomed 3-light square-headed window (probably to 1<sup>st</sup> floor landing), with single, gabled dormer above. At each end of the front range is a prominent chimney-stack with a pair of twisted flues, and to the rear is an octagonally terminated tower with tall spire. Abutting the extreme RH front bay is 2-storey, cross-gabled wing under a lower roof-line, with canted ground-floor bay-window beneath a small balcony accessed by a pair of French doors under a pointed tympanum, matching that in the LH gable. At right-angles to the rear of this wing is a chapel with 3 gabled, trefoil-traceried lancets to the apse. Some interior decoration by Earley of Dublin.

This was the summer residence of the Bishop of Bruges (Rt Rev J-B Malou), and was executed (with stained glass installed 1863) in collaboration with J Bethune, (a relative of the bishop. The house was known as *De Groene Poorte*, and was located in the St Michiels district of Bruges; it was **demolished** in 1963.

Archives of the Diocese of Bruges [B370] B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]  
 O'Donnell[(1994) 268]

<sup>4</sup> Given as *Chateau de St Michel* in EW Pugin's obituary in *The Builder* and *The Building News*.

6. **1865 (Pugin & Ashlin): Dalkey Hill, Dalkey, Co Dublin – Cottage**<sup>5</sup>: 6-roomed cottage with gardens to front & rear, and view of Dublin bay.

The cottage was the 1<sup>st</sup> prize in a Grand Draw to raise funds for the completion of the *Pugin-Ashlin* church in Donnybrook [A(IIIa)-28], which was built 1863-66.

*Derry Journal*[(1865) 13 Sept] *Freeman's Journal*[(1865) 30 May; 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 Jun]  
<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/59553>

7. **1867: Leeds, W Yorks – Meanwood House** (Fig.93a): 3-storeys over basement in rock-face gritstone with ashlar dressings of Coade stone. Basically, 2 parallel contiguous ranges of equal length (running SE-NW), the front range being displaced to RHS. The front (NE-facing) elevation is dominated towards the LHS by a tall spired, advanced tower (*vide infra*) with pointed entrance below a cantilevered balcony. To the right of the tower is the gable-end of a cross-wing that cuts through the rear range to re-emerge as an advanced gable-end; this is balanced at the other end of the rear range by a slightly lower cross-gable, the return of which to the front of the house contains the gable end of the rear longitudinal range. The gable-end of the front RH cross-wing has a 5-light ground-floor window within a rectangular bay above which is a balcony to a 3-light 1<sup>st</sup> floor window. The LH advanced cross-gable of the rear elevation has a 4-light rectangular ground-floor bay-window above which is a sculpted balcony to 1<sup>st</sup> floor whose windows are recessed behind 4 'mullion' columns; the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is lit by a large 6-light window with quatrefoils in the head. The rear RH gable end has a 2-storey, canted bay-window surmounted by a pierced parapet, and square-headed 4-light window under a small pointed central tympanum to the attic; between these flanking cross-wings is a 2-bay central section, each with a pair of large, ground-floor windows (the LH one was subsequently replaced with a door), a pair of 2 cusped lancets to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, and a gabled wall-dormer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Against the RH return of the rear range is a large chimney-stack followed by the SE gable-end of the rear longitudinal range; the latter has a tall, canted oriel to the stair-case. Recessed beyond this is the SE-facing end of the front range under a mansard roof with a gabled dormer on two sides; the LH return terminates at the tower, and across the angle is a corbelled-out corner window to 1<sup>st</sup> floor and a small rectangular bay at ground-level. The exterior of the house is dominated at roof-level by 5 high, multi-flue ornamental stacks.

Abutting the cross-wing at the RHS end of the front range is a single-storey, cruciform domestic range with an octagonal annex with louvred termination supporting a spirelet, presumably a cool-room, game larder or kitchen.

110ft NE of the entrance to the house was a large, centrally-heated chalet-style organ house, mainly with wooden framing, protected by slates, and internally panelled in fine white woods to ensure good acoustics. The house, capable of accommodating 800 people, was in the shape of an irregular Latin cross, externally 65ft × 44ft across the 'transepts', the internal aisle being 20ft wide; which was the space available for the Schulze organ, the case for which was designed by EW Pugin.

For T Stewart Kennedy (for his wife<sup>6</sup>). Norman Shaw replaced the original spired termination of the tower with a part-timbered stage below a saddle-back roof (now removed, *see* TP). The organ house was demolished sometime between 1940 and 1946, and the organ relocated elsewhere<sup>7</sup>; the original tall chimney-stacks were

<sup>5</sup> I am indebted to Dr Freddie O'Dwyer for this reference.

<sup>6</sup> During their time in Ramsgate, the family of his wife, Clara (*née* Thornton), became friends of the Pugins; indeed, one of Clara's brothers was christened William Pugin (Thornton), perhaps indicating that AWN Pugin had been his godfather.

<sup>7</sup> The 4-manual instrument was removed in 1877, first to *St Peter's*, Harrogate, and secondly, in 1879, to the then

much reduced in 1969 when they became unsafe, resulting in a certain loss of character. The property is now converted into 16 flats.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670] Blaker[(2005) 44] BoE[Yorkshire: West Riding: Leeds, Bradford & the North (2009) 515] Fisher[(2017) 136] O'Donnell[(2000) 70] TP(1998-99) *The Times*[(1871) 7 Sept] Ward (1998/9) Stanbrook Abbey Archives  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1255845>  
<http://www.armley-schulze.co.uk/OrgHist.htm>

8. **1867-68: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – A Classical (Italianate) block of houses in Victoria Parade** (Figs.96): 4-storey, corner site, comprising 3 tripartite bays in Classical/Italianate design, with 2 paired entrances, 2 ground-floor windows and 3 windows to the other floors of the first two LH bays; the 3<sup>rd</sup> (RH) bay (with 3 windows to all floors) is entered from the RH return, the central entrance being flanked by shallow canted bay-windows to all floors. The 1st floor (*piano nobile*) has a balcony with an iron-framed verandah on both sides of the building. All windows are square-headed, several with triangular pediments.

For HB Wilson, JP. The central tripartite bay now has an angular bay-window to the ground floor, and balconies to the LH window of the upper 2 floors.

Blaker[(2003) 9 & Fig.6] Franklin (2020)

9. **1867-68: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Houses in Artillery Rd<sup>8</sup>** (Fig.95a): On NE side is a 3-storey terrace of 8 houses both single and double-fronted, all basically the same design; on the opposite side of the road are 2 adjacent terraces: one with 4 double-fronted houses with some decorative brickwork (one of which is 3-storey over basement, with 2 dormers to the attic characterised by gables with a large over-hang towards the road); the other terrace has 6 single-fronted, 2-storey houses, each with basement, a canted bay-window to the ground-floor, and a single dormer to the attic identical to that in other terrace.

The brick window reveals of houses on both sides of the road are similar to those at *The Isle of Thanet Steam Flour Mills G(IIa)-1*] and Ramsgate Post Office [*G(IIe)-1*], built 2 years previously, and to a terrace of houses in Codrington Rd [*G(Ia)-11*], built two years later. Although the houses on each side of the road are quite different, their fenestration displays some commonalities – in particular, their 3-light windows comprising a large central pane flanked by a much narrower light, such as found in many other buildings by EW Pugin – e.g. the presbytery at Westby [*C(a)-8*].

Blaker[(2003) 13] Franklin (2020) *Thanet Advertiser*[(1867) 21 Sept: (1868) 4 Aug]

10. **1869: Kilburn, London – *The Chimes***: no details available.

For JR Herbert, RA. The house was situated at the Kilburn end of West End Lane, on the Powell-Cotton Estate, north of Quex Rd, and was so named because one of Herbert's ancestors was a famous campanologist. AWN Pugin was to have designed a house for Herbert, as revealed in a letter to Hardman (possibly of 1 Feb 1852)<sup>9</sup>, in which he writes: 'Miracles will never end. We have arranged to build Herbert a house..... Herbert & his wife are both settled on it', concluding (ironically, as things turned out – see *Biographical Sketch*) 'What a fine thing for Edward & all of them – blessings come tumbling in.' The house **was demolished** c.1899, and it has so far not been possible to locate any photographs of it.

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] Belcher[(2015) 583] BN[(1875, 11 Jun) 670]  
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol9/pp47-51>

recently opened church of *St Bartholomew*, Armley, Leeds, where it still remains, and where, in 1879, it was given a new case. A replica of EW Pugin's original case survives in Stanbrook Abbey Church – see [*A(IIa)-3*].

<sup>8</sup> I am indebted to Dr G Franklin (*Historic England*) for information on this entry.

<sup>9</sup> Belcher[(2015) 583].

11. **1869: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Houses in Codrington Rd** (Fig.95b, 99a): centro-symmetrical terrace of nine 2-storey houses (plus attic) in brick, over (ground-level) basement, each end house being cross-gabled, with a window in the apex; the of the other houses has a gabled dormer. Each house has a canted bay-window to the principal floor, adjacent to which is the entrance, approached by a flight of steps. Apart from the central house, the front doors are paired. There are 2 windows to the upper (bedroom) floor: 1 above the front door, and a 3-light window (comprising a narrow one each side of a wider central one) above the bay-window. The brickwork in the window reveals is flush with the front line of the house only at the top and bottom, being recessed in between.

This terrace of houses was built as a speculation, possibly to use up surplus material from the construction of the *Granville Hotel* [G(IIa)-3]. The brickwork of the 1<sup>st</sup> floor window reveals is identical to that found at other EW Pugin sites in Ramsgate, specifically [G(Ia)-9], [G(IIa)-1] and [G(IIe)-1] – see Figs.95a, 99b and 108a, respectively.

Blaker[2003] 9] Abstract of the Title to Messuage or Tenement and hereditaments known as No 4 Codrington Villas, Codrington Rd, Ramsgate, in the County of Kent (S Holden – personal communication Mar 2018; the house is no longer No 4.)

12. **1869–72: Leamington Spa, Warks – Harrington House** (Fig.93b): 2-storeys in Suffolk brick with Bath stone dressings, comprising a central section flanked by matching wings under hipped roofs. The central section is dominated by a (French-style) truncated pyramidal (pavilion) roof, in the front elevation of which is a gabled dormer; the pavilion roof is crowned with iron cresting and angle finials. Immediately below is an advanced portico whose upper storey is under a shallow-cambered tympanum supported by pillars with carved capitals; below is the entrance beneath a semi-circular arch above is carved ‘*Nisi Dominus aedificaverit*’; the 2 storeys are separated by a parapeted balcony to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The front of the house flanking the portico has a large window to both floors. The front elevation of the side-wings (terminated by a decorative cornice) has a bay-window to both floors; the side elevation is broken by 2 shallow rectangular bay-windows between which are steps into the garden; in the centre of the hipped roof is a tall chimney-stack. To the rear is a lower roofed annex, presumably service quarters. Off the entrance hall is a grand stair-case (with stained-glass window to landing), 10ft wide, in carved stone, with marble columns supporting the 1<sup>st</sup> floor; other ground-floor rooms include drawing room (39ft × 18ft), dining-room (28ft × 20ft), library (28ft × 18ft); on 1<sup>st</sup> floor is a chapel, a picture gallery, a billiard room & 13 bed-rooms. All fireplaces are in marble or stone, and all woodwork is polished pitch-pine, and the house is heated by hot-water.

For Maj. T Molyneux-Seel. An eclectic, ‘modern’ Gothic villa, described by Pevsner & Wedgwood (in BoE) as ‘a symmetrical but dissolute Gothic-cum-Italian-cum-French building.’ Molyneux-Seel never actually lived in the house, being unable to completely furnish it for lack of funds, and it became known as ‘Seel’s Folly’; he lived in the more modest adjacent *Comyn House*. Only in 1875 did the name *Harrington*<sup>10</sup> *House* start to be used, and during WWII, it served, at various times, as the headquarters of the Czechoslovak Independent Brigade (1940-42) and of the Civil Defence; it was **demolished** in 1967.

B[(1869, 21 Aug) 670] BN[(1872, 22 Nov) 404 & plate] BoE[Warwickshire (1966) 338]

<http://archiseek.com/2013/1871-mansion-leamington-warwickshire/>

<https://www.search.windowsonwarwickshire.org.uk/search.aspx?SearchType=2&ThemeID=440>

<sup>10</sup> Harrington was the family name of a Lancastrian ancestor of Molyneux-Seel – see also [A(IIIa)-20] and [G(IIa)-4].

**Attributed (3):**

- i. **1857-63: Croston, near Chorley, Lancs – Lodge to Croston Hall** (Fig.97): in smooth red brick with ashlar dressings, with tall crested ridge, blue tile roof with decorative banding. T-plan building comprising: principal, 2-storey, E-facing range with central, pent-roofed porch from which rises a cross-gablet above the entrance; a rear, single-storey, pitched-roof, orthogonal wing running W, beyond which are the services under a slightly lower roof. Side-lights to the porch, to the RHS of which is pair of 1-light windows under segmentally linked arched heads. The S gable of the principal range has plain barge boards and an iron finial; it has a ground-floor, pent-roofed, rectangular bay-window, above which is sash-window to 1<sup>st</sup> floor under a shouldered-lintel supporting a pointed tympanum in stone. Tall chimney-stacks (with corbelled caps) to the N wall and to the rear (W side) of the 2-storey range.

The lodge was built as a gatehouse to *Croston Hall* [G(Ia)-2], and faces E onto the former drive; it escaped the demolition of the Hall in 1964, and is now in private occupation.

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101391179-the-lodge-croston#.WqXOFuLi1s>  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1391179>

- ii. **1865: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – House in Margate Rd**<sup>11</sup>: a double-fronted, 2-storey house in its own grounds with bay-windows to the ground-floor, decoratively scalloped barge-boards to the gable-ends and chimney-stacks towards each end of the ridge. The attic is lit from the front by 2 dormers with large over-hangs and paired windows in the gable-end; the 1<sup>st</sup> floor is lit from the front by one large window in each of the 3 bays, and from each side by 2 similar windows.

This detached house (formerly known as *Braeside*) is situated directly opposite and facing the former *Isle of Thanet Steam Flour Mills* [G(IIa)-1] on the other side of Margate Rd. It is known to have been occupied by the manager of the mill, CJ Hurst, and that it was built contemporaneously with it. This, and the fact that it has certain features (such as the large over-hang of the dormers) in common with those of some other houses in Ramsgate that are known to be by EW Pugin (e.g. [G(Ia)-9]) strongly suggests that the house was designed by him. At some date after 1912 it became the *Thanet Refuge* (a Magdalen Home) and then a Mother & Baby Home; it is now part of an Accident Repair Centre and has been greatly altered, making it impossible to view the original front ground-floor elevation, or even to ascertain if it still exists.

Franklin, G – personal communication to the author, June 2020 Gullick, D – personal communication to the author, June 2020 OS map of 1872

- iii. **1872: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – A terrace of houses in Albert Rd** (Figs.95c, d): free-standing, centro-symmetric terrace of six, 3-storey houses (plus attic & basement), formed by 2 adjacent, identical groups of 3 houses, each group being the mirror image of the other, and each comprising an outer end cross-wing and 2 inner canted bays, separated by entrances. On the inner side of each cross-wing, under a lower gable, is a narrower bay with entrance and a single window to each upper floor; in the apex of both these gables is a window below a tympanum under a pointed hood-mould. Adjacent is the canted bay of the next house followed by an entrance bay identical to the above apart from the gable being here replaced by a gabled wall-dormer; adjacent to this is an identical bay with entrance to the 3<sup>rd</sup> house whose canted bay-windows are beyond. The other half of the terrace is the mirror image of that just described. Each house has a bay-window to the ground and 1<sup>st</sup>

<sup>11</sup> I am indebted to Dr G Franklin (*Historic England*) and David Gullick (*Clague*) for information on this entry.

floors (the latter having a pierced parapet), above which is a 3-light window under a triple-pointed lintel, and a large gabled wall-dormer to the attic; between the ground and 1<sup>st</sup> floor is a wrought-iron balcony. The end (cross-gabled) houses have an attractive, almost cylindrical oriel under a conical roof at their outer angle.

The overall structure of the front elevation of the terrace is somewhat similar (but on a smaller scale) to that of the *Granville Hotel* [G(IIa)-3]. The ‘cylindrical’ oriels were prefigured by a similar, but much larger, one at *Kasteel van Loppem* [G(Ia)-3]. The terrace is known as *Florence Terrace*.

Blaker[2003] 46, 48] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 506]

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## b) Unrealised (2):

1. **1856 (*Pugin & Murray*): Zedelgem-Loppem, near Bruges, Belgium – *Kasteel van Loppem*:** no details available.

This was the original design, predating that realised in collaboration with Bethune [G(Ia)-3].

Welsh[(1975) 52]

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2. **1871: Westminster – Flats in Victoria Street:** similar to Belgrave Mansions, but without ground-floor shops, at an estimated cost of £270,000.

On both sides of Victoria St; intended for use by Members of Parliament.

BN[(1871, 1 Sept) 167] *Daily News*[(1871) 25 Aug] *Manchester Times*[(1871) 16 Sept]  
*The Times*[(1871) 25 Aug]

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## c) Not known if ever realised (3):

1. **1874: Northampton, Connecticut, USA – Gatehouse, lodge, and connecting bridge:** a complex of buildings, including a votive chapel on an island in an arm of the Connecticut and a mansion in parkland on one side of the river. At the entrance to the park is a lodge from which there is a bridge leading to the island; from the island is another bridge leading to a gatehouse on the other side of the river. The lower portion of the bridge is in granite, and the remainder of Ohio free-stone.

On the estate of J Holland, the location of which has not yet been identified, other than being ‘over an arm of the Connecticut’. For details of the associated votive chapel, *see* [A(VIc)-1].

A[(1874, 4 Apr) 198 & plate] B[(1874, 9 May) 387]

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2. **1875: Denmark – Watergate & mansion (Fig.98):** the watergate (in terracotta) is in (*post-Gothic*) Renaissance/François I style. The scheme involves also a mansion (in terracotta) and a bridge (in terracotta & stone) that links the island (on which the watergate is possibly situated) to the mainland.

On the Estate of Count Kuth (possibly Knuth).

A[(1875, 15 May) 290 & plate]

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3. **nd: Grafton (near Clehonger), Herefords – Farmhouse:** no details available.

Probably part of the Belmont Estate of FR Wegg-Prosser, MP, FRAS. For other (attributed) secular works on the Wegg-Prosser estate, *see* [G(Ie)-i, v]. (Continued)

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

**e) Work at houses designed by other architects (12 realised, 2 unrealised, 1 uncertain)**

1. **1853–69: Alton, Staffs – Ongoing additions/alterations at *The Towers*:** includes the Great Dining-room, the New Rooms (together with their fittings), the staircase, and fittings in the chapel.

Initially for Bertram Talbot, 17<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury, d. 1856.

Fisher[(1999) 129: (2012) 260] O'Donnell[(2002) 43, 46] Stanton[(1971) 198]

2. **1854: Chirk, Clwyd, N Wales – Additions/alterations at *Chirk Castle*:** includes a new housing for the bell at the top of the clock-tower on the W wall of the court, two conically-roofed turrets connected by a crenelated wall to the S side of the castle, and re-facing of the stables. Other likely work includes the porch in the N wing, and completion of two rooms commenced by AWN Pugin.

For Col. R Myddelton-Biddulph.

Stanton[(1971) 204];

<http://www.castlewales.com/chirk.html><https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300000598-chirk-castle-chirk#.WnzxKufLis>

3. **1856: Adare, Co Limerick, Ireland – *Adare Manor*:** no details available.

For Edwin Richard Wyndham-Quin, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl. It was likely intended as a continuation of AWN Pugin's work here, 1846-47, although he had been replaced by PC Hardwick already in 1851. Richardson (1983) mentions, however, that there are 3 drawings at Adare signed by EW Pugin, dated 1856; perhaps these relate to the dining-room screen mentioned by Dunne who cites EW Pugin's diary of 1856. **It is uncertain whether this work was ever realised.**

Dunne[(2001) 69] Hyland[(2014) 192] Richardson[(1983, Vol I) 307]

4. **1857 (*Pugin & Murray*<sup>12</sup>): Albury, Surrey – Work at *Albury Park*:** completion (according to the original designs) of AWN Pugin's work here, possibly including the new wing to the N side and the fitting up of the hall in the style of the 15<sup>th</sup> century with Riga oak framing and Spanish walnut panels – *see also* [E(a)-1].

For H Drummond. The dates of 1846-52 given in *Historic England* refer to AWN Pugin's work, *not* EW Pugin's – *see* Hyland (2014).

BN[(1857, 26 Jun) 667] Hyland[(2014) 180, 192, 196] Stanton[(1971) 175, 203]

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000299>

5. **1860–61: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Additions & alterations to *The Grange*:** includes kitchen extension to the rear, 2 new bathrooms and a cloakroom (some in stock brick with sash-windows).

In addition to work on the house, a new vehicular access from the N was created; the present carriage gates and piers surmounted by stone lions might also be part of this work, but more likely date from 1870 [G(1e)-12].

Blaker[(2003) 14: (2004) 23] Dermott[(2001) 3] O'Donnell (1999)

*(Continued)*

<sup>12</sup> BN gives the work to EW Pugin alone, notwithstanding that in 1857 he was in partnership with J Murray.

<https://thelandmarktrust.sharepoint.com/sites/LMTPS/History%20Property%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents%2FGrange%20Volume%20I%20History%20History%20Album%2Epdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents&p=true&CID=38a238b6-c8f1-42b8-b3a4-e387076e2a1c>

6. **1861–c65: Scarisbrick, Lancs – Work at *Scarisbrick Hall*** (Fig.100): includes a rebuild of the E wing and adjoining tower, work on the pre-existing stable court, new conservatories, vineries, and some internal decoration and fittings in the older parts of the Hall. The 2-storey, Flamboyant rebuild of the E wing (1861-62) conforms to the original, *pre-AWN* Pugin, ground-plan, but is somewhat higher than the earlier parts of the Hall, at the junction with which is an octagonal, 3-stage stair-tower<sup>13</sup> surmounted at each angle by 8 heraldic doves. S of this tower are 2 bays, each with a gabled wall-dormer to the attic. The S-facing elevation of this wing has a ground-floor window (to the Blue Drawing Room) comprised of 3 triangular bays, each of 2 lights, with mullion and tracery; above is a canted bay-window (to Lady Scarisbrick's 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom). Access to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor is *via* a staircase at the NE corner of the wing, lit by a pointed, transomed, 2-light stained-glass window with depictions by JH Powell of Lady Scarisbrick & EW Pugin. The Blue Drawing Room has inlaid woodwork, decorated ceiling to the design of JH Powell (executed by Crace), polychromatic marble fireplace, and Hardman stained-glass. Adjoining the E side of the E wing is an angle-pinnacled tower with a Franco-Flemish chisel spire (and cresting) reaching to 170ft; in the base of the tower is the small vaulted sanctuary of a chapel, lit from the S & E by a pair of square-headed windows between which (on both faces) rises a corbelled triangular oriel to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the tower, which forms an annex to Lady Scarisbrick's bedroom. Carving by Farmer.

Some distance E of the tower is the stable-court with 2 gate-houses, a circular corner tower (with an over-sailing octagonal upper stage and steeply-pitched octagonal roof), and crenellated screen-wall, all in red brick with sandstone dressings. It is difficult to establish precisely what EW Pugin's contribution to his father's earlier work was here, but it most likely included the central, 4-sided, spired turret that rises from the apex of the pointed segmental entrance arch.

The conservatories and vineries comprise a central section under a pitched roof, flanked by lower-roofed, cruciform-terminated ranges with vertically-sided ridge ventilation compartments.

For Lady Ann Scarisbrick. The rooms in EW Pugin's new E wing are much larger than those in the earlier parts of the Hall. EW Pugin's tower (which now is now lacks its original cresting) replaced the clock-tower his father had designed at the same location for Lady Anne's brother, Charles – *see* Hyland (2019). The 2 angle-tourelles to the S gatehouse now lack their original conical roofs. The Hall was occupied by members of the Scarisbrick family until 1946, when it became St Katherine's (C of E) College until 1964, after which it was home to several schools/colleges, the most recent (since Sept 2009) being Scarisbrick Hall School, who are undertaking some restoration work.

Blaker[(1999)] BN[(1860, 17 Aug) 638: (1868, 24 Apr) 274, 276(plate)] BoE[Lancashire: North (2009) 599] Girouard[(1979) 110] Hill[(2003) 33: (2007) plate 58] Hyland[(2019) 2]  
 O'Donnell[(2000a) 70] Parry[(2015) 409] Stanton[(1971) 33, 197] Wedgwood[(1977) 114<sup>[12]</sup>]  
<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000951>  
<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1073129>  
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=357718>  
<http://scarisbrick.name/Hall.htm>  
<https://vimeo.com/143066299>

<sup>13</sup> This 'new' tower balances the earlier one at the NE corner of the original W wing.

7. **1863: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Oriel window at *St Edward's*:** comprises 4 front (transomed) lights and single side-lights under a concave trapexoidally canted tiled roof. Below the window (above the front door in the LH (east) gable-end of the building) is a 'skirt' of vertical wooden planking with decorated lower end.

*St Edward's* (by AWN Pugin, 1850-51) was the original presbytery of *St Augustine's*, prior to the building of *St Augustine's Priory*, 1860-61, [B(a)-3].

Blaker[(2003) 24] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 494] Hyland[(2014) 137]  
*Thanet Advertiser*[(1863) 12 Dec]

8. **1863: near Shepshed, Leics – Unrealised Gothic remodelling of *Garendon Hall*** (Fig.104): includes a 2-storey, dormered façade to the S front of the original building (replacing the original classical portico) comprising 5 bays between a central cross-gabled bay and similar ones at each end, that to the W (LHS) being more advanced. Each cross-gabled bay has canted bay-windows; each of the other bays of the façade have a large sash-window to both floors (one giving access to the garden) and a gabled dormer to the attic. A tall flèche rises from the centre of range. Beyond the N return of the W end of the principal range is a new State Entrance into a cloister leading into a Great Hall (as a new W wing) that interconnects with the unrealised chapel [A(VIb)-1] further N.

For Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle.

Squire de Lisle – personal communication, 16 Dec 2010.

*See endnote on page 228.*

9. **1864-65: near Shepshed, Leics – Extensive work at *Garendon Hall*:** includes an additional floor within a mansard roof, remodelling of the front hall, the conversion of part of the interior into a 100ft long, 2-storey picture gallery, and a new wing to the rear of the property accommodating a dining-room with a domestic chapel above.

For Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle. The mansard roof was prefigured 7 years earlier by that at Bishop Eton [C(e)-1]. The house was **demolished** in 1964.

B[(1864, 14 May) 362] O'Donnell[(2002) 88] Schulz (2009)

Squire de Lisle[(1997/1980) & personal communication 16 Dec 2010] T[(1864, 4 May) 333]

[http://www.lostheritage.org.uk/houses/lh\\_leicestershire\\_garendonhall.html](http://www.lostheritage.org.uk/houses/lh_leicestershire_garendonhall.html)

*See endnote on page 228.*

10. **1866: Childwall, Liverpool, Merseyside – Extension/alterations to *Oswaldcroft*:** includes (on the garden side) offices and a large dining-room with an elaborate fireplace.

Designed by AWN Pugin for Henry Sharples<sup>14</sup>, and built 1844-47. The property has recently been restored for family occupancy, after having been a Care Home for a number of years.

BoE[Lancashire: Liverpool & the South-West (2006) 400] Brittain-Catlin[(2004) 267 & Fig.93: (2011) 8]

Fisher[(2019) 13]

[https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101291830-saint-josephs-home-church-ward#.Wn5O\\_OfLis](https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101291830-saint-josephs-home-church-ward#.Wn5O_OfLis)

11. **1867: (*Pugin & Ashlin*): Fore, Co Westmeath, Ireland – Greville-Nugent tower-house restoration:** includes the re-facing and re-roofing of the 2-storey tower-house, c1500, the addition of a battlemented parapet, and the renewal of the tracery of a window in the E wall

<sup>14</sup> Benefactor of AWN Pugin's *St Oswald's*, Old Swan (see also [C(a)-6]), and cousin of Bishop James Sharples, the occupant of Eton House (later renamed Bishop Eton – see [C(e)-1]) from 1843 until the arrival of the Redemptorists in 1851.

of its 1<sup>st</sup> storey (to a design similar to those in the adjoining rebuilt mausoleum [A(VIIa)-10]).

For Lady Rosa Greville-Nugent – see also [A(VIIa)-10]. The steep pitched-roofed structure shown in Fig.72a atop the tower post-dates 1976.

BN[(1867, 12 Apr) 261] ] Casey & Rowan[(1993) 295] Craig [1975) 410]

Craig & Craig[(2009) 76] IB[(1867, 1 Oct) 263] Piers (1786)

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WM&regno=15400405>

[http://webgis.buildingsofireland.ie/HistoricEnvironment/?REG\\_NO=15400405](http://webgis.buildingsofireland.ie/HistoricEnvironment/?REG_NO=15400405)

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12. **c.1870–72: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Further additions & alterations at *The Grange*:** includes a long, timber-framed covered walkway leading from the court-yard to the front door, the conversion of AWN Pugin’s Cartoon Room into a coach house with a wide dormer window, a flat roofed extension to the W side of the original drawing-room into which was re-fixed the original mullioned windows, a timber-framed, gothicised, lean-to conservatory running S along the outside wall of the drawing room to the garden, and possibly the entrance gates.

The long timber framed walk-way (once described as ‘a virtuoso display of gothic carpentry’ – Drury (2001), had been premièred at *Burton Manor*, Staffs, 1854-55 – see [G(a)-1]. The present carriage gates and piers surmounted by stone lions are probably part of this work.

Blaker[(2003) 17: (2004) 23] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 496] Dermott[(2001) 3]

Drury[(2001) 36, section 6.3.15] Fisher[(2017) 147] Stanton[(1971) 164, 165 (Fig 144)]

<https://thelandmarktrust.sharepoint.com/sites/LMTPS/History%20Property%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents%2FGrange%20Volume%20I%20History%20History%20Album%2Epdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents&p=rue&CID=38a238b6-c8f1-42b8-b3a4-e387076e2a1c>

- 
13. **c1870–72: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Addition to *St Edward’s*<sup>15</sup> (Fig.3):** a long first-floor drawing-office/studio, under a pitched-roof hipped at the W end, extending from the rear of the W gable-end of *St Edward’s* to the entrance to *The Grange*. It has large, overhanging, transomed windows supported on timber brackets, along the entire lengths of W & S sides, and can be accessed at the W end by an external staircase under its own roof.

The extension (which served as EW Pugin’s drawing-office) can be accessed both by an external staircase just inside the entrance to *The Grange*, and internally from *St Edward’s* itself. The whole property has undergone extensive restoration by *Landmark Trust*, and has been available for letting since November 2015.

Blaker[(2003) 17] Dermott[(2001) 3] Stanford[(2014) 1]

<https://www.landmarktrust.org.uk/search-and-book/properties/st-edwards-presbytery-25316>

<http://andrewlloydwebberfoundation.com/downloads/2015-11-21-St-Edwards-Presbytery-release.pdf>

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101086095-st-edwards-ramsgate#.Wn411OfLis>

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14. **1873–74: Selby, N Yorks – Work at *Carlton Towers* (Fig.103):** comprises additions to and resurfacing of the original brick of the existing L-shaped house with cement, incised to resemble stone. The additions include 2 embattled staircase towers to the 3-storey, 17<sup>th</sup> century (Stapleton) W wing (running N-S) – one at the SE junction with the long 18<sup>th</sup> century wing (running E-W), and one at the NW corner; the former is carried up 3 storeys above roof-level and is triangularly stepped up at the SE angle to support a flagstaff. The NW tower of 2 storeys (which accommodates the front staircase) has a square stair-turret at

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<sup>15</sup> *St Edward’s* is the former presbytery of St Augustine’s, immediately E of *The Grange*.

the SE angle. To the existing (square) clock-tower in the centre of the 18<sup>th</sup> century wing was added an extra slightly inward-sloping, slate-covered storey terminating in a pierced parapet with Stapleton Talbots at the angles; the 2 much smaller towers flanking the clock-tower are disguised chimney stacks. Corbelled-out arcading was added to the windows in the S-face of the E-W wing, and an elaborate entrance porch created in the western-most bay of E-W range, accessed via a curved flight of steps. Other minor works include many gargoyles, battlements and coats of arms.

For Henry Stapleton, 9<sup>th</sup> Lord Beaumont. According to Girouard, the originally projected work shown in drawings dated Dec 1871 in the archives at *Carlton Towers* was much less ambitious, and perhaps conformed solely to the central and LHS parts of Fig.101 of the book, which parts are consistent with the above description, and to which the Tender in *The Building News* (1872) could refer. The profusion of towers validated the change in name from *Carlton House* to *Carlton Towers*. Interiors are by JF Bentley (starting 1875), following a fall-out between EW Pugin and Lord Beaumont.

**B**[(1874, 6 Jun), 476, 481] **BN**[(1872, 12 Jul) 42: (1874, 16 Jan, 20 Feb) 80, 200 & plate]

**BoE** (Yorkshire: West Riding: Sheffield & the South (2017) 161] **Girouard**[(1979) 346] **O'Donnell**[(2000a) 90] *Carlton Towers* archives

<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1295955>

[http://ingilbyhistory.ripleycastle.co.uk/ingilby\\_4/Carlton%20Towers%20-%20A%20History.pdf](http://ingilbyhistory.ripleycastle.co.uk/ingilby_4/Carlton%20Towers%20-%20A%20History.pdf)

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15. **1873–75: Selby, N Yorks – Unrealised projected work at *Carlton Towers*** (Figs. 101,102): the remainder of the vast projected development (shown in Fig.101 of the book) involving new buildings to the E of the original ones, centred on a massive Keep (containing the Grand Staircase) whose angles are semi-circularly developed, the whole surmounted with a cornice; in the centre of the N & S faces is a large pointed, traceried window. To the W, the Keep abuts the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century wing of the house, to the E, the chapel [**A(VIb)-2**], and to the S, the Baronial Hall. The latter is of 6 bays (defined by gabled buttresses), the most southerly bay opening into transepts; the roof is hammer-beam (Fig.102 of the book), and a slender (ventilator?) flèche rises from the ridge above the central bay; on the internal N wall, above the entrance to the Keep, is a large pipe organ above a balustraded tribune. The Hall is lit from the S by a pair of 2-light windows below a small roundel, and from the sides by a 3-light window in each bay, with some Perpendicular tracery. For the realised portion *see* [**G(Ie)-14**]

For Henry Stapleton, 9<sup>th</sup> Lord Beaumont.

**BN**[(1874, 16 Jan, 20 Feb) 80, 200 & plate]

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**Attributed (5):**

- i. **1854: Breinton, Herefords – Partial rebuild of *Warham House***: gothicisation of the S & E façades of an earlier Georgian house by the addition of high parapets and gables to where there had previously been only attics. The principal S-facing range is symmetrical about a central forward bay, cross-gabled out of the main E-W roof, the centre of each flanking bay being under a slightly lower cross-gable; the N-return of the range's RH end is of 3 bays, the central one, containing the principal entrance under a pointed arch, and is flanked by tall (diagonally quoined) mono-stacks; in the centre of the N-return of the range's LH end are 2 tall stacks linked by an arch. The central, S-facing forward section has a 2-storey, canted bay-window with transoms and mullions, above which is a 2-light window to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; each flanking wing has a 4-light ground-floor window, a 3-light 1<sup>st</sup> floor window between narrow, transomed windows, and a 2-light window to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The fenestration of the N

return of the RH end of the principal range is similar to that of the S-facing bays; all windows are squared-headed. The hallway is paved with Minton encaustics.

For Francis Wegg-Prosser MP, FRAS of *Belmont House*, as a Dower-house for his mother; the date of the work is on a drain-head. The E side of house was extended N, c1910, by the addition of a single-storey range, and c1954 the house was divided into flats. An application in 2012 for Listed Building status was rejected, its attribution to EW Pugin being considered unlikely.

BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 127] Whitehead[(2020) 8] Williams (2012)  
<https://htt.herefordshire.gov.uk/her-search/monuments-search/search/Monument?ID=4802>

- ii. **1854/ 56–58: Bakewell, Derbys – Work at *Burton Closes*:** unspecified additions to an existing house (originally by Paxton, but altered and decorated by AWN Pugin<sup>16</sup>, 1846-48); the Liverpool architect TD Barry<sup>17</sup> was also involved. The house was partly demolished in 1888 and 1949, and is now a residential home.

For W Allcard. The only attributions to EW Pugin are in Stanton (1971) and British Listed Buildings. The attribution to EW Pugin in Wedgwood (1977) is erroneous, and arises from a confusion between *Burton Closes* and *Burton Manor* [G(a)-1], the building shown in Fig 120 of Wedgwood (1977) being definitely *Burton Manor*.

B[(1857, 4 Apr) 193] BN[(1860, 20 Apr) 306] BoE[Derbyshire (1978) 77] Stanton[(1971) 206]  
 Wedgwood[(1977) 113<sup>[1]</sup>: (1985) 180]  
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=468069&mode=quick>  
<http://archiseek.com/2012/1860-burton-hall-bakewell-derbyshire/>  
<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-468069-burton-closes-bakewell-derbyshire#.WK4sS3-4zaw>

- iii. **1860: Near Thringstone, Leics – Tower at *Grace Dieu Manor*:** no details available.

*Grace Dieu Manor* was the Preparatory School for Ratcliffe College from 1933 until its closure in July 2020

BoE[Leicestershire & Rutland (1984) 167] O'Donnell[(2002) 89]

- iv. **pre-1862: Lisduggan, Waterford, Co Waterford, Ireland – Minor work at the *Manor of St John*:** no details available.

This may be a continuation of AWN Pugin's work here for Sir Thomas Wyse, KCB.

Hyland[(2014) 190]

- v. **1867: Clehonger, Herefords – Work at *Belmont House*:** gothicisation of the original, late 18<sup>th</sup> century house (lying E-W) by J Wyatt, including the installation of pointed fenestration<sup>18</sup> on the S-facing (entrance) façade, possibly gabled dormers, some internal work, and the addition of a new W wing (of 2 storeys over basement + attic), adjoining chapel, and attached service wing. The addition abuts the W side of the original house, and comprises a cross-gabled range running N from the building line of the S side of the original house to an orthogonal 3-bay range running W in line with the N side of the original house; abutting the W end of this range is the lower roofed chapel [A(VIa)-iii], aligned N-S, whose apse projects N beyond the building line. Abutting the W wall of the chapel is a lower, 2-storey service wing with a timber bell-cote. Above the square-headed basement windows on the N side of the new wing are three 2-light transomed windows under relieving arches with

<sup>16</sup> Wedgwood[(1985) 180]

<sup>17</sup> See Appendix I of the book, under Murray.

<sup>18</sup> This matches that of the new W wing (*vide infra*).

carved quatrefoils in the tympana, above which is a central lancet flanked by paired lancets under connected hoodmoulds; the outer bays have a gabled wall-dormer to the attic, and the central bay a shed-dormer. In the S-facing, cross-gabled end of the W wing is a pair of 2-light transomed windows to the ground-floor, between which is an engaged column supporting a canted oriel to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor with three 2-light windows with hexafoils in the heads of their pointed relieving arches; above is a trefoil-pierced parapet, to the rear of which is a 2-light window to the attic. The N return has windows to both floors and a central chimney-stack.

For Francis Wegg-Prosser, MP, FRAS. The attribution to EW Pugin is circumstantial, based on earlier confirmed works for Wegg-Prosser in the vicinity.

BoE[Herefordshire (2012) 100] O'Donnell[(2012) 258]  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1167079>

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### f) Erroneous attributions (2):

1. **1846: Chirk, Clwyd, N Wales – Work on the E side of the courtyard at Chirk Castle:** no details available.

The Listed Building entry confuses EW and AWN Pugin; this work is definitely by AWN Pugin. For other work here that *is* by EW Pugin, *see* [G(Ie)-2] and the attributed work [F(Ie)-iii].

Hyland[(2014) 195]  
<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300000598-chirk-castle-chirk#.WnzxKufLis>

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2. **1869: (Pugin & Ashlin): Enniscorthy, Co Wexford, Ireland – Complete renovation and remodelling of Enniscorthy Castle:** no details available.

For Isaac Newton Wallop, 5th Earl of Portsmouth. Maguire incorrectly attributes the commission to *Pugin & Ashlin*; this partnership had ceased, however, in 1868. *The Irish Builder* (IB) gives the work solely (and correctly) to Ashlin.

IB[(1869, 15 Aug) 195] Maguire[(1996) 599]  
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/376/CO.+WEXFORD%2C+ENNISCORTHY%2C+CASTLE+STREET%2C+ENNISCORTHY+CASTLE>

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### Endnote from p. 224

On p.171 of the book, the texts of the 1863 and 1864-65 entries, [G(Ie)-8] and [G(Ie)-9], are erroneously interchanged, the correct assignment being that given here on p.224 (and on p.25); this necessitates corresponding changes to the caption of Fig.104 on p.168 of the book and to the 2 lines of text that immediately follow it.

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**G(II): Commercial & other non-domestic buildings****a) Realised (6):**

1. **1865: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Isle of Thanet Steam Flour Mills** (Figs.99b, 106a): a rectangular building of 3-storeys of 6 + 3 bays in stock brick. The bays are defined by brick pilasters that rise from a rendered moulding supported on series of red brick headers that act as a corbel table at the upper extremity of the ground-floor storey. In the 6-bay section, the bays are under pointed segmental arches (in red brick), the other 3 bays being under straight brick lintels, above which the entire building is terminated by a row of Staffordshire blues. Each bay has a single window to the ground-floor, and a large window to each of the upper two floors; all windows are camber-headed with iron casements, and the brickwork of the reveals is similar to that found elsewhere in Ramsgate<sup>19</sup>.

The mills were a replacement for 2 windmills that were victims of the development of the *South Eastern Railway Co* in Ramsgate – Blaker (2003); immediately to the N of the site was EW Pugin's *South-Eastern Works*. The mills (originally steam-powered) were purchased by CJ Hudson in 1891, and redeveloped in 1901, when the 2 further storeys were possibly added (but not to the design of EW Pugin). They were owned by Rank-Hovis from 1960 until 2005 when the site was sold to a developer, and converted into residential accommodation (*The Bread Factory*).

Blaker[(2003) 8, 65 n95] BN[(1865, 24 Nov) 839] *Ipswich Journal*[(1865) 25 Nov] Pearson[(2016) 81] *Thanet Advertiser*[(1865) 18 Nov] Welsh[WeS/16/1/149]  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298860>  
[https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Isle\\_of\\_Thanet\\_Steam\\_Flour\\_Mills](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Isle_of_Thanet_Steam_Flour_Mills)  
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/efc8f4a2-0b99-47cf-8388-2e32418f3855>  
<https://millsarchive.org/explore/mills/entry/12772/isle-of-thanet-flour-mills-ramsgate#.Wp3jOufL1s>

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2. **1869-70: Richmond Hill, Leeds – Young Mens' Hall:** no details known.

Associated with the OMI church of the *Immaculate Conception* [A(IIIe)-7].

*Leeds Mercury*[(1869) 4 Aug]

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3. **1869-72: St Lawrence-on-Sea, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Granville Hotel** (Fig. 105): a 'modern gothic', centro-symmetric range of 3 tripartite, 4-storey sections (+ attic) between matching cross-gabled end wings, each section comprising 2 canted bays separated by a wall at the building-line, with a balcony to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The end wings have 3 front sash-windows to each floor, the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor ones opening onto a balcony with pierced balustrade; in the gable-head is a square-headed 3-light window below a pointed tympanum with a sexfoil. Each canted bay has windows to the ground, 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, the latter being surmounted by a pierced balustrade behind which is a balcony to the 4<sup>th</sup> storey rooms, none of which have canted bays. In the wall between the 2 canted bays are entrances below a pair of tall windows, above which are a pair of windows to each upper floor; above the 4<sup>th</sup> storey is a large gabled dormer to the attic, flanked by lower, narrower ones over the 2 adjacent canted bays; at the extremities of the 3 sections are large trans-ridge chimney stacks. The returns of the end wings comprise a single section of a structure similar those of the front elevation, apart from the large central dormer being here replaced by a bifurcated flue enclosing a window. To the rear of the principal (front) range are numerous ancillary buildings, including a 170ft, horizontally striped (Lombardic) water-tower of square cross-section

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<sup>19</sup> Specifically, in the houses in Artillery Rd [G(Ia)-9], Codrington Rd [G(Ia)-11], and the Post Office [G(IIe)-1] – see Figs.95a, 99a, 108a, respectively.

(completed 1872) with a corbelled embattled parapet, and a high stair-turret at the SW angle. Most notable of the interior is the Granville Hall/dining-room (60ft × 25ft × 20ft high, opened in Dec 1869), with its impressive fireplace. Accommodation: 200-240 bed-rooms

Built originally as a terrace of large houses (on land purchased in 1867), and converted into a hotel c.1869<sup>20</sup>, which was unofficially opened in Sept 1869, in advance of the official opening on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1870. The hotel offered a wide range of facilities, including hydrotherapy (such as the ‘Granville Saline Spa’), electro-chemical baths, and direct access to the beach below. The original stair-turret of the water-tower (both of which were much reduced in height in 1899) was reminiscent of that at Stanbrook Abbey church [A(IIa)-3]. The hotel was bought by Edmund Davis in 1874, and subsequent additions include The New Granville Hall by JT Wimperis in 1874, to the W of the property (**demolished** c.1982), and the addition of a neo-classical verandah, by Horace Field in 1900. The W end of the facade was destroyed by bombing in 1940, but has recently been partly rebuilt. The front elevation is somewhat similar to [G(Ia)-iii].

A[(1870, 18 Jun) 310] Architect & Contract Reporter[(1900, 2 Nov) 280] B[(1874, 12 Sept) 766 & plate] Blaker[(2003) 38] BN[(1869, 10 Sept) 212] BoE[Kent: North-East & East (2013) 506] Kelly[(2012) 30]

4. **1872: Liverpool, Merseyside – Seel’s Building** (Fig.106b): 5-storey, in grey and yellow stone, rock-faced with ashlar dressings, at the corner of 2 streets, with 7 bays in each arm, linked by a diagonal corner bay with entrance. The bays to the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> floors are defined by piers that are corbelled out for 2<sup>nd</sup> floor balconies, after which they recede before re-emerging above the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor windows where they support shallow segmental (cambered) arches; above the 4<sup>th</sup> floor is a corbelled-out parapet, and one of the arms has 2 gabled dormers. All windows are square-headed, apart from those to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor which are paired with 3-centre heads. The ground-floor is given to shops, the upper floors to offices.

For Maj. T Molyneux-Seel<sup>21</sup>. The design dates from 1870, and EW Pugin had an office here in 1873. In 1893, a newspaper report of its acquisition by a hotel company described it as ‘a palatial building’. One of the dormers is now missing, and it is uncertain whether the other arm of the roof ever had any. The recessed bays, which characterise the street elevations, feature also at [E(a)-6], [G(IIa)-1], and [G(Ie)-14].

B[(1875, 12 Jun) 522] BN[(1868, 11 Dec) 847: (1875, 11 Jun) 670] BoE[Lancashire: Liverpool & South-West (2006) 313] *Liverpool Mercury*[(1893) 13 Jul] Sharples[(2004) 34]

5. **1873: London, Victoria – Grosvenor Turkish & Vapour Baths:** no details known, apart from being said to have been ‘ventilated on a new principle’, and that the premises included a ‘capital dwelling-house and shop’.

Built for Wm Cottrill<sup>22</sup> at 119 Buckingham Palace Rd. The Baths became a limited company in 1875, and were frequented by royalty and members of the aristocracy. EW Pugin was himself a regular visitor, spending the afternoon of the day of his death there. By 1879, when the Baths passed into private ownership, the shop was being used as a restaurant; the baths closed in 1893.

B[(1873, 17 May) 396] BN[(1873, 16 May) 557] *The Times*[(1878, 12 April) 19, col A]  
<http://www.victorianturkishbath.org/5COMPANIES/AtoZCo/GrosvenorSF.htm>  
<http://www.victorianturkishbath.org/6directory/AtoZEstab/London/BuckPalSF.htm>  
<http://www.victorianturkishbath.org/6DIRECTORY/AtoZEstab/London/BuckPal/BuckPalEng.htm>

<sup>20</sup> Dermott (1997)

<sup>21</sup> See also [A(IIIa)-20] & [G(Ia)-10].

<sup>22</sup> The tenders for the baths (in *The Builder* and *The Building News*) state that the baths were to be built for Mr Ross – a name that is not to be found in the history of the building given in the 3<sup>rd</sup> website above, according to which it was Wm Cottrill who had them built in 1873, and who was the first proprietor. In 1875, the *Grosvenor Turkish Baths* became a limited company that lasted until 1879 when it was bought by Benjamin Bell who c.1871 had moved to Ramsgate as manager of the Turkish Baths at the *Granville Hotel* where he introduced ‘notably successful and hygienic methods of ventilation’, which EW Pugin could well have employed in the Grosvenor Baths. By 1890, the proprietor was Bell’s son Harry who managed the baths until their closure in 1893.

6. **nd: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Observatory** (Fig.108b): a circular, domed building with a flat-roofed entrance porch; below the level of the dome is a decorative cornice on the exterior wall.

For Herman Bicknell<sup>23</sup> FRAS, and situated on the monastery estate just beyond the western boundary wall of *The Grange*. The dome of the observatory can be seen silhouetted against the skyline in the centre of the watercolour by PP Pugin reproduced in Wedgwood (1994). During WWI, it became a memorial for fallen ex-pupils of St Augustine's College (and those on active service) whose names were inscribed on 2 plaques, one each side of a crucifix on an external wall. After restoration following vandalization in 1917, it was **demolished** in the late 1920s when the West Cliff amenities were being developed.

Blaker – personal communication (2018) Kelly's Directory of Kent[(1882) ??: (1903) 480]  
 Parry[(1965a) 96] Wedgwood[(1994) 61 plate 110]  
<http://sussexhistoryforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=2522.0>

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**Attributed (1):**

- i. **1858(21 Jul)–60(Feb) (Pugin & Murray): Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs – Herbert Minton Testimonial Building** (Fig.109): 2-storey, Italian Gothic in red brick with stone bands, under a hipped roof with gablets to the ends of the roof ridge. Front elevation is of 7-bays, the central one advanced with entrance within a portico with a stilted segmental head supported on engaged polygonal piers; at roof level this bay is surmounted by a mosaic plaque (commemorating the laying of the Foundation Stone) set within a pointed niche, around which is inscribed 'Herbert Minton', flanked by colonnettes supporting a (bell-cote-like) gable. The portico is flanked by 3 bays, each with a shouldered, square-headed, ground-floor sash-window under a stilted, segmentally arched head whose key-stone extends as a cantilever for a 1<sup>st</sup> floor balcony with wrought-iron railings. The 1<sup>st</sup> floor fenestration consists of 7 transomed, 2-light windows under pointed heads with quatrefoil tracery, with hood-moulds surrounded by polychromatic work, above which is a corbelled (eaves) cornice; the same fenestration continues in the outer bays of the 3-bay returns, each side of central chimney-stacks.

The building was a memorial to Herbert Minton. The Foundation Stone was laid by the Earl Granville (after whom EW Pugin named his hotel in Ramsgate [G(IIa)-3]). The central roof-line gabled niche was dismantled in 1951 for safety reasons, and the stacks are now truncated at the level of the eaves. The only attribution of the building to *Pugin & Murray* is the Listed Building entry. Pevsner (in **BoE**) and the *Illustrated London News* give J Murray as the sole architect, notwithstanding the fact that *Pugin-Murray* partnership was not dissolved until almost 5 months *after* the Foundation Stone had been laid, whilst the choice of Earl Granville to perform this ceremony is strongly indicative of EW Pugin's involvement.

B[(1857, 27 Jun) 364] BoE[Staffordshire(1974) 263] *Illustrated London News*[(1860) 11 Feb]  
<http://www.thepotteries.org/listed/133a.html>  
[http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMV7XP\\_1853\\_Herbert\\_Minton\\_Building\\_Stoke\\_Stoke\\_on\\_Trent\\_Staffordshire](http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMV7XP_1853_Herbert_Minton_Building_Stoke_Stoke_on_Trent_Staffordshire)

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**b) Unrealised (3):**

1. **1857 (Pugin & Murray): Dundalk, Co Louth, Ireland – Exchange & Market Hall:** no details available.

In Crowe St. *Pugin & Murray* were entrants in the first competition for designing the building, and were on a short-list comprising five of the original entrants who were invited to prepare new designs in a second, limited

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<sup>23</sup> Bicknell was a neighbour of EW Pugin, who trained as a surgeon, and became an eminent orientalist & linguist.

competition the following year. The Exchange & Market Hall were built to the design of J Murray alone in 1859, after the dissolution of *Pugin-Murray* partnership.

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/53325/building/CO.+LOUTH%2C+DUNDALK%2C+CROWE+STREET%2C+EXCHANGE+%26+MARKET>

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2. **pre-1859 (*Pugin & Murray*): Berkhampstead, Herts – Assembly Rooms & Market Hall:** in Classical style, with pilasters, round-arch windows, and coved ceiling.

These buildings were possibly to replace the Tudor Market House that had burned down in 1854. The projected design is similar to that of the Corn Exchanges at Banbury (1857) and at St Albans, where Murray was the sole architect. The Market Hall was built (as part of the Town Hall) in 1859 to the design of EB Lamb, a ‘Rogue’ Gothic revivalist.

Wedgwood[(1977) 117<sup>[2]</sup>]

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3. **1867: Manchester – Town Hall:** no details available, apart from having a ‘very striking elevation’ and a central tower.

EW Pugin’s design was described as ‘altogether unlike anything else’ in the 100 entries submitted – *Manchester Times*. The Town Hall was built 1868-77, to the design of Alfred Waterhouse.

*Manchester Times*[(1867) 28 Sept] *Preston Chronicle*[(1867) 28 Sept] *T*[(1867, 12 Oct) 650]

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**Attributed (1):**

i. **1868: Westminster – Haymarket Opera House (Her Majesty’s Theatre):** no details available.

Intended as a replacement of the earlier building that had been destroyed by fire in 1867. Designs were submitted also by Burges, Seddon and by Lee to whose design (in partnership with Pain, under the style *Lee, Sons & Pain*) the opera house was rebuilt, 1868-69; it was **demolished** c.1890.

*Pall Mall Gazette*[(1868) 18 Jan]

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

1. **1857 (*Pugin & Murray*): Belfast, N Ireland – Ulster Bank Headquarters:** an Italianate design; no other details unknown.

Located in Royal Avenue. *Pugin & Murray* entered their design in a competition in which E Kirby and Joseph James participated. *Pugin & Murray*’s entry was described in the *Civil Engineer & Architect’s Journal* as ‘a tasteful design, sketched in pencil in a masterful manner’.

*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*[(1858, 21 Feb) 57] *Ecclesiologist*[(1858, Vol XVI) 43]

<https://www.dia.ie/works/view/60182/building/CO.+ANTRIM%2C+BELFAST%2C+ROYAL+AVENUE%2C+ULSTER+BANK>

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**e) Work at a non-domestic building designed by another architect (1)**

1. **1865: Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent – Remodelling of an existing building as a Post Office**<sup>24</sup> (Fig.108a): single storey, 6-bay extension, forward of the building line of the original 3-storey building, with brick façade (with stone dressings) and entrance in the 3<sup>rd</sup> bay from the front RH end, all other bays having windows under segmentally-pointed lintels above which is a continuous hood-mould that extends across the entrance. The façade terminates in a parapet bounded by string-courses, rising from the centre of which is the Post Office crest. The brickwork of the window reveals is identical to that found in other EW Pugin buildings in and around Ramsgate<sup>25</sup>.

Bear's Guide of 1867 contains the following entry: '*The building was converted to its present use in the year 1865. As regards its architectural merits, not often to be met with in a country post office, the stone work, oak doors, lamp bracket, and clock which it supports are especially good. These praiseworthy features were from designs by our talented townsman E. Welby Pugin esq. The interior is commodious and furnishes ample space for the public and for the transaction of the various important matters*'. The Postmaster was JB Hodgson – see Biographical Sketch of EW Pugin. The building was demolished in prior to the building of the present Post Office, 1908-09.

Bear (1867) Franklin, Dermott & Brodie (2020)

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**f) Erroneous attribution (1):**

1. **1867: Birkdale, Lancs – Palace Hotel:** the architects of this hydropathic complex, commissioned by H Ainscough<sup>26</sup>, were *Mangnall & Littlewood* of Manchester; it was **demolished** in 1969.

*Liverpool Mercury*[(1875) 3 Sept]

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<sup>24</sup> I am indebted to Dr G Franklin (*Historic England*) for information on this building.

<sup>25</sup> Specifically, [G(Ia)-9, 11], [G(IIa)-1].

<sup>26</sup> H Ainscough was brother of Richard, the benefactor of *St Richard's*, Skelmersdale [A(IIIa)-37].