

A. CATHOLIC PLACES OF WORSHIP

A(I): Cathedrals

a) Realised (3):

1. **1853**(12 Dec)–**56**(29 Oct): **Shrewsbury, SY1 1NP, Shrops – *Our Lady Help of Christians & St Peter of Alcántara* (Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Shrewsbury, Figs.37):** In buff Grinshill sandstone (99ft × 50ft wide), comprising: square-ended chancel (24ft × 21ft wide × 38ft to ridge); nave (75ft × 28ft wide) under a higher roof; lean-to aisles (11ft wide); confessionals at E end of S aisle, and a chapel under a pitched roof at the E end of the N aisle, with sacristy beyond. The W front contains the principal entrance below a 6-light traceried window, above which is a small bell-cote on the apex of the gable. The chancel is separated from the N side-chapel by a depressed arch within which is an open-work screen, and from the nave by a full-height, lanceolated arch in Painswick stone. The 5½-bay nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of 5 arches (the easternmost ones being slightly narrower) carried on octagonal piers of Painswick stone with shallow foliated-carved capitals; the W-most ½-bay accommodates the gallery, supported on timber uprights. The chancel and the NE side-chapel are wagon-roofed, and the nave open-timbered with arched principals (with superior collars) on long wall-posts, with subsidiary scissor-braced trusses at the centre of each bay; the aisle roofs are carried on purlins supported by transverse trusses. The chancel is lit by a 7-light traceried window that occupies the majority of the E wall above the reredos, and by 3-light traceried windows, one to the N (above door to sacristy), two to the S; the NE side-chapel is lit by an E rose-window above 4 short graded lancets, by a 3-light N window, & by a small, 3-light convex-sided triangular W window above the level of the aisle roof; the nave is lit by the W window and by a clerestorey of convex-sided, 3-light triangles with a variety of tracery, 1 per bay, except the W-most ½-bay, which has a single trefoil-traceried cusped lancet below a pointed hood-mould; each aisle is lit by a 3-light traceried W window and by 3-light traceried side windows, 1 per bay, under depressed hood moulds, and by a trefoil-traceried cusped lancet in the W-most ½-bay under the same. The High altar and reredos are in Caen stone; the latter, which extends the full width of the chancel, has 2 triple-ogee-arched canopies above sculpted panels each side of the tabernacle above which is the exposition throne surmounted by a spired canopy; below the pedestal of each panel are blue and white encaustics above a dado of blue & yellow tiles; octagonal Caen stone baptismal font. Original carving by *Lane & Lewis* (and later by RL Boulton, 1865), original glass by *Hardman & Co*, and chancel pavement and reredos tiles by *Minton & Co*. The builder was George Myers.

Cost: £4,000; seating: c.500.

Built, through the munificence of Bertram Talbot, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury¹, on land given by a Mr Perks and Canon Charles Cholmondeley. Owing to foundational problems (a belt of sand necessitating excavation to 70ft before striking rock) the building is a much reduced version of the original design [**A(Ib)-1**(Fig.39a)] in which the projected tall, slender SW tower & spire reaching to 227ft were replaced by a small bell-cote on the W gable (Fig.37a), the clerestorey much reduced in height, and the depth of the chancel reduced; the areas of the nave and aisles are, however, only slightly less, thus preserving the original seating capacity. Five of the original Hardman windows (excluding the E window) were replaced in the 1930s with designs of Margaret Rope, who had earlier replaced the original W window in 1910; one window (c.1900) is in Munich glass (probably by *Mayer & Co*). The Sacred Heart altar & reredos in the NE chapel are by JA Pippet, 1885. A suspended Rood with flanking figures was installed in 1885. Apisidal SE chapel (dedicated to St Winefride²) to the design of E Kirby

¹ Appendix II of the book gives a list of members of the Peerage, Baronetage and Landed Gentry who were benefactors of churches and other buildings by EW Pugin, and identifies some family interconnections.

² St Winefride is a patroness of the Diocese of Shrewsbury, and a chapel dedicated to her at this location featured in the original, unrealised design [**A(Ib)-1**].

was added in 1892; it interconnects with the chancel *via* 3 twin-pier arches cut in the S wall of the chancel below the W-most window. Heavy S & W porches (not in keeping with the style of the original building) were added, again to the design of E Kirby, *c.* 1905 and 1907, respectively, the latter purportedly to buttress the W front. The majority of original fittings, including the canopied exposition throne above the tabernacle, the Bishop's cathedra, pulpit and canopied statues that flanked the chancel arch (*see* Fig.37b), were removed /re-sited or mutilated in the re-ordering of 1984–85, when the tabernacle was re-located in the St Winefride Chapel. Following his appointment in 2010 as Bishop of Shrewsbury, Rt Rev Mark Davies initiated a programme of restoration of the interior of the Cathedral, beginning with the return of the tabernacle to its original position in the centre of the High altar; the work continues.

B[(1855) 544: (1856) 608] **BN**[(1865) 856: (1906) 672] **BoE**[Shropshire (2006) 533] *Catholicism in Shrewsbury* **E**[(1854, Jun, Vol XII) 166: (1858, Feb, Vol XVI) 42] *Freeman's Journal*[(1853) 16 Dec] **Hall** (1984) *Liverpool Mercury*[(1853) 16 Dec] **Phillips**[(1990-91) 380] **Rope**[(1913) 490] *Shrewsbury Cathedral* **T**[(1855) 726: (1856) 708: (1865) 758]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270562>
<http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Shrewsbury/Shrewsbury-Cathedral-Church-of-Our-Lady-Help-of-Christians-and-St-Peter-of-Alcantara>

2. **1862**(1 Oct)–**64**(28 Apr): **Northampton, NN1 3RL, Northants – Our Lady & St Thomas (Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Northampton, Fig.38)**: In Ancaster and Ketton stone (86ft × 56ft wide), comprising: 1-bay sanctuary, apsidally terminated in 3 planes; 5-bay nave; low-pitch lean-to aisles terminating in chapels; confessionals off S aisle. The lower part of the W wall originally abutted AWN Pugin's 1844 Collegiate Chapel of St Felix (*vide infra*) whose pitched roof extended to the base of the rose-window in the gable-end. There is no demarcation between nave and sanctuary. The nave arcade is supported on short granite piers of quatrefoil cross-section, most with richly carved naturalistic capitals; in the cusps of the spandrels are carved label-heads. The canted roof of the sanctuary is panelled, the nave open-timbered with doubled-back principals, and that of the aisles is supported on transverse arches. The sanctuary is lit by three apsidal 3-light traceried windows, and from each side by a 2-light traceried window (all externally gabled, and interiorly set in reveal under depressed-arches); the side-chapels are lit by 2-light traceried E windows; the nave is lit by the W rose-window and by a tall clerestorey of 2-light traceried windows (1 per bay) under triangular hood-moulds surmounted by stone crosses that rise above gutter level; the aisles are lit from W by a small rose-windows, and by the same from the N (1 per bay) & from the S (2 windows adjacent to the confessionals). The High Altar is of Caen stone with 3 sculpted circular front panels, and the super-altar (which extends beyond the mensa where it is supported by marble colonnettes) is in Carrara marble; the reredos is surmounted by a cornice formed of interlacing Gothic arches, within the central one of which, above the tabernacle, is the exposition throne. The reredos is flanked by niched statues of the patron & patroness on the walls of the apse. The altar of the N side-chapel (of the Blessed Sacrament) is in Caen stone, supported by marble pillars; its reredos is of carved white stone, in the centre of which is a Gothic arch enclosing a brass tabernacle, surrounded by sculpted incensing angels. Below the altar in the S (Martyrs' memorial) chapel is a figure of the 'Dead Christ'. The 5 sanctuary windows have stained-glass by *Hardman & Co*, and the pavement of the sanctuary is tessellated.

Cost: unknown; seating: 500-600 (including the St Felix chapel).

The commission dates from 1859. The realised design – which differs significantly from that exhibited in 1860 [**A(Ib)-5**(Fig.39b)] – was originally an easterly extension of AWN Pugin's Collegiate Chapel of St Felix (Fig.38). The High altar was extended, and a stone pulpit erected in 1881. The interior lay-out was reversed³ in 1959 when a gallery was installed across the original sanctuary and a doorway cut into the E wall of the apse; the Collegiate Chapel was then demolished to make way for a new chancel and shallow transepts with a squat crossing tower to the design of *A Herbert & Son* of Leicester. (Continued)

³ This happened also at Harwich [**A(IIIa)-68**] and at Leith [**A(IIIId)-1**].

B[(1862, 11 Oct) 736] **BN**[(1862, 10 Oct) 284: (1864, 6 May) 348] **BoE**[Northamptonshire (2013) 459] Collins (nd) **E**[(1860, Jun, Vol XVIII) 175] *Freeman's Journal* [(1864) 4 May] **Lance** (2000) **NDA** *Northampton Herald* [(1862) 4 Oct] **Payne** (1992) **T**[(1853) 465: (1862) 295, 631: (1864) 294] **Udris**, J (nd) **Whellan** (1874)
<https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1372183>

3. **1868**(30 Sept) (**Pugin & Ashlin**)–**79**(14 Jun, opened incomplete, **Ashlin**)–**1914**(completed by **Ashlin & Coleman**): **Cobh**⁴, **Co Cork, Ireland** – **St Colman (Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Cloyne**⁵, Figs.36): cruciform, mainly in blue Dalkey granite with Mallow limestone dressings (190ft × 106ft across transepts), comprising: chancel, terminating in a 5-sided apse; 2-bay transepts, & 8-bay nave (37ft wide x 100ft to ridge) all under the same roof-line as the chancel; lean-to aisles (16ft wide), with triforium and flying buttresses above, and confessionals recessed off; NW baptistery under a steeply pitched pavilion roof transverse to that of the nave; the first 2 stages of SW tower (*vide infra*) with mortuary chapel; E off each transept are 2 parallel chapels (the outer ones being shallower) under separate pitched roofs. The central section of the W front contains the principal double-door entrance under a single gabled arch, above which is a row of 8 lancets below a large rose-window; this central section is flanked by tall octagonal, spired turrets (120ft high) giving access to the triforium (there are identical turrets for this purpose at the angles of the transepts). N off the central section is a gabled arched entrance to the baptistery below a 4-light traceried window, and to the S is the base of the present 4-stage tower (*vide infra*) with arched W entrance below a gable. The 3-bay chancel (with blind sculpted arcading around the apse) opens into the inner side-chapels through 3 arches on 2 columns of red Cork & Galway green marble (alternating), which, in turn, similarly open into the outer chapels; the chancel is separated from the nave by a full-height arch on deeply moulded piers into which are set the responds of the nave arcade. The arcade of the 8-bay nave comprises 7 arches on columns of red Cork marble with carved Portland stone capitals, the 2 most eastern ones on each side opening into the transepts, the other 5 into the aisles; the spandrels are diapered. The W gallery is supported on 3 arches that span the width of the nave. The roof of the nave is vaulted in pitch-pine, and the aisles are quadripartite vaulted in limestone, supported by transverse arches springing from the outer sides of the nave arcade. The chancel is lit by 10 tall 2-light traceried windows; the transepts by N & S rose-windows above rows of 8 lancets, and by a clerestorey of 2 lancets per bay; the nave by the W windows and a clerestorey of 2 lancets per bay; the aisles by 2-light plate-tracery windows (externally gabled), 1 per bay, above the recessed confessionals.

Initial estimated cost: £25,000; seating: 1,100.

Built on the site of the former parish church, the design dates from 1867⁶, but in 1869 the original elevations were extensively altered and vertically aggrandized (but to the same cruciform ground plan) at the insistence of the then Bishop of Cloyne, Rt Rev Wm Keane. The gabled fenestration of the aisle windows as realised is similar to that of the aisleless nave shown in some early drawings for a new church in Cobh [**A(Ib)-6**], and also to that at the Augustinian Church in Dublin [**A(IIIa)-23**]⁷. Apart from the absence of a crossing tower, the overall design of the realised building has many features in common with EW Pugin's church in Dadizele [**A(IIIa)-8**] dating from 10 years earlier, such as its 5-sided⁸ apse, and transepts off the W end of the nave. In 1892 a High altar to Ashlin's design was installed by *Earley & Powells* of Dublin; stained glass by *Cox & Buckley* of Youghal, *Earley*

⁴ Cobh was formerly known as Queenstown.

⁵ Prior to the opening of St Colman's, St Patrick's, Fermoy [**A(IIIe)-9**(Fig.53)] served as Pro-Cathedral.

⁶ Originally, *Pugin & Ashlin*, G Goldie & JJ McCarthy were invited to participate in a limited competition, but the latter two effectively disqualified themselves by conspiring to alter the terms of the competition – *Builder* [(1867, 26 Oct) 786].

⁷ See Dunne [(2001, Vol 2) Figs. 3.7-3.9].

⁸ 5-sided apses feature in two other large churches in Ireland by EW Pugin, namely, those in Cork and Dublin [**A(IIIa)-17, 23**].

& *Powells, Hardman & Co* of Birmingham, and *Mayer & Co* of Munich. Completion of the SW tower and spire (to a design by *Ashlin & Coleman*⁹) began in 1911 and was completed on 24 September 1914, and the bells installed in 1916; its overall height (300ft) is the same as that of Pugin's original design, but is inferior to it owing to the pinnacled angle-turrets being insufficiently prominent, having been much reduced in height in order to be able to accommodate a second, higher set (*cf* Figs.36a, b). The cathedral was consecrated on 12 Aug 1919, and the ceremony solemnized on 24 August. The final cost was £235,000, almost 10 times the original estimate. After EW Pugin's death in 1875, Ashlin was appointed Cathedral Architect, and after 1902 was increasingly assisted by his partner TA Coleman.

B[(1867) 12 Oct, 26 Oct) 753, 786: (1868, 15 Jul, 5 Dec) 182, 901: (1872, 1 Aug) 240: (1874, 15 Jan, 1 Oct) 17, 275: (1902, 12 Apr) 219] BN[(1867, 9 Aug, 11 Oct, 1 Nov) 552, 710, 766: (1868, 16 Oct) 708: (1874, 9 Jan) 49(plate): (1877, 21 Dec) 614(plate): (1879, 20 Jun, 27 Jun) 705, 765: (1902, 4 Apr) 481] Coleman (1918) Dunne [(2001) Fig.3.8] *Freeman's Journal* [(1873) 25 Jan: (1879) 16 Jun] IB[(1867, 15 Aug, 1 Nov) 215, 282 & 284: (1868, 15 Jul, 1 Sept, 15 Oct) 182, 220, 247: (1869, 1 Feb) 36: (1870, 1 Jan) 4: (1874, 15 Jan, 1 Oct) 17, 275: (1879, 1 Aug) 240: (1889, 15 Jan) 27: (1890, 1 Dec) 283 (& plate): (1899) 65: (1900) 380: (1902) 1242] O'Donnell[(1994) 261: (1995) 154: (2000) 18: (2006) 57] Richardson[(1983, Vol II) 500-2; Figs.326-8] T[(1867, 10 Aug) 508: (1871, 26 Aug) 279] Thompson (1983) Wedgwood[(1977) 118^[1]]
<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/433/building/CO.+CORK%2C+COBH%2C+CATHEDRAL+OF+ST+COLMAN+%28RC%29>
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=CO®no=20827192>

b) Unrealised (6):

1. **1853: Shrewsbury, Shrops – Cathedral (*Our Lady of Victories*, Fig.39a):** in stone (124ft × 51ft wide), comprising: deep square-ended chancel (41ft × 23ft wide) under a lower roof-line than the 4½-bay clerestoried nave (81ft × 23ft wide); lean-to aisles (11ft wide) terminating in chapels – Blessed Sacrament chapel (13ft × 11ft wide) to the N under a high pitched-roof supporting a fleche towards its eastern end, and a chapel dedicated to St Winefride (a patroness of the Diocese) to the S; towards the W end of the N aisle is a cross-gabled chapel¹⁰ that extends beyond the N wall of the aisle. The central section of the tripartite W front, which contains the principal entrance below a large 5-light traceried window, is flanked to the N by the end of the N aisle, and to the S by the base of a 3-stage (40ft square) tower, which is surmounted by a tall, slender, angle-pinnacled spire reaching to 227ft. The chancel interconnects with the side-chapels through arches within which are installed stone & marble screens, and is separated from the nave by a richly decorated stone screen¹¹ supporting a Rood with flanking figures. The roof of the nave is arched and divided into panels by the principals and moulded ribs. The chancel comprises a choir (above which on the N side the organ loft is corbelled out) and an eastern sanctuary beyond. The nave is lit by the 5-light W window and by a clerestorey of 2-light traceried windows (2 per bay), the aisles from the N & S by spherical triangular windows (similar to those in the realised clerestorey of [A(Ia)-1]), a 3-light traceried window towards the W end, and from the W by a 3-light window. The High altar is of alabaster & Caen stone, the front being divided by clustered marble pillars into 3 sculpted compartments representing the Annunciation; in the centre of the reredos is a statue of Our Blessed Lady holding Our Lord attended by angels (the originally intended dedication being to *Our Lady of Victories*) each side of which are sculpted panels depicting passages from her life, the whole enriched by coloured marbles and surmounted by elaborately carved ogee canopies and perforated spires. The chancel and side-chapels are to be laid with Minton encaustics. (Continued)

⁹ See Appendix I of the book, under Ashlin.

¹⁰ In the literature it is described as a 'lateral chapel' – possibly intended as a baptistery.

¹¹ This is the only instance of a *stone* chancel screen in the entire EW Pugin canon; all other screens by EW Pugin are very open ones in wrought-metal – e.g [A(IIa)-1], [A(IIIa)-33], [A(Va)-3, 4], [A(VIa)-2].

EW Pugin's design was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854; its tower & spire closely resemble that designed by B Whelan (a pupil, and later secretary, of EW Pugin) as part of his 1871–72 extensions to *St Marie's*, Rugby [A(IIIa)-33]. The cathedral as executed [A(Ia)-1] differs from that originally projected by its much shorter chancel, a smaller clerestorey, a nave longer by 1 bay, and a bell-cote in place of the tower & spire; points of similarity include the chancel being under a lower roof than the nave, the ½-bay at the W extremity of the nave (to accommodate a gallery), the tall NE chapel under a pitched roof, lean-to aisles, the large pointed traceried multi-light W window, and the reredos.

B[(1853, 24 Dec) 773: (1854, 13 May) 249] E[(1854, Jun, Vol XII) 166] *Freeman's Journal*[(1853) 16 Dec] O'Donnell[(1994) 264 Fig.493] SDA T[(1853, 17 Dec) 805]

2. **1854: Everton, Liverpool, Merseyside – Cathedral (*St Edward the Confessor*, Fig.40a):** a large cruciform church in Upholland stone with dressings of Storeton stone, with crossing tower with angle-turreted spire, comprising: 5-bay choir (100ft × 100ft to ridge) that opens to the E into a Lady Chapel flanked by slightly shorter chapels, each under a separate pitched-roof; 2-bay transepts; 6-bay nave; lean-to aisles to the nave & choir. The S choir aisle connects with an octagonal Chapter House at the SE angle, and towards the W end of the S aisle is a cross-gabled, apsed baptistery; the transepts have semi-hipped entrance porches to the E & W. The choir is lit by a large 4-light traceried E window and by a clerestorey of five 3-light traceried windows, 1 per bay, each externally gabled out of the chancel roof; the 2-bay transepts by N & S by rose-windows above rows of 6 lancets, and by a clerestorey of 2 lancets per bay; the nave by a great W window (of unspecified design) and by a clerestorey of 2 lancets per bay. At the outer angles of the choir and the transepts are tall octagonal turrets with pinnacles that extend above the eaves of the roofs (a precursor of those at Cobh [A(Ia)-3] and at the W end of Dadizele [A(IIIa)-8]).

In 1845, AWN Pugin produced a design for a cathedral here, which was never realised; EW Pugin's large cruciform design dates from 1853. The only parts of the projected cathedral that were ever built were the Lady Chapel and the 2 flanking chapels, which together later became the parish church of *Our Lady Immaculate* [A(IIIa)-3]. The completion of the projected cathedral was still considered viable as late as 1859.

B[(1845, 1 Nov) 529: (1856, 13 Sept) 501] BoE[Lancashire: Liverpool & South-West (2006) 354] Burke[(1910) 129] *Freeman's Journal* [(1845) 16 Oct: (1856) 10 Sept] Hyland[(2014) 46] LAA *Liverpool Mercury* [(1856) 8 Sept, 13 Sept] T[(1853, 21 May) 327: (1856, 13 Sept) 581: (1859, 22 Oct) 677] *The Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King*[(2005) 5] Wedgwood[1977] 114^[6] Fig.118]

3. **1855: Birkenhead, Merseyside – Cathedral:** in stone, comprising: apsidal, 2-bay chancel under the same roof-line as the nave, from which it is externally demarcated by brattishing and transverse stone coping at the junction; 4-bay nave; lean-to N aisle & pitched roof S aisle; 4-stage NW tower (with deeply recessed N entrance below a niched canopied statue) surmounted by an angle-turreted spire of great height. The N aisle opens into an E chapel under twin cross-gables, beyond which is the sacristy, linked by a cloister to the presbytery. The central section of the W front, which contains the double-door principal entrance within a single arch below a large 8-light traceried window, is flanked to the N by base of the tower and to the S by an tall octagonal, spired stair-turret at the junction with the S aisle, with entrance below a small rose-window in the W gable of the aisle. The chancel is lit by seven tall, gabled, 2-light wall-dormers with geometrical tracery, the nave by the W window and by a clerestorey of 4 lancets per bay, and the aisles by 2-light plate-tracery windows, 2 per bay

The cathedral project (to have been financed, apart from the land and spire, by the 17th Earl of Shrewsbury, Bertram Talbot) dates from 1854, and the land was purchased in 1856, just before the Earl's death. The project arose from a proposal of the Bishop of Shrewsbury, Rt Rev James Brown, to transfer the Diocesan See from Shrewsbury to Birkenhead, and in the process realise a church of more cathedralesque proportions than that in Shrewsbury [A(Ia)-1], which at the time was still under construction. This never happened, and the project was

subsequently abandoned in favour of a large parish church [A(IIIa)-18] on the same site, the building of which commenced in 1860.

Phillips[(1990-91) 380] RIBA Drawings Collection (V&A) Ref: PB244/26 SDA
T[(1854, 9 Sept) 564: (1856, 21 Jun) 389] Wedgwood[(1977) 113^[3]]

4. **1859-60(Pugin & Ashlin): Nenagh, Co Tipperary, Ireland – Cathedral** (Fig.40b): in stone, with Romanesque details on a basically Gothic body, comprising: 2-bay chancel (under the same roof-line as the nave from which it is externally demarcated by brattishing and transverse stone coping across the roof), E of which are 3 parallel E chapels under lower, pitched roofs; 5-bay nave; lean-to aisles; 4-stage NW tower (with entrance below a niched canopied statue) surmounted by spire with angle-pinnacles of square cross-section. The S aisle opens to the E in a high, pitched-roof chapel with fleche, and to the W in (an almost full height) SW baptistery transept. The central section of the W front contains the principal entrance below a row of lancets above which is a large rose-window; this section is flanked to the N by the base of the tower and to the S by the W wall of the baptistery transept with entrance below a 2-light window. The chancel is demarcated by parclose screens within the lateral arches and within 3 arches in the E wall; the latter open into the 3 retro-chapels below a rose-window¹², and the nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of Romanesque arches on cylindrical pillars with carved capitals. The roofs of the chancel, retro-chapels and transept are panelled in 4 (+2 vertical) planes, and that of the nave is open-timbered based on double-backed principals. The nave is lit by the W windows and by a clerestorey of paired, round-headed single lights, 1 per bay, under a square head, the SW transept by a S rose-window above a row of round-headed single lights, and from the E & W by a 3-light round-headed window at clerestorey level, and the aisles by a pair of round-headed lights, 1 pair per bay.

In 1859, EW Pugin was commissioned by the Bishop of Killaloe, Rt Rev Michael Flannery, to design a cathedral on a site adjacent to Nenagh Castle, and his design was shown at an Architectural Exhibition in London in 1860. It was intended that the castle's 'Round Tower' would serve as the belfry of the cathedral¹³, and in 1860 a start was made on the renovation of its upper walls. The remainder of the castle's restoration and the cathedral project became a victim of the Civil War in America where the necessary fund-raising was to have been undertaken, and the cathedral was never built. The Cathedral of the Diocese of Killaloe is now in Ennis, Co Clare, where an existing church (*Ss Peter & Paul*) served as pro-cathedral from 1889 to 1990 when it was elevated to cathedral status.

A large church dedicated to *St Mary of the Rosary*, designed by WG Doolin, was built in Nenagh, 1892-1906. The choice of architect of this later church was decided by competition in which Ashlin was awarded 2nd Prize.

Drawing of the interior *ex* the former O'Byrne Collection, Upholland E[(1860, Jun, Vol XVIII) 175]

Freeman's Journal[(1896) 24 Aug] Murphy (1993) O'Dwyer[(1989) 56] T[(1859, 26 Nov) 766]

Wedgwood[(1977) 119^[4] & Figs.123-4]

<http://www.dia.ie/works/view/14071/CO.+TIPPERARY%2C+NENAGH%2C+CATHEDRAL+%28RC%2C+PROPOSED%29>

<http://www.hiddentipperary.com/castles/nenagh-castle/>

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=TN®no=22305008>

http://www.ennisparish.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/cathedral_history.pdf

¹² This arrangement is very similar to that in AWN Pugin's church of St Barnabas in Nottingham, apart from the 2 arches there being replaced at Nenagh by 3; the tracery of the rose-windows in the two churches is almost identical.

¹³ This might account for the Romanesque detailing in the design of the cathedral.

5. **1860: Northampton, Northants – Cathedral** (Fig.39b): in local yellow stone with Portland cills and Bath Stone dressings (160ft × 60ft × 70ft to ridge), comprising: semi-octagonal 3-bay chancel under same roof-line as the 5-bay nave, externally differentiated by cresting to the chancel ridge and by transverse stone coping at the junction; lean-to aisles, the N aisle terminating to the E in a pitched-roof chapel, and to the W in a 3-stage tower (with N entrance porch below a gabled niched statue, presumably of the patron, *St Thomas, Apostle*) surmounted by an angle-pinnacled spire. The chancel is lit by 9 tall wall-dormers with 2-light tracery, externally gabled out of the roof; the NE side chapel by a 3-light traceried E window and by three 2-light traceried N windows under depressed arches; the nave by a W window and by a clerestorey of 2-light traceried windows (2 per bay), and the aisles by 3 lancets per bay.

A much-reduced version of this cathedral [A(Ia)-2(Fig.38)] was commenced in 1862. According to Welsh (1975), it was originally intended to retain AWN Pugin's Collegiate Chapel of St Felix as an additional *aisle*, but it has not been possible to confirm this, and it seems improbable given the land available.

B[(1860, 21 Apr, 28 Jul) 252, 480(& plate)] DB[(1861, 15 Jun) 536] NDA RIBA Drawing Collection V/2.87
Wedgwood[(1977) 114^[10]] Welsh[(1975) 30]

6. **1867 (Pugin & Ashlin): Cobh¹⁴, Co Cork, Ireland – Early designs for Cloyne Cathedral:** designs¹⁵ include *i*) W front similar to the Augustinian Church in Dublin [A(IIIa)-23(Fig.9b)], except that the central wedge spire there is here replaced by an octagonal one, *ii*) an aisleless nave (the fenestration of which is similar to that of the aisles of the final realised design [A(Ia)-3]), beyond which is a much lower apsed chancel and lateral chapels, *iii*) designs showing a SW tower with spire, similar to that in Fig.36a.

Dunne [(2001) Figs. 3.7-3.9] IAA[76/1.1.B3; 76/1.1/A1] O'Dwyer[(1989) 60 & Fig.78]
RIBA Drawing Collection V2/83/2 Wedgwood[(1977) 118^[11]]

c) Not known if ever realised (1):

1. **1874: London, Ontario, Canada – Cathedral:** no details available.

Commissioned by Rt Rev John Walsh, Bishop of Ontario. A cathedral (dedicated to *St Peter*) was commenced in 1880 and opened in 1885, the architect of which was Joseph Connolly. It is possible that Connolly oversaw the execution of EW Pugin's design, since the realised building looks very Puginesque, although the twin W towers date only from 1958.

BN[(1874, 6 Feb) 163]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Peter%27s_Cathedral_Basilica,_London,_Ontario

¹⁴ Formerly known as Queenstown.

¹⁵ See Dunne [(2001, Vol 2) Figs. 3.7-3.9].