

A(V): Collegiate & institutional chapels

a) Realised (4):

1. **1857–59: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Chapel of St Charles Borromeo in Ushaw College** (Figs.59a, c): 4-bays, 20ft long with a hipped roof and angle buttresses; the ritual E (geographic N) end of the chapel projects somewhat under a lower flat roof to provide an internal alcove for the altar. The main roof is hipped and rib-vaulted in stone, and is supported on each side by 4 shafts (with richly carved capitals) standing free of the walls to which they are connected at the top and bottom by transoms of pierced tracery; the roof over the alcove altar is arched and deeply depressed¹ reaching the top of the reredos. The chapel is lit from the geographic W by four 2-light windows and from the geographic S by a 4-light window with a large cinquefoil in the tracery. The altar is supported on 4 shafts of green marble between which are 3 panels, each bearing St Charles' motto: *Humilitas*. In the centre of the reredos is a canopied niche containing a statue of the saint, each side of which, under a projecting canopy, is a high relief scene from his life. The ritual S (geographic E) side of the chapel is separated from the parallel Station cloister by a richly carved open-work screen in Caen stone with a pointed, central entrance arch, each side of which, under a depressed arch, is a trefoil-traceried, 3-light opening. Carving by *Lane & Lewis of Birmingham*; (ritual) W window glass by *Hardman & Co*, the remainder by Edw. Frampton.

Built through the munificence of Mgr Charles Newsham & Mgr Charles Gillow (hence the dedication). It was commenced in 1857 at the end of the S transept of the ante-chapel of AWN Pugin's St Cuthbert's chapel of 1844-48, and is clearly visible in Brewer's 'birds-eye' view of the site, dated 1858 – see O'Donnell (2008). Having to keep the roof of the chapel below the level of the cill of the transept's S window rendered it unacceptably low, and it was accordingly dismantled when nearly complete and rebuilt with a higher hipped roof on the geographic W side of the Station cloister from where it is entered. The chapel is similar in concept (*wrt* its partly free-standing pillars and tracery in the enclosing screen – see Figs.59) to the Knill chantry [A(VIIa)-1] in *St George's*, Southwark, which was completed in 1857. The reredos shown in the RIBA Drawings Collection² at the V & A was for an earlier version (1855) of the chapel, and differs from that realised.

B[(1859, 8 Oct) 670] Gillow[(1885) 114] Kelly[(2015) 45] Laing[(1895) 145] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] Milburn[(1964) 226] O'Donnell[(2008) 32] T[(1858, 7 Aug, 9 Oct) 500, 646: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/10, 11, 45, 46, 47] Ushaw Magazine[(1922) 102: (1928) 54] Wedgwood[(1977) 116^[14] & Fig. 119]

<https://archive.org/stream/thechapelseofusha00gilluoft#page/n129/mode/2up>

<https://historicalengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116449>

2. **1857–59: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Chapel of St Aloysius at Ushaw College** (Fig.57, 127a): of 4-bays (1-bay sanctuary & 3-bay nave) and narthex (64ft × 22ft overall). The narthex (with entrance from the college buildings to the N) opens into a S transept (under a slightly lower roof-line, and is entered through moulded stone archway) whose E wall projects through an arch to create a (square-ended) recess for the Lady altar. At the NW angle is an octagonal tower surmounted by a spire. Off the N side of the nave is the sacristy, and within an arched recess is the organ chamber. The roof is panelled behind arched principals. The sanctuary is lit by a 5-light E window and 2-light traceried N & S windows; the nave/narthex by a 5-light W window and by three 2-light windows from the S; the transept by 4-light S window, two, 2-light W. windows, and a sexfoil in the gable of the E wall above the Lady altar. The High altar of Caen stone is supported on 4 columns of marble, between which are 3 sculpted circular panels under segmental arches; each side of the tabernacle the reredos is divided by marble shafts into 3 arched compartments (a wide central one flanked by two

¹ This differs somewhat from what is shown in the 1855 drawing in Wedgwood, which possibly depicts the *original* chapel that abutted to S transept of St Cuthbert's Collegiate church, although it should be noted that the dedication of chapel shown in this drawing is given as St Aloysius, of whom there is a statue in the centre of the reredos.

² Wedgwood[(1977) Fig. 119].

narrower ones), with sculpted panels of scenes from the life of St Charles, surmounted by crocketed gables between which are finials. Above the tabernacle is the exposition throne surmounted by an octagonal canopy from which rises an open-work spire. Ceiling decoration by *T Earley* (Dublin), glass & metal-work by *Hardman & Co.* Seating is on oak benches facing the High altar; a low wooden partition separates the benches from the narthex.

The chapel is part of St Aloysius' Schools [D(a)-9], the Junior Seminary of Ushaw College to which it is connected by a cloister. The commission was won by EW Pugin in an invited competition with *JA & CF Hansom*. The Lady altar is not by EW Pugin, but V Rev Canon Scruton. Near the door to the chapel is an altar of 1882 to St Innocent, designed by C Hadfield and carved by AB Wall of Cheltenham. The tower now lacks its spire, and the chapel is derelict.

B[1856, 12 Apr) 209] Gillow[(1885) 121] Laing[(1895) 231] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] O'Donnell[(2008) 32] T[(1856, 8 Mar) 148: (1858, 9 Oct) 646: (1859, 1 Oct) 630] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/49a-b] <https://archive.org/stream/thechapelsofusha00gilluoft#page/n137/mode/2up>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1299434>

3. **1865–68: Nr Mayfield, TN20 6PW, E Sussex – Chapel of the Holy Trinity & St Francis Xavier at Holy Trinity Orphanage³ (CFX, Figs.60, 87a):** 1-bay chancel under the same roof-line as the 5-bay nave from which it is separated by a richly moulded arch, the W-most bay opening into shallow transepts under a much lower roof-line; sacristy off the N side of the E-most bay. A prominent bell-cote surmounts the W gable; the chapel is entered from without through a cross-gabled porch (just W of the W end) off the corridor connecting with the orphanage. The chancel is vaulted with deep moulded ribs, and the nave roof is panelled in 4 (+2 vertical) planes supported by arched principals. The chancel is lit from the E by a small wheel-window within a pointed recess, and from each side by 3 narrow (uncusped) lancets, the nave by a small sexfoil window high in the W gable below the bell-cote, and from N & S by 3 & 4 lancets, respectively, and the transepts by N & S rose-windows based on 5 trefoils around a central cinquefoil and from each side by a single lancet.

Built through the munificence of the Dowager Duchess of Leeds⁴, to serve the adjacent orphanage [E(a)-6] to which it is connected by a corridor from the porch. The chapel was not completed until 1875, and the realised design differs somewhat from that originally projected in that the nave and chancel (as realised) are not distinguished externally by transverse coping across the roof, and the bell-cote that was originally intended to mark the nave/chancel junction surmounts the W gable instead. EW Pugin's High altar & reredos were replaced in 1904 by ones in Belgian⁵ oak. The chapel has now been converted to domestic accommodation.

BN[(1866, 9 Mar) 150 & plate]
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1252659>

4. **1866(29 Jun)-67(10 Jul): Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake, LE7 4SG, Leics – Ratcliffe College Chapel of the Immaculate Conception (IC, Figs.58, 142):** single vessel, aisleless church in red brick, striped with stone and blue brick comprising: semi-octagonal sanctuary under the same roof as the 9-bay nave (95ft × 30ft × 52ft to ridge). Tripartite W front with large central wheel-window above 5 tall lancets below which is the principal entrance; the gable is surmounted by a corbelled, stone bell-cote with small gables above the bell-opening, above which is a slender spire surmounted by a floriated Cross. At each end of the nave on both sides are uncapituted moulded arches opening into screened lateral chapels, those at the E end

³ The orphanage became The Xaverian College in 1874.

⁴ See Appendix II of the book, and also [A(VIIIa)-2], [E(a)-6, 7].

⁵ The orphanage was run by the Xaverian Brothers, an Order founded in Belgium in 1839, which first came to England in 1848.

with altars against their E wall, those at the W end against their N & S walls. Entrance to the sacristy (within the adjacent presbytery [C(a)-22]) to the N, and to EW Pugin's study range [D(e)-1] to the S, through segmental-headed doors in the E-most bays of the nave. The roof is panelled, supported on arched principals springing from wall posts. The sanctuary is lit by 5 groups of 3 lancets at clerestory level separated by marble shafts with foliated capitals⁶, and from each side by a lower small, traceried roundel set within a pointed opening above the choir-stalls, and the nave by the W windows and by a clerestory of lancets, 1 per bay. At the junction of the sanctuary and nave is an open wrought-iron screen, and the W-most bay of the nave is a gallery lit by the 5 narrow lancets below the wheel-window. The High altar is supported on 4 marble colonnettes between which are 3 circular sculpted panels; each side of the tabernacle (above which is a gabled Exposition throne), the reredos comprises 3 gabled niches, separated by slender marble columns, containing pedestalled statues. The seating in the chapel is divided by a low partition dado into an E section for the collegians and a W section for externs.

The chapel is an addition, planned in 1865, to pre-existing college buildings by AWN Pugin (1843-47) and CF Hansom (1849-54), and occupies the area that would have been taken up by the transepts of his father's projected collegiate church here – Hyland[(2014) 100]. The design of the bell-cote (Figs.58a, 142) has certain similarities with that at Sheerness [A(IIIa)-31(Figs.33)], and the W wheel-window with that at *All Saints*, Barton-on-Irwell [A(IIIa)-44]. EW Pugin refused to attend the opening in protest to economies that had been made, which he considered compromised the structural stability of the building, necessitating the introduction of tie-bars between the side walls. Hardman stained glass was installed in the W window in 1891. The chapel was deconsecrated c1962, and subdivided vertically and horizontally to provide dormitory and teaching space. The date of 1875 for the chapel given in *Historic England* is incorrect.

BoE[Leicestershire & Rutland (1984) 360] Coker, M (personal communication, 2017) Hyland[(2014) 146] Leatham[(1950) 55, plates opposite pp.64, 96] O'Donnell[(2002) 107] *Ratcliffian*[(1897, Commemorative Volume) 156] T[(1865, 19 Sept) 518]
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287422>.

b) Unrealised (4):

1. **1856-57: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Extension to the Chapel of St Cuthbert at Ushaw College:** a 2 bay W extension under the same roof-line as AWN Pugin's original chapel, with the principal W door under a pointed arch. The extension is lit by a large 5-light W window flanked by niched statues, and from each bay by a tall 3-light window terminating in a gabled wall dormer; these latter windows are equally divided by traceried transoms. In the apex of the W-gable is another niched statue.

EW Pugin submitted 2 schemes for extending the chapel (*see* also [A(Vb)-i]), neither of which was accepted. AWN Pugin's chapel was demolished and replaced, 1882-84, with one (on the same site) to the design of *Dunn & Hansom*, in which stonework and stained glass from the original chapel were re-utilised.

Campbell[(2008) 30] Gillow[(1855) 55] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/12]

2. **1856: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Chapel of the Five Wounds at Ushaw College (Fig.61):** a small, square, angle-buttressed building from which rises a short, angle-turreted spire surmounted with a floriated Cross around the base of which are Emblems of the Passion. It is lit from the N & S by a trefoil-traceried 2-light window under a pointed segmental drip-mould above which is a small quatrefoil within a vesica, and from the W by an identical quatrefoil at the same level. (Continued)

⁶ Below the 3 groups in the apse are recessed panels with stencilling.

The chapel was to have abutted the W side of the S end of the Station cloister just before it turns E towards AWN Pugin's Chapel of St Cuthbert of 1844-48.

Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/8; UC/AD1/2/9]

3. **1864: Rome, Italy – Collegiate Church of St Thomas at the English College:** a tall building stabilised by flying buttresses comprising: semi-octagonal sanctuary under the same roof-line as the 8-bay nave, with triforium; N & S aisles under lean-to roofs, terminating in small chapels – that to the NE being apsed (with nave. 4-stage SW tower with S entrance. Raised choir, demarcated by parclose screens extending down into 3 bays of the nave from the apse where the High altar is positioned under a Gothic ciborium (as in Roman Mediaeval churches). Wooden vaulted roof, suspended from hidden iron ridges; much interior polychromy (e.g. nave piers in alternate layers of dark and light stone/marble.) The sanctuary is lit by 5 tall, 2-light traceried windows that descend to the level of the aisle roofs, the NE side-chapel by a traceried 2-light E window, the nave by small circular traceried clerestory windows (1 per bay), the aisles by 2-light traceried windows, and the triforium by a linked pair of small 2-light traceried windows per bay. Statues at parapet level at each external angle of the apse and at the apex of its canted roof (similar to that projected at Dadizele).

The design, which is a much-reduced version of that originally projected, incorporated some novel features in respect of its S European environment: small clerestory windows to keep the interior cool in summer and warm in winter; double-glazing and/or darkly coloured glass to regulate the interior temperature. Although by the end of 1865, EW Pugin had been replaced by Count V Vespignani, he nevertheless continued to work on his designs until 1868 when the matter was finally closed – a victim of the expense of the project, exacerbated by the loss of the Papal States; he was not paid off until Feb 1874. Vespignani's church was not completed (a reduced scale from that originally projected) until 1888.

Aberdeen Journal[(1864) 12 Oct] **B**[(1865, 30 Dec) 919] *Freeman's Journal*[(1864) 12 Apr]
Richardson[(2001) 20: (2007) 340] **T**[(1864, 8 Oct) 648]

4. **1860s (Pugin & Ashlin): Maynooth, Co Kildare, Ireland – Chapel at St Patrick's College**⁷: 'a vaulted building terminating in an apse.' – Wedgwood (1977).

In 1858, EW Pugin wrote to the President of Maynooth, Rev Dr CW Russell expressing the hope that he be allowed to present designs and specifications for the proposed new chapel, on the grounds that his father had produced designs, 1845-48, for which he had never been paid. At some date during the *Pugin-Ashlin* partnership (1860-68), a perspective of the interior, as described above, was produced. In 1875, however, JJ McCarthy was appointed architect, and the chapel was built to his own apsidal design, 1875-81⁸.

Corish[(1995) 191] Macaulay[(1983) 297] O'Donnell[(2014) 74] St Patrick's College Maynooth Archives[Russell Papers: 14/48/3a, 14/48/3b, 14/48/5a] Wedgwood[(1977) 119^[3]]

Attributed: (1):

- i. **1857: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Another proposal to extend the Chapel of St Cuthbert at Ushaw College:** a semi-octagonally apsed addition (130ft × 40ft wide) abutting the S wall of the chapel, with six 4-light windows and shafts of stone to support the roof principals; it was to be interiorly separated from the existing chapel (AWN Pugin, 1844-48) by a 5-arch stone screen.

The second proposal to extend the chapel was made at the request of the President of the College, Rev Dr Charles Newsham – see also [A(Vb)-1]. (Continued)

⁷ I am indebted to R O'Donnell, F O'Dwyer and Anna Porter for information on this entry.

⁸ Decoration and furnishings were not completed until 1890 (under the direction of Wm Hague), and the spire not until 1902 (under Hague's successor, TF McNamara).

Gillow[(1885) 55]

d) Realisation of collegiate chapels designed by AWN Pugin (2):

1. **1852-53: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Chapel of St Joseph at Ushaw College:** realisation of AWN Pugin's design, except the altar & reredos⁹. Of 3-bays (46ft × 21ft) in thin courses of squared sandstone with ashlar plinth and dressings; roof is of graduated Lakeland slate with stone gable copings and crested ridge tiles. The roof is panelled in 4(+2 vertical) planes, and the walls to dado height. The chapel is lit by a large 5-light E window with geometrical tracery, long, paired 2-light traceried W windows, above which is a central sexfoil, and by four (three) 2-light N (S) windows. The original E window by AWN Pugin was later modified by JH Powell; other glass by *Hardman & Co*, and tiles by *Minton & Co*.

The chapel was to serve college's servants and domestic staff, St Joseph being the Patron Saint of Workers. The statue of St Joseph that was originally above the tabernacle (*see* [H(1a)-2]) has been removed, and to the LHS of the reredos is now an imposing 20ft high, canopied pedestal (in Caen stone & marble) also by EW Pugin, which contains a (different) statue of St Joseph by Karl Hoffmann¹⁰.

BoE[Co Durham (1983) 480] Campbell[(2008) 117] Gillow[(1885) 111] Kelly[(2015) 145] Laing[(1895) 150] Milburn[(1964) 219] SAS[Gaz. 40] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/2/1-5, 48, 50]
<https://archive.org/stream/thechapelseofusha00gilluoft#page/n127/mode/2up>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1185959>

Attributed (1):

- i. **nd: Ushaw, DH7 7DW, Co Durham – Oratory of the Holy Family (later Relics' Chapel) at Ushaw College:** of quasi-octagonal plan, with a high conical roof, with small gabled dormers high up on alternate faces. The central part of the E wall is much wider than the angled (corner) flanks (*vide infra*). The oratory is lit from the N & S by long 2-light windows with quatrefoil tracery in the heads, from the NW & SW by the same but shorter¹¹, and from the W by a small oculus above the ridge of the roof of the ante-chapel *via* which the oratory is entered through a pointed arch. The interior has an elaborately-painted high panelled roof with pendant, and a Minton tile floor. The altar is supported on 2 colonnettes behind which are 3 panels in *bas relief*; the lower part of the reredos comprises 5 similar panels in oak, above which, beneath a terminating, gilt-crested cornice, is space for the display of a large painting (*vide infra*).

In 1851, AWN Pugin was commissioned by the President of the College, Mgr Newsham, to design an oratory chapel to display (as an altar-piece) a large painting by Franz von Rohden (a pupil of Overbeck) of the Adoration of the Magi in the presence of the Holy Family; he produced 2 quite different schemes: *i*) 1851: a 2-bay rectangular building under a pitched roof, matching, but much smaller than, *St Joseph's* chapel [A(Vd)-1] at the N end of the Station cloister; *ii*) 1852: the quasi-octagonal building described above, in which, in order to accommodate the painting, the central part of the E wall had to be much wider than the angled (corner) flanks, destroying its perfect octagonality. The oratory is entered *via* an ante-chapel off the E side of the Station cloister, directly opposite the entrance to the St Charles Borromeo chapel [A(Va)-1]. Given the late date of its design, the building of the oratory is likely to have been superintended by EW Pugin. Since 5 June 1861, the oratory has served as a Relics' Chapel. (Continued)

⁹ These are by EW Pugin – *see* [H(a)-2].

¹⁰ The canopied pedestal was originally in the Sacred Heart ante-chapel of the S transept of AWN Pugin's Chapel of St Cuthbert, when it contained a statue of the Sacred Heart sculpted by AB Wall (of Cheltenham). The ensemble was moved to St Joseph's Chapel when the Pugin chapel was demolished in 1882, and the statue later replaced by the present one of St Joseph.

¹¹ Necessitated by the abutment of pitched roof of the ante-chapel (*vide infra*).

BoE[Co Durham (1983) 480] Campbell[(2008) 116] Gillow[(1885) 117] Kelly[(2015) 142] Laing[(1895) plate opposite 137, 145, 146] Marsland[(2015-16) 16] Milburn[(1964) 219] O'Donnell[(1995a) 320] Ushaw College Archives[UC/AD1/1/17; UC/P35/P21]
<https://archive.org/stream/thechapelsofusha00gilluoft#page/n133/mode/2up>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116449>

e) Work at a collegiate chapel by another architect (1):

1. **1861: Ware, SG11 1DS, Herts – Lady Chapel at St Edmund's College Chapel:** 2-bay rib-vaulted roof supported on 8 pillars with marble shafts and stone bases and capitals. The altar is supported on 3 squat colonnettes between which are 2 roundels with *bas-relief* carving depicting the Adoration of the Magi and the Flight into Egypt; the tabernacle is in alabaster, with a brass door decorated with a carving of a pelican. The E end of the chapel is blank, accommodating the reredos in the form of a pointed, crocketed recess above the tabernacle, which follows the arch of the roof, which within which is a high relief depiction of the Holy Family, attended by St John the Baptist & an angel; at the apex is an angel bearing a crown. The chapel is lit from each side, and the floor laid with alternating red & buff tiles set diagonally; on the S wall are 2 *bas relief* roundels. Carving by T Earp.

The chapel, which is off the E side of the N transept of the college chapel, was intended to form the base of a future (unrealised) tower at the location of AWN Pugin's projected spired tower. The pointed, crocketed recess above the tabernacle resembles somewhat that in the Blessed Sacrament chapel in Chelsea [A(IIIe)-6].

Hyland[(2014) 97] Schofield[(2013) 72] *St Edmund's College and its chapels*[(2010) 41] Ward[(1903) 115]
<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/old-hall-green-ware-chapel-st-edmunds-college/>
<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1308305>
