

4200 Our Lady of Mount Carmel RC: Roof Repairs Following Metal Roofing Theft

Statement of Significance

1.00 Introduction

- 1.01 This Statement of Significance has been prepared by Adrian Pearson RIBA/SCA & AABC for The Parish Priest & Parochial Church Council for Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, Blackley.
- 1.02 This Statement is to form part of the application to the RC regional Historic Churches Committee (HCC) regarding the project for 'Roof Repairs Following Metal Roofing Theft' as submitted in June 2023.
- 1.03 The Statement has been compiled with the benefit of the previous Statement of Significance produced by Ian Lucas of Gateley Smithers Purslow in 2020.
- 1.04 The following records provide a detailed description of the historical development of the church and its materials and configuration.
 - Historic England - National Heritage List For England
(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1450142>)
 - Taking Stock: Catholic - Churches Of England & Wales
(<https://taking-stock.org.uk/>).
 - The Buildings of England - Lancashire: Manchester & the South East (Hartwell, Hyde & Pevsner).

Copies of the text from these sources has been included as appendices to this report.

2.00 Statement of Significance

Historical Significance

- 2.01 Our Lady of Mount Carmel is a Grade II Listed Church building of Special Architectural and Historic Significance. The Church building was listed in September 2018 and a copy of the listing notice is included in Appendix 1 to this report.
- 2.02 The building is dated 1906 - 1908 and was designed by the Architect, Joseph Bernard Holt, who was part of the practice Randolph & Holt of King Street, Manchester.
- 2.03 The listing highlights the lofty interior with richly embellished walls with grey marble facings to the Nave and mosaic roundels, panels of saints, mosaic spandrels to the Sanctuary and a mosaic lined apse to the Lady Chapel, which are all of evident craftsmanship using high quality materials. The interiors are considered especially significant and are one of the principal reasons for the listing of the existing fabric.
- 2.04 Externally, the notice mentions the "well detailed and imposing design in a perpendicular gothic style" which imaginatively uses an awkward corner site overlooking Blackley.
- 2.05 The churches architect, Joseph Bernard Holt (1881 -), designed a number of Roman Catholic Churches, including St John the Baptist Burnley and St Mary Horwich. The East window is later circa 1926 by Hardman & Co. The internal mosaic works may be by Ludwig Oppenheimer.

- 2.06 The origin of the east window is a little later being installed in memory of Fr Hayes, who died in 1926. The window was designed and installed by Hardman & Co.
- 2.07 The internal mosaic works are thought to be by Ludwig Oppenheimer and being notably similar to other Oppenheimer installations in the area.
- 2.08 The schedule mentions that the interior of the Church was re-ordered in 1965 by the Architectural firm, Greenhalgh & Williams, who re-modelled the Sanctuary with new marble steps, floors and decoration. They also added new confessionals, Narthex and improved Sacristies.
- 2.09 There is little information regarding the Architect, Joseph Bernard Holt, in the public domain. He entered briefly into partnership with Wilfrid Randolph (1859-1941) between 1906-1908, but the partnership does not appear to have been successful. From 1909 onwards William Randolph continued as a sole practitioner.
- 2.10 More is known about Randolph and his details are included in the Appendix. He also was Architect to several other prominent Catholic Church buildings in and around Greater Manchester, including St Joseph Ordsall and St Thomas of Canterbury, Higher Broughton, Salford.
- 2.11 Nothing else is known about Holt after the dissolution of his partnering with Wilfrid Randolph or even if he continued in architectural practice.
- 2.12 Pevsner describes the building as follows:

"OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL {RC}, OLD ROAD. 1907 - 8, of red brick, Perp, with a very tall Clerestory and a North-West turret. Thin hammerbeam roof. The Presbytery is large with deeply ribbed chimneys, dated 1904".

Pevsner Lancashire: Manchester and the South- East: The Buildings of England series PP386.

- 2.13 Interestingly, Pevsner does not mention the Architect, J Bernard Holt specifically. However, the practice, Randolph & Holt, are mentioned as Architects of St Mary Roman Catholic Church Horwich.
- 2.14 The Church building was constructed to serve the Roman Catholic Parish, which was established in 1851. An extensive history of Mount Carmel Parish was written by Father Stephen Delany in 1931 and is included in the Appendix.

Geographical Significance

- 2.15 Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church occupies an awkward triangular site with Wilson Road to the West side and Old Road, at an oblique angle, to the North and East. The orientation of the Church is more North and South and the 'liturgical West' gable and window actually face North.
- 2.16 The Church site is close to the principal Rochdale Road A664, which links Crumpsall with the main area of Blackley to the North. Boggart Hole Clough Country Park is located to the East side of the Rochdale Road but an extensive tree belt, between Rochdale Road and Old Road, effectively hides the Church from view.
- 2.17 As a result of the surrounding tree belts the location of the Church is largely hidden from Crumpsall and the surrounding areas of Blackley.

Architectural Significance

- 2.18 As previously mentioned, Mount Carmel Church is a Grade II Listed building in the perpendicular style of gothic. The external decoration, consisting of smooth Accrington style red facing bricks with buff stone dressings and red terracotta copings, could be described as "traditional". However, the interior can only be described as "lavish" with the internal decoration to the Nave and Chancel Arcades of particular merit.

Social Significance

- 2.19 Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church provides an important social and community facility within the areas of South Blackley and North Crumpsall.
- 2.20 The complex also has a Parish Hall and an open garden, which forms part of the Presbytery to the South side.
- 2.21 The Church has strong associations with the adjacent Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic School, located opposite the Church, to the West side of Wilson Road.

3.00 Appendices

Appendix 1: Statutory Listing.

Appendix 2: Taking Stock Entry.

Appendix 3: Brief History of Our Lady of Mount Carmel by Bernadette Burns (2020)

Appendix 4: History of Mount Carmel Parish by Father Stephen Delany (1931)

Appendix 5: Joseph Bernard Holt - Architect

Appendix 6: Wilfrid Randolph - Architect

Appendix 1: Statutory Listing.

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1440428

Date first listed: 27-Sep-2018

List Entry Name: Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and attached boundary walls, Blackley

National Grid Reference: SD8591302533

Summary

Roman Catholic church of 1906 to 1908 to designs by J Bernard Holt of Manchester in a Perpendicular Gothic style. The presbytery does not form part of the listing.

Reasons for Designation

The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Blackley, of 1906 to 1908 by J Bernard Holt, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- the lofty interior has richly embellished walls with grey marble facings to the nave incorporating mosaic roundels and panels of saints, blind arcading with mosaic spandrels to the sanctuary and a mosaic-lined apse to the Lady Chapel, all of evident craftsmanship using high quality materials;
- the interior decoration is complemented by fixtures and fittings including the original marble high altar and Gothic reredos with marble bas-relief scenes, Gothic marble altar and reredos in the Lady Chapel, and great east window with stained glass by the renowned Hardman firm, the quality, craftsmanship and execution of which also raise the interest of the building considerably;
- the church has a well-detailed and imposing design in a Perpendicular Gothic style imaginatively using an awkward, corner site overlooking Blackley with the skyline enlivened by a corner tower and battlemented turret and battlemented parapets to the impressively tall nave.

Historic interest:

- the church is historically associated with a mission established in the village of Blackley in 1851 before the transformation of the area by large council housing estates in the early C20.

History

Blackley lies three miles north of Manchester and originated as the villages of Blackley; Higher Blackley or Crab Village; and Charlestown, before they were largely subsumed from the early C20 by Manchester Corporation housing estates. A Catholic mission was established here in 1851 in a chapel formed from two cottages. In 1855 a purpose-built church was built fronting onto Old Road in Blackley. It is first shown on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map surveyed between 1889 and 1891, published in 1894, marked as 'R. C. Chapel'. By 1898 the priest was the Revd Robert Hayes who went on to build a new church, presbytery and schools. The first building was a large presbytery dated 1904 fronting onto a new road called Wilson Road, which met Old Road at a sharp junction to form a triangular, corner site. The church was built shortly afterwards occupying the corner site. It first appears on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map revised in 1906 and published in 1910, marked as 'Mount Carmel R.C. Church', with the

presbytery on its south side. It apparently opened in 1908. The architect for the new church, and perhaps the presbytery, was J Bernard Holt, a Manchester architect who designed a number of Roman Catholic churches, including St John the Baptist, Burnley, and St Mary, Horwich, with his partner W Randolph. The east window was by the Hardman firm in memory of the Revd Hayes who died in 1926. The church also contains mosaic work which may be by Ludwig Oppenheimer Ltd, established in 1865 in Manchester, who are known for their mosaics in Catholic churches.

The church was reordered in 1965 by Greenhalgh & Williams who remodelled the sanctuary with new marble steps, floors and decoration; the high altar ensemble remained intact. They also added new confessionals, narthex and improved the sacristies.

Map



Details

Roman Catholic church of 1906 to 1908 to designs by J Bernard Holt of Manchester in a Perpendicular Gothic style.

MATERIALS: red brick with stone dressings and slate roofs.

PLAN: the church is built with the sanctuary facing south, but liturgical compass points are used for the description below.

The church has a sanctuary, a nave with a narrow south aisle, a south-west corner tower, and a wider north aisle, with a Lady Chapel at the east end and confessionals and an angled porch at the west end. The nave has a narthex and west gallery over, with a projecting, central, former baptistery flanked by angled porches. A doorway in the east wall of the south aisle leads through to the sacristies and the presbytery beyond.

EXTERIOR: the church stands on a triangular corner site with its west end at the apex. It is built of red brick in English garden wall bond with moulded brick and stone dressings and slate roofs. The gabled west end has a moulded stone coping with an embellished cross at the apex. There is a large, arched window of seven lights with Perpendicular tracery flanked by slender brick buttresses with stone caps. At the gable apex is a statue niche containing a statue of Our Lady and the baby Christ. Beneath the window is a projecting, single-storey baptistery with a plinth and a lean-to roof. It has two two-light, traceried windows separated by a shallow buttress. The baptistery is flanked by two slightly recessed and angled porches with parapets and flat roofs. The porches both have a doorway with a moulded brick hoodmould and a stone door frame with an arched, multi-panelled timber door. On the right-hand side of the gable wall is a slender square tower with a tall, battlemented, octagonal turret. The turret has alternating shallow buttresses and narrow, traceried lancet apertures.

At the left-hand end of the south elevation is the tower and turret. Beyond is a tall clerestory with battlements and six large, arched windows of three lights with Perpendicular tracery, the bays separated by shallow buttresses. Below is a shallow aisle set on a raised basement due to the fall of the land. It has a lean-to roof and six small, traceried lancets with brick hoodmoulds and a brick string beneath the stone sills. At the right-hand end the two-bay sanctuary is set back with a lower roof. It has arched, two-light, traceried windows separated by a shallow buttress. In front and wrapping around the east end of the sanctuary is the four-bay sacristy building, which is also set on a raised basement.

The basement has a blocked, two-light window with stone sill, lintel and mullion. Adjacent is a wide doorway with stone lintel. Above are four two-light windows with stone sills, lintels and mullions and leaded small-pane glazing. The brick string of the south aisle is stepped down and continued beneath these window sills.

The north elevation has a similar tall clerestory with battlements and six large, arched windows of three lights with Perpendicular tracery, the bays separated by shallow buttresses. At the right-hand end is a blind, arched window. In front of the first to fourth bays is an aisle with a double-pitched roof. It has four square-headed windows with two-light, traceried windows and hoodmoulds, the bays separated by shallow buttresses.

At the left-hand end is the slightly recessed, apsidal Lady Chapel with a green copper roof. The north elevation has a similar square-headed, two-light traceried window. A low, angled, flat-roofed building with a parapet is situated between the Lady Chapel and the north-east outer corner of the sanctuary. At the right-hand end is a low, angled, flat-roofed porch with a parapet. It has a doorway with a moulded brick hoodmould and stone door frame with an arched, multi-panelled timber door. It has four square-headed, single-light traceried windows with a brick string below the sills and above the lintels.

INTERIOR: the seven-bay nave and two-bay sanctuary have panelled wagon roof ceilings with trusses in the approximate form of hammer-beam trusses. The walls are articulated by giant arches which rise through the arcades and continue round the large clerestory windows. The arcades are faced with grey marble above the arches with mosaic roundels of saints in the spandrels.

The east wall of the nave is faced in grey marble up to impost level of the sanctuary arch. The arch is outlined in gold mosaic and flanked by arched mosaic scenes of St Joachim to the left and St Anne to the right above traceried niches with marble statues of Our Lady and the baby Christ and the Sacred Heart.

The sanctuary has marble steps and floor relating to the 1965 reordering. The inner walls have blind arcading with mosaic spandrels continuing round a reredos with marble bas-relief scenes of the Sacred Heart and the Assumption with a central, canopied niche with a painted Crucifixion over the tabernacle and altar, and flanking marble statues of saints. The marble altar has bas-relief panels with three gilded shields. The east stained-glass window is by the Hardman firm in memory of Fr Hayes, who died in 1926. There is a forward-placed marble altar and lectern relating to the 1965 reordering.

The nave has a west narthex and gallery; the glazed timber screen and panelled gallery front relate to the 1965 reordering. There is an organ on the gallery with gilded pipes. The two west porches have arched inner doorways with double doors with vertical panels and glazed upper lights. These flank two arches opening into the gallery steps and the former baptistery, which is enclosed by a decorative iron gate.

The north aisle has a panelled wagon roof ceiling. At the east end is the Lady Chapel with bay with double-pitched ceiling and apse. The apse is lined in gold mosaic with a starry sky and dove. The marble altar has a central niche with a stylised Virgin. At the west end are confessionals and the aisle contains a marble plaque war memorial commemorating those who fell in both World Wars with a large painted Pieta in front dated 1912.

The narrow south aisle has arched trusses. At the east end is an arched doorway into the sacristy.

SUBSIDIARY ITEMS: at the west apex of the triangular site is a red brick boundary wall with a chamfered stone coping and rectangular brick piers with shaped stone caps. There is a gateway on the Old Road side flanked by taller gate piers, with a decorative wrought-iron gate.

On Old Road a triangular garden in front of the north aisle is bounded by a similar red brick wall with a chamfered stone coping and rectangular brick piers with shaped stone caps. Towards the right-hand end is a similar gateway flanked by taller gate piers, with a decorative wrought-iron gate.

Pursuant to s1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the presbytery, and the modern, parapeted entrance and flat-roofed extension linking the presbytery to the sacristies are not of special architectural or historic interest.

Appendix 2: Taking Stock Entry.

Manchester (Blackley) – Our Lady of Mount Carmel

Wilson Road, Blackley, Manchester M9

An imposing building on a prominent corner site, by a little-known local architect, who built elsewhere in the diocese. The interior volume is impressive. and contains Oppenheimer mosaics and other furnishings of note. The attached presbytery is also a building with some presence. Together the buildings form a good group historically associated with a mission established before the transformation of the area by council housing estates.

Blackley originated as small settlements which were almost obliterated by Manchester Corporation housing estates built from the early twentieth century. A mission was established in 1851, when a chapel was formed from two cottages. A church was built in 1855, alongside a house of Regency character. In 1904 a large new presbytery was built by Fr Robert Hayes, who also oversaw the building of schools and a large new church, in 1907-8. The architect for the new church was J. Bernard Holt of Manchester.

The church was restored and reordered in 1965 by Greenhalgh & Williams, who remodelled the sanctuary, with new marble floors, steps and decoration. They also added new confessionals, narthex and improved the sacristies. The high altar ensemble was retained intact.

Description

All orientations given are liturgical. The church is of red brick with stone dressings and consists of nave, low aisles and northeast Lady Chapel. The presbytery is attached at the east end

The building has a tall clerestory with battlements and large windows. There is a broad west window and a southwest tower with an octagonal turret. The style is Perpendicular revival.

Inside there is a narthex and a west gallery. The nave is articulated by giant arches rising through the arcades and continuing around the clerestory windows.

Mosaic roundels of saints appear in the spandrels and there is a sparse hammerbeam-type roof. The east end is richly fitted out.

The outer east wall is lined with marble and panels with mosaic scenes and traceried niches with marble statues flank the chancel arch, which is outlined in gold mosaic.

The inner walls have blind arcading continuing around a reredos with marble bas-relief scenes of the Sacred Heart and the Assumption, flanked by marble statues. The marble floor and steps relate to the Greenhalgh & Williams reordering. The east window is by the Hardman firm, in memory of Fr Hayes, who died in 1926. The Lady Chapel is at the east end of the north aisle. The apse is lined in mosaic with a starry sky and dove.

The work could be by Ludwig Oppenheimer, who did similar mosaics in several Manchester Catholic churches.

The altar is of marbles with columns and incorporates a stylised statue of the Virgin, probably of interwar date.

There is a war memorial and large Pietà dated 1912 in the north aisle.

Amended and updated by AHP 6.1.2021

Appendix 3: A Brief History of Our Lady of Mount Carmel by Bernadette Burns (2020)

At the time of the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy (Sept 1850), the only Catholic church in the area north of Manchester city centre was St Patrick's Collyhurst. The next church northwards was St John the Baptist in Rochdale, almost ten miles away.

It was decided in 1851 to open a mission two miles north of Collyhurst in the village of Blackley, at that time almost two miles outside the city boundary.

In the first instance Fr Hubbard acquired the use of a factory in William Place, a street off Factory Lane in the area then known as Barnes Green. (Barnes Green Catholic Club stands on the spot and is still a thriving club). The main workers in this factory were French and Belgian Catholics with fabric dying experience, which was lacking in Manchester at this time. A small church was built above the dye works to meet the needs of the workers.

At the same time in Blackley attempts were made to produce Turkey Red Dye. The Delaunay family were Roman Catholics who had fled persecution.

Fr Hubbard acquired some land less than half a mile away from Factory Lane on Old Road, Blackley, donated by the Delaunay Family. The building of a church in the area was opposed by local church communities which accounts for the position of the church.

His successor, a Father De-Blon managed to have a small church built on the site. It opened in 1855 and was known as the "Ivy Church" reflecting the ivy that covered the church and matching with the cottages alongside (most of which are still standing).

In 1898 Father Robert Hayes was appointed parish priest. He made his first project the replacement of the "Ivy Church". He achieved his objective some fifty years after the church had been first opened. The church made way for the much larger church which stands to this day on the same site.

During the two years or so when there was no church in existence the Catholic people of Blackley and the surrounding area celebrated their religious services in Mount Carmel School which stood at that time in Shepherd Street, again in Barnes Green, opposite the swimming baths called "Harpurhey Baths" (this is now part of Manchester College).

In September 1908 the new church Our Lady of Mount Carmel was duly opened and is still in full use today some 108 years later. It is treasured by its parishioners past and present and the local community. Father Hayes died in 1926 as a result of a fall in church and he is commemorated in the large stained-glass window behind the High Altar. This window was installed by Hardman and Co., from Birmingham-stained glass works.

Standing facing the later the window from the right depicts St Patrick holding a shamrock to represent that the church was part of St Patrick's Deanery. St Patrick's closed several years ago and the church is now part of St Chad's Deanery. St Teresa of Lisieux.

The Church stands on a high mount overlooking the surrounding area and Boggart Hole Clough. It's interesting to note that when the church was built, a stone cross was placed into the wall of the High Altar to keep away the 'Boggarts' and to protect the church.

During this period between the opening of the new church and 1940 four other parishes were formed from parts of the original parish. These were St Dunstan's Moston, St Anne's Crumpsall, St. Clare's Blackley and St. John Bosco, White Moss. Recent research has identified that the mosaics in The Lady Chapel were probably installed by Oppenheimer who specialised in mosaics throughout the world. Mr Tony Hilton, a member of Greater Manchester Churches Preservation Group, has been to see the mosaics and feels they closely resemble Oppenheimer's work and the links the parish had with St Josephs in Heywood and St. John's in Rochdale tend to make this more likely. If you look at gallery photos of the lady chapel of Mt Carmel and Heywood and Rochdale churches you will note their similarities.

The mosaics and marble on the main altar are thought to be by Salviati who worked around Manchester at this time. The architect who designed the church was Barnard Holt of the Architectural Practice of Randolph & Holt of Kings Street Manchester.

Appendix 4: History of Mount Carmel Parish by Father Stephen Delany

Short History of Mount Carmel Parish, Blackley.

FR. STEPHEN DELANY.

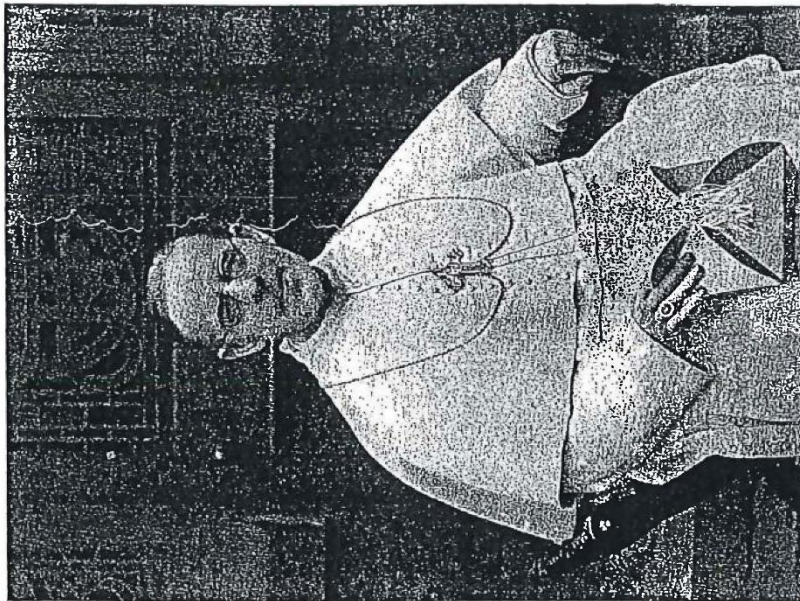
(Written in 1937).

"The way-farer who has a fondness for rare beauties of scenery may still find the objects of his affection on the north side of Manchester. When such a devotee of nature has passed through the village of Harpurhey, with his back towards Manchester, and has proceeded still further in the direction of Middleton through Barnes Green, which begins at Moston Lane and ends a few yards further on than the Farnyard Inn, he should have little difficulty in finding the Old Road to Blackley and Middleton, which begins at the top of Valentine Brow."*

So worthy "Peter Ball," the Blackley annalist, in 1892. Said Peter was one of the good old school—all honour to their memory!—God-fearing, honest, downright! Wherefore his regard for the struggling Roman Catholics was (as we shall see) anything but sneaking, nor could he consider his History complete without some record of their works. And so, though he conscientiously tapped the authoritative sources with but little fruit, none the less his heroes and (especially) his heroines must have their due meed of recognition, sweat his pen never so much to swell the account to respectable proportions with scenic rhapsodies. Into these, at this date, we may be excused from following, nor fear his honest soul take umbrage. "A gallant gentleman," is probably the tribute he would have valued most. That we gladly accord him—that and more!—"Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God."

"The most picturesque erections on the Old Road"—our good Peter eventually continues—"are undoubtedly the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the house of the resident priest which adjoins it. The former presents but its gable to the roadside, but that being covered with ivy, as well as the porch and walls of the priest's house, makes a very pleasant picture indeed.

*The History and Annals of Blackley and Neighbourhood by PHILIP WENKWOORTH ("Peter Ball"), 1892.—Unfortunately now out of print.



THE LORD ABBOT TONER, C.R.P.

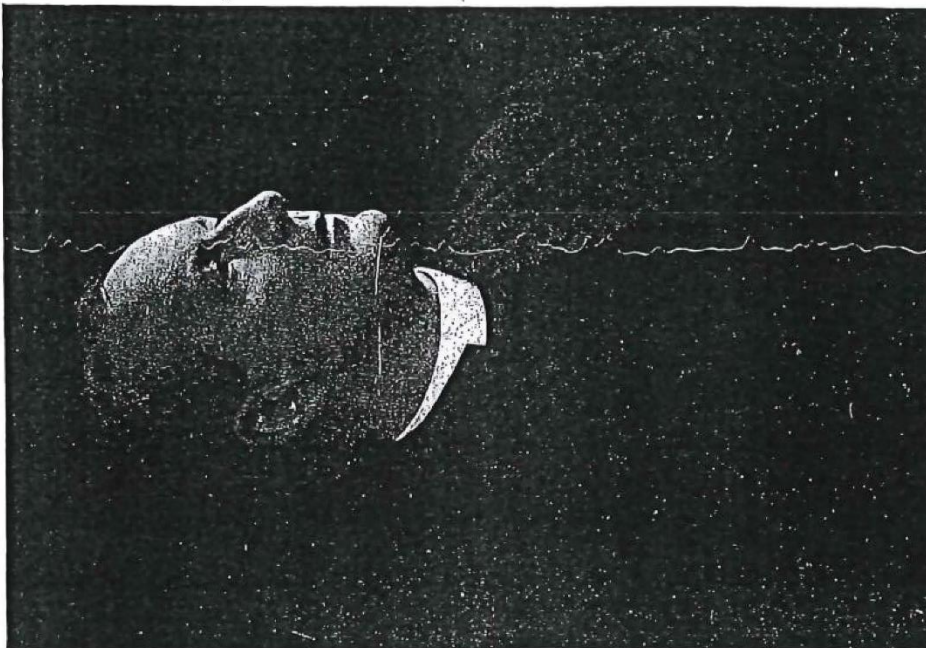
And the situation is very fine, for the ivy-covered gable overlooks an ancient rookery on the opposite side of Old Road, now"—but Peter is off to Heaton Park with his rooks, returning only to remark with all the *naïveté* in the world, that "the church is but a small building with limited accommodation; but it is very compact and in the *Summer* pleasant to worship in."

"The little ivy-covered Church at Barnes Green," is still the treasured memory of Catholics now scattered over the face of the earth. For more than half-a-century it looked down upon the Rochdale Road, and across to the rustic solitude of Boggart Hole Clough, and it survived until the rude invasion of the electric tramcar came to sound the harsh music of its "Nunc dimittis." When it was opened in the year 1855 to serve the needs of the newly-established Mission of Blackley-cum-Middleton, it was the only Catholic Church between Livesey Street and Rochdale. St. Edmund's, of course, was not built until ten years later (Platting people please note) and in all Manchester the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel acknowledged but seven predecessors—the great city parishes, St. Chad's, St. Mary's, St. Augustine's, St. Patrick's, and St. Wilfrid's, and the little chapels at Ardwick (1852) and Levenshulme (1853).

Actually it was in 1851 that the first beginnings were made, and Blackley obtained its first resident priest since the Reformation. The influx of Irish Catholics in the years following the Famine, the Oxford Movement and the Restoration of the Hierarchy all contributed to the wave of Catholic development that now set in, especially in Lancashire, and the first fruit of the Second Spring—as far as Manchester is concerned—was the new mission at Blackley.

The records of those early days are sadly meagre. The new Mission was begun, it seems, by a Fr. Hubbard, who was succeeded first by Dr. Donovan and then by Fr. Peter de Blon,* who opened the church in 1855, and remained until 1857, when Fr. Peter Verneulen was appointed as the first Rector of the Mission.

*The opening of the Church is sometimes attributed to Fr. Peter "Dillon,"—a curious result of bad handwriting. Somebody wrote "Deblon" and somebody else read it as "Dillon."



Fr. Robert Hayes, R.I.P.
1898-1926.

Needless to say, those first beginnings were far from pretentious. In Williams Place, off Factory Lane, may still be seen the buildings that served for the first four years as Church and Presbytery. Indeed that even so humble a beginning was then possible was due, in large measure, we may conjecture, to the generosity of the French *émigré* family, the Delaunays, the owners, for many years, of a flourishing dyeing business in the Irk valley. "In this valley," to quote our good Peter, "they made and lost a fortune, after conferring great benefits on the inhabitants and giving liberally of their means to support their own co-religionists and all movements that were inspired by true Christian charity." "Getting rich"—Peter moralises—"is a work of immense risk and application: but keeping rich is a still greater task, for where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together." A number of the family—the name is now long extinct in Blackley—lie buried in the once-Catholic churchyard of St. Peter, and their memory is perpetuated in such names as Delaunays Road and French Barn Lane. Until quite recent years there still survived Catholics who delighted to recall—as one of the sights of early Blackley, when a Church of our own was undreamt of—the progress of the Delaunay family each Sunday morning, as their carriage bore them down Rochdale Road to Mass at St. Patrick's. It is good to know that their memory is still green amongst us and, as we kneel to-day in the church of our inheritance, we shall pray for the eternal welfare of those who laid the first humble foundations.

With the name of the Delaunay family must be coupled that of the Newton family, who came to Blackley in 1839. From that time onwards the name of James Newton—father and son—was identified with every Catholic activity, until the year 1909, when the son also was called to his reward, having lived to see the new Church opened and having given in turn to the service of the church his own son—the late Dean Newton of Eccles, the first native priest of Blackley. When Fr. Vermeulen came to the infant parish in 1857, he found the weekly budget to consist of a twenty-five shilling income and a twenty shilling debt, and that the child (and its nurse) did not die of starvation was due, it is recorded, to the tireless energy and devotion of two parishioners—Mr. John Martin and Mr. James Newton, senior.



(Lafayette)

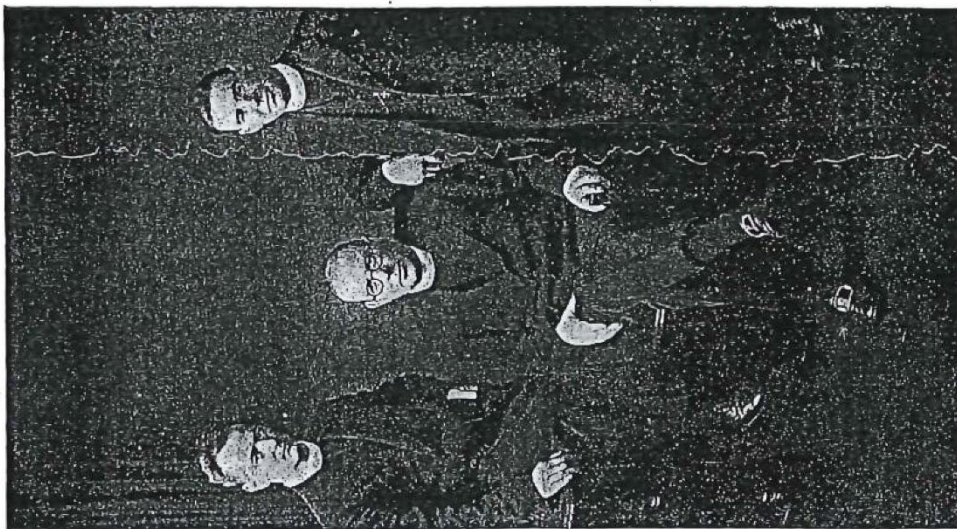
Fr. James Corkery, R.I.P.
1926-1980.

The child, of course, did not die. Like many another, it was difficult to rear but it grew up strong and healthy, and came to maturity with such astonishing rapidity as to be nursing the first daughter parish of Middleton ten years later. At the end of 1860, Fr. Vermeulen was promoted to the onerous charge of the 4,000 Catholics of Ashton, and his place was taken by Mgr. Croskell, Provost and Vicar-General of the Diocese, newly-recovered from his dangerous illness and now come to build up his strength in the country air of Blackley. (No B.D.C. in those days!) "The old Provost"—as he was known to a later generation—remained for nearly seven years, and so well did he carry on the work of consolidation, that his successor, Fr. Goetgeluck, was able to establish in a few months the new parish at Middleton and before the end of 1867, Fr. Vermeulen was once more installed in Blackley.

The intervening years had played havoc with Fr. Vermeulen's health. No sooner had he arrived in Ashton than the American Civil War broke out, bringing in its train the disastrous time of the Cotton Famine. Fr. Vermeulen's devotion was heroic, but the labours and anxieties of those terrible days took their toll of mind and body and he retired, a broken man, to his native Belgium. But not for long. Early in 1868 we find him back at work in Bolton, and 18 months later he came back to Blackley to face a heavy building prospect, for a Catholic School, always a desirable consummation, was now rendered urgently necessary by the imminent introduction of compulsory education. The task was completed in 1871, and the building now used by the Boys' Department was opened as a Mixed School. 'Tis said that Oliver Cromwell's mother thought him handsome, so it may be that Fr. Vermeulen saw in the new structure a grace and elegance unapparent to the modern eye. More probably, he chose his school—as the Vicar of Wakefield chose his wife—with an eye to qualities more lasting and, on that score, it is sufficient to remark that after 60 years the fabric stands now as firm and solid as on the day it was opened.

So the little group of children and teachers moved into their new premises, and there began that incessant, heartbreaking struggle to maintain the school. The daily requirements, the ever-recurring

13



(Cloud)

Fr. A. Guinan, Fr. F. W. Kershaw, P.P., Fr. S. Delany.

1931.

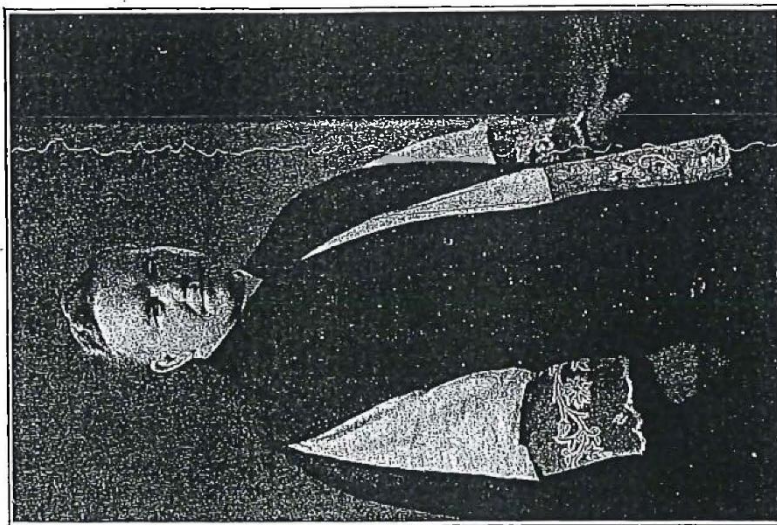
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repairs, the imperious official demands for improvements, the teachers' salaries (so was their miserable pittance dignified!)—for everything money must be found somehow to supplement the small and precarious grant. It was a hand-to-mouth existence, forever haunted by the nightmare of that forfeited grant. But still the school did go on, it flourished and increased: and that it did so was due—in Blackley as elsewhere—to the heroic devotion of our Catholic teachers. Someday, perhaps, their story will be told and their memory will be honoured as they deserve. There must surely be a very special place in heaven for those who received so scanty a reward in this world.

The school opened for the first time, it is recorded, on the 7th of February, 1870, under the charge of Mary Jane Robertson, the number on the register being 87. Fortunately, when the church was opened, the old premises in Factory Lane were retained and used for Sunday School purposes, and these were now used for the Day School during the 12 months and more that were to elapse before the new building was ready. From the beginning the progress of the school was rapid, and by the end of 1888 the average attendance had reached 200—thanks to the pioneer work of the successive teachers—would that their names were recorded in letters of gold!—Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss E. Carpenter, and Miss M. Guilfoyle.

Evidently the strain and anxiety of the new school took great toll of Fr. Verneulen's undermined constitution, for he was compelled to retire early in 1873. For a short time he undertook the less exacting charge of St. Edward's, Rusholme, but even this proved too much and he was obliged to give up work altogether. But in 1875 he was back again as Chaplain to the new Catholic cemetery at Moston, and before the end of the year he resumed his place as Rector of Mount Carmel, where he remained until his final retirement in 1887. During those two years of his absence (1873-5), Fr. R. Lipirott first, and then Fr. T. Billington had charge of the Mission of Blackley, and in the last five years of his Rectorship (1882-7), his failing health made the services of a curate necessary. During those years he was assisted by Fr. (afterwards Canon) Richardson, Fr. A.

15



The Vicar-General:
Rt. Rev. Mgr. Masterson, D.D., D.C.L., D.P.H.

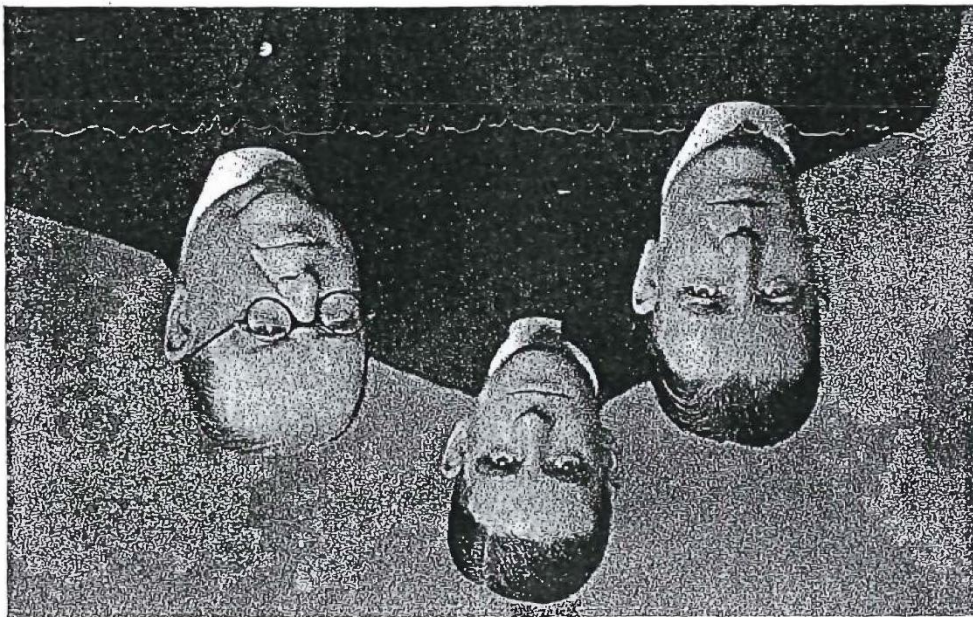
14

Hageman and—for most of the time—Fr. Terence Maguire, who later continued his association with Blackley as Chaplain to the nuns at Church Lane. After his retirement, Fr. Vermeulen still lived on Rochdale Road, and his venerable figure became a familiar sight in the years that were left to him until his death on the last day of 1898. Anyone who chanced to enter the old church one December afternoon of that year would have seen a curious sight—Fr. Vermeulen and Fr. Hayes planning the Christmas Crib. Fr. Vermeulen came to Blackley in 1857; Fr. Hayes died in 1926.

After Fr. Vermeulen's resignation at the beginning of 1887, the Mission was temporarily in charge of Fr. Peter Schuster and later of Fr. James (afterwards Canon) Hayes. By the end of the year, however, Fr. Schuster had returned and was installed as Rector—a position he occupied until his death in 1898. These years were remarkable, not for any outstanding events, but as a period of strong, continuous development, that manifested itself especially in the school.

Early in 1889, the nuns of the Congregation of the Daughters of the Cross bought a house at the Moston end of Church Lane—to-day a Municipal School occupies the site—with the two-fold object of teaching in the Mount Carmel School, and of forming a home for the reception of children in the care of the Rescue Society. Sister Elphege (as Headmistress) and Sister Austina immediately began teaching, and the former so continued until her death in 1896, when she was succeeded by Sister Mary de Pazzi. The memory of these two Headmistresses is perpetuated in the beautiful shrine of the Sacred Heart in the present Church, and Sister Austina recently had the happiness of celebrating her diamond jubilee in religion.

Coincident with the appointment of Sister M. de Pazzi as Headmistress of the Mixed Department, was the formation of an independent 'Infants' School (the numbers had now risen to 300) under Sister Mary Regina, who continued in that position till failing health compelled her resignation in 1925. She was succeeded by the present Headmistress, Sister Mary Agnes.



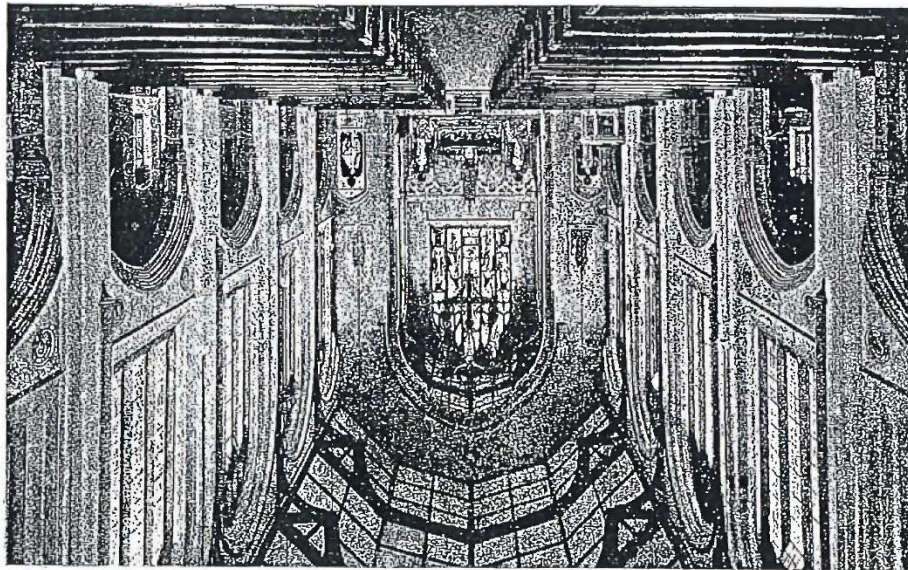
Revs. J. T. Kavanagh, B. McDermott, F. W. Kershaw, P.P. (Lafayette.)

It was in Sister Elphege's days that our friend "Peter Ball" visited the school. He noted its efficiency—especially in the matter of discipline!—and "became very much impressed with the exceptional intelligence of the headmistress, who answered his questions with frank courtesy and dignified condescension." And he "was given to understand that the children taught in this school are not the children of Roman Catholic parents exclusively, and that no violence is done to the consciences of the most sensitive of Protestant parents."

The second project of the good Sisters—the Rescue Home—was not realised so quickly, as the house proved unsuitable at first. However, they were able, 18 months later, to receive the children of St. Bridget's Orphanage, till then under the care of the Presentation nuns of Livesey Street. The accommodation soon proved insufficient and a new house was built in 1891, providing a school and two dormitories. This, again, soon became overtaxed, for many parents began to send their children to the nuns for their education, many of them as boarders. Accordingly a house opposite was bought for the accommodation of the orphans, who henceforward attended Mount Carmel Schools, while the new buildings were devoted to a boarding school. This state of affairs persisted until 1910, when the Sisters had the opportunity of securing the more favourable site at Blackley Park. The property in Church Lane was sold, the Orphanage transferred to the Cross and Passion nuns at the Crescent, Salford, and the boarding school continued in the new premises, until the war came. It then ceased to be a boarding school, and a day school took its place. This still continues under the present Superior, Sister Mary Paulinus.

The Daughters of the Cross were neither the first nor the only nuns to settle in Blackley. They had been forestalled by the Institute of the Good Shepherd, an Order, of course, less parochial in character, but whose great work of Christian charity for the souls and bodies of their "children" is sufficiently well-known. It was in 1884 that they came from Levenshulme to take possession of Litchford Hall on the north side of Victoria Avenue. It is of interest to notice that, although their first settlement was not made in Blackley, it was to

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MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH.

18

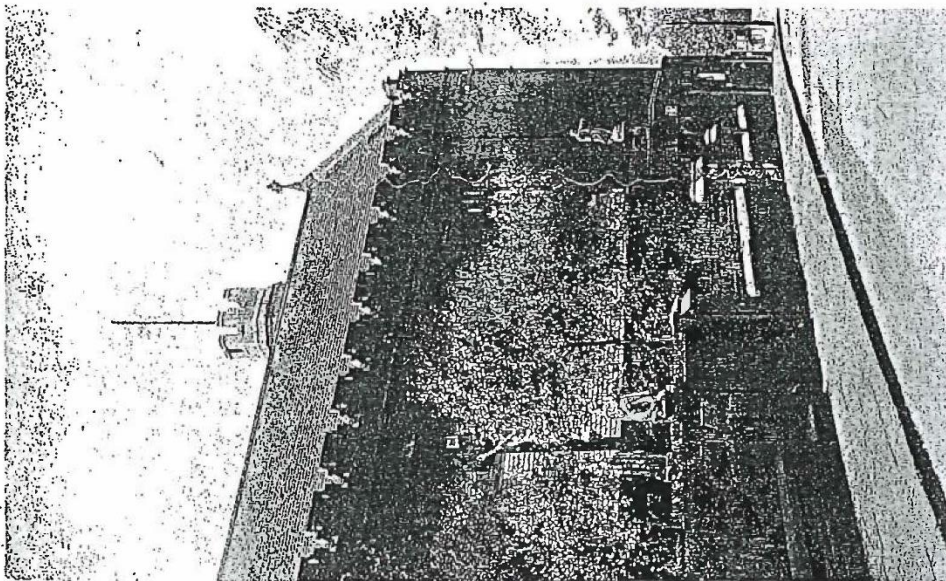
two priests intimately connected with the parish that they owed their introduction to the diocese. It was Fr. de Blon, in 1862, who first broached the matter and Provost Croskell, who welcomed them to Levenshulme on the very day of his arrival from Blackley in 1867. Since the formation of St. Clare's, the Convent of the Good Shepherd is no longer within the parish of Mount Carmel.

By way of comment on the work of the good nuns of both orders, we cannot do better than reproduce the words of our friend "Peter Ball." They are the more cogent for being so thoroughly uncatholic. "Is there not," he says, after recording the work of the religious, "much matter in these details for serious thought? The ministry of women alone is a subject that might well occupy the attention of Protestants who are much behind in many works of charity. And how can we any longer consider 'General' Booth the patentee of a scheme for the abolition of poverty and human misery? These good people have been working for the benefit of the helpless poor in all lands, for unnumbered generations and they have been content with a fair harvest for the seed they have sown, knowing full well that the battle of life must not the less be fought vigorously and constantly because the end of it all is death."

It was on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, 1898, that the gentle soul of Fr. Schuster breathed its last and his passing marked the end of an era. Gone forever were the old, tranquil days of the peaceful country village. Blackley was no longer an isolated unit, with an individuality of its own. Definitely and finally, in theory and in fact, it had now become but a suburb of Manchester. All through the last decade the process had been going on steadily. Everywhere houses had been springing up, row upon row, and into them there flocked a new population—a people who knew nothing of the old ways and old traditions, a people bred, not in country lanes amid trees and flowers, but in city streets amid bricks and mortar, a people to whom the hum and bustle of modern life was as their native air. And upon this new Blackley there burst, like a high wind at morning, the towering figure of Fr. Robert Hayes.

What a picture he made, to be sure! It did one's eyes good to look upon him—this young Irishman of no more than thirty

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OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, BLACKLEY.

20

summers with his tremendous frame, his tall, broad-shouldered, upright figure, his handsome, virile face crowned with a mass of raven curls—the whole man seething with energy and zeal. Small wonder that the people took him to their hearts at once, to kindle there an answering flame to the fire of his own enthusiasm. And well for us that it was so, for there was great need of it. School, Church, Presbytery—everything was ridiculously inadequate for the new conditions, everything was clamouring for renewal on a much larger scale. It was an intimidating prospect but difficulties are made to be surmounted, and the new priest and the new people simply revelled in them.

The problem of the school was the first to be tackled, and the present Girls' School was built adjoining the original school. Bishop Billsborrow laid the foundation stone on October 27th, 1900, and blessed and opened the new building on August 24th following. It was intended to use only the ground floor for school purposes, while the upper storey would serve as a Parochial Hall, for which purpose it was fitted with a stage. "Ridiculous extravagance," said the facile critics, but they were soon compelled to eat their words. The arrangement did not last 12 months. Even while the School was building, the average attendance* increased by 60, and by 1902 had reached 350. Accordingly on June 9th of that year Sister M. de Pazzi and her girls took possession of the upper storey, with a roll call of 232, the Infants under Sister Mary Regina occupied the ground floor and the old building became the Boys' School under the care of Mr. Martin Joseph Daly, who continued in this position until his lamented death in 1918. He left behind, in the hearts of the hundreds of boys who had passed through his hands, a memory of reverence and affection, that is perpetuated in one of the Memorial Arches of the present Church. His position is now occupied by Mr. T. V. Kelbrick, while that of Sister M. de Pazzi, who died in 1913, has since been occupied by Sister Mary Jerome.

The school being thus settled, there remained the much more difficult problem of Church and Presbytery. The existing site was very cramped but an alternative suitable one was apparently out of the question, so both the old buildings must come down. First,

*of the Mixed School.

then, a new Presbytery must be built and in the meantime, it was hoped, the acquisition of a few extra yards of land would ease the difficulties of the site for the Church. And so in 1904, Fr. Hayes and Fr. Aspinall entered their new home and all attention was concentrated on the new Church. The efforts to secure those few yards of land proved unavailing, and no alternative remained but to make the best use possible of the land available. Looking at the Church as it stands, it seems simple enough but a little study of the lie of the land will convince the most captious critic that the erection of a church of such lines and dimensions was really an architectural triumph.

So, on June 30th, 1907, Canon Richardson preached the final sermon in the old church, in which he had ministered 25 years before, and it was with many a pang that the good people of Blackley saw their dear old ivy-covered building—for so many years the scene and centre of all their most sacred memories—given over to be demolished. On September 28th, the foundation stone was laid, and twelve months later, on the 6th of the same month, the new church was opened with great solemnity and rejoicing. Bishop Casartelli preaching in the morning and Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, in the evening.

Thus was accomplished in ten short years the great work of Fr. Hayes' life, and the parish was fully equipped for the needs of the years now ensuing. In addition to the church and schools, the Catholic Institute was established in Mary Street, and for many years exercised a great influence for good among the men of the parish. During the war, with so few men left behind, it was allowed to lapse and eventually, after the cessation of hostilities, the premises were acquired by the present Barnes Green Catholic Social Club, while, to cater for the needs of the younger men, the C.Y.M.S. Institute in Ada Street was erected and formally opened on December 10th, 1921. Unfortunately the initial expenses were heavy, and formed an encumbrance that has not yet been shaken off. None the less it has been a valuable acquisition, and it plays an important part in the life of the parish, chiefly owing to the devoted zeal and unceasing labours of the President, Mr. Rupert Alcock.

Another feature that Fr. Hayes introduced into Blackley was the parochial procession. This took place for the first time—on any considerable scale—on Whit-Friday, 1901, and was repeated each year until the war. The route, generally about two miles in length, varied in different years but always included—so long as the nuns remained in Church Lane—a visit to the Convent and terminated in Lewis' Recreation Ground, where the children were regaled with the traditional buns and milk. During the war years this function was abandoned and never afterwards revived, the Sacred Heart procession being deemed sufficient. This event takes place on the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Sacred Heart. It began in 1903 with a short outdoor procession in the evening, but in the following year it assumed similar proportions to the Whit-Friday demonstration, and from 1905 onwards it terminated with Benediction in the Convent Grounds. When this ceased to be possible, the present custom was introduced and Benediction was given from an altar erected on the steps of the Presbytery.

It was on the Christmas Eve of 1911 that Fr. Hayes met with the serious accident that marred the rest of his life. He was putting the final touches to the Crib—an enormous erection occupying the whole of the Lady Chapel—when he fell from a high ladder. For several hours he lay unconscious before he was discovered, and for long his life was despaired of. Eventually he made a good recovery, and came back to a royal welcome but he came back a changed man. Never again would he have the energy and vitality for the strenuous activity that had marked his earlier days.

In the years that followed he devoted himself principally to the decoration of the Church. Already in 1909 the High Altar had been installed, and the Pieta was the gift of his beloved children in 1912. In 1914, the Sacred Heart Shrine was added, and in 1917 the War Memorial was erected. And so the additions and improvements went on year after year—the marble and mosaic of the reredos and sanctuary decorations, the new organ, the marble holy water fountains, etc., etc., down to the last few months of his life, when the marble works that adorn the great expanse of the chancel arch were completed.

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For many reasons the name of Fr. Hayes will live long in the grateful hearts of his people, but for two things especially will he be remembered—his love for the little ones, who were always to be seen flocking round him, and his devotion to the absent men during the dark days of the war. Every night with unvarying fidelity, from the April of 1915 to the January of 1919, he was there in church to recite the Rosary for the welfare of the Mount Carmel men serving with the forces.

Of the priests who assisted Fr. Hayes during his 28 years of office, many have already gone to their reward—Fathers S. McKeogh, J. Farley and D. Evershed of the early days, and in later times Fr. Thomas Whittaker and Fr. Francis Hampson. Their memory, God be thanked, is still fresh in our midst, and we shall often pray for their souls. Best remembered of all is Fr. William Aspinall, who was here during the years of great activity from 1904 to 1914, and made history by establishing the first Catholic troop of Scouts in the world—"our gallant 53rd." As parish priest of Crumpsall, he is still our neighbour, as also are Fr. Geaney and Fr. McKenna in Broughton and Failsworth. Fr. Gornall and Fr. Casey are now flourishing parish priests in the northern part of the diocese, Fr. Porter and Fr. Shanahan are chaplains in Blackburn and Brighton, and Fr. Guinan, of course, is still happily with us.

During these years many changes took place in the constitution of the parish. In 1905 the care of Crumpsall Institution passed into the hands of the resident chaplain and large slices of territory, east and west, went to form the new parishes of Moston (1911) and Crumpsall (1917). (On the north side the parish of St. Clare was not founded till 1929.) In the meantime the children's infirmary had been opened at Booth Hall, and Mass is said there every Sunday, as also each morning in the Convent Chapel, since the nuns came to Blackley Park and ceased to have a resident chaplain. Incidentally, it may be noted that the Convent altar is the one that did duty for so many years in the old Church.

In its time the parish of Mount Carmel has known many eminent men and women. It has been blessed with many vocations to the

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of His Church. How one would wish to record them all! But, alas, it cannot be, for their name is indeed legion. The achievements of the last 80 years have been made possible, not by any individual or group but by the united and zealous co-operation of hundreds upon hundreds. There has been no royal largesse: there has been many a widow's mite. Nor of such can it be said that they have received their reward!

The events of the last five years are too recent to need detailed recording. Suffice it here to recall the achievements of Fr. James Corkery, and pay our tribute to his saintly memory. In the short three-and-a-half years of his activity here, he left his mark upon the parish by his truly apostolic zeal and by his remodelling of the Boys' School at a cost of £7,000. The latter was little short of a miracle, as we, who knew the material on which he had to work, can appreciate. And, for the former, there can be little doubt but that he died a martyr to it. The new shrine of Our Lady will bear his name and honour his memory. May it often recall his devoted service and exact from us something more than "the passing tribute of a sigh."

And so we come to the immediate present and the appointment, last November, of Fr. Kershaw, already well-known as the Editor of "The Harvest," the proprietor of Kerry, and the founder of St. Ethelbert's, Deane. Come now in pilgrimage to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and view the transformation of the last few months; gaze upon the glory of the sanctuary window and the vision of beauty that is Our Lady's altar; pass in review each detail of pulpit and shrine, of marble and mosaic, of statues and stations. For at last the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is worthy of the name it bears. "All the glory of the King's daughter is within." "The glory of Libanus is given to her, the beauty of Carmel and Saron."

1945. To bring Fr. Delany's interesting and efficient record up to date; the chief event has been the establishment of the new parish of St. John Bosco, at White Moss, Blackley, opened in February, 1940, with Fr. Luke Farrelly as the first Parish Priest still happily reigning. This was to meet the needs of the many Catholics, over one thousand, rehoused in the new estate on what had been the Blackley Golf Course.

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religious life. To the secular clergy it has given the late Dean Newton, Fr. George Griffin, now parish priest of Longsight, Fr. Vincent Fay and (to some extent) Fr. Joseph Loran and Fr. Vincent Taylor, all ordained this year; while in the ranks of the regular clergy there are Fr. Anthony Kerrigan, C.R.P., now stationed at Kinacrott, Co. Cavan, and Fr. Bernard Slevin, C.S.Sp., who leaves shortly for the Missions in East Africa, while by God's grace, there will soon be added to the number the name of Brother Oswald (Mr. John Brittorous) in the Order of Preachers.

In other walks of life our greatest boast must be the residence—for the last 10 years of his life—of that great and never-too-much-to-be-honoured Catholic, Sir Daniel McCabe, K.S.S., who took a house near the church in order to facilitate his attendance at daily Mass and Holy Communion. And with his name we couple that of Mr. Hugh Fay, also honoured by our Holy Father with the Knighthood of St. Gregory, who did yeoman service during his many years here, both in parochial affairs and on the Manchester Board of Guardians. It was with great joy that we recently welcomed himself and his family on the occasion of his son's ordination—an event which he signalled by the presentation of the beautiful new monstrance, used for the first time, when Fr. Fay gave Benediction on the day after his ordination.

Many others, too, at different times, have been prominent in public affairs and to-day the tradition is carried on by Mr. Hugh Lee, J.P. and Councillor R. Lundy, J.P., both devoted sons of Mount Carmel. All will remember the latter's recent stand for our Catholic Schools—that story is not yet complete. And there is one distinction which surely makes the parish unique in that no less than six Catholic doctors now reside within its boundaries. If one singles out for special mention the name of Dr. F. J. McGlade, it is because his association with the parish has been lifelong, and he has always been an enthusiastic supporter of all Catholic activities and the devoted friend and adviser of successive priests.

As one goes through the history of Mount Carmel, there springs to the mind name after name and family after family who, in successive generations, have given unstinted service and made ungrudging sacrifices for the honour of God and the advancement

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About this time also was bought the site of the Manchester North End Football Ground, in Beverley Road—stands, turnstiles, goal posts, lock, stock, and barrel, for the purpose of erecting a Senior School for the three parishes, Mount Carmel, St. Dunstan's, and St. Edmund's.

The war passed over us lightly from a material point of view—we heard but did not feel the bomb havoc.

The assistant priests serving under the present Parish Priest have been the Revvs. A. Guinan, S. Delany, C. L. Egan, J. T. Birch, J. F. Hennessy, T. V. Whelan, W. E. Taylor, V. Dempsey—with J. T. Kavanagh and B. McDermott now in office.

The Head Teachers are : Boys' School, Mr. T. V. Kelbrick ; Girls' School, Sister Mary Helena ; Infants' School, Sister Mary Josephine.

The Consecration of the church had been an ever-present desire in the mind and heart of Fr. Kershaw. The Great Day came at last, the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, July 16th, 1945, and the Ceremony was performed by His Lordship Henry Vincent Marshall, Bishop of Salford. To him our ever-to-be-remembered gratitude for his cordial and gracious willingness to meet all our wishes in bestowing on us this blessing. The Lord Abbot Toner, C.R.P., "Our Abbot," in affectionate title, kindly consented to consecrate the Lady Altar. All the priests assisting were of personal association with the parish. On the Sunday following at the High Mass of Thanksgiving, the Preacher was our esteemed and beloved V.G. Mgr. Masterson, D.D., Ph.D., D.C.L. The Celebrant was Rev. F. W. Kershaw, Parish Priest. In the evening the Preacher was Fr. A. Guinan, P.P., St. Edmund's, Little Hulton, and the Celebrant, Fr. S. Delany, P.P., St. Anthony's, Trafford Park—both united in their long and memorable work in Mount Carmel.

DEO GRATIAS.

Appendix 5: Joseph Bernard Holt - Architect

Created under the auspices of the Manchester Group of the Victorian Society, the Dictionary of Greater Manchester Architects (DGMA) is a database providing biographical information and details of commissions awarded for all architects known to have been born, trained, lived, or worked in Greater Manchester between 1800 and 1940.

The website records the following with regard to Joseph Bernard Holt.

Architects of Greater Manchester

1800 - 1940

Search...

SUBMIT

Adva

Architect SearchPartnershipsBuilding SearchThe Project

< Back To Search

Name

Designation

Born

Location

Joseph Bernard Holt

architect

1881

Manchester

Buildings and Designs

Building Name	District	Town/City	County	Country
Walkden New Mill Campbell Street Walkden	Walkden	Worsley	GMCA	England
Our Lady of Mount Carmel Wilson Road Blackley	Blackley	Manchester	GMCA	England
Church of St John the Baptist (RC), Ivy Street, Burnley		Burnley	Lancashire	England

Partnerships

Name	Designation	Formed	Dissolved	Location
Randolph and Holt	Architectural practice	1906	1907	Manchester
Holt and Ratcliffe	Architects and Surveyors	1910	1912	Manchester

Appendix 6: Wilfrid Randolph - Architect

Created under the auspices of the Manchester Group of the Victorian Society, the Dictionary of Greater Manchester Architects (DGMA) is a database providing biographical information and details of commissions awarded for all architects known to have been born, trained, lived, or worked in Greater Manchester between 1800 and 1940.

The website records the following with regard to Wilfred Randolph

Architects of Greater Manchester

1800 - 1940

Search...

SUBMIT

Advanced search

Architect Search

Partnerships

Building Search

The Project

Contact

Back To Search

Name

Designation

Born

Place of Birth

Location

Died

Wilfrid Randolph

Architect

1859

Ryde Isle of Wight

Manchester

1941

Wilfrid Randolph was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight in 1859, the son of Edmund and Georgiana Harriet Randolph and was articled to Charles Hadfield of Sheffield. By 1891 he had moved to Manchester and in 1897 stood as Catholic candidate for Salford School Board. [Tablet 13 November 1897]. In 1906 he entered into a short partnership with Joseph Bernard Holt under the style Randolph and Holt.

Publications

1916 French Churches in the War Zone.

1919 The Churches of Belgium.

1935 Notes on the Treatment of Ancient Towns

Address

1902 Wilfrid Randolph 8 King Street

1907 Randolph and Holt 8 King Street

1909 Wilfrid Randolph 8 King Street

1911 Wilfrid Randolph 8 King Street

Residence

1861 Newchurch, Hampshire - census

1871 Ryde, Isle of Wight

1881 Glossop Road, Ecclesham Yorkshire West Riding - census

1890 2 Halsley Street Chelsea (two rooms, furnished)

1891 Eccles Old Road, Pendleton Salford - census

1928 Aix en Provance (Tablet 5 January 1929 page 26)

1941 Southwell Nottinghamshire

Buildings and Designs

Building Name	District	Town/City	County	Country
St Joseph's Church, St Joseph's Drive, Ordsall		Salford	GMCA	England
St Thomas of Canterbury, Great Cheetham Street East, Higher Broughton, Salford		Salford	GMCA	England

Partnerships

Name	Designation	Formed	Dissolved	Location
Randolph and Holt	Architectural practice	1906	1907	Manchester