

= Edward Graham Paley =

Edward Graham Paley , usually known as E. G. Paley (3 September 1823 ? 23 January 1895) , was an English architect who practised in Lancaster , Lancashire , in the second half of the 19th century . After leaving school in 1838 , he went to Lancaster to become a pupil of Edmund Sharpe , and in 1845 he joined Sharpe as a partner . Sharpe retired from the practice in 1851 , leaving Paley as the sole principal . In 1868 Hubert Austin joined him as a partner , and in 1886 Paley 's son Henry (who was usually known as Harry) also became a partner . This partnership continued until Edward Paley 's death in 1895 .

Paley 's major work was the design of new churches , but he also rebuilt , restored , and made additions and alterations to existing churches . His major new ecclesiastical design was that of St Peter 's Church , Lancaster , which became Lancaster Cathedral . He also carried out secular commissions , mainly on country houses in the north @-@ west of England . His largest and most important secular work was the Royal Albert Asylum in Lancaster . When designing churches , Paley mainly used the Gothic Revival style , but in his secular works he employed a greater variety of styles , including Tudor Revival and Scottish Baronial as well as Gothic Revival .

Paley played little part in the political life of Lancaster , but he was involved with cultural events and sports in the town . His interests included music and archaeology , and he was involved in archery and rowing . In addition to designing the Royal Albert Asylum , he served on its committee , as well as being on the committees of local schools and the Mechanics ' Institute . His work tended to be eclipsed in the later part of his career by Austin , and Paley is regarded as having been a competent architect , rather than a great one .

= = Early life = =

Edward Paley was born in Easingwold , North Yorkshire , the seventh child and the fourth son of Revd Edmund Paley and Sarah née Apthorp . His father was the local vicar , who in turn was second son of William Paley , the Christian apologist . Edward was initially educated at home , and later at Christ 's Hospital when it was situated in London . From school he went directly to Lancaster in 1838 to become a pupil of the architect Edmund Sharpe at the age of 15 .

= = Career and works = =

= = = 1845 ? 68 = = =

In 1845 , after Paley had completed his articles , Sharpe appointed him as a partner in the practice , which was known as Sharpe and Paley , Architects , (or more usually as Sharpe & Paley) . Sharpe then paid more attention to his interests outside the practice , and from 1847 Paley was carrying out most of the work . In 1851 , the year of Paley 's marriage to Sharpe 's sister , Sharpe formally retired from the practice , leaving Paley as sole principal . The practice continued to use the title Sharpe and Paley until 1856 , the year Sharpe moved to North Wales ; the title was then changed to E. G. Paley . In 1860 Paley moved his office from St Leonard 's Gate to 32 Castle Hill (later 24 Castle Park) . This building was to serve the practice for the rest of its existence until it closed in 1946 . In 1871 Paley took over the ownership of the building .

Between 1845 and 1851 it is difficult to determine how much responsibility each partner took in the commissions undertaken by the practice , but from 1851 it was Paley who was individually responsible . The two partners did work together on the remodelling of Capernwray Hall , and in the rebuilding of All Saints ' Church , Wigan . Throughout Paley 's career , the design of new churches was his major source of work . Between 1851 and 1867 he was responsible for about 36 new or rebuilt churches . During the 1850s his new churches included St Patrick , Preston Patrick , St Peter , Rylstone (both 1852 ? 53) , St Anne , Thwaites (1853 ? 54) , Christ Church , Bacup , (1854) , and St George , Barrow @-@ in @-@ Furness (1859 ? 60) . All these churches were Anglican ,

but in 1857 came a commission for a Roman Catholic church , St Peter , Lancaster , (which in 1924 became Lancaster Cathedral) . With its spire rising to 240 feet (73 m) , it is considered to be Paley 's finest design . Later major new churches include St Peter , Quernmore (1859 ? 60) , St Mark , Preston (1862 ? 63) , Holy Trinity , Bury (1863 ? 64) , St James , Poolstock (1863 ? 66) , St James , Barrow (1867 ? 69) , and his most substantial church of this period , St Peter , Bolton (1867 ? 71) .

Paley also designed a great variety of secular buildings , the most important of which was the Royal Albert Asylum (1868 ? 73) , the largest building ever undertaken by the practice . He carried out much work on schools , designing town and village schools , and designing extensions for larger schools , including work for Giggleswick School (1849 ? 51) and , for Rossall School , a chapel (1861 ? 62) and a new east wing (1867) . Paley carried out commissions for country houses , including the rebuilding of Wennington Hall (1855 ? 56) , and a new house , The Ridding in Bentham , North Yorkshire (1857 ? 60) . There was also a variety of smaller works , including a music hall in Settle , cemetery buildings in Lancaster and Stalmine , and industrial buildings . Paley 's career coincided with the growth of the town of Barrow @-@ in @-@ Furness and the development of the Furness Railway and , being the major architect in the area , he gained many commissions relating to the town and the railway . He developed working relationships with the major entrepreneurs , James Ramsden , and Henry Schneider , for whom he designed both domestic and industrial buildings . An early commission was to convert a former manor house into the Furness Abbey Hotel for the railway (1847 ? 48) . He later designed a large country house for Ramsden , Abbot 's Wood (1857 ? 59 , since demolished) . Paley 's first station for the railway was Strand station in Barrow (1863 , since demolished) . Subsequently the practice was to be responsible for most of the buildings required for the railway .

= = = 1868 ? 95 = = =

From 1868 until his death in 1895 Paley worked in partnerships . He was joined by Hubert Austin in 1868 , when the practice became known as Paley and Austin . Paley 's son Henry , usually known as Harry , joined the partnership in 1886 , when the practice became Paley , Austin and Paley , a title it retained until Edward Paley 's death . From 1868 it is difficult to know what part any one partner contributed to any particular project . Almost all the works were attributed to the partnership as a whole , and not to an individual partner . What is certain is that the firm enjoyed its most successful period and designed most of its most admired buildings during these years . New features appeared , including what Brandwood et al. describe as " a new @-@ found muscularity which tended to be uncharacteristic of Paley 's work " . Although Paley had occasionally used Perpendicular features in his churches , these were used much more frequently , so much so that the practice is credited with playing a part in what Brandwood et al. term the " Perpendicular revival in the North " , and even with playing a " nationally pioneering role " in the " rehabilitation of the Perpendicular style as an acceptable stylistic choice " . In addition , later in this period , the use of features derived from the Aesthetic Movement was introduced . It is not known what part Edward Paley played in these developments , but Brandwood et al. argue that they are " undoubtedly attributable to the influence of Austin " . This is not to down @-@ play the work done by Paley during this period . Brandwood et al. point out that of the two , Paley had the more outgoing personality , and because of this , and because of his senior position , the writers suggest that he , rather than Austin , would " tend to ' front ' many of the dealings of the firm " . They also suggest that Paley would be more at ease in dealing with patrons , such as the Duke of Devonshire , in discussing the rebuilding of Holker Hall after the fire of 1871 , and that he would have played a greater part in training the pupils in the practice .

Paley did have some individual responsibilities within the practice . He took over from Sharpe as Bridgemaster of the South Lonsdale Hundred in 1860 , and in 1868 he was appointed as inspector of Lancaster Gaol and the Judge 's Lodgings . He served on the committee of the Royal Albert Asylum for many years , taking much interest in its management . He was a director of the Lancaster Waggon Company , for whom he designed their factory , the Lancaster Carriage and

Wagon Works (1864 ? 65) . In his role as bridgemaster he was responsible for the new road bridge over the River Lune at Caton (1882 ? 83) following its collapse in 1881 . Paley became a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1871 , served on its council for two periods , and at the time of his death was one of its examiners .

= = Architectural styles = =

During the first half of the 19th century ecclesiastical architecture was moving away from the Neoclassical style towards Gothic . Initially the churches in Gothic Revival style incorporated Gothic @-@ like features , such as lancet windows , and towers with pinnacles and crockets . This was known as a pre @-@ archaeological style and was used in the first phase of the Commissioners ' Churches . A. W. N. Pugin argued that these features should correctly and accurately reflect medieval Gothic architecture rather than mimic it , and Sharpe became an expert in this movement . Paley learned much of this from Sharpe and as a consequence incorporated " correct " Gothic features in his own work . At the same time the Cambridge Camden Society , influenced by the Oxford Movement , were advocating a more sacramental form of liturgy , which required a larger chancel than that normally provided in the Commissioners ' Churches . Paley was also influenced in this by his brother , Frederick , who was a member of the Camden Society and was himself an expert on medieval architecture . Most of Paley 's churches followed precedents from the 13th and 14th centuries , and were in Early English , or in Decorated style , mainly the latter . Their common plan consisted of open roofs , benches for the congregation , stalls in the chancel , a pulpit to the side of the entrance to the chancel , steps leading up to the chancel , and a font at the west end . Paley is not seen as an innovator in church design , and he did not use devices such as polychromy , which was being introduced elsewhere . He did however introduce Perpendicular features into some of his designs , for example , St Patrick , Preston Patrick , St Peter , Rylstone (both 1852 ? 53) , and in the rebuilding of St Paul 's Church , Brookhouse (1865 ? 67) . Paley 's early new churches had plastered interiors , but in 1860 he introduced an interior of bare brick in St Peter , Quernmore . This feature was repeated in a similar manner in later churches including St Mark , Preston , and St James , Barrow .

In his secular commissions , Paley employed a greater variety of architectural styles , including features of Tudor Revival architecture . The earliest major building in which he used this style was Wennington Hall (1855 ? 56) . As a contrast was the country house , The Ridding (1857 ? 60) , which is in Scottish Baronial style , the only building in which he used this style . Another building in Tudor style is the country house Eccle Riggs (1865) . His most important building , the Royal Albert Asylum (1868 ? 73) , is Gothic in style , but , in the opinion of Hartwell and Pevsner , it incorporates French features , in particular the steep hipped roof of the central tower . After Hubert Austin joined the practice , it becomes difficult to determine the specific input of any individual partner . New architectural features were introduced , and Brandwood et al. consider that Paley " tends to be overshadowed " by Austin , but the practice continued to design fine buildings throughout the time that Paley was a principal .

= = Personal life = =

Edward Paley married Frances Sharpe , Edmund Sharpe 's sister , in June 1851 . They had five children , three daughters followed by two sons , the youngest of whom , Henry Anderson (known as Harry) , joined his father as a partner in the practice . The family lived initially at 35 Castle Park , near Lancaster Castle , before moving to a house to the south of Lancaster called The Greaves , which Paley designed himself . He also converted a former workhouse into a country house for himself , called Moorgarth , at Brookhouse , near Caton to the north @-@ east of Lancaster . Paley was a keen Anglican churchman , initially attending Lancaster Priory , and later St Paul 's Church , Brookhouse , a church that he largely rebuilt in 1866 ? 67 . Paley took little interest in local politics , although he did serve as a Conservative councillor for three years from 1858 ; he declined to be renominated at the end of his term . He was involved in other ways in social concerns , serving on

the committees of local schools and the Mechanics ' Institute . He also played a major part in establishing the Royal Albert Asylum , designing the building and serving on its committee . Paley shared sporting and musical interests with Sharpe , being a member of the John O 'Gaunt Bowmen , and helping Sharpe to set up the Lancaster Rowing Club . Paley and his wife were members of the Lancaster Choral Society , Paley was involved with the Athenaeum Company and the Lancaster Philosophical Society , and in 1873 founded the County Club , a gentleman 's club in Lancaster . He was also interested in archaeology , and was a founder member of the Royal Archaeological Society , and a member of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society . He died on 23 January 1895 , having suffered from typhoid fever for 20 days . Although he had not played a prominent role in the political life of Lancaster he had been active in the life of the town , and was given a civic funeral ; he was buried in Lancaster Cemetery . His estate amounted to £ 71 @ , @ 939 (equivalent to £ 7 @ , @ 490 @ , @ 000 in 2015) .

= = Appraisal = =

Hartwell and Pevsner consider that the architectural partnership of Austin and Paley " did more outstanding work than any other in the county " , and that this work was " outstanding in the national as well as the regional context " . Although during the time of the Paley and Austin partnership , Austin has been given more credit for the originality of the designs , Paley had a good reputation as a church architect in his own right . After his death the Architect & Contract Reporter carried an article highlighting this aspect of his work . In respect of St Peter , Lancaster (later Lancaster Cathedral) , Brandwood et al. consider it to be " Paley 's masterpiece as an independent church architect " . In 1901 the German architect and critic Hermann Muthesius mentioned it in his survey of English churches " with some enthusiasm " . Nikolaus Pevsner writing in 1969 described it as " a fine , aspiring building " , and Pevsner 's successors in the Buildings of England series describe it as his " chef d 'oeuvre " . Later Paley 's work tended to be overshadowed by Austin , although it is usually impossible to determine which partner was responsible for which design .

Paley has been described as being " an attractive individual , popular and a leading figure in the life of Lancaster " . His obituary in the Lancaster Guardian described him as " one of nature 's gentlemen , always cheerful and kindly ... esteemed and respected by all " .