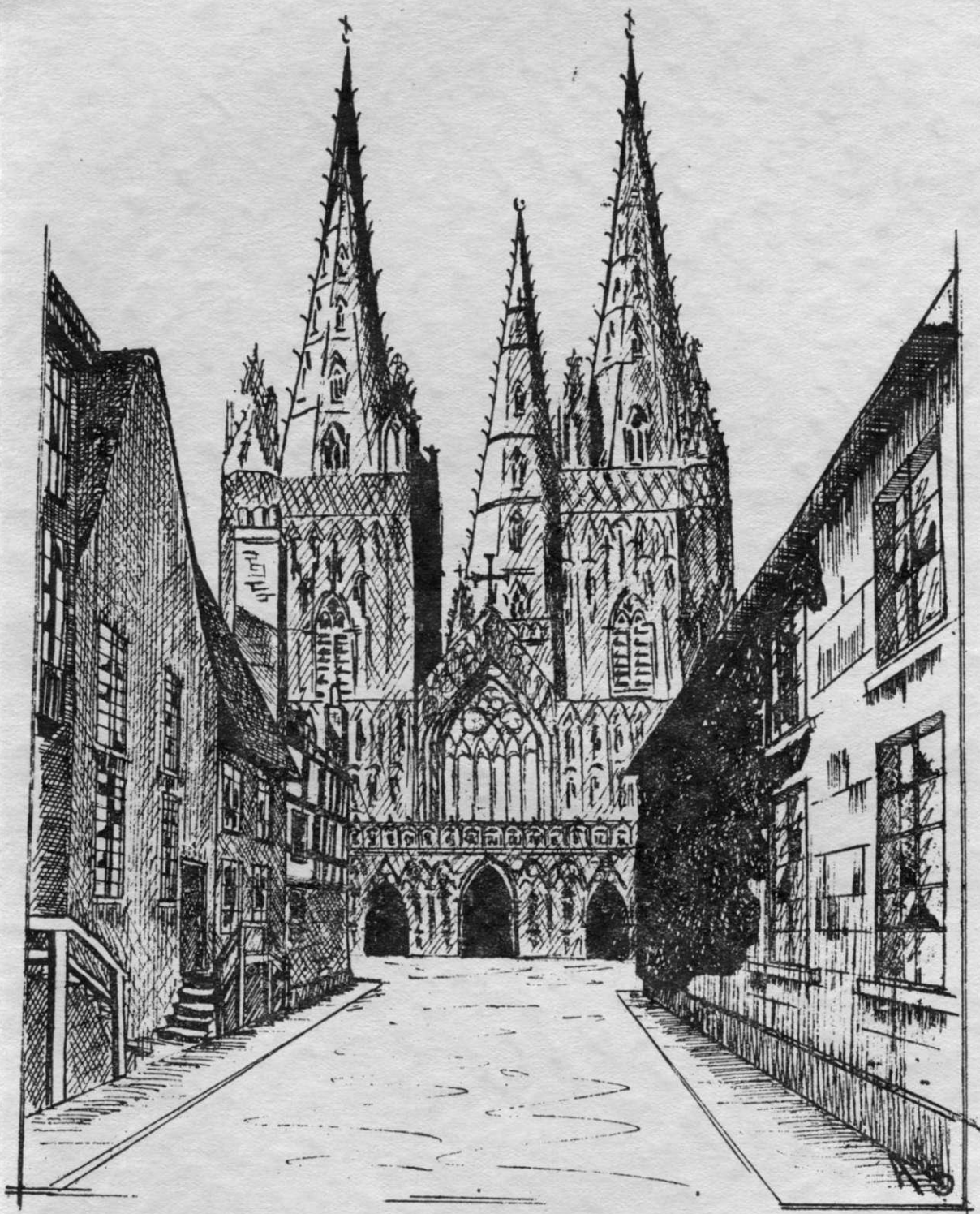




The Lichfield Archæological & Historical Society

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LICHFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY
(President S.A. Jeavons F.S.A.)

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STAFFORDSHIRE CHURCH INTERIORS DURING THE YEARS 1857 - 1860.

S.A. Jeavons, F.S.A.

That it is possible to give a detailed description of Staffordshire church interiors during this period is due to the energy of two ladies, a certain Mrs. Moore and her sister. Precise evidence as to their identification is lacking, but it is probable that the Mrs. Moore in question was the wife of the Venerable H. Moore, Archdeacon of Stafford, and that the other lady was Charlotte Huntington, who was born in 1793 and died in 1875. During the years 1857 to 1860, these two ladies visited every church in Staffordshire and recorded in water-colours a view of the interior and exterior of every building. The artistic abilities of the sisters may leave something to be desired, but it is without question that they have left an invaluable record of the ecclesiastical setting of the churches at this period. This collection must be one of the most complete records in existence; of outstanding importance to ecclesiologists, it is housed in the Library of Lichfield Cathedral.

The liturgical setting shown by these water-colours is so different from that of the present day, that it is necessary to consider the liturgy of the Church of England prior to 1850. Changes and modifications in the setting for worship have been constantly taking place in our churches since the Reformation and the Liturgical question is still a source of debate today. Indeed the revolutionary designs of the Continental churches over the past twenty years have already influenced some of our architects, and we see that the church authorities are examining and experimenting with this type of plan at the present time. The outcome by the end of this century may well give us a setting entirely different from that of today.

The Reformation had a tremendous impact upon the English church, and the laity now joined in the service, which became an act of corporate worship. Prior to this, particularly in the larger parish churches, they had been excluded, on the western side of a large screen. They may have heard occasional fragmentary snatches of the service, which was conducted in Latin, and thus unintelligible to the vast majority, and perhaps they may have caught a glimpse of the elevation of the host. Now all this was changed, the services were held in the English tongue and the laity both wanted to see and hear. The Church of England now had to face the problem of evolving a setting for this new form of service. Our parish churches had all been built to accommodate the Roman Catholic ritual and consequently the ground plan of the building was unsuitable for the Reformed service. It was impossible to pull down and rebuild the existing churches, so the authorities had to try and adapt them for the new liturgy.

Faced with this problem it is not surprising to find that various bishops thought and acted differently. On the 11th of June, 1550, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, pulled down the stone high altar of St. Paul's Cathedral. The reaction of the Council to this act was seen in the November of the same year, when it ordered all bishops to remove all stone altars in their various dioceses and to substitute in their place a wooden holytable. This,

being movable, could be brought into the nave if necessary. The orders of Bishop Bentham of Coventry and Lichfield ran as follows, 'that the stone altars were to be clean taken away and parishes put up a decent and simple table upon a frame covered with a fair carpet, and a fine linen tablecloth upon it in as beautiful a manner as it was being upon the altar'. (1)

Many screens had been removed at the Reformation, and Bishop Hooper of Gloucester, who disliked screens, advocated that chancels should be shut up and the clergy should take the services in the nave. In 1559 this despoliation was checked and orders were given to replace the screens taken down and to leave existing screens standing up to the breastsummer beam, on which should be placed a convenient crest. A Royal order of 1561 accepted the Royal Arms as a form of decoration on top of the beam; these had come in during the reign of Henry VIII, and it became a common practice to flank them with the Commandments. This was formerly the case at Caverswall (plate 1a). Prayer was ordered to be said in a place where all could see and hear, and, in the larger churches, divine service was said west of the screen; only in exceptional cases was it said behind the screen.

This retaining of the medieval screen, or the building of a new one served a functional purpose, dividing the chancel from the nave, and providing a place for the Eucharist. The Rubric in the 1549 Prayer Book ordered the communicants to move into the chancel at the Offertory and to remain there for the rest of the service. They knelt facing the Holy Table against the east wall, this was later amended when the table was moved to the lower end of the chancel and the communicants knelt all round it. For this service the table was covered with a cloth on which was placed the common bread and wine. This moving of the altar led in some cases to seats being placed on three sides of the chancel, as is the case at Langley Chapel in Shropshire, Deerhurst, and, originally at Winchcombe, both in Gloucestershire. A further extension of this plan was to place seats on all four sides of the chancel, as used to be the case at Hailes in Gloucestershire[^]). Where the chancel, was not large enough, or proved to be inconvenient for the parishioners, the altar was brought west of the screen; there is a good example of this at Wolverhampton, where the present altar at St. Peter's is still in situ, beneath the crossing of the central tower, west of the chancel arch.

Such Liturgical settings offended the high churchmen and their policy was championed by such men as Andrewes and Laud. In 1616 - 17 Laud moved the altar in Gloucester Cathedral and placed it close to the east wall. After becoming Archbishop, he brought out his reforms in 1634; these ordered the chancels to be raised, altars to be placed at the east end of the churches and fenced with rails round which the communicants should kneel. A good example of this type of arrangement can still be seen at Mayfield, near Ashbourne, where the altar is still surrounded on three sides with its fine Laudian rails

These orders were reversed by Parliament in 1643 and instructions were given for the chancels to be levelled, the rails to be removed and the communion table to be placed in

a convenient part of the nave or chancel. At the Restoration, the chancel rails were gradually restored and the general trend was towards the Laudian arrangements.

During the seventeenth century architects evolved a new plan in the form of an auditory church; the earliest form came in with Langley Chapel, Shropshire, which was built in 1601 and takes the form of a single room, without a screen or a structural chancel. Another good example of this type was built in 1656 at Brampton Bryan in Herefordshire, the church having been destroyed during the fighting in the Civil War. Sir Christopher Wren was the finest exponent of this particular plan and he made the auditory church fashionable. He is reputed to have disliked screens, for only two of his London churches had them, St. Peter's Cornhill, and All Hallows, Thames Street. The fine church designed by him at Ingestre still has its original screen by Grinling Gibbons; although the plan here is medieval, and the screen separates the chancel from the nave. Wren's aim was to design churches in which all could see and hear; in this he succeeded with his auditory buildings, which had galleries and could accommodate up to 2,000 people. A three decker pulpit raised the parson above the high box pews and made him visible to the people in the galleries. It is worth noting that screens could be used in such a manner as to make an auditory building into one with a medieval plan; the Church of All Saints, Derby now the Cathedral, is an excellent example of this; where wrought iron screens by Robert Bakewell divide the building into nave, chancel and consistory court.

After 1660 the authorities still persisted with the medieval plan although there was a tendency to dispense with the chancel screen, and, in building new churches, to do away with the strict medieval plan by incorporating a colonnade to take the place of the screen. There is a good example of this at Shareshill and it was formerly the case at Edingale, before the present church was built (plate 2a). The church at this period was still a building of three parts, or three centres for worship, the font at the western end of the church, the pulpit and reading desk, and the altar, either against the east wall or in a recess.

On most Sunday mornings without Eucharist, the service was taken from the reading desk, which therefore stood in the body of the church. When the reading desk and pulpit were combined, it became a two storeyed pulpit and when the clerk's seat was added it became a three decker. The position of the pulpit varied according to the size of the church. In the smaller buildings it would be on one side of the chancel arch, or against the north or south wall of the nave. Where a church had an arcade, it would be placed against one of the piers, but in a large building it would be towards the middle of the nave. After the Restoration it was usual to place it in the middle alley before the chancel gates, or in an auditory church in front of the altar.

The use of three liturgical centres demanded that the church should be large enough to permit a part being set aside for the celebrant and communicants. This was particularly difficult in populous parishes where every available foot was needed for pews, and where pew rents aggravated the problem; the latter form of revenue had encouraged the church wardens to crowd in as many pews as possible. During the eighteenth century, architects

met this situation with the auditory church, which combined the pulpit, reading desk and altar together at the east end, and so arranged the pews and seating that everyone could see the altar and parson throughout the service, an idea that was not new as it had been used in the preceding century. Such a church became a two liturgical centred building with a font still at the west end; in some cases it became a church with a single liturgical centre when the font was brought to the east end of the building. This latter practice was fairly common in Staffordshire in the mid nineteenth century, as no less than twenty three churches were using a single liturgical centre at this period. This was not a new idea, as the Lutheran churches in Germany had been using both the single and double liturgical settings for worship much earlier, just before and after the year 1600.

Where the pulpit and reading desk were separate pieces of furniture, they stood on opposite sides of the chancel arch and in 1627 George Herbert set the fashion of making them both the same height. This in turn raised another problem, that of the exact position of the pulpit; should it stand on the north or the south side of the chancel arch? In Staffordshire opinion was fairly evenly divided at the time of Mrs. Moore's survey, eighty five churches placed their pulpits on the north side and sixty four favoured the south side of the chancel arch.

Box pews were popular, as they kept out the draughts. The squire's pew occupied a place of importance and was sometimes placed in the chancel. The Mayor and Corporation were allocated special positions in the church and the churchwardens always occupied special seats. At Stafford the churchwardens had a fine, carved, seventeenth century, covered pew; this is now in Grendon church, Warwickshire.lt was doubtless moved here by the Chetwyn family, as Grendon was their main seat. A special place was assigned to the choir, usually a singing loft at the west end, or sometimes in the body of the church, or in new lofts or galleries on top of the chancel screen.

In 1837 the Camden Society was formed and started the movement that culminated in altering the entire appearance of the interior of our churches. This date marks the beginning of the Gothic Revival, that moved the pulpit from the centre of the nave to the north or south side of the chancel arch and substituted an altar, complete with reredos and frontal, fixed on several steps against the east wall, in place of the holy table. The development of the Gothic Revival is outside the scope of this paper, which is to record the interior setting of the Staffordshire parish churches during the period 1857-60 as revealed by Mrs. Moore and her sister.

An outstanding feature of the survey is the relatively small impression made by the Gothic Revival in Staffordshire. Although this had begun some twenty years earlier, as yet it had made very little progress in the county. The drastic restorations that this movement brought about must have taken place during the last forty years of the century. The Gothic Revival laid a heavy hand upon the classical buildings, and sixteen churches of this type were entirely rebuilt. Some of these had attractive interiors, particularly at Great Barr (plate 1b), Lichfield, St. Mary (plate 3b), Newcastle, St. Giles (plate 5b) and - Hints

(plate 2b) - the exterior of this church was like a quaint Greek temple. Fortunately a few churches of this type have suffered little alteration; Ingestre (3) designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676 is an outstanding example, whilst Baswich and Shareshill have preserved their Georgian interiors.

Ten apsidal chancels have vanished since 1860, from Birchfield, Burslem (plate 10a), Dresden, Fradley, Newcastle **St. Giles** (plate 5b), Newchapel, Rocester, Tipton **St. Martin** (plate 12a), Thorpe Constantine (plate 8b) and Willenhall (plate 12b). Six churches were without chancels, the altar standing against the east wall, only one of these buildings has survived, and this is at Elkstone, where it is still possible to see an interior exactly as it was one hundred years ago. The other churches at Longnor, Marchington, Milton, Warslow and Wiggington have either been restored or rebuilt.

The impression gained from the chancels is one of complete simplicity, the Victorian habit of cluttering up the chancel with furniture had not yet taken root and only seventeen churches had chancel stalls. The squire occasionally regarded the chancel as a place for his pew, and at Baswich today we can still see a good example of this practice. Placed against the north wall of the chancel of this church, just east of the chancel arch is the double decker family pew of the Levett's and opposite, against the south wall, is a similar pew that belonged to the Chetwynd's, which still has its fireplace. At the time of this survey five other churches also had squire pews in the chancel, at Edingale (plate 2a), Harborne, known locally as the "tank" - Lichfield **St. Chad**, Newborough and Weston-on Trent. There appear to have been box pews in the chancel at Caverswall (plate 1a), Gnosall, Longdon, Rolleston and Tatenhill. Three churches had raised chancels with steps, at Maer, where the ground rises steeply, Newborough and Wednesbury **St. James**.

The treatment of the altar varied; at Alstonfield (plate Hay, Ipstones and Grindon it was raised on steps as in Laudian times. Only in five churches was the altar without rails; at Thorpe Constantine (plate 8b) it was a holy table decently covered, but at Milton it was just a bare table. The lack of ornaments on the altars is most noticeable and in thirty churches the altars were completely without furnishings except for the cloth that draped each one, as at Hammerwich (plate 6b). It may however have been customary to remove the ornaments off the altar at the end of the last service on a Sunday. Only at four churches had the altar a dorsal, at Barton under Needwood, Chapel Chorlton, Hanford and Rugeley. It was customary to place the altar against the east wall and the use of a reredos was not fashionable, for only fourteen churches had this furnishing and that at Lichfield, **St. Mary** (plate 3b) **add** seems to have been the best example. Five of the remainder incorporated the Commandments into the reredos as can be seen at Farewell (plate 6a), Newcastle **St. George**, (plate 8a), Wolverhampton, **St. Pauls** (plate 10b), Wordsley (plate 9b) and Handsworth. At Weston under Lizard a large seventeenth century wall monument acted as a reredos and the altar was placed against it. It was customary to set up the Commandments on the east wall of the chancel, above the altar, and eleven churches did this, as at Blurton (plate 5a), Edingale (plate 2a) and Newcastle, **St. Giles** (plate 6b). At Warslow,

which had no chancel, the altar was placed against the east wall below the central window, and a text was painted on the wall just below the sill of the window and above the altar.

Twenty two churches had their altars railed on three sides, many of them must have been the original Laudian rails, as appears to have been the case at Edingale (plate 2a) and Farewell (plate 6a). This would not have been possible at Gentleshaw, Hanford and Stramshall, as these are churches built during the nineteenth century. In fifty eight churches the altar rails ran right across the chancel from north to south and twenty churches had their altar rails running across the chancel arch, although this was due to the shallowness of the chancel as at Newcastle, St. Giles (plate 5b) and Newcastle St. George (plate 8a).

The marked absence of chancel screens at this period suggests that the destruction of screens at the Reformation was rather drastic in Staffordshire. Only in sixteen churches were there chancel screens and five of these are now gone, at Caverswall (plate 1a) a most interesting example, Cauldon, Hanbury, Haughton and Yoxall (4). A fire has since damaged the screen at Blithfield and during its restoration cast iron tracery was inserted in the openings at the head of the screen. Fourteen churches also had screens across the aisles and of these three are gone, at Longdon, Tunstall and Tettenhall - this fine medieval screen across the Wrottesley chapel was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1950, which entirely gutted the church (5). The Restoration chancel screen at Sandon was removed in 1782 and a flying pew or pew screen took its place, and serves as the Harrowby pew, taking up the place of the rood loft.

Three churches displayed the Royal Arms above the breast summer beam and of these only that at Ingestre remains; this is a magnificent piece of carving by Grinling Gibbons of the arms of Charles II. At Caverswall (plate 1a) the Royal Arms was incorporated into a panelled tympanum above the screen, containing the Commandments, coats of arms and portraits. It is most unfortunate that this most interesting example has gone. At Ipstones the screen had gone but the breastsummer beam remained in situ carrying the Royal Arms above, this too has gone, presumably at the rebuilding of the church. Seventeen churches displayed the Royal Arms over the chancel arch, and of these, only Stowe by Chartley perseveres with this custom at the present time, although the churches of Alstonfield Barton under Needwood, Bradley le Moors, Brewwood, Cauldon, Onecote and Uttoxeter still retain the Royal Arms in another portion of the building. A church that had no chancel, arch usually displayed the Royal Arms on the east wall of the chancel, above the altar, and this was the case at Burton on Trent (plate 3a), Tipton, **St. Martin** (plate 12a), Hopwas Newborough and Stretton cum Wetmore. This is now no longer the custom in Staffordshire **and** only two of these achievements remain; that at Burton is now in the west vestibule **and** the unusual paper-mache coat of arms at Tipton now hangs on the west gallery. The fine arms of William and Mary at Keele that are now above the chancel arch were on the west gallery at the time of this survey. The Royal Arms on the east wall of the north aisle at Barlaston have now gone, but Shares Hill still displays them on the south wall of the nave and at Kingsley they have been moved to the west end of the church.

In the nave of the majority of the churches, the dominating feature was the pulpit. It took three forms, a single unit, two storeyed when the pulpit and reading desk were joined together, and when the clerks desk was added to this, it could become three storeyed or a three decker. The pulpit was generally placed in a central position west of the chancel arch or in the centre of the nave. Thirty three churches had three decker pulpits placed in such a position, and Walsall (plate 9a), Hints (plate 2b), Tipton (plate 12a) and Willenhall (plate 12b) illustrate this point. In seventeen churches the three decker pulpit was placed against the north wall of the nave or north of the chancel arch, whilst twenty four churches favoured the south side of the building, as can be seen at Blurton (plate 5a), Farewell (plate 6a) and Hints (plate 2b). Two decker pulpits were also popular and they are to be seen in the central position in seven churches, of which two are illustrated at Newcastle, St. Giles (plate 5b) and Wolverhampton **St. Paul** (plate 10b). Where the double decker was placed otherwise than in a central position, opinion was fairly evenly divided; twenty four churches favoured the north side of the building, as at Alstonfield (plate 11a) and twenty nine churches chose the south side. At Great Barr (plate 1b), Hilderstone Lichfield **St. Mary** (plate 3b) and Wolverhampton **St. Mark**, each had a pulpit with a base like a wine glass stem that was placed near the centre of the nave. Where the pulpit stood on one side of the chancel arch and the reading desk on the other it will be seen that eighty five churches placed the pulpit on the north side and the reading desk on the south side, whilst sixty four churches favour the south side for the pulpit and the north for the reading desk. At Thorpe Constantine (plate 8b) a most unusual practice was followed, the pulpit was placed at the west end of the building.

It appears that twenty three churches had a single liturgical centre. Great Barr (plate 1b), Blurton (plate 5a), Brewood (plate 7a), Croxden (plate 7b), Darlaston (plate 4b) illustrate well this setting, where the altar, pulpit and font are placed close together in a single unit. Even more illuminating is the fact that of these churches, Burslem (plate 10a), Ettingshall, Hanford, Hopwas, Longton (plate 11b), Newcastle **St. George** (plate 8a), Perry Barr, nugeley, Shenstone, Tunstall, Wolverhampton **St. Paul** (plate 10b) and Wordsley (plate 9b) are all Gothic Revival buildings. Thorpe Constantine (plate 8b) used a two liturgical setting by placing the pulpit and font together at the west end of the building.

Examination of the seating arrangements for the congregation show that one hundred and sixty churches still had their box pews. The extent of the restoration in Staffordshire can be seen from the fact that only ten churches have retained their box pews today. They are to be found at Alstonfield, Baswich, Blore Ray, Broughton, Burton-on-Trent, Elkstone Ingestre, Sharesill and Stone, a reminder of the ruthless clearing out of these pews during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

A feature of the arrangement of the pews was the use of a central alley in the nave. In eighteen churches this alley was filled with settles or benches, as at Blurton (plate 5a) Burton-on-Trent (plate 3a), Lichfield, **St. Mary** (plate 3b) and Willenhall (plate 12b). This arrangement goes back to the time when it was customary for the men to sit on one side

of the church and the women on the other, with the children sitting on benches down the centre of the building. As this custom was carried on in the Gothic Revival buildings at Cobridge, Ruiton, Salt, Tipton, **St. Paul**, Tunstall, Wall, Walsall, **St. Peter** and Wordsley (plate 9b) some additional explanation must be sought and the churchwardens' accounts at West Bromwich, Christ Church, provide the answer. The central benches provided the free seating in the church. (I am indebted to Prebendary H. Baylis for this information).

To accommodate the increasing population of Staffordshire, galleries had to be inserted in the churches and forty two possessed such galleries that have now gone, see Bloxwich (plate 4a), Blurton (plate 5a), Brewood (plate 7a), Lichfield, **St. Mary** (plate 3b) and Newcastle, **St. Giles** (plate 5b). At Tipton, **St. Martin**, (plate 12a) the building had two tiers of galleries, the upper of which has now gone. One reason for the demolition of these galleries was the building of the daughter churches and the creation of new parishes as the population grew, which made the galleries redundant in the older parishes.

An elaborate wrought iron screen marked the site of the Mayor's pew at Newcastle **St. Giles** (plate 5b). Of the sixteen churches that had squire's pews, ten have since gone from Edingale (plate 2a), Farewell (plate 6a), Forton, Harborne, Kingstone, Lichfield **St. Chad** Newborough, Rolleston, Wednesbury and Weston on Trent. The Bradford pew at Weston under Lizard is now contained in a transept opened out of the south wall at the east end of the nave.

Arrangements for the singers included choir lofts and galleries built over the site of the rood beam, as was the case at Bloxwich (plate 4a), Darlaston (plate 4b), Norton le Moors and Quarnford. At Burslem (plate 10a), Leek and Walsall, **St. Matthew** (plate 9a) the organ was accommodated at the back of the choir gallery in the chancel arch, and at Wolverhampton, **St. Paul** (plate 10b) the organ is placed against the east wall of the chancel above the reredos. Doubtless in many churches the singers were accommodated at the west end of the building, but the position from which the two ladies painted the churches makes this pure speculation. Only at Hints (plate 2b) are we able to determine that the singers and organ were accommodated in a gallery at the west end of the church, this of course went when the church was rebuilt later in the nineteenth century.

The churches at this period had an abundance of clear glass in the windows. It is quite obvious that the vast amount of nineteenth century stained glass in the parish churches of Staffordshire was installed after 1860. At Newcastle **St. George** (plate 8a) the bright light coming through the large east window of clear glass apparently caused the congregation some inconvenience. To overcome this a high dorsal had been installed, but this was found to be insufficient when the parson ascended the three decker pulpit for the sermon and he would stand under a semi-circular arched canopy that had been added to the back of the pulpit. The churches at High Offley, Norbury and Seighford had flat plastered ceilings, which have since been opened up and the medieval timbers exposed. At Harlaston the half timbered belfrey still retained its openings from its former use as a dove-cote.

I N V E N T O R Y

Classical churches now replaced by buildings in the Gothic Revival style.

Barr Great, (plate 1b).	Dunston	Newcastle St.Giles.(plate 5b)
Bloxwich. (plate 4a)	Hints, (plate 2b)	Rocester.
		Walsall St. Pauls
ijjutterton	Kingswinford	West Bromwich
Darlaston (plate 4b)	Lichfield St.Mary (plate 3b)	Willenhall(plate 12b)
	Newborough.	
Dresden	Newchapel.	

Chancels with apse.

Barton under Needwood	Dresden	Shareshill
Birchfield	Fradley	Smethwick
Burslem (plate 10)	Newcastle, St. Giles. (plate 5b)	Tipton (plate 12a)
Burton (plate 3a)	Newchapel	Thorpe Constantine(plate 8b)
Cotton	Rocester	Willenhall (plate 12b)

Churches without a chancel

Elks tone	Marchington	Warslow
Longnor	Milton	Wigginton

Churches with chancels clear of furnishings otherwise than an altar, with or without rails.

Alstonfield (plate 11a)	Chile ote	Ipstones
Barlaston	Clifton Campville	Lapley
Bradley le Moors	Ellastone	Mayfield
Brewood (plate 7a)	Gratwich	Milton
Burton on Trent (plate 3a)	Kingswinford	Wombourne
Yoxall		

Churches with raised chancels

Maer	Newborough	Wednesbury, St. James
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Churches that had a squire's pew in the chancel

Baswich	Harborne	Newborough
Edingale (plate 2a)	Lichfield, St. Chad	Weston on Trent

Churches with chancel stalls

Audley	Hixon *	Stretton
Bet ley	Kidsgrove	Tettenhall
Bucknall *	Newborough	Wednesbury, St. James *
Cotton	Normacott *	Wolstanton
Dunstall *	Rushall *	Great Wyrley *
Gentleshaw *	Shenstone *	

* A Gothic Revival Building.

Churches with box pews in the chancel

Caverswall (plate 1a)	Longdon	Tattenhill
Gnosall	Rolleston	

Churches with an altar placed on steps

Alstonfield (plate 11a)	Grindon	Ipstones
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Churches with an altar that is without rails.

Chile ote	Marchington	Thorpe Constantine(plate 8b)
Clifton Campville	Milton	

Churches in which the altar is covered but entirely without ornaments

Alstonfield (plate 11a)	Hammerwich (plate 6b)	Norton le Moors.
Barlston	Harborne	Onecote
Blurton (plate 5a)	Ipstones	Patshull
Bradley le Moors	Kingsley	Rushton Spencer
Cauldon	Kingswinford	Smethwick
Croxden (plate 7b)	Longnor	Stretton
Dilhorne	Mayf ield	Stretton cum Wetmore
Elkstone	Meerbrook	Thorpe Constantine(plate 8b)
Ellastone	Muckleston	Warslow
Farewell (plate 6a)	Newchapel	

Churches in which the altar is a bare table

Milton

Churches with altars that have dorsals.

Barton under Needwood	Hanford	Rugeley
Chapel Chorlton		

Churches in which the altar has a reredos

Ashley	Newcastle, St. George, (plate 8a)	Walsall, St. Peter.
Barr Great (plate 1b)	Sandon	Wolverhampton, St. John.
Farewell (plate 6a)	Stone	Wolverhampton, St. Paul (plate 10b).
Handsworth	Tunstall, Christ Church.	Wordsley (plate 9b))
Lichfield St. Mary (plate 3b)	Uttoxeter	

Churches with Commandment Boards above the altar.

Blurton (plate 5a)	Muckleston	Rolleston
Burton on Trent (plate 3a)	Newcastle St. Giles. (plate 5b)	Stowe by Chartley
Edingale (plate 2a)	Newborough Rocester	Stretton cum Wetmore

Churches in which the altar is railed on three sides.

Adbaston	For ton	Rushton Spencer
Barlaston	Gentleshaw *	Stramshall *
Bradley le Moors	Hanford *	Stretton cum Wetmore
Bramshall	Ingestre	Wetton
Edingale (plate 2a)	Ipstones	Whitgreave
Elks tone	Longnor	Wiggington
E Hast one	Mayfield	
Farewell (plate 6a)	Muckleston	

* A Gothic Revival Building

Churches in which the altar rails run straight across the chancel.

Aldridge	Eturia *	Pattingham
Aire was	Fazley *	Pelsall *
Anslow	Forsbrook *	Rollaston
Audley	Gornall Lower *	Ronton
Barr Great (plate 1b)	Gratwich	S helton *
Barton under Needwood	Hamstall Ridware	Silverdale *
Bet ley	Harborne	Smethwick, St. Matthew

Blurton (plate 5a)	Haughton	Sneyd *
Brewood (plate 7a)	High Offley	Stoke on Trent *
Bucknall *	Kidsgrove *	Stonnall *
Burntwood *	Kingswinford	Swynnerton
Burslem (plate 10a)	Lane End	Tamworth
Burton, Christ Church. *	Longport *	Tattenhill
Burton, Holy Trinity *	Marchington	Tunstall, St. Mary *
Butterton *	Mow Cop	Walsall Wood *
Coseley *	Moxley *	Wednesbury, St. John
Croxton *	Needwood	Weeford *
Darlaston, St. George *	Northwood	Whittington
Dresden *	Onecote	
Ellenhall	Patshull	

* A Gothic Revival Building.

Churches railed across the chancel arch.

Bagnall *	Hopwas	Perry Barr *
Drayton Bassett	Longton (plate 11b)	Sheen
Edensor *	Newcastle, St. George (plate 8a)	Talk O'-the Hill
Golden Hill *	Newcastle St. Giles (plate 5b)	Tipton, St. Paul
Hanley	Norton Canes *	Trent Vale *
Hartshill *	Norton le Moors	Tunstall, Christ Church
Hill Top *	Penkull *	

A Gothic Revival Building,

Churches with screens across the chancel arch.

Blithfield	Haughton	Trentham
Blore Ray	Himley	Trysull
Cauldon	Ingestre	Waterfall
Caverswall (plate 1a)	Kings Bromley	Yoxall
Clifton Campville	Pensnett	
Hanbury	Swynnerton	

Churches with screens across the side aisles.

Betley, north aisle	Longdon, south chapel.	Tettenhall north chapel.
Blore Ray, north chapel	Madeley, south chapel	Trentham, north and south aisles.

Clifton Campville,south chapel.	Pensnett, north and south aisles.	Tunstall, north and south aisles.
Eccleshall, north aisle	Standon, south aisle	
Hamstall Ridware, north and south chapels.		Wolstanton, north aisle.

Churches displaying the Royal Arms on the screen or above the breastsummer beam.

Caverswall (plate 1a)	Ingestre	Ipstones
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Churches displaying the Royal Arms over the altar.

Burton on Trent (plate 3a)	Newchapel	Tipton, St. M**.in (plate 12a)
Hopwas	Stretton cum Wetmore	

Churches displaying the Royal Arms on the wall of the nave.

Barlaston	Shareshill	Keele,(on the West Gallery)
Kings ley		

Churches displaying the Royal Arms over the chancel arch.

Alstonfield (plate 11a)	Dilhorne	Newborough
Barton under Needwood	Edingale (plate 2a)	Onecote
Bradley le Moors	Ellastone	Stowe by Chartley
Brewood (plate 7a)	End on	Uttoxeter
Cannock	Hammerwich (plate 6b)	Waterfall
Cauldon	Meerbrook	

Churches with three decker pulpits standing in the centre of the nave or which are placed centrally just west of the chancel arch.

Alton	Hill Top	Stafford, Christ Church
Bilston, St. Mary	Ipstones	Stone *
Bloxwich (plate 4a)	Kings ley	Stowe by Chartley
Brierley Hill	Leek	Tipton St. Martin(plate 12a)
Burslem (plate 10a)	Longport	Tunstall Christ Church
ijjurton on Trent (plate 3a)	Longton (plate 11b)	Walsall St Matthew (Plate 9a)
Darlaston (plate 4b)	Milwich	Walsall St. Peter
Ettingshall	Newcastle St. George (plate 8a)	West Bromwich
Fulford *	Newchapel	Willenhall (plate 12b)
Handsworth	Quarry Bank	Wordsley. (Plate 9b)

Hanley * She It on

* Pulpit with testar above.

Churches with three decker pulpits placed against the north wall or on the north side of the nave.

Barton under Needwood	High Offley	Rolleston.
Chebsey	Himley *	Sandon *
Cheddleton	Lapley	Stretton cum Wetmore
Ellastone	Meerbrook *	Warslow
Gnosall	Onecote *	Wetton
Great Haywood	Quarnford	

* Pulpit with testar above,

Churches with three decker pulpits placed against the south wall or on the south side of the nave.

Adbaston	Edingale (plate 2a)	Kingstone
Betley	Endon	Moreton
Blurton (plate 5a)	Farewell (plate 6a)	Norbury
Bradley	Forton *	Rushton Spencer
Bradley le Moors *	Gratwich *	Stretton
Brereton	Hanbury	Tamworth
Cotton	Hints (plate 2b)	Whitmore
Dilhorne *	Ingestre *	Wiggington

* Pulpit with testar above.

Churches with two decker pulpits standing in the centre of the nave or which are placed centrally just west of the chancel arch.

Newcastle, St.Giles (plate 5b)	West Bromwich	Wombourne
Ruiton	Wolverhampton St. James .	
Wednesbury St. Bartholomew	Wolverhampton St. Paul	
	(plate 10b)	

Churches with two decker pulpits placed against the north wall or on the north side of the nave.

Alrewas	Elkstone	Trysull
Alstonfield (plate 11a) *	Harborne	Wall
Broughton	Haughton	Waterfall *
Burton Holy Trinity	LichfieldSt. Chad	Weeford
Butterton	Marston	Weston under Lizard
Cauldon	Norton le Moors	Wilnecote

Caverswall (plate 1a)	Sedgley
Church Eaton	Smethwick, north
Cos'eley	Tettenhall

* Pulpit with testar above.

Churches with two decker pulpits placed against the south wall or on the south side of the nave.

Ashley	Harlaston	Pattingham
Baswich	Keele	Penkhull
Bramshall	Kings Bromley	Penkridge
Croxden (plate 7b)	Kingswinford	Ronton
Dresden	Kinver	Seighford
Dunston	Leek, St. Luke	Stafford, St. Paul.
Enville	Lichfield, St. Michael	Waterfall
Gentles haw	Marchington	Wheat on Aston
Hamstall Ridware	Muckleston	Yoxall
Handsworth *	Newborough	

* Pulpit with testar above.

Churches with a pulpit standing in the centre of the nave or is placed centrally just west of the chancel arch

Barr Great, (plate 1b)	Lichfield, St. Mary (plate 3b)	Wolverhampton. St. Mark.
Hilderstone		

Churches in which the pulpit is placed on the north side of the chancel arch and the reading desk stands on the south side.

Abbotts Bromley	Fradley	Rushall
Acton Trussell	Fradswell	Salt.
Armitage	Grindon	Sheen
Aston	Hammerwich (plate 6b)	Smallthorne
Bednall	Handsworth, St. Mary	Sneyd
Bilston, St. Leonard	Hanford	Stafford, St. Chad
Birchfield	Hartshill	Stafford, St. Mary
Bucknall	Heath Town	Stanton
Bushbury	Hopwas	Stoke
Cannock	Ham	Stramshall
Castle Church	Kidsgrove	Tipton, St. John
Chapel Chorlton	Knightley	Tipton, St. Paul

Chile ote	Lane End	Tixall
Cheadle	Leigh	Trentham
Clifton Campville	Longdon	Tunstall, St. Mary .
Cobridge	Lower Gornall	Uttoxeter
Codsall	Made ley	Walsall, St. Paul
Colt on	Maer	Walsall, St. John
Cotes Heath	Mavesyn Rid ware	Walsall Wood.
Darlaston, St. George	Moxley	Wednesbury, St. James
Derrington	Northwood	Wednesbury, St. John
Drayton Bassett	Norton Canes	Wetley Rocks
Dresden	Ocker Hill	Whitgreave
Edensor	Pats hull	Whittington
Elford	Penn Fields	Willenhall, St. Anne .
Faze ley	Pensnett	Willenhall, Holy Trinity.
Fenton	Perry Barr	Wolstanton
Fors brook	Rugeley	Wolverhampton, St. Matthew

Churches in which the pulpit is placed on the south side of the chancel and the reading desk stands on the north.

Aldridge	Draycott le Moors	Standon
Ans low	Ellenhall	Stone, Christ Church
Audley	Eturia	Stonnall
Bagnall	Gailey	Swindon
Barlaston	Golden Hill	Swynnerton
Biddulph	Great Wyrley	Talk O' the Hill
Bilston, St. Luke	Horton	Tattenhill
Bishops Wood	Kingswood	Tean
Blithfield	Lichfie Id, Christ Church,	Tettenhall
Blymhill	Longnor	Trent Vale
Brewood (plate 7a)	Mayfield	Walton on the Hill
Brown Edge	Mow Cop	Wednesfield
Burnt wood	Needwood	West Bromwich, Christ Church
Burton, Christ Church	Oakamoor	Weston on Trent
Burton, Holy Trinity	Ogley Hay	Wilnecote
Checkley	Pelsall	Wolverhampton, St. George
Chesterton	Penn	Wolverhampton, St. John
Colwich	Pipe Ridware	Wolverhampton, St. Mary
Coppenhall	Sedgley	
Cose ley	Shenstone	
Coven	Silverdale	
Croxton	Smethwick	
Denstone	Smethwick, North	

Churches with a single liturgical setting.

Barr Great (plate 1b)	Ettingshall *	Shenstone *
Bilston, St. Leonard	Hanford *	Stretton
Blurton (plate 5a)	Hopwas *	Tunstall, Christ Church.*
Brewood (plate 7a)	Longton (plate 11b) **	West Bromwich
Brierley Hill	Newcastle St. George (plate 8a) *	Wolverhampton St. Paul * (plate 10b)
Burslem (plate 10a)	Onecote	Wordsley (plate 9b) *
Croxden (plate 7b)	Perry Barr *	Yoxall
Darlaston (plate 4b)	Rugeley *	

* Gothic Revival building.

Churches with two liturgical centres.

Thorpe Constantine. (plate 8b)

Churches with box pews.

Acton Trussell	Gayton	Pattingham
Adbaston	Golden Hill *	Pelsall
Aldridge	Gnosall	Penkridge
Alstonfield (plate 11a)	Gratwich	Quarnford
Alton	Hammerwich (plate 6b)	Rochester
Ashley	Hamstall Ridware	Rolleston
Barlaston	Hanbury	Ronton
Barr Great (plate 1b)	Handsworth	Rugeley *
Barton under Needwood	Hanford *	Rushton Spencer
Baswich	Hanley	Seighford
Betley	Harborne	Shareshill
Biddulph	Harlaston	Shelton *
Blore Ray	Haughton	Stafford, Christ Church *
Bloxwich (plate 4a)	High Offley	Stoke *
Blurton (plate 5a)	Hints (plate 2b)	Stone
Bradley le Moors	Ingestre	Stonnall *
Bramshall	Ipstones	Stowe by Chartley
Brewood (plate 7a)	Keele	Stramshall *
Brereton *	Kids grove	Stretton
Brierley Hill	Kings Bromley	Swynnerton
Broughton	Kings ley	Tamworth
Burnt wood *	Kingstone	Tattenhill
Burslem (plate 10a)	Kingswinford	Thorpe Constantine(plate 8b)

Burton on Trent(plate 3a)	Kinver	Tipton, St. Martin (plate 12a)
Butterton	Lane End	Tipton, St. Paul *
Cannock	Lapley	Trysull
Cauldon	Leek	Tunstall, Christ Church *
Caverswall (plate 1a)	Lichfield, St. Chad	Tutbury
Chapel Chorlton	Lichfield,St. Mary (plate 3b)	Uttoxeter *
Chebsey	Lichfield,St. Michael.	Wall *
Checkley	Longdon	Walsall, St. Matthew (plate 9a)
Cheddleton	Longnor	Walsall, St. Paul
Chile ote	Longport	Walsall, St. Peter
Church Eaton	Longton (plate 11b)	Walsall Wood *
Clifton Campville	Made ley	Warslow
Cobridge *	Maer	Waterfall
Coppenhall	Marchington	Wednesbury, St. Bartholomew
Cose ley *	Marston	Wednesfield
Cotton	Mavesyn Ridware	Weeford
Croxton *	Mayfield	West Bromwich, All Saints
Darlaston (plate 4b)	Milwich	West Bromwich, Christ Church
Dilhorne	Moreton *	West Bromwich, Holy Trinity
Drayton Bassett	Mow Cop	Weston on Trent
Dunston	Muckleston	Wetton
Eccleshall	Needwood	Whitmore
Elkstone	Newborough	Whittington
Ellenhall	Newcastle,St. George (plate 8a)	Wichnor
Enville	Newcastle.St. Giles (plate 5b)	Wiggington
Eturia *	Newchapel	Willenhall (plate 12b)
Farewell (plate 6a)	Norbury	Wolverhampton St. Paul (plate 10b)*
Fenton *	Norton Canes	Wolverhampton, St. George
Forton	Onecote	Wombourne
Fulford	Patshull.	Yoxall

*A Gothic Revival Building

Churches in which the seating arrangements includes a central alley down the nave, that is filled with settles or benches

Blurton (plate 5a)	Needwood	Tunstall, Christ Church
Burton on Trent (plate 3a)	Ruiton *	Wall *
Clifton Campville	Salt *	Walsall, St. Peter *
Cobridge *	Stretton cum Wetmore	West Bromwich
Lichfield, St. Chad	Tattenhill	Willenhall (plate 12b)

Lichfield, St. Mary (plate 3b)	Tipton, St. Paul	Wordsley (plate 9b)
* A Gothic Revival building		

Churches with central alleys but no benches

Barr Great (plate 1b)	Endon	Rolleston
Farewell (plate 6a)	Hopwas	

Churches that had galleries that have since been removed

Barton under Needwood	Kingswinford	Walsall St. Peter
Bloxwich (plate 4a)	Kinver	Wednesbury St. Bartholomew
Blurton (plate 5a)	Lichfield, St. Mary (plate 3b)	Weeford
Brewood (plate 7a)	Longnor	West Bromwich
Burslem (plate 10a)	Meerbrook	Wetton
Cannock	Newcastle St. Giles (plate 5b)	Whitmore
Checkley	Quarnford	Wilnecote
Endon	Quarry Bank	Wolverhampton, St. Peter
Enville	Rocester	Wombourne
Ettingshall	Ruiton	Yoxall
Gnosall	Rushall	
Hill Top	Seighford	
Hints (plate 2b)	Tamworth	
Ipstones	Tipton, St. Paul	
Keele	Tutbury	
Kingsley	Walsall, St. Paul	

Churches with a Mayor's pew

Newcastle, St. Giles (plate 5b)

Churches with a squire's pew in the nave

Alstonfield (plate 11a) *	Ingestre *	Wednesbury
Drayton Bassett *	Kingston	Weston under Lizard **
Farewell (plate 6a)	Rolleston	
Forton	Sandon * (over the chancel screen)	
* Still in the church.	** Still in the church although now moved	

Churches with choir lofts and galleries across the chancel arch.

Bloxwich (plate 4a)	Leek, St. Edward	Quarnford
Burslem (plate 10a)	Norton le Moors	Walsall, St. Matthew (plate 9a)

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Darlaston (plate 4b)

Churches with a choir gallery at the west end.

Hints (plate 2b)

- (1). G.W.O. Addleshaw and F. Etchells. The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship p.33
- (2). R.H. Murray. Evolution of Church Chancels. Transactions of Birmingham Archaeological Society. Vol. XXXI.
- (3). Marcus Whiffen. Stuart and Georgian Churches p.14 plates 11 and 12.
- (4). S.A. Jeavons. Medieval Woodwork in South Staffordshire. Transactions of Birmingham-Archaeological Society Vol. 67. p. 46.
- (5). Ibid p. 44. plate V.

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 ST. GILES 10>,13,15,19,24
 HOLY TRINITY 22
 WILNECOTE 20,22,25
 WINCHCOMBE 8
 WOLSTANTON 16,19,22
 WOLVERHAMPTON
 ST. GEORGE 22,24
 ST. JAMES 20
 ST. JOHN 17,22
 ST. MARK 13,21
 ST. MARY 22
 ST. MATTHEW 22
 ST. PAUL 11,13,14,17,20,23,24
 ST. PETER 8,25
 WOMBOURNE 15,24,25,20.
 WORDSLEY 11,13,14,17,19,23,25
 WYRLEY GREAT 16,22
 YOXALL 12,15,18,21,23,24,25

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE DEFENCES OF THE ROMAN FORT AT WALL (STAFFORDSHIRE)

F.H. Lyon and J.T. Gould.

INTRODUCTION

For many years it has been suspected that there was a Roman fort in the neighbourhood of Wall. In the Ministry of Works museum on the Baths site, are parts of two small bronze tags which were once attached to military equipment; each was punched with the name of the centurion to whose century the article belonged. One refers to the century of Vitalis but the name of the other centurion is incomplete (**J.R.S. XL11, 1957, p. 231**). Such tags, and other items of military equipment as have been found at Wall, all indicate a nearby fort. A detailed list of military finds is given in "The Military Advance under Ostorius Scapula" by Graham Webster M.A., F.S.A., (Arch J., **CXY, p. 94**)

In 1929 cropmarks at nearby Shenstone were assumed to show the site of this fort but the excavations which followed (**B.A.S.T., LX111, p. D**) produced evidence only of a Roman farmstead. Other cropmarks were photographed and published by Dr. St. Joseph (**J.R.S., XL111, 1953, p. 83**). These were of three ditches and a rounded corner in the south-western angle of the junction of Ashcroft Lane and the Watling Street. Excavation proved these ditches also to be civilian and part of the town defences (**B.A.S.T. LXXV, 1957, p.24**).

The Excavation

In 1958, members of the Lichfield Archaeological Society found a military ditch in the paddock attached to the White House at Wall (Nat. Grid **SK101066**). The owner of the land, Mr. K. Cutler, permitted the society in 1959 and 1960 to cut a trench through this ditch (fig. **16, no IV**). As the trench was extended in a northerly direction to secure details of the rampart, two smaller ditches (fig. **16, nos 11 & 111**) were encountered. These were at first thought to be palisade slots with the remains of a turf rampart behind them. Stratification however soon showed the error of this, and in any case the turf was found to be only the fill of another ditch (fig **16, no 1**). It was impossible to extend the trench still further north into the adjacent garden to secure details of the rampart.

In 1960, an extension in the opposite direction revealed yet another military ditch (fig **15, no V**). with a clean fill of sand. Stratigraphy indicated that earlier features than this ditch lay to the south, and so the trench was again extended to reveal eventually a second defensive system (fig. **14, nos VII & VIII**) but again there were indications of earlier features to the south. A final extension of the trench revealed yet another ditch (fig. **13, no IX**) with associated Claudian pottery.

In all, the section measured over one hundred and forty feet in length and was excavated almost throughout to bedrock which lay about ten feet below the present surface. The publication of such a section, with a detailed analysis of the pottery is beyond the

scope of this present article, and must await the publication of the final report. This is only an interim report with schematic diagrams.

In both 1959 and 1960, the society dug on almost every Saturday from April to November as well as on additional days during holiday periods. This had its disadvantages since the trench was not always found as it had been left on the previous week. Geese and hedgehogs frequently fell into the open trench, the latter usually seeking to escape by burrowing into the section at a number of different points.

Throughout the excavation many sherds of amphorae were found, which, with the pieces of samian cups (Dragendorff 24 and 27) suggest that the habits of soldiers have not changed greatly over the centuries as was also suggested by the finding of one and a half white and "ne Mack gaming counters.

The soil of the site is very acid so that much of the pottery including the samian ware was in poor condition. So much was this the case that Mr. Brian Hartley M.A., F.S.A. of Leeds University has had difficulty in deciding whether one or two small sherds are of South Gaulish or Central Gaulish manufacture, owing to the action of the acid on the paste. All bronze objects, with two exceptions (and they were in very bad condition) had been reduced to an amorphous green salt.

Another feature of the excavation was the presence of tree roots, sometimes eleven feet below the surface. Worms were active in the ditches down to depths of six feet.

The Site

The site of the fort was of strategic and tactical importance. It stood on a hill commanding the Watling Street as it ran westwards towards Wroxeter and the Welsh military zone. To the east lay the crossroads where Watling Street and Ryknield Street cross; the Ryknield Street running south-west to Alcester and onto Gloucester or Caerleon, whilst to the north-east it passed through Littlechester and onto Lincoln or York. The fort was strongest to the south and west where the ground falls steeply. The fall to the east is gentle and eventually rising ground is reached, but this is too distant to help attackers. At the foot of the western slope of the hill, a brook, Hammerwich Water, runs through marshy ground before joining the Crane Brook at Shenstone. Water could also be drawn from wells which today need only be twelve to fifteen feet deep to ensure a plentiful supply. The subsoil is of sand and pebbles overlying red sandstone.

Figure 13

Unfortunately it was not possible to excavate ditch IX fully as water was encountered nine feet below the present surface. An attempt was made to bale out but this had to be abandoned, the water flowing in faster than it could be removed, bringing with it leached sand and silt, thus undermining the walls and making it imperative to abandon the attempt. Consequently the lower four feet of the ditch as drawn are largely conjectural. The advent

of water was most unfortunate as ditch IX was part of the earliest defences on the site. Pottery recovered from the top of the secondary silt line (feature 8) was all of an early date. It included a tiny fragment of white pottery with pink colouring and an etched design and three rims of necked cordoned jars of Belgic type but in Roman fabric. These are similar to those found at Camulodunum (type 209). There were also pre-Flavian samian sherds, all consistent with a Claudian date. In the fill above the silt was a further rim of this Belgic type, a piece of varnished ware with its soft greenish cream paste, roughcast inside and out and with the remains of a dark chocolate coloured coating. The fill also contained the rim of a grey cooking-pot with shoulder groove and a tiny cordon on the neck. This sherd is similar to, but not identical with, a sherd found on the Bath site in 1956. (B.A.S. T. LXXIV, p. 17, fig. 2, no. 1) The rim has not been closely dated but is possibly early Flavian as were also several samian sherds, thus suggesting the date at which the ditch was refilled after standing open, abandoned, whilst the secondary silt formed in the lower part.

From the south lip of the ditch came part of a base in St. Remy ware with signs of burning inside, a rim of a Claudian beaker, and some sherds of an unusual rusticated bowl. The northern lip produced further Claudian sherds including those of another necked cordoned jar, two fragments of varnished ware with the well-known raspberry roundel, and part of a beaker in orange fabric. The most interesting sherds were those of part of a carinated Belgic type beaker, having a soft brown paste and a polished black surface. Higher levels produced other fragments of Claudian pottery together with pieces dating from later in the century. To the north of the ditch lay the remains of the rampart (feature 5) faced at the front with laminated layers of clay and sand.

A feature of ditch IX was two clay ovens partly overlying each other (feature 9), cut into the fill of the ditch. These had clay floors baked almost into pottery. The floors had repeatedly been remade and over them had been clay domes which had collapsed. When the dome of the lower oven last collapsed a cooking-pot of Hadrianic-Antonine form had been inside, and the sherds of it were recovered with a black sticky substance adhering. The ovens were free from ash and it is suggested that charcoal was used to heat them. This would help account for the considerable heat to which the floors had been subjected. It was not possible to secure in the width of the trench full details of the structure of the ovens.

Below the ovens and sealed by them was a black layer of carbonised material. This layer contained residual pottery of a Claudian date, including fragments of a butt beaker, but there were also two sherds which must date from later in the first century. This black layer is important, for in it was a bronze enamelled brooch of champeve work and of a form unique in Roman Britain. Mr. Cutler, as owner of the soil, has agreed to donate this to the British Museum, where it is at present being treated for it is in bad condition. Fuller details will be incorporated in the final report. The drawing of this brooch - fig 16 insert is by Mr. Graham Webster.

In one of the higher strata, with second century sherds was found the only silver coin produced in the section. This is a denarius of Mark Antony (circa B.C.30) - a very base

legionary issue with a galley depicted on one side. The other side appears to have been defaced. The coin is worn. The high lead content of the silver, explains why this, like many others of the same issue, remained in circulation two hundred years after it had been minted. It is a good example of why one coin, especially a worn one, should not be taken as dating evidence unsupported by pottery.

Figure 14

The two small ditches (VII and VIII) represent a separate stage in the defences of the fort, which in this period had contracted slightly. Before construction, the earlier ditch (IX) which had partly silted up, must have been filled, presumably with the remains of the rampart so that there would be no dead land to give cover to an enemy. The sherds in the fill of ditch IX previously referred to, suggests that ditches VII and VIII were constructed in the Neronian or early Flavian period and this is also suggested by the fill of the ditches themselves. They had been kept clean so there was no trace of primary or secondary silt. The pottery from the ditches includes some residual pieces from the earlier occupation, and some not closely dateable but probably of the early Flavian period. The absence of silt shows the ditches were refilled immediately they went out of use, and since they were so small, it is difficult to believe that the second occupation of the fort was for other than a short period.

In ditch VII was found a melon shaped bead in royal blue glass. Two others of similar shape but in paler blue frit were also found during the excavation. Such beads are common on first and second century sites. They are usually found singly and never in such a manner as to suggest that they were once part of a necklace. They are believed to be some form of lucky charm, and as such to have been attached by soldiers (and civilians) to their equipment.

The front of the rampart associated with these ditches was indicated by two postholes one of which is shown on the diagram. The packing inside one posthole contained fragments of a corrugated lid in smooth buff ware suggestive of an early first century date. Pottery in the packing of a posthole would be kicked in from the surface when the post was erected and so can be considered residual. Features 2 and 3 are thought to indicate the original ground level and the ground level as it was after the rampart had been slighted. Resting on former was the rim of a samian dish (Drag. 15) with a pale yellowish paste and a brown gloss confirming a Claudian date for the first occupation of the hill-top.

Figure 15

The earliest feature shown on this figure is the flat-bottomed trench (feature 3). This belongs to the second defensive system and probably represents the end of a short box-like rampart. In the trench was found the remains of two upright posts approximately five inches square. There was no associated pottery.

Feature seven is a late shallow pit which contained an Antonine sherd, but whose purpose is uncertain.

Ditch V is the outer ditch of the third defensive system with a counterscarp (feature 4). In this counterscarp were two sherds, one of a rim of a flagon, possibly Claudian or Neronian, and the other a fragment of samian not closely dateable. Both are probably residual, left on the surface during the earlier occupations and thrown into the counterscarp when it was constructed. The fill of ditch V is very interesting. It is of very clean sand and although there are one or two sherds and some thin sheets of clay, the outline was hard to recover until the bottom was reached where it cut into the sandstone. The thin sheets of clay suggest that an attempt had been made to line the soft steep sides, but that the north side had collapsed almost as soon as the ditch was cut whereupon it was refilled with more clean sand and abandoned. There were also many small stokeholes on the northern lip as if an attempt had been made torevet and strengthen it. In the fill were several sherds but if the above deductions are true these would be residual. They include a fragment of varnished ware with raspberry roundel, a rim of yet another necked and cordoned jar of Belgic shape and a scrap of samian dated AD 65-75.

In the upper unstratified levels was a small sherd of grey paste with a greenish brown glaze on both sides similar to scraps in the museum on the Bath site which are thought to have come from the Holt kilns (Y Cymmrodor XL1).

Figure 16

Ditches 1 and IV are part of the third defensive system. Ditch IV contained primary silt and showed signs of having been recut. Primary silt was also present in ditch 1. Unfortunately the primary silt in both cases was barren. In the secondary silt of ditch 1 were two sherds; one again of a cordoned necked jar, surely residual in this position, and the other sherd not closely dateable but most likely belonging to the middle of the second century. The turframpart had been thrown forward into the ditch and contained Antonine sherds showing that the ditch was open though silted up in that period. There was also a necked jar of uncertain date but certainly not earlier than the second half of the second century, and possibly later. It is suggested that these sherds date not the rampart material, but the period at which it was pushed into the ditch, possibly during tidying up at the time the town defences were constructed.

Ditches 11 and 111 were obviously cut after ditch 1 had been refilled. Their purpose could not be ascertained in the width of the trench and the only sherd which could point to their date is one in a fabric and with rouletting suggestive of the first century, but the form of which suggests a later date.

The higher levels of soil suggest extensive levelling at a much later period. In these levels were found two seventeenth century sherds and that is the date at about which the nearby manor house was built. A feature of the upper levels was the almost complete absence of sherds later than A.D. 150. There was no black burnished ware, no so called Castor ware, and almost no Central Gaulish samian.

Conclusions

1. A Claudian fort was built on the hill-top. The amount of Claudian pottery found suggests a fairly lengthy occupation after which the hill-top was abandoned and the ditch allowed to silt up.
2. During the Neronian or early Flavian period the hill-top was again defended as a reduced fort with only small ditches and for only a short period after which the ditches were refilled.
3. Fresh fortifications were later built. These at first were extensive but the outer ditch was abandoned almost as soon as it was dug. No evidence was found for dating this phase which was presumably still in the first century.
4. After abandonment some temporary structures with clay floors and clay ovens were built over part of the site. Full details of these could not be obtained in the width of the trench excavated. They date from the first half of the second century.
5. The rampart was later pushed into ditch I probably during the second century and possibly at the time of constructing the nearby town defences.
6. A later feature was cut for an unknown purpose over the junction of ditches two and four.
7. The site is not likely to have been included in the town which grew up outside the fort and across the Watling Street as there is an almost complete absence of third and fourth century sherds.
8. The site was finally levelled in the seventeenth century and it is significant that the nearby manor house bears the date 1669.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr. Brian Hartley M.A., F.S.A. of Leeds University for comments made on the samian ware. He willingly gave freely of his valuable time drawing up a list of detailed comments on individual pieces.

The excavations have only been possible because the owners of the land, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have shown considerable forbearance over many months of excavation. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hartley were responsible for much of the earlier work but unfortunately they left for South Africa long before the completion of the section. They were badly missed. The photographic record was compiled by Mr. J. Whiston (who also used a trowel) and Mr. G. Davey B.A. who is at present making a detailed survey of Wall. Youthful help was received from boys of Lichfield Grammar School and Shelfield County Secondary School and from the girls of John Wilmot Grammar School Sutton Coldfield. The brunt of much of the digging was borne by Mr. Malcolm Baker and Mr. W. Orton. Miss Pat Bailey also devoted much time

to helping. Many others helped on odd occasions but a list of them would be impossibly long.

Finally reference must be made to the man who is such an inspiration to digging amateur archaeologists throughout the Midlands - Mr. Graham Webster M.A., F.S.A. who has generally supervised the excavations throughout. He has spent much of his valuable time on the site, giving and opening up channels of specialist advice without which nothing could have been achieved. Whenever difficulties were encountered he was available.

Abbreviations	J.R.S.	Journal of Roman Studies
	Arch J.	Archaeological Journal
	BAST	Birmingham Archaeological Society. Transactions •

PREBENDS IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SAINTS MARY AND CHAD IN LICHFIELD.

The Rev. H. Baylis, M.A.,

In discussing the meaning of the words 'Prebend' and 'Prebendary' we do not need to concern ourselves with the Cathedrals of the New Foundation. These prior to the Reformation had also been monastic establishments, or as in the case of Carlisle staffed by Augustinian Canons, as was the Foundation of which I am Master.

The Cathedrals of the Old Foundation, of which Lichfield is one, had been staffed by secular clergy, and the Reformation made much less difference to them than it did to those of the New Foundation.

The office of Rural Dean, or Dean Rural as he is termed in old Canons, is an ancient and important office of the church, but Deans, Precentors, Chancellors and Treasurers came in after the Norman Conquest, and the earliest recorded Dean in England is at York c.1090. The first Dean of Lichfield definitely recorded as such is William c. 1140. In right of their Cathedral appointments they were entitled to a certain share of the total income of the total income of the Cathedral Chapter, but they themselves held prebends also, as did most of the clergy who shared in the responsibility for the Cathedral services. These prebends were endowed by appropriations from parochial benefices or from land. This appropriation usually consisted of the greater tithe of the benefice, or on the land, or in certain cases a moiety thereof. The stipends or profits resulting from these endowments were known as 'praebenda' or pittances (c.f. praebita-a provision or allowance) hence the recipient came to be known as a prebendary. In addition to the prebends attached to the thirteen (1) Cathedrals of the Old Foundation in England and Wales, there were many attached to Collegiate Churches, as, for instance, those in our diocese at Wolverhampton and Tamworth.

The Founders of the Prebends.

In looking for origins of almost everything there has usually been a tendency to date them earlier than they actually were. The writer of Ecclesiastes is right when he says that there is no new thing under the sun, and few show the common sense of John Ball in appealing to 'when Adam delved and Eve span'. The attitude of perhaps the earliest written reference to the Prebends in our Cathedral can therefore be easily understood.

William of Malmesbury (1095-1143) wrote his *Gesta Pontificum Anglorum* in 1125 and revised it between 1135 and 1140. He writes of Lichfield, "Athelwold in 822 appointed Prebendaries and Hilda became the first Provost or Dean." He says that there were nineteen prebends given to eleven priests and eight deacons, and that these were afterwards increased to:- Berkswich, Weeford, Sallow, Handsacre, Tachbrook, Freeford, Eccleshall Bishopshull, Ologhton, Itchington, Curborough, Tarvin, Gaia the Great, Gaia the Less, Longdon, Statfold. Prees, Colwich, Brewood, Alrewas and Wolvey. It would not be wise to

say that this is entirely wrong, although several of these prebends are attributes to later founders. There is always the possibility of a re-foundation of existing prebends, and this is probably what was done with a number by Roger de Clinton... and his predecessor Robert Peche. All the present prebends were founded before the death of Roger de Meuland in 1295. The foundation of those prior to 1231 is generally confirmed by the Taxation Rolls. The confirmation of Archbishop Boniface (1245-1273) mentions all except Pipa Parva, Sandiacre, Flixton, Whittington, as such, and Offley. It adds Harborne and Meresbury, but these were benefices of which the greater tithes went to the common funds of the Dean and Chapter. The valuation of Edward 1 in 1291 includes all but Flixton and Sandiacre, both of which were probably founded soon after that date.

The Bishops to whom the founding or re-founding of stalls is attributed are:- 1. Robert Peche who was chaplain to Henry 1 and was consecrated at Abingdon on 13 March 1121. He died 22 August 1127 and was buried at Coventry. 2. Roger de Clinton, Archdeacon of Buckingham, who was consecrated at Canterbury 22 December 1129, and enthroned at Coventry in the following January. He re-built the Cathedral, walled the City, constructed a ditch and erected barrs or gates. He founded or re-founded the Hospital of St. John Baptist without the Barrs, of which I am at present Master. He died at Antioch 16 April 1148 and was buried there. 3. Richard Peche, Archdeacon of Chester, who was consecrated in 1162. He became a monk of St. Thomas, Stafford, and on his death on 6 October 1182, was buried there. These three founded the majority of the stalls. 4. Geoffrey de Muschamp, Archdeacon of Cleveland, who was consecrated at Canterbury 21 June 1198. He died 6 October 1208 and was buried at Lichfield. He re-founded the prebend of Wolvey and obtained from King John several churches including Walsall, Forton, Rugeley and Cannock. 5. Alexander de Stavenby who was consecrated on 14 April 1224. He founded the Grey Friars in Lichfield and also the stalls of Tarvin and Wellington. He died at Andover 26 December 1238. and was buried at Lichfield. 6. Hugh de Pateshull who was Treasurer of England and Canon of St. Paul's. He was consecrated 1 July 1240 and enthroned 21 September. Herefounded the prebend of Colwich. He died 7 December 1241 and was buried near St. Stephen's Altar in the Cathedral. 7. Roger de Weseham who was Archdeacon of Rochester and Dean of Lincoln and was consecrated 1 January 1245. He founded Ryton, Bobbenhull and Bolton, and annexed the latter to the Archdeaconry of Chester, thus making it probably the only archdeaconry in which the holder was not purely dependant on his fees. Bishop Roger resigned 4 December 1256 and died at Brewood 20 May 1257. He was buried in the Cathedral. 8. Roger de Meuland, sometimes known as Molend or Langspe, who was consecrated 10 March 1257 or 8. He died 16 December 1295 and was buried on the south side of the High Altar near the Bishop's Seat. He confirmed the foundation of the prebend of Bolton, and added Flixton, Pipa Parva and Sandiacre. As every prebendary could come into residence if he wished, and would thus reduce the individual share of commons, the founding of these last prebends was resisted by the Dean and the holders of existing prebends. Their resistance was unavailing, but no further foundations took place after Bishop Meuland's death.

Values of the Prebends

I have mentioned above that a prebendary had for his maintenance the 'praebenda, or 'corpus Praebendae' mostly arising out of the greater tithes of a parish or on land, and from rents of property belonging to his particular prebend. The differences in value, and changes in value account for many changes in the holders of certain stalls, a poorer prebend being given up and a richer one obtained; and at many times in the history of the Cathedral of prebends being held in plurality. This was often done with authority, as in 1796, when the following directions were given in order to provide for the maintenance of those responsible for the Cathedral services. The Dean was to have one fifth of the general Chapter income, the Prebends of Brewood and Adbaston, and his commons. There were to be six Canons Residentiary. The first was to hold the Precentorship and the Prebends of Itchington and Colwich; the second was to hold the Chancellorship and the Prebends of Alrewas and Weeford; the third the Treasurership and the Prebend of Sawley; the fourth the Prebends of Ryton and Prees; the fifth the Prebends of Offley and Flixton, and the sixth the Prebends of Freeford, Handsacre and Armitage. The remaining four fifths of the general income was to be shared equally between the six residentiaries. The Dean still holds the Prebends of Brewood and Adbaston. It is interesting that when in 1226 the Papal Legate, Otho, on behalf of the Pope asked for two canonries in each cathedral in order that the 'poor lawyers' in Rome might have 'sufficient' to live on, one of the rhyming couplets passed round at Otho's expense was:- Sufficiency springs from the soul, not from the goods in your train.

Deficiency springs from the hole, not in your purse but your brain". The Church of England was never too keen to accede to demands for money, and refused Otho's request.

While quite rightly we condemn pluralism, and very often the prebendaries held other offices, benefices and appointments besides those attached to the Cathedral Church, we need to remember that the excessive income accumulated by one man was not by any means used entirely for his own benefit or for that of his relatives. The history of colleges and fellowships in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; of many of our ancient Grammar Schools; of Hospitals and Alms-houses; of many benefactions for the poor, the sick and the aged, shows that many of these pluralists gave much thought for others both of their own time and in posterity.

The chief sources of information as to the values of the individual prebends are:- 1. The Taxation Rolls and particularly that of 19 Edward 1 in 1291. 2. The Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII in 1534, and 3. The Oliverian Survey of 1649. This last goes into great detail about the different sources of income. This is understandable when we take into account the reason for the making of the survey. The Commissioners who made it were 'appointed by virtue of the Commons of England bearing date the thirtieth day of April 1649 Entitled an Act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends and all other offices and titles of or belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel within England and Wales and by virtue of the Commission to be given by the Trustees named and authorised by the said Act.' I shall say something of the values and the remarks made in the survey as we go on to think of

individual stalls, but both then and subsequently the iniquitous law of leases for lives makes real valuation difficult, as the fines paid on the renewal of a lease are seldom mentioned, and these formed the most substantial part of the income, or should they be described as very substantial capital gains? It meant that one holder of a prebend might net a large sum and the next be left to subsist on a pittance. Two of my pre-decessors in the Mastership of St. John's, Mr. Dod and Archdeacon Allen, as a result of this law had incomes of next to nothing. In the case of most of the leases of the prebendal properties it is important also to remember that often the comparatively small rents were considerably enhanced by the covenants attached to the leases. Sums of money were also taken by law from several 'Prebends lying near or about Lichfield towards the maintenance of the Vicar of St. Mary's within the City of Lichfield. and to supply the Cure of the Parish Church of St. Michael's and also the Cure of the Parish Church of Stowe.' 'Near or about' was rather widely interpreted and included Itchington, Wolvey and the two Uftons in Warwickshire. The amounts varied from £6.13.4 from Weeford to 3s each from Bishopshull and from Pipa Parva. Those who were assessed had also to repair the chancels of St. Michael's and Stowe 'according to their profits'.

As an illustration of the great differences in values; in 1291 the stall with the highest stipend was that of Eccleshall with one hundred marks, while the lowest was that of Tarvin with one mark. A mark was 160d (13s.4d) reckoned as 8 ounces at 20d. to the ounce. In 1534 the highest was that of Bolton with £65.10.0 and a house in Bacon Street, and the lowest Dernford with 10s.

The Sites of Prebends

A visitor to our Cathedral Church on looking at the names on the stalls, might quite justifiably ask what many of them meant. He would only recognise a few of them as place names, although all of them are, and even if he knew this he would look in vain for any mention of most of them in directories or guide books. The question is bound to be asked why comparatively small villages, or even hamlets, were chosen not only to designate but to maintain particular prebends. There are three main reasons for the choice of these sites. In the first place many of the larger churches were made collegiate, and independent often of the Bishop and the Diocese. Examples of this in our own diocese were Wolverhampton with its Dean and seven Prebendaries; Tamworth with its Dean and five Prebendaries; Tettenhall, Penkridge: St. Mary Shrewsbury: St. Mary Stafford and Derby. Some were monastic like Burton, or the Benedictine Abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester, and some were royal. The second reason is that the greater tithes of many of the larger and more important parishes were appropriated to the general fund of the Dean and Chapter. Such places as Bakewell, Tideswell, Harborne, Edgbaston, Rugeley and Cannock were among these. In all of these there was not only the parish church but a considerable number of chapelries attached thereto. The Dean and Chapter had the duty of maintaining the services in the churches and chapels and also of keeping the chancels in repair but they still received what in the past was a comparatively large income from their livings in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Lincolnshire. A third reason

for the names of the present prebends is that when they were founded and for several centuries afterwards England was primarily agricultural and pastoral, and a place like Wolvey had a flourishing wool weaving industry and was thus an important place. Bolton is an example of a place, giving its name to a prebend, which has not only maintained but increased its importance.

It is outside the scope of this paper to discuss the duties attached to the holding of a prebend, but before going on to consider the individual prebends and the sources from which their corps was derived it is important to remember Canon 43 of 1603:-

'The Dean. . . Prebendaries, and Canons in every Cathedral and Collegiate Church, shall not only preach there in their own persons so often as they are bound by law, statute, ordinance or custom, but they shall also preach in other churches of the same diocese where they are resident, and especially in those places whence they or their Church receive any yearly rents or profits. And in case they themselves be sick or lawfully absent, they shall substitute such licensed Preachers to supply their turns, as by the Bishop of the diocese shall be thought meet to preach in Cathedral Churches.'

The stipends of the Prebends of Tarvin and Statfold were allotted to the repair funds of the Cathedral in 1803. Proposals were made for the revival of appointments to these stalls at a Visitation by Bishop Maclagan in 1889, but nothing came of these. The Canon in Residence continued to preach for Tarvin on the First Sunday after Christmas, and the Third and Twentysixth Sundays after Trinity, and for Statfold on the Third Sunday after Epiphany and the Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. This continued until 1937 when the Revised Statutes of the Cathedral, on which the present preaching turns are based, received the Royal Assent.

The Vicars Choral might come within the scope of this paper, but would make it unduly long. They were, as their name implies, originally appointed as the deputies of the Canons and Prebendaries, to assist them in the discharge of their duties, especially, though not exclusively, those performed in the choir or chancel, as distinct from those belonging to the altar and pulpit. In all cathedrals of the Old Foundation the Vicars Choral formed a minor corporation, with separate estates and with collegiate buildings and halls. They possessed their own corporate seal.

With the exception of the Prebend of Brewood I have put the stalls in alphabetical order and I have tried in the following notes to pick out some details which may be of general interest, or of particular interest in Lichfield. With the exception of the two stalls to which it does not apply I have added after the name of the stall the patrons of the place from which the name and original income were derived.

Adbaston (St. Michael) and Brewood (Saints Mary and Chad)

These were founded or re-founded by Roger de Clinton and Richard Peche, and from early times were annexed to the Deanery. Adbaston included Knightley, Bishop's Offley and Tunstall. The Oliverian Survey says that there was a parsonage house adjoining the

churchyard 'in which the curate now dwelleth'. The tithes were leased for lives with a covenant that the lessee kept the house and chancel in order. The Commissioners add the comment 'but it is worth over and above the said rent'. This, as I have already said was obvious under the law permitting leases for lives. Brewood included Bishopswood, Coven, Chillington, Engleton, Hatton, Gamston, Horsebrook, Kiddermore Green and Somerford. The Survey says that there is a little Vicarage House in Brewood but no glebe belonging to the vicarage, except the churchyard. The Vicar had the small tithes. There were in existence three leases of the greater tithes. The first was for lives with covenants to keep in repair the Mansion House and the Chancel of the Church and 'to give entertainment to the Dean once every year if he come to preach in the said Church of Brewood'. The others were of one moiety of Brewood Park for twentyone years, and of the tithes of Chillington. The Manor of Brewood belonged to the Prebend and the Survey gives a full account of its extent. By 1851 the Prebendal tithes were £1,927 and the vicarial tithes £670. The Vicar had also acquired some glebe and received an additional £30 from a Trust Fund.

A Ire was (All Saints)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and annexed to the Chancellorship. Archbishop Boniface in 1259 says that it included the chapels of Bromley, Pipe Ridware and Edingale. Later it is given as including Fradley and Orgreave and having within its boundary Alrewas Hay which was extra-parochial. Amongst past holders of the Prebend were Thomas Wagstaffe, who became a Non-Juror, and Dr. Edmund Bateman of Christ Church Oxford. Samuel Johnson was unable to attend the latter's lectures and a friend took notes of them for him.

Bishopshull (St. Bartholomew)

This takes its name from a former hamlet in Hints. It was founded by Roger de Clinton, who, we are told, made Hinuton or Hints prebendal. It was afterwards divided and split into several prebends. Shaw says six, but it seems that he mistook the roman figure 111 for VI, the other two being the Gaias. Cardinal Wolsey referred to 'Hints cum capellis'. but without specifying these. The Oliverian Survey says that there was a lease dated 1645 for lives. The rent was only £2-13-4 but the lessee had to pay duties to the King, and all subsidies 'and for Stall Money' (2) 3s yearly. This occurs in several ledges of other prebendal tithes, and is the same as the Stall Wages mentioned later. There are few instances of the prebendary of a place being also the incumbent, but John Husband in 1716 was Prebendary of Bishopshull and Curate of Hints, and the present Vicar, Norman Wace Watson, holds the two benefices,

Bishops Itchington (St. Michael) in the County of Warwick.

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and annexed to the Precentorship. The Oliverian Survey says 'the Prebendary of the said Prebend was also High Chanter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Chad in Lichfield'. In the Confirmation of Archbishop Boniface the Prebend, is called Bishops Itchington and Chadleshunt. There were chapelries in the parish Over-Itchington, Chadshunt and Gaydon. The Survey says 'The parish church which stood at Nether Itchington is quite demolished except the East part or Chancel. There is a fair Church or Chapel at Chadshunt fit to be endowed, being two miles distant from Upper

Itchington where the Vicar hath ever since the Church was demolished served the Cure there'.

Amongst the archives of the Vicars Choral is a statement which says of the Precentor, calling him the Chanter:-'The stall wages he payeth to his sub-chanter out of his prebend'. In a lease for lives of tithes held by this Prebend in Staffordshire, the lessee paid in addition to a rent of £1-6-8, 6s 8d to the Sub-chanter and 6s 8d to the Vicar of **St. Mary Lichfield**.

Bobenhull (St. James) in the County of Warwick

This was founded by Roger de Weseham about 1245. Some of the present church, including the font and a doorway, is of about this date.

Bolton le Moor (St. Peter) in the County of Lancaster

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and annexed to the Archdeaconry of Chester. In 1135 it was held by Richard Peche who became Bishop in 1161. I have already said that Bolton was one of the richer prebends, and that its tenure provided one of the few instances of an archdeacon having a settled income. The fact that the normal archdeacon was dependant on fees and hospitality accounts for the number of canons concerning the office. In Lyndwood's Provinciale all the seven chapters of Book 111. Titulus XXII. are concerned with archdeacons. Thus the Canon of Stephen starts:-'We straitly forbid all Archdeacons deans and officials that they presume not to exercise **or** require by themselves, or by other, any exactions or tallages of their subjects.' Or the Canon of Boniface:- 'We also intending a remedy against the griefs and excesses (as we be informed) that be laid upon the subjects by the Archdeacons.' Or John Stratford:- 'Cruel and miserable covetousness hath invented and brought to pass that great exactions oftentimes be made'. Archdeacons were ordered that 'in each deanery of their archdeaconry they should have one summoner only, not on horseback but on foot going, which shall not tarry with parsons or vicars at their cost above one night and one day every quarter of the year, except they be specially desired of them to tarry. . . . ! We can understand Chaucer depicting the summoner as one of the worst of his Canterbury Pilgrims. In 1541 Chester became a separate see and the Prebend went with the Archdeaconry, which Henry VI11 granted with the Archdeaconry of Richmond to the newly erected Bishopric of Chester.

Colwich (St. Michael)

This was founded by Hugh de Pateshull in 1241. It included Bishton, Drointon, Fradswell, Great and Little Haywood, Hixon, Shugborough, Moreton and Wolseley. The Bishop had a residence at Haywood and held the manors of Hixon, Wolseley and Fradswell. In the Magnum Registrum Album in 1255 there is a reference to 'Prebends endowed with Peter's Pence in Haywood'.

Curborough (Hamlet in the parish of St. Chad. Lichfield)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton. Owing to its proximity to the Cathedral very

Eccleshall had become the chief residence of the Bishop and the manor belonging to him included not only Eccleshall itself, but the chapelries of Broughton and Chorlton, and the hamlets of Horsley, Pershall, Walton, Wootton, Off ley Hay, Garmelowe and Copmere. The whole manor was sold by the Commonwealth in 1650 for £14,224.

By an Act of Parliament of Queen Anne <1710H'' prebend was 'consolidated united and annexed to the see of Lichfield on the next vacanry which should happen'. This took place in 1720/1, when Browne Willis says:- 'The Prebend was incorporated and swallowed up...The Bishops counted as Prebendaries as succeeding to all the Prebendal Rights'.

Flixton (St. Michael) in the County of Lancaster

This was founded by Roger de Meuland about 1280. The parish is on the banks of the Irwell, near the borders of Cheshire. The Oliverian Survey gives a list of twenty three separate leases of land, closes and meadows, and the 'old Farm House which was anciently the Prebend House', two large old barns, out houses, garden and orchard. The total acreage of all the lands was 35 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ rood. A note adds:- 'The acres are valued according to the Statute acre and not as they vulgarly account their acres in the County of Lancaster. 'The Great Tithe was valued at £80 and that of wool and lambs at £4. The whole was leased for lives for £16-4-4 per annum, but there were covenants to 'maintain an able minister to serve and discharge the said prebend; to keep in repair the Prebend House and to discharge the said Prebendary of all duties for Stall money.' The Survey adds:- 'There is a handsome house lately erected by Mr. Foster Egerton (the lessee). The present Curate or Minister is Mr. Edward Woolman who is an able and honest painful preacher who hath been Minister there almost forty years. The said Mr. Egerton alloweth the Minister yearly twenty pounds and hath of late allowed him the benefit of the Easter Book.' Mr. Woolman was also allowed the Prebendary's rent of £16-4-4.

Freeford (St. Leonard)

This was one of the earliest foundations. The Chapel was extra parochial and the Master of St. John's Hospital had a right of chantry-therein. By William Smyth's Statutes of 1495 the Prebendary of Freeford had the right to appoint one of the thirteen almsmen at St. Johns. The prebendary had a house in Lichfield which the Survey calls:- 'A faire house in a street called Bacon Street worth £5.' There were two leases for lives bringing in £29-18-8, and the lessee of the tithes of the hamlet of Hornridge paid 40s for quit rent.

Gaia Major (St. Bartholomew)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and based on a hamlet in Hints, but by the seventeenth century most of the property consisted of four tenements in 'Gay Lane, two of them wholly burnt in the war.' They were leased for lives for £5 but the lessee had to pay 20s yearly to the 'Vicar of the Chapel Church at Lichfield' (St. Mary's) or in default of of him to the Dean and Chapter. The lessee also had to pay 2s. for bread and wine at

Easter, and to pay all subsidies and tenths.

Gaia Minor (St. Bartholomew)

The remarks above apply to this stall also, but the property consisted of a close in Gaia Lane 'from Gay Lane to the nanks of the greater Pool. 'There was also another close and the greater tithes of 'the Borrocop Flat . . . lying in the parish of Longdon', and those of Pool Furlong. The lessee had to pay the Vicar of St. Mary's 3s. 4d. per annum.

Hansacre (St. John Baptist)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton. Handsacre is now a hamlet in the parish of Armitage, but in the past was the more important of the two hamlets of Hansacre and Hermitage. The Prebendary has on occasion been termed the Prebendary of Armitage and Hansacre. The tithes of Armitage belonged to the Prebend of Hansacre, and the Prebendary was patron of Armitage, Norton and Hints. The Oliverian Survey says that 'the Prebendal House in Bacon Street was all burnt in time of war,' but the possessions of the prebend, still included arable land in Castle Ditch Fields, Oxenbury Field and Buryfields, and meadowland at Williford. All these were leased for lives for £5-13-0 per annum.

Longdon (St. James)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton. The Manor belonged to the Church in Saxon times, although there is no account in Domesday. There seem to be few records concerning the prebend and it seems another case of the prebend being overshadowed by the palace of the Bishop at Beaudesert, within the corps of the prebend.

Offley (St. Mary)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton but no records are given of its value until 1534. In 1840 the prebendal tithes produced £300 per annum, and the lesser tithes paid to the Vicar £157-10-0. Offley included the hamlets of Shebden and Woodseaves. This prebend was annexed to the Fifth Residentiaryship, but when the Treasurership was restored without its former annexed stall of Sawley the holding of the Prebend of Offley was combined with the office of Treasurer of the Cathedral.

Pipa Parva (St. Bartholomew)

This was founded by Roger de Meuland about 1280. Its main revenue was derived from Pipe and Wall, although it also had association with Farewell. Pipe Hill (Pipe cum membris) included seven small hamlets and a chapelry at Burntwood, and a joint chapelry for Edial and Woodhouses. The Oliverian Survey says: '-The Prebend of Pipa Parva is of such a small value and consists only of small tithes'. It mentions some from Wall, Charterfields, Edial, Hayes Lane, Pipe Hill and Hammerwich and adds: '-the whole rents amount to about five nobles' (3) Thomas Seward held this prebend in 1755. He had married a daughter of

little is known about this prebend. It owned in addition to tithes on land a house in the city. Domesday Book refers to Curborough as part of the Bishop's barony of Lichfield. Of Thomas Alstree, Rector of Hamstall Ridware and Prebendary of Curborough we are told that during his fifty four years ministry he composed five hundred sermons and preached over five thousand times, and at the end of the seventeenth century sermons were sermons and not ten minute addresses.

Dasset Parva (St. John Baptist) in the County of Warwick.

This was founded by Roger de Clinton, and is often referred to as Little Dasset or Dorset. Its present name is Avon Dasset. It was one of the poorest prebends in the Cathedral, and the Oliverian Survey gives its possessions as:-

'Lands of arable ground-worth more or less	6s.
Arable ground	4s. 8d.
A little house containing two rooms standing upon a little croft-two roods more or less worth	2d.
A small piece of meadow ground one rood	2d.

The whole was let on a lease for lives at a reserved rent of four shillings. In 1706 John Hunter, Samuel Johnson's schoolmaster was appointed to this stall.

Dernford (Lands lying in the Liberties of Lichfield)

This stall was founded by Robert Peche. As its value in 1534 was only 10s, resignations and exchanges were frequent among the holders. In 1784 Dr. Falconer held the Prebend. He had married a daughter of John Hunter. The Oliverian Survey says:- 'The prebend of Dernford is of very small value there being nothing belonging to it . . . nor hath anything belonging to it in the memory of man but the fee farm rent of 13s . . . for a mill called Dernford Mill held by Sir Richard Dyott, Knight, payable to the Prebendary of the Prebend of Dernford.'

Eccleshall (Holy Trinity)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton who re-built the parish church. The Oliverian Survey says that the corps of the prebend consisted of tenements and barns in High Street, with another tenement, closes and meadows. These were all leased for £20 per annum, but the lessee had to pay 20s yearly for stall money, repair the chancel and houses, and pay all yearly Tenths to the King. The Survey goes on to say:- 'There is a Vicarage House and the Vicar has tithes of wool and lambs, hemp and flax, and all other petty tithes, and the Easter Book. The Chancel of the Church of Eccleshall is very much out of repair . . . but the lessee neglecteth to repair the same though several times called upon by the Town and Churchwardens.'

John Hunter. Their daughter was Anna Seward.

Pipa Minor or Prees (St. Chad).

The prebend was founded by Roger de Clinton, and the prebendary was patron of Stafford St. Chad and of Tipton. The latter living was exchanged with the Bishop for that of Prees. The prebendary held a Peculiar Court at Prees and the seal of the Court was in existence thirty years ago. A copy of it may be seen on the dexter side of Archdeacon Allen's seal lent by St. John's Hospital to the Lichfield City Museum. The Oliverian Survey says that the tithes of Prees, Sandford, Darlaston and Heath were worth £40 per annum. They were let on lease for £20 but the lessee had to repair the Chancel of Prees Church and the tithe Barn. The Survey says that there was 'a handsome Vicarage House with garden, glebe, etc. worth £70 p.a.' The Bishop paid the Prebendary 6s. 8d yearly rent for Stowe Mills, and the tithes in Lichfield at Pipe were leased for £4-7-9. The Prebend possessed in Stafford two tenements, Quarry Fields, the new Leasowe, Alberton Close, Birial Meadow, Bisley Field and Rowley Field, but the tithes of these went to the Churches of **St. Chad** and **St. Mary** Stafford, and a moiety to a Mr. Howler of St Thomas' Priory. The Survey adds:- 'The aforesaid Church of St. Chad is a very small ruinous and inconsiderable structure.' The Survey says that the Prebend owned in Tipton 'the Parsonage House about which is a little moat, orchard, garden, yard, stable, a cottage, closes and a coppice (there is a wood in the Coppice worth to be felled £6) 'The tithes were worth £50 and the Survey says of them;- 'There was said to be a lease to Mr. Easter Atkins who lives in Essex at Braintree, but no lease could be produced nor any satisfaction in our judgement that he hath a lease at all. But we believe that the present interest was in Mr. Bisbye late Prebendary of Prees and lately deceased. Paid to the Prebendary so we are informed £3-6-8.' There is a note at the bottom of the sheet 'I life living. Pd to Preb £3-6-8 Pd to Minister £1-5-0 £2.'

Ryton (St. Leonard) in the County of Warwick.

The name is sometimes spelt Ruiton and the place is now called Ryton under Dunsmore The stall was founded by Roger de Clinton and there are Norman remains in the present Church and mill. The Oliverian survey says that the Prebend owned the Mansion House, malting rooms, barns, stables and a garden. It also had Lammas Closes, (4) a cottage, meadows, closes and fields together with tithes worth £53. There was a lease for lives to William Wynn (gent is added, but erased) of Barnards Inn London for £11-6-8 per annum. The Survey says the total worth was £96-3-4 but notice the covenants:- 'The lessee to find at his own costs and charges an able and sufficient curate. To pay all subsidies and all ordinary and extraordinary charges (Except the stall charges). To repair the Chancel of Ryton and all other buildings to the said Prebend belonging. To provide meat and drink for the Prebendary and his servant and horse meat for two geldings provided it be not above one month in a quarter of a year.' The Commissioners add:- 'Mr. Poole is at present Curate, and hath not above ten pounds stipend.'

Sandiacre (St. Giles) in the County of Derby.

This was founded by Roger de Meuland. The Prebendary was exempt from the jurisdic-

tion of the Dean and Chapter and came directly under the Archdeacon of Derby. Former holders of the Prebend include Walter de Langton and Roger de Northburgh both of whom became Bishops of Lichfield.

Sawley (All Saints) in the County of Derby.

This stall is also known as Sallow and was founded by Roger de Clinton and annexed to the Treasurership George Lee, Master of St. John's Hospital from 1536, was appointed to this stall in 1541 and continued to hold both offices until 1561. Sawley, although now a very small place included Wilne and the chapelries of Breason, Risley and Long Eaton. After the death of Job Grace in 1719 this prebend was by Act of Parliament annexed to the new Church of **St Philip** Birmingham (now the Cathedral) and on 6 October 1719, William Higgs, Rector of St. Philip's was collated to the Prebendal Stall. The stall is now suspended. When Shaw wrote his history he said that Sawley was valued at £600.

Statfold (St. Michael)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton. It takes its name from a small chapelry and manor about ten miles south-east of Lichfield. The Oliverian Survey says of it:- 'Statfold is a Manor lying near Tamworth with house and gardens. Francis Wolvestone gent and his ancestors before him hold it. He denyeth that there is any glebe land belonging to the Prebend nor can we find any. . . . The Lordship is worth about £200. There is a Chapel belonging to it, though of itself parochial and not belonging to any other parish that we can find.' The Prebend owned a meadow lying in Williford and also Bishops Meadow. Of its land in Whittington the Survey says:- 'Miss Mitton lays claim to it but hath no good title! We find that the Prebendary hath been formerly enjoined to preach in the said Chapel four times in the year. . . . and that there is either land or profits belonging to the said prebend of £23 p.a. The Survey goes on to mention other lands belonging to the Prebend at Fisherwick, Boesholme Meadow, Haselour (an extra parochial manor), Tamhorne (an extra parochial liberty), Streethay, Dodsmore, Godman Meadow and in Lichfield producing total rents of £75-6-8. These had been leased in 1553 for ninety years at £11 per annum but £9 per annum rent had been added. In 1640 a lease had been granted to the wife of the late prebendary for twentyone years at a rent of £20. This was renewed in 1641 for £20 and an augmentation of 20s. The Survey says that 'it is worth over and above the said rent £97-18-4.' It notes that 'there were three leases made in the space of two years and not so much with the least mention of any surrender.' It says that 'there was a covenant that the lessee should provide at her own costs and charges a sufficient priest or parson to minister and do all things that shall belong to the said prebend in the Parish Church of St. Michael in Lichfield, but there is no Sermons at St. Michael's Church nor vicar nor Curate nor maintenance for any. There is none at the Chapell within the Prebend provided, neither any able preacher.' There was a Chapel at Haselour which St. Michael's claimed early in the nineteenth century, but lost their case. Orr the death of Samuel Smallbroke in 1803 who held both this prebend and that of Tarvin, and was also Canon Residentiary and Rector of Wem, appointments to this stall and to that of Tarvin ceased and the profits, as I have already mentioned, went to the repair Fund of the Cathedral.

Tachbrook (St. Chad) in the County of Warwick.

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and the Church and parish from which it formerly derived its corps is now known as Bishop's Tachbrook.

Tarvin (St. Andrew) in the County of Chester.

This was founded by Alexander de Stavenby in 1226. In the same way that the Prebend of Whittington took over that of Berkswich, this Prebend took over that of Burton-in-Wirral (St. Nicholas). The latter had many associations with this diocese. When the lands of the See were sold during the Commonwealth, the Manor there was sold to a William Steele for £5,340. The Hospital of St. Andrew Denhall in the parish was granted by Henry VII to St. John's Hospital here in order to maintain the re-foundation by William Smyth in 1495. St. John's Hospital still holds land there and the patronage of the living. The Oliverian Survey says that: 'the prebend owned in Staffordshire land overgrown with gorse from Grindlestone Lane to the lane leading to Dernford Mill. A ninety year lease had expired eighteen months since (1648) and the land is now worth £13-7-0 p.a.'

Ufton Decani (St. Michael) in the County of Warwick.

This was founded by Roger de Clinton and is called Ulveton alias Oloughton ex Parte Decani. The possessions of this and Ufton Cantoris were roughly two equal divisions, of land and buildings in the parish of Ufton. Each stall had a moiety of the 'Parsonage House with orchard, garden and backside, and tithe Barn.' The land was more or less equally-divided and included Syllions or Widges of Land, and Lotting or Common Land. This is another way of describing what are called in other leases Lammas Fields or Lands. These lands were re-allotted each year on Lammas Day (August 1, the Feast of St. Peter ad-Vincula). The total value of each half of the possessions at the time of the Oliverian Survey was £53-8-0. The halves were let for separate leases for lives and with practically the same covenants. Each lessee had to pay half the maintenance of the Curate and half the repair of the buildings and Chancel. They each had to pay all tenths and subsidies and stall money. The Prebendary of Ufton Decani was a little more lenient than he of Ufton Cantoris, the former allowing twenty days in which to pay, the latter only five.

Ufton Cantoris (St. Michael) in the County of Warwick.

This had already been dealt with above. The full name of the stall is Ulveton alias Oloughton ex Parte Cantoris sive Precentoris.

Weeford (St. Mary)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton. The parish of Weeford included Thickbroomhamlet and the townships of Swinfen and Packington. The corps of the prebend consisted of a house and around in Bacon Street for the use of the prebendary. There was a meadow adjoining producing in 1650 £1-16-8 per annum. There were the tithes of Weeford, including

the small tithes: of Packington; of Thickbroom: of Swinfen (Mr Swinfen claimed the greater tithes); of parts of Lichfield: of Edial, except one house anciently called Burnes House and of Woodhouses; of Haselour; of certain tithes at Pipe Hill, Wall and Curborough; on houses in Bacon Street; on all the houses in Wade Street; on houses and gardens at Ashmore Brook, and on ground at Longdon. There were also the tithes on Thickbroom Mill, Swinfen Mill and Weeford Mill. The Oliverian Survey was taken on 26 April 1650 and - a second time on 11 June 1650. This was probably because the last life in the lease died in January and the property was therefore in possession. The Survey adds:- 'The Church at Weeford is but meanly provided for Minister nor means. There is no Vicar's House at all. There is a Chapel at Packington but as little provision for a minister as at Weeford. There is a Curate that serves both by turns'.

Wellington (All Saints) in the County of Salop.

The Prebend was founded by Alexander de Stavenby about 1226. It had a moiety of the tithes of Wellington, the other half going to Shrewsbury Abbey. Wellington included not only the present town but Hadley, Lawley and Ketley. One of the famous holders of this prebend was Henry Chicheley who became Bishop of St. David's and later Archbishop of Canterbury. He founded All Souls College at Oxford and had much to do with the founding of St. John's College.

Whittington (Holy Trinity)

This was founded by Roger de Clinton as Berkswich. The prebend did not possess any tithes or land at Whittington, but the Dean and Chapter did acquire the greater tithes as part of their general fund. Baswich or Berkswich included Radford, Weeping Cross, Walton, Milford and Brocton and the greater tithes of all these belonged to the prebend. In consequence of this the prebendary has often been termed as of Berkswich and Whittington, or of Whittington and Berkswich.

Wolvey (St. John Baptist) in the County of Warwick.

This prebend was founded by Geoffrey de Muschamp, and was endowed with the tithes of Wolvey which was a thriving town of knitters and millers.

I began research which led to this paper in connection with a proposal to embroider backs and seats for the stalls in which the prebendaries and vicars choral sit. I set out to find three things, the founders of the stalls, the patron saints of the benefices from which the prebendaries derived their former incomes, and the names and coats of arms of those who gave the actual stalls at the restoration of the Cathedral by Bishop Hacket. The last contains a list of people, prominent, either in the counties which were in this diocese, or in Restoration England. Those from our own diocese include Legges, Chetwynds, Vernons, Broughtons and Bagots. Those from the whole of England include the Archbishop of Canterbury (Sheldon), the Bishop of Winchester (Morley), the Bishop of Durham (Cosin), the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Clarendon, George Carteret and Lord Berkley who founded

New Jersey, Richard Busby, the famous Head Master of Westminster School, John and William Ashburnham, and one woman, the Lady Mary Airmin. Prebendaries today are still inducted into stalls whose titles they have been given, each succeeding a line of predecessors going back over the centuries. Conditions have changed greatly since the stalls were founded. Renewal and restoration have again and again been needed in material things, in forms of worship and in life. In all that is being done in our Cathedral Church today; in what has been done through the centuries; there has been in the minds of the doers one purpose which a Cathedral Church should set out to fulfil-the regular presentation day by day of worthy worship to God.

Notes:-

(1) The Cathedrals of the Old Foundation in England and Wales were:- York, London, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Salisbury, Wells, Bangor, Llandaff, St. Asaph and St. David's.

(2) Some prebendal stalls had a Vicar Choral, either a priest or a layman, assigned to them, and in that case the prebendary concerned had to pay wages to his vicar. Those stalls which had no Vicar assigned to them had to pay to the common funds of the Vicars Choral.

(3) A noble was 6s. 8d but this was later increased to 10s and a new coin called an angel was issued of the former value of the noble.

(4) Lammas-tide owed much of its old importance in agricultural districts to the ceremony of re-distribution which took place. From Lady Day to Lammas, in other words from Seedtime to Harvest, pastures were assigned to individual tenants. At Lammas the land again became common property and the community divided it afresh, sometimes by drawing lots.

NOTES

Murals found in a Bird St., Shop

In the course of demolition of old buildings at the back of the Bolton Warehouse Company's shop in Bird St, Lichfield in December 1960, a large circular room was found above a ceiling. It contained murals done in shell and pebblework. One showed the west front of the Cathedral, another a tree, and the third a building like a summer house on the top of a hill. It seems likely that these were the work of French prisoners quartered in Lichfield during the Napoleonic wars. The Staffordshire Advertiser of January 7th 1747 states that a party of seventy four French prisoners passed through Stafford on their way to Lichfield where they were to be put on parole..Some of them appear to have been housed in the building where the murals were found. Mr. J.W. Jackson in his book "Historical Incidents in and around Lichfield" quoted an article from the nursing mirror of July 1932. Referring to the French prisoners it said "A curious trace of the activities of these men remains today in an old stone building of the (old) Cottage Hospital. The prisoners, evidently to relieve their boredom, decorated the circular walls from top to bottom with shell work. There is an excellent representation of the Cathedral and some attractive country scenes with trees and castle." The article in the Staffordshire Advertiser already mentioned refers to a house in Bore St. at the back of which was a cooper's shop used by the prisoners. A Major St. Croix, so it is said, used to give French lessons, and this statement is supported by fragments of a French exercise found during the demolition. It consists of simple French sentences, heavily corrected, with the comment "very bad" at the end. With it were two maps, one of South America and one of Africa.

Rosemary Parnaby

Miss K.M. Peake confirming that there were two sets of murals made by the French prisoners. She remembers being shown one at the back of the Sandford St. Hospital by the then matron but adds that when she made inquiries some years ago, she found that they had been destroyed.

Editor.,

LICHFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE 1960-1

President:- S.A. Jeavons, F.S.A.

Chairman: F.H. Lyon.

Secretary: J.T. Gould.

Treasurer: P.R. Sheppard

Excursion & Press Secretary:

E. Ashdown-Sharp.

Committee: Miss R. Parnaby B.A., Mrs. Lines B.A., Councillor H. Ebdon, N. Harman,
M.A.K. Pascoe.

Report of the committee for the year ended June 30th 1961.

Committee Meetings.

The Committee has met seven times during the year.

Membership.

On June 30th 1961 there were 128 members of the Society.
This included ten institutional members.

Obituary

The Committee reports with regret the death of Miss Marie Grutter M.A. who has been a member of the Society since its institution and who was largely responsible for the close cooperation that exists between this Society and the Extra Mural Department of Birmingham University.

Winter Meetings

The following papers were submitted at meetings held:

1960

Oct. 7th. An Archaeological Survey of Staffordshire - R. Sherlock B.A., This meeting was preceded by the Annual General Meeting.

Nov. 4th. The Prebendal Stalls of Lichfield Cathedral - Prebendary H. Baylis M.A.

Nov. 11th Open Evening and Buffet Supper with Brains Trust (Prof. H. Humphreys O.B.E M.C., F.S.A., Nicholas Thomas M.A., F.S.A. S.H. Robinson) and lecture, the Teme Val-

ley - S.A. Jeavons F.S.A.

Dec. 2nd. The Vicars Close - F.H. Lyon.

1961

Jan. 6th. Excavation of the Roman Fort at Wall - J.T. Gould.

Feb3rd. Timberframed houses in Staffordshire and neighbouring counties - S.A. Jeavons F.S.A.

March 3rd. Connoisseurs Evening. Exhibition and discussion of Chinese Snuff Bottles (E. Hancock) and Drinking Glass (S.H. Robinson).

March 17th. Staffordshire Church Interiors - S.A. Jeavons F.S.A.

April 14th Settlement Pattern in the Shenstone Area *p r i o r* *t o* *t h e* General Enclosure Movement - R. Hebden B.A.

Two series of lectures were arranged in conjunction with the Extra-Mural Department of Birmingham University - Local Records (Miss R. Parnaby B.A.) and E.R. Brinkworth M.A., M. Litt.) and Looking for History on the Welsh Border (S.A. Jeavons F.S.A.)

Excursions

Accounts of excursions arranged by the Society are given separately. The Committee is grateful to the leaders and those who granted permission to visit buildings or assisted in other ways especially Lord Rennell (of Rodd) and Mr. Lissimore (West Bromwich).

Transactions

During the year the Society published its first volume of Transactions. A second improved volume is in active Preparation.

Excavations and Field Work

Mr. Sheppard has continued to examine and record timber-framed buildings in the neighbourhood of Lichfield.

Excavations have continued on the Roman site at Wall, This area is now scheduled as an ancient monument, but subject to certain conditions, Ministry of Works approval of the excavations has been received. The Society has also received through the Council for British Archaeology a grant of £64 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Fund towards the cost of shed, tools etc. for use at Wall. This grant is also subject to certain conditions. The Committee wish to record their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Cutler and to Mr. Ryman for permission to excavate on their land.

Page 56

Programme.

The Committee has arranged a varied programme for the coming winter session. Suggestions for lectures and offers of help in arranging excursions would be welcomed.

S.A. JEAVONS (President)

J.T. GOULD (Hon. Secretary)

An Excursion To The Welsh Border, June 16th - 18th, 1961

The President led a party of twenty one members on this excursion, based at Kington. On the way down the party visited the Norman church at Aston Eyre, that has a fine tympanum depicting the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem, carved by craftsmen from the Leominster School. The interior of this small building is not without interest, as the builders in the late Norman period had just discovered the pointed arch when building the entry into the chancel. It also has an unusual triple set of Norman windows in the east wall of the chancel. A brief pause was made at Shipton, to view the Elizabethan house with its medieval dovecote, now roofless, and the fine Georgian stables. At Diddlebury the party inspected the Saxon work in the north wall of the church and then proceeded to Kington for dinner.

On Saturday morning the party followed the Welsh bank of the Wye and crossed the river in order to see the church at Bronllys, with its detached Border tower and late medieval screen. At nearby Llandefalle a considerable amount of time was spent in the large church with its fine waggon roofs and 15th century screen. Much amusement was caused by two geese, who solemnly escorted the President's car the entire length of the Church Lane. At Llanfillo, with a small church, consisting of nave and chancel, again with waggon roofs, the party saw the finest screen in this part of Wales. It has been restored with modern figures on the panels of the rood loft, but contains some fine medieval carving. After a break for coffee the party proceeded to Tretower Court, the home of the Vaughans and a fine example of a fortified manor house, with its nearby earlier stone castle. This is a unique building consisting of a round shell keep enclosed by a rectangular outbuilding.

After lunch the members proceeded to Row Istone, which has another Norman church with carving from the Leominster School and a pair of fine medieval metal candle brackets. The church at Clodock is full of interest as it contains all of its original 17th and 18th century internal fittings and the only thing missing is the village orchestra, from the empty space in the west gallery. Passing through Longtown with its Norman shell keep still standing, the party reached St. Margarets, with one of the finest screens on the Border; it still retains the rood loft, although this is without figures but contains a wealth of carving. At Peterchurch the party saw a fine Norman church, on a four chambered plan with rounded apse and west tower that had the misfortune to lose its spire a few years ago. On the way back to Kington the members visited Moccas church, a smaller edition of Peterchurch, but on a three chambered plan, without a tower, and practically unaltered from Norman times, the only addition being early 14th century windows.

After breakfast on Sunday the party set out for Eardisland for a visit to the church with its magnificent Norman font, again carved by the Leominster craftsmen. The Norman motte with its extensive earthworks aroused much comment. Then the party visited Old Radnor. Here the field systems were explained and the defences of the valley pointed out from the site of one of the strongholds of King Harold. The church at Old Radnor is one of the finest on the Welsh side of the Border and contains one of the earliest fonts in the country, also a fine 15th century screen running right across the church and a magnificent late medieval

roof.

At Rodd the party was met by Lord Rennell, who conducted the members round the house and gave a most interesting account of the land systems and a history of his Family. Rodd Court was built c. 1629 on an L shaped plan and consists of two storeys, with cellars and attics, the roofs are covered with stone slates. The walls are built partly of stone and brick. Altogether the house is a complete example of its period and contains much of interest, including original doorways and panelling to most of the rooms. Above the panelling of the Drawing Room on the first floor is a plaster entablature enriched with wyverns and a plaster ceiling decorated with fleur-de-lis. It contains a fine fireplace, flanked by pilasters decorated with figures of men wearing costumes of the time of Charles I. The carved overmantel contains the figures of Adam and Eve, with the serpent between; the former is modestly dressed in breeches. Lord Rennell has converted a 17th century barn into a library, leaving the upper storey of the end bay to form a gallery.

In the garden is the early medieval timber-framed house of the family; although this was altered in the late 16th century, the interior 14th century crutch trusses are still in situ. Many of the barns date back to the 15th century and their layouts are still a model of their kind, a fact that must give Lord Rennell much satisfaction, when he is able to inform the Ministry that their suggested procedure has been in use at Rodd for over three centuries. The President thanked Lord Rennell on behalf of the Society for a most delightful visit.

After lunch the party proceeded to Pembridge, a village whose timber-framed houses provide a picturesque setting for the fine 14th century church with its detached belfry. The timber framed market hall with the medieval New Inn forms a lovely centre to the village. The next stopping place was Eardisland, one of Hereford's most delightful villages, with the River Arrow running through the main street and the half timbered houses clustered on either bank. The finest of these is the Staick House, a timber-framed building that has grown over three centuries, the earliest part of which dates back to the 14th century.

The final stage of the excursion was Weobley, the finest village of its type in the country. It possesses a wealth of timber-framed houses of many types, ranging from the 14th to the 17th centuries, and two houses show magnificent heavy crutch trusses of the earlier period. The 17th century grammar school with its carved woodwork is only one of the buildings that repay study. The church with its 13th, 14th and 15th century work was visited and the President drew attention to the tower with its spire standing at the north west end of the nave, pointing out its similarity to the towers of Lincolnshire. Tea was taken at the 17th century Unicorn Inn and Mr. C. Bridgeman proposed a vote of thanks; afterwards the members left for home.

West Bromwich Manor House

March 12th, 1961.

Under the leadership of the President, more than fifty members visited the Manor House, where they were welcomed by Mr. E. Lissimore, a member of the Birmingham Archaeological Society. He gave a brief account of the history of this 14th century timber framed building, before taking the party on a tour of inspection. Extensive restoration has been in progress for a considerable time, involving the removal of inserted ceilings, huge quantities of building materials, and the replacement of decayed timber.

Members were particularly impressed by the spacious Hall. Here the main features are the timbers of cruck type called base crucks. These carry a heavy tie-beam upon which stands a crown-post. On this rests a central purlin carrying collar beams which support the rafters. The roof structure of the Hall is unique. The lower portions of the base crucks are notable for their moulded and ornamented capitals belonging to the 14th century. Mr. Lissimore described life in the Hall when there was a central hearth, and a dais where the lord and his family dined beneath a curved, panelled awning. At the opposite end of the Hall, there is a solid framed partition, behind which is the screens passage, which gave access to the domestic quarters. There is a buttery serving hatch, and doorways have ogee heads.

A wing of the building contains the Solar on the upper floor, and it was here that the family had their private living quarters. Here, the visitors were impressed by the massive tie-beams, cusped struts and windbraces. The chapel, as yet not fully restored, adjoins the Solar.

The Manor House is approached through the Archway of the Gate House, which is jettied at the front only. Much interest was shown in the timbering, and small details like joiner's marks were noted. The members spent some time examining the exterior of the buildings, which are surrounded by a partly excavated moat.

Those who remember the derelict state of the Manor House before the work of restoration began, were amazed by what has been done to make it one of the future show places of the Midlands.

At the conclusion of the tour of inspection, the President expressed the appreciation of the Society to Mr. Lissimore for acting as guide, and for making the visit so interesting.

P.R.S.

List of Members

APPLEYARD H-	Public Library, Lichfield
ASHDOWN-SHARP E.	32 Lyn Ave., Lichfield.
ASHDOWN-SHARP Mrs.E.	32 Lyn Ave., Lichfield.
ASHDOWN-SHARP Miss P	32 Lyn Ave., Lichfield.
AUSTIN Miss M.	97 Gaia Lane, Lichfield.
BAILEY Miss P.	77 Slade Rd., Roughley, Nr. Sutton Coldfield
BAKER M.H.	6 Rugeley Rd., Hazel Slade, Nr. Cannock
BALLINGER J.C.	24 Bird St., Lichfield
BATES A.J.	21 Benson Close, Lichfield
BAYLIS Preb. H.; M.A.	Master's House.St. John's Hospital, Lichfield
BEARDSMORE L.J.	244 Beacon St., Lichfield
BEASLEY F.L.	Cleavelands, Muckley Corner, Nr. Lichfield.
BEASLEV Mrs. F.E.	Cleavelands, Muckley Corner, Nr. Lichfield
BETLESTONE A.G.	Barracks Lane, Sandhills, Walsall Wood
BIRCH R.D.	White House, Lichfield
BRANGAN J.	56 Leighswood Rd., Aldridge
BRANNON L.A.M.	68Shortbutts Lane, Lichfield
BRATT Miss J.; B.A.	52 Beacon St., Lichfield
BRDJGEMAN Alderman C.W.	8 Nether Beacon, Lichfield.
BRDJGEMAN Mrs. C.W.	8 Nether Beacon, Lichfield
BROOKE Miss A.	5 Quicksand Lane, Aldridge.
BUNCHE J.C.; M.A.	11 Beacon St., Lichfield
CASTELLAN Miss	The Old House, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford.
CHARMERS Mrs.	16 Walsall Rd., Lichfield
CHELL L.O.	118 Birmingham Rd., Lichfield
CLAYTON F.H.	Rocklands, Wissage Rd., Lichfield
CRAIG-CAMERON	1 Jackman Rd., Fradley, Nr. Lichfield
CRAIG-CAMERON	1 Jackman Rd., Fradley, Nr. Lichfield
CRAIG-CAMERON Mrs.	1 Jackman Rd., Fradley, Nr. Lichfield
CUR LEY L.K.; M.A.	Grammar School, Tynings Lane, Aldridge.
CUTLER K.P.	White House, Wall, Nr. Lichfield.
CUTLER Mrs. K.	White House, Wall, Nr. Lichfield
DAVIES R.A.	24 Lincoln Croft, Shenstone.
DA VIES Mrs. R.A.	24 Lincoln Croft, Shenstone.
DICKINSON Miss K.	Pool Walk, Lichfield
DYKE T.W.	Tregothnau, London Rd., Lichfield
DYKE Miss E.M.	Tregothnau, London Rd., Lichfield
EBDON councillor H.	Manor Farm, Wall, Lichfield
EDYVEAN R.H.J: M.P.S.;	
F.B.O.A.	17 Market St., Lichfield
EDYVEAN Mrs. N.W.:M.P.S.	17 Market St., Lichfield
EVANS Miss j; B.A.	52 Beacon St., Lichfield

FREER A.S.	3 Meadow Close, Streetly, Nr. Sutton Coldfield
FREER Mrs A.S.	3 Meadow Close, Streetly, Nr. Sutton Coldfield
GILSON C: B.Sc.	28 Cell Farm Ave., Old Windsor
GOULD J.	307 Erdington Rd., Aldridge
GOULD Mrs. D.E.	307 Erdington Rd., Aldridge
GREGORY Miss P.	Kerrisdale, Little Aston Park Rd., Streetly
GRIFFIN Miss II.	Westgate, Beacon St., Lichfield
GRUTTER Miss A.M: M.A.	3 The Woodyard, Elford.
HALES H.N.	272 Stechford Rd./Birmingham 34
HALES Mrs. CM.	272 Stechford Rd., Birmingham 34
HALL H-	12a The Close, Lichfield
HARMAN N.	Westways, Quarry Hills Lane, Lichfield
HARTLEY R.	Waterloo Rd., Bryanston, Johannesburg.
HARTLEY Mrs. R.	Waterloo Rd., Bryanston, Johannesburg.
HIDER Mrs. R.	25 Lyn Ave., Lichfield
HUDSON Mrs. N.R.E.	Green Valley, Westfield Rd., Armitage
JEAVONS R.	Hardwick Lodge, Hardwick Rd., Streetly
JEAVONS S.A.. F.S.A.	Hardwick Lodge, Hardwick Rd., Streetly
JEAVONS Mrs. S.A.	Hardwick Lodge, Hardwick Rd., Streetly
JONES D.F.	141 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
KIRK J.	24 Beacon St., Lichfield
LACEY Mrs. S.M.	68 Chesterfield Rd., Lichfield
LAKIN T.W.	Orgreave, Alrewas
LAKIN Miss T.W.	Orgreave, Alrewas
LAWLEY Miss D.	9 Oakfield Rd., Alrewas
LILBURN J.	32 Christchurch Lane, Lichfield
LILBURN Mrs. J.	32 Christchurch Lane, Lichfield
LINDLEY J.R., M.A.	House Master, Maple Hayes, Lichfield
LINES G.H.E.	91 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
LINES Mrs. M.: B.A.	91 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
LINFORD A.L.: A.M.I.C.E	: A.M.I.S.E.: L.R.I.B.A.:
	22 Comberford Rd. Tamworth
LINFORD Mrs. A.L.	22 Comberford Rd., Tamworth
LINFORD F.	Shore Croft, Hatherton, Cannock
LINFORD Mrs. F.	Shore Croft, Hatherton, Cannock
LOE R.S.	Home 43 Birmingham Rd., Shenstone
LOE Miss V.F.A.	Home, 43 Birmingham Rd., Shenstone
LYON F.H.	27 Lyn Ave., Lichfield
LYON Mrs. F.H.	27 Lyn Ave., Lichfield
LYON M.: B.A.	27 Lyn Ave., Lichfield
MCCALLUM Rev. J.	Boldmere Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield
Mc CALLUM Miss R.	Boldmere Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield
MACMILLAN Miss A.R.	5 Queens Rd., Walsall.
MACPHERSON Very Rev.	
W.S.: M.A.	The Deanery, Lichfield
MACPHERSON Mrs. W.S.	The Deanery, Lichfield.

MARSTON F.	1 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
MARSTON Mrs. F.	1 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
MEZCIEMS D.I.J.	10 The Close, Lichfield
MOORE Miss H.	Fairholme, 3 Friary Ave., Lichfield
MOORE Miss R.	Fairholme, 3 Friary Ave., Lichfield
MORTON J.E.	462 Sutton Rd., Walsall
ORTON W.	11 Ludgate St., Tamworth
PARNABY Miss R. B./	52 Beacon St., Lichfield
PASCOE M.A.K.	Wardens Quarters, Lunns Croft, Lichfield
PASCOE Mrs. M.A.K.	Wardens Quarters, Lunns Croft, Lichfield
PEAKE Miss K.M.	2 The Close, Lichfield.
ROBERTS J.N.W.	Arden, Valley Lane, Lichfield
ROBERTS Mrs. J.N.W.	Arden, Valley Lane, Lichfield
RICHARDS Councillor W	J.P.: B.Sc.: A.R.C.S. King Edward VI School, Lichfield
ROBINSON S.H.	44 Somerville Rd., Sutton Coldfield
ROUND A.A.: B.Sc.: E.I.R.I. .	
	95 Darnick Rd., Sutton Coldfield
ROUND Mrs. A.A.	95 Darnick Rd., Sutton Coldfield
SHEPPARD P.R.	School House, Shenstone
SHEPPARD Mrs. P.R.	School House, Shenstone
SILVERTHORNE Miss E.	42 The Leasowe, Lichfield
STOKES E.A.	12 Eastridge Croft, Shenstone
STOKES Mrs. N.E.	12 Eastridge Croft, Shenstone
SWINDELLS N.: M.A.: PhD.:	
	Rowan Lodge, 14 New Rd., Shenstone
SWINDELLS Mrs	Rowan Lodge, 14 New Rd., Shenstone
TAYLOR R.H.	2 Dam St., Lichfield
THOMAS N.: M.A.: F.S.A.	10 Vicars Close, Lichfield
THORPE Dr. H.: M.A.: M.Litt.: F.S.A.	
	The University, Edgbaston.
TORVELL Miss L.F.	3 Stockhay Lane, Hammerwich
TURNER Miss U.F.	96 Birmingham Rd., Lichfield
UNDERWOOD Mrs. E.B	I Stow Croft, Lichfield
WEBSTER E.B.	241 Lichfield Rd., Rushall, Nr. Walsall
WEBSTER Mrs. E.B.	241 Lichfield Rd., Rushall, Nr. Walsall
WEEKS Mrs. H.	41 Cherry Orchard, Lichfield
WEENER Dr. S.	101 Trent Valley Rd., Lichfield
WEST T.R.J., M.A.	II Vicars Close, Lichfield
WHISTON J.	58 Wednesbury Rd., Walsall
WILSON Councillor W.J.	16 Benson Close, Lichfield

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Birmingham Archaeological Society
Birmingham Reference Library
Birmingham University Library
Central Library, Hanley
Central Library, Walsall
County Library, Stafford
Society of Antiquaries of London
William Salt Library, Stafford
University of North Staffordshire Library, Keele.
Public Library, Lichfield.

Income and Expenditure Account Year ended 31st. May 1961.

Income	£.	s.	d.
Membership Subscriptions	51.	9	6
Donations	18	10	4
Profit from Social Evening	15	12	6
Profit from Meet the Connoisseurs	6	12	6
Profit from Canal Trip	6	0	6
	£98	5	4

Balance Sheet 31st May 1961.

Liabilities

Amounts received in advance for Welsh Border Trip.	32	10	0
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Surplus Account

As at 31st May 1960 - £33. 8. 11			
Add surplus for the year -£42. 3. 0	75	11	11
	£108	1	11

I have examined the foregoing Accounts of the Lichfield Archaeological and Historical Society, which are in accordance with the books of the Society. In my opinion and according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, such Accounts show a true, and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Society at 31st May, 1961.

B.W. Hunt F.C.A.
Honorary Auditor

Expenditure	£.	s.	d.
Cost of Transactions Vol. 1. 1959-60	32	11	4
Cost of Projection Screen	5		14
Insurance	4	5	0
C.B.A.		5	0
Postages & Stationery Hon. Secretary	10	3	6
Postages & Petty Cash - Hon Treasurer	3	16	2
	56	2	4
Surplus for the year	42	3	0
	£98		

Assets

Balance at Barclay's Bank Ltd, Lichfield:

Current Account	£58	1.	11.			
Deposit Account	50	0.	0.	108	1	11
				£108	1	11



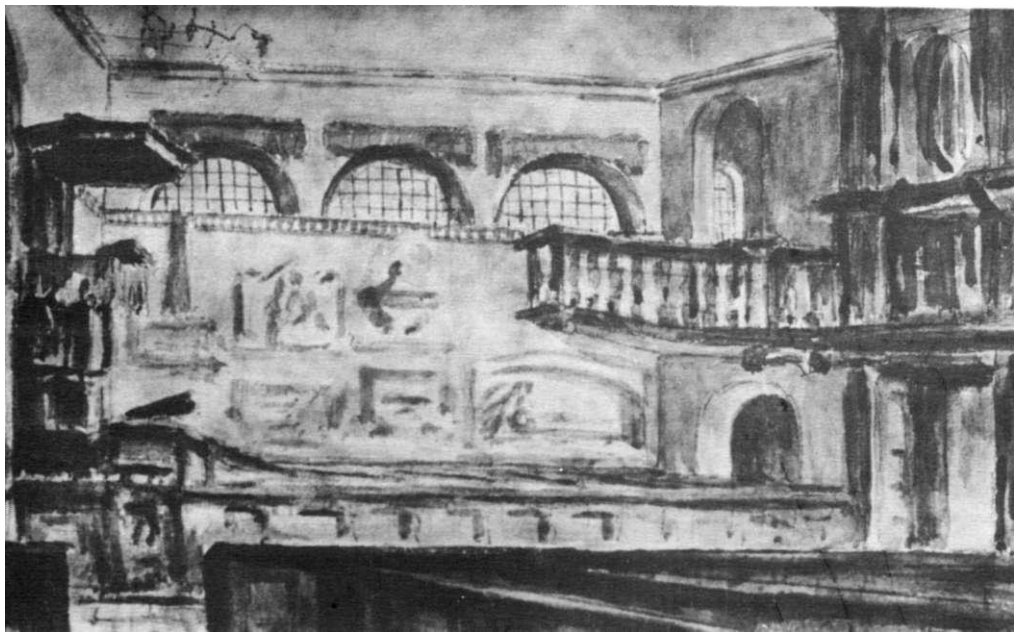
1a. CAVERSWALL



1b. GREAT BARR



2a. EDINGALE



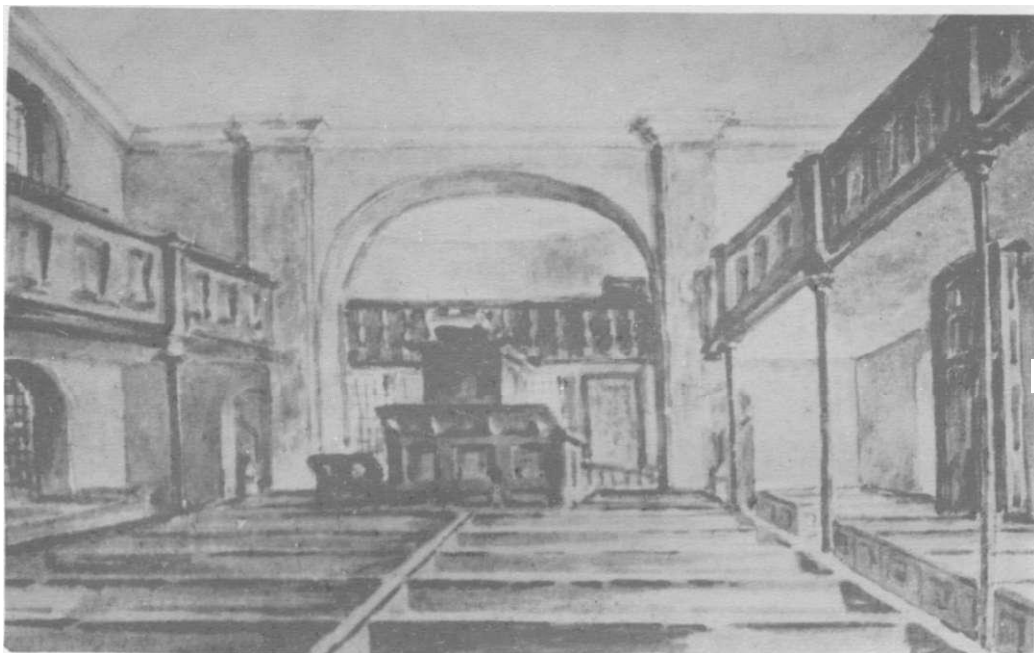
2b. HINTS



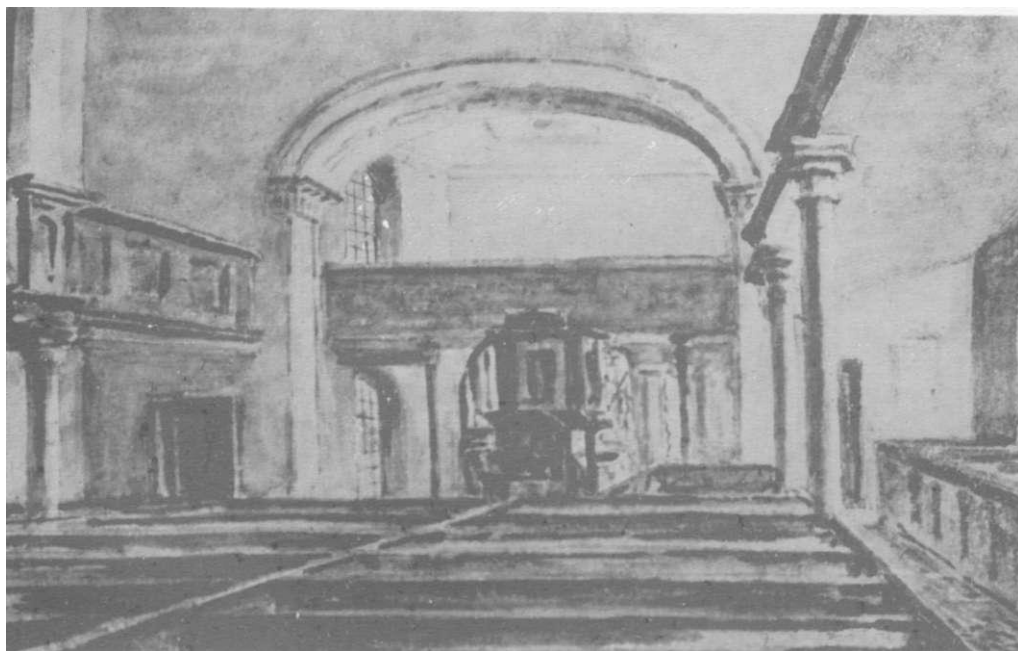
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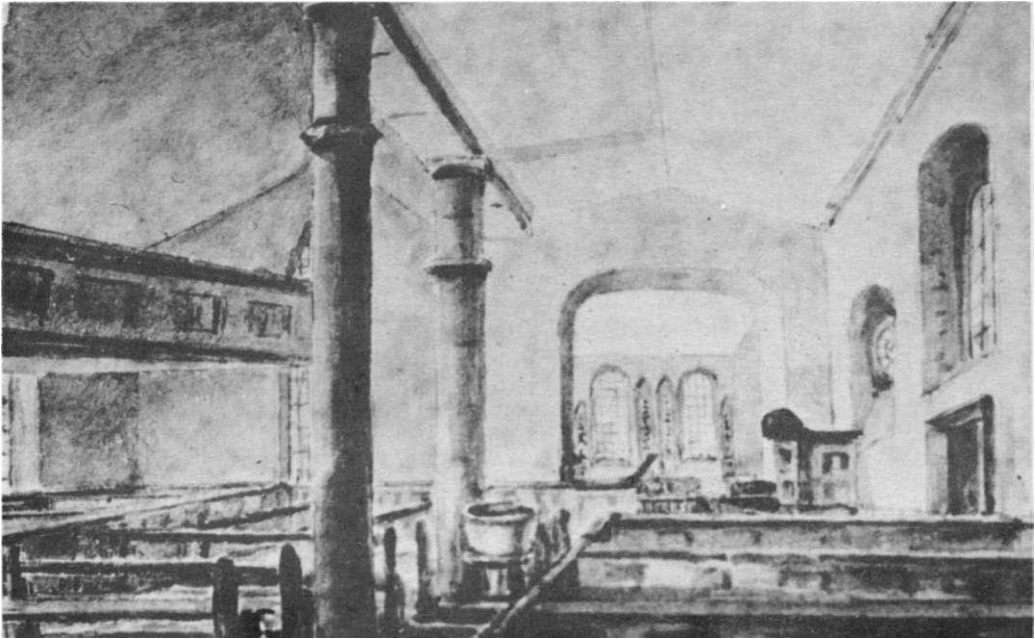
3b. LICHFIELD. ST. MARY



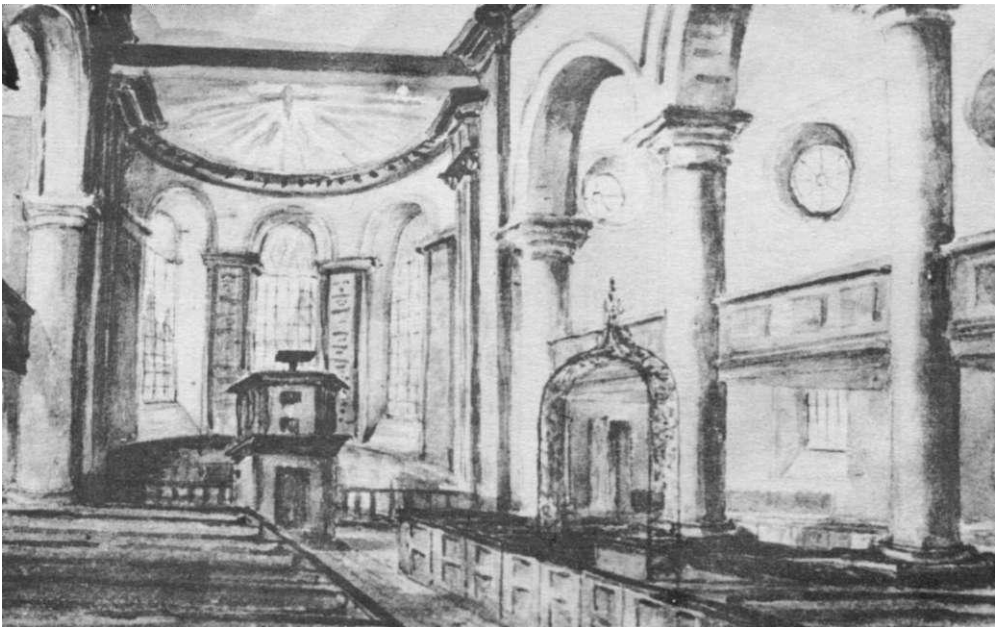
4a. BLOXWICH



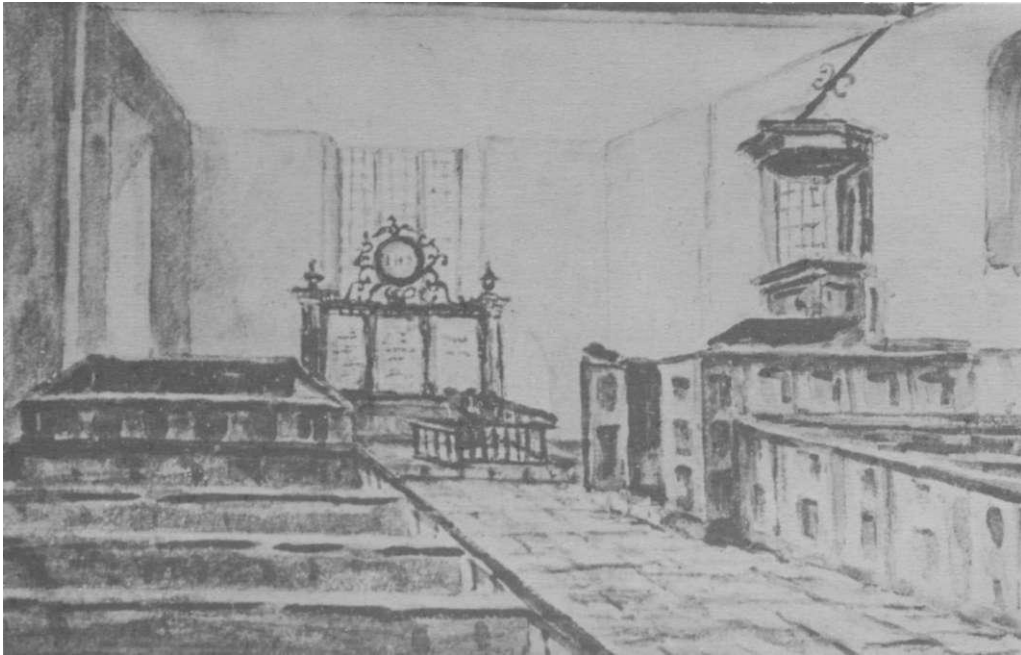
4b. DARLASTON. ST. LAWRENCE



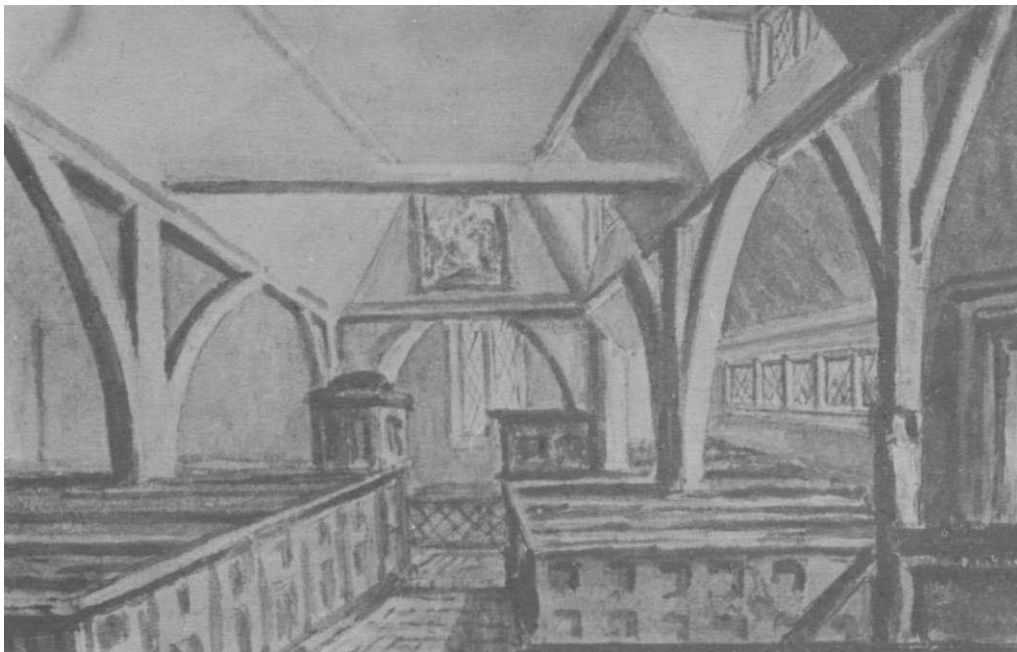
5a. BLURTON



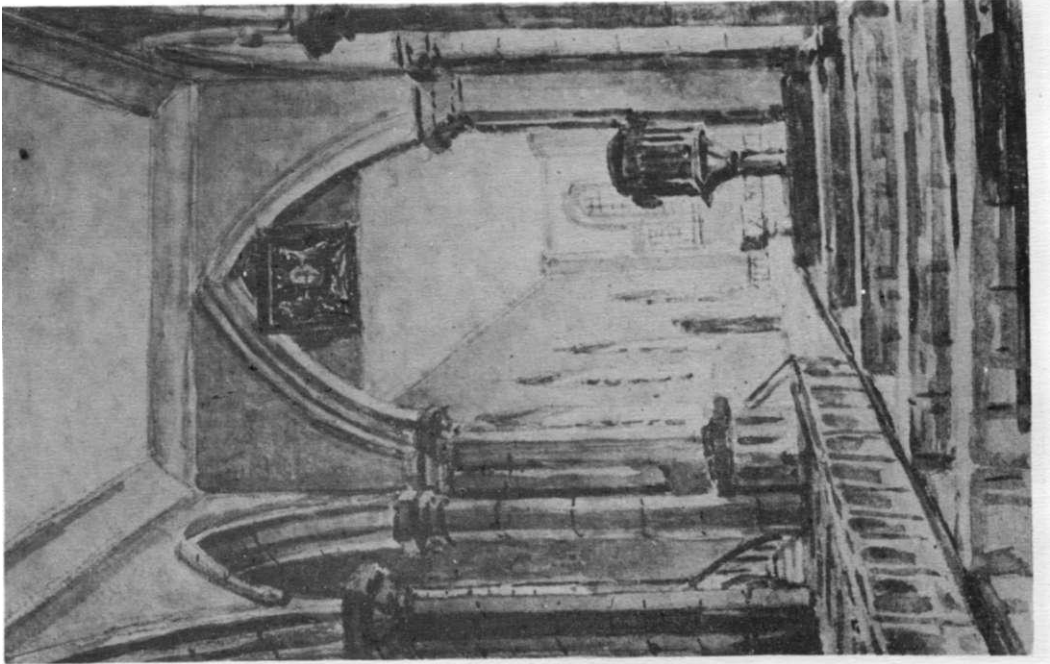
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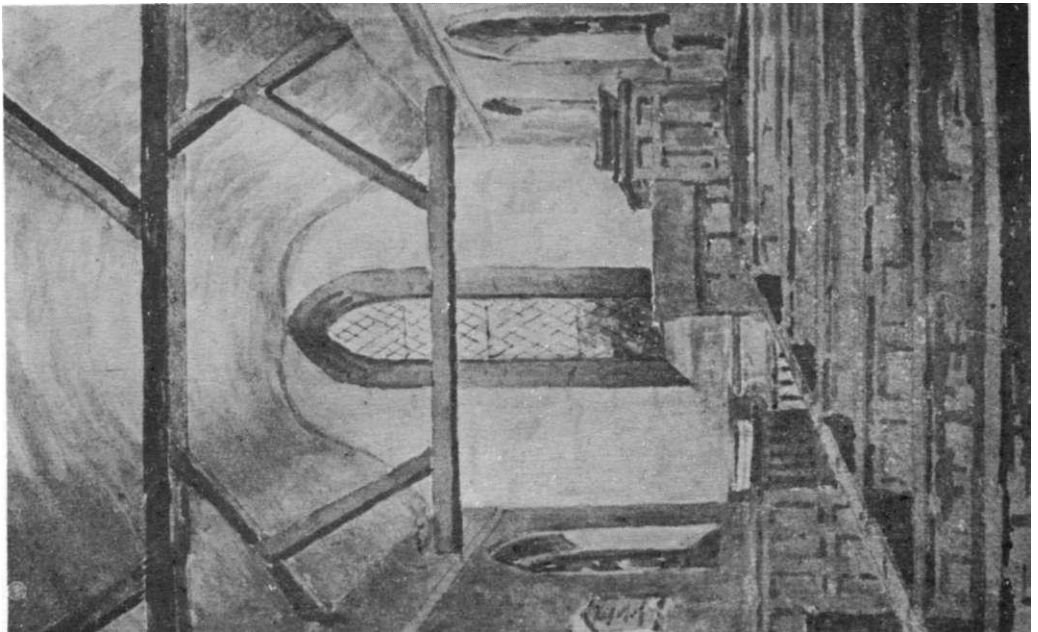
6a.. FAREWELL



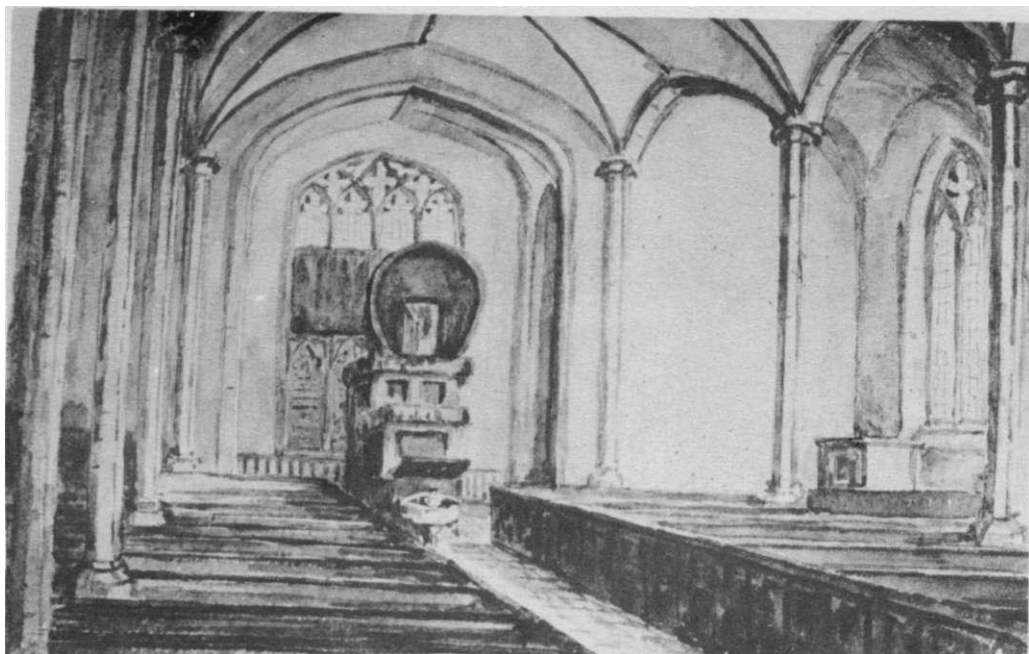
6b. HAMMERWICH



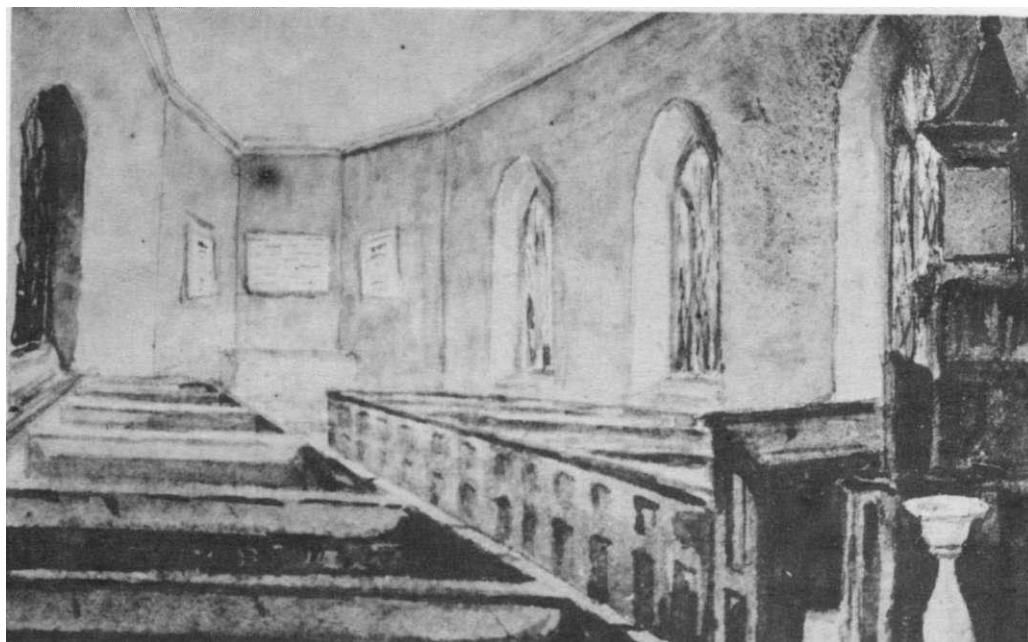
7a. BREWOOD



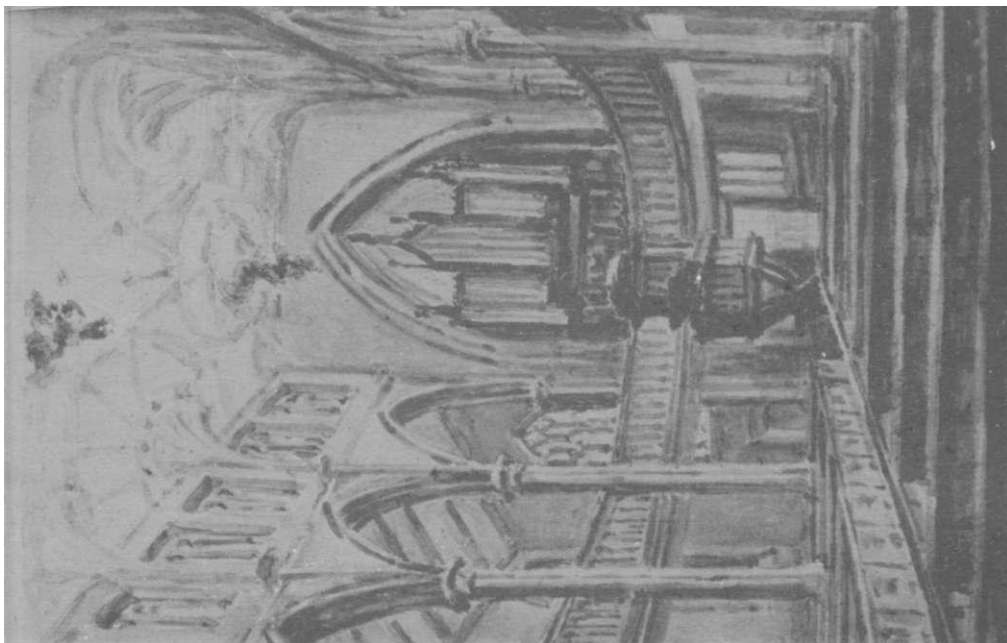
7b. CROXDEN



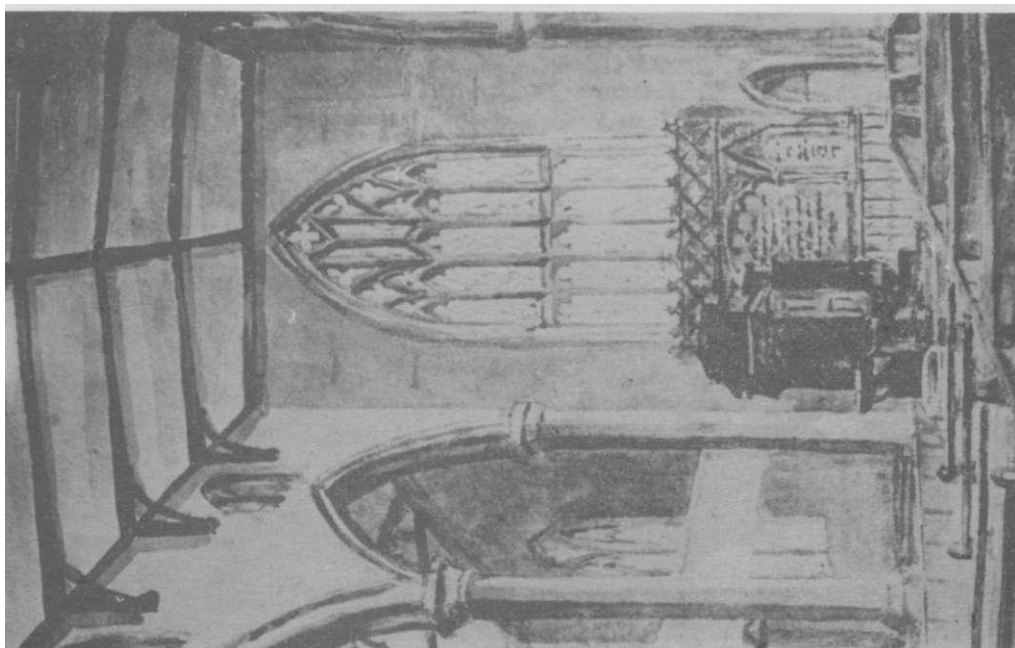
8a. NEWCASTLE. ST. GEORGE.



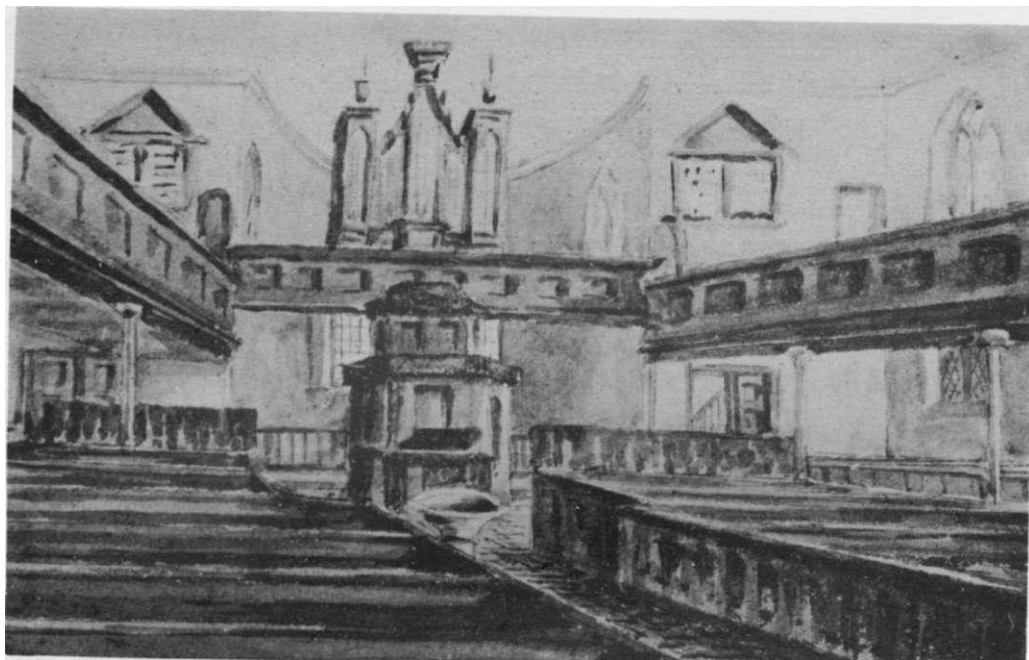
8b. THORPE CONSTANTINE



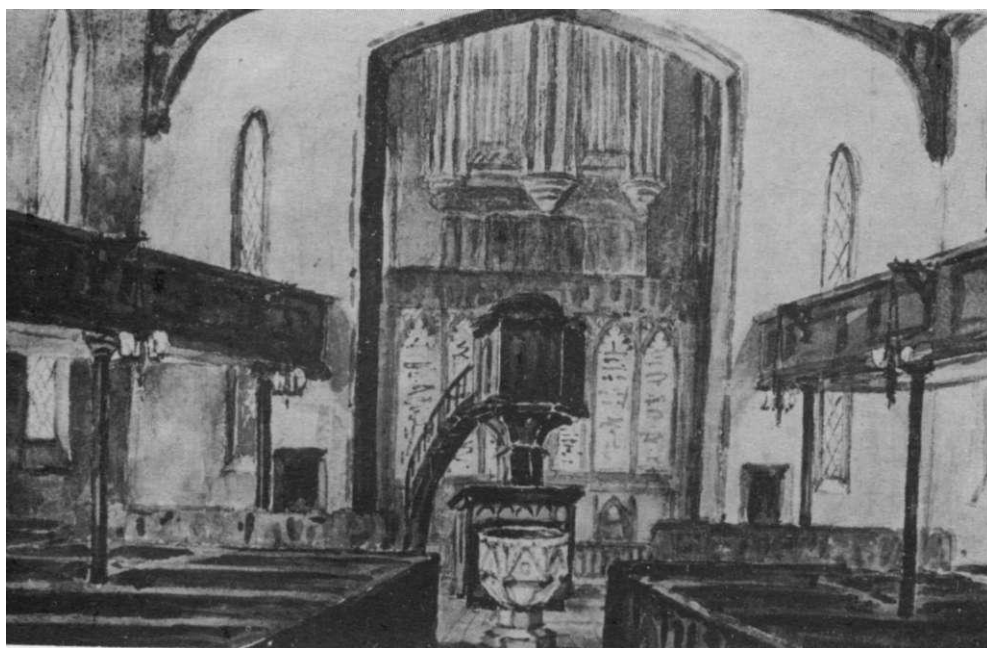
9a. WALSALL. ST. MATTHEW



9b. WORDSLEY



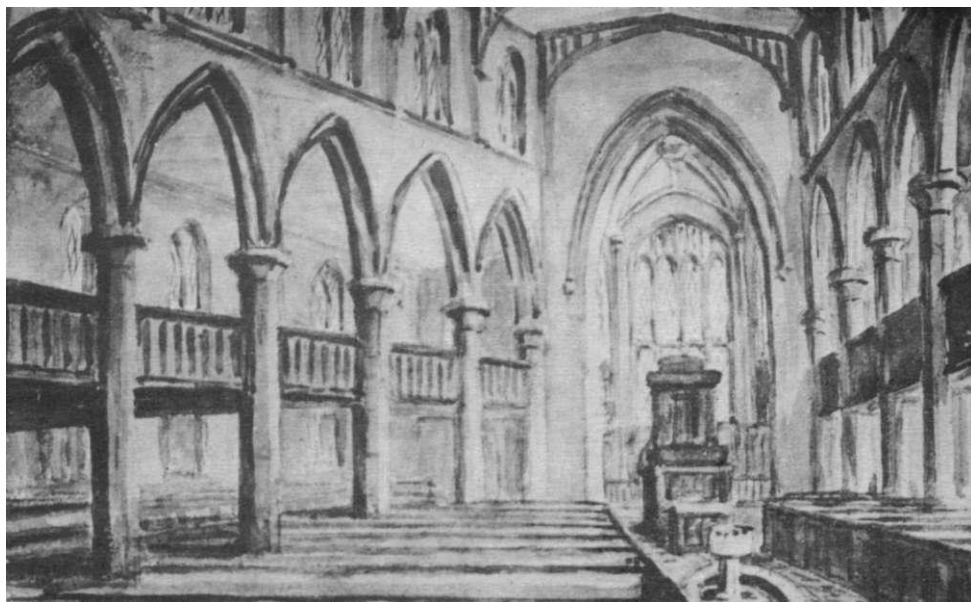
10a. BURSLEM



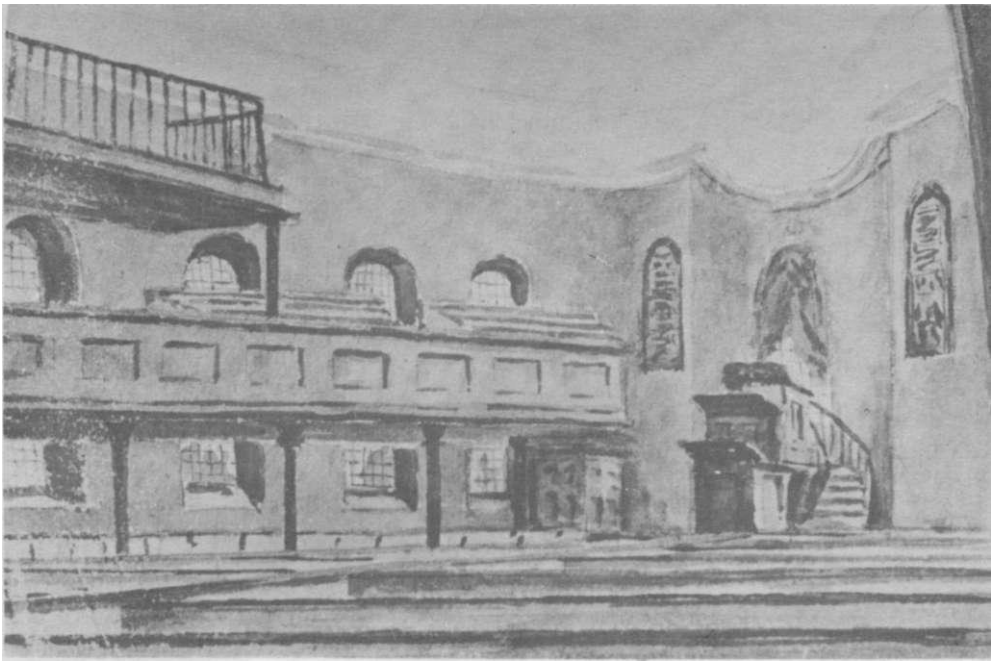
10b. WOLVERHAMPTON. ST. PAUL.



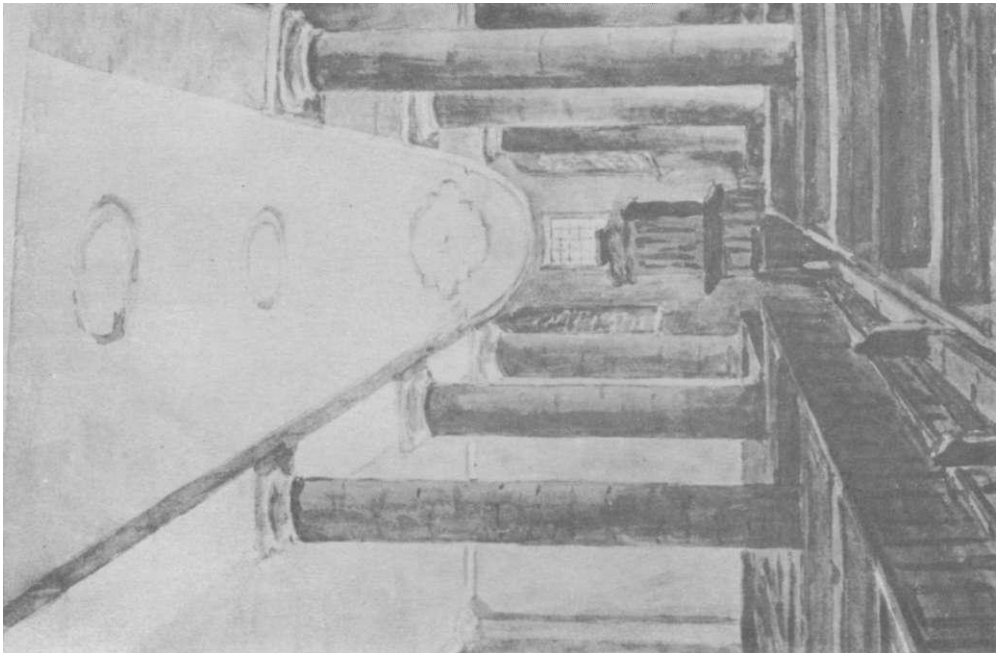
11a, ALSTONFIELD



11b. LONGTON



12a. TIPTON. ST. MARTIN



12b. WILLENHALL

Figure 13 Claudian Defences

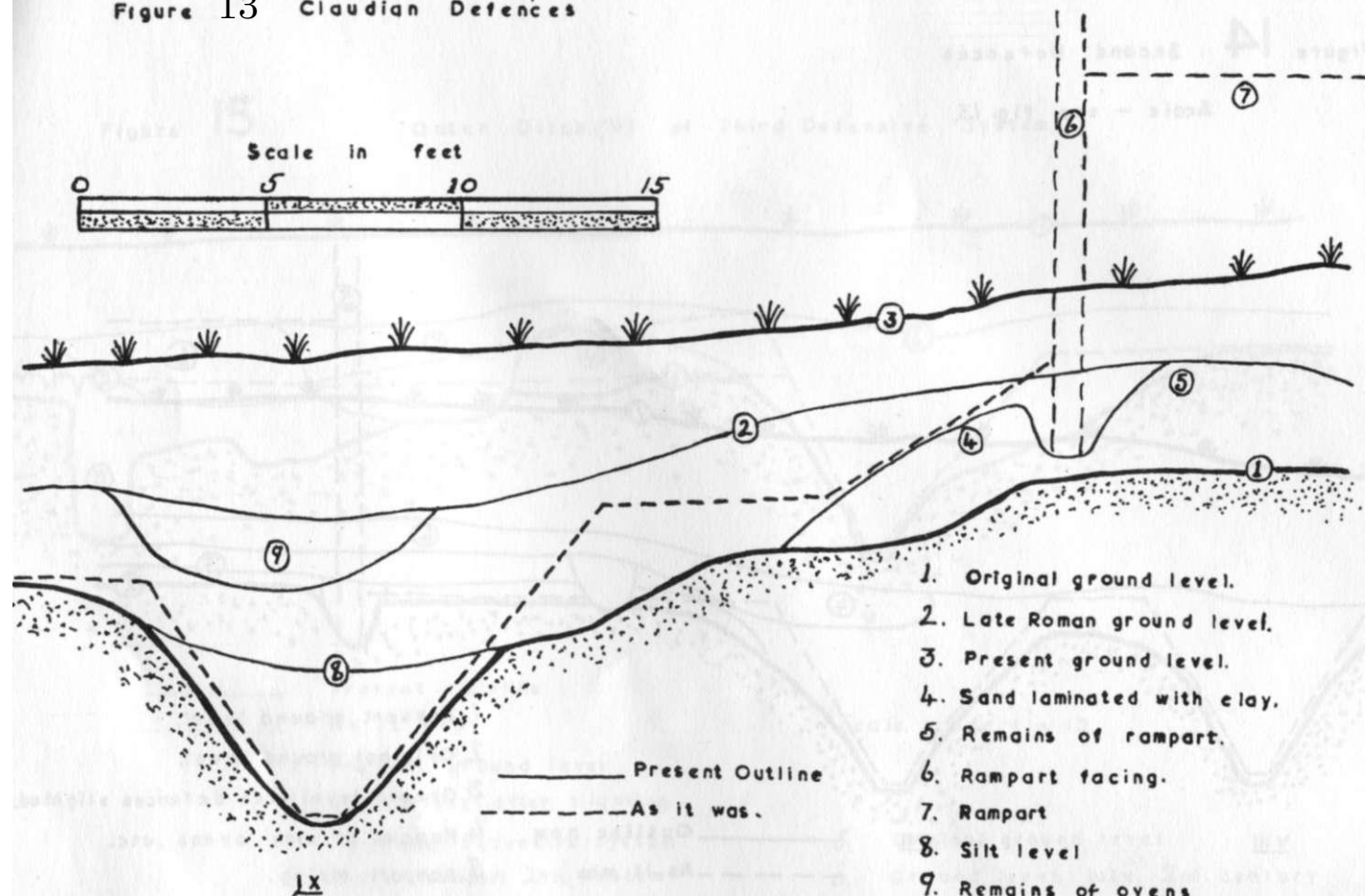
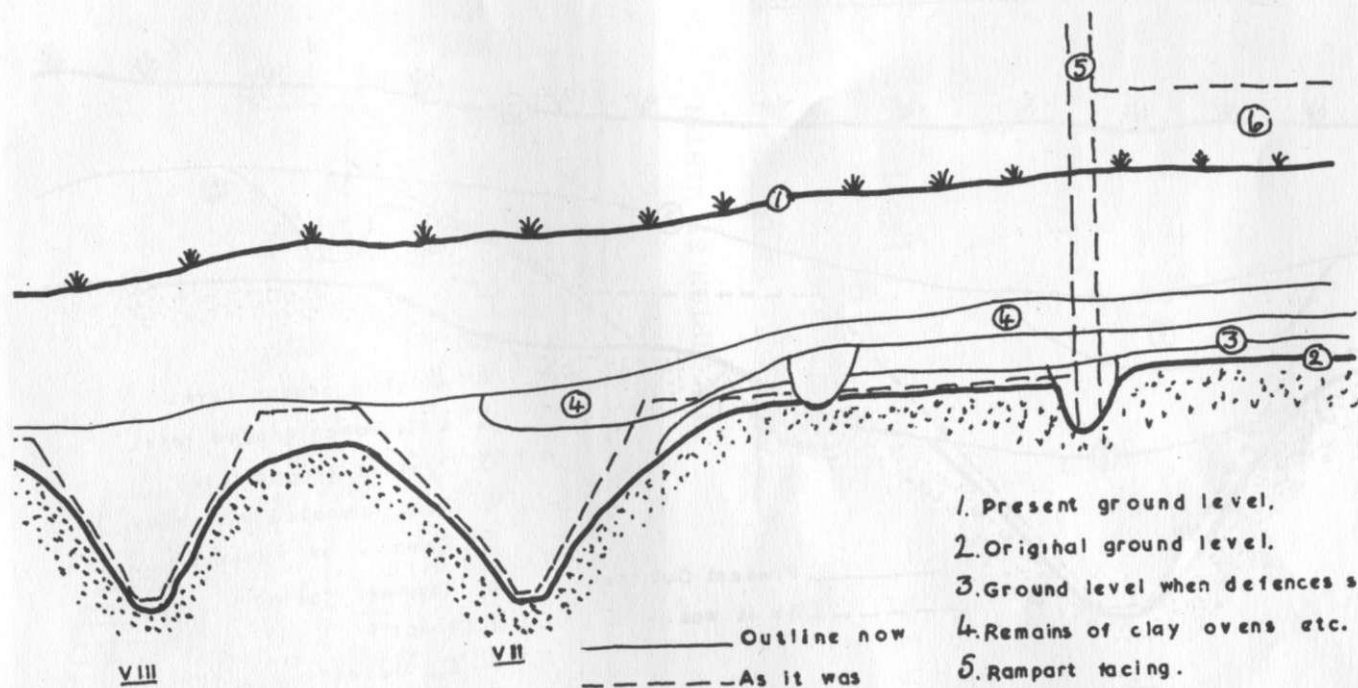


Figure 14 Second Defences

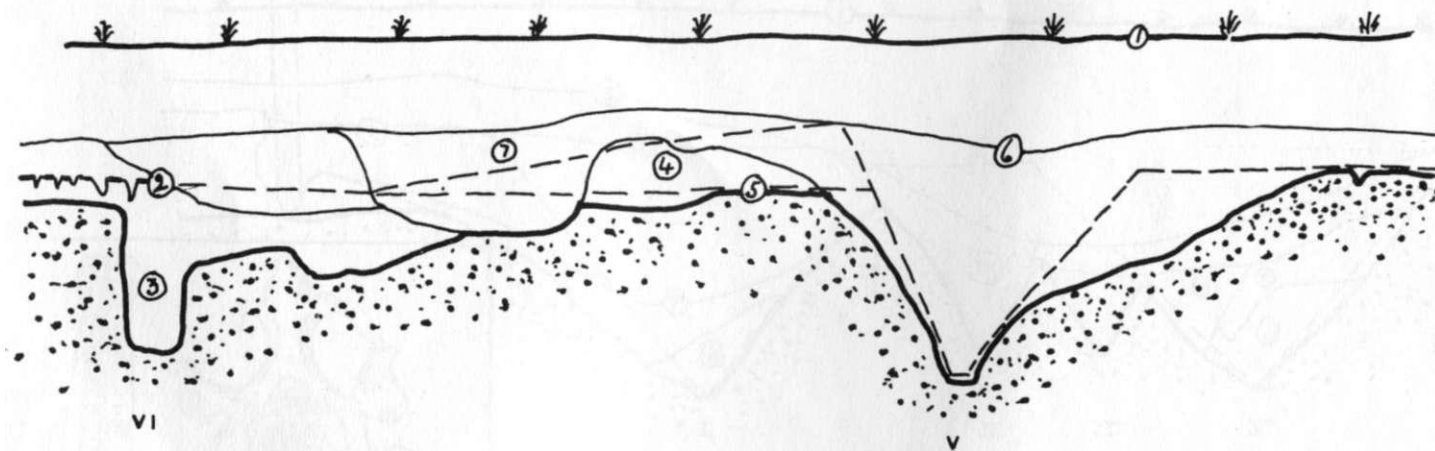
Scale - see fig. 13.



1. Present ground level.
2. Original ground level.
3. Ground level when defences slighted.
4. Remains of clay ovens etc.
5. Rampart facing.
6. Rampart.

Figure 15

Outer Ditch (V) of Third Defensive System.



- Present Outline
 - - - - - As it was
1. Present ground level
 2. Ground level after slighting
second defensive system
 3. End of rampart 2nd. system
 4. Counterscarp

Scale — see fig. 13.

5. Original ground level
6. Ground level late 2nd. century
7. Small pit 2nd. century

Figure 16 Inner ditches of third system

Scale - see fig. 13.

