

birmingham archaeology

Father Hudson's,
98-106 Moseley Road,
Birmingham

Archaeological and Cultural
Heritage Assessment, 2005

Project No.1362

December 2005

**Father Hudson's, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment, 2005**

By Malcolm Hislop and Eleanor Ramsey

For

Concept Development Solutions

For further information please contact:

Alex Jones (Director)
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: <http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk/bufau>

Father Hudson's, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham

Archaeological Building Recording 2005

Contents

	Summary	1
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Site Location	1
3.0	Methods	2
4.0	Historical Context and Development <i>by Eleanor Ramsey</i>	2
5.0	Cartographic and Documentary Evidence	5
6.0	Building Record	10
7.1	No. 98 (West View)	10
7.1.1	Description	10
7.1.2	Interpretation	16
7.2	No. 102 (The Olives)	17
7.2.1	Description	17
7.2.2	Interpretation	20
7.3	No. 106 (The Birches)	21
7.3.1	Description	21
7.3.2	Interpretation	26
7.0	Conclusions	27
8.0	Acknowledgements	27
9.0	Sources	27

Figures

1. Location map
2. Site plan
3. The study area in 1828
4. The study area in 1838
5. The study area *c.* 1855
6. The study area in 1889
7. The study area in 1904
8. The study area in 1916
9. The study area in 1937
10. The study area in 1952
11. The study area in 1970
12. Floor plans
13. Elevations

Plates

1. No.98 from the southwest
2. No. 98, front door from the southwest

3. No. 98, ground floor window from the west
4. No.98, ground floor window of north extension from the southwest
5. No. 98, junction between main block and north extension, from the northwest
6. No. 98 from the east
7. No. 98, northeast wing from the southeast
8. No. 98, southeast wing from the northeast
9. No. 98, G14, door to G2 from the south
10. No. 98, G14 from the west
11. No. 98, G2, door from the northwest
12. No. 98, G5 from the northwest
13. No. 98, G4, staircase from the northwest
14. No.98, G6, corner cupboard from the southeast
15. No.98, G6 window from the west
16. No. 98, F11, skirting board from the west
17. No. 98, F11, balustrade from the northeast
18. No. 98, S1, window from the west
19. No. 98, S1, wallpaper
20. No. 102 from the west
21. No. 102, front door from the west
22. No. 102, ground floor window from the west
23. No. 102, rear wing from the northwest
24. No. 102, G2 from the northwest
25. No. 102, G5 from the southeast
26. No. 106 from the southwest
27. No. 106, porch from the southwest
28. No. 106, porch detail from the west
29. No. 106, ground floor window from the west
30. No. 106, back door from the west
31. No. 106, joint between two phases of brickwork from the northeast
32. No. 106 from the west
33. No. 106, rear wing from northwest
34. No. 106, east elevation from the east
35. No. 106, G1, architrave stop from the northwest
36. No. 106, G1, tiled floor from the west
37. No. 106, G2/G10 from the west
38. No.106, impost between G2 and G10 from the southwest
39. No. 106, G10/G2 from the east
40. No. 106, G10, staircase from the southwest
41. No. 106, G3, fireplace from the north
42. No. 106, G4, console bracket from the southwest
43. No. 106, G4, Stained glass from the west
44. No. 106, G4, fireplace from the south
45. No. 106, G7, fireplace from the northeast
46. No. 106 F7, hearth from the east

Father Hudson's, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment 2005

Summary

Archaeological building recording was carried out at the former Father Hudson's Retirement Home, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham, for McBains Cooper, Property and Construction Consultants, on behalf of Concept. The work was a condition of planning permission for the conversion of three grade II listed buildings facing Moseley Road, the demolition of buildings to the rear, and subsequent construction of 89 apartments with 66 basement parking spaces. The listed buildings date from the 1820s and are indicative of an early middle class exodus from industrial Birmingham. All three houses have been subjected to varying degrees of alteration, illustrating a history of adaptation to changing circumstances. The least altered is No. 98, the most altered No. 102, the interior of which has been thoroughly remodelled in the later 20th-century. Changes such as these have in some cases obscured the historic fabric, and conversion may provide opportunities for further recording and interpretation.

1.0 Introduction

In November 2005 Birmingham Archaeology carried out archaeological building recording at the former Father Hudson's Retirement Home, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham, for McBains Cooper, Property and Construction Consultants, on behalf of Concept. The work was a condition of planning permission for the conversion of three Grade II listed buildings facing the Moseley Road, the demolition of buildings to the rear, and subsequent construction of 89 apartments with 66 basement parking spaces. This project was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Birmingham Archaeology, which was itself based on a brief supplied by Birmingham City Council, and according to standards set out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1996) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999).

2.0 Site Location (Figs 1 and 2)

The site is situated on land adjacent to Moseley Road on the crescent overlooking Highgate Park, Birmingham (NGR SP 0810 8570).

3.0 Objectives

The objective was to gain a full understanding of the fabric of the buildings, to produce a report detailing its structural development, and to place this within a historical framework both in terms of the site and its immediate area.

4.0 Methods

Documentary Research

Consultation of published and unpublished documentary sources, including historic maps, was carried out in the Birmingham Local Studies Centre in library of the University of Birmingham and on Internet websites, in order to put the buildings and site within their historical and geographical contexts. Birmingham Sites and Monuments (SMR), the principal source of archaeological information in the city was also consulted.

Building Recording

A RCHME Level 2/3 of the grade II listed standing buildings and structures involved the following:

- A written description compiled on *pro forma* building and room record sheets.
- Annotation of pre-existing architectural plans and elevations
- A photographic survey, the details of which were recorded on *pro forma* index sheets. The survey used monochrome and colour slide film with appropriate scales. In addition, a number of digital photographs were taken to illustrate the report.

5.0 Historical Context and Development *by Eleanor Ramsey*

Although there is evidence for activity in and around Birmingham during the prehistoric and Roman periods, it is as a medieval market town that Birmingham truly flourished. The archaeological record for medieval Birmingham begins in the 12th century, which marks the creation of the town of Birmingham and its establishment as a commercial and industrial centre within the region, together with increasing exploitation of the landscape around it (Hodder 2004, 81). Medieval remains have been identified in Digbeth and Deritend (*ibid.*). There is a possible moated site adjacent to the study area near Ravenhurst Road, at the summit of Bradford Street with its junction with Camp Hill, identified from Bradford's Map of 1748, though there are no traces of a moat in the cited area, which is fully developed with factories and housing (SMR 02918 – MBI1804, Demidowicz 1987, 60). The 1748 map records a field, Mott Close, situated on part of the boundary, and the bank enclosed a small sub-rectangular feature of two sides. A trench excavation in 1987 revealed evidence of the bank in the section, though its date and whether it is part of a medieval moated structure is unconfirmed (SMR 05610 – MBI1636, Demidowicz 1987, 60).

John Leyland's observation in his visit of about 1540 that 'a great parte of the towne is mayntayned by smithes' demonstrates the importance of metal-working in the Bull Ring, Digbeth and Deritend (Hodder 2004, 136).

During the Civil War Birmingham was known for its consistent parliamentary sympathies (VCH VII, 270). There can be no doubt that the demand for arms caused by the Civil War benefited Birmingham, and the blade mills flourished (VCH VII, 84). Birmingham was sacked in 1643 by Prince Rupert, who made his headquarters at the Ship Inn, while his men camped at Kemp's Hill (now Camp Hill) (<http://www.virtualbrum.co.uk/history/civilwar.htm>). A cannon ball weighing about 6lbs has been found at Camp Hill and is thought to date from this period (SMR 03299 – MBI1003).

Before the middle of the 18th century everything that was brought into Birmingham, whatever its origin, would have been carried along roads or tracks. Birmingham's first artificial waterway, completed in 1769, was constructed to carry coal from Wednesbury (Hodder 2004, 152).

Victorian Birmingham was a town so different from the medieval and Tudor market town that it can be hard to see any connection between the two. The growth in the size of the town (it only became a city in 1889) and its population was staggering. A reasonable estimate of the population of Birmingham in 1700 is in the region of 5,000 – 7,000; in 1837, the year of Queen Victoria's accession, it was about 170,000 and by 1901, the year of Victoria's death, it was over 500,000 (Buteux 2003, 63). In the early stages of its transformation, Birmingham's growth was fundamentally unplanned and out of control, and in 1769 a local Act of Parliament established a group of officials known as the Improvement or Street Commissioners, responsible for the planning of streets, lighting, pollution, crime and housing (*ibid.* 63). This planning may have been responsible for the industrial development of the Digbeth/Deritend area illustrated in the 1778 map (below), which would have been encouraged in this area by the construction of the canal. Edmund Burke famously described Birmingham in 1777 as 'the great toyshop of Europe', a term that refers to a great variety of small articles of iron, brass and steel, such as utensils, household fittings, buckles, buttons, snuff boxes, and trinkets and knick-knacks of all kinds (Buteux 2003, 68). Despite modern development, several houses of this period survive in the area, and are listed on the SMR.

As the city centre was overcrowded and dirty at this time, people began to move out to the suburbs. John Taylor, Birmingham's first big factory owner, and co-founder with Sampson Lloyd II of Birmingham's first bank (Taylor's and Lloyd's Bank, later Lloyds), left at his death in 1775 a private residence in Bordesley (Skipp 1980, 54). Sampson Lloyd II also acquired land in Bordesley (*ibid.* 72). In 1781 Hutton listed Camp Hill (Bordesley) as one of the 'five clumps of houses belonging to Birmingham, which may be denoted hamlets' (*ibid.*). The houses within the study area are believed to have been constructed c. 1822 (see below).

Since Deritend lay at the focal point of Birmingham's system of external communications it was natural that the town should grow outwards in this direction. By 1810 buildings had reached along Bordesley High Street as far as the junction of the Coventry and Stratford Roads, and along the Stratford road about as far as Highgate Park (Kempson's Map 1810).

By 1830, however, all these first-generation suburbs were either swamped or threatened by the spread of industry and less prestigious housing. The peace and tranquillity of Bordesley, for instance, was disturbed not only by the cutting of the Warwick canal through its undulating pastures, but by the 'long streets of New Deritend' (Bradford Street, Cheapside and Moseley Street), which skewered it to the town (Skipp, 1980, 73). In Drake's *Picture of Birmingham* (1831) the mansion at Ravenhurst is described as being 'sacrificed to the Mammon of the day, and gives its name to "Ravenhurst-Street", and space for brand new double lines of low-rented houses' (*ibid.*). This is immediately to the north of the study area.

The cutting of the railways further encouraged Birmingham's growth as an industrial centre, both overall, and within the vicinity of the study area. By 1870, Kelly's Directory was listing no fewer than 953 types of industry, which contrasted sharply with the Black Country with its extremely restricted range of products (Skipp 1983, 65).

Throughout early Victorian times most of the ever growing multitude of Birmingham's workers were accommodated in new or fairly new terraces and courts of back-to-back houses. By the 1870s the great grid of streets, including Highgate, Deritend and Bordesley, was all but completing the town's encirclement of 'pure working class' housing (Skipp 1983, 75).

One of Chamberlain's last acts as mayor was to open the 8 acre Highgate Park in June 1876, which was paid for by the taxpayer. Meanwhile, greenery had come so much into fashion that during 1876-7 trees were being planted by the corporation along Broad Street, Bordesley High Street, Camp Hill and Moseley and Pershore Roads. The whole change in conception of this basic urban amenity (ie parks) was thanks to Miss Ryland, who presented Cannon Hill Park to the corporation, which was opened in 1873 (Skipp 1983, 182).

While Birmingham was ever expanding around the site, the Moseley Street buildings themselves remained essentially unaltered. First built as residential properties for well to do businessmen, within a decade they had begun to be surrounded by working class homes and industrial premises. Through the 19th century 98-106 Moseley Road remained as private residences, with many changes in occupants, eventually 102 and later 106 being taken over by the Father Hudson Society as a Catholic Working Boys' Home. Father George Vincent Hudson founded the society, which still flourishes today. He was born in 1873, and educated at Oscott College in Birmingham, and was ordained a priest on 1st November 1898. With the growth of the factory system, increasing urban development and the exploitation of child labour, Father Hudson feared for the children who found themselves destitute through no fault of their own. He remained at Colehill from 1898 to 1934, and during that time founded St Vincent's (at 102 Moseley Road), St Edward's Boys' Home in Colsehill, and St Gerard's Hospital. He retired in 1934, and died in 1936 (<http://www.fatherhudsons.org.uk/>).

6.0 Cartographic and Documentary Evidence

1778 – Thomas Hanson’s Plan of Birmingham (not illustrated)

Although this map does not include the study area, it illustrates clearly the beginnings of the deliberate industrial development out of the city centre to the south of Deritend and Bordesley. The gridded road system had at this time been laid out with Bradford Street, Moseley Street, Cheapside etc at right angles to each other, and Warwick Street running parallel to the main road, and the land between them divided up into long thin plots, though most of these plots were undeveloped at this time. The listings in Bailey’s Western and Midland Directory of 1783 suggest that the properties on the site had not been constructed at this time, though possible relatives of the later occupiers are listed, including Laurence Knott, a Japanner at Dale End, Abraham Murcott, a hingemaker at Coleshill Street and Robert Wheeler, a gun maker.

1810 – J. Kempson’s Map of the town and parish of Birmingham (not illustrated)

This map illustrates the road grid to the south of the main Deritend/Bordesley road as having been built up by this date, although the map (and presumably the buildings) did not extend as far as the study area. The canals are also illustrated on this map. Holden’s Triennial Directory of 1809-11 (Vol. 2) again lists many possible relatives of the later occupiers including Samuel Bodell, a hat manufacturer in Digbeth and Jonathan Knott, printer of Aris’s Birmingham Gazette. Several Pountneys, Murcotts, Thomases and Wheelers are also listed, with H. Pountney listed as a grocer and tea dealer in Digbeth and Samuel Thomas as a mortice and rim lock maker at Deritend.

1819 – (Map of) Birmingham (not illustrated)

This map is a street plan of Birmingham, which does not extend as far south as the study area, suggesting that at this date, the site was still considered at the edge of what was the city centre. The Commercial Directory of 1818-20 does not list a Bodell, but does list Thomas Knott jnr, and Abraham and William Murcott are listed as cheesemakers. H. Pountney is also listed as a cheesemaker, in Digbeth.

From the trade directories, it can be suggested that 98-106 Moseley Road were built in the period between 1821 and 1823. Wrightson’s Birmingham Directory of 1821 lists most of the later occupants of the premises at alternative addresses within Birmingham. Wrightson’s Triennial Birmingham Directory of 1823 lists John Knott, Thomas Knott junior (Aris Gazette printer), Maria Murcott, John Pountney, William Thomas and Robert Wheeler all at Camp Hill, which also appears to be the first time the street is mentioned. Later, the turnpike road to the east became known as Camp Hill, and the properties are listed on Moseley Road.

1828 – Pigot Smith’s Map of Birmingham (Fig. 3)

This is the first map to actually illustrate the houses within the site, and also annotates the properties with the names of their owners. This annotation, however, is unusual, as although other larger houses are also labelled in this way, the houses of a similar size further along Moseley Road are not annotated with their occupiers’ names. The labelling is more likely to be due to the coincidence that Knott, who was a printer (formerly of the Birmingham Aris Gazette), may have been the printer of the map, and so ensured that his name and those of his neighbours were added to the finished plan. Although the name of the occupier of the central building is unclear (but likely to have been Wheeler), the residents on either side at 98 and 106 were Messrs. Pountney and Murcott, with Messrs. Knott, Thomas, Richards, Bodell and Bedington also resident along this road. At this time, there had been no development along Ravenhurst Road, and Ravenhurst itself sat alone within the parcel of land bounded by Moseley Road, Ravenhurst Road, Bradford Road and Turnpike Road (later named Camp Hill). Much of the land appears to have been owned by Robert Webb. There is a Robert Webb listed in the trade directories as a toy maker at Bordesley, and later a Robert Webb was listed as a solicitor in Birmingham. The Birmingham Directory of 1829-30 also lists most of these people, though there is no mention of Mr Wheeler. The curving road pattern is suggestive possibly of some form of enclosure (Hodder pers. comm.), though the roads also seem to follow the contours.

1832 – Map of the boundaries of Birmingham (not illustrated)

Though stylised, this map clearly shows that the built up area of the city centre extended up Deritend and Digbeth by way of Bradford Street etc, but still fell short of the study area. The ‘island’ created by the road system, within which the buildings are situated, is partially depicted as having trees, with single buildings illustrated within it. High Gate is illustrated as a single building, and the Birmingham Canal is shown cutting to the northeast.

1834 – Hunt’s Map of Birmingham (not illustrated)

This map depicts the site at the very edge of the conurbation, as a line of individual houses, fronting the curved Moseley Road. Other houses are also depicted adjacent to Moseley Road, also mostly shown as individual houses, though immediately to the south along Moseley Road terraced houses are present. Buildings are also shown on both sides of Ravenhurst Street, to the north of the study area. The line of the Birmingham Canal is also illustrated. The whole area is annotated as the Hamlet of Deritend. The Directory of Birmingham 1835 lists many people present at Camp Hill, but of the original occupants only Knott and Bodell remained, Knott being described as a commissioner of the Street Act. By the time of Robson’s Birmingham and Sheffield Directory of 1839, neither Knott nor Bodell were listed at Camp Hill or Moseley Road, although there are many entries for Moseley Road, and it is possible that this is when the street names changed. Pigot and Co’s Directory of Birmingham 1841 lists Samuel Bodell at 106 Camp Hill, though this may not have been the current No. 106.

1838 – J. R. Jobbins map of Birmingham and its Environs (Fig. 4)

This map shows the individual houses of the site and its immediate vicinity, and annotates them with the names of the residents. The residents supposedly present at this time are Messrs. Pountney, Wheeler and Murcott, with Messrs. Knott, Thomas and Bodell as neighbours. This does not correlate with the listings in the trade directories, however, and it is possible that the names have been copied from Beilby's earlier map inaccurately. By this time, terraced housing had been built along Spon Terrace at the back of the properties, Ravenhurst is shown but no longer so isolated, terraced housing having been built along Bradford Street and Ravenhurst Road. A cluster of buildings to the southwest of the study area is annotated 'Highgate'. Moseley Road is labelled, though the trade directories of this date list the occupants under Camp Hill.

c. 1849 - SDUK Map of Birmingham (not illustrated)

Although, again, this map does not extend as far to the south as the study area, the court housing, typical of this time, are depicted along Bradford Street, Cheapside etc. *The Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire and Worcestershire* 1850 lists Mr J. Caldicott at 110 Moseley Road (later renumbered 106), Mr J Barrett at 111 (later 102) and Mr Lowe at 112 (later 98).

1848-62 - J. Pigot Smith's Board of Health Map (Fig. 5)

By the date of this map, the railways had been cut through, including the Birmingham and Oxford Railway to the east of the site, and the Midland Railway to the south. Camp Hill station off Stratford Place is also annotated. The 1:528 scale survey illustrates clearly the small, industrial housing, arranged in courts, encroaching to the north of the site, though the land to the west (later officially opened as Highgate Park) is still open, and other, larger houses, with paths/driveways and gardens, are present further along Moseley Road. Immediately to the north of the original houses, intermediate sized semi-detached houses are present.

c. 1855 – Guest's map of the Borough of Birmingham (not illustrated)

This map is also a street map, shading the built up areas of the city centre, showing buildings either side of Ravenhurst Street, but not the buildings along Moseley Road. Camp Hill Station is shown, however, to the south of the site, and the land to the west of the site is labelled Highgate. In the *General and Commercial Directory of Birmingham* 1858, only 112 (98) Moseley Road is listed as being occupied by William Gates Allard.

1860 – Granger's map of Birmingham (not illustrated)

Street map of Birmingham with the study area at the very base of the plan.

The Post Office Directory of Birmingham 1867 lists Henry Smith Esq at 110 Moseley Road (The Birches, later number 106), Charles Henry Cope Esq at 111 (later 102) and Mrs Malina Dollman at 112 (later 98). By the time of the *Post Office Directory of*

Birmingham 1879 the house numbers had changed. Listed at 441 Moseley Road (The Birches, later 106) is Mrs Smith, at 442 (102) is William Lloyd and 443 (98) George Langsford Clay, surgeon. By 1886 there had been more changes in residents, with James Cooper, coal merchant, at 441 (106), and Hugh Roland Davies, wool merchant, at 442 (102). George Langsford Clay is still a surgeon at 443 (West View, 98).

1889 – Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:500 (Fig. 6)

Highgate Park is depicted to the west of the site, now with paths and trees. The houses themselves are named, rather than numbered, as West View, The Olives and The Birches. Comparison with Pigot Smith's map of 1855, suggests that both West View (No. 98) and The Olives (No. 102) had by this time, alterations and extensions at the back of the properties. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey First Edition (1890) illustrates clearly quite how much the densely occupied area of Birmingham centre had exploded, with much cheap terrace housing now present far to the south around Moseley Road and the railway, built to house the booming labour force created by the rapid increase in industry. The houses in the site now seem out of place surrounded entirely within this essentially poorer, industrial district, though the presence of Highgate Park to the west of Moseley Road may have kept at bay feelings of total claustrophobia. Certainly the luxurious and prestigious location the houses were originally constructed in had been eroded by the sprawling metropolis of the industrial city.

Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1895 shows that the house numbers had changed once again, probably to accommodate the many new houses being built along Moseley Road towards Moseley itself. Again, there had been changes of occupants in the properties within the study area. At No. 106 was Rev. Thomas Tirebuck, chaplain of St. John, Deritend, at No. 102 is Henry Green, and still at No. 98 is George Langsford Clay, surgeon. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham with its Suburbs and Smethwick and Aston Manor* of 1904 lists Albert Henry Bygott, physician, at No. 106 and George Langsford Clay, physician, at 98. The central property, No. 102, was occupied by a Catholic Working Boys' Home, founded by Father George Vincent Hudson, also founder of Father Hudson's Society.

1905 – Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500 (Fig. 7)

This map shows little alteration from the 1st Edition. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham* 1910 lists George Langsford Clay at No. 98, and St Vincent's Home for Working Boys (Catholic) at 102 with Henry W Beck as the superintendent. There is no listing for No. 106, suggesting that it was unoccupied at this time.

1916 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500 (Fig. 8)

This map shows that by this date, serious alterations and extensions had occurred at the rear of 102. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham* 1915 lists Alabaster brothers, Frederick and Herbert at 106, with the occupiers of the other two properties the same. The listings in *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham* 1920 are the same as 1915.

Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1930 lists Alfred Theodore Flynn, the superintendent of St Vincent's home at 106, the home itself at 102, and a new physician and surgeon, Vernon Griffiths Jn, at 98.

1937-1938 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500 (Fig. 9)

This map shows little alteration to the properties from the previous edition. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham* 1940 lists the same occupiers of numbers 102 and 106, though 98 now had three physicians and surgeons present, Vernon Griffiths, H. Middleton Turnbull and Alistair Thompson.

Kelly's Directory of Birmingham and Smethwick 1950 lists Turnbull, Thompson and Payne as physicians and surgeons at 98 Moseley Road, and that 102 – 116 Moseley Road was now all St Vincent's Home for Working Boys, with Alfred T. Flynn still the Superintendent.

1952 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500 (Fig. 10)

This map depicts the properties 102-116 as part of the same complex of St Vincent's Working Boys Home, with further alterations illustrated at the rear of the properties. A Roman Catholic Chapel has been erected at the rear of 106, a tennis court has been erected at the rear of 116, and the property boundaries have been removed. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham and Smethwick* 1963 lists 102-116 as St Vincent's Home for Working Boys, and lists multiple occupiers at 98. These include J. E. Clay, physician and surgeon, Payne, Allaway and Tinkler, physicians and surgeons, and C.E.A (Marketing) Ltd and C. E. A. Group (Exports) Ltd.

1970 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:1250 (Fig. 11)

There is little change in this map from the previous map. *Kelly's Directory of Birmingham* 1973-74 lists are the same, except that the physicians and surgeons Payne, Allaway and Tinkler have been replaced by the Commercial Telephone Company Ltd.

7.0 Building Record

Nos 98 – 106 Moseley Road are on a northwest/southeast alignment, facing southwest towards Highgate Park. For the sake of simplicity the buildings will be described below as though they were aligned north-south facing west. They will be described in numerical sequence beginning with No. 98 which lies to the north.

7.1 No. 98 (West View)

7.1.1 Description

Exterior (Plates 1-8)

Early 19th century with later alterations. Red brick (8¾ in x 4¼ in x 2⅝ in) laid in Flemish bond, slate roof and brick end stacks. Rectangular main block with northeast and southeast rear wings. Two-storey, three-bay main block with narrow single-bay extension set back to the left. Central entrance set within a later 20th raised plaster surround approached by a flight of later 20th-century steps including a concrete doorstep. 19th-century six-panel door with recessed raised field door panels and doorcase (Plate 2), and fanlight with later 20th-century glazing (Plate 2). Mid-19th-century four-pane sash windows with horns and painted stone sills, those to ground floor have gauged brick wedge lintels (Plate 3), those to first floor have bracketed cornice hoods. Semi-circular arched window within extension to ground floor left (Plate 4). Between the brickwork of the main block and the extension to the north is a straight joint, indicating two construction phases (Plate 5).

To the rear, all ground storey brickwork is painted and two later wings partially obscure the fabric of the main building (Plate 6). Anomalies in the brickwork to each side of the central 20th-century half-glazed door give it the appearance of having been inserted. To the left is a blocked segmental-arched doorway containing a later 20th-century window, to the right an early 19th-century 16-pane glazing bar sash window lighting the kitchen. The upper windows are early 19th-century 12-pane glazing bar sashes, and include a central stair-landing window at mezzanine level.

The northeast wing abuts the main block, and dates from the early to mid-19th century (Plate 7). This two-storey, two-bay wing is built of 2¾-3 in thick red brick, but has been substantially altered so that little of its original character survives. At ground level, much of the early brickwork at ground storey level has been replaced with later 20th-century brick, and the ground floor windows by wide late 20th-century lights with concrete lintels, though above these vestiges of the 19th-century segmental window arches survive. At first floor level is a mid 19th-century casement. To the north is a single-storey flat roofed extension with a half-glazed door.

Also abutting the main block is the southeast wing, a later 19th-century single-storey brick-built (9¼ in x 4¼ in x 3in) structure with flat roof (Plate 8). It has an inserted mid-20th-century half-glazed door to the right (south) under a wooden lintel.

Interior

B1

Cellar aligned north-south. Brick floor, limewashed brick walls. Low brick bench along the north and west walls with quarry tile top. Blocked doorway in centre of south wall. Low segmental alcove at west end of south wall. Two doors in east wall giving access to B02 (south) and B04 (north). Limewashed segmental brick vault.

B2

Cellar with brick floor, limewashed brick walls. Against the south wall is a segmental arched alcove within a projection supporting the chimneystack above. Against the west and east walls are brick wine bins with wooden shelving.

B3

Cellar with quarry tile floor and plastered walls and ceiling.

B4

Cellar steps and lobby. Brick steps and floor to lobby. Limewashed brick walls and plastered ceiling.

G1 (Entrance Hall) (Plates 9 and 10)

The entrance hall is currently divided into two parts: G1a (west) and G1b (east) by a later 20th-century partition with glazed door. 20th-century wooden parquet flooring predating the partition, which covers it. 19th-century skirting boards with later 20th-century quarter-round beading fixed against it and the floor. Walls covered in later 20th-century textured wallpaper. Two 19th-century doors on north side, each of five panels with raised and moulded architraves, and within original openings (Plate 9). The doorway has been lined with timber in the later 20th century. Single double opening on the south side containing later 20th-century doors but with architrave of similar character to those of the two northern doors. This arrangement seems to be the result of the reuse of the original jambs of a conventional door. In the east wall, which comprises a 19th-century panelled timber partition, is an original architrave, with semi-circular fanlight, containing a later 20th-century door (Plate 10). The doorway itself has been lined with timber in the later 20th century. There is a hollow-moulded ceiling cornice and the papered ceiling is unnaturally low, probably the result of a 20th-century alteration, perhaps the imposition of plasterboard on the 19th-century ceiling.

G2 (Dining Room) (Plate 11)

Later 20th wooden parquet flooring. 19th-century skirting board with bold ogee moulding. Later 20th-century quarter-round beading fixed against them and the floor. Walls covered with 20th-century textured wallpaper. The 19th-century door in the south wall has been fitted with a later 20th-century plywood front obscuring its character. It has a 19th-century moulded and panelled architrave with moulded cornice (Plate 11). The two windows in the west wall both have 19th-century raised and moulded architraves. On the north wall is a chimneybreast. Ogee-moulded picture rail and bold ceiling cornice.

G3 (Drawing Room) (Plate 12)

Now forms a single room with G4, but was originally independent. Later 20th-century wooden parquet floor. 19th-century skirting boards with bold ogee moulding like that of G2. Later 20th-century quarter-round beading fixed against it and the floor. Chimneybreast against south wall extended to each side by 20th-century partitioning that may conceal original features. Window in west wall with raised and moulded architrave. Double doorway in north wall retains 19th-century panelled jambs like those in G2, but the lintel is largely 20th-century. Walls covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper, with a 19th-century acanthus leaf plaster frieze around the top. Foliated plaster border around the ceiling, which, judging from the pattern of cracks in its surface and its low position, appears to be plasterboard fixed beneath an earlier ceiling.

G4 (Stair Hall) (Plate 13)

Floored in yellow 20th-century quarry tiles. Early 19th-century panelled staircase on south side with open string, fretted tread ends, stick balusters and turned foot newel with wreathed handrail (Plate 13). The stairs retain a simple beaded skirting like that in the Entrance Hall (G1). The walls are covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper.

G5 (Study/Parlour) (Plate 12)

Now forms a single room with G3 but formerly a separate entity. 20th-century wooden parquet floor. 19th-century skirting with bold ogee moulding. Walls covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper. Chimneybreast on south wall. A 20th-century cupboard has been created in the alcove to the east of the chimneybreast. 19th-century six-panel door in east wall with panelled and moulded architrave as G2, now giving access to the southeast wing. It has probably been taken from the former wall between G3 and G5 and reset. 20th-century plasterboard ceiling.

G6 (Kitchen) (Plates 14 and 15)

Floored in 19th-century red and black quarry tiles arranged in a checkerboard pattern. Currently covered by a carpet and requiring further investigation. Later 20th-century skirting boards. Entrance from G1 has a 20th-century architrave and 20th-century plywood panel fixed over the 19th-century door. Chimneybreast against the north wall and 19th-

century built-in two-tier cupboards to the west of the chimneybreast (Plate 14). The lower cupboard has doors with sunken panels and moulded surrounds and another border within the panel. Tall upper cupboard with moulded surrounds to sunken panels. In the alcove to the east of the chimneybreast is a 19th-century six-panel door giving access to G7, the panels covered with metal sheeting. In the east wall a large 19th-century window with projecting architrave incorporating folded panelled shutters (Plate 15). Papered ceiling, probably plasterboard.

G7 (Scullery)

Floored with 20th-century yellow quarry tiles. A small length of 19th-century beaded skirting survives to the west. Entrance from G6 has a 19th-century ogee-moulded architrave. Against the north wall a large early 20th-century ceramic sink. In the west wall is a doorway with similar architrave giving access to G8. This doorway has been modified in the 20th century by being lined with timber to create a smaller opening. It now houses a 20th-century half-glazed door. Above this door is an inserted overlight with raised and moulded surround, probably 20th-century. Walls covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper. Plastered ceiling.

G8 (Pantry)

20th-century yellow quarry tile floor. 20th-century skirting boards. Walls covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper. Entrance from G7 has a 20th-century architrave. Projection on the north wall needs investigation. Plastered and painted ceiling.

G12 (Corridor)

Situated at the west end of the southeast extension, G12 extends north-south between the external doors in each side of the building. Concrete floor now carpeted. The walls are lined with mid-20th-century dark wooden or plywood panelling, terminated at a height of around 7ft by a bracketed shelf. Above the walls are covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper. Plain plastered ceiling.

G13 (Medical surgery)

Formerly a doctor's surgery, G13 latterly housed lavatories. Carpeted concrete floor. Wall panelling similar to that of G12. In the east wall an early to mid-20th-century two-light casement window with small panes set within metal frames (glazing bars flat to rear and on edge towards the front: probably 1930s rather than 1920s). Plain plastered ceiling.

F1 (Upper Landing)

F1 originally formed a single space with F2, the west wall being a 20th-century partition containing a 19th-century six-panel door with ogee-moulded architrave. 19th-century beaded skirting to all three walls. Moulded plaster border to north and south walls, a continuation of that over the stairs.

F2 (Upper Landing)

Formerly a single space with F1, the east wall being a 20th-century partition. Beaded skirting all round, possibly 19th-century, but some certainly reset, e.g. against the west wall partition, and against the north wall where the skirting is uninterrupted but where the original entrance to F5 must have been. The walls are covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper. Door in east wall with 20th-century architrave. Two 19th-century doors with ogee-moulded architraves in south wall leading to F07 (west) and F09 (east). West door is covered in plywood panels on both sides but may be original, the east door is covered with plywood only on north side. Moulded plaster ceiling border.

F3 (Bedroom)

Originally formed a single room but is now partitioned to form a lobby (southwest corner) and a bedroom. The floor was obscured with linoleum and carpet at the time of the survey. 19th-century skirting survives against the south and west walls, that to east wall is 20th century, that to the north wall probably 20th century but of similar character to the 19th-century work. In the northeast corner of the room is a 19th-century six-panel door with ogee-moulded architrave leading to F4. Entrance to current lobby from F1 has a 19th-century architrave with moulded surround. The ceiling is covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper.

F4 (Dressing Room)

Now *en suite* bathroom entered from F3. Floored with 20th-century vinyl bathroom tiles. 19th-century beaded skirting, 20th-century textured wallpaper and later 20th-century bathroom fittings. Ceiling covered in 20th-century textured wallpaper.

F5 (Bedroom)

19th-century beaded skirting, that against the chimneybreast in the north wall a 20th-century insertion. 20th-century textured wallpaper to walls. Entrance from F3, with its 20th-century architrave, is probably an insertion; the original entrance was probably from F2, and is now blocked. A break in the skirting in the south wall seems to confirm this. 19th-century window in west wall with raised and moulded architrave. 19th-century four-panel door with moulded architrave at west end of north wall giving access to F6. Moulded plaster ceiling border.

F6 (Dressing Room)

Entered from F5 to which it probably acted as a dressing room. Floor obscured by 20th-century tiles. Plain 20th-century skirting. 19th-century window in west wall with ogee-moulded architrave. Walls and ceiling hung with 20th-century textured wallpaper.

F7 (Bedroom)

Floor obscured with fitted carpet. 19th-century beaded skirting boards, but that to the chimneybreast on the south wall is 20th-century. The easternmost 50cm of the chimneybreast sounds hollow and probably represents a 20th-century partitioning. Walls hung with 20th-century textured wallpaper. 19th-century architraves to doors in the north wall to F2 (east) and F8 (west). Moulded plaster ceiling border apparently interrupted by the chimneybreast.

F8 (Dressing Room)

Entered from F7 to which it probably acted as a dressing room. 20th-century tiled floor, 20th-century skirting, 20th-century textured wallpaper to walls and ceiling. Entrance has 19th-century moulded architrave.

F9 (Bedroom)

A narrow room with floor obscured by fitted carpet. 19th-century beaded skirting, some reset, e.g. in the southwest corner and possibly the west wall where there is a join. The entrance from F2 has a 19th-century architrave. In the southwest corner is a rectangular projection corresponding with the position of the chimneybreast in F7, but sounding hollow and probably a later insertion. 19th-century window with moulded architrave. Later 20th-century doorway and door in east wall giving access down three steps to F10. Ceiling hung with 20th-century textured wallpaper.

F10 (Bathroom)

Entered from F9 and acting as a 20th-century *en suite* bathroom. Situated at a mezzanine level with the lower staircase landing, the floor is covered with 20th-century bathroom tiles. Bathroom fittings are entirely late 20th century. Plasterboarded ceiling hung with 20th-century textured wallpaper.

F11 (Stairwell) (Plates 16 and 17)

The stair ascends from ground level to a landing at mezzanine level against the east wall. From here it turns north and then west to the upper landing (F01). There is another short flight from the landing towards the south. The 19th-century skirting of the staircase slopes upwards from ground level to follow the stair but disappears below the steps that extend towards the north from the mezzanine landing, yet there has been no apparent modification of the staircase itself. In the east wall is a 19th-century window with moulded and raised architrave and projecting sill. The south side of the landing gives access to a short flight of steps via a 19th-century semi-circular archway with wooden surround. Along the east wall is a plain skirting board which seems to join awkwardly with the stair skirting and which may be later. On the west side of the steps is a stair giving access to a loft over F10, apparently inserted, for the floor cuts across the window

in the east wall. Original access to F10 may have been in the south wall at the top of the short flight of steps (the wall sounds hollow here). Moulded plaster ceiling border.

S1 (Loft) (Plates 18 and 19)

Wooden boarded floor. Plastered walls hung with wallpaper in a geometrical floral pattern dating from the 1920s or 30s. Top half of sash window in east wall. Lath and plaster ceiling. At the south end a wooden former cold water tank.

7.1.2 Interpretation

No. 98 Moseley Road seems to have begun life *c.* 1820 as a rectangular plan house with central passageway leading to the rear staircase and giving access to two rooms on either side: G2 (NW), G3 (SW), G6 (NE) and G5 (SE). Of the two reception rooms to the west, G3 (S), was the largest and was probably the drawing room. G2 would have served as the dining room, and G6 as the kitchen. The smaller G5, which, like the other rooms on the ground, was equipped with a fireplace, is likely to have been a parlour or study. At first-floor level, there were two heated bedrooms on the north side of the central passage (F3 and F5), each with fireplace, and two heated bedrooms on the south side (F7 and F9), the front room (F7) with an annexe, possibly a dressing room. In the southeast corner there appears to have been a room at mezzanine level (F10) entered from the lower stair landing, possibly a servant's room.

Shortly after the house was built it was extended towards the north by the width of a narrow window bay, right up to the plot boundary. This resulted in an enlarged G2 at the front of the building, and provided room for a scullery and pantry to the north of the kitchen. At first floor level, each of the two northern bedrooms was given a dressing room. Either contemporaneously, or at a slightly later date, the two-storey northeast wing was added. There is no evidence to suggest that this wing was ever entered from the main house rather than independently as at present, and indeed, the Board of Health map of 1848-62 shows a distinct demarcation between house and wing. The accommodation it provided would have been sufficient for it to have functioned as a small house, and the fact that it had a central chimney stack could suggest a domestic function. Its position, at the back of the house, adjacent to the kitchen would point to servant's accommodation, possibly married quarters for a gardener/handyman and a housekeeper/cook.

The southeast wing first appeared in the cartographic record in 1889 (Ordnance Survey 1:500), and the building certainly appears to be late 19th century in date. Unlike the northeast wing, however, it is too small to have formed an independent domestic unit, and probably served as an annexe to G5. We know that from 1879 onwards No. 98 was occupied by a member or members of the medical profession. We know too that during the 20th century the southeast wing served as a doctor's surgery, having been refurbished and provided with wall panelling possibly during the 1930s. It is a possibility, then that the southeast wing was constructed in connection with the medical practice that was carried on here from the later 19th-century.

Other modifications to the house include the rather curious arrangement at the southeast corner of the building, where there appears to have been a mezzanine level room into which a floor has been inserted to create a small attic. Early 20th-century wallpaper suggests that it has been occupied in the past, but it may have been created to house the cold water tank, perhaps soon after the completion of the Elan Valley reservoir scheme in 1904, that brought piped water to Birmingham.

7.2 No. 102 (The Olives)

7.2.1 Description

Exterior (Plates 20-23)

Early 19th-century with later alterations and additions. Stucco lined as ashlar, and slate roof with raised coped verge and stucco end stack to left. Two-storey, three-bay main block to left with single-bay annexe set back to right. Three stone steps lead to a central six-panel door, the lower panels with reeded surrounds and the upper with raised fields (Plate 21). A fanlight containing radiating glazing bars is recessed within a doorcase with Tuscan half columns and plain capitals bearing a foliate design in relief and carrying an open base pediment. The inner faces of the doorcase are panelled as the door. Brass letterbox and central brass door knob and doorknocker. Sash windows with horns and sidelights, and painted stone sills, two tripartite windows at ground level (Plate 22). The windows of annexe have lintels with foliate design in relief and bracketed cornice hoods.

To the rear, No.102 has been completely altered. The early 19th-century rear wing has obscured any earlier arrangement at the northeast corner, and has itself been remodelled in the later 20th-century (Plate 23). Also during the late 20th-century the east elevation of the main house was roughcast and large aluminium-framed windows inserted to almost totally obliterate the original character.

Interior

B1

Situated beneath G2 and G10. Limewashed brick walls. At the west end of the south wall is an arch supported on two brick piers, which carries the chimney serving G2 and F5. At the east end of the wall is the base of another chimney stack that served G8 and F6. Segmental arched brick vault aligned east-west and continuous over B2 (east) and B3 (west).

B2

To the east of B1. Limewashed brick walls. Original access to and from the upper floors was from a staircase in the south wall.

B3

To the west of B1, and beneath the west end of G2. Limewashed brick walls.

G1 (Entrance Hall)

Carpeted floor requiring investigation. Skirting boards of different character to north and south walls; that to the north side has a small half roll bead, that to the south side a larger moulding. It is difficult to say which is original. In the west wall the front door has a 19th-century moulded architrave, on the south side is a 20th-century door (leading to G2) within a 19th-century architrave with shallow stepped profile. A doorway on the north side is a 20th-century insertion. 20th-century moulded dado rail and 20th-century wallpaper. The picture rail may be original. At the east end of G1 is a semi-circular archway on pilasters. 19th-century heavily-moulded plaster ceiling border the pattern including squares containing roundels and ball mouldings. Contemporary plaster ceiling rose, now made obsolete by a later 20th-century plaster ceiling rose.

G2 (Reception Room) (Plate 24)

G2 originally extended further to the east but has been truncated by the insertion of a partition wall. 19th-century skirting boards of varying character, probably mostly reset. Later 20th-century unmoulded skirting to north, east and south walls. 19th-century moulded architrave to doorway from G1 with block stops. 20th-century picture rail. Window in west wall with unmoulded architrave, probably 20th-century restoration. 20th-century wallpaper. Chimneybreast in south wall with late 20th-century cupboards and shelves to east and west of it. Heavy moulded plaster ceiling border disappearing into the east wall, the ceiling itself hung with 20th-century textured wallpaper.

G3 (Reception Room)

G3 now functions as a kitchen, the east wall containing a large serving hatch. All fixtures, fittings and architectural features are late 20th-century in character.

G4

Now a lobby giving access to different rooms, but probably part of the entrance and stair halls originally. The floor contains later trapdoor access to the cellars. Skirting boards of 19th-century appearance but varying in character, some or all reset. 20th-century dado rail. The east wall is the original back wall of the house, but now contains a late 20th-century aluminium-framed window, and a door with late 20th-century moulded architrave and detached open top pediment over. The ceiling is hung with 20th-century wallpaper and has a late 20th-century plaster ceiling rose.

G5 (Kitchen) (Plate 25)

Formerly a smaller room contained within the main block, but now opened out into a much larger compartment having been extended into the rear extensions. The character of the room is now almost entirely later 20th century, but has a chimneybreast in the north wall with a large recess, probably for a former kitchen range.

G6 (Reception Room)

Formerly extended further to the east, but has been truncated by the insertion of a late 20th-century staircase. Chimneybreast now in southeast corner. Deep plaster coving disappearing into the east wall. All other features are late 20th-century in character.

G7

Small room now formed by later 20th-century partitioning. Entirely later 20th-century in character. Low ceiling possibly concealing earlier plasterwork.

G8 (Stair hall, now kitchen)

Now entirely later 20th-century in character, G8 formerly housed the staircase (pers. comm. Mr Fox). Access to the cellar (B2) was probably also from here.

G9

Now an entrance lobby giving access to the house from the east door, but probably a later 20th-century creation.

G10

Later 20th-century lavatory, formerly part of G2.

F1 (Bedroom)

Divided by later 20th-century partitions and east wall removed. Retains some 19th-century skirting, some of which is reset. All other fixtures and fittings are late 20th century.

F3 (Bedroom)

Now divided into several rooms by inserted partitions of late 20th-century date. No visible 19th-century features.

F2 (?Dressing Room)

A long narrow room aligned east-west in the centre of the west front, which formerly extended further to the east (east wall is a later insert). All visible features are late 20th century in character.

F4 (Bedroom)

Almost entirely later 20th-century in character. The exception is an early 20th-century moulded plaster cornice.

F5 (Bedroom)

F5 originally extended further to the east but has been truncated by the insertion of a later 20th-century partition. Carpeted floor. 20th-century skirting boards. Chimneybreast against south wall. 19th-century picture rail.

F6 (Bathroom)

19th-century four-pane overlight with moulded surround over 20th-century door. All other features later 20th-century in character.

F7 (Bedroom)

Originally extended further to the east but has been truncated by the insertion of the later 20th-century staircase. Chimneybreast now in southeast corner. 19th-century window in west wall with 20th-century surround. No other features of interest.

F8 (Bedroom)

Later 20th-century in character except for some 19th-century beaded skirting boards.

F9 (Stairwell)

A later 20th-century construction.

7.2.2 Interpretation

The interior of No. 102 has been very substantially altered during the later 20th-century, when, as part of a general refurbishment and remodelling, a number of spurious ‘period’ details were added. The house has also been divided so that the northern part was occupied by the home, and the southern part by a self-contained apartment. These changes have contributed to an obscuring of the early 19th-century character of the house.

However, what we can say, is that when first built, the plan of No.106 was not dissimilar in character to that of No. 98. It probably consisted of a roughly square block with central doorway opening to a hall/passage (G1) which extended thorough the house. G1 gave access to two reception rooms at the front, a drawing room to the south (G3) and a dining

room to the north (G2). The staircase was housed in G8, and access to the cellar was also gained from here. G4 probably served as a rear hall, and a smaller version of G5 as a kitchen.

The first floor has suffered even greater alteration, with the removal of internal walls to form a dormitory on the north side. The stairs ascended into F6 and F4, the latter probably marking the position of a first-floor landing. There were two bedrooms to the north (F1 and F2) at least one of which was heated (F1). F5 to the southwest formed another heated bedroom, and between it and F1 was a narrow room (F3), which could have served as a dressing room to either.

Soon after the construction of the original house, it was extended by an extra bay to the south, which provided two more rooms at both ground (G6 and G7/9) and first floor (F7 and F8) levels. The original arrangement is obscured, but at ground level there was at least one large heated reception room (G6) to the west and possibly a small unheated room to the east. There was also from an early date some form of northeast wing, which the Board of Health map shows to have been divided into several sections. These ancillary structures had been swept away by 1916 to make room for the boys' home accommodation wing.

7.3 No. 106 (The Birches)

7.3.1 Description

Exterior (Plates 26 – 33)

Early 19th century with later alterations and additions. Stucco, with channelled rustication to ground floor, and lined as ashlar to first floor. Two-storey, three-bay main block framed by plain pilasters, interrupted by a first-floor cornice band, and plain parapet. Central portico (Plate 27) approached by two stone steps with square-sectioned columns and pilasters capped by stylised Corinthian capitals (Plate 28). Plywood frieze above with central foliate roundel in relief to corniced flat roof. Within a later 20th-century wooden doorcase, is an early 19th-century six-panel door, the lower panels with reeded surrounds, the upper with raised fields. It has a central iron letterbox, and an eagle crested doorknocker. Above is an original fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Four-pane sash windows to ground floor with raised surrounds, lintels with plaster or concrete lintels with trailing foliage design and console brackets to cornice hoods (Plate 29). Plate glass sashes to first floor with bracketed sills and raised moulded surrounds. Lower single-bay wing to the left with early to mid-20th-century wooden garage door to ground floor and four-pane sash to first floor.

To the rear of the property is evidence of several different phases. The earliest of these is the western portion of the southeast wing, which probably dates from the early 19th century. The wing is built in $8\frac{3}{4}$ -9 in x $4\frac{3}{8}$ in x $2\frac{3}{4}$ in handmade red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond to the north elevation and in English garden wall to the east elevation. Late 19th-century extensions have been made to the south (Plate 32) and east (Plate 33) of the

southeast wing in 9 in x 4¼ in x 2¾ - 2⅞ in yellow brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond. To the north of the southeast wing the east elevation of the house comprises a narrow entrance block to the south (Plate 30) and a two-storey bowed front to the north (Plate 34). This part of the building is constructed in machine made 9¼ in x 4¼-4⅜ in x 3¼ in red brick, and abuts the western part of the southeast wing. The fabric, which butts against the early 19th-century work (Plate 31), seems to date from the early years of the 20th century but incorporates an early 19th-century six-panel door with glazed upper panels and a fanlight containing early 20th-century stained glass (Plate 30). The bowed front contains early 20th-century french windows at ground level with stained glass in the upper panels, and, at first-floor level an early 19th-century sixteen-pane sash window. At the north end of the bow is a stucco pilaster, apparently covering the brickwork, and therefore later than or contemporary with it. Further to the north the rear elevation is built up in mid-20th-century brown brick laid in Flemish bond.

Interior

B1 (Cellar) (Plate 34)

B1 is situated under G3. Concrete floor and limewashed brick walls supporting a segmental brick vault aligned north-south. Some asbestos cladding to the walls. Low brick bench around the north and east walls. Projecting chimney base against the south wall containing a door.

B2 (Cellar)

Situated beneath G3, this cellar has a concrete floor, limewashed brick walls and a segmental brick vault aligned north-south. There is low brick bench against the west wall, and a door in the south wall.

G1 (Entrance Hall) (Plates 35 and 36)

The entrance hall is floored in black and white tiles arranged in a geometric design and accommodating a rectangular recess for a doormat (Plate 36). High 19th-century skirting boards with ogee moulding. Architrave to front door modified in 20th century. Original six-panel door with large 19th-century mortice lock and bolts. In the east wall a heavily moulded architrave with block stops (Plate 35) matching the height of the skirting boards, containing a 19th-century half-glazed door and rectangular overlight giving access to G2.

G2 (Hall) (Plates 37-40)

Floored with 19th-century wooden boards. High 19th-century skirting boards with ogee moulding akin to those in G1. Walls hung with anaglypta wallpaper. Doors to north (to G4) and south (to G3), both six-panelled with elliptical brass handles, and architraves with raised outer moulding and then flat surfaces stepped down to the opening. East of the doors is a semi-circular arch on moulded imposts (Plate 38). Beyond it, the south wall curves round to the south and contains a recess with pilasters carrying a semi-circular

arch (Plate 39). Two more 19th-century six-panel doors in the south wall with contemporary architraves, leading to G5 (west) and G7 (east). Early 20th-century staircase against north wall with closed string, turned balusters and large turned foot and head newels, the latter terminating in a ceiling pendant (Plate 40). Panelled staircase now obscured with hardboard or plywood. 19th-century six-panel external door at east end with similar architrave to others and large mortice lock. Fanlight over with leaded lights incorporating an early 20th-century stained glass apple motif. Deeply moulded plaster ceiling border.

G3 (DiningRoom) (Plate 41)

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century skirting boards of varying character. Walls hung with anaglypta wallpaper. Chimneybreast to south wall containing early 20th-century fireplace with semi-circular head and blue ceramic tiles surround and fender (Plate 41). 19th-century moulded picture rail. At the east end of the room the corners of the walls are curved. In the west wall is a 19th-century window with a heavy moulding. Heavy moulded plaster ceiling border.

G4 (Drawing Room) (Plates 42-44)

19th-century wooden board floor. On the west side of the room as far as the door, the skirting boards have a double bead with frieze below. East of this the boards take on a different character, and are curved to match the curvature of the walls which swing round to bowed french windows in the east wall. The latter are flanked by plain pilasters surmounted by console brackets (Plate 42). The window unit consists of (from outside in) of curved wooden shutters, half-glazed side panels and then the twin french windows with elliptical brass handle. Above the windows is a series of early 20th-century leaded overlights with stained glass apple motifs (Plate 43). Chimneybreast to north wall containing an early 20th-century fireplace with semi-circular arch and brown ceramic tile surround and fender (Plate 44). Around the entire room is a 19th-century picture rail and heavily moulded plaster ceiling border.

G5

Wooden board floor of various dates. 19th-century moulded skirting boards of uniform character, including across the chimneybreast on the east wall, suggesting that at least some are reset. Window to north wall with boldly projecting moulded surround, panelled beneath. At the east end of the north wall is a 19th-century six-panel door with moulded architrave giving access to G6. 19th-century picture rail and 19th-century moulded plaster cornice to papered ceiling.

G6

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century skirting boards with simple moulding. Plastered walls fitted with batons to hold shelves (some still do). 19th-century window in west wall with moulded architrave.

G7 (Kitchen)

20th-century concrete floor. 20th-century moulded skirting boards. Chimneybreast against the west wall containing a large opening to accommodate a range, now occupied by a 20th-century boiler. Fitted 19th-century cupboards with panelled doors in alcove to the south of the chimneybreast, including a low cupboard containing high 19th-century skirting board, and a tall upper cupboard. In the east wall is a 19th-century window with folded wooden shutters, one against the east wall and one against the south wall. To the north of the window is a six-panel door with moulded architrave, giving access to G9. At the east end of the south wall is a 19th-century six-panel door with moulded architrave giving access to G8. Above it is a fixed light four-pane overlight off-set to the west.

G8 (Pantry)

20th-century moulded skirting boards. Doorcase not continued through from G7 and has the appearance of having been an external doorway formerly. Nor does the timber casing of the overlight appear on this side. Plastered and painted walls fitted with batons to support shelving. 19th-century windows to the east and south walls both with moulded architraves.

G9 (Kitchen/Scullery)

20th-century vinyl tiles covering earlier quarry tiles laid in a diagonal pattern. 19th/20th-century moulded skirting boards. Two early 20th-century windows in south wall with moulded surrounds. Possible chimneybreast at east end of north wall; this sounds hollow so is probably boarded over, but contains an air vent. Rear (south) door retains a late 19-century moulded architrave. All other features are late 20th century.

F1 (Landing)

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century beaded skirting. Walls hung with anaglypta wallpaper. Three 19th-century doors in the south wall (to F3 [west], F4 [centre], and F5 [east]), one in the north wall (to F10) and one in the west wall (to F2), all with similar moulded architraves. All are six-panel doors except the one to F2, which is half glazed. In the east wall is a window with semi-circular arched head, architrave mouldings like those of the doors, and leaded panes each containing a stained glass escutcheon. At the east end of the south wall is a semi-circular arch on moulded imposts giving access to F06. Heavily moulded plaster ceiling border.

F2

Situated in the centre of the west front. 19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century beaded skirting board. Moulded architrave to door, which has a rectangular overlight. In the ceiling is a hatch to the loft.

F3 (Bedroom)

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century door at east end of north wall with moulded architrave. Chimneybreast to south wall and early 20th-century fireplace with timber surround and bracketed mantelpiece. Fitted wardrobe of similar date to the east of the fireplace with panelled door and moulded architrave. 19th-century moulded picture rail.

F4 (Bedroom)

19th-century wooden board floor. Late 19th-century beaded skirting boards. 19th-century window with moulded architrave in south wall.

F5 (Bedroom)

Floor mostly 19th-century wooden boards with some 20th-century replacement. Early 20th-century small brown tiles in front of chimneybreast against east wall indicating the position of the former hearth. 19th-century beaded skirting boards. To the south of the chimneybreast an early 20th-century fitted wardrobe with panelled doors and moulded architrave. 19th-century moulded picture rail. Door (north) and window (south) both have 19th-century moulded architraves. 19th-century moulded plaster ceiling border.

F6 (Corridor)

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century skirting boards. Two 19th-century six-panel doors on south side (to F7 [west] and F8 [east]) with moulded architraves and 19th-century four-panel door at the east end with moulded architrave of similar character to the others. This passage (F06) passes through the original rear wall of the building at which point there is a moulded wooden casing. Early 20th-century ogee-moulded plaster coving.

F7 (Bedroom)

19th-century wooden boards with early 20th-century brown tile hearth in front of chimneybreast against north end of west wall. 19th-century skirting boards. Early 20th-century fitted wardrobe at south end of west wall, with panelled doors. 19th-century window in south wall with moulded architrave. 19th-century moulded picture frame. Moulded plaster cornice. Early to mid 20th-century pedestal washbasin against south wall. Loft hatch in southeast corner of ceiling.

F8 (Lavatory)

19th-century wooden board floor. 19th-century skirting boards. 19th-century window in south wall with moulded architrave. Plaster coving. Late 20th-century pedestal lavatory.

F9 (Bathroom)

19th-century wooden boards with some 20th-century replacement. 19th-century beaded skirting boards. Early to mid-20th-century airing cupboard in southwest corner with plank partitioning. Plaster coving. Late 20th-century bathroom fittings.

F10 (Master Bedroom)

19th-century wooden boards with some 20th-century replacement. 19th-century beaded skirting boards. Large chimneybreast to north wall. East end of room is bowed and contains a 19th-century window with restrained moulding to architrave. Two doors in north wall to F11 (west) and F12 (east) both six-panelled but the former faces towards F10, the latter towards F12. The door to F11 has a moulded architrave and block stops, whereas the surround of the other is undecorated.

F11 (Bathroom)

20th-century wooden board floor. 20th-century beaded skirting. 20th-century plaster coving. Late 20th-century bathroom fittings. Mid-19th-century small iron vent hatch in west wall.

F12 (Bedroom)

20th-century wooden board floor. 20th-century coved skirting. In the east wall a cast iron vent hatch.

7.3.2 Interpretation

No. 106 has also been subjected to a good deal of alteration and addition that has obscured the original plan. What we do know, is that from 1867 at the latest, the bow was a feature of the rear elevation, and despite its present appearance, there seems every reason to suppose that it formed part of the original plan. It is worth noting that G3 also has a curving east wall, and it perhaps ought to be considered that the original arrangement consisted of twin bows to the rear. However, although this would have provided two elegantly proportioned reception rooms, it would have excluded service accommodation, so it is probable too, that the southeast wing was also part of the original plan. The ground floor accommodation, then, would have comprised a drawing room (G4), a dining room (G3), a smaller parlour or study (G5) and a kitchen (G5). At first-floor level, there was a master bedroom (F10) and four smaller bedrooms (F3, F4, F5 and F7).

During the latter half of the 19th century the southeast wing was extended both to the east and south, providing, storerooms to G5 and G7 and extended kitchen/scullery accommodation (G9) at ground level, and an extra bedroom, bathroom and lavatory at first-floor level. Another major refurbishment took place in the early years of the 20th century when the east elevation including the bow front and entrance block, was either

rebuilt or refaced, reusing some earlier features. At the same time a new staircase and several new fireplaces and windows were inserted. The Ordnance Survey maps suggest that between 1916 and 1937 the house was extended towards the north to adjoin No. 102 and create a garage and pedestrian passageway. Some later 20th-century repair work is also evident and described above.

8.0 Conclusions

Nos 98-106 Moseley Road constitute an interesting group of houses, dating from the 1820s and indicative of the early movement of the middle classes away from the centre of the expanding industrial city into the greener and more salubrious outskirts of Birmingham. They illustrate too a history of adaptation to changing circumstances from the mid-19th century through to the late 20th century. Owing to the fact that the later alterations in particular have to some extent obscured the character of the buildings, this survey is best treated as an interim statement on their structural development and the extent to which the historic fabric survives. Soft stripping of the interior, might, for example, allow opportunities for further recording and modifications to the interpretation.

9.0 Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Malcolm Hislop, who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology, and documentary research carried out by Eleanor Ramsey. Thanks are owed to Mr Cowan, the caretaker of the properties, and to Mr Fox the tenant of No.102a for providing access, and to the staff of Birmingham Local Studies for their assistance. Nigel Dodds prepared the illustrations, Figs. 12 and 13 being based on architectural drawings supplied by McBains Cooper.

10.0 Sources

10.1 Primary Sources

1783 Bailey's Western and Midland Directory

1809-11 Holden's Triennial Directory (Vol. 2)

1818-20 Commercial Directory

1821 Wrightson's Birmingham Directory

1823 Wrightson's Triennial Birmingham Directory

1829-30 Birmingham Directory

1835 Birmingham Directory

1839 Robson's Birmingham and Sheffield Directory

1841 Pigot and Co's Directory of Birmingham

1850 Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire and Worcestershire

1858 General and Commercial Directory of Birmingham

1867 Post Office Directory of Birmingham

1879 Post Office Directory of Birmingham

1886 Post Office Directory of Birmingham

1895 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1904 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham with its Suburbs and Smethwick and Aston Manor

1910 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1915 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1920 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1930 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1940 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

1950 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham and Smethwick

1963 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham and Smethwick

1973-4 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham

10.2 Secondary Sources

Buteux, S. 2003 *Beneath the Bull Ring*

Demidowicz, G. 1987 *Birmingham, Ravenhurst, Bradford Street* in West Midlands Archaeology 30

English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*.

Hodder, M. 2004 *Birmingham: The Hidden History*

IFA 1999, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edition.

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* 3rd Ed.

Skipp, V. 1980 *A History of Greater Birmingham – Down to 1830*

Skipp, V. 1983 *The Making of Victorian Birmingham*

VCH VII 1964 *Victoria History of the County of Warwick: The City of Birmingham*

<http://www.fatherhudsons.org.uk/>

<http://www.historicaldirectories.org/hd/index.asp>

<http://www.virtualbrum.co.uk/history/civilwar.htm>

10.3 Cartographic Sources

1778 – Thomas Hanson’s Plan of Birmingham

1810 – J. Kempson’s Map of the town and parish of Birmingham

1819 – (Map of) Birmingham

1828 – J. Pigot Smith’s map of Birmingham

1832 – Map of the boundaries of Birmingham.

1834 – Hunt’s Map of Birmingham

1838 – J. R. Jobbins map of Birmingham and its Environs

c. 1849 Map of Birmingham created by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

1848-62 J. Pigot Smith’s Board of Health map

c. 1855 – Guest’s map of the Borough of Birmingham

1860 – Granger’s map of Birmingham

1889 – Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:500

1905 – Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500

1916 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500

1937-1938 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500

1952 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:2500

1970 – Ordnance Survey Edition 1:1250



Fig.1

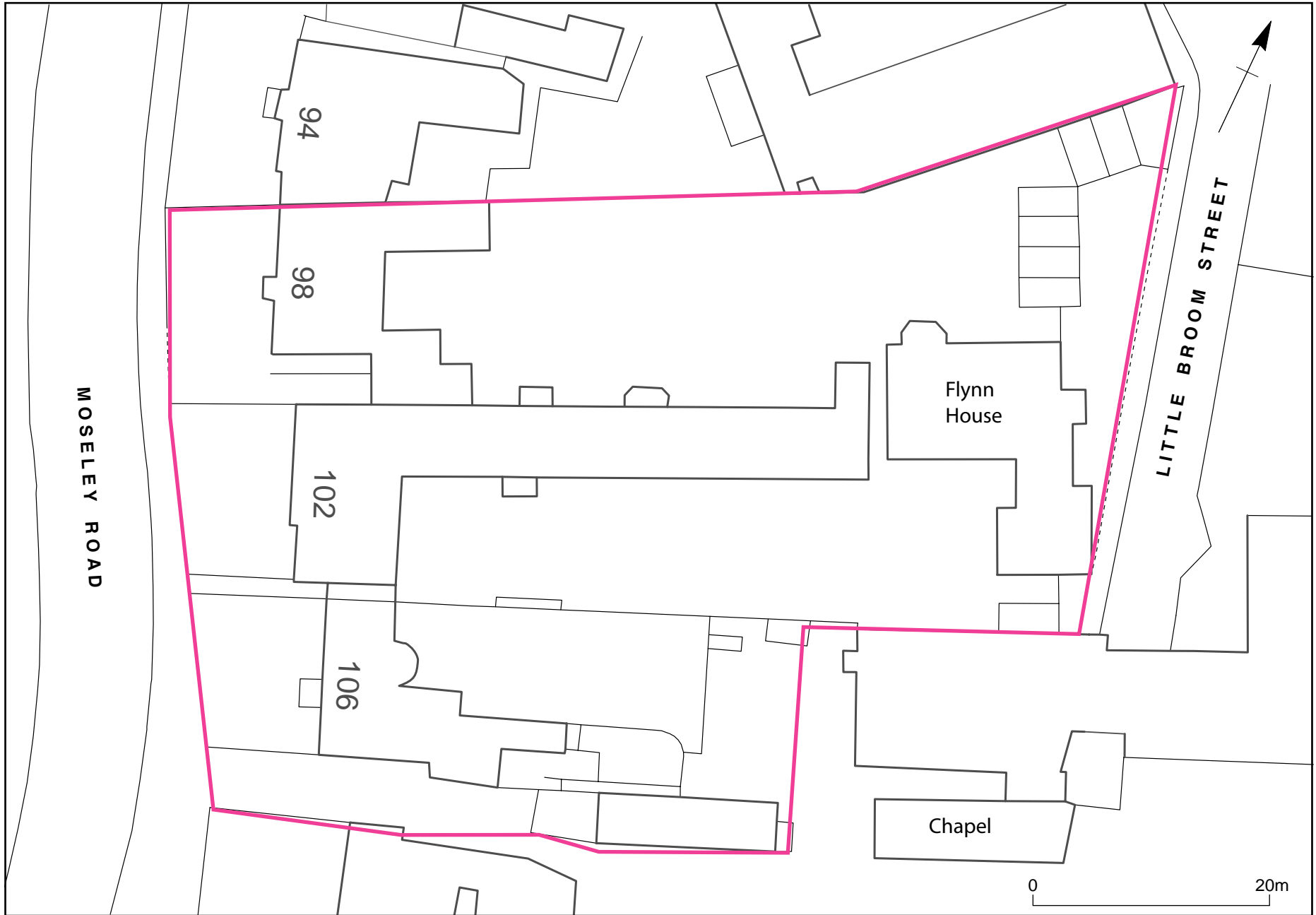


Fig.2

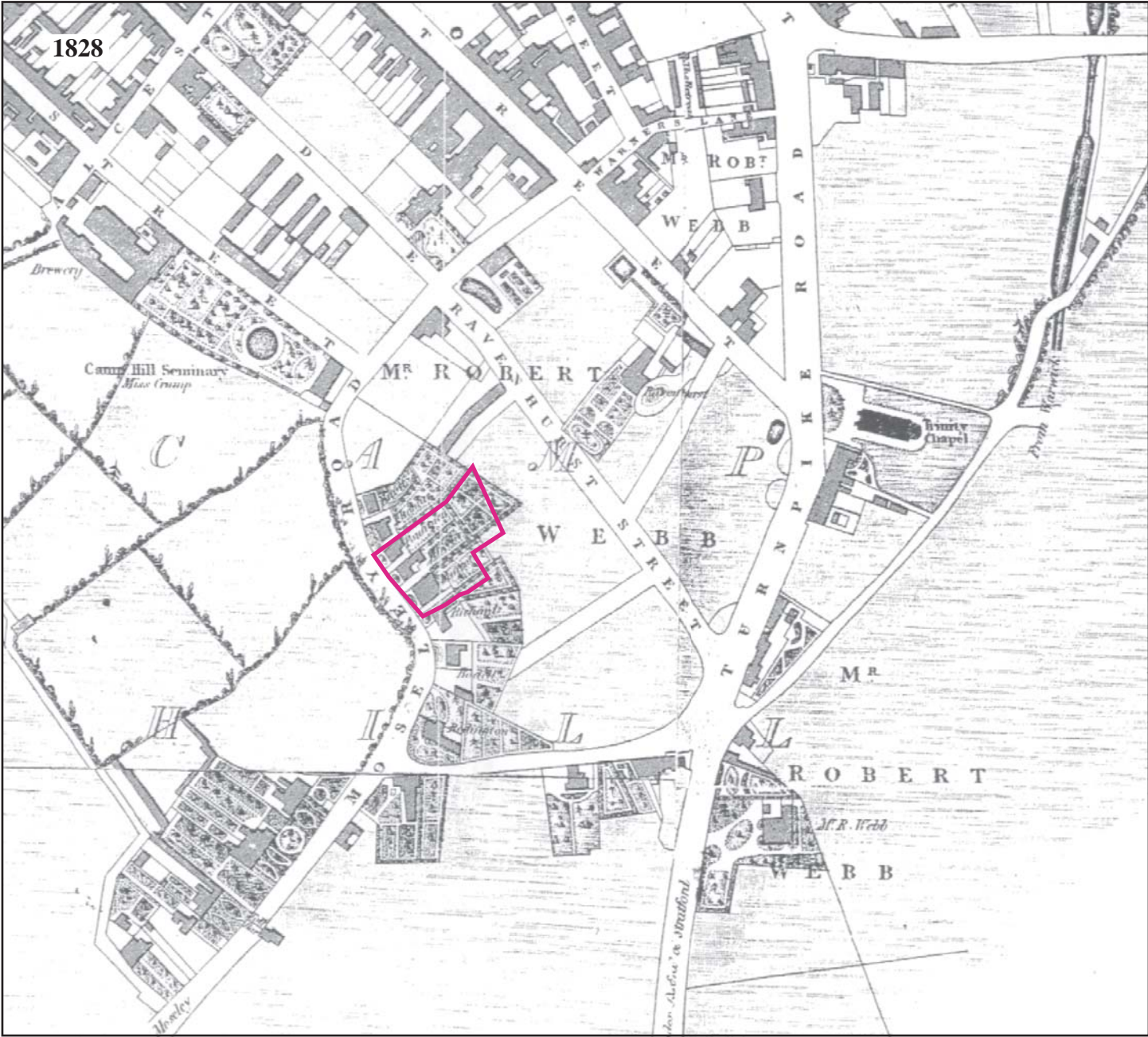


Fig.3



Fig.4

c.1850-55

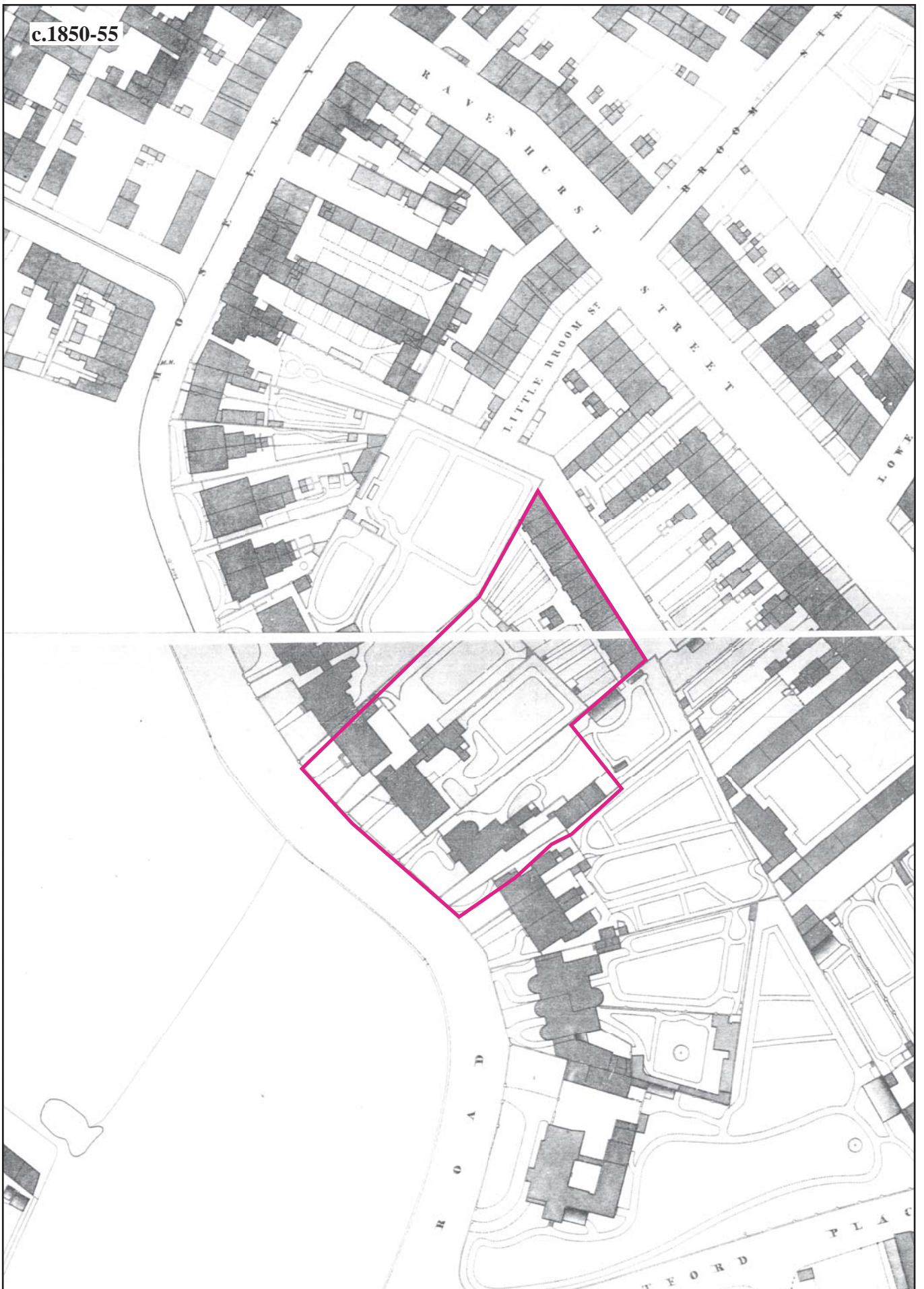


Fig.5

1890

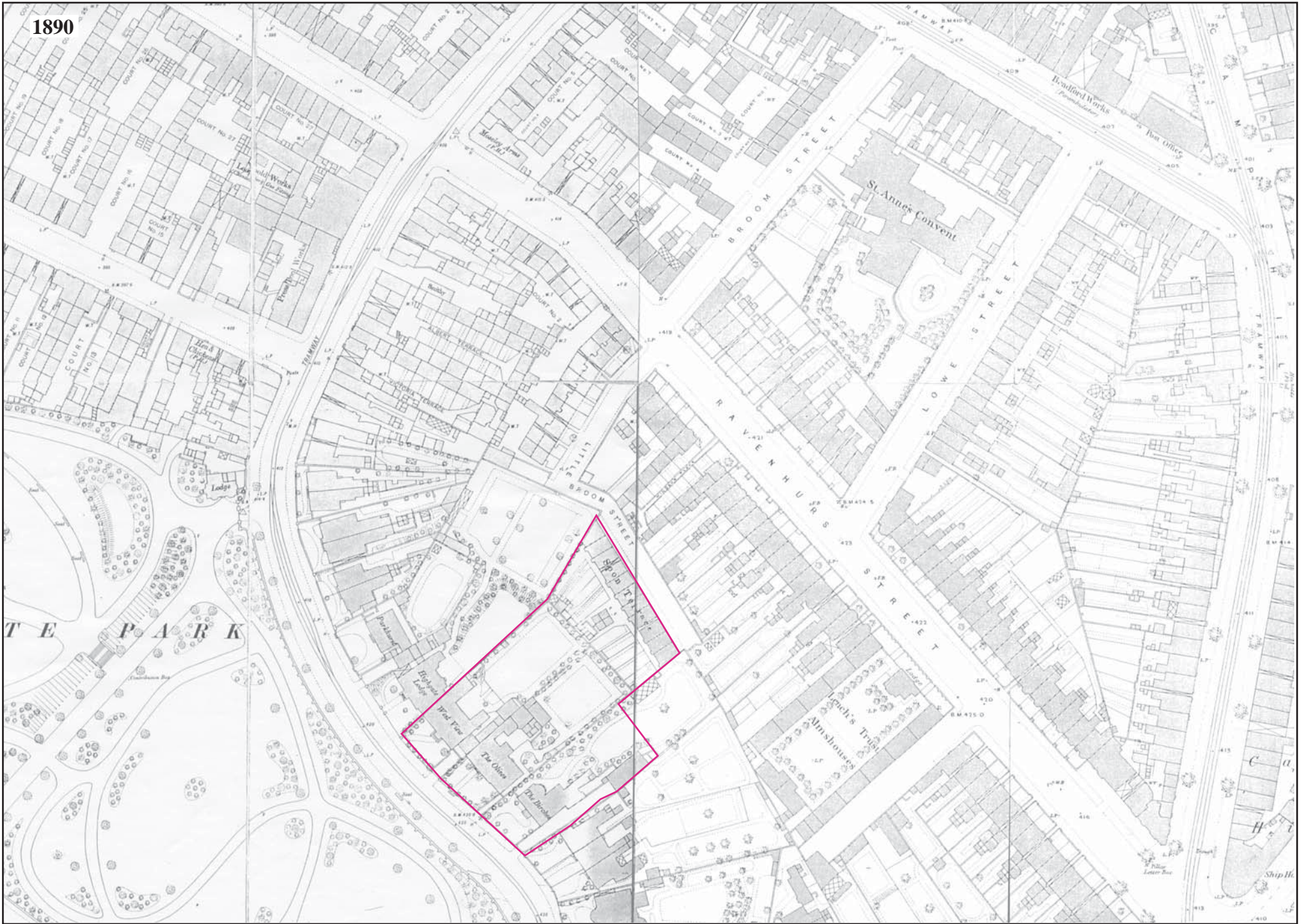


Fig.6

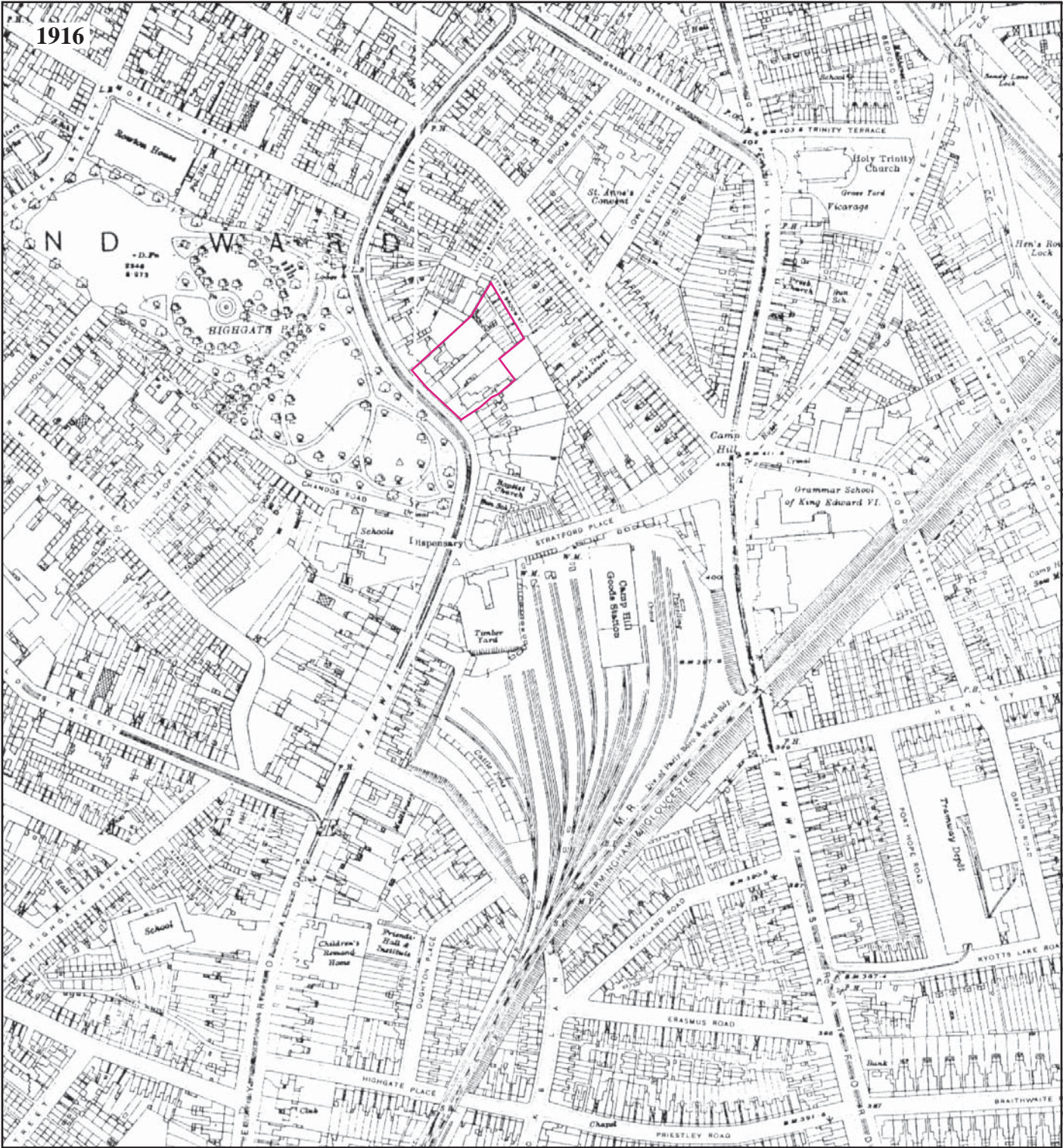


Fig.8

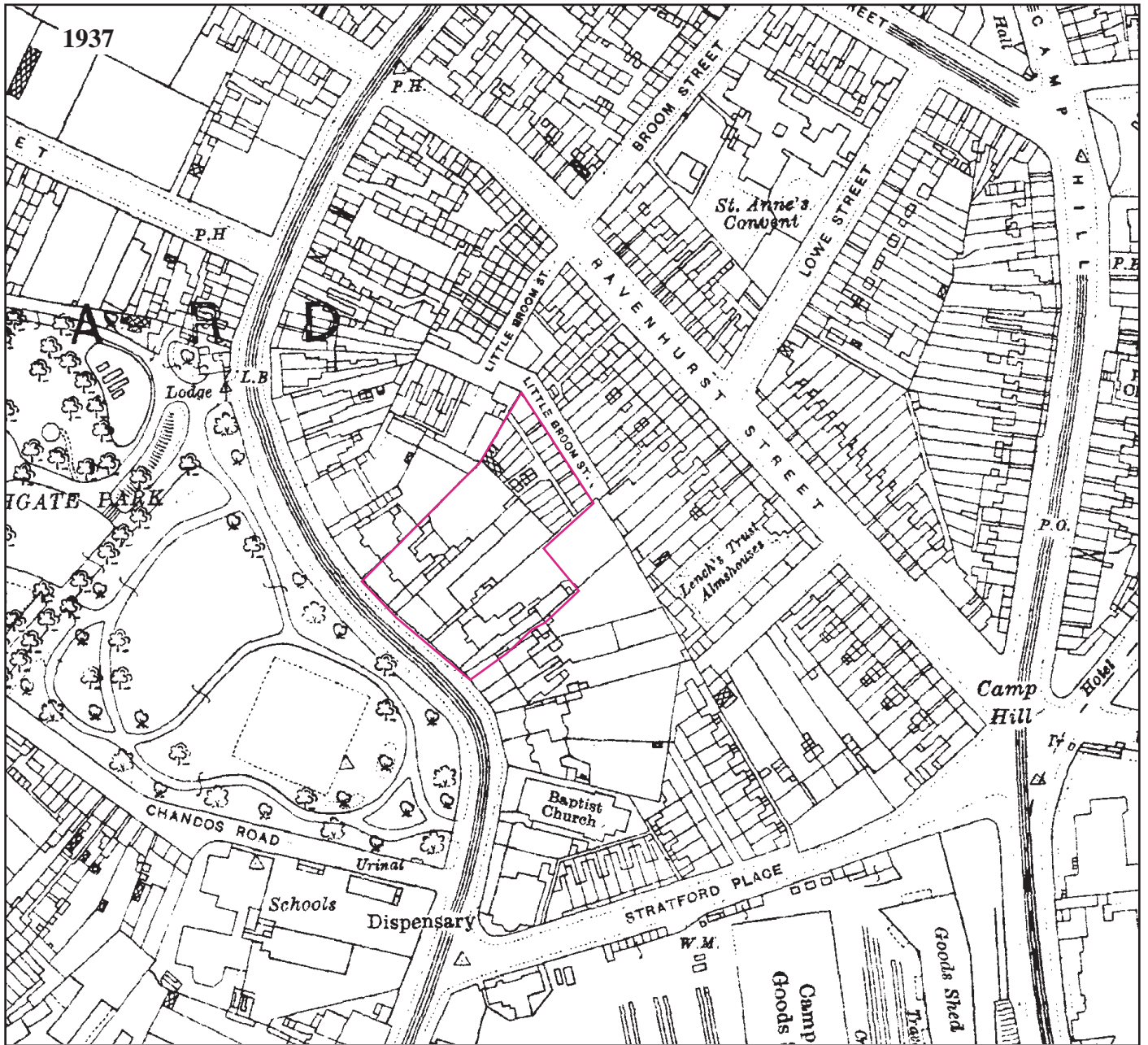


Fig.9

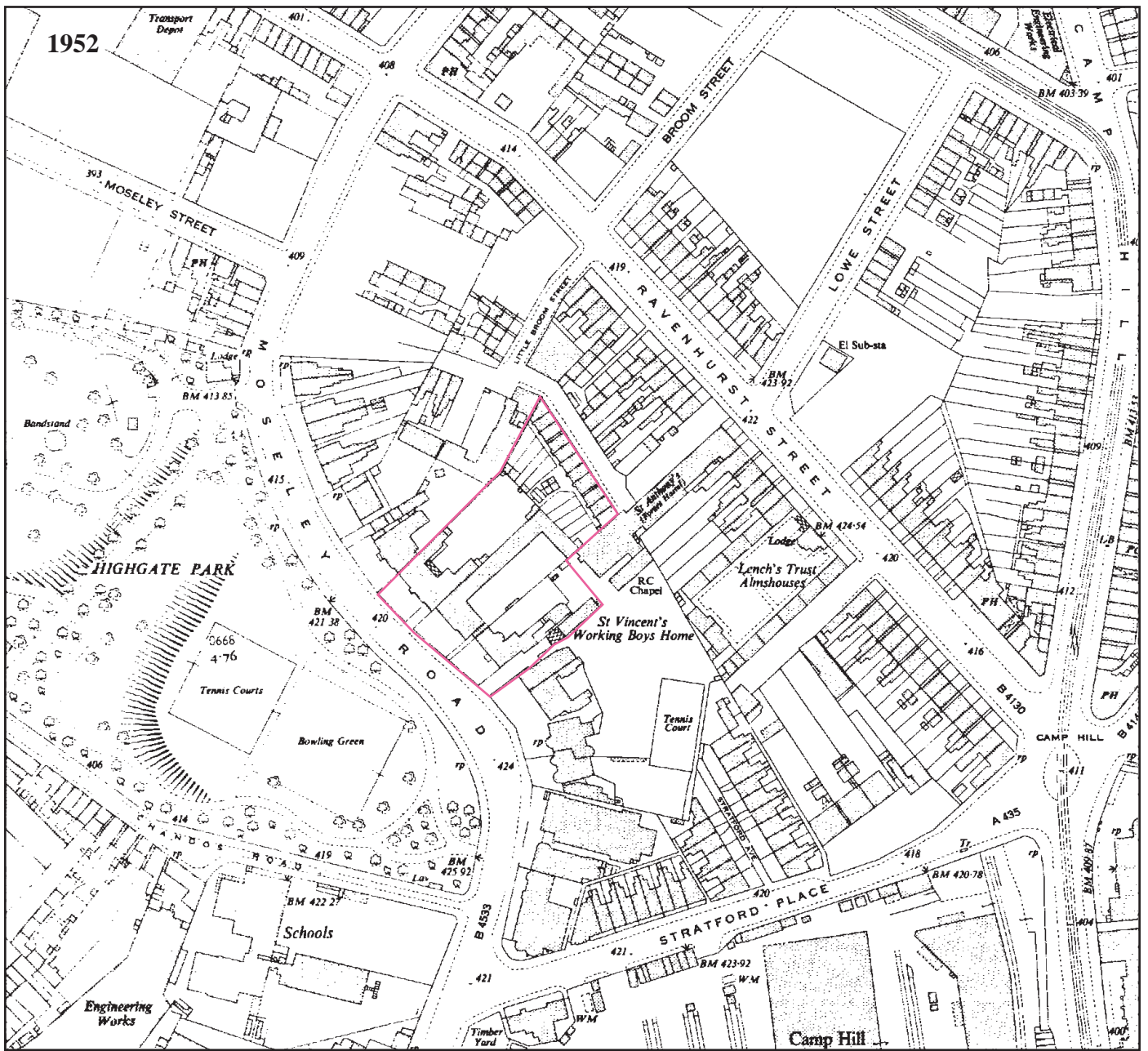


Fig.10

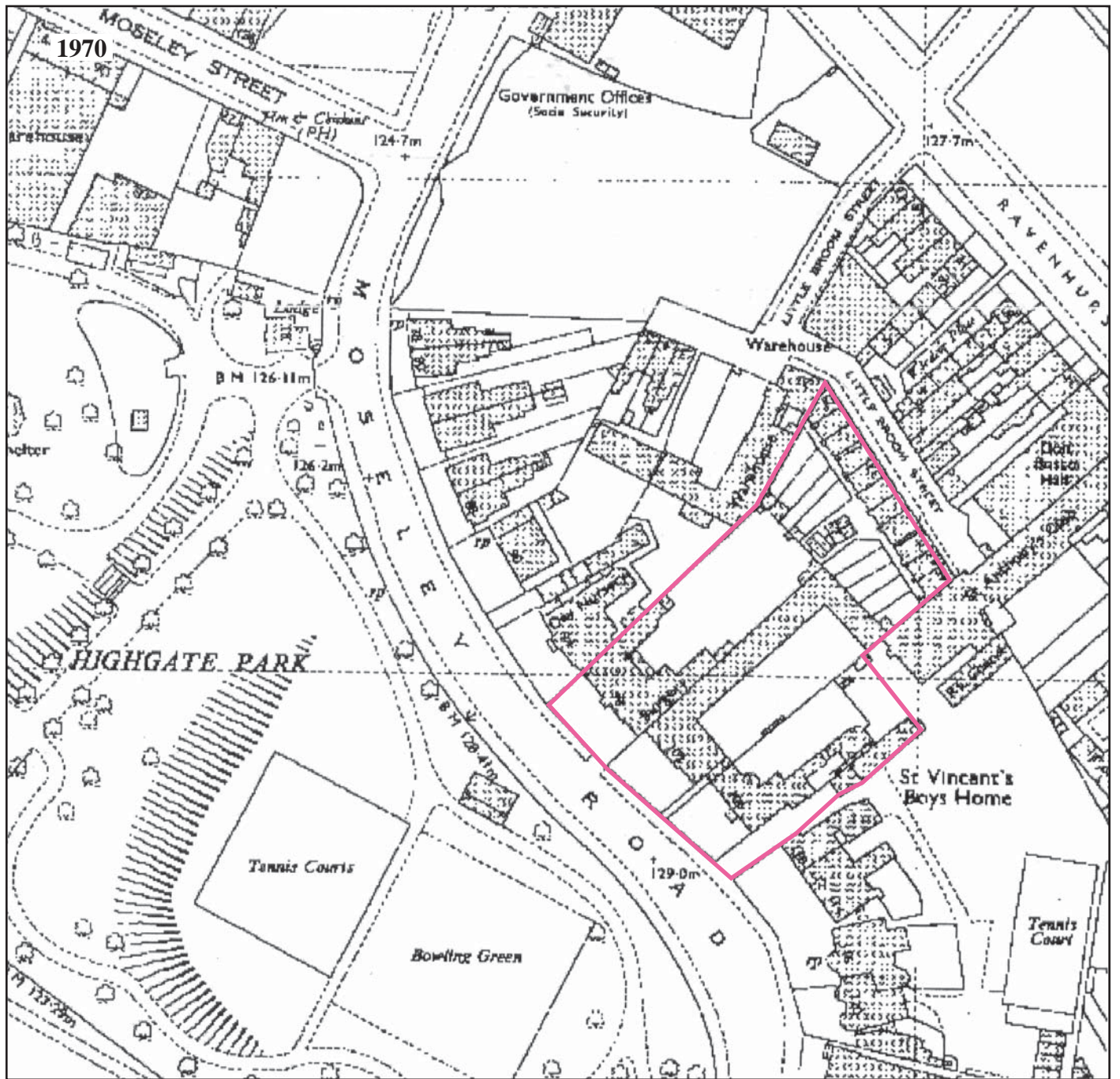


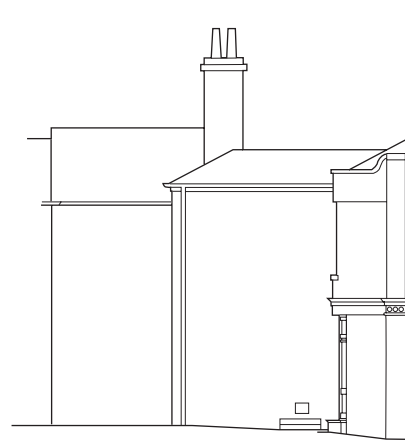
Fig.11



Fig.12



Front West Elevation



No.106 North Elevation



No.106 South Elevation



Rear East Elevation



Fig.13



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3

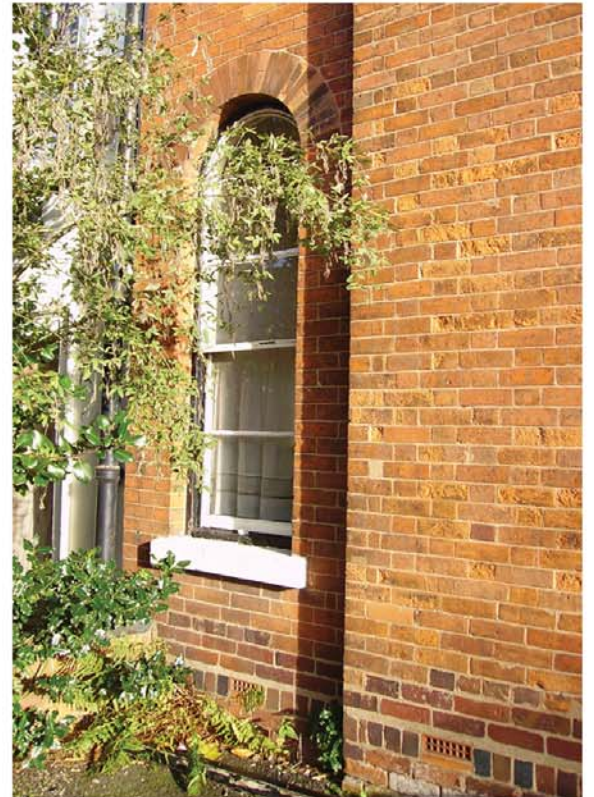


Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20



Plate 21



Plate 22



Plate 23



Plate 24



Plate 25



Plate 26



Plate 27



Plate 28



Plate 29



Plate 30



Plate 31

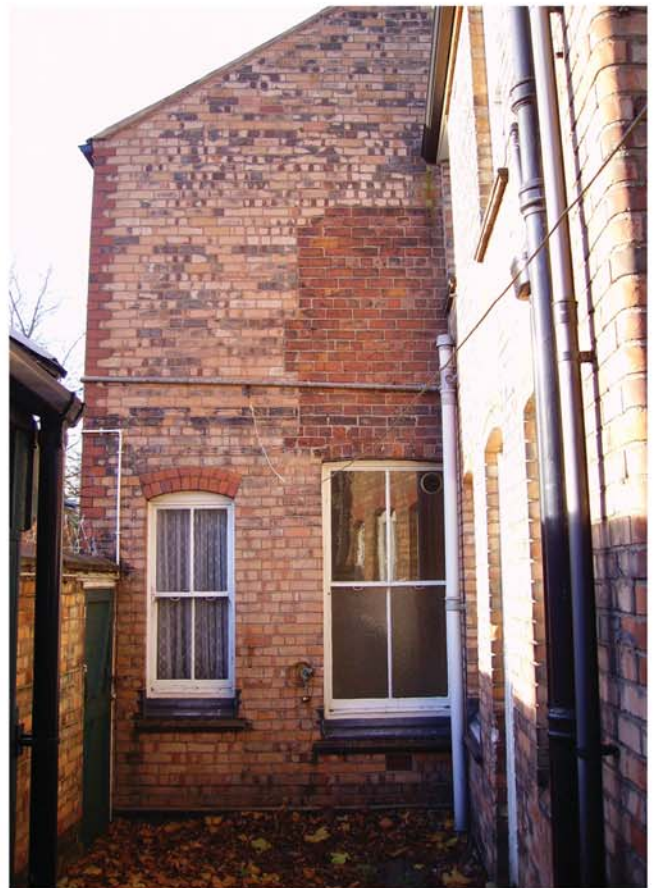


plate 32



Plate 33



plate 34



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37



Plate 38



Plate 39



Plate 40



Plate 41



Plate 42



Plate 43



Plate 44



Plate 45



Plate 46