

Plates

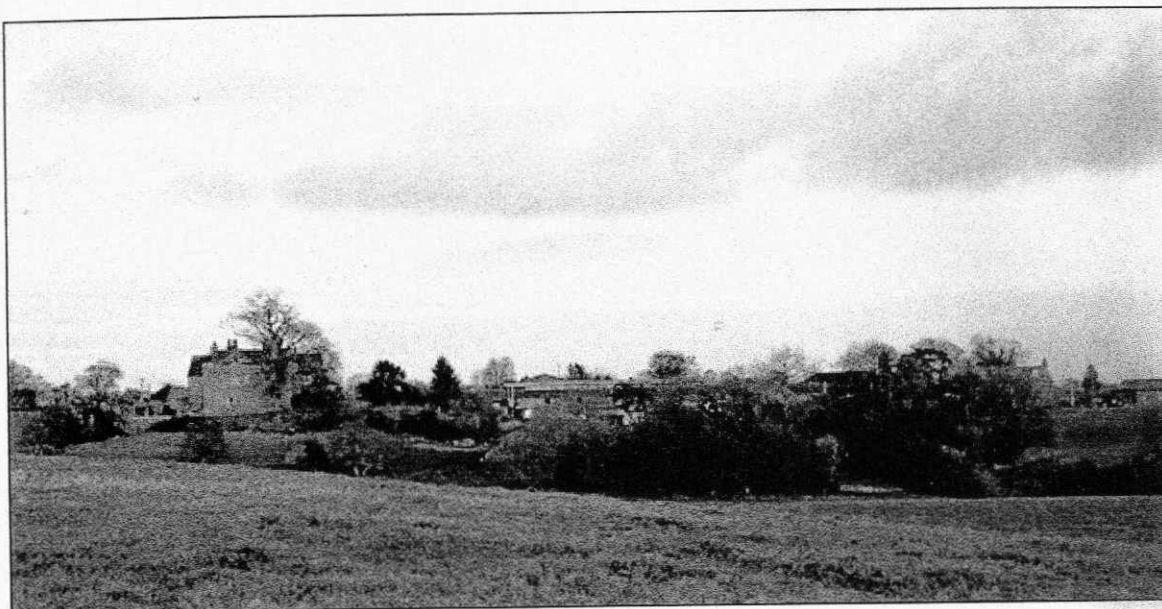


PLATE 1 (above): Setting: the hamlet of Stanwardine occupies a defensible location on a low plateau, and comprises the hall, on left, and its buildings with what was its home farm, Stanwardine Farm, on the right

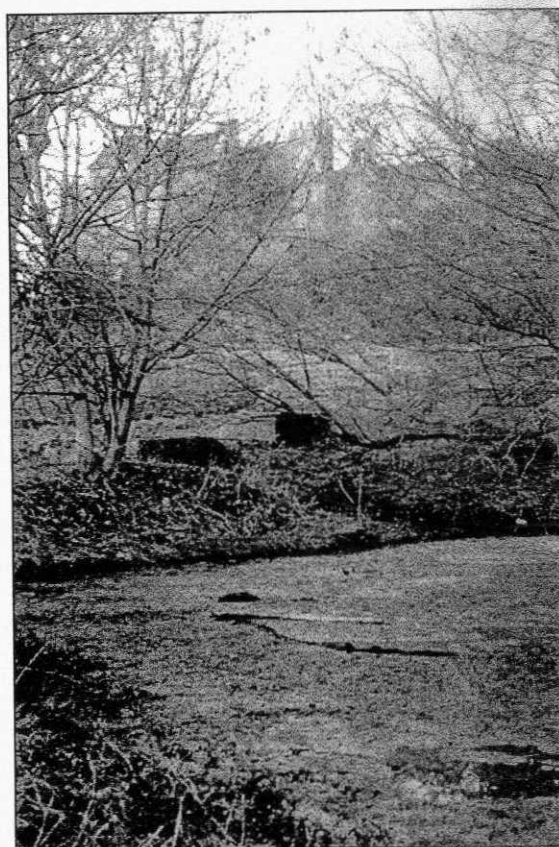
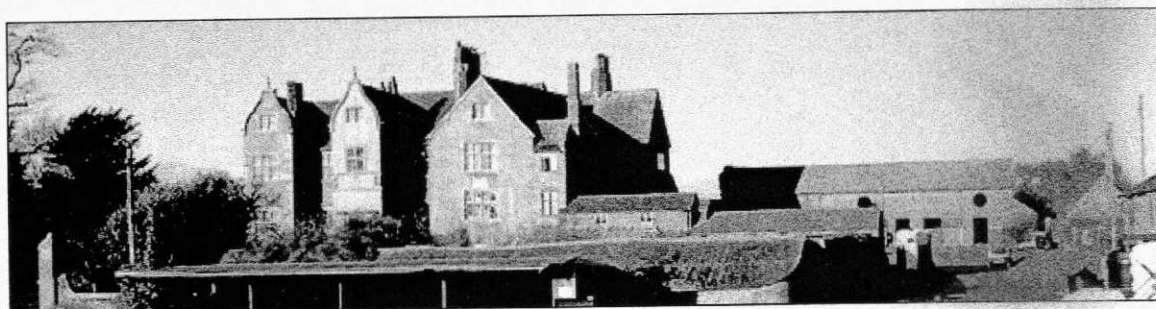


PLATE 2 (right): The moat which surrounds the site of the present hall's medieval predecessor, abandoned by the Corbets in the second half of the 16th century

PLATE 3 (below): Height represented status in the new mansions of the Elizabethan gentry and thus the hall towers above its farm buildings and surrounding countryside



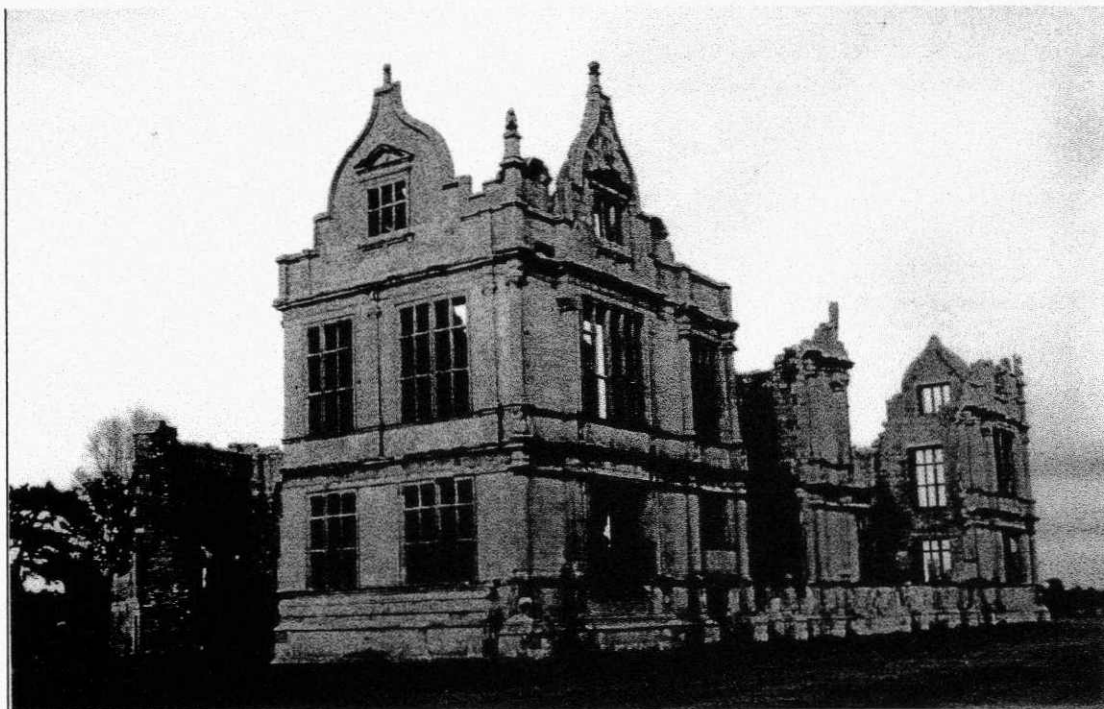


PLATE 4 (above): Morton Corbet Castle, built in 1579 by the main branch of the family, provided clear inspiration for Robert Corbett and his successors in their building of Stanwardine Hall

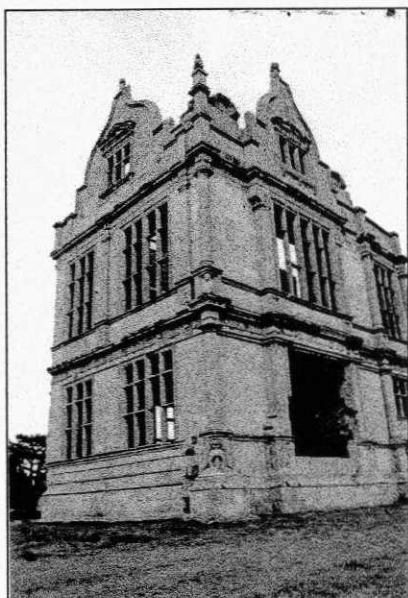
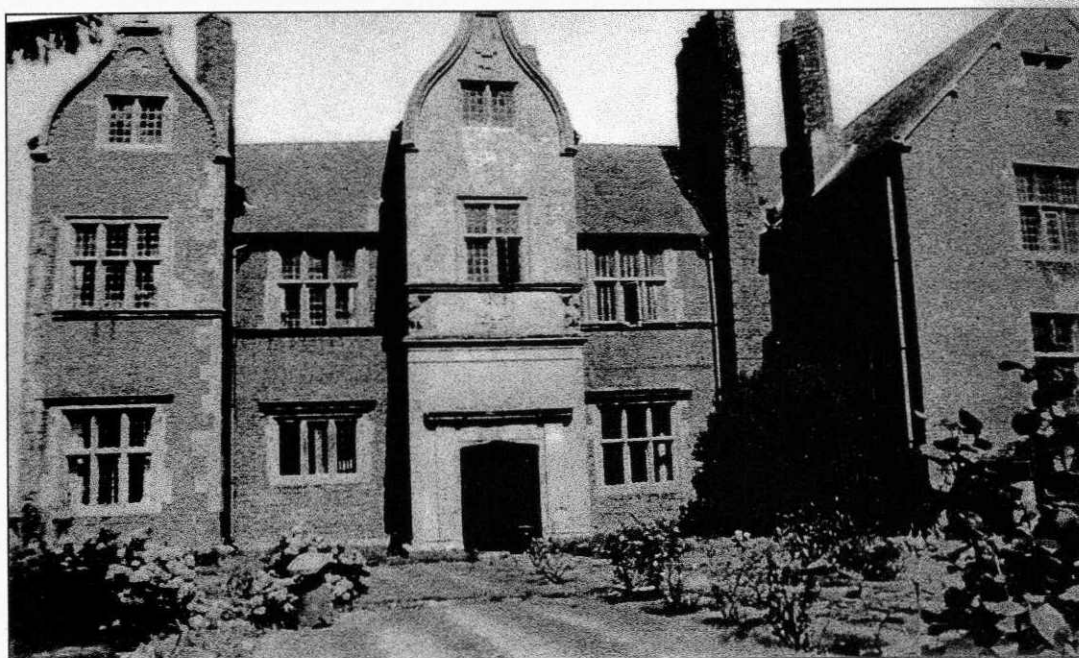


PLATE 5 (left): Aspects of its decoration, such as the shaped gables, translated to Stanwardine, but in simplified form

PLATE 6 (below): How the main façade of Stanwardine Hall shows the influence from Morton Corbet



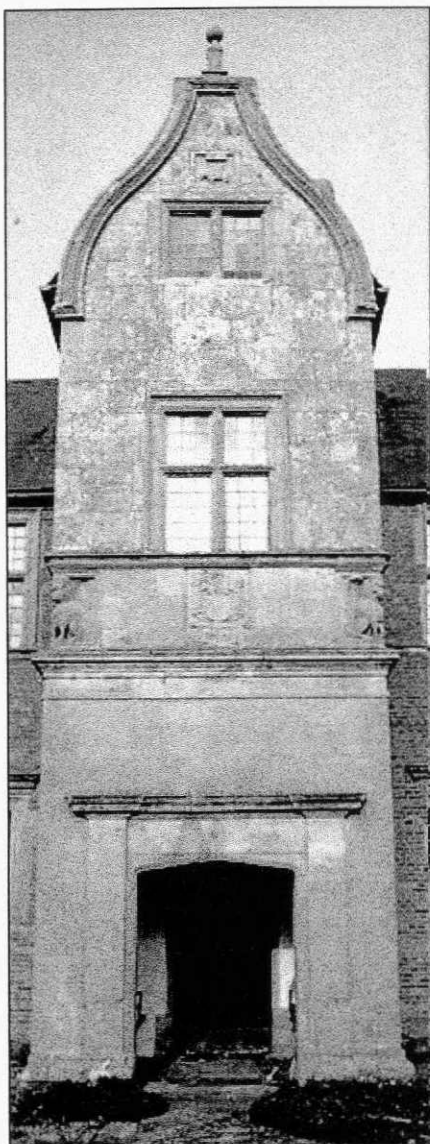


PLATE 7 (left): The tall porch, faced in Grinshill stone, with shaped gable

PLATE 8 (below): Entrance in porch with four-centred arched head

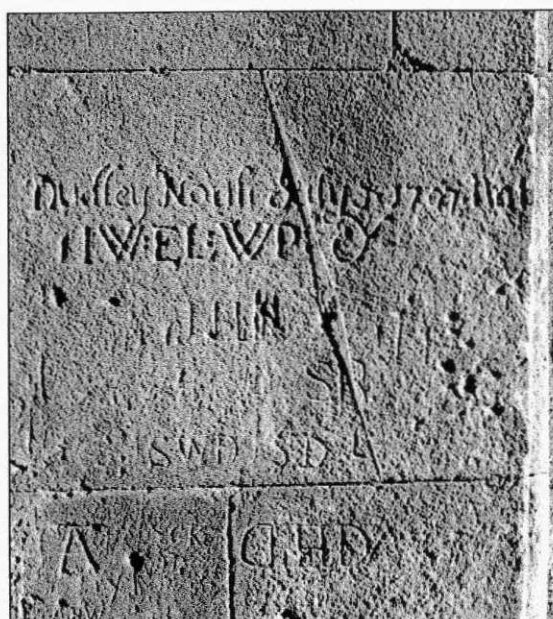
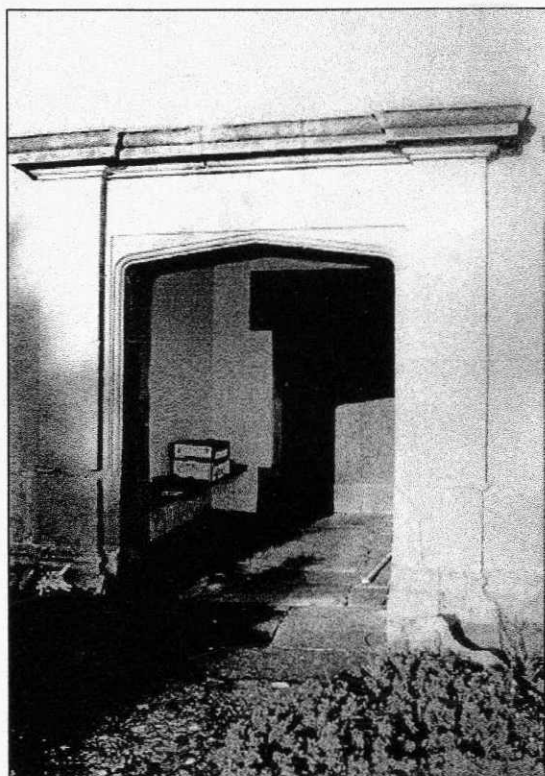
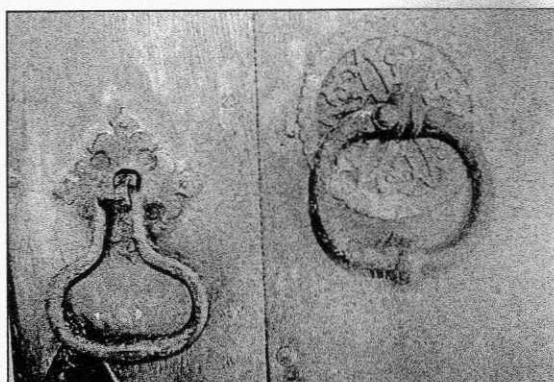


PLATE 9 (left): Graffiti on jamb of porch

PLATE 10 (below): Knocker and handle of inner doorway of porch



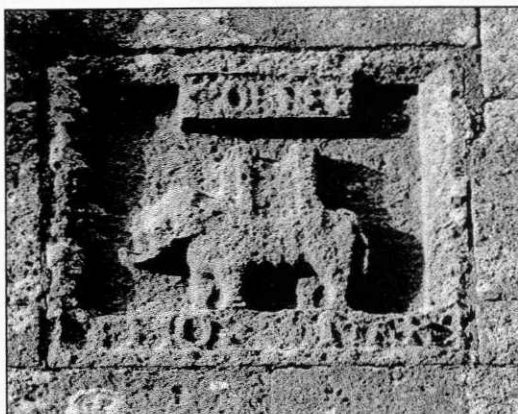


PLATE 11 (top): Contrasting gables of porch and west wing. PLATES 12, 13: griffins on porch. PLATE 14: Elephant plaque has names of Thomas and Margaret Corbet PLATE 15: Corbet arms on porch

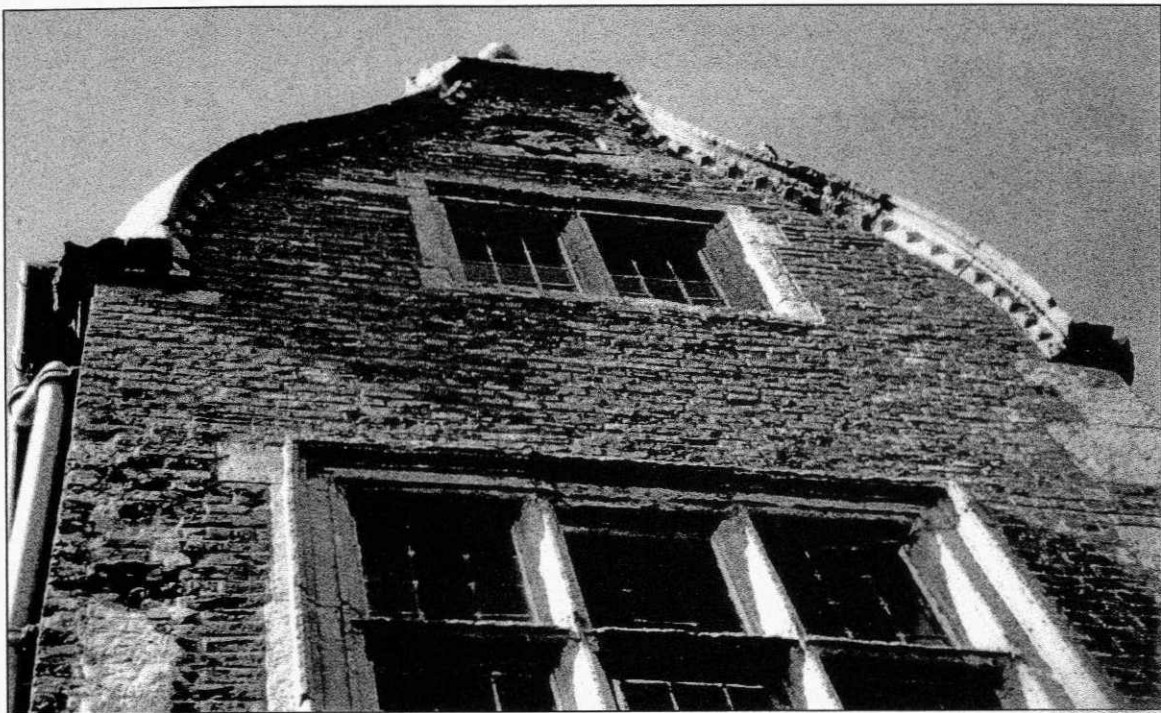


PLATE 16 (above): Attractive dentilation on gable of west wing. Contrast between brick and stone produced the 'red and white' effect popular in gentry mansions at that time



PLATE 17
(left): Raven
stone on west
wing

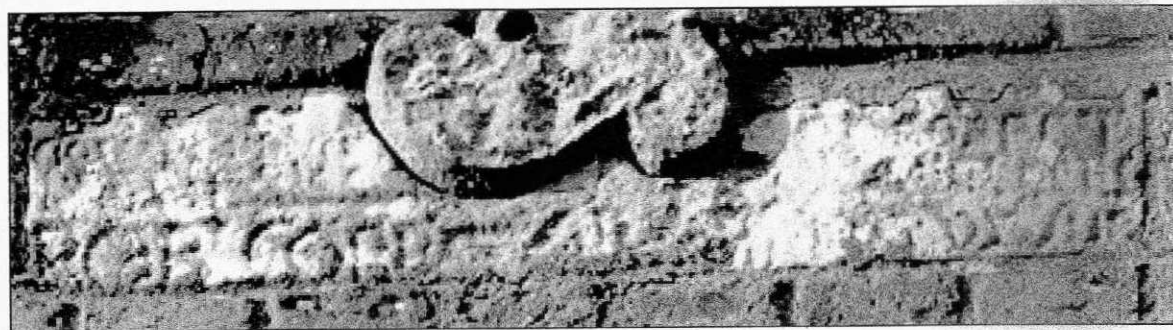
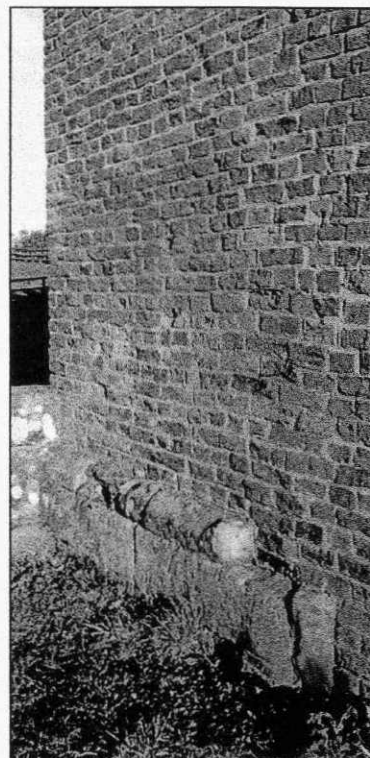


PLATE 18
(below)
Enlargement
showing name
of Robert
Corbet,
probably
Robert II, and
date 16-

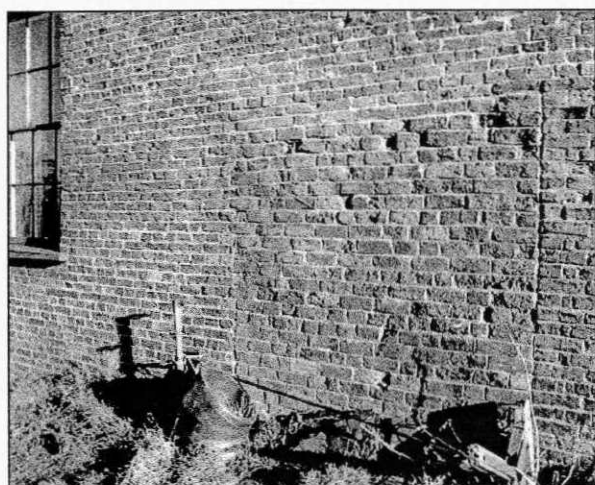
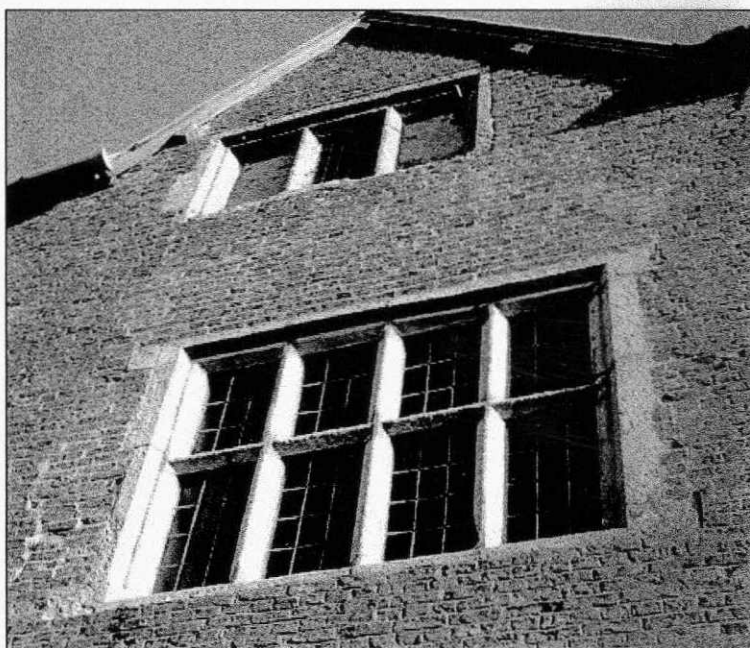


*PLATE 19 (left):
Rebuilding on corner
of west wing
indicates where side
wall of upper wing
was removed*



*PLATE 20 (right):
End of plinth on
north tower indicates
where rear wall of
upper wing began*

*PLATE 21 (right): First floor
and attic windows of west
wall: ragged joints on either
side of former indicate it
was inserted in what was
former internal wall
between great hall and
upper wing*



*PLATE 22 (left): Blocked door in west
wall shows where upper wing was
accessed from great hall*



PLATE 23 (left): Massive service wing, from southwest, is earliest part of the hall, perhaps 1567-1588

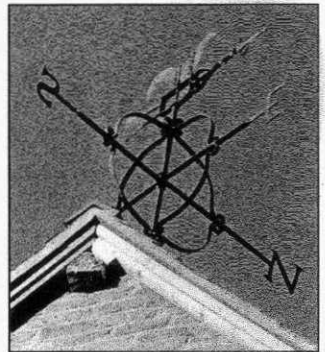


PLATE 24 (above): Raven weathervane on service wing

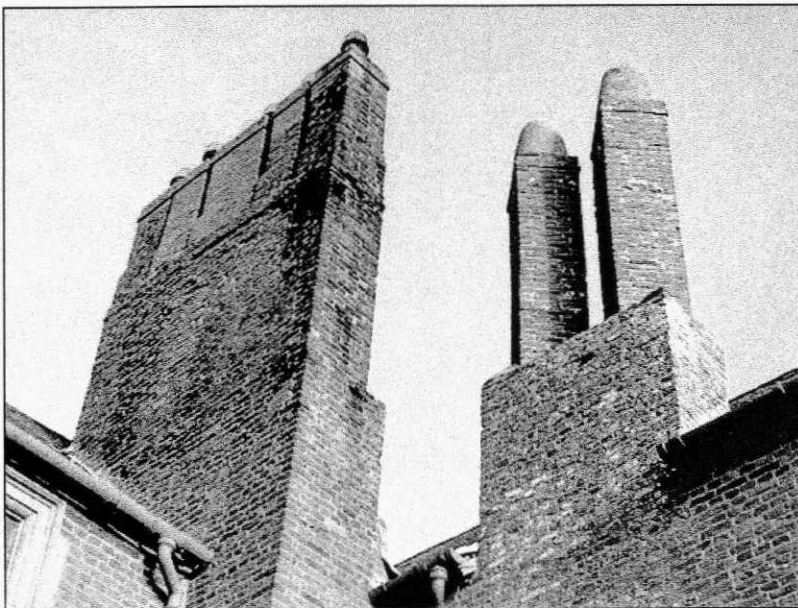


PLATE 25 (left): Chimneys serving hall range and rooms at front of service wing

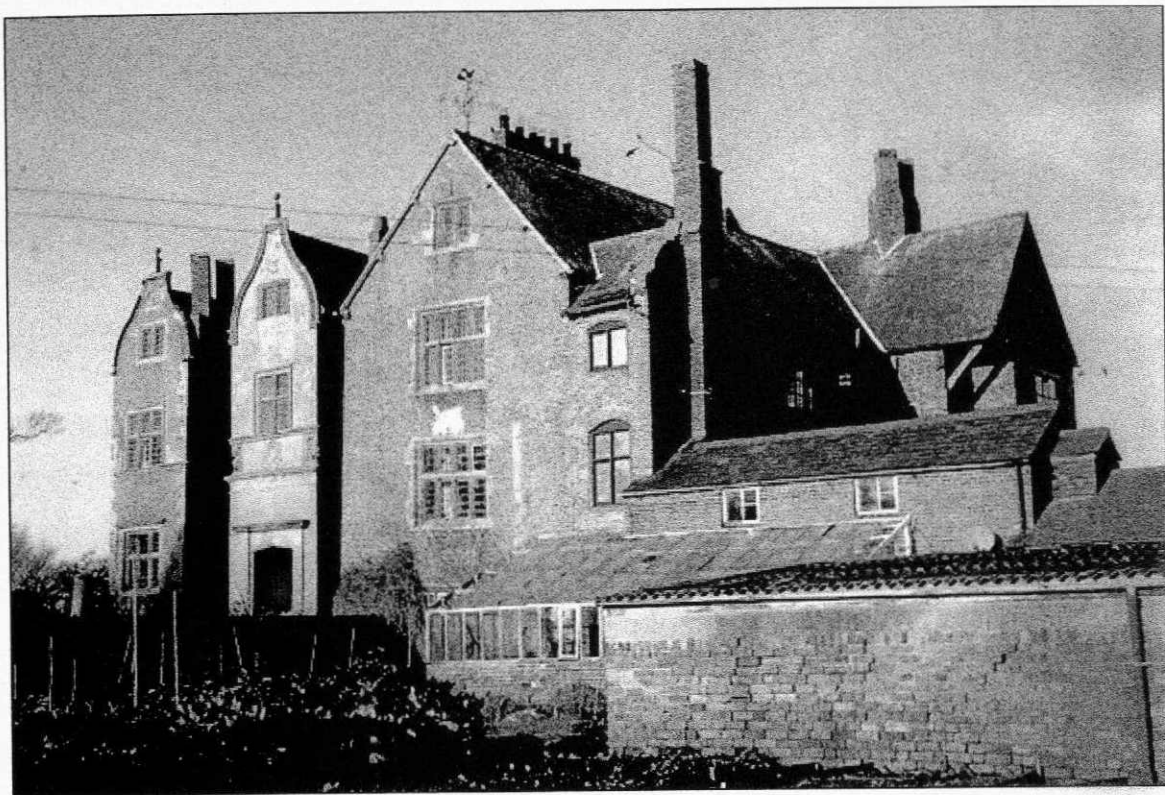


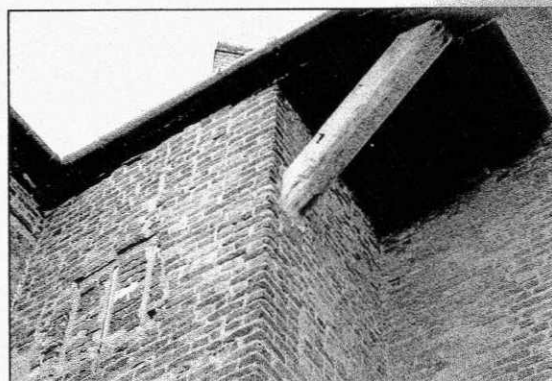
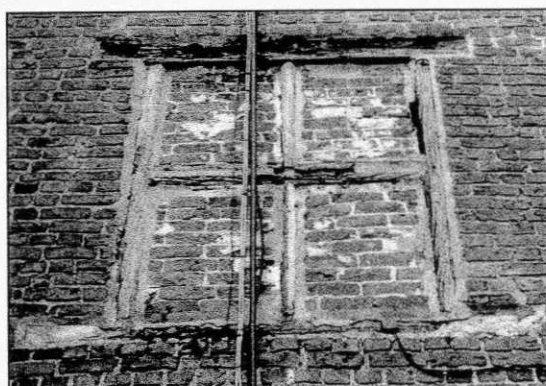
PLATE 26 (above): View from southeast shows massive bulk of service wing

PLATE 27 (below): Service wing from east, showing bell tower on right and east wing on left





PLATE 28 (left): The bell tower was a later addition to the service wing, probably late 16th century, and perhaps originally a brewhouse



*PLATE 29 (left): Blocked wooden-framed window on second floor of service wing
PLATE 30 (right): Overhang and its bell in bell tower, with blocked window beside*



PLATE 31 (left): Short east wing is later addition, perhaps early 17th century

PLATE 32 (below): View from northeast showing junction of east wing and service wing

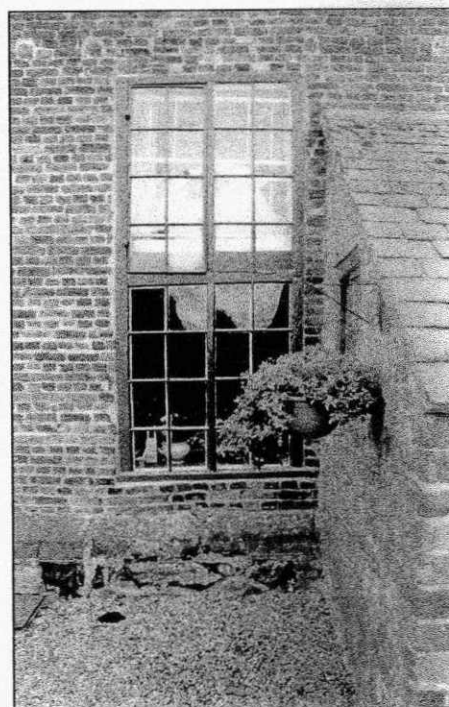
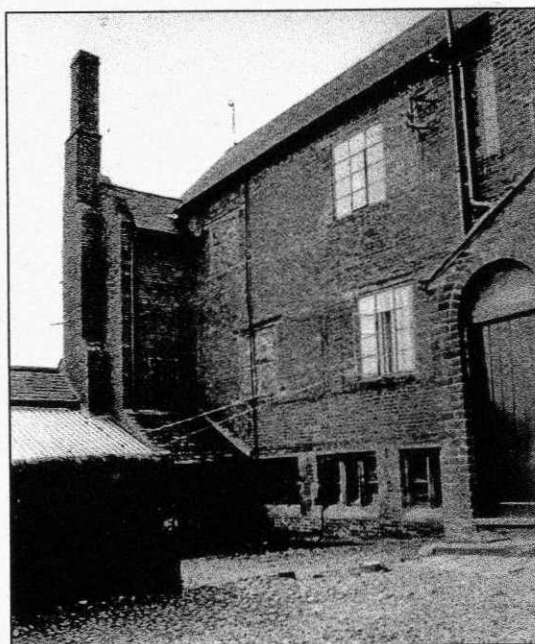


PLATE 33 (above, left): Four-light transomed window of first chamber on first floor of service wing. PLATE 34 (above, right): Tall, unusual cross window of early 1700s on rear wall of wing lights both kitchen and cheese room

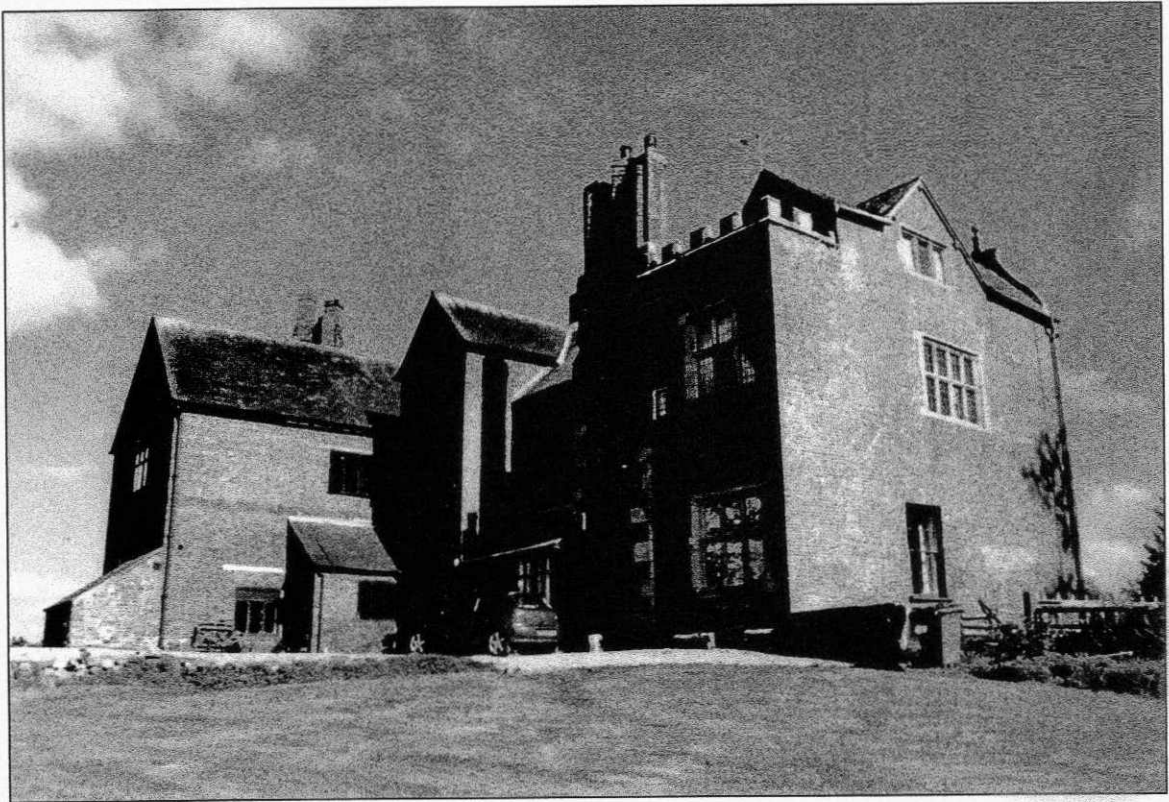


PLATE 35 (above): View of rear of hall from northwest

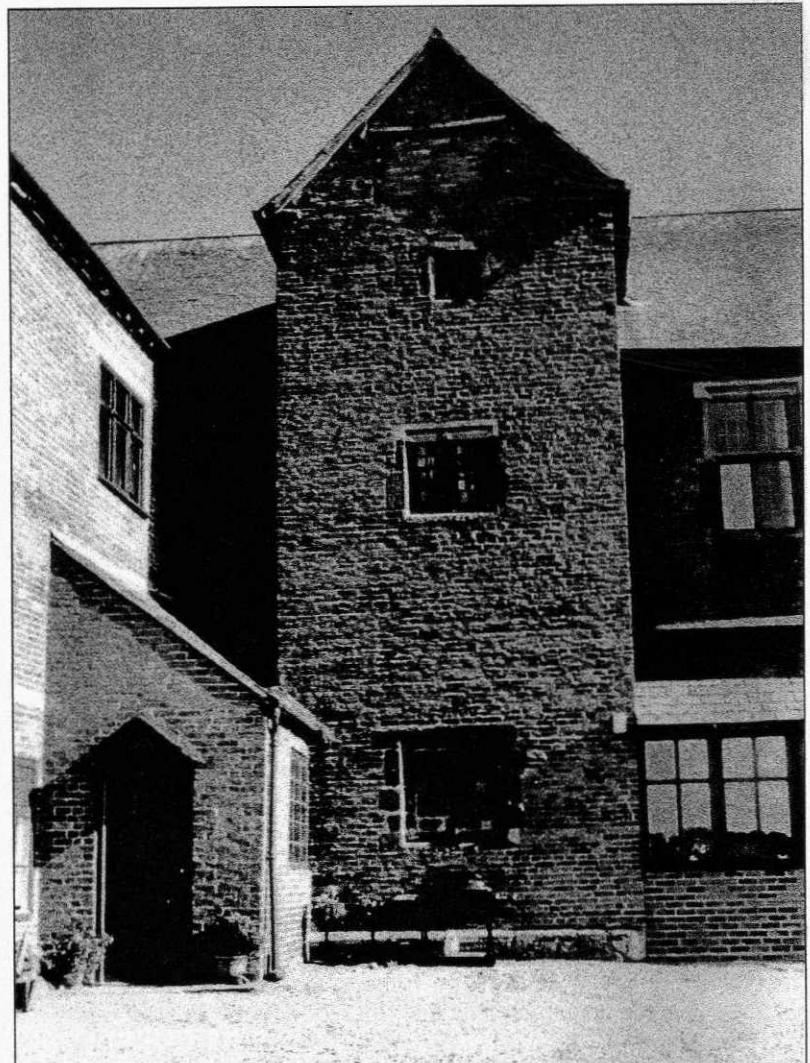


PLATE 36 (right): Stair tower with 19th century rear porch in foreground

PLATE 37 (below): Window on first landing, with lower portion blocked

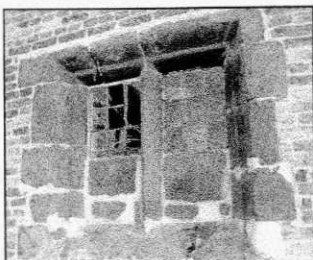
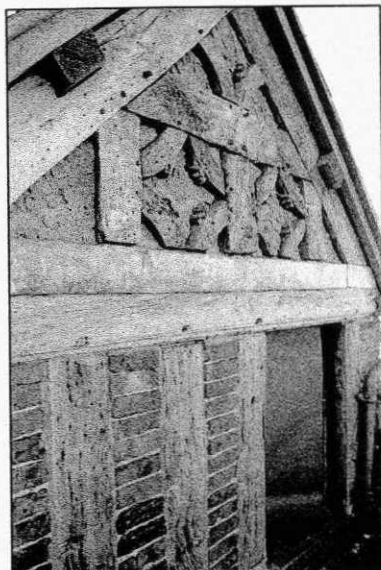
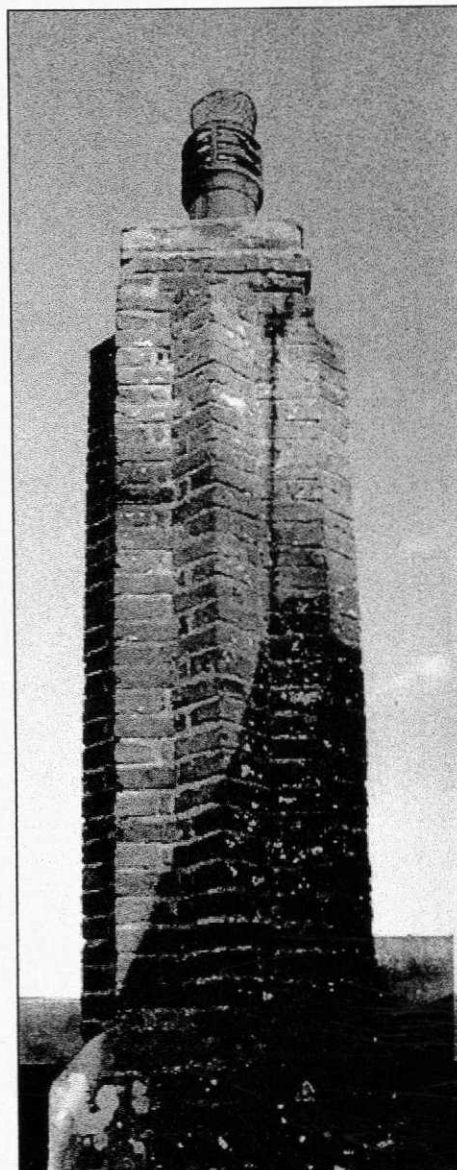


PLATE 38 (right): Star-shaped flue
of lateral hall stack

PLATE 39 (below): Gable of north
tower showing decorative
framing, close studding and brick
infill

PLATE 40 (bottom): Detail of
cusped lozenge decoration



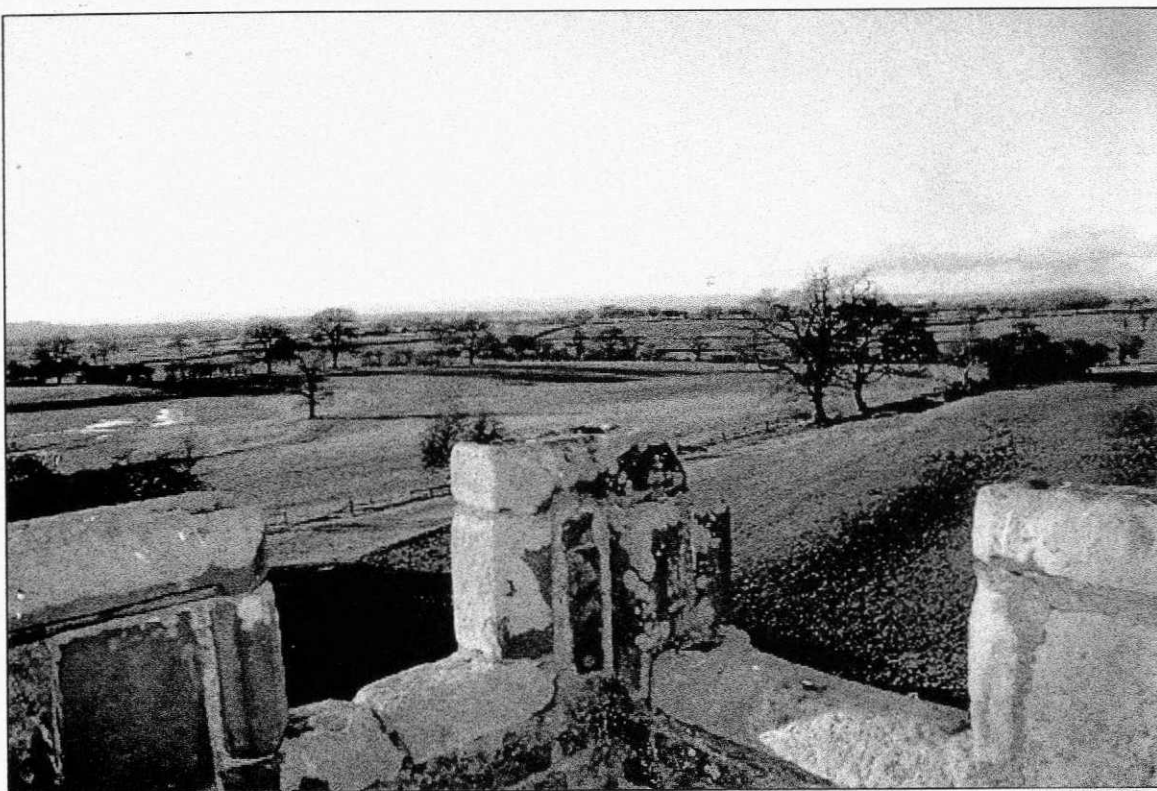
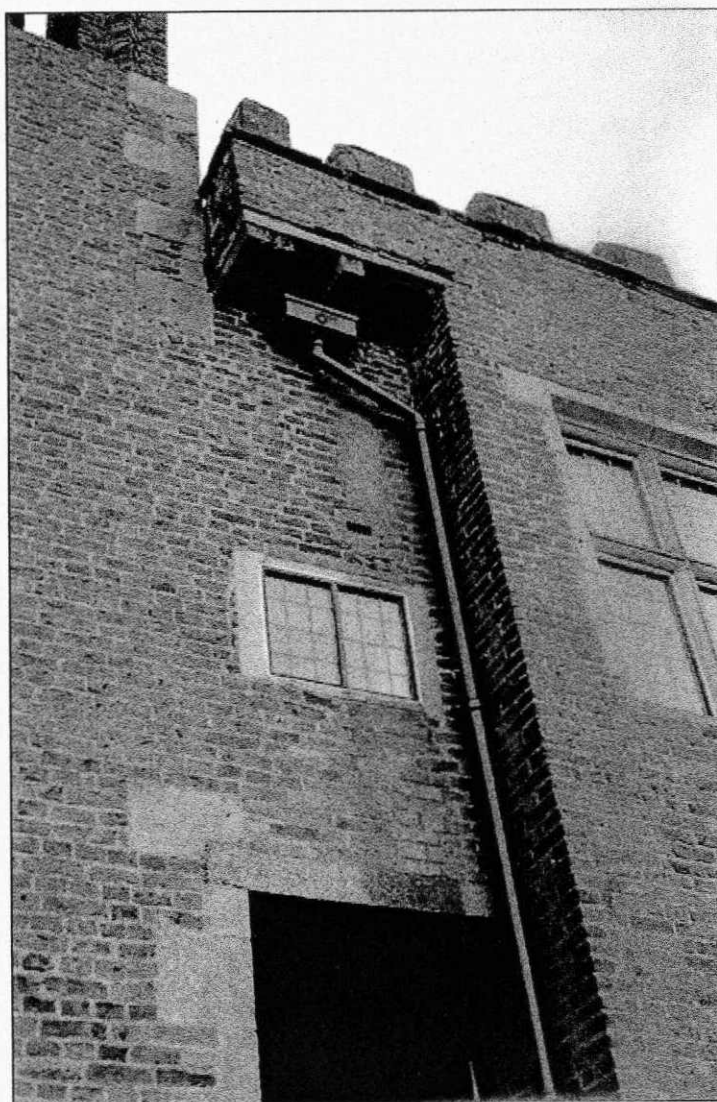


PLATE 41 (above): View from tower across to Kenwick Park, where Robert Corbett I obtained timber for use in building the hall

PLATE 42 (right): North tower, with jettied out portion of observation deck, is a later addition and included projection thought to have been a wardrobe



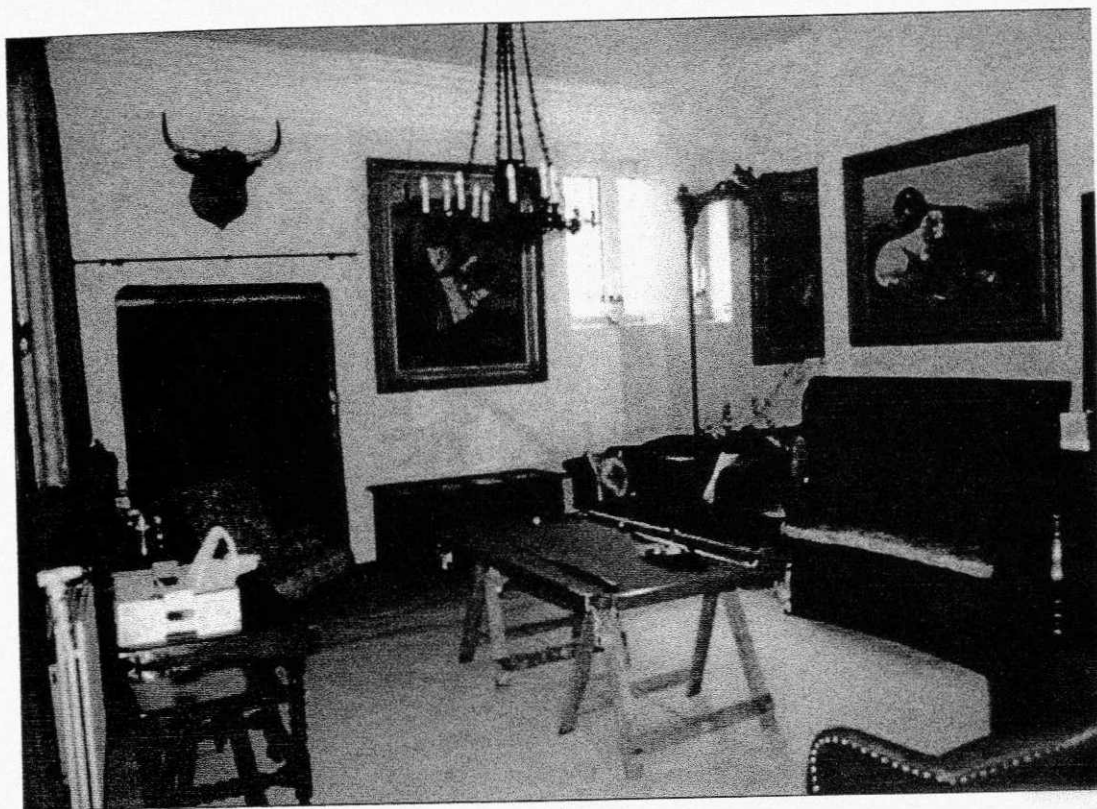


PLATE 43 (above): Part of great hall; from front door, on left, visitors entered screens passag

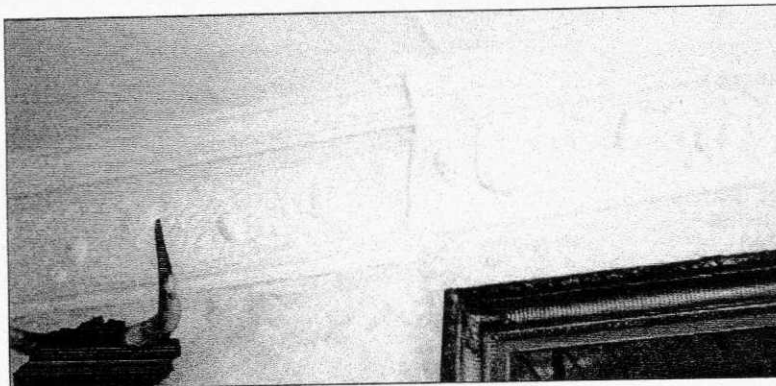


PLATE 44 (left): Positi
of screens passage is
indicated by change in
plaster frieze right of
entrance

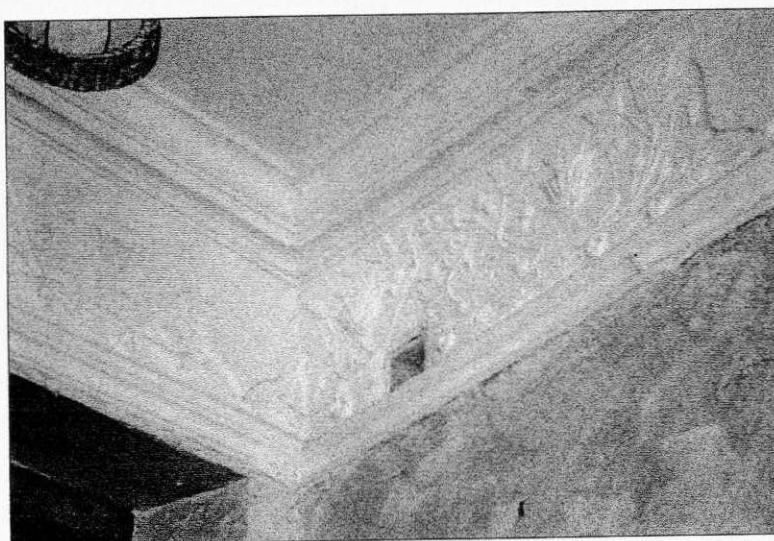


PLATE 45 (left): Fine
detail of frieze at rear
screens passage area, a
spy window from lancet

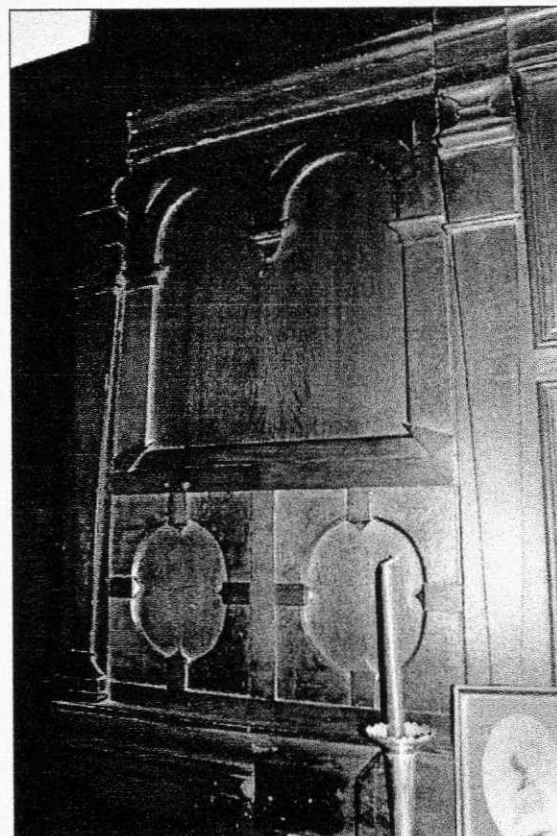


PLATE 46 (above, left): Door in great hall, probably c.1713, to stair lobby. PLATE 47 (right): Re-used panelling of early 17th century in dining room

PLATE 48 (below): Dining room from northeast, showing panelling, again probably c.1713



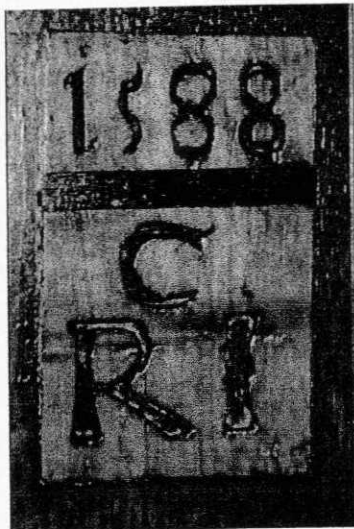


PLATE 49 and 50 (left)
detail of re-sited panel
in dining room with
initials of Robert and
Jane Corbett, 1588, and
raven badge

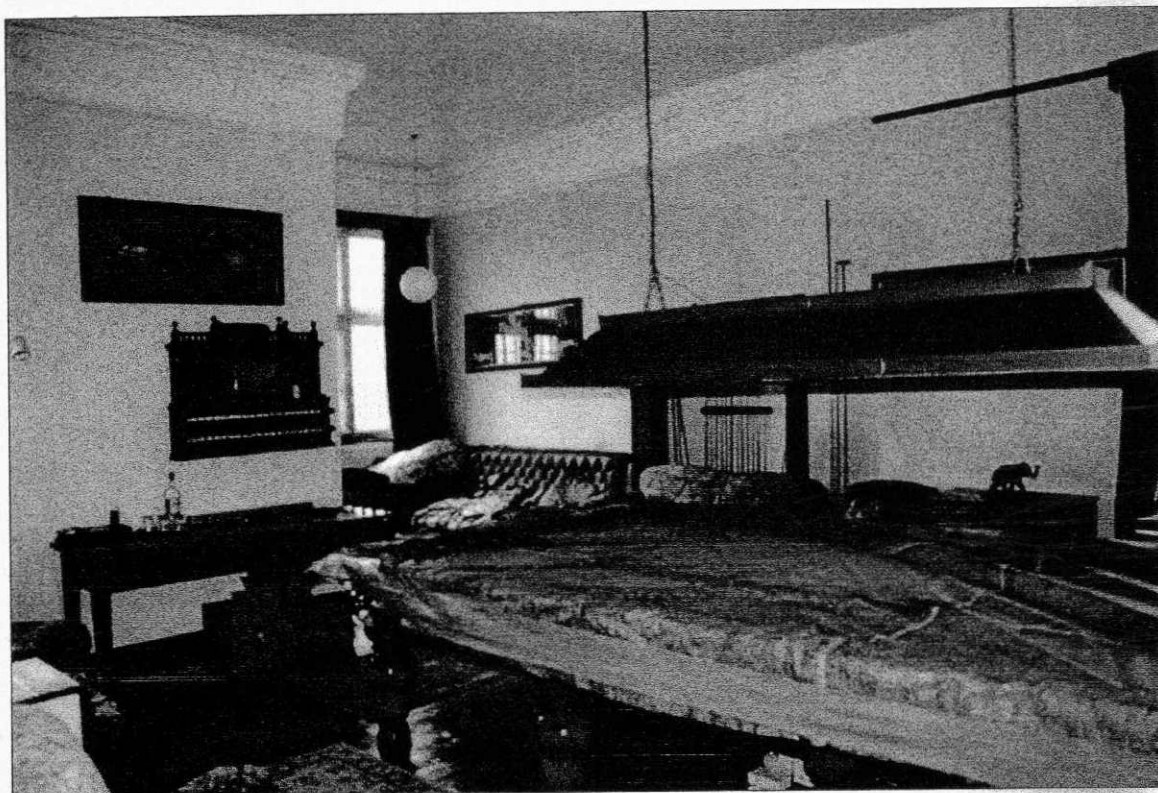


PLATE 51 (below):
Billiard room, looking
southwest

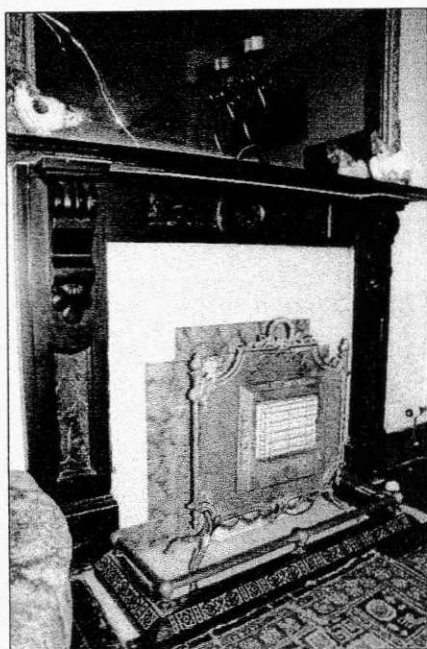


PLATE 52 (left):
Late 19th century
fireplace in billiard
room.



PLATE 53 (right):
18th century corner
cupboard in same
room



PLATE 54 (above): Small parlour in front of west wing, originally screened off from great hall

PLATE 55 (below): Same room has different style of plaster frieze (on right)

PLATE 56 (right): Former door in billiard room proves upper wing once existed

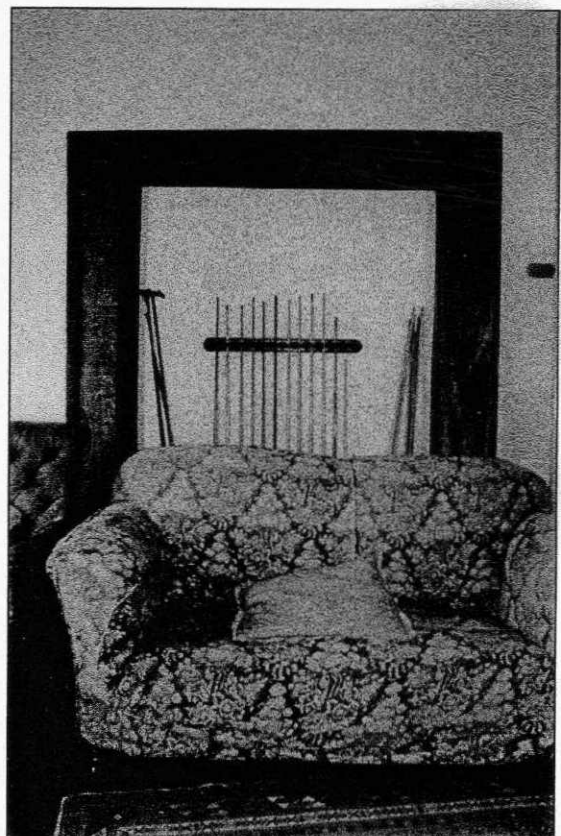
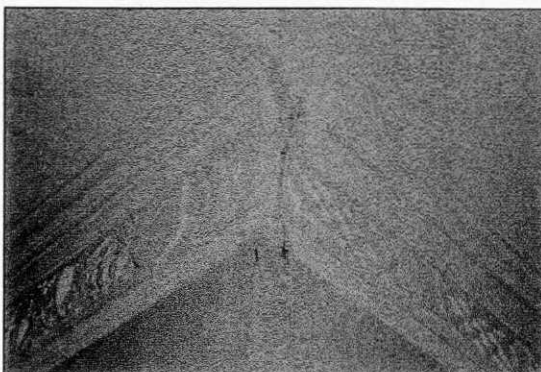




PLATE 57 (above):
Former dining
chamber over great
hall

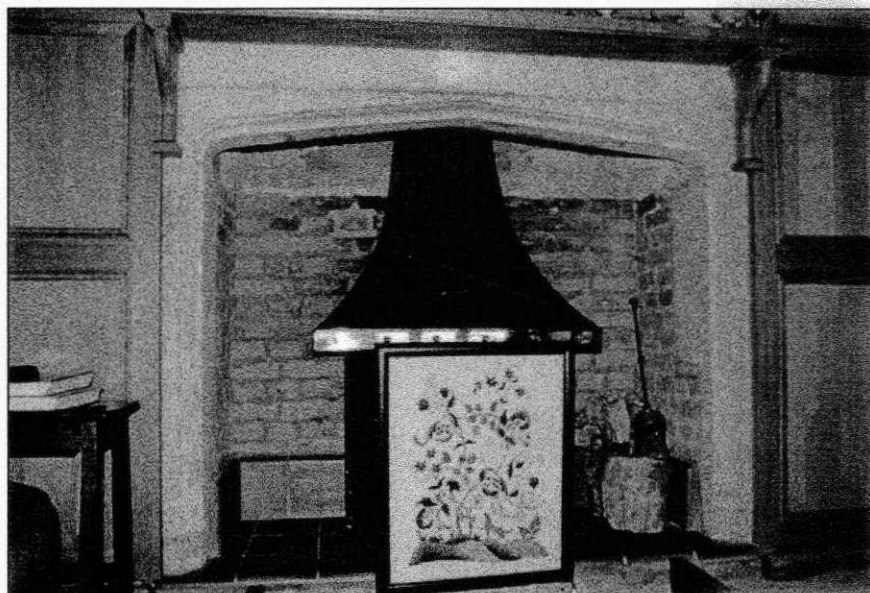


PLATE 58 (right):
Fine four-centred
arched fireplace in
dining chamber



PLATE 59 (left): Detail of
window in west wall of
dining chamber, showing
glazing bars and latch

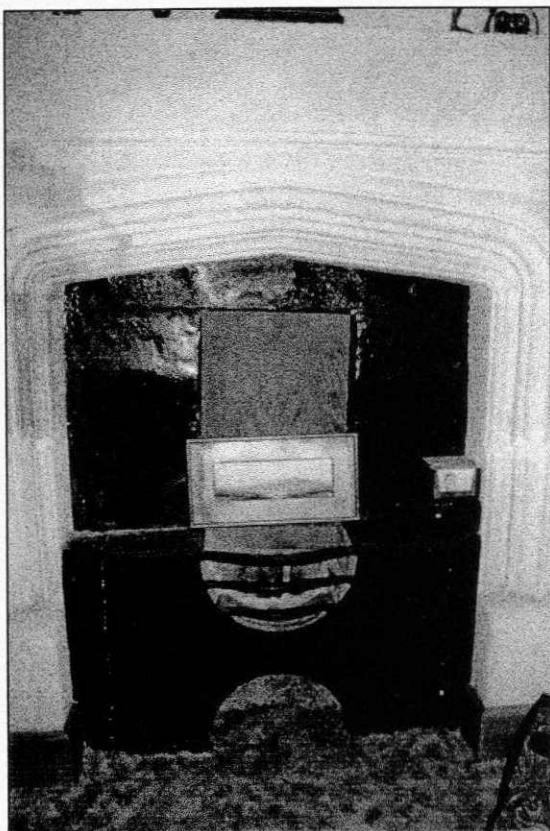


PLATE 60 (above, left) Stone hearth of 16th century in porch chamber, with inserted early 19th century hob grate

PLATE 61 (above, right): Moulded console of dining room fireplace, probably c. 1713

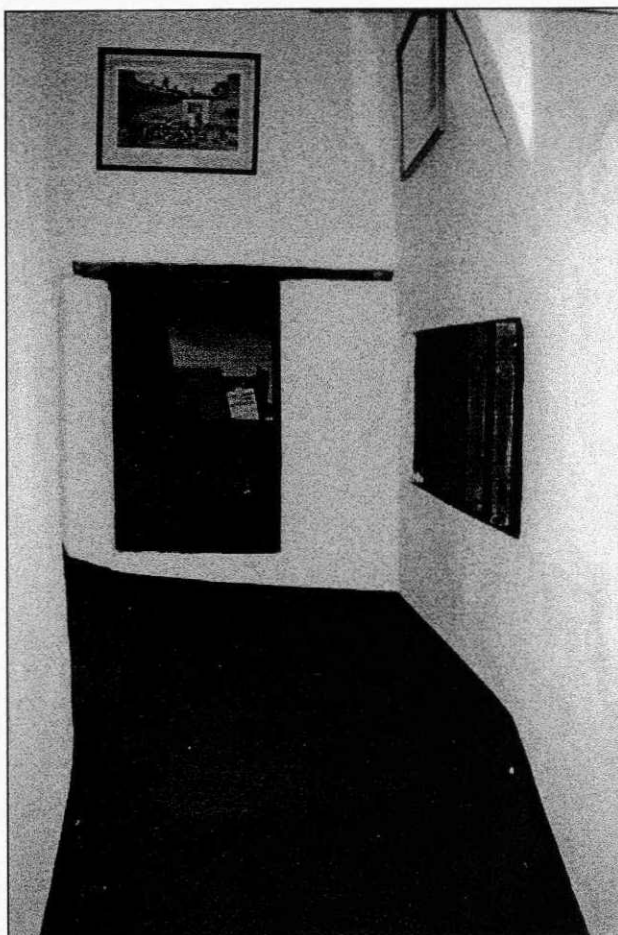
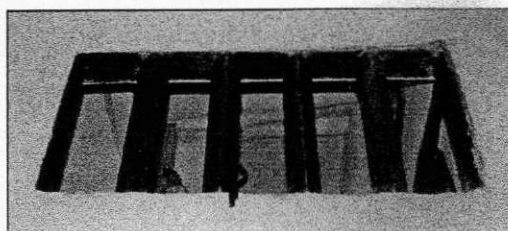


PLATE 62 (left): First floor landing of stair tower, showing store and window onto stair lobby

PLATE 63 (below): Window as seen from stair lobby



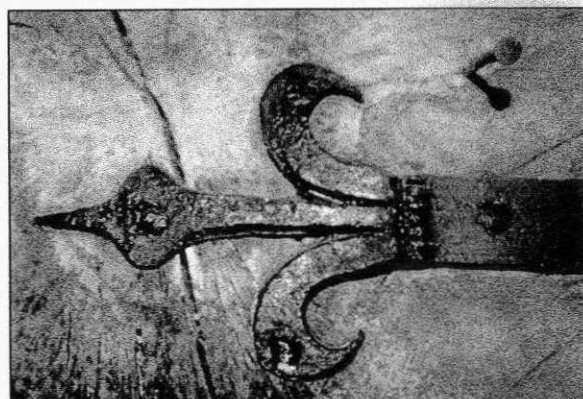


PLATE 64 (top): Kitchen, looking southwest, showing inserted ceiling, doors (from left) to breakfast room, basement and stair lobby

PLATE 65 (above, left): Datestone of 1713 on kitchen hearth (now in cheese room above) indicates refurbishment of hall under Sir John Wynn

PLATE 66 (above, right): Fine fleur-de-lys hinge on door to kitchen from bell tower

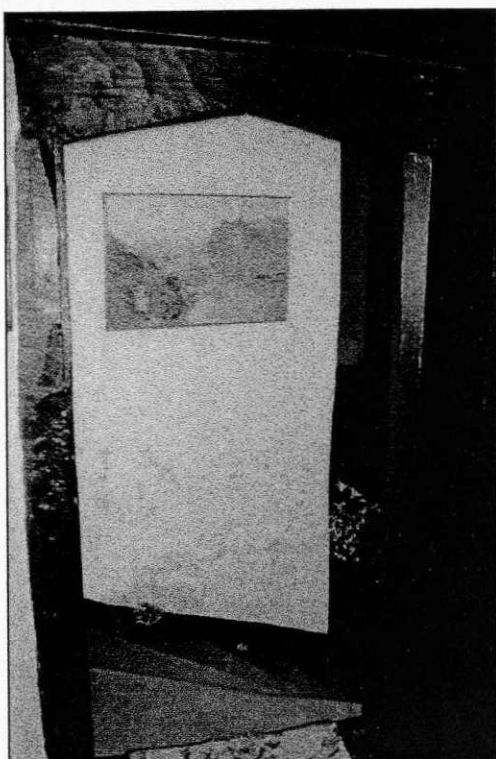


PLATE 67 (left) Triangular-arched door at top of stairs from hall range to first floor of wing

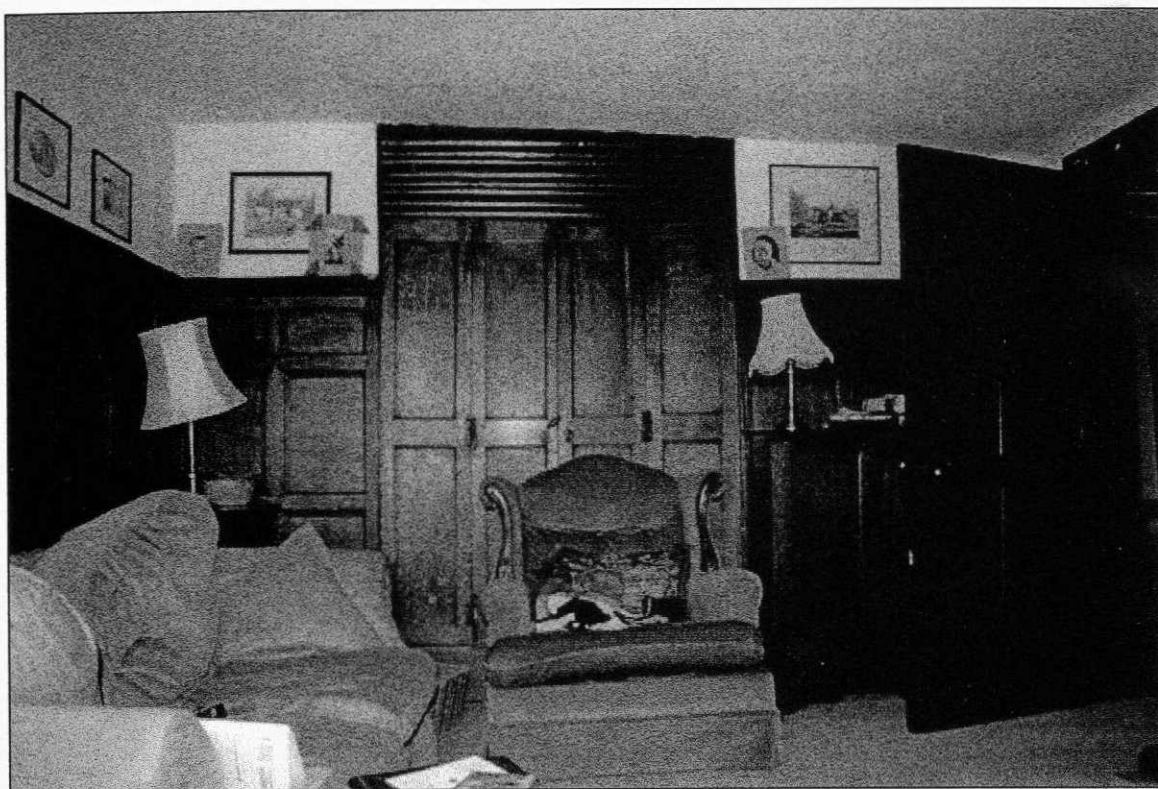


PLATE 68 (above): Breakfast room was created, probably during 1713 refurbishment, as small parlour with fine panelling. Tall cupboard in centre of view

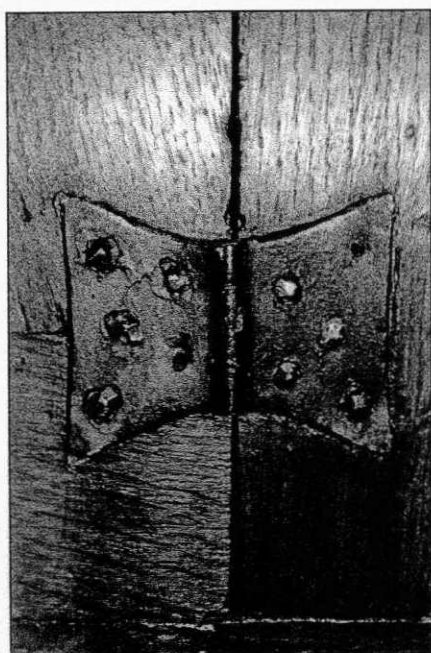
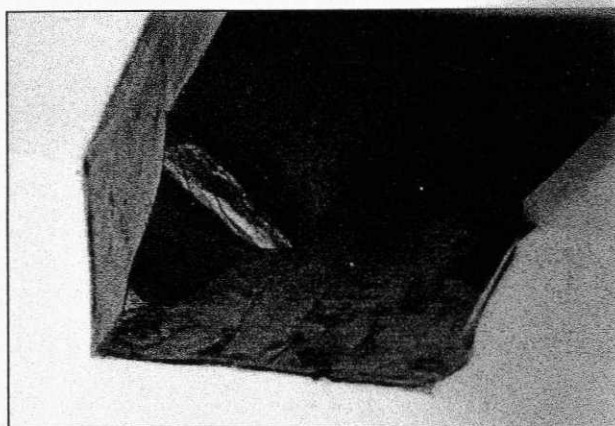


PLATE 69 (left): Butterfly hinge on small cupboard in breakfast room, early 18th century

PLATE 70 (below): Cyma-moulded stop on beam in breakfast room, late 16th century



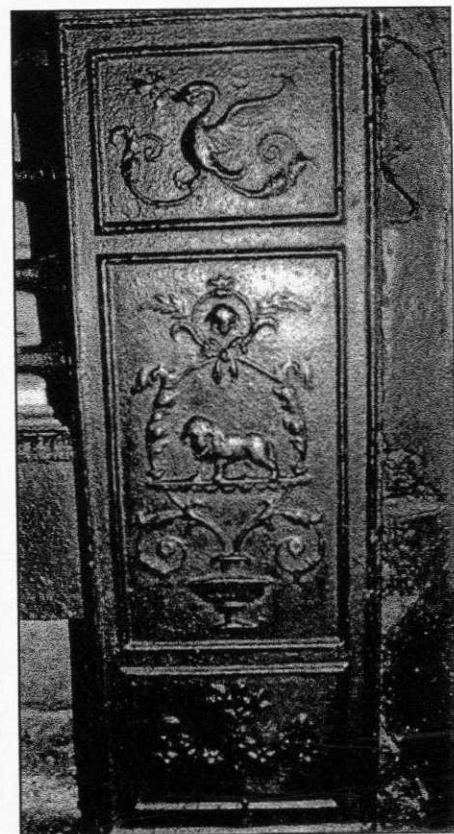


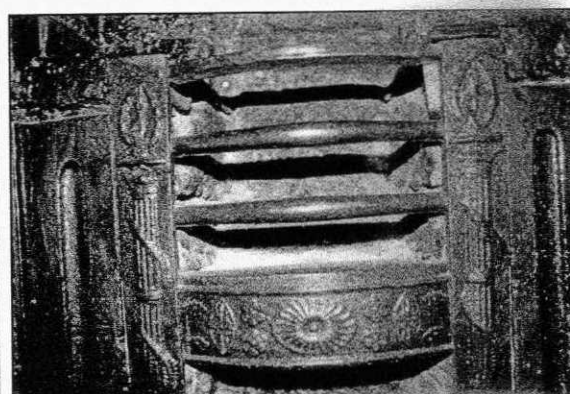
PLATE 71 (above, left): Early 19th century Coalbrookdale hob grate in first chamber on first floor of wing

PLATE 72 (above, right): Detail of pretty cast designs on panels



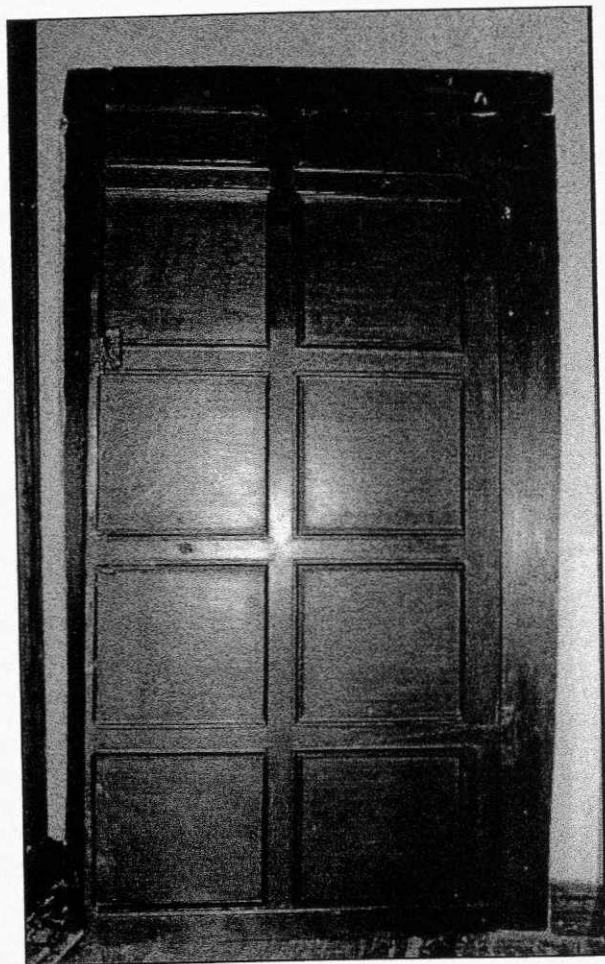
PLATE 73 (left): Hob grate of early 19th century inserted into early 18th century hearth in second chamber on first floor

PLATE 74 (below): Classical details of same grate



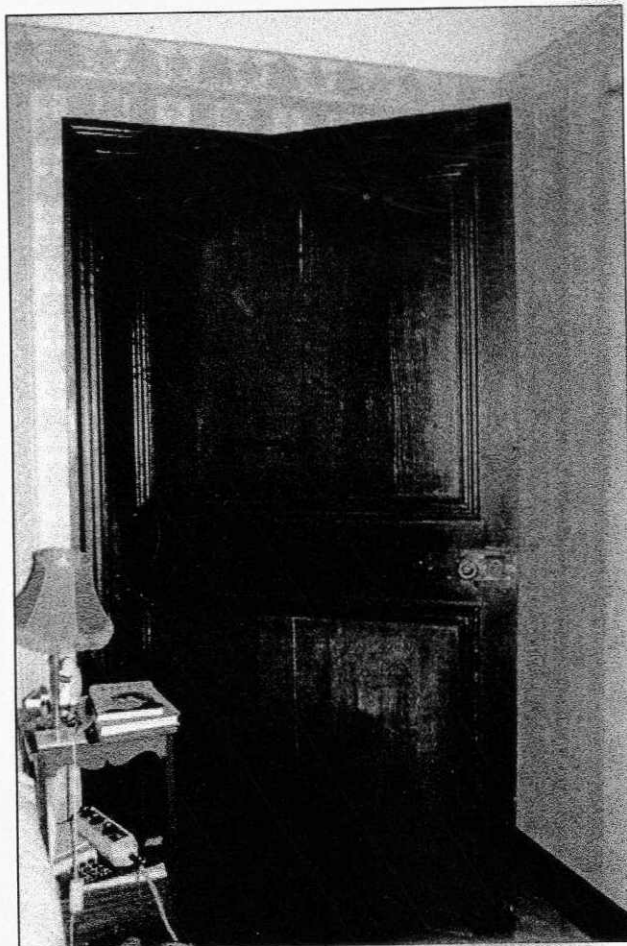
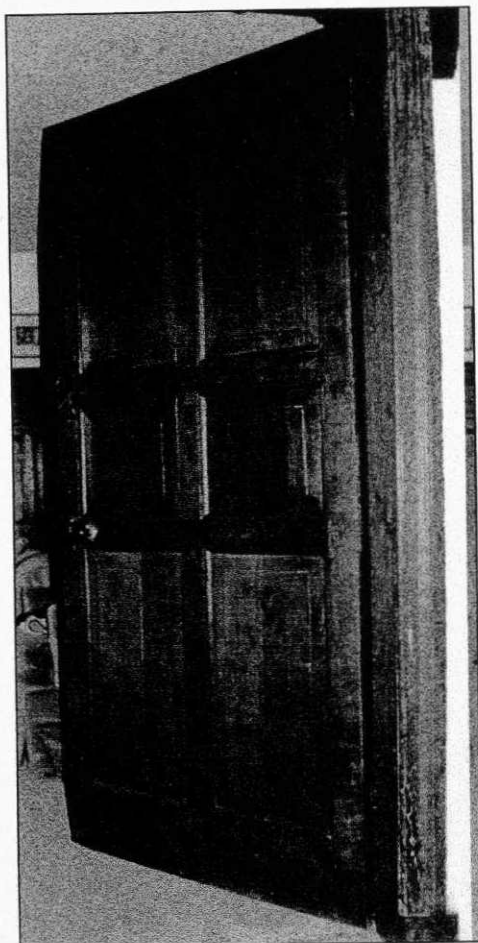
*The variety of early 18th century doors at
Stanwardine Hall:*

*PLATE 75 (left): First chamber on first
floor of service wing: ten panels*



*PLATE 76 (below, left): Six-panel door to
breakfast room*

*PLATE 77 below, right): Two-panel door
to chamber over dining room*



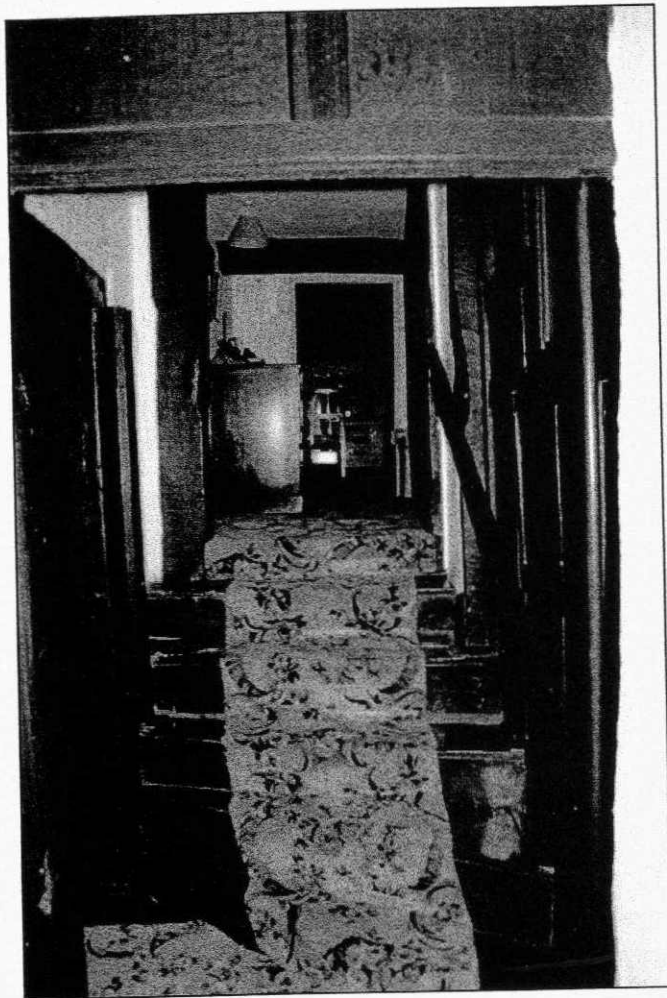
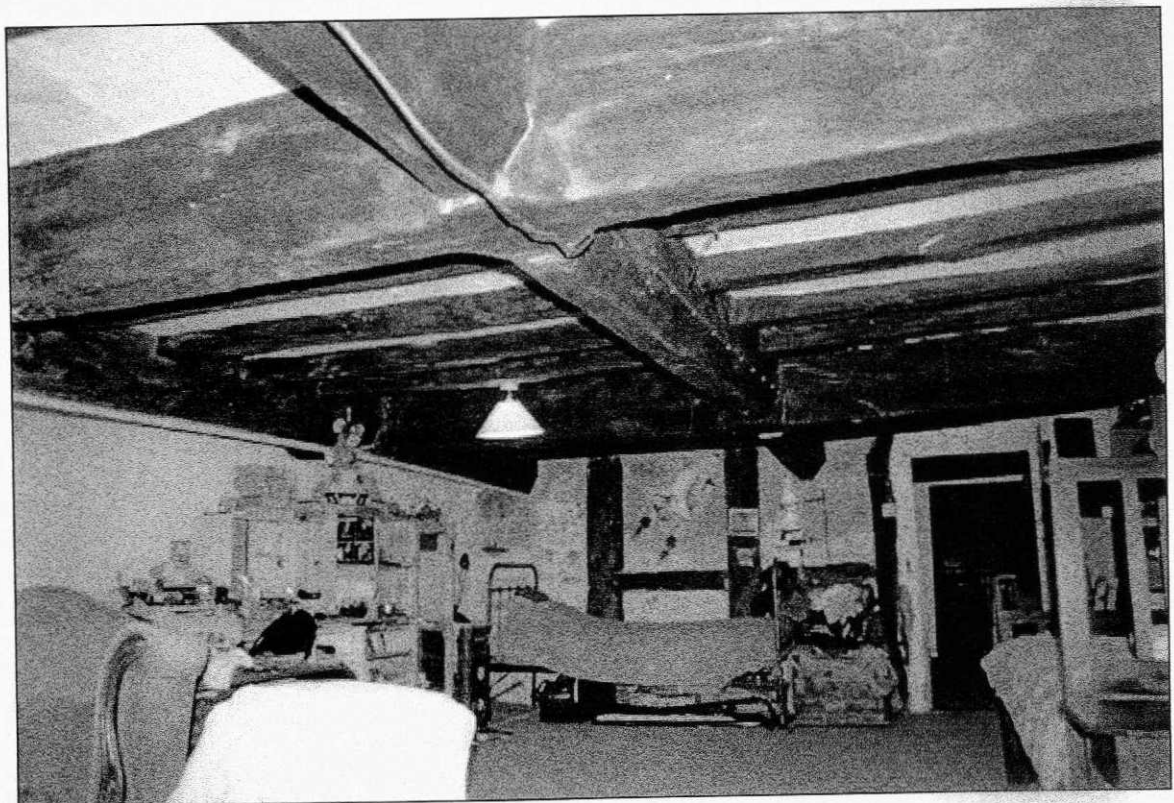


PLATE 78 (left): View to
cheese room along stairs
created after 1713

PLATE 79 (below): Cheese
room showing cross-beam
ceiling



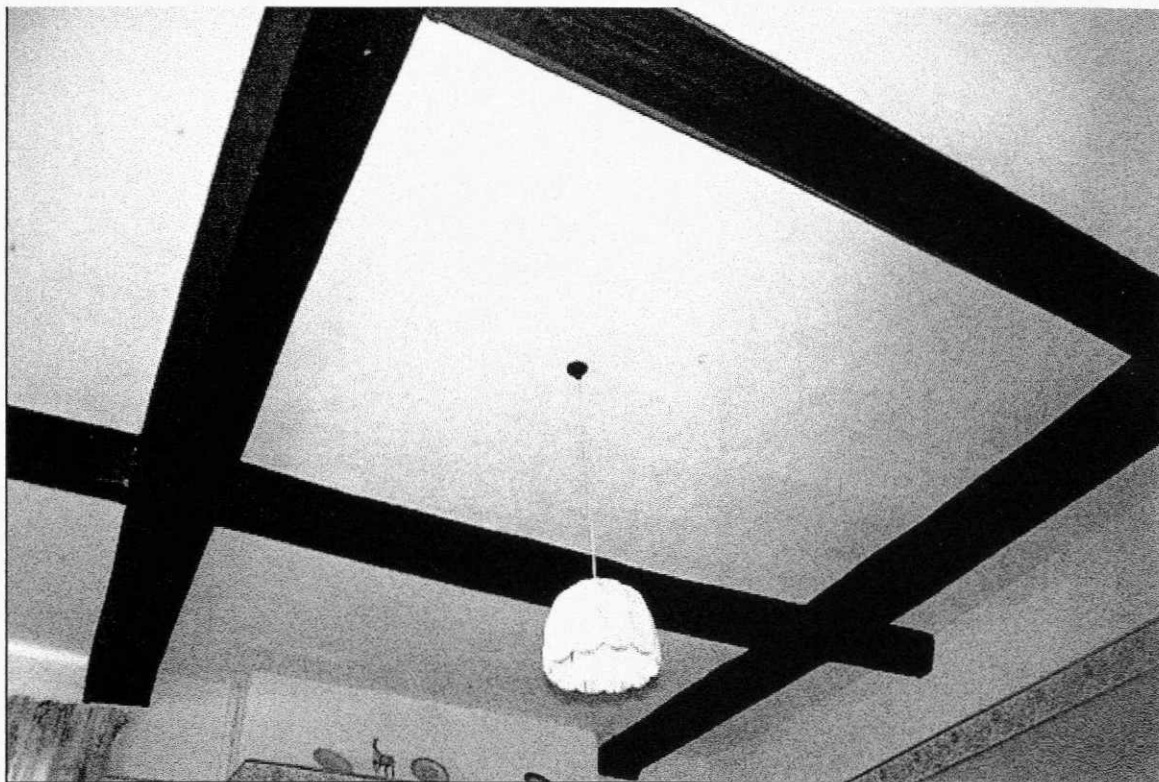


PLATE 80 (above): Cross-beam ceiling of first chamber on second floor

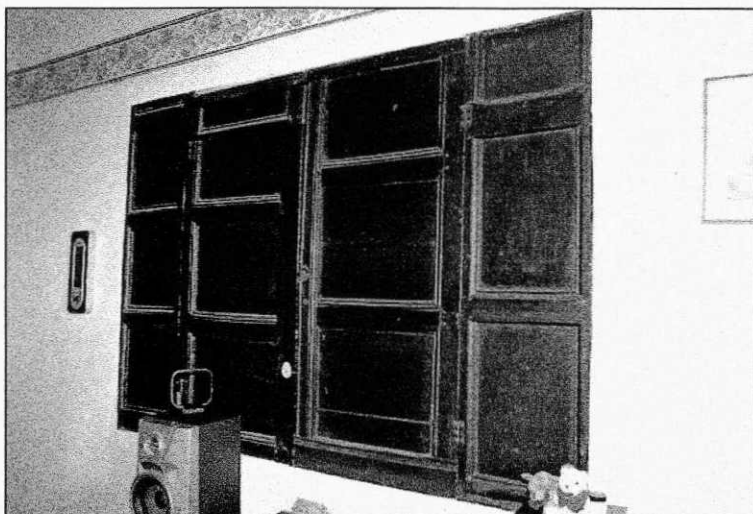
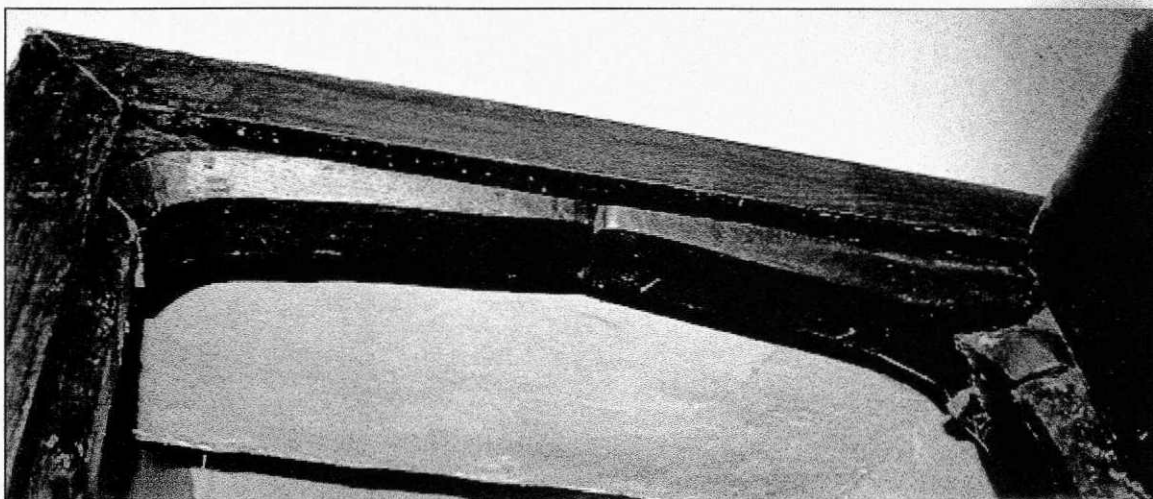


PLATE 81 (left): early 18th century cupboard in same room

PLATE 82 (below): Fine nicked four-centred lintel of door from same room to east wing



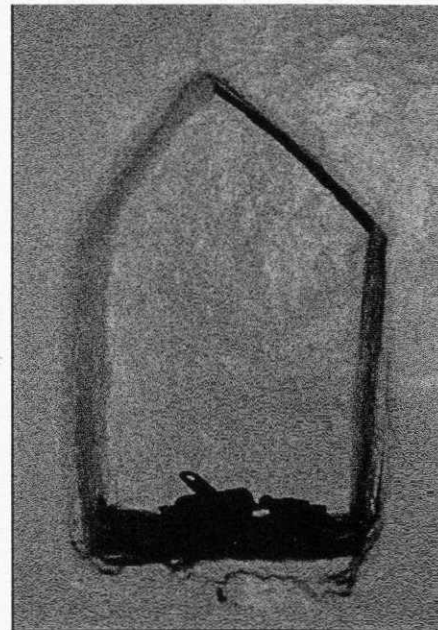
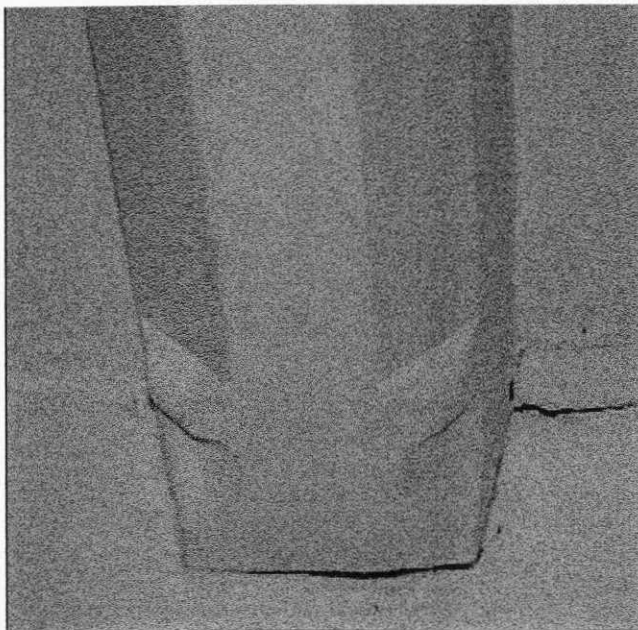


PLATE 83 (left): Fine beam in second chamber on second floor of wing. PLATE 84 (right) Lamp niche on stairwell of bell tower

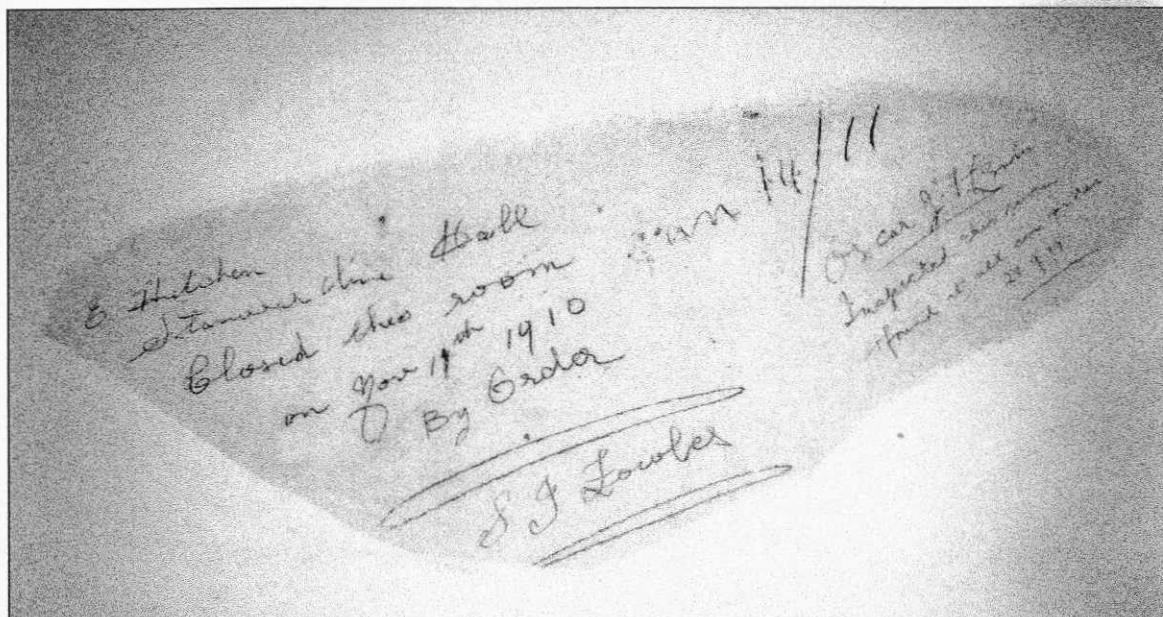


PLATE 85 (above): Inscription on wall of haunted room (fifth chamber on second floor of wing) referring to how it was sealed in 1910 and reopened in 1919

PLATE 86 (left): Former door with triangular head to bell tower, in passage between fourth and fifth second floor chambers

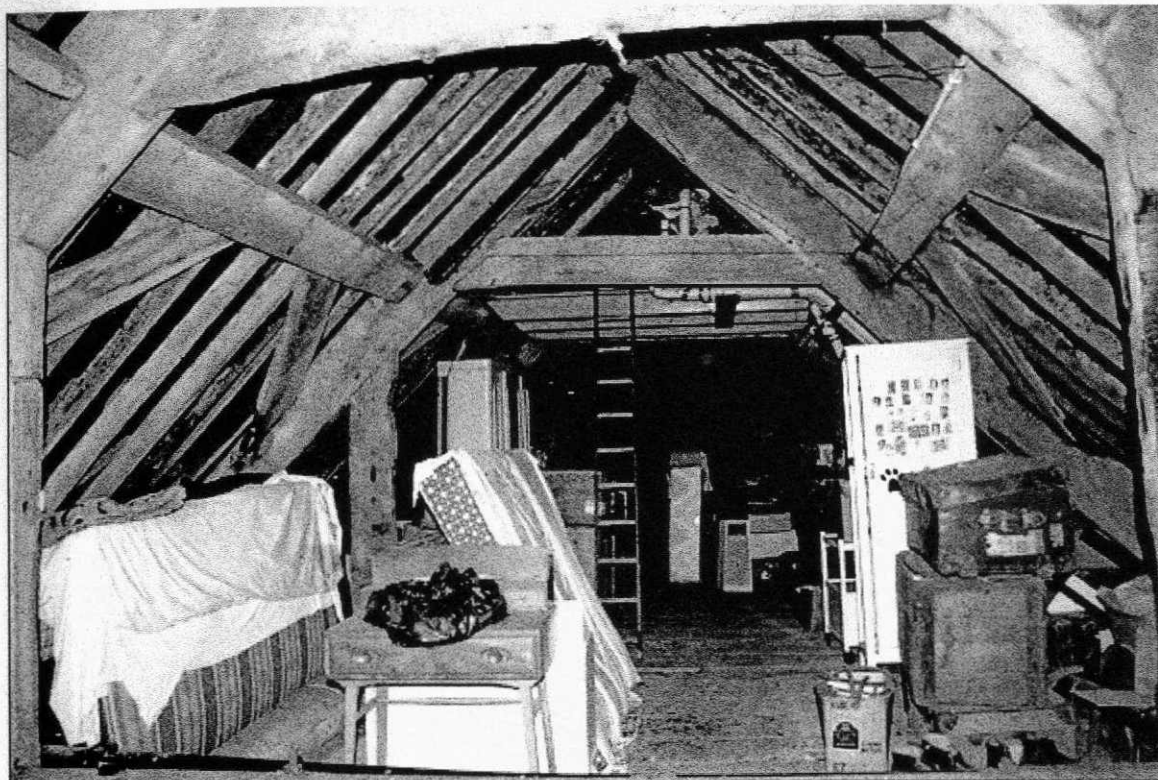


PLATE 87 (above): Queen strut
roof trusses of hall range, from
west



PLATE 88 (left): Painted
decoration on jamb of porch attic
window, reading 'Mediocra
ffirma' – 'the middle ground is
safest' – with the initials RC,
probably Robert Corbett II

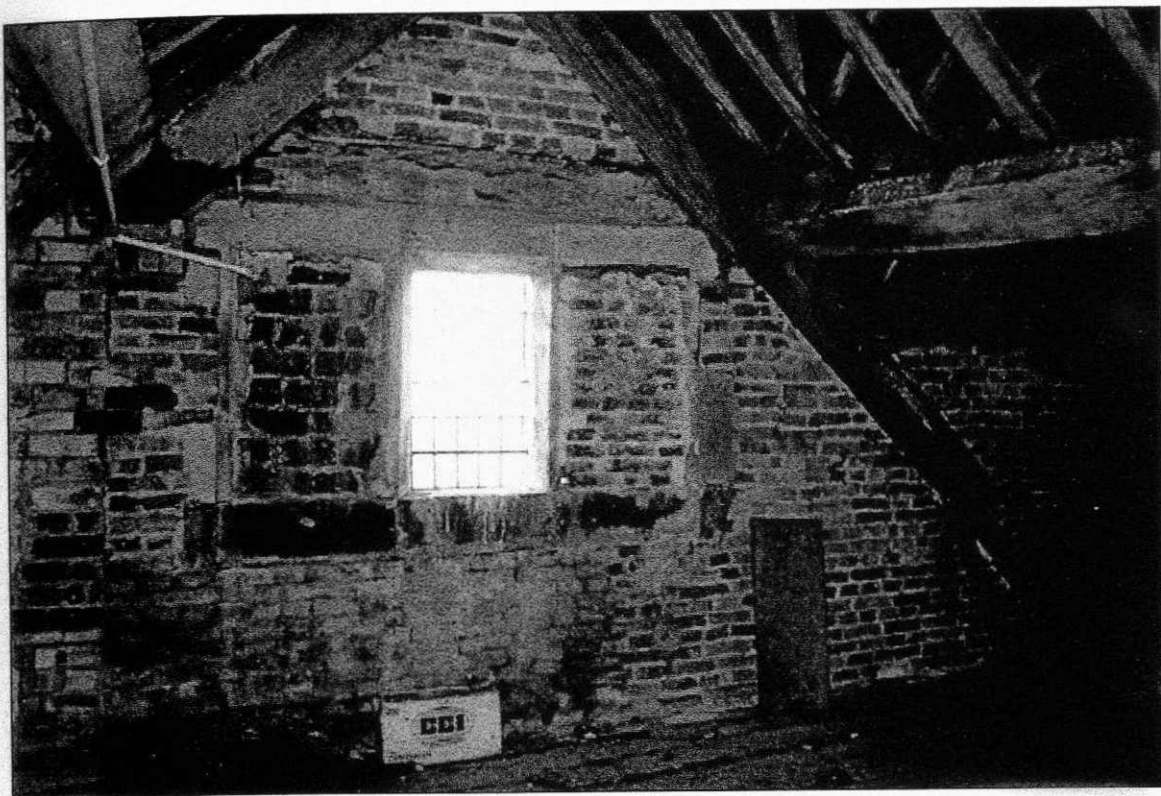
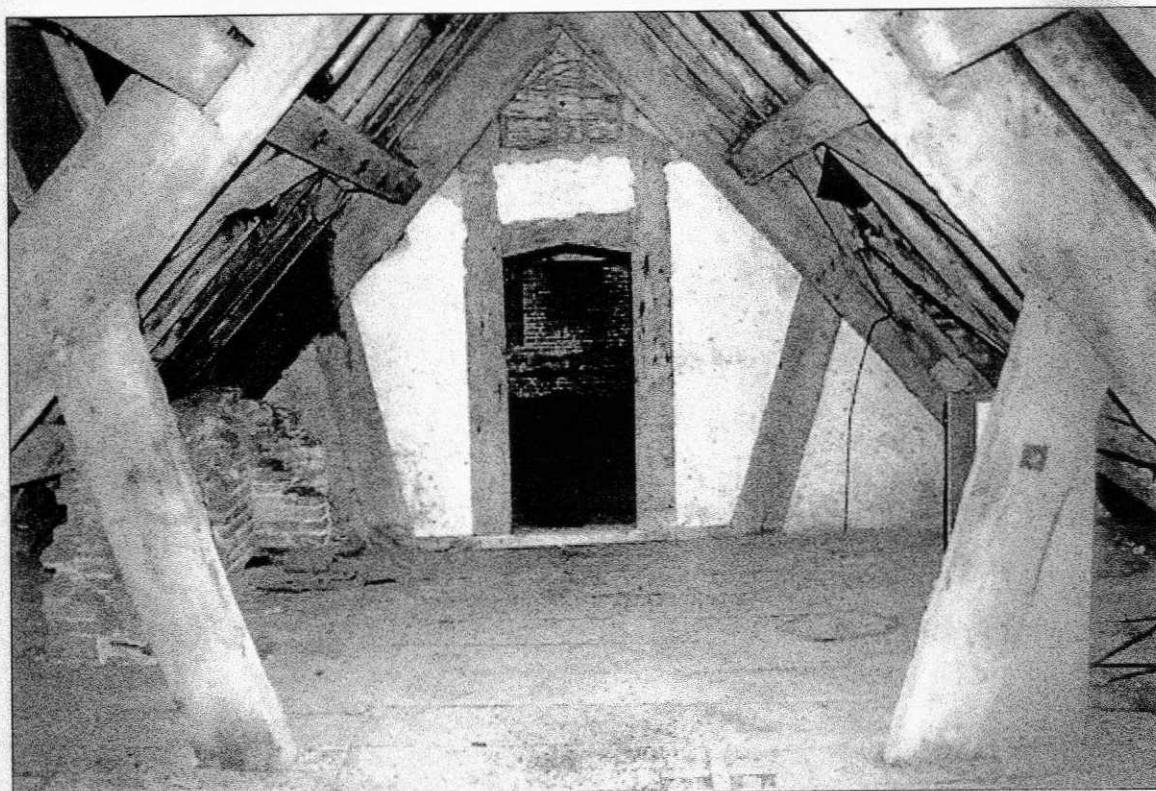


PLATE 89 (above): Western gable of attic showing remains of roof truss within later brickwork

PLATE 90 (below): Heavy angle strut roof trusses in wing over attic, with triangular-headed doorway set in wattle and daub partition between 6th and 7th bays



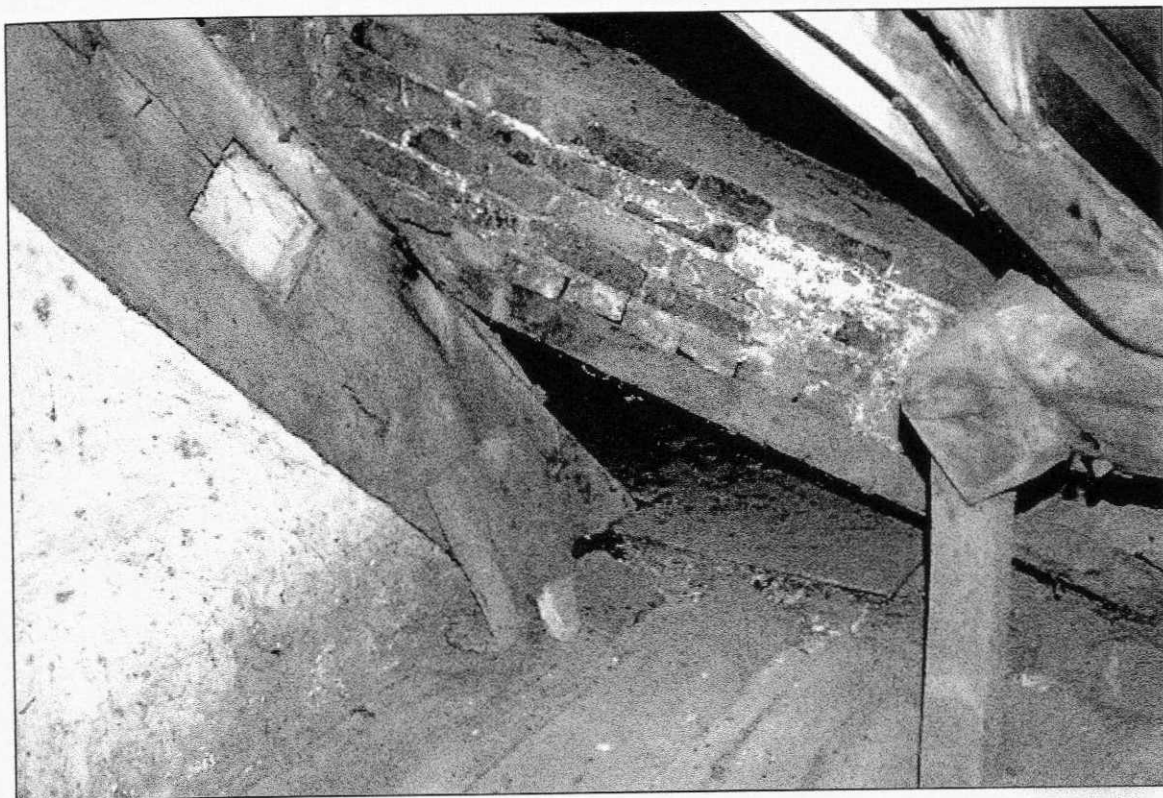


PLATE 91 (above): Stub remaining in principal rafter mortice indicates purlin was removed to allow access to bell tower – proving latter is an addition. Also, brick flue from fireplace in breakfast room and chamber above, unusually angled to join flue of kitchen hearth – shows this too was probably added later

PLATE 92 (left): Taper burns on service wing roof trusses reveal attics were inhabited by servants



PLATE 93 (above): The hall towers above the cattle shelter and east wall of the farmyard

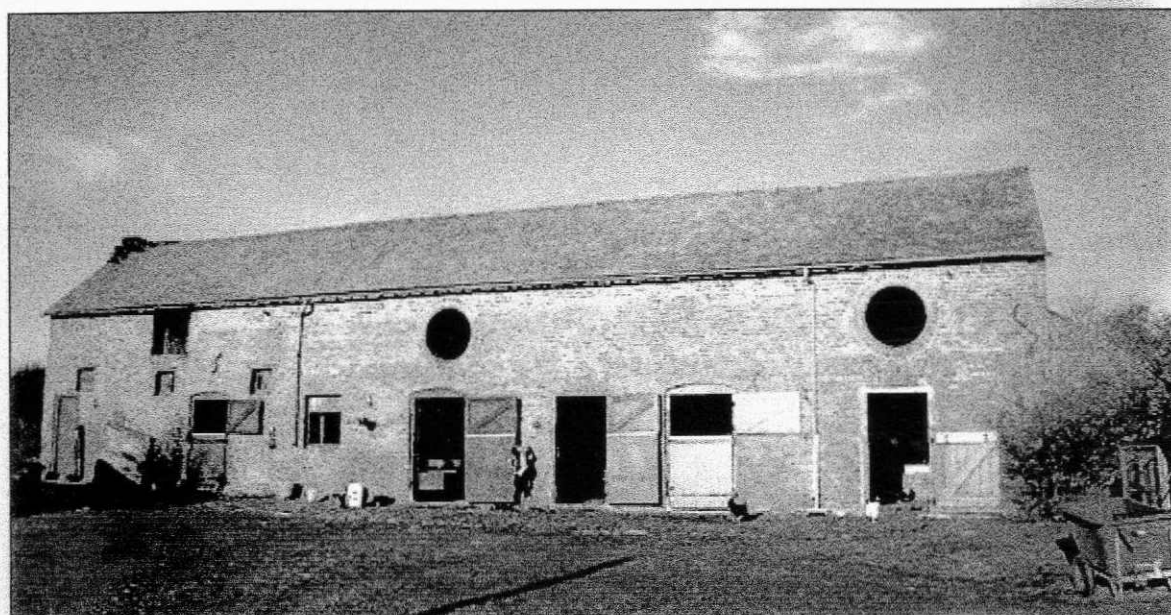


PLATE 94 (above): The stable was probably first built in the early 18th century and then rebuilt in the 19th

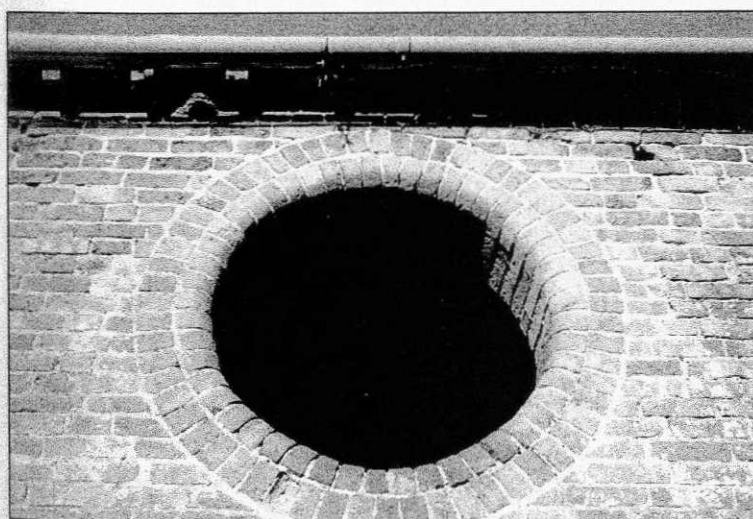


PLATE 95 (left): Round pitching eye to hayloft above stable



PLATE 96 (top): Small
stable windows and S-
shaped tie rod end

PLATE 97 (above): Stall
in bay 2, showing
partition and feed rack

PLATE 98 (left): roof
trusses of stable, 19th
century

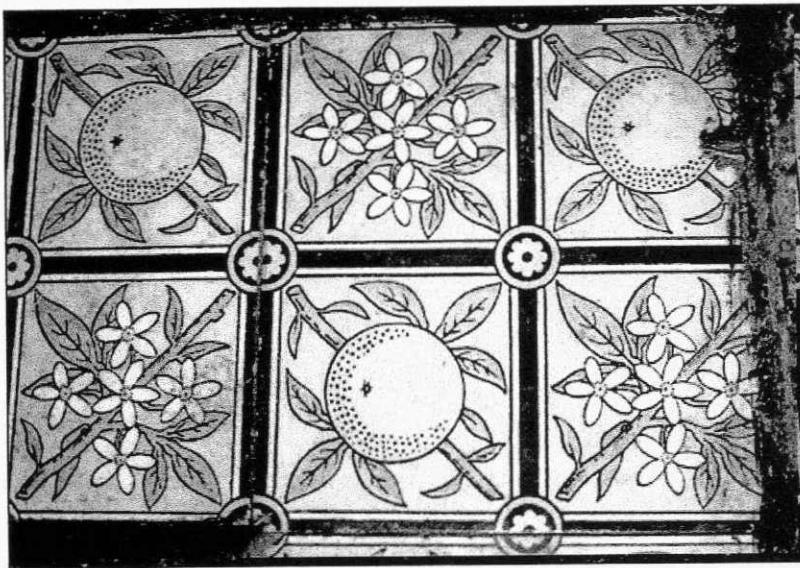


PLATE 99 (left): Fine late 19th century decorative tiles in fireplace in tack room

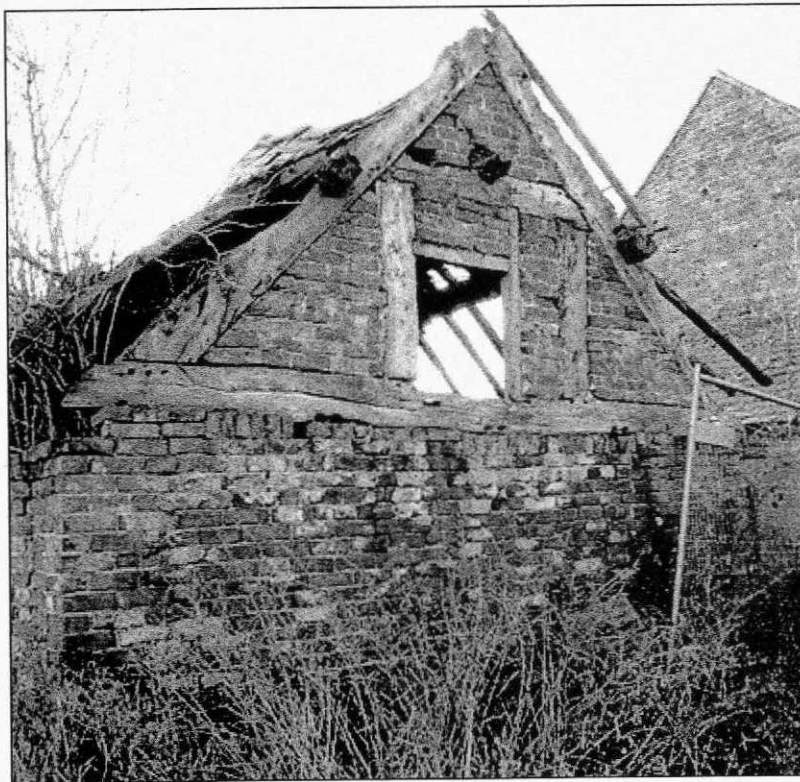


PLATE 100 (left): Timber-framed building of early 17th century that was probably an earlier stable



PLATE 101 (left): Carpenters marks VIII on principal rafter and tiebeam of same building

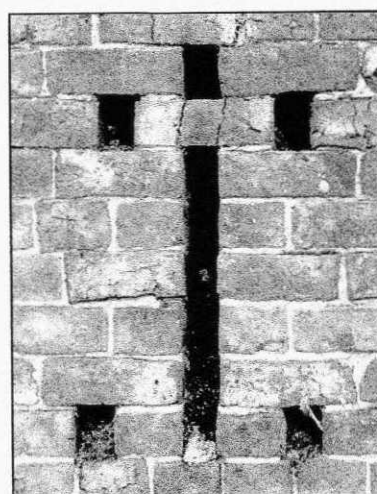
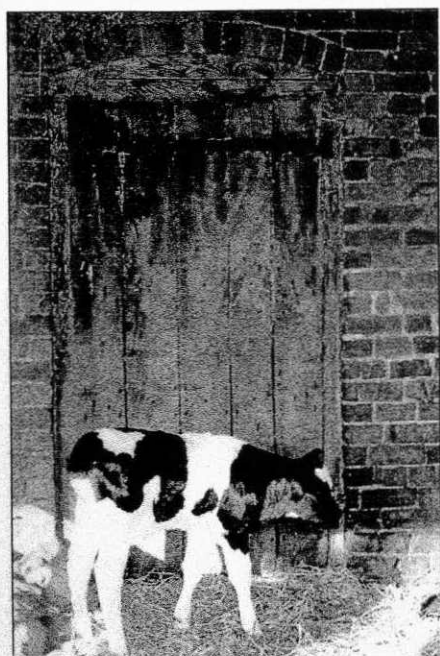
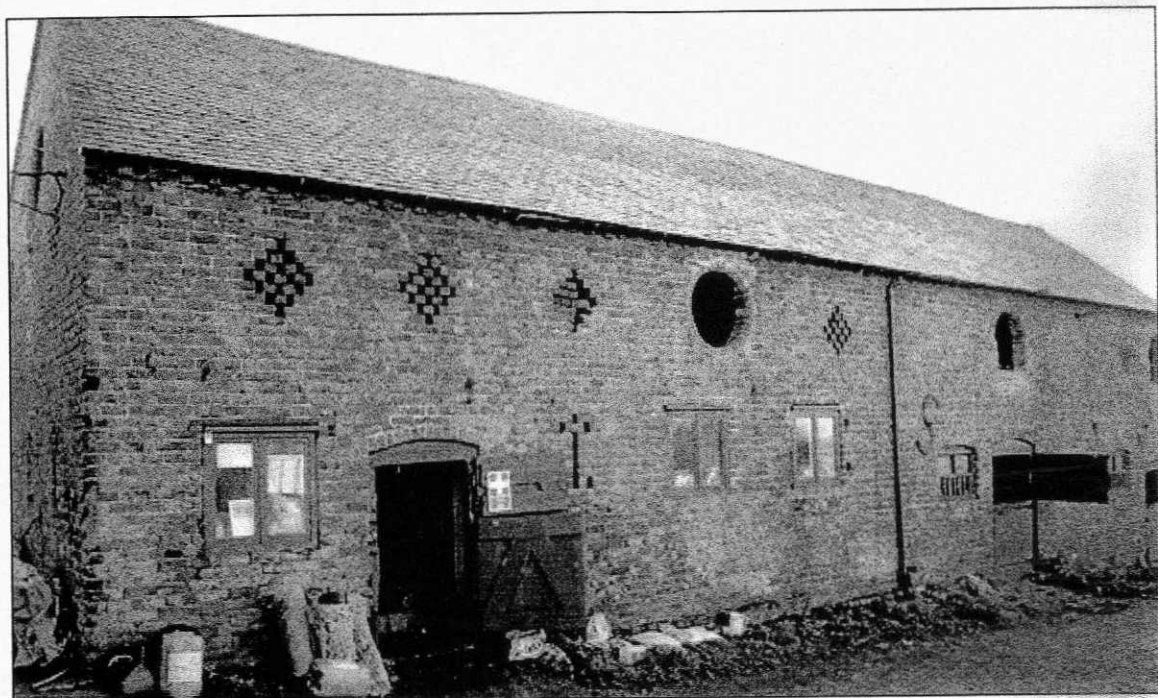
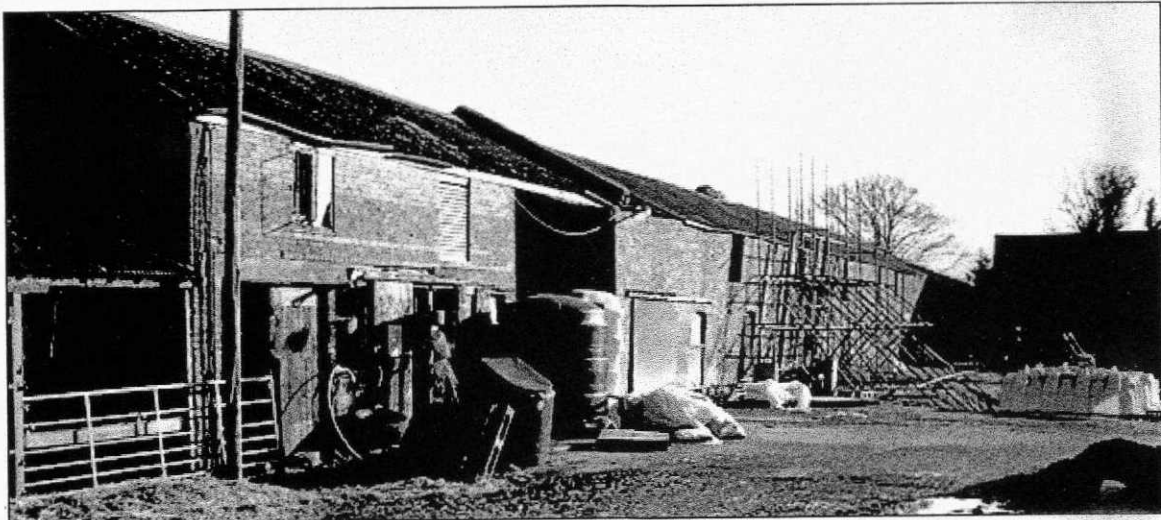


PLATE 102 (top): Shippon for 80, from northwest

PLATE 103 (above): Shippon for 23, from northeast

PLATE 104 (far left): Reused door of 16th or 17th century in shippon for 23

PLATE 105 (left): Cross Calvary style breather in same building

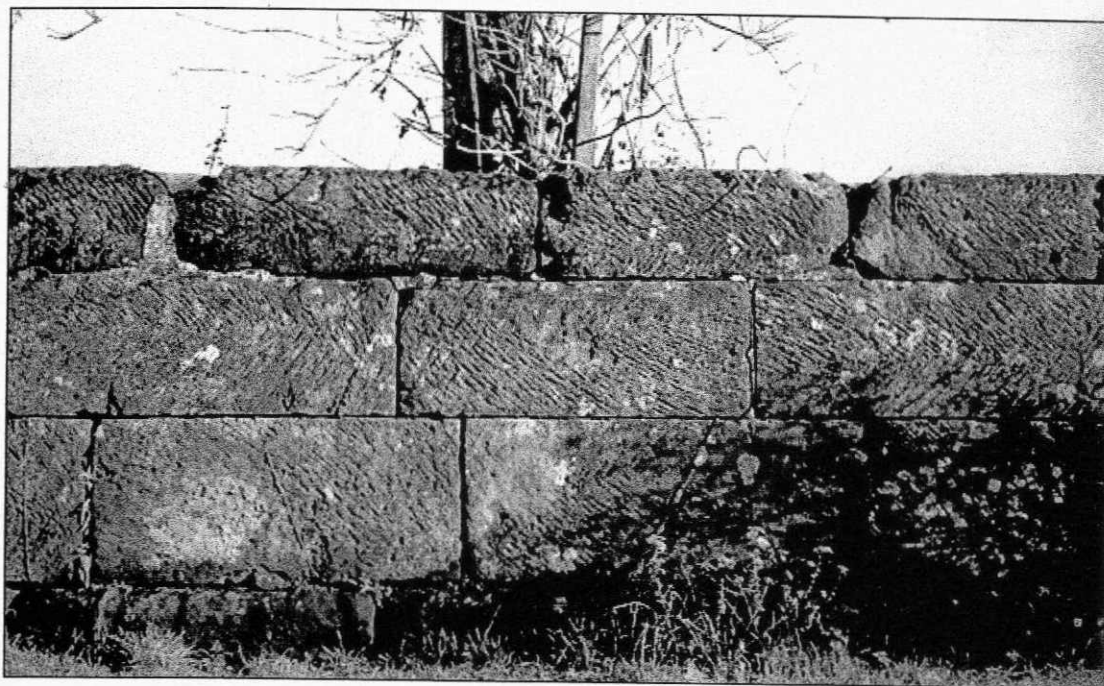


PLATE 106 (above): Section of tooled red sandstone wall on eastern side of farmyard

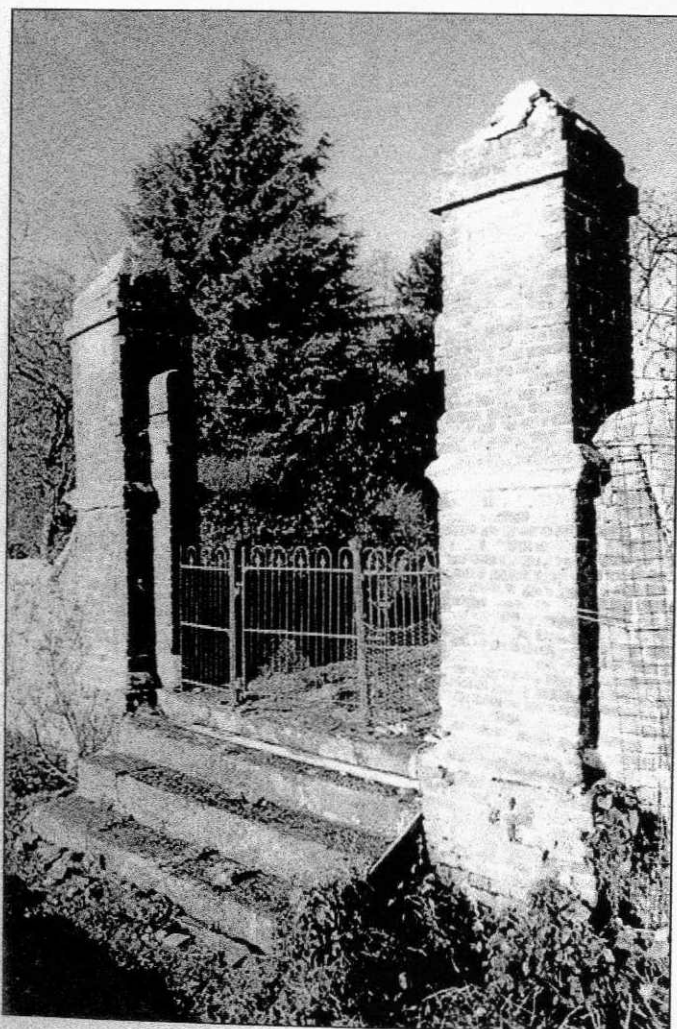


PLATE 107 (left): Fine gatepiers to terrace garden, 1703, for Sir John Wynn

PLATE 108 (below): 16th century door by store to east of house indicates presence of earlier building here

