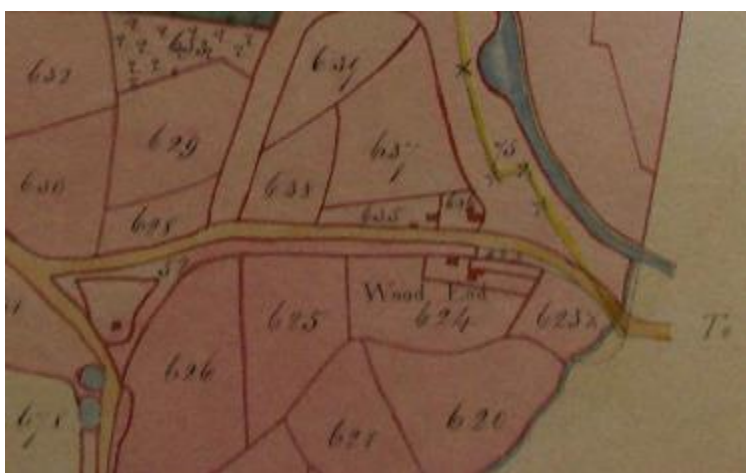
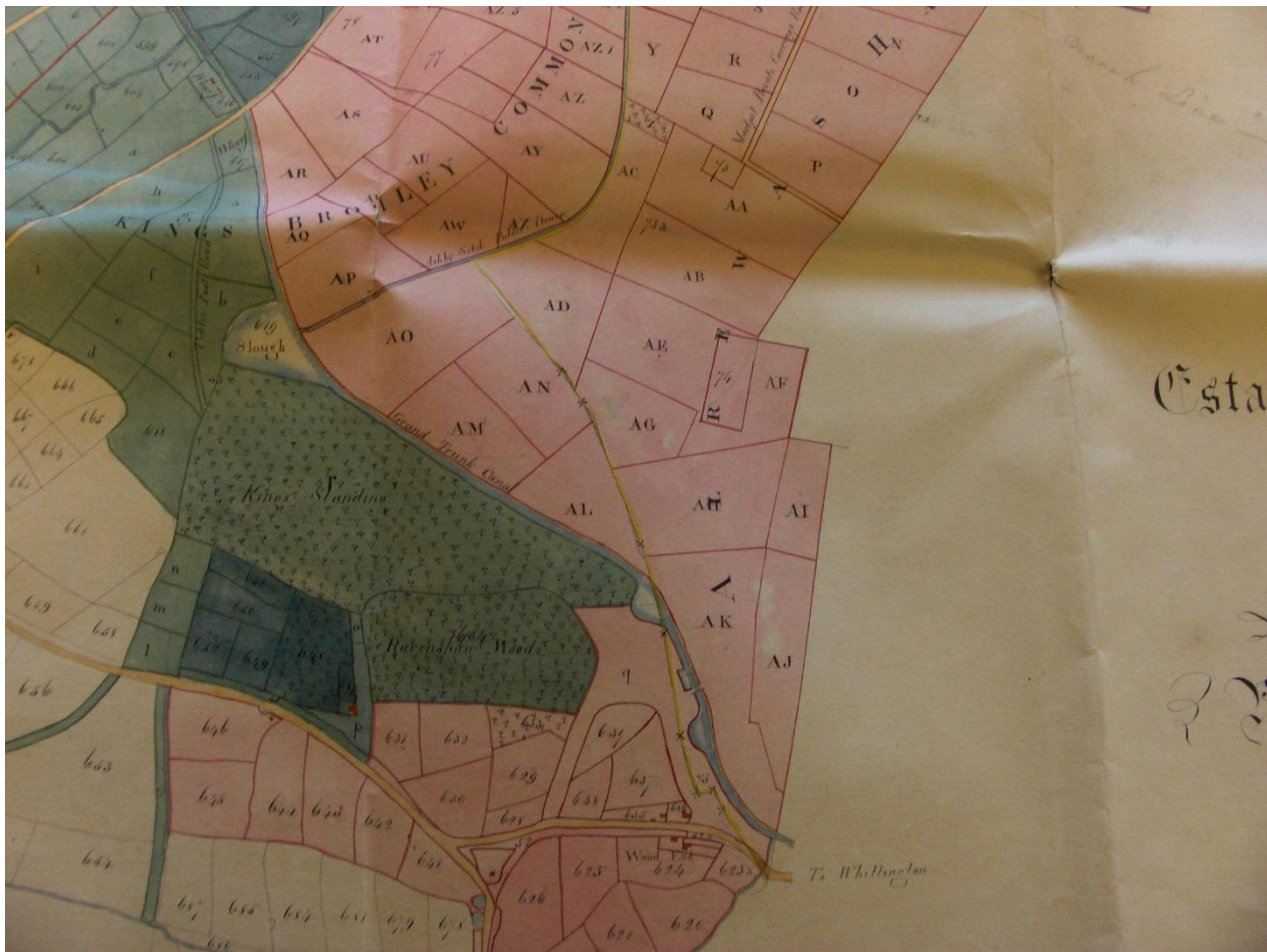


## *Kings Bromley Historians 2014: Woodend Farm*

In 1794, John and Thomas Lane inherited the fortune of Elizabeth Newton, the last of the Newtons. The Newton family had bought the manor and some of the Parish land in 1670; their fortune, was based on sugar plantations in Barbados. The two brothers split their inheritance, Thomas getting the approximately 1000 acres to the east of the Parish and Newtons plantation and John getting the approximately 1000 acres to the west of the Parish, Seawells plantation and the manor house. At the same time the Lane brothers had enclosed the land of Bromley Common, approximately 1000 acres, and John exchanged some parcels of land so as to create the Park which surrounded the manor. Part of the 1805 map which showed the division is shown below; that belonging to John is shown in blue, that to Thomas in pink. It can be seen that the area around Woodend was owned by Thomas. While John chose to stop work as a London barrister and live at Kings Bromley, Thomas continued on as a solicitor and Clerk to the Goldsmiths company, buying a country seat at Leyton Grange. Thomas and John Lane both died in 1824. Thomas was succeeded by his son, another John Lane, who took over as Clerk to the Goldsmiths company and was an absentee owner of Kings Bromley (east).



The fields around Wood End are 620, 621, 623, 624 and 625. The buildings to the north of Woodend Lane are labelled 635 and 636. These fields were not part of the enclosure award and therefore must have been part of the original Newton estate, however the field labelled 75 was part of the enclosure and was awarded to Thomas Lane. The first census with details of Kings Bromley was carried out in 1841, this is the return for the Woodend area:

No 4	Woodend	LEAR	004	1 John	40		Ag Lab	✓
		..		2 Ann		45		✓
		..		3 Thomas	15		Ag Lab	✓
		..		4 Harriet		15		✓
		..		5 Susan		10		✓
		..		6 John	8			✓
		..		7 Catharine		6		✓
No 5	Woodend	SANDERS	005	1 Thomas	20		Ag Lab	✓
		..		2 Mary		25		✓
No 6	Woodend	SLEIGH	006	3 William	2mts			
		..		1 Johnathan	55		Ag Lab	✓
		..		2 Ann		45		✓
		FIELD		3 Sarah		25	lodger	✓
		MOORE		4 Mary		2		✓
No 7	Woodend	ELLSMORE	007	1 Thomas	45		Farmer	✓
		..		2 Ann		35		✓
		..		3 Jane		3		✓
		SANDERS		4 Elizabeth		25	F.S.	✓
		KENDRICK		5 William	20		Ag Lab	✓
		CLARKE		6 Joseph	20		Ag Lab	✓
		TOMLINSON		7 James	20		Ag Lab	✓
		BAKEWELL		8 George	15		Ag Lab	✓
		COX		9 Edmund	15		Ag Lab	✓
		SANDERS		10 Thomas	15		Ag Lab	✓
No 8	Woodend	DUTTON	008	1 Benjamin	35		Ag Lab	✓
		..		2 Jane		35		✓
		..		3 Harriet		8		✓
		..		4 Mary		7		✓
		..		5 Thomas	6			✓
		..		6 John	2			✓

There are five households, in four of them the head is an agricultural labourer, in the others the head, Thomas Ellsmore had one female servants and six lodgers, all agricultural labourers. The 1834 White's Gazetteer (the first we have lists 3 farmers at Woodend: Thomas Ellsmore, John Averill and Thomas Rowland.

The 1851 census gives much more detail:

90	WOOD END	THOMAS SANDERS	1	HEAD	WIDOWER	31		AG LAB.	K. BROMLEY	+
		WILLIAM SANDERS	2	SON		10		SCHOLAR	K. BROMLEY	+
		CHARLOTTE SANDERS	3	MOTHER	WIDOW		57	ALMSWOMAN (FORMERLY GEN SECRETARY)	CHEADLE, STAFFS	+
91	WOOD END	WILLIAM BOSTON	1	HEAD	MARR	29		AG. LAB.	ALLENWAS HAYES	+
		PATIENCE BOSTON	2	WIFE	MARR		37		LONGFORD, DERBYSHIRE	+
		HANNAH BOSTON	3	DAU			8		ALLENWAS	+
		GEORGE BOSTON	4	SON		5			K. BROMLEY	+

KINGS BROMLEY 1851 CENSUS SLT No 21									
No	NAME OF STREET, PLACE OR ROAD & NAME OR NO OF HOUSE OR NIGHT OF 30 <sup>th</sup> MAR 1851	NAME & SURNAME OF EACH PERSON WHO ABODE IN HOUSE	RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY	CONDITION	AGE OF		RANK, PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	WHETHER BLIND OR DEAF & DUMB
					MALE	FEMALE			
		JOSEPH BOSTON	5 <sup>th</sup> SON			2		K. BROMLEY	X
92	WOOD END	THOMAS ELSMORE	1 <sup>st</sup> HEAD	MARR		54	FARMER OF 336 ACRES EMPLOYING 8 LABOURERS	FRADSWELL, STAFFS	X
		ANN E ELSMORE	2 <sup>nd</sup> WIFE	MARR		49		BEFCOTE N.R. NEWCAST, SALOP	X
		JANE ELSMORE	3 <sup>rd</sup> DAU			14		K. BROMLEY	X
		THOMAS PEARCE	4 <sup>th</sup> NEPHEW	V		25	FARMERS SON	MIMBROW STONE, SALOP	X
	GOSSERT.	REBECCA GOSSERT	5 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V?		21	GENERAL SERVANT	LICHFIELD	X
		THOMAS RILEY	6 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V?		22	AG. LAB	HILL RIDWARE?	X
		JAMES ECCRESHAM	7 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V?		17	AG. LAB	N. U.	X
		HENRY WOOLLEY	8 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V		24	AG. LAB	KINGS BROMLEY	X
		RICHARD BENTLEY	9 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V		15	AG. LAB	COLTON	X
		WILLIAM HAYWOOD	10 <sup>th</sup> SERVANT	V		17	AG. LAB	BUTHBURY	X
		WILLIAM HEATH	11 <sup>th</sup> VISITOR	MARR		50	FARMER OF 70 ACRES EMPLOYING 1 LABOURER	BRAMSHALL	X
		JANE HEATH	12 <sup>th</sup> VISITOR	MARR		50		KINGSTONE	X
		WILLIAM HEATH	13 <sup>th</sup> VISITOR			8		UTTOXETER	X
93	WOOD END	BENJAMIN DUTTON	1 <sup>st</sup> HEAD	MARR		49	AG. LAB	BROWNHILLS	X
		JANE DUTTON	2 <sup>nd</sup> WIFE	MARR		47		HAMSTALL EDWAGE	X
		HARRIETT DUTTON	3 <sup>rd</sup> DAU	V?		18	BAD STATE OF HEALTH	WALTON K. BROMLEY	X
		JOHN DUTTON	4 <sup>th</sup> SON			11	FARM SERVANT	K. BROMLEY	X
		JAMES DUTTON	5 <sup>th</sup> SON			9	SCHOLAR	K. BROMLEY	X
		HANNAH DUTTON	6 <sup>th</sup> DAU			6	SCHOLAR	K. BROMLEY	X
TOTAL OF PERSONS						13	7		

There are now four households, in three of which live agricultural labourers.. Thomas Ellsmore is listed as a farmer of 336 acres employing 8 labourers; he has a female servant and six agricultural labourers living with him, plus three visitors. Thomas Ellsmore was a tenant farmer of John Lane of Goldsmiths, son of Thomas Lane, as can be seen in a letter sent by Michael Turner, his land agent, to John Lane in 1850, listing his rent arrears:

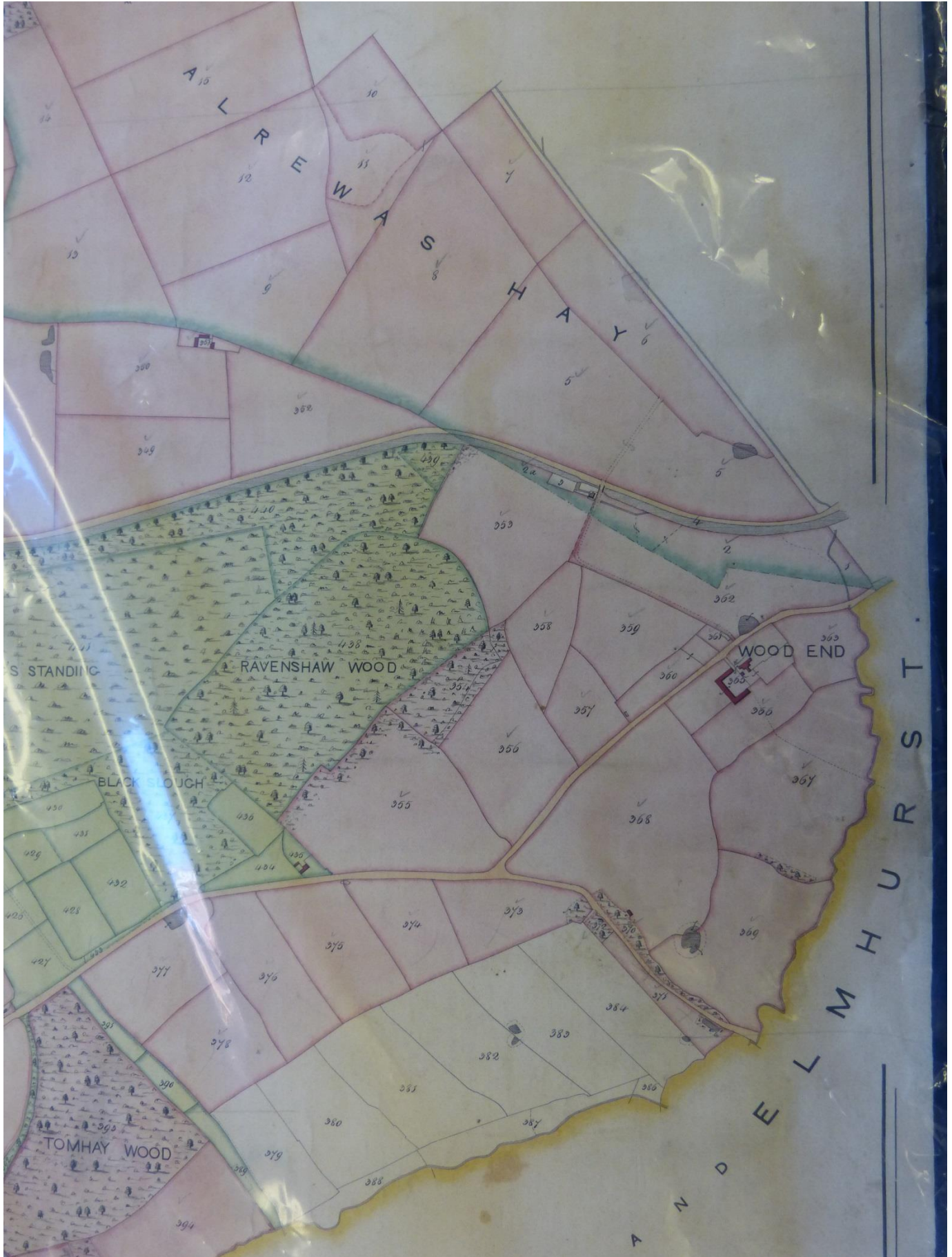
*Arrears of Rent.*

	Arrears of Rent at 30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1850	Arrears of Rent at 30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1851
Arrears of Rent	£ 1. 0	£ 1. 2
Arrears of Rent	5. 17. 1	
Ellsmore Thomas	1. 10. 11	
Good Widow Cars of	4. 4. 1	
Four Farms	1. 10. 1	
Haddock Thomas	3. 14. 2	2. 8. 11
Rockford John Cars of	1. 1. 1	53. 3. 5
Miss Richard Adams of	99. 17. 5	116. 3. 1
Miss John	48. 15. 3	59. 5. 1
Standish John	1. 14. 6	1. 13. 1
Waltho Thomas	5. 15. 5	6. 15. 5
	105. 1. 1	253. 5. 14
	£ 4. 7	
Arrears due at Lady Day 1850	155. 1. 1	
Half year Rent collected 1850	1003. 15.	
		£ 1108. 17. 1
Received at the Rent Day	789. 14. 11	
Prosperty Taxes Allowed	28. 6. 9	
Allowance of £ 10 per cent	57. 7.	
Arrears Outstanding	253. 8. 14	
		£ 1108. 17. 1

Mich Turner.  
6 June, 1851.

This was a particularly difficult time for farmers, due to low prices, and the land owners eventually had to reduce rents. The low prices, however, did not last long.

The 1851 Tithe Award gives a further indication of land ownership around Woodend:



It can be seen that sometime between 1805 and 1851 the barns and coach houses to the west of the house had been added. The David & Charles map of 1834 to the right below suggests the addition was before 1834:



In the Tithe Award, Thomas Ellmore was shown as tenant of 180 acres, rented off John Lane - including houses 365 & 351 (House, Outbuildings, Yards & Gardens). House 365 is Woodend House. House 351 is the isolated house just above Ravenshaw Wood, currently known as Woodend Common Barn.

Ellmore Thomas	348	Common land	Arable	19	1	35
	349	Common land	do	10	1	35
	350	Common land	Pasture	10		16
	351	House Outbuildings Yards Gardens &c			2	3
	352	Common land	Pasture	8	3	24
	353	Common land	do	9	3	27
	355	Ravenshaw	Arable	13		32
	356	Ravenshaw	do	7	3	5
	357	Little Barley Hay	Meadow	3		3
	358	Plant Close	Arable	5	2	20
	359	Barley Hay	Pasture	5		19
	360	Croft	Meadow	1	2	26
	361	Cottage & Garden			1	7
	362	Coar pasture	Pasture	6	2	5
	363	Barn	do	2	2	6
	365	House Outbuildings Yards & Gardens		2	3	27
	366	Croft	Pasture	2	3	14
	367	Over & Under Rough Hay	do	11	1	11
	368	Hay Close & Dicken Hay	do	15		24
	369	Lower Rough Hay & Little piece	Arable	8	3	37
	371	Goose flock	Pasture	1	2	8
	373	Shoulder of Mutton	Arable	11	1	35
	374	Swan Hay	do	11	1	21
	375	King Hay	do	6	2	
	376	Barn piece	do	6	1	21
				157	2	50

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.		
					A.	R.	P.
Lane John cont <sup>o</sup>	Ellmore Thomas cont <sup>o</sup>	377	Jarvis Croft	Wrought pasture	167	2	20
		378	Cote Leason	Arable	6	2	16
				do	6	2	
					150	2	26

The discrepancy between the acreage farmed by Thomas Ellsmore shown in the census and in the Tithe Award is probably due to him farming outside of Kings Bromley parish in Alrewas parish or on the untithable KB parish land known as Alrewas Hays land to the east of the parish.

In the 1850 Post Office Directory and 1851 White's Gazetteer, Woodend & Bromley Wharfe were described as Hamlets within the parish of Kings Bromley.

In 1852 John Lane of Goldsmiths died and his lands, including those around Woodend, passed to his son Newton John Lane who married in 1855 and took up residence just outside Kings Bromley Parish at Elmhurst Hall where his son Arthur Lister Newton Lane was born in 1858. Newton John Lane, on inheriting, sold his lands in Kings Bromley Parish, to the Anson family, the Lichfields of Shugborough.

Thomas Ellsmore died in 1854, and was buried at All Saints, Kings Bromley. In the 1861 census the head of the household was his widow Ann(59), described as a farmer of 300 acres employing two labourers and one boy:

No	Place	Christian Name	Surname	Relation	MAR/UMAR	Male	Female	Profession/Occupation	Where Born.
19	Wood End	Thomas	Mawtsey	1 Head	✓	40		Ag. Lab.	Walter, Leics
		Louisa	"	2 Daughter			16	"	"
		Mary Jane	"	3 "			10	"	Burbage
		Ellen	"	4 "			8	"	"
		Elizabeth	"	5 "			3	"	"
20	"	William	Booth	1 Head	✓	39		Ag Lab.	Alrewas Hays
		Patience	"	2 Wife	✓		45		Longford, Dorset
		Joseph	"	3 Son		13		Scholar	K.B.
		Lucy	"	4 Daughter			10	"	"
		Eliza	"	5 "			6	"	"
21	"	Ann	Elsmore	1 Head	Widow		59	Farmer of 300a. emp. 2 lab. & 1 Boy	Kingstone
		Edward Knight	"	2 Servant		49		Farming Bailiff	Lowton
		Sarah Manning	"	3 "			23	Dairy maid	R'ham
		James Hardman	"	4 "		20		Carter	St. M. Melfield
		Thomas Haywood	"	5 "		18		Cowman	Chantley
		Arthur Hackett	"	6 "		15		Groom	Alrewas
		Henri Otley	"	7 "		14		Board Boy	K.B.
		William Parkes	"	8 "		36		Carter	Shroton
22	"	William	Woolley	1 Head	✓	48		Farmer of 23 acres.	K.B.
		Harriett	"	2 Wife	✓		44		Orgreave
		Emma	"	3 Daughter			10	Scholar	K.B.
		William	"	4 Son		6			"
		Knock	"	5 Son		4			"
		Harriett	"	6 Daughter			2		"
		Eliza	"	7 "			11 mths		"
27	Wood End Road-side Barrow	Ann	lea	1 Head	Widow		70	Toll Gate Keeper	Stowe (Staffs.)

There were now five households at Woodend, in two the head was an agricultural labourer, in one the head was a toll gate keeper, and the other two heads were the farmers Ann Elsmore and William Woolley (23 acres). The 1860 Kelly's Directory divided the named inhabitants of Kings Bromley into 'private residents' and 'commercial'. Under 'commercial' was 'Mrs. Elizabeth Elsmore'. Her name was Ann Elizabeth Ellsmore, sometimes spelt with one l, sometimes with two.

The 1871 census showed a change of ownership at Woodend:

41	Woodend	1	William Woolley	✓1	Head	✓	57		Farmer of 50 ac. emp. 2 Sons	K B
			Harriet	✓2	Wife	✓		53		Ongreave
			Charles	✓3	Son		24		Farmers Son	K B.
			William	✓4	"		16			"
			Eliza	✓5	Daughter			11	Scholar	"
			Elizabeth	✓6	"			9	"	"
42		1	George H. Averill	✓1	Head	✓	34		Farmers of 170 ac emp. 2 labors	" (Winiford)
			Elizabeth L	✓2	Wife	✓		48		"
			George T Roberts	✓3	Butcher in law	✓	40		Assistant on the farm	"
			Phebe L	✓4	Visitor	✓		41	Independent	"
			Morris Averill	✓5	nephew		3			Stafford
			Emma Banks	✓6	Servant	✓		23	General Servant (Domestic)	Aldridge
			Tom Tommins	✓7	Groom Serv			14	Groom	K B
43		1	William Boston	✓1	Head	✓	27		Ag. lab.	Alwre-Hays
			Mary	✓2	Wife	✓		28		Upton
			Elizabeth	✓3	Daughter			3		K B
			Frederick	✓4	Son			6 months		"
44	Woodend	1	William Boston	✓1	Head	✓	50		Ag. lab.	Wants. Gairden
			Hannah	✓2	Wife	✓		56		Dents. Longford
			Hannah	✓3	Daughter	✓		28	General Sev. Domestic	Alwre
			George	✓4	Son	✓	25		Ag. lab.	"
			Joseph	✓5	"	✓	23		"	K B
			Eliza	✓6	Daughter			16	Scholar	"
			Mary	✓7	"			20	Servant. Domestic	"
			Sarah	✓8	Boarder			6	Scholar	Darby's. Clifton
			George Banks	✓9	"			2		Brownhills

William Woolley had increased his (tenanted) land from 23 acres to 50 acres. George Averill, who in the 1861 census was listed as a 'farmers son' on his father's, Charles Averill's, 300 acre farm at Woodgate had now taken on the tenancy of 170 acres of the land formerly farmed by the Ellsmores and had also married and was living at Woodgate House. There were four households at Woodgate, in the two not occupied by the farmers, the head was listed as an agricultural labourer; it appears that William Boston's son, also William, had taken over the house previously lived in by Thomas Mawbey.

The Averills at this time had a considerable presence in the parish. The 1870 Harrod's Directory listed as farmers: Edward and Morris Averill at Woodgate, George Averill at Wood End and Thomas Averill as 'farmer and landowner'. The 1872 Kelly's Directory listed under 'Commercial': Thomas Averill and Morris Piddock Averill, farmers, Woodgate farm; Frederick William Averill, farmer; Geo. Averill, farmer, Wood End farm; Charles Averill, farmer and miller.

In the 1881 census, which we do not have a good copy of, George Averill (44), was now farming 120 acres at Woodend and living with his wife (59) a brother and a servant. His brother Edward (38) at Woodgate had now increased his farm to 800 acres, employing 8 labourers. The only other person living at Woodend was William Woolley, now 67, with his wife, a son and a daughter.

The 1880 Kelly's Directory listed under 'Commercial': Edward and Morris Averill, farmers at Woodgate farm, Geo Averill, farmer at Wood End farm, Thomas Averill, farmer and landowner and William Woolley, farmer.

The 1891 census was more informative

Address	Surname	Relationship	Age	MF	Profession	Where Born
Woodend 1	William Woolley	Woolley Head	Married	40 M	Farmer	Staffs: KB
	Ellen Woolley	Woolley Wife	Married	32 F		Warc: Pailton
	William H Woolley	Woolley Son	Single	11 M	Scholar	Staffs: KB
	Alfred Woolley	Woolley Son	Single	7 M	Scholar	Staffs: KB
	John Woolley	Woolley Son	Single	5 M	Scholar	Staffs: KB
	Mabel Woolley	Woolley Daughter	Single	3 F		Staffs: KB
	Herbert Woolley	Woolley Son	Single	1 M		Staffs: KB
	Joseph Graham	Graham Servant	Single	18 M	Ag. Farm Servant	Yorks: Wakefield
Woodend 1	David Blair	Blair Head	Married	40 M	Farm Bailiff	Scotland: Ayrshire
	Jane W Blair	Blair Wife	Married	29 F		Scotland: Wigtownshire
	Mary Blair	Blair Daughter	Single	10 F	Scholar	Scotland: Wigtownshire
	Nellie Blair	Blair Daughter	Single	7 F	Scholar	Scotland: Wigtownshire
Woodend 1-4	William Bostin	Bostin Head	Married	68 M	Ag. Lab	Leics: Grendon
	Patience Bostin	Bostin Wife	Married	77 F		Derbys: Longford
Infections Hospital	Jane Hackett	Hackett Head	Widow	50 F	Hospital Nurse	Northants: Peterborough
	John Dram	Dram Patient	Married	26 M	Farm Waggoner	Staffs: Streethay

William Woolley, son of William Woolley seemed to have taken over at his father's house. Woodend Farm was now the 'Infections Hospital', which was opened in 1890. By the time of the 1901 census the hospital had seven 'inmates' and one patient:

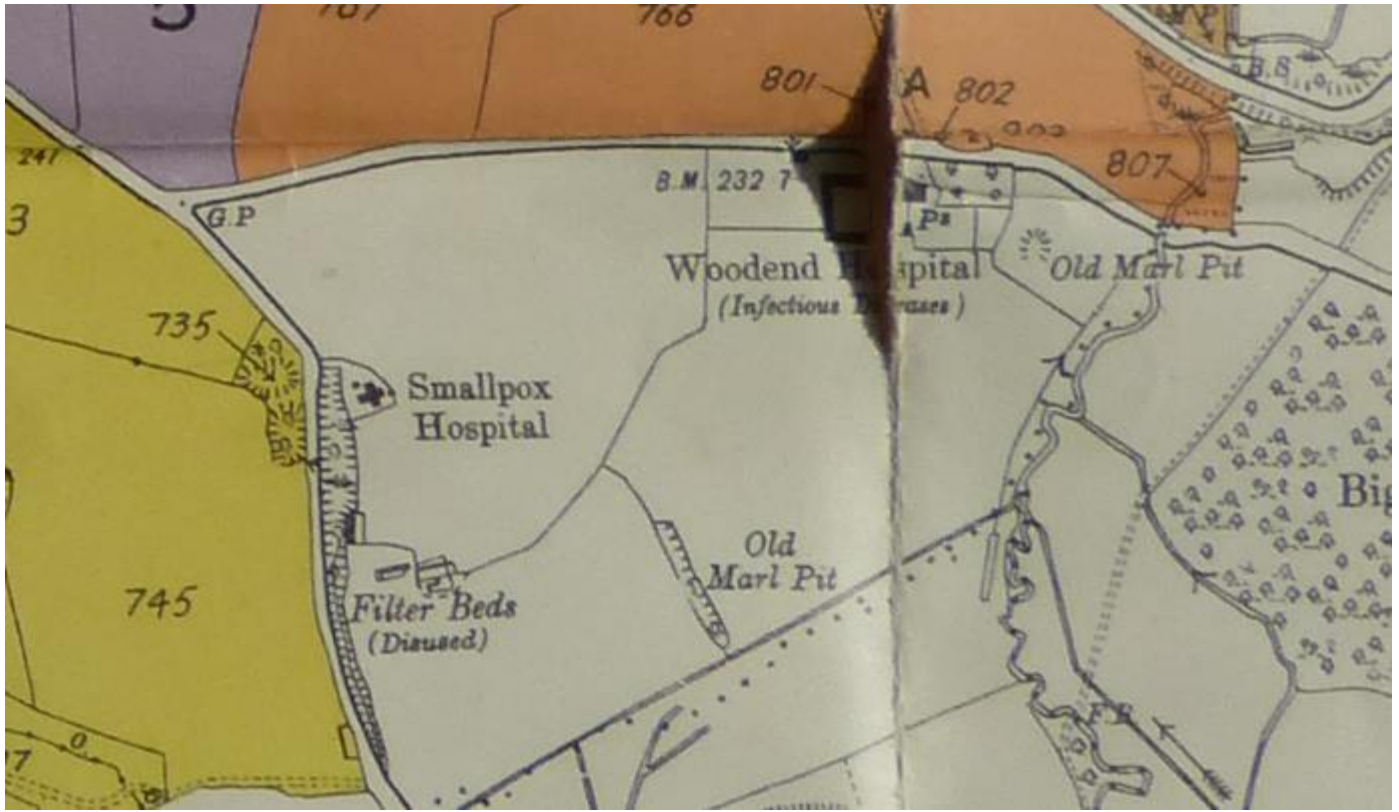
Woodend	Edward Newman	Newman	Head	Married	25	M	Waggoner on Farm	Worker	Staffs.	Moreton nr Rugeley
Woodend	Margaret Newman	Newman	Wife	Married	33	F			Staffs.	Netherstowe nr Lichfield
Woodend	Margaret Newman	Newman	Daughter	Single	3	F			Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Alfred W Newman	Newman	Son	Single	2	M			Staffs.	Tattenhill
Woodend	Percy Handy	Handy	Wifes Son	Single	14	M	Waggoners Boy on Farm		Staffs.	Netherstowe nr Lichfield
Woodend	William Woolley	Woolley	Head	Married	46	M	Farmer	Own Account	Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Ellen Woolley	Woolley	Wife	Married	42	F			Warks.	Pailton
Woodend	Henry Woolley	Woolley	Son	Single	21	M	Farmers Son		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Alfred Woolley	Woolley	Son	Single	17	M	Farmers Son		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	John Woolley	Woolley	Son	Single	15	M	Farmers Son		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Mabel Ellen Woolley	Woolley	Daughter	Single	13	F	Farmers Daughter		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Herbert Charles Woolley	Woolley	Son	Single	11	M	Farmers Son		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Woodend	Lewis Woolley	Woolley	Son	Single	5	M	Farmers Son		Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Isolation Hospital	Fanny Mann	Mann	Head	Married	53	F	Hospital Nurse	Worker	Staffs.	Ginnety, Walsall
Isolation Hospital	Nora Mann	Mann	Daughter	Single	18	F	Hospital Nurse	Worker	Staffs.	Chorley
Isolation Hospital	Jessie Owen	Owen	Assist'	Single	33	F	Hospital Nurse	Worker	Staffs.	Stoke on Trent
Isolation Hospital	Elsie Needham	Needham	Patient	Single	6	F			Staffs.	Lichfield
Isolation Hospital	John Corbett	Corbett	Inmate	Single	3	M			Staffs.	Lichfield
Isolation Hospital	Cyril Hubbard	Hubbard	Inmate	Single	12	M			London.	Greenwich
Isolation Hospital	John Simpson	Simpson	Inmate	Single	20	M			Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Isolation Hospital	George Simpson	Simpson	Inmate	Single	10	M			Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Isolation Hospital	Fred Simpson	Simpson	Inmate	Single	7	M			Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Isolation Hospital	Edwin Simpson	Simpson	Inmate	Single	4	M			Staffs.	Kings Bromley
Isolation Hospital	? Milnes	Milnes	Inmate	Single	1.5	M			Staffs.	Lichfield
Isolation Hospital	Florence Stringer	Stringer	Daughter	Married	23	F	Assistant Hospital Nurse	Worker	Staffs.	Stoneywell, Walsall

The 1911 census, also showed Woodend Farm being used as an isolation hospital, with 14 patients:

Christian Name(s)	Surname	Relationship to head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Occupation	Employer	Worker	At Home	Birthplace	Address	Rooms
William	Woolley	head	58	m	married	farmer				Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Ellen	Woolley	wife	52	f	married					Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Alfred	Woolley	son	27	m	single	farmer's son working on farm				Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Nellie	Woolley	daughter	23	f	single					Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Charlie	Woolley	son	21	m	single	farmer's son working on farm				Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Lewis	Woolley	son	15	m	single	farmer's son working on farm				Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Florry	Woolley	daughter	9	f	single					Kings Bromley	Wood End Farm	6
Richard	Rogers	head	45	m	married	labourer on sewage farm				Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Kate	Rogers	wife	41	f	married					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Harriet	Rogers	daughter	13	f	single					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Lily	Rogers	daughter	11	f	single					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Laura	Rogers	daughter	9	f	single					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
George	Rogers	son	7	m	single					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Edith	Rogers	daughter	6	f	single					Lichfield	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Alick	Rogers	son	2	m	single					Curborough	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Bertha	Rogers	daughter	<1	f	single					Curborough	Wood End Cottage, Curborou	4
Edith	Baugham	matron	61	f	single	trained nurse employed by Lichfi				Ashby de la Zouch	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Lilian	Imple	Asst. nurse	29	f	single	fever nurse				Worcester	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Lille Effie	Buxton	Asst. nurse	24	f	single	fever nurse				Birmingham	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Selina	Wright	Asst. nurse	28	f	single	fever nurse				Walsall	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Lynne?	Marshall	Gen. Servant	19	f	single	servant				Lichfield	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Mary Lucy	Berridge	patient	19	f	single	typist				Lichfield	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
John	Clews	patient	9	m	single	schoolboy				Lichfield	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Standley	Brown	patient	8	m	single	schoolboy				Whittington Barracks	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Ernest	Brown	patient	4	m	single					Whittington Barracks	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Sidney Merrifield	Brown	patient	2	m	single					Whittington Barracks	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Gladys Margaret	Brown	patient	7	f	single	schoolgirl				Whittington Barracks	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Valley Louise	Brown	patient	6	f	single	schoolgirl				Whittington Barracks	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Marion Ellen	Haworth	patient	13	f	single	schoolgirl				Yoxall	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Monica Tilly	Haworth	patient	8	f	single	schoolgirl				Yoxall	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
? Madley Campbell	Haworth	patient	5	m	single	schoolboy				Yoxall	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Mildred	Percival	patient	8	f	single	schoolgirl				Lichfield	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Rupert ? Thorndyke	Percival	patient	3	m	single					Lichfield	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Emily	Haworth	patient	2	f	single					Yoxall	Wood End Fever Hospital	44
Francis Annie	Wright	patient	8	f	single	schoolgirl				Chasetown	Wood End Fever Hospital	44

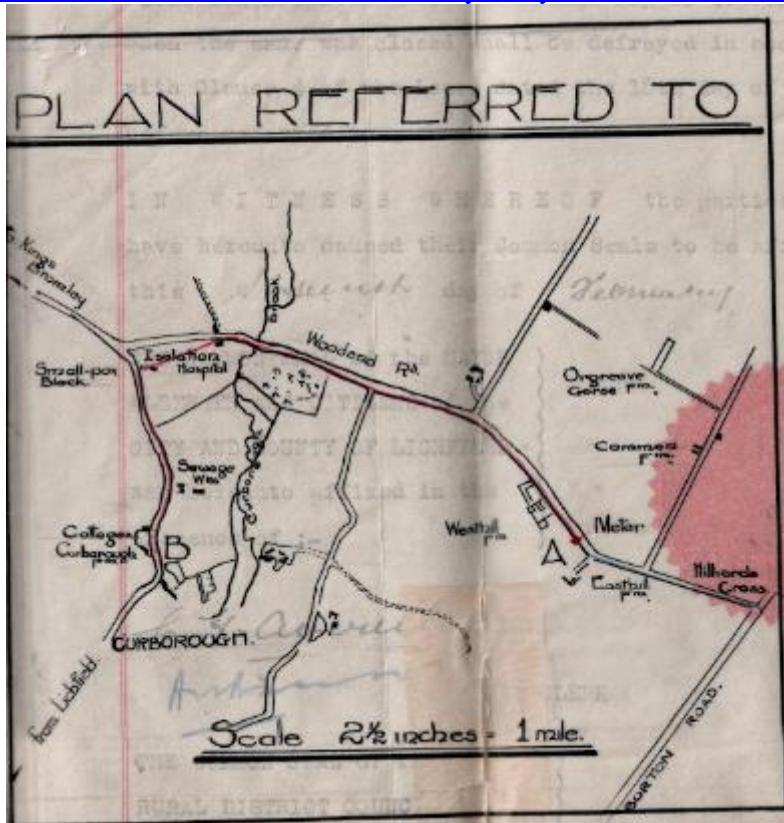


The isolation hospital it seems had 44 rooms! This is 1914 map of the area:



This is an article from website article 'Isolated in Curborough', by Gazza Thomas, who works for Lichfield Council.

: <http://www.allaboutlichfield.com/2013/06/this-study-is-by-no-means-authoritive.html>



This study is by no means an authoritative view or an expert view on the old isolation hospital in Curborough. However I attempt to look at recording what I can find regarding this site that has but all disappeared from modern view (except Wood End).

I came across this field during the course of my work at Lichfield District Council and the images I subsequently found made me more inquisitive about the history of the field

The field itself is located in the Curborough area of Lichfield, part of the Kings Bromley Ward and the Curborough and Elmhurst Parish.

An isolation hospital was opened in 1890 at Wood End farm in Curborough, bought by the corporation a few years before to extend its sewage farm that was and still is located just south of the hospital.

The hospital was run jointly by Lichfield urban sanitary authority and Lichfield rural sanitary authority. By 1899 the farmhouse was used mainly for cases of scarlet fever, while cases of smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever were treated in two cottages nearby.

In 1904 a separate iron building was erected for smallpox cases. A new ward was added to the main block in 1910.

In 1941 the hospital was replaced by Wissage hospital, opened in the former girls' industrial school and closed in 1949.

I can find little else about the hospital, although I am due to visit Lichfield Heritage centre soon where I hope to find some pictures of the hospital and small pox isolation buildings.

If anyone has any pictures then please let me know as I would very much like to see what the hospitals looked like.

(Sources: Staffs. Advertiser, 8 Sept. 1888, p. 5; 29 Dec. 1888, p. 6; 10 Jan. 1891, p. 5; Lichfield Mercury, 25 Apr. 1899, p. 6; Lichfield Urban Sanitary Dist. Rep. of M.O.H. for 1891.)

On 16<sup>th</sup> February 1942 an agreement of sale between Lichfield City and Lichfield Rural Council's to the Mid Staffordshire Hospital Board for the principal sum of £294. 10. 5d and this also included the Small Pox huts created to the North West of the Hospital situated at Wood End Farm. The price would be equally shared between the City and Rural Councils.

Interestingly a lot of the internal fixture and fittings were re-used and transferred at cost to Wissage Hospital in Lichfield. Particularly mentioned are a Grampian Steam Disinfector made by the Grampian Engineering Company Limited and a Boiler.

The Grampian steam disinfector, details are provided below, on the use of a Pressure Steam Disinfector for Disinfestation and Disinfection, by Dry Heat and/or Gaseous Disinfectants

[http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract\\_S0022172400018374](http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0022172400018374)

However the site doesn't end here, in February 1942 the land was commandeered by the Secretary Of State For Air. I am not sure why or what they used the site for, but may explain some of the field markings ?

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AIR MINISTRY FORM 153

AN AGREEMENT made the *ninth* day of *April* 19 *42* BETWEEN The Lichfield City Council, of The Guildhall, Lichfield, of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR (hereinafter called "the Department", of the other part.

WHEREAS the Department has taken possession of the whole of the property known as the old Isolation Hospital, together with outbuildings, garden and land thereto belonging situate at Curborough, Lichfield in the county of Stafford; being coloured pink on the attached plan pursuant to the powers conferred on it by the Defence Regulations 1939, by reason of which compensation is or will be payable to the said Lichfield City Council under the provisions of the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

It is hereby agreed between the parties hereto that the Department shall pay and the said Lichfield City Council shall accept payment at the rate of £75.0.0 per annum payable quarterly on the usual quarter days in satisfaction of the sums which may be payable pursuant to Section 2 (1) (a) and of interest thereon under Section 10 of the said Act. Such compensation to be payable as from and including 23rd January 1942

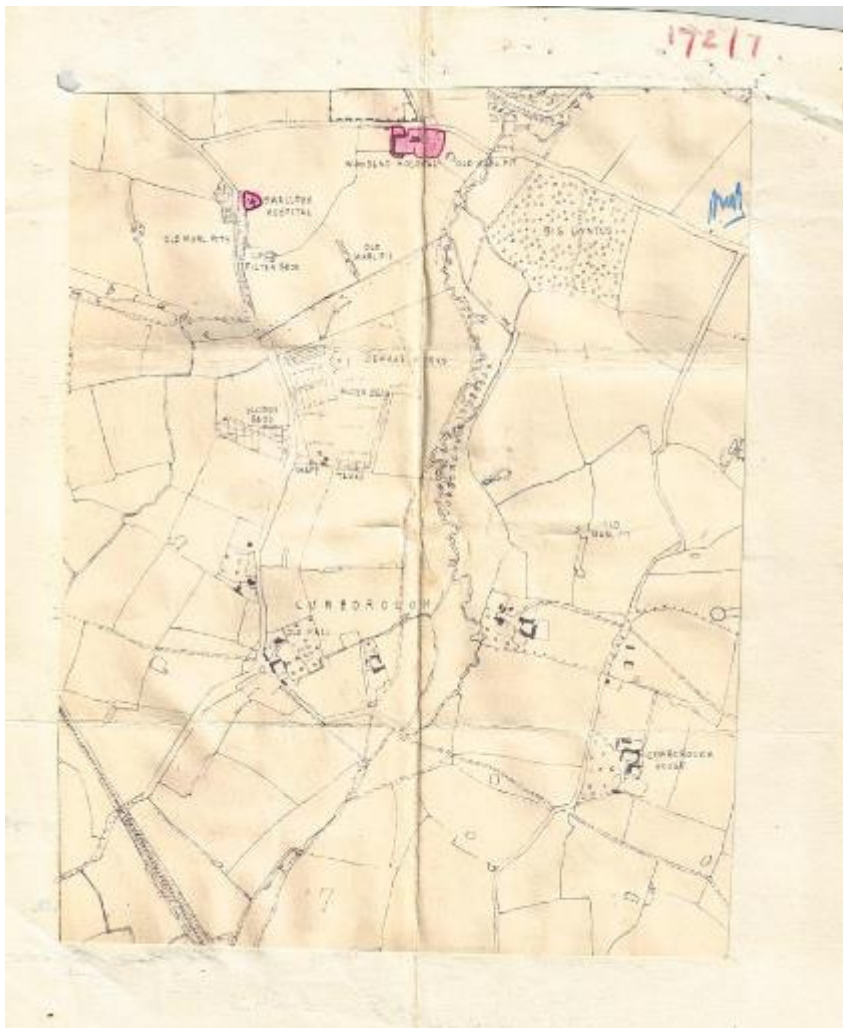
AS WITNESS the hands of the parties hereto.

Witness to the signature of The Lichfield City Council  
Town Clerk Assistant  
Witness to the signature of Archibald Campbell

*[Signature]*  
TOWN CLERK,  
LICHFIELD.

on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR.

*[Signature]*



I have looked at the mapping for this area in some detail. Below is an aerial shot taken June 2010. I notice a number of field marks in this field.



The aerial image shows some field marks which I have attempted to capture. When comparing these marks with historical mapping then some of these marks are explained. Others not so, this would suggest the field had occupation before the 1800's or temporary structures relating to the war effort?



Looking at the 1884 historical map overlaid on top of the 2010 aerial shot a number of the field marks are explained.



The 1914 historical map shows the small pox hospital appear some distance away from the Woodend hospital. I presume to prevent spread of the disease?



Kings Bromley Historians believe that Big Lyntus, the wood to the east of Woodgate Farm was used in WWII for hiding aeroplanes from German spyplanes, and therefore the whole area was associated with the airfield at Fradley

**Diphtheria**, caused by a bacterium, is characterised by a sore throat, neck swelling (bullneck) and skin lesions in advanced cases was once quite common, particularly amongst children. It is highly infectious, which is why cases used to be isolated. It is fatal in 5-10% of cases. It is now very rare in advanced societies due to vaccination by Quinvaxem, - is a widely administered pentavalent vaccine, which is a combination of five vaccines in one that protects infantile children from Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenza type b (the bacterium that causes meningitis, pneumonia and otitis).

**Scarlet fever** (also called **scarlatina** in older literature) is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium which most commonly affects children. Symptoms include sore throat, fever and a characteristic red rash. Scarlet fever is usually spread by inhalation. There is no vaccine, but the disease is effectively treated with antibiotics. Before the availability of antibiotics, scarlet fever was a major cause of death, with a mortality rate of 15-20%.

**Typhoid Fever**, or typhoid, is a common worldwide bacterial disease transmitted by the ingestion of food or water contaminated with the faeces of an infected person, which contain the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, serovar Typhi. Sanitation and hygiene are the critical measures that can be taken to prevent typhoid. Typhoid does not affect animals, and therefore, transmission is only from human to human. Typhoid can only spread in environments where human feces or urine are able to come into contact with food or drinking water. Careful food preparation and washing of hands are crucial to prevent typhoid. There are two vaccines licensed for use for the prevention of typhoid: the live, oral vaccine (sold as *Vivotif* by Crucell Switzerland AG) and the injectable Typhoid polysaccharide vaccine (sold as *Typhim Vi* by Sanofi Pasteur and *Typherix* by GlaxoSmithKline). Both are 50% to 80% protective and are recommended for travellers to areas where typhoid is endemic. Boosters are recommended every five years for the oral vaccine and every two years for the injectable form. Typhoid can be treated with antibiotics and oral rehydration. When untreated, typhoid fever persists for three weeks to a month. Death occurs in between 10% and 30% of untreated cases. In some communities, however, case-fatality rates may reach as high as 47%.

**Smallpox** was an infectious disease caused by either of two virus variants, *Variola major* and *Variola minor*. *V. major* produced a more serious disease and had an overall mortality rate of 30–35%. *V. minor* caused a milder form of disease which killed about 1% of its victims. Long-term complications of *V. major* infection included characteristic scars, commonly on the face, which occur in 65–85% of survivors.

The disease killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans annually during the closing years of the 18th century (including five reigning monarchs) and was responsible for a third of all blindness. Of all those infected, 20–60%—and over 80% of infected children—died from the disease. Smallpox was responsible for an estimated 300–500 million deaths during the 20th century. As recently as 1967, the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that 15 million people contracted the disease and that two million died in that year.

After vaccination campaigns throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the WHO certified the eradication of smallpox in 1979. Smallpox is one of two infectious diseases to have been eradicated, the other being rinderpest, which was declared eradicated in 2011.