

Chapter 1 : William Thacker () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Lichfield / ˈlɪtʃfild / is a cathedral city and civil parish in Staffordshire, blog.quintoapp.com of eight civil parishes with city status in England, Lichfield is situated roughly 16 mi (26 km) north of Birmingham.

For other uses, see Lichfield disambiguation. At the time of the Census the population was estimated at 32, and the wider Lichfield District at , In , the Staffordshire Hoard , the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork, was found 5. The development of the city was consolidated in the 12th century under Roger de Clinton , who fortified the Cathedral Close and also laid out the town with the ladder-shaped street pattern that survives to this day. Today, the city still retains its old importance as an ecclesiastical centre, and its industrial and commercial development has been limited. The centre of the city has over listed buildings including many examples of Georgian architecture , and preserves much of its historic character. Etymology The origin of the modern name "Lichfield" is twofold. At Wall , 3. Luitcoyt, [8] to which was appended Old English: This word Lyccidfeld is the origin of the word "Lichfield". There is no evidence to support this legend. Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement is Mesolithic flints discovered on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill , which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. Middle Ages The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwallled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in At the time of the Domesday Book survey , Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester ; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield had seats in both locations; work on the present Gothic cathedral at Lichfield began in Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in , which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. The cathedral authorities, supported by some of the townsfolk, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The close subsequently yielded to the Parliamentarians, but was retaken by Prince Rupert of the Rhine in the same year; on the collapse of the Royalist cause in it again surrendered. The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and then reaching its peak in the period from 1700 to 1800, the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot, and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment ; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. While nearby Birmingham and its population expanded greatly during the Industrial Revolution, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. After the war the council built many new houses in the s, including some high-rise flats, while the late s and early s saw the construction of a large housing estate at Boley Park in the south-east of the city.

Chapter 2 : Sutton Coldfield Genealogy Resources & Parish Registers | Hemlingford Hundred

Versions of Lichfield and Warwick include: "Lichfield and Warwick (A European Summer, II)" in The Nation (25 July) – First publication in any form.

At Wall , 3. Luitcoyt, [8] to which was appended Old English: This word Lyccidfeld is the origin of the word "Lichfield". There is no evidence to support this legend. Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement has been the discovery of Mesolithic flints on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill , which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. Middle Ages The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwallled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in The Staffordshire Hoard was discovered in a field near Lichfield His successor, Robert de Limesey , transferred it to Coventry but it was eventually restored to Lichfield in Work began on the present Gothic cathedral in At the time of the Domesday Book survey, Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester , where the see of the bishopric had been moved 10 years earlier; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The lord of the manor was the bishop of Chester until the reign of Edward VI. Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in , which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for his activities promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. In the English Civil War , Lichfield was divided. The cathedral authorities, with a certain following, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and reaching its peak in the period from – , the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. Also during this time the city underwent vast improvements with underground sewerage systems, paved streets and gas powered street lighting. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment ; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. Whilst the industrial development at nearby Birmingham exploded, along with its population, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. The city has continued expanding to the west. The police station, bus station, Ford garage and multi-storey car park will be demolished to make way for 22, m2 of retail space and 2, m2 of leisure facilities, consisting of a flagship department store, six-screen cinema, hotel, 37 individual shops, and 56 flats. Governance Local government Historically the Bishop of Lichfield had authority over the city. The same charter made Lichfield a county separate from the rest of Staffordshire. It remained so until After the parish council elections, the Conservatives remained in overall control, with 28 seats being divided between the Conservatives 26 , Labour , 1 , Liberal Democrat 1. This constituency lasted until when it was replaced with the Mid Staffordshire constituency. Fabricant took the seat with a majority of 6, and has remained a Member of Parliament since. The Mid Staffordshire seat was abolished at the general election , but Fabricant contested and won the Lichfield constituency, which partially replaced it, by just votes. He has remained the

Lichfield MP since, increasing his majority to 4, in , 7, in , 17, in and 18, in Geography Lichfield covers an area of approximately 5. The city is located between the high ground of Cannock Chase on the west and the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Tame on the east. It is underlain by red sandstone , deposited during the arid desert conditions of the Triassic period. Mercia Mudstone underlies the north and north eastern edges of the city towards Elmhurst and Curborough. The red sandstone underlying the majority of Lichfield is present in many of its ancient buildings including Lichfield Cathedral and the Church of St Chad. To the south and east of the city centre is a ridge which reaches m at St Michael on Greenhill. Boley Park lies on top of a ridge with its highest point on Borrowcop Hill at m. To the south east the level drops to 69 m where Tamworth Road crosses the city boundary into Freeford. There is another high ridge south west of the city where there are two high points, one at Berry Hill Farm at m and the other on Harehurst Hill near the city boundary at Aldershawe where the level reaches m.

Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - The Complete Letters of Henry James,

Lichfield City is located in the city centre and Lichfield Trent Valley is located mi (km) or 20 minutes walk north east of the city centre. The bus station is located on Birmingham Road opposite Lichfield City railway station, although as part of the Friarsgate development plans have been approved for it to be moved next to the.

At Wall , 3. Luitcoyt, [8] to which was appended Old English: This word Lyccidfeld is the origin of the word "Lichfield". There is no evidence to support this legend. Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement is Mesolithic flints discovered on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill , which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. Middle Ages The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. It was because of this that the ecclesiastical centre of Mercia became settled as the Diocese of Lichfield , which was approximately 7 miles 11 km northwest of the seat of the Mercian kings at Tamworth. In July , the Staffordshire Hoard , the largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold ever found, was discovered in a field in the parish of Hammerwich , 4 mi 6. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwalled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in At the time of the Domesday Book survey , Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester ; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield had seats in both locations; work on the present Gothic cathedral at Lichfield began in Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in , which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. The cathedral authorities, supported by some of the townsfolk, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The close subsequently yielded to the Parliamentarians, but was retaken by Prince Rupert of the Rhine in the same year; on the collapse of the Royalist cause in it again surrendered. The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and then reaching its peak in the period from - , the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot, and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment ; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. While nearby Birmingham and its population expanded greatly during the Industrial Revolution, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. After the war the council built many new houses in the s, including some high-rise flats, while the late s and early s saw the construction of a large housing estate at Boley Park in the south-east of the city. The city has continued expanding to the west. The police station, bus station, Ford garage and multi-storey car park will be demolished to make way for 22, m2 of retail space and 2, m2 of leisure facilities, consisting of a flagship department store, six-screen cinema, hotel, 37 individual shops and 56 flats. The same charter made Lichfield a county separate from the rest of Staffordshire. It remained so until After the parish council elections, the Conservatives remained in overall control, with the 28 seats being divided between the Conservatives 26 , Labour 1 and the Liberal Democrats 1. Lichfield is one of only 15 towns and cities in England and Wales

which appoints a Sheriff. This constituency lasted until , when it was replaced with the Mid Staffordshire constituency. Fabricant took the seat with a majority of 6, and has remained a Member of Parliament since. The Mid Staffordshire seat was abolished at the general election , but Fabricant contested and won the Lichfield constituency, which partially replaced it, by just votes. He has remained the Lichfield MP since, increasing his majority to 4, in , 7, in , 17, in and 18, in Geography Lichfield covers an area of approximately 5. It is approximately 25 km 16 mi north of Birmingham and km mi north-west of London. The city is located between the high ground of Cannock Chase to the west and the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Tame to the east. It is underlain by red sandstone , deposited during the arid desert conditions of the Triassic period. Mercia Mudstone underlies the north and north-eastern edges of the city towards Elmhurst and Curborough. The red sandstone underlying the majority of Lichfield is present in many of its ancient buildings, including Lichfield Cathedral and the Church of St Chad. To the south and east of the city centre is a ridge which reaches m at St Michael on Greenhill. Boley Park lies on top of a ridge with its highest point on Borrowcop Hill at m. To the south-east the level drops to 69 m where Tamworth Road crosses the city boundary into Freeford. There is another high ridge south-west of the city where there are two high points, one at Berry Hill Farm at m and the other on Harehurst Hill near the city boundary at Aldershawe where the level reaches m.

Chapter 4 : Lichfield - Wikipedia

Lichfield /ˈlɪçˌfiɪld/ is a cathedral city and civil parish^[3] in Staffordshire, England. One of eight civil parishes with city status in England, Lichfield is situated roughly 16mi (26km) north of Birmingham.

Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement is Mesolithic flints discovered on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill , which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. Middle Ages[edit] The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwallled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in At the time of the Domesday Book survey , Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester ; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield had seats in both locations; work on the present Gothic cathedral at Lichfield began in Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in , which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. The cathedral authorities, supported by some of the townsfolk, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The close subsequently yielded to the Parliamentarians, but was retaken by Prince Rupert of the Rhine in the same year; on the collapse of the Royalist cause in it again surrendered. The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and then reaching its peak in the period from 1700 to 1750, the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot, and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment ; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. While nearby Birmingham and its population expanded greatly during the Industrial Revolution, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. After the war the council built many new houses in the s, including some high-rise flats, while the late s and early s saw the construction of a large housing estate at Boley Park in the south-east of the city. The city has continued expanding to the west. The police station, bus station, Ford garage and multi-storey car park will be demolished to make way for 22, m2 of retail space and 2, m2 of leisure facilities, consisting of a flagship department store, six-screen cinema, hotel, 37 individual shops and 56 flats. The same charter made Lichfield a county separate from the rest of Staffordshire. It remained so until After the parish council elections, the Conservatives remained in overall control, with the 28 seats being divided between the Conservatives 26 , Labour 1 and the Liberal Democrats 1. Lichfield is one of only 15 towns and cities in England and Wales which appoints a Sheriff. This constituency lasted until , when it was replaced with the Mid Staffordshire constituency. Fabricant took the seat with a majority of 6, and has remained a Member of Parliament since. The Mid Staffordshire seat was abolished at the general election , but Fabricant contested and won the Lichfield constituency, which partially replaced it, by just votes. He has remained the Lichfield MP since, increasing his majority to 4, in , 7, in , 17, in and 18, in Geography[edit] Lichfield covers an area of approximately 5. The city is located between the high ground of Cannock Chase to

the west and the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Tame to the east. It is underlain by red sandstone , deposited during the arid desert conditions of the Triassic period. Mercia Mudstone underlies the north and north-eastern edges of the city towards Elmhurst and Curborough. The red sandstone underlying the majority of Lichfield is present in many of its ancient buildings, including Lichfield Cathedral and the Church of St Chad. To the south and east of the city centre is a ridge which reaches m at St Michael on Greenhill. Boley Park lies on top of a ridge with its highest point on Borrowcop Hill at m. To the south-east the level drops to 69 m where Tamworth Road crosses the city boundary into Freeford. There is another high ridge south-west of the city where there are two high points, one at Berry Hill Farm at m and the other on Harehurst Hill near the city boundary at Aldershaw where the level reaches m.

Lichfield Cathedral - Lichfield Cathedral is situated in Lichfield, Staffordshire, England. It is the only medieval English cathedral with three spires, the Diocese of Lichfield covers all of Staffordshire, much of Shropshire and part of the Black Country and West Midlands.

Places in Sutton Coldfield: It is a place of great antiquity, and was known in the times of the Saxons: He also rebuilt the greatest part of the church, and at his own expense erected a town-hall and a market-house. The church is a stately Gothic structure, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a square tower, in which is a clock, six good bells, and musical chimes. It is remarkable that the bodies interred in the vaults of this church, as well as in the churchyard, are consumed to ashes within a few years after they are deposited, which we find ascribed to the elevated situation of the ground; though we are rather of opinion, that the sudden dissolution is occasioned by some internal heat in the soil, which operating on the grosser particles, reduces them to dust sooner than they would do in other places, however the ground may be situated. Among other benefactions to this place by Bishop Herman, he founded and endowed a noble free-school. It is remarkable, that he enjoined that the master should be a layman, and that every morning the scholars should sing the th psalm, beginning with the following words: This town is governed by a warden, two justices, and ten aldermen; it is in a flourishing state, and is endowed with many valuable privileges; particularly a large common, where ail the inhabitants have a right of pasturage. On one part of this common is plainly to be seen the course of the Roman Consular way, called Icknield-street; it is overgrown with furze and heath, but being high-ridged up with stone and gravel, it has baffled all the efforts of time and the plough to efface it. The principal trade of the place consists in making barrels for guns, axes, forks, knives, buttons, and such other articles as depend upon the different trades in Birmingham, by which great numbers of people are constantly employed. The above articles are made by the assistance of mills, which are worked by some small rivulets that take their rise from the common. But as the streams themselves are not capable of constantly moving the mills, by their common current, reservoirs are made; but these have sometimes been attended with inconveniences, by overflowing their banks. This man procured a licence, in the year , from William de Birmingham, lord of the see, and another from the crown, to found a chantry at the altar in St. He gave, for this purpose, four houses, 20 acres of land, and eighteen-pence rent, issuing out of his estates in Birmingham. At the northwest extremity of Sutton Colefield, joining the Chester-road, is the Bowen Pool; at the tail of which, yards west of the road, on a small eminence or swell of the earth, are the remains of a fortification, called Loaches-banks; but of what use or original is uncertain, no author having mentioned it; yards farther west, in the same flat, is a hill of some magnitude, deemed by the curious a tumulus. The Roman tumuli were of two sorts, the small for the reception of the general, or great men, and the large for the reception of the dead, after a battle; they are both of the same shape, rather high than broad. That before us comes under the description of neither; nor could the dead well be conveyed over the morass. The ground-plot, in the centre of the fort, at Loaches-banks, is about two acres, surrounded by three mounds, which are large, and three trenches, which are small; the whole forming a square of four acres. Each corner directs to a cardinal point, but perhaps not with design; for the situation of the ground would invite the operator to choose the present form. The northwest joins to, and is secured by, the pool. As the works are much in the Roman taste, it might at first view be deemed the residence of an opulent lord of the manor, but the adjacent lands carrying no marks of cultivation, destroys the argument; it is also too large for the fashion; besides all these, manorial foundations have been in use since the conquest, therefore tradition assists the historian; but here, tradition being lost, proves the place of greater antiquity. One might judge it of Danish extraction, but the trenches are not large enough for that people: The narrowness of the trenches is another proof of its being British; they exactly correspond with the style of that people. The name of the pool Bowen, is of British derivation, which is a farther proof that the work originated from the Britons. They did not place their security so much in the trenches as in the mounds, which they barricaded with timber. This camp is secured on three sides by a morass, and is only approachable on the fourth, that from Colefield. The first mound on this weak side is 24 yards over, twice the size of any other; which allowing an ample

security, is a farther evidence of its being British, and tradition being silent is another. Birmingham division of Hemlingford hundred, Birmingham petty sessional division, Aston union, Birmingham county court district, Sutton Coldfield rural deanery, archdeaconry of Birmingham, and diocese of Worcester. Sutton claims a very high antiquity, having been once a royal manor, and afterwards an appanage of the powerful Earls of Warwick: The town formerly consisted principally of one street, on the road from Birmingham to Lichfield, but has considerably increased within the last few years, the houses being chiefly of red brick, and well built. The section of the London and North-Western Railway from Birmingham to Lichfield has five stations in the parish, viz. The Birmingham, Walsall and Wolverhampton branch of the Midland Railway passes through and has three stations in this parish, viz. The town was formerly governed by a corporation, consisting of a warden and 24 members, two of whom were called capital burgesses, under a charter granted by Charles II.: In April, , the town received a new charter of incorporation, and under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, , the Corporation now consists of 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, who elect a mayor and act as the urban sanitary authority; the town is divided into 6 wards, viz. The parish is divided into four ecclesiastical districts, viz. The parish church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient building of stone, in the Early English and late Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel with north and south chapels, nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower containing 8 bells: Bedford, for 21 years rector of this parish The register dates from the year , but is imperfect. William Campbell Riland Bedford M. The population attached to Holy Trinity church in was 3, The Catholic church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in High street, is a structure of brick, consisting of nave only, and has sittings: Nicholas, with sittings for 50 persons, and served from Erdington. There is a Baptist chapel at Little Sutton, seating persons, and a Calvinistic chapel at Maney, with sittings: The Wesleyan Methodist chapel on the Parade was erected in , and affords sittings. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Provident Dispensary, in Coleshill street, was erected in There are ten almshouses in Mill street, four at Hill, four at Walmley, and two at Boldmere. In addition to a free house and fuel, the married inmates receive 30s. Moor Hall, the residence of Albert R. Peddimore Hall, 4 miles east, was formerly the seat of the Ardens, who were residents here before the Conquest. The double moat remains, but a farmhouse now occupies the site of the ancient mansion. Adjacent to the town is a picturesque park of upwards of 2, acres, granted by Bishop Vesey to the Corporation of Sutton, in which the inhabitants have the privilege of pasturing horses and cattle on payment of a small fee; the Crystal Palace promenade gardens, situated near the park, cover an area of 25 acres, portions being set apart for cricket, golf and tennis: This place is fast becoming a residential suburb for Birmingham and Walsall, for which purpose it is admirably adapted, as well from the beauty of its scenery, and its bracing air, as from the dryness of of its scenery, and its bracing air, as from the dryness of its soil. The principal landowners are Sir Robt. George Algernon Beynon Disney Hackel esq. The soil is sandy and peat; subsoil, gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. The area of the whole parish is 13, acres, divided into: The population in was 7,, and in , 8, The population of each ward is: The population of each ward in was estimated at: Boldmere 1,, Hill 1,, Maney 2,, Trinity 1,, Walmley 1,, and Wylde Green 1,, making a total population of the parish, 10, John the Evangelist, Walmley, Rev. John Westley Davis M. Albert Edward Riland Bedford M. Catholic, Lichfield road, Rev. James Rigby, priest; 8. Catholic, Boldmere, served from Erdington, 8. Baptist, Little Sutton, The Brethren, Maney, Congregational, Park road, Rev. Joseph Shillitto; 11 a. The school is governed by a body of 12 trustees, 4 being co-optative, 4 elected by the ratepayers the remainder chosen by the town council. Corporation, Church hill infants , for 81 children; average attendance, Corporation infants , Maney, built in , for 74 children; average attendance, Corporation infants , Little Sutton, built in , for 80 children; average attendance, Catholic mixed , Lichfield road, built in , for 80 children; average attendance,

Chapter 6 : Lichfield Cathedral

Lichfield and warwick T O write at Oxford of anything but Oxford requires, on the part of the sentimental tourist, no small power of mental abstraction. Yet I have it at heart to pay to three or four other scenes recently visited the debt of an enjoyment hardly less profound than my relish for this scholastic paradise.

Images Etymology The origin of the modern name "Lichfield" is twofold. This passed into Old English as Lyccid, cf. Luitcoyt, to which was appended Old English: This word Lyccidfeld is the origin of the word "Lichfield". Popular etymology has it that a thousand Christians were martyred in Lichfield around AD during the reign of Diocletian and that the name Lichfield actually means "field of the dead" see lich. There is no evidence to support this legend. **History Prehistory and antiquity** Main page: Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement has been the discovery of Mesolithic flints on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill, which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. Letocetum fell into decline by the 4th century and the Romans had left by the 5th century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. There is no evidence of what happened to Letocetum after the Romans left; however Lichfield may have emerged as the inhabitants of Letocetum relocated during its decline. **Middle Ages** The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. In King Offa made the city an archbishopric with authority over all the bishops from the Humber to the River Thames; his appointee was Archbishop Hygeberht. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwalled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in The Staffordshire Hoard was discovered in a field near Lichfield His successor, Robert de Limesey, transferred it to Coventry but it was eventually restored to Lichfield in Work began on the present Gothic cathedral in At the time of the Domesday Book survey, Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester, where the see of the bishopric had been moved 10 years earlier; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The lord of the manor was the bishop of Chester until the reign of Edward VI. Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. In Lichfield was severely damaged by a fire which destroyed most of the town; however the Cathedral and Close survived unscathed. In Richard II gave a charter for the foundation of the gild of St Mary and St John the Baptist; this gild functioned as the local government, until its dissolution by Edward VI, who incorporated the town in That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in, which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. Three people were burned at the stake for heresy under Mary I. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for his activities promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. Samuel Johnson was born in Breadmarket Street in In the English Civil War, Lichfield was divided. The cathedral authorities, with a certain following, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and reaching its peak in the period from 1700 to 1750, the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. During the late 18th and early 19th century much of the medieval city was rebuilt with the red brick Georgian style buildings we see today. Also during this time the city underwent vast improvements with underground sewerage systems, paved streets and gas powered street lighting. An infantry regiment of the British Army was formed at Lichfield in by Col. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire

Regiment. Whilst the industrial development at nearby Birmingham exploded, along with its population, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. The city has continued expanding to the west. The police station, bus station, Ford garage and multi-storey car park will be demolished to make way for 22, m2 of retail space and 2, m2 of leisure facilities, consisting of a flagship department store, six-screen cinema, hotel, 37 individual shops, and 56 flats. Geography Lichfield covers an area of approximately 5. The city is located between the high ground of Cannock Chase on the west and the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Tame on the east. It is underlain by red sandstone , deposited during the arid desert conditions of the Triassic period. Mercia Mudstone underlies the north and north eastern edges of the city towards Elmhurst and Curborough. The red sandstone underlying the majority of Lichfield is present in many of its ancient buildings including Lichfield Cathedral and the Church of St Chad. The ground within the city slopes down from m in the north west to 86m on the sandstone shelf where Lichfield Cathedral stands. To the south and east of the city centre is a ridge which reaches m at St Michael on Greenhill. Boley Park lies on top of a ridge with its highest point on Borrowcop Hill at m. To the south east the level drops to 69 m where Tamworth Road crosses the city boundary into Freeford. There is another high ridge south west of the city where there are two high points, one at Berry Hill Farm at m and the other on Harehurst Hill near the city boundary at Aldershawe where the level reaches m. The city is built on the two sides of a shallow valley, into which flow two streams from the west, the Trunkfield Brook and the Leamonsley Brook, and out of which the Curborough Brook runs to the north east, eventually flowing into the River Trent.

Chapter 7 : Lichfield | Traffic Galaxy

Henry James, Lichfield and Warwick, Photograph by Richard Cockle Lucas (sculptor) of Johnson statue taken in The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and

At the time of the Census the population was estimated at 32, and the wider Lichfield District at , In , the Staffordshire Hoard , the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork, was found 5. The development of the city was consolidated in the 12th century under Roger de Clinton who fortified the Cathedral Close and also laid out the town with the ladder-shaped street pattern that survives to this day. Today, the city still retains its old importance as an ecclesiastical centre, and its industrial and commercial development has been limited. The centre of the city retains an unspoilt charm with over listed buildings in its historic streets, fine Georgian architecture and old cultural traditions. Etymology The origin of the modern name "Lichfield" is twofold. At Wall , 3. Luitcoyt, [8] to which was appended Old English: This word Lyccidfeld is the origin of the word "Lichfield". There is no evidence to support this legend. Letocetum The earliest evidence of settlement has been the discovery of Mesolithic flints on the high ground of the cemetery at St Michael on Greenhill , which may indicate an early flint industry. Traces of Neolithic settlement have been discovered on the south side of the sandstone ridge occupied by Lichfield Cathedral. Established in AD 50 as a Roman military fortress, it had become a civilian settlement vicus with a bath house and a mansio by the 2nd century. There have been scattered Romano-British finds in Lichfield and it is possible that a burial discovered beneath the cathedral in was Romano-British. Middle Ages The three-spired Lichfield Cathedral was built between and The early history of Lichfield is obscure. During the 9th century, Mercia was devastated by Danish Vikings. Lichfield itself was unwalled and the cathedral was despoiled, so Bishop Peter moved the see to the fortified and wealthier Chester in The Staffordshire Hoard was discovered in a field near Lichfield His successor, Robert de Limesey , transferred it to Coventry but it was eventually restored to Lichfield in Work began on the present Gothic cathedral in At the time of the Domesday Book survey, Lichfield was held by the bishop of Chester , where the see of the bishopric had been moved 10 years earlier; Lichfield was listed as a small village. The lord of the manor was the bishop of Chester until the reign of Edward VI. Bishop Roger de Clinton was responsible for transforming the scattered settlements to the south of Minster Pool into the ladder-plan streets existing today. Bishop de Clinton also fortified the cathedral close and enclosed the town with a bank and ditch, and gates were set up where roads into the town crossed the ditch. That year too the Franciscan Friary was dissolved, the site becoming a private estate. Further economic decline followed the outbreak of plague in , which resulted in the death of over a third of the entire population. The last public burning at the stake in England took place in Lichfield, when Edward Wightman from Burton upon Trent was executed by burning in the Market Place on 11 April for his activities promoting himself as the divine Paraclete and Saviour of the world. In the English Civil War , Lichfield was divided. The cathedral authorities, with a certain following, were for the king, but the townsfolk generally sided with the Parliament. This led to the fortification of the close in The cathedral suffered extensive damage from the war, including the complete destruction of the central spire. In the 18th century, and reaching its peak in the period from "â€", the city thrived as a busy coaching city on the main routes from London to the north-west and Birmingham to the north-east. Also during this time the city underwent vast improvements with underground sewerage systems, paved streets and gas powered street lighting. In it became the 38th Regiment of Foot and in the 1st Staffordshire Regiment ; after reorganisation in it became the 1st battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. Whilst the industrial development at nearby Birmingham exploded, along with its population, Lichfield remained largely unchanged in character. The first council houses were built in the Dimbles area of the city in the s. The outbreak of World War II brought over 2, evacuees from industrialised areas. However, due to the lack of heavy industry in the city, Lichfield escaped lightly, although there were air raids in and and three Lichfeldians were killed. The city has continued expanding to the west. The police station, bus station, Ford garage and multi-storey car park will be demolished to make way for 22, m2 of retail space and 2, m2 of leisure facilities, consisting of a flagship department store, six-screen cinema, hotel, 37 individual shops, and

56 flats. Governance Local government Historically the Bishop of Lichfield had authority over the city. The same charter made Lichfield a county separate from the rest of Staffordshire. It remained so until After the parish council elections, the Conservatives remained in overall control, with 28 seats being divided between the Conservatives 26 , Labour , 1 , Liberal Democrat 1. This constituency lasted until when it was replaced with the Mid Staffordshire constituency. Fabricant took the seat with a majority of 6, and has remained a Member of Parliament since. The Mid Staffordshire seat was abolished at the general election , but Fabricant contested and won the Lichfield constituency, which partially replaced it, by just votes. He has remained the Lichfield MP since, increasing his majority to 4, in , 7, in , 17, in and 18, in Geography Lichfield covers an area of approximately 5. The city is located between the high ground of Cannock Chase on the west and the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Tame on the east. It is underlain by red sandstone , deposited during the arid desert conditions of the Triassic period. Mercia Mudstone underlies the north and north eastern edges of the city towards Elmhurst and Curborough. The red sandstone underlying the majority of Lichfield is present in many of its ancient buildings including Lichfield Cathedral and the Church of St Chad. To the south and east of the city centre is a ridge which reaches m at St Michael on Greenhill. Boley Park lies on top of a ridge with its highest point on Borrowcop Hill at m. To the south east the level drops to 69 m where Tamworth Road crosses the city boundary into Freeford. There is another high ridge south west of the city where there are two high points, one at Berry Hill Farm at m and the other on Harehurst Hill near the city boundary at Aldershawe where the level reaches m.

Chapter 8 : Lichfield - Wikipedia's Lichfield as translated by GramTrans

Three Bedroom, Three Bath Condo at Warwick with partial ocean views. Features 1 king bed, 1 queen bed, 2 twin beds, a sofa bed, a full kitchen, a dining area, a living area, a washer/dryer, Wi-Fi, a balcony, and an on-site pool.

British Postal Museum and Archive: Northampton Mercury 23 March , p. At length the new Post Office, which has been for some months past course of erection in Abington-street, is about to be opened. This is a consummation more devoutly wished by the Post Office employees than the public, the former suffering maximum amount of inconvenience. Until the opening of the temporary branch office in Sheep-street the rapidly increasing business of the Post Office had to be transacted under great disadvantages on the premises in the Drapery, which are small, inconvenient, and ill-ventilated. The inconvenience felt the public was small, compared with that of the officials, though in this respect there was ample room for improvement. Now that the new building well nigh completed, the public will regret more deeply than ever that a more advantageous site was not chosen in the first instance. It is true it is near the centre of the town, and that account there perhaps not much reason complain. But it is at the narrowest part of Abington-street, and this will, doubtless, prove a source of considerable inconvenience, notwithstanding that the edifice is set back three feet from the line frontage. But the site will be condemned in another point view. It has almost passed into proverb that the best public buildings Northampton are sure to be placed in corners, or at least disadvantageous positions. The new Post Office, contrary, believe, to general anticipation, is really very handsome building, with a frontage in the Italian style architecture; but it is placed in part of a narrow street "where it will be impossible to see the edifice to advantage. It has shared the fate of the new Town Hall, College Street Chapel, and other buildings which really deserved to be set in more conspicuous positions, where, whatever architectural they possessed, might be seen to the best advantage. People cannot refrain from regretting even now that the Post Office was not erected on a Market-square site, or even the old site, as either case would have shown to better advantage, and certainly would have been more convenient to the public. However, regrets are unavailing. No doubt, as far as the Post officials are concerned, very few better or more convenient sites could have been selected, as there is an abundance of space, without superfluity, and an entrance in Dychurch-lane, to which the mail carts can drive, so that Abington-street will not be incommoded in that respect. The building presents a very imposing and not altogether ungraceful front, the style being, as we have already stated, Italian. The length of frontage feet is 42ft, and the building has three storeys. The ground-floor front is of stone, the remainder being brick, with handsome Bath stone dressings. The windows on the ground-floor are massive and ornamental, each being flanked with pilasters, There are carved pediments to the first-floor windows and balustrades, the second-floor windows being plain in character. The front is surmounted by a handsome cornice, and is capped with a balustrade. All the front windows are filled with plate-glass. The words "Post Office" are inscribed in large letters on the face of the building. Entering from the street, there is a spacious entrance lobby for the public, with a handsome stone staircase leading to the upper rooms. This a lofty and well-ventilated apartment "it is 17ft. There is to be, and probably will by the time these lines meet the public eye, an adequate supply of telegraph desks, for the writing of telegrams. By the side of the public office, behind it as one enters from the entrance lobby, is the telegraphic instrument apartment. It is not of the same height as the other room, and compares as favourably with the old premises in George-row as the former does with the postal premises in the Drapery. At the rear is the sorting-office, a very spacious apartment, about 50ft. This lighted by lantern light and side-lights. On the first and second floor there are suites of apartments, but it is not yet determined, we believe, to what use they shall be devoted. They are commodious rooms, and were originally intended for Inland Revenue offices, but for some reason or another that intention has, we are informed, been abandoned. At the basement of the building are retiring rooms for letter-carriers and sorters, and an apartment, gloomy as a vault, once intended, we understand for an Inland Revenue department seizure store, but now intended for that no more, sharing the uncertain and undecided fate the upper rooms of the establishment. There also a battery-room, just under the telegraphic instrumental apartment, where the galvanic batteries will supply the electricity upon which the telegraph depends. The building is provided with

every convenience, and is generally, to all appearance, arranged with view to comfort in carrying on the important business which devolves upon the postal department. The architect is Mr. Dunkley, of Blisworth, who has carried out his contract in a very satisfactory manner. The erection has been under the supervision of Mr. Hatch, of London, clerk of the works. It is expected that both the postal and telegraphic departments will be transferred to the new building on Monday next, although it will not then be entirely completed.

Chapter 9 : Timeline of Birmingham history - Wikipedia

11 May, HJ, AJ, II. Lichfield and Warwick" is published in the Nation 28 July, HJ, AJ, and AK part ways with the Boots and.

Summary Bibliography Sutton Park has an extensive history. Part of a major Roman road, Ryknild Street, runs through the west of the park. Mentioned in the Domesday Book, the park can be traced back to at least the 9th century, from which time its status alternated between Royal Forest and Chase. In the 12th century it was a mediaeval deer park. In the 16th century, the site provided wood for the people of Sutton Coldfield and the land provided grazing for their animals. From then until recently, grazing has been an important feature of human use of the park. Archaeology In recognition of its long history of human use, and the quality of many of its archaeological sites, particularly the mediaeval deer park boundaries, large parts of the park were declared a Scheduled Ancient Monument in March You may like to visit some of these sites in Sutton Park: Burnt mounds -- prehistoric mounds of heat shattered stone which is the debris from steam bathing or cooking. There was a bank along the outside which would have had a high fence on it. This feature dates from the 12th century. Sub-divisions of the mediaeval deer park -- banks and ditches running through Lower Nut Hurst and alongside Holly Hurst, and north of Bracebridge Pool. There is a dam at each and a quarry from which the material for the dam was taken. Created to exclude grazing animals. They have dams and quarries. A walk starts from the quarry at Blackroot Pool. After their conquest of Britain, complete by about 80 AD, the Romans built a network of roads connecting cities and forts. Two of these roads crossed at the fort of Etocetum the site of the present village of Wall, north of Sutton Coldfield. The east-west road is the basis of the modern A5. The north-south road ran from the Cotswolds northwards through what is now Sutton Park. For about a mile and a half 2. St Chad, patron saint of the diocese of Lichfield, converted the last pagan king in Sutton Park was part of an extensive hunting area, or chase, to the south-west of Tamworth. The name "Sutton Coldfield" appears to come from this time, being the "south town" i. They formed a very small part of the great forest of Kank or Cannock, which was the private property of the king. In , a deer park was constructed in the Chase; this formed the nucleus of what later became Sutton Park. Vesey eventually retired to Sutton where he died in He oversaw the creation of the famous Royal Charter, whereby the town was to be run by Corporation consisting of a Warden and Society. The nature of their stewardship varied over the years that followed. Following the protests of the townspeople, the Corporation rejected the proposal. However, in most of the common land was finally enclosed, fortunately excluding the park. In , Sir E Hartopp -- one of the principal beneficiaries of the earlier enclosures -- was allowed to acquire "the Ladywood" for his park at Four Oaks in exchange for the meadowland around the Sutton and Boldmere Gates. A railway line was built through the park following a House of Commons bill of , to considerable local opposition. The railway, which had reached the town of Sutton Coldfield in , allowed day trippers to visit Sutton Park, which grew in importance as a site for leisure activities. During the second half of the 19th century, there were two horse racing tracks, two golf courses and a Crystal Palace with a fun fair, as well as swimming and boating on some of the pools. The park was used for military training during this period, and a firing range was established in the Longmoor Valley. The remains of the military targets can still be seen by following the Longmoor Valley Walk. The park was used for military purposes in both the First and Second World Wars. The tone of the wording suggests that its main purpose was self-congratulation on the part of the Council. It reads as follows: The park was placed at the disposal of H. Over 50, of H. The Birmingham city battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment received their training here and were followed by other units. For a considerable period the camps were used for convalescent officers and men -- and New Zealand troops also were in occupation prior to their return home. The council of the royal town received the thanks of the War Office for their patriotic action. In , the Scout Movement held its World Jubilee Jamboree event in the park, with camps set up for some two weeks. It states that there were 32, scouts from 87 different parts of the world. Both military use and the Scout Jamboree unfortunately left behind some damage to the habitats and wildlife of the park. Other threats did not wholly disappear along with the Warden and Society; the Friends of Sutton Park

Association was founded in to oppose the building of houses on parts of the park. The , founded in , was also involved in opposing some actions of the Borough Council. For example, in , the two societies and the Sutton Coldfield Civic Society protested vigorously over the way in which Little Bracebridge Pool was dredged. In , Sutton Coldfield became part of Birmingham City, whose Council has since had the responsibility of managing the park.