

Toads Alley Buriton

A structural & historical
examination

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KINGS & QUEENS

Edward the Confessor	1042-66	
William I (Conqueror)	1066-87	
William II (Rufus)	1087-1100	Killed while hunting
Henry I	1100-35	
Stephen	1135-54	Civil war (with Matilda)
Henry II (Beauclerk)	1154-89	
Richard I (Lionheart)	1189-1199	
John (Lackland)	1199-1216	
Henry III	1216-72	
Edward I (Longshanks)	1272-1307	
Edward II	1307-27	Purportedly died in prison
	<i>1315-22 The Great Famine</i>	
Edward III	1327-77	
	<i>1348/9 The Black Death</i>	
Richard II	1377-99	Died in prison
	<i>1381 The Peasants' Revolt</i>	
Henry IV	1399-1413	
Henry V	1413-22	
Henry VI	1422-61	Died in the Tower
	<i>1450 Cade's Rebellion</i>	
	<i>1455 Outbreak of civil war</i>	
Edward IV	1461-83	
Edward V	1483	Died in the Tower
Richard III	1483-85	Killed in battle
Henry VII (Tudor)	1485-1509	
Henry VIII	1509-47	
	<i>1539 Dissolution of monasteries</i>	
Edward VI	1547-53	
Mary (m Philip of Spain)	1553-58	
Elizabeth I	1558-1603	
	<i>1588 Spanish Armada</i>	
James I (Stuart)	1603-25	
Charles I	1625-49	Beheaded
	<i>Oliver Cromwell 1649-1660 Commonwealth</i>	
Charles II	1660-1685	
James II	1685-88	Deposed
William & Mary	1689-94	
William (III)	1694-1702	
Anne	1702-14	
George I (Hanover)	1714-27	
George II	1727-60	
George III	1760-1820	<i>1775-83 American Revolution</i>
	<i>1789-99 French Revolution</i>	
	<i>Regency (from 1812)</i>	
George IV	1820-30	
William IV	1830-37	
Victoria	1837-1901	

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A General Introduction to Historical Construction

There are three main types of historical timber-framed construction — aisled, cruck and box-frame — and roughly three time spans — medieval, transitional and post-medieval. As well as considering structure, it is important to remember plan; the medieval plan based on an **open hall** (without first floor) flanked by floored ends, could linger on albeit with later characteristics.

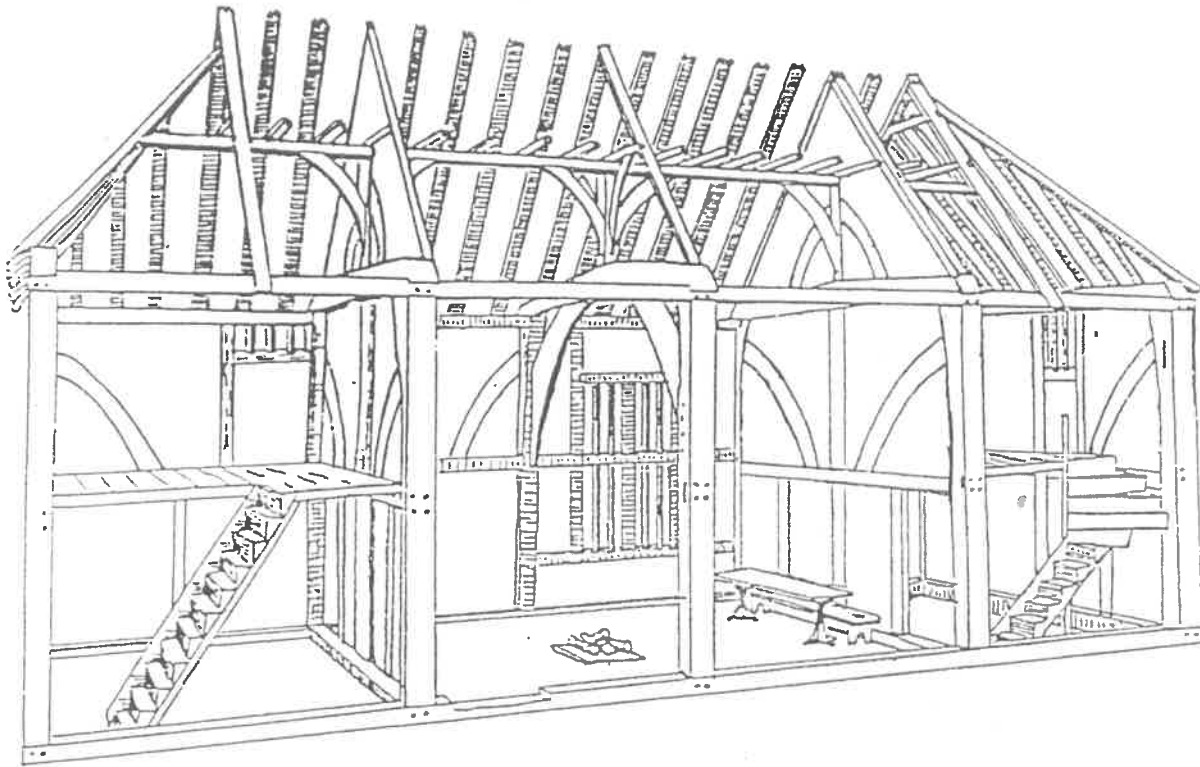
However, until the mid-1700s houses were generally 'single-pile', that is, one room thick. The isometrics included here are from examples at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton, and illustrate just some of the characteristics of medieval and post-medieval types.

Broadly speaking, 'medieval' houses are those originally based upon an open (ground to rafters) hall and built before c1500; 'post-medieval' covers those from c1600 onwards that were built from scratch with a first floor throughout; 'transitional' covers the period between these two groups, when there was experimentation with smoke control, old houses were being up-dated or replaced, and new plans being tried out.

The development and distribution of the 'cruck' house is almost a study of its own. Apart from rare finds, it is unknown in East Anglia or the south-east, but can be found frequently west of a north/south line corresponding almost to the line of the historic Watling Street. Hampshire cruck buildings do appear to be of higher quality than most.

Whatever changes were made, the roof construction was usually the least affected, and this developed from simple collared-rafter construction without any longitudinal timbers, being a series of A-frames, through those with a central purlin resting on crown-posts and supporting the collars for every pair of rafters, to those with two side-purlins clasped between collar and rafter, supported by vertical struts from horizontal ties at bay/unit divisions. Collared rafter and crown-post roofs are generally found over medieval houses, side-purlins over post-medieval, but there is inevitably a blurring of types. In Hampshire, for instance, the crown-post roof is uncommon, becoming a rarity after 1400, and being replaced by various forms of side-purlin construction. The further one travels east, the more common (and later) are crown-posts over medieval houses; in mid to eastern Sussex crown-posts were being used up to 1550.

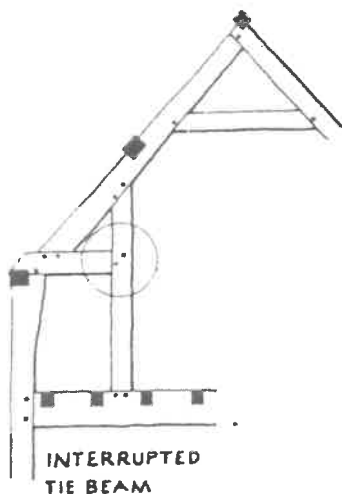
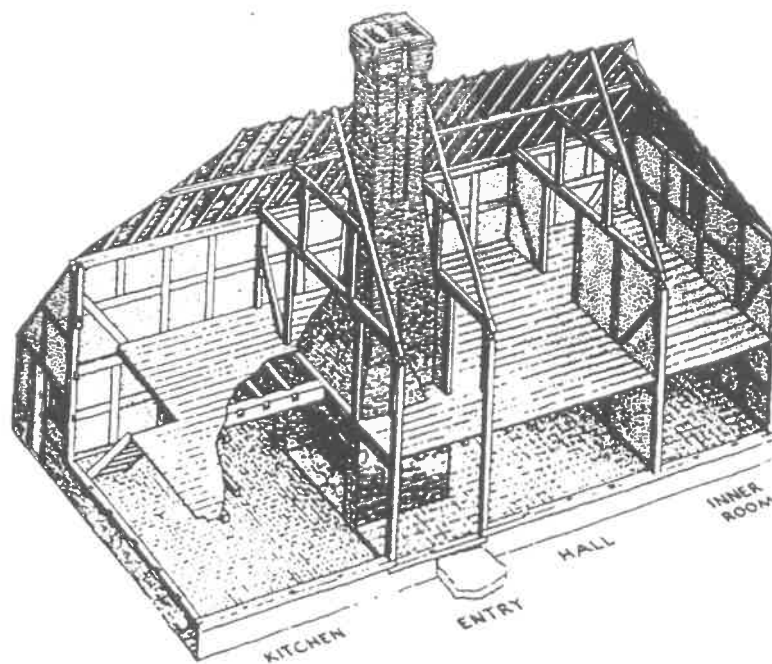
Local recording has supported this particular difference. Of a dozen properties recorded in Buriton, six are medieval but none is crown-posted; in Harting thirty-eight have been recorded, eleven of which are medieval, but only one is crown-posted. Patterns of wall-framing can also give guidance for dating; for example, storey-height bracing is generally earlier than half-height, and after 1550 small pane framing was almost universal.



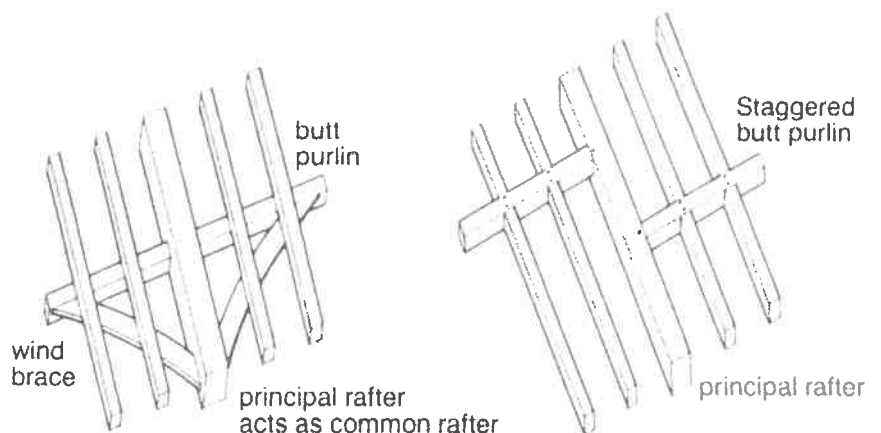
A four-bay open hall house, with two-bay hall flanked by 'solar' (right) and 'service' (left) and with a crown-posted roof

Pendean farmhouse as re-erected at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton. It has a side-purlin roof construction.

Built with a stack in the position of the old cross-passage or opposing doors, it shows how the old plan still persisted



Innovative construction



A General Introduction to Historical Construction

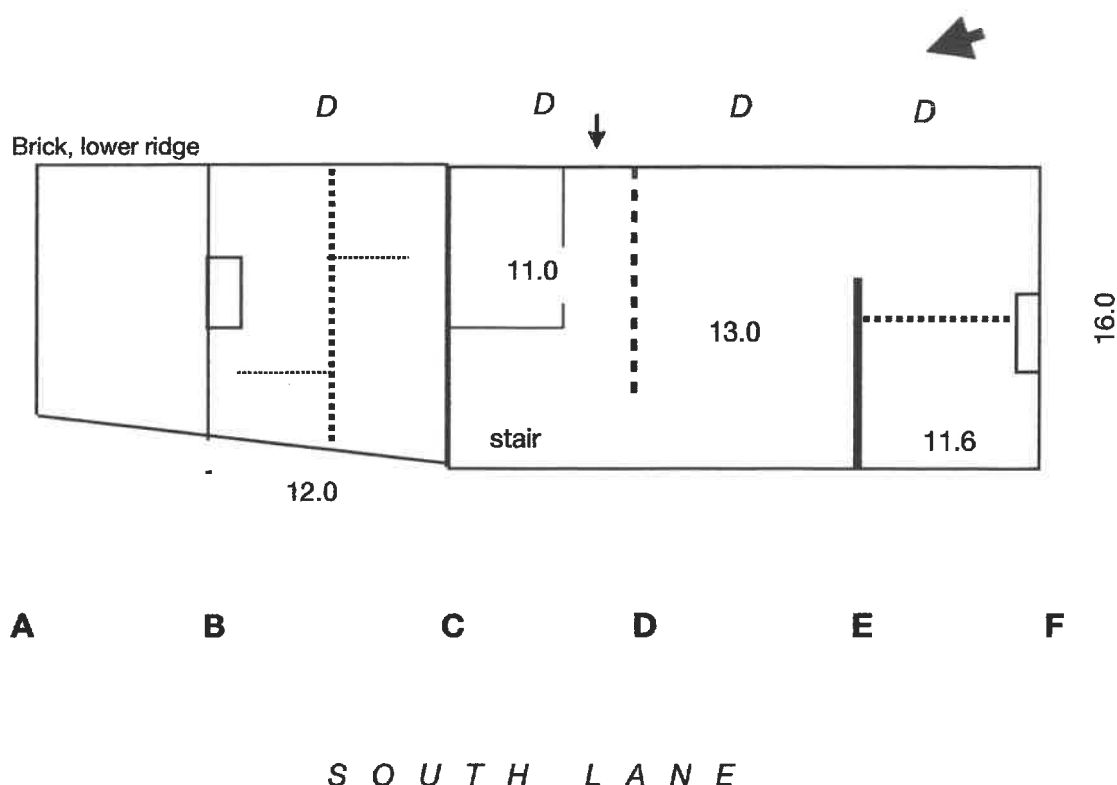
After centuries of living with open hearths, the desire to control smoke drove a number of changes. The position of the hearth was changed along with the construction of a variety of hoods and partitions to form smoke bays. This led to the eventual flooring over of the open hall, and fully floored houses needed only a single stair. The introduction of masonry chimneys could depend as much on finance as desire to modernise, and some examples of chimney stacks dated at the end of the 17th and into the 18th century, show how long framed flues could persist. However, by 1719 all clay built chimneys in England were ordered to be rebuilt in brick.

Those new styles and plans that were successful, survived and developed into the buildings of the seventeenth century and beyond. As time went on, timber-framing became less socially desirable, and those who could afford to faced up their old buildings to hide the 'old-fashioned' construction or under-built in masonry, and eventually built completely from start in brick, stone and flint. In addition, many houses that were initially built as a single dwelling became divided into multiple occupation by the less affluent.

All this underlines the need to consider a whole range of factors — locality, status, the economy, availability and cost of materials — as well as structural detail when trying to assign dates to buildings.

Toads Alley : the structure

Proportional but not to scale; approximate imperial measurements



Description

This house is sited parallel with and against the eastern side of South Lane, and consists of four units (no discernible wall framing), in-line, with a single-unit addition at the northern end. The elevations are mainly of **malm stone with brick trim** (see note below) beneath a tiled roof. The ridge and slopes of the roof, especially C > F, are noticeably uneven and undulating. There are four large dormers (D) on the eastern slope, and two stacks, both originally internal and end.

The eaves level is very low. On the eastern side of BC can be seen the original end straight edge of brick trim (B) and tucked under the eaves a dated tile (1813), although this does not necessarily relate to this building.

Internal examination identified fragmentary features of an earlier core. At D there is a partition of **regular square pegged framework** on the eastern side; the mid-tie can be seen at the ceiling level, extending to a vertical timber at the west. There is notching on the underside of the mid-tie (west) suggesting either a phase when this was closed, or the existence of a doorhead.

The unit EF is partly defined by a solid wall, and there is an **axial ceiling girder** between this and the brick chimney breast. This girder is chamfered and there are **lambs' tongue stops** at E, but not in front of the chimney breast.

In BC there is a transverse girder, with narrow stopped chamfers, and the only joisting visible at ground floor, which is partially supported by a timber above the chimney-breast.

Toads Alley : the structure

At first floor there is a small dainty hearth at F and some (bowed) side-purlins are visible (DF). DE contains significant details. At D (eastern corner) is a surviving piece of wattle-and-daub; the eastern purlin and cut-ends (for the dormer) of rafters are visibly soot-stained, and the latter are apparently pegged at the apex without a ridge board (pre 1750), and have residual nails/holes for lathe fastening; the purlin has broken and been repaired, at one point with a discernible scarf joint; the edge of a collar could be seen at D. The softwood construction of the dormers has compromised the original roof construction.

Discussion

This building is puzzling until one realises it is only one and a half storeys; the 'first floor' is actually within the roof space, that is, the attic. The dormers were introduced (post 1958 ?) to meet modern lighting requirements. It is not clear whether there were earlier and smaller dormers, although in its initial form — half the current length — windows on gables at C and F would have been regarded as adequate for what was merely a dormitory. The original plan probably consisted of C > F, which was extended north in two phases, although the lack of evidence for vertical timbering makes any bay divisions conjectural. This wholesale replacement of timber-framing suggests it was of inferior quality from start. It is rare to find surviving examples of such houses, as they were usually swept away by 'improvements', social and otherwise. Although legislation was passed in 1589 to try to stem the proliferation of cottages without apparent means of support, this continued. Many were built on roadside 'waste', squashed (like Toads Alley) between lane and manorial fields, and fines demanded at manorial courts eventually became virtual licences to build.

The single panel of pegged framework, the wattle-and-daub and the stop-chamfers are all characteristic of builds of from the second half of the 1600s onwards, and it is mapped as a simple rectangle in 1793 and 1840. From 1850 onwards it is shown as divided.

The two main questions raised by this house in its present form are how was it originally divided into rooms, and how was it heated.

The original plan was apparently three bays, with partitions at D and E. The traditional functions would have been a central unfloored 'open' hall (DE) flanked by floored 'services' (CD) and 'solar' (EF). Occupants had access to the 'lofts' above each end, ladder, and they would have been partially partitioned from the smoke (hence the wattle-and-daub). However, any smoke from could 'flop over' the collars, above the partitions.

Suggested
cross-frame D



Sooting of roof timbers usually results from a period of time with heating from an open hearth, or at least one without a masonry flue, such as a smoke bay or smoke hood, examples of which can be found in use from the second half of the 1500s onwards. The assumed build date would make it unlikely to have had a fully open hearth, but some kind of framed smoke control at this social level would have been possible. The lack of stops at F to the axial girder suggests that the chimney is a later insertion, and the position of the soot-staining (as presently visible) that there was an original

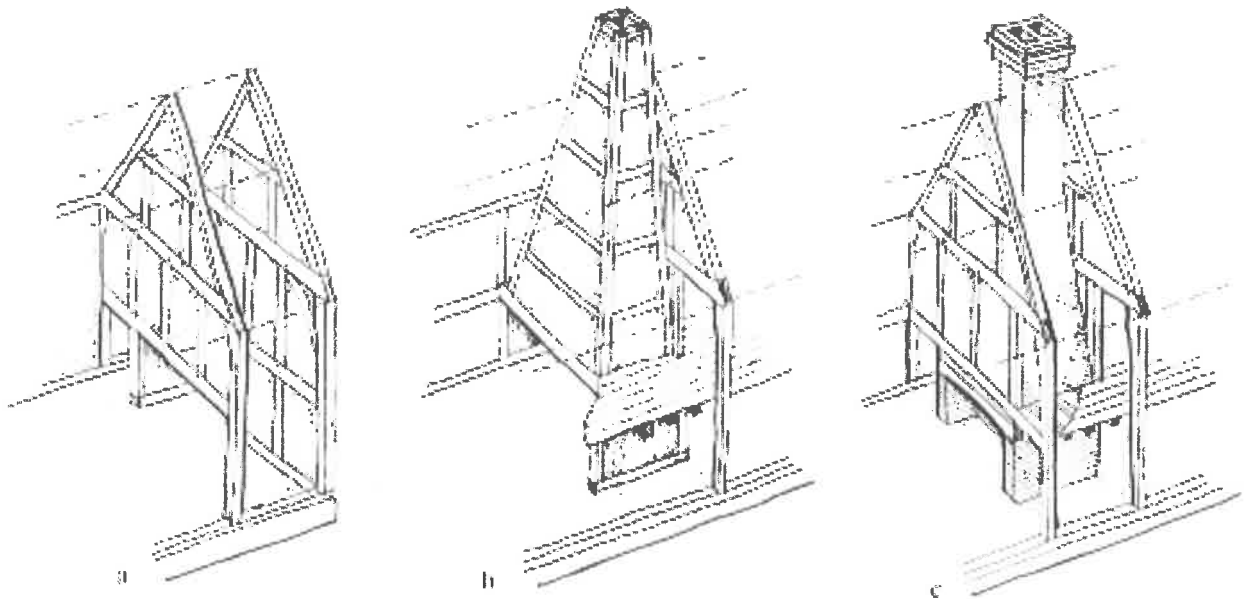


Fig 7.4. Some forms of smoke control
a. smoke bay; b. smoke hood; c. brick chimney stack

Examples of smoke control. Either of the types (a) and (b) seem most likely in this case

smoke-bay/hood against C, which was obliterated when the building was extended northwards. Alternatively, could the solid wall at E mark the remains of a 'reredos' for an hearth with timber flue ?

In light of the subsequent replacement of the timber-framing with solid walling, the following note by the geologist David Bone (West Sussex Geology) is appropriate:

*Upper Greensand is best seen in the many churches along the outcrop of the rock. It often weathers with a brown surface over the grey-to-cream stone beneath. The village of South Harting predominantly used this stone. The Upper Greensand is correctly given a traditional common name of **malmstone**, malm meaning 'chalky rock'. It is also incorrectly called clunch in the description of building stone. Clunch is strictly a type of chalk, the name having been applied to the lower beds of the chalk in East Anglia and Cambridgeshire.*

2018

Sources

Hampshire Houses 1250-1700 ; Edward Roberts (Hampshire County Council 2003)
Recording timber-framed buildings: an illustrated glossary (Council for British Archaeology 1996)
West Sussex Building Stone Atlas (SDNP authority 2015) Hampshire forthcoming

The Cottage in local history

The Domesday survey gives us a great deal of information which we do not fully understand, and does not tell us a great many things we would like to know. However, it remains an internationally unique record from such an early period. Ironically, the inquiry upon which the Domesday Book was based was initiated in response to a threatened invasion, 20 years after William, Duke of Normandy, had embarked upon his own expedition.

The Anglo-Saxon chronicle tells the story:

"att Gloucester in midwinter...the King had deep speech with his counsellors...and sent men all over England ...to find out how it was occupied or with what sort of people, how many hundred hides there were in each shire, or what land and cattle the king himself had in the country, or what dues he ought to have in twelve months from the shire....". He also 'had a record made of how much land his archbishops had, and his bishops and his abbots and his earls, and what or how much everyone had who was occupying land in England, in land or cattle, and how much money it was worth'.

The initial 'circuit reports' were probably brought to William late in 1086 before he left England to travel to Normandy for the last time, the undertaking having taken little more than 12 months. Given the limitations of the period, this was an amazing feat, and reflects the sophistication and experience of the *existing* English administration which William's energy was able to harness.¹ The threatened invasion did not materialise, but he had acquired priceless information.

William's world was a feudal one, where the whole kingdom was held from him, directly or indirectly. Like any landlord, he wanted to know what he had, who held it and most important of all, what he could wring out of them. While the King held about 15% of the land directly, the estates of the Church made up over a quarter of England and about half of what was in lay hands was divided among less than a dozen men. Architectural evidence makes clear that not all churches were recorded; probably only those, and/or priests, from which income could be extracted.

In this survey the *hide* was being used as a unit of fiscal assessment, originally equal to c.120 acres which was reckoned as the amount of land that could support a family, and it can be correlated fairly closely with wealth and population. **The number of hides allocated to a place was a measure of its ability to pay tax.**

The Domesday record presents difficulties for interpretation that are often a reflection of problems experienced by the commissioners. For instance, although the number of ploughlands is sometimes equal to the number of plough teams, it is not always so, which probably reflects the difference between reality and potential. Woodland is reckoned by the number of pigs due for right of pasturage, and this could vary from one in three to one in ten. In Sussex, for example, an average of one pig in every seven was due to the lord in return for pasturage in his woodland — a guide to calculating the value of this resource. Manors often owned woodland swine pastures or *dennes* at some distance from the estate, although woodland that was 'in hand' was probably not recorded.

¹ 'By 1066 England had most highly developed system of local government in northern Europe' D. Roffe *The Inquest and the Book* OUP 2000

The Cottage in local history

1086 Chalton Hundred

The King [William] himself holds **MAPLEDURHAM** [inc. Buriton] in lordship

Wulfeva held it; Queen Matilda had it [decd 1083]

Before 1066 it answered for 20 hides now for 13

Land for 20 ploughs in lordship 4 ploughs

34 villagers and 15 smallholders with 15 ploughs

A church; 8 slaves; 3 mills at 20s; meadow 5 acres; woodland at 30 pigs; from pasturage; from grazing 6s 3d

Albold Cook holds 2½ hides of this land **Theodger** held them before 1066 he could not go elsewhere

This land paid tax at ½ hide with the other hides above

In lordship 1 plough

5 villagers and 3 smallholders with 1 plough; 2 slaves; meadow 1 acre

Theobald also holds 3½ hides of the land of the above mentioned manor

Richard of Tonbridge [decd c 1090 s/o Gilbert de Clare] gave it to him when he had the land from the queen

Now they do not know through whom he holds it

2 riding men [messengers/escorts] held it they could not withdraw elsewhere

In lordship 2 ploughs

4 villagers and 8 small-holders with 1 plough; 2 slaves; meadow 1 acre; woodland at 6d

Value of the whole manor before 1066 £25; later and now as much; however the holder pays £32

Albold's part 40s Theobald's part £4

From later records it is clear that the focus of settlement (-ton) within the 'maple-tree estate' was close to the old fortification or 'burgh', and there is possible evidence for the remains of a 'hill-fort' to the north-east. By 1086 the estate was made up of several distinct tenancies — Albold the cook, Theodger, Theobald — which is reflected in the survival of several later 'manors' or estates, apart from the principal holding centred on the church. Wulfeva was one of only about 20 female tenants-in-chief before 1086, and she may also have held property in at least half-a-dozen other places, possibly into Sussex and Kent. Unusually she is not defined in relation to a man.

The later manors — West Mapledurham, Weston, Ditcham, Nursted — are associated variously with the family names of Shelley, Bilson, Cowper and Hugonin, while the core settlement and manor of Buriton passed through the hands of the de Clares, Westons, Hanburys, Gibbons, Stawell and eventually Bonham Carters. Records of early Buriton can be found in a variety of archive collections; Hampshire Record Office in Winchester, The National Archive at Kew and the British Library have the principal deposits.

After centuries of absentee landlords and their bailiffs, in 1595 Thomas Hanbury bought the manor from Sir Richard Weston, and when that family's line came to an end in 1691, it passed to the Gibbons — three Edwards from the early 18th century until 1789, when the historian's cousins sold out to Henry Bilson, Legge, 2nd Baron Stawell. His survey of the estate produced one of the earliest maps of the village and its surroundings. Nine years later Stawell sold to the family who were to feature large for so long — the Bonham Carters.

The Stawell map (1793) taken with some probate records provides a name that must be close to the build date of Toads Alley. The Lamports appear in the parish registers from 1764, and from the descriptions of father and son (labourer and husbandman) were apparently upwardly mobile —

The Cottage in local history

'buy to let' is not a modern phenomenon. Whatever the true provenance of the dated tile, it is worth noticing the range of evidence for local masonry skills — tilemaker (1685) brick maker (1824) bricklayer (1841) — and a specified **house** carpenter (1784). Although William Mould was 'of Buriton' his employer, John Mundy, was based in Petersfield. From the time of the tithe map and census returns onwards there are glimpses of the occupants, that can be set against economic changes, such as the coming of the railway and the opening of the limeworks.

Elizabeth Bridle seemed to be cavalier about the number of sub-tenants she had, if we are to fully believe the 1841 census; the designation of 'roadside' in 1851 harks back to the encroachments into 'waste'. The description must cover all seven or so of the cottages shown on the 1850 map. The William Bridle of 1861 must be Elizabeth's son. William Newman who first appears in the tithe apportionment may have given his name to the lane, until it was superceded by the more prosaic South Lane. William Fisher who is recorded in the 1927 sale particulars as the principal tenant, first appears in the 1901 census, described as *lime loader*. Throughout this time, after 1840 and possibly earlier, the house is always shown as divided into two; any fluctuations in the 1920s and '30s may be accounted for in the house deeds.

Time Line

The early name of the parish was Mapledurham; OE '**maple-tree estate**'.

1086 Chalton Hundred

The King [*William*] himself holds **MAPLEDURHAM** [*Buriton*] in lordship

Wulfeva held it; Queen Matilda had it [*decd 1083*]

et al

1227 The name 'Buriton' came into general use, from OE *burh-* or *byrigton* '**farm by the fortification**'

1589 Statute passed entitled '*An act against erecting and maintaining cottages*' making it illegal to build a cottage without four acres of land, to convert a building into a cottage without four acres of land, or to 'willingly uphold, maintain and continue' a cottage without four acres of land.

1595 Purchase by Thomas Hanbury

Tailors' probate records

1571 (*Rd Pincher*) 1578 (*Jn Pencer*) 1617 (*Rog.Penser*) 1631 (*Giles Pledger*)

1672 (*Thos Patrick*) 1690 *Lawr.Patrick* (*decd 1709*)

1604 survey 17 houses

1664HT¹ 47 payees

1674HT 57 payees (*most additions of 1 hearth; could be divisions*)

1685 TNA² will: *Rd Philip, tilemaker, of Buriton*

c1719 Purchase by Edward Gibbon [1]

by 1719 *Masonry chimney legislation*

1765 HRO 21/M65/D4/1765/39 & AD/39 *Bond for administration of estate of Jn Lamport of Buriton, labourer; granted to John **Lamport** of Buriton, husbandman (? son, decd 1768)*

1784 TNA will: *Jn Restall, house carpenter, of Buriton*

1793M³ Stawell simple rectangle labelled 'm'

Owner/tenant **John Lamport** Hse & gdn two tenements 'near Buriton Church'

1811C⁴ 48 houses

?? 1813 tile masonry replacement ??

1824 *William Mould, brick maker, of Buriton, convicted at the Hampshire Summer Assizes in 1821 for receiving stolen goods - a quantity of malt, property of Cornthwaite John Hector of Petersfield.*

1840T ⁵ no.34 (shown as one)	John Bonham Carter	Elizabeth Bridle & another	cott.& gdn
no.33	"	Sarah Ayling & another	"
no.32	"	William Newman ⁶ & another	"

Newman's Lane⁷

1841C no.34 Edward (tailor)⁸ & Sarah White & 4 children (3m > 7)

(17 total !)

Robert (bricklayer) & Harriet Lock & 5 children (7m > 7)

¹ Hearth tax

² The National Archive

³ Buriton in Maps

⁴ Early census, little detail

⁵ Tithe map

⁶ Possibly gave name to lane pre-1861

⁷ Buriton and its People (Petersfield Papers no.2) 1997; p19

⁸ Note the six earlier tailors

Time Line

Elizabeth Bridle [63] & gr'dau.[13]

George Hampbury, ag.lab., William Mariner ag.lab.

1850M 2 occupations; coloured as 'Cottage let to various tenants'

1851C 'Road Side' nb Elizabeth Bridle 'on alms'

1853-9 railway built

Two pairs of cottages in South Lane had to be demolished to make way for the railway and an embankment was built across the more southerly of the village's two ponds (the Wooliffe or Wolves' Leap Pond) cutting it in two. It then became known as the Upper Wooliffe and Lower Wooliffe.

1860M no.34 Bonham Carter estate

c1860 Limeworks opened

It is believed that BJ Forder started the limeworks in about 1860 when he came from Winchester to live at Berriton Court (now Pillmead House). It was probably the building of the Portsmouth – London railway line (opened early in 1859) which facilitated the introduction of the limeworks by making it possible to bring coal to Petersfield. Benjamin Forder worked two pits, one each side of the road (then known as Halls Hill) under lease from John Bonham Carter. The 1871 census records Mr Forder as a 'limeburner, employing 20 men and 4 boys'.

1861C South Lane William Bridle, 3 daughters, one son

1870 OS⁹ 1st; 2 occupations & N end

1871 & '81C Not clearly identified

1891C Unoccupied; Wm Hall; Alfred H. Hall; Wm Pratlly

1897 OS 2nd; 2 occupations & N end

1901C Alfred H. Hall; **William Fisher**

1910 OS 3rd

1911C Alfred H. Hall; **William Fisher**; Edward Pratlly

1927 Bonham Carter sale

Toads Alley in two occupations each containing 4 rooms; thatched, brick & stone; let to **W.Fisher**

c1929 sketch 2 occupancies, one named as 'Barrow'

1932 OS; 2 occupations

1939 National Register: Toads Alley in single occupation

1958 Sale cat. 2 occupations

Thatch replaced with tile; dormers

⁹ Ordnance Survey

APPENDIX 1

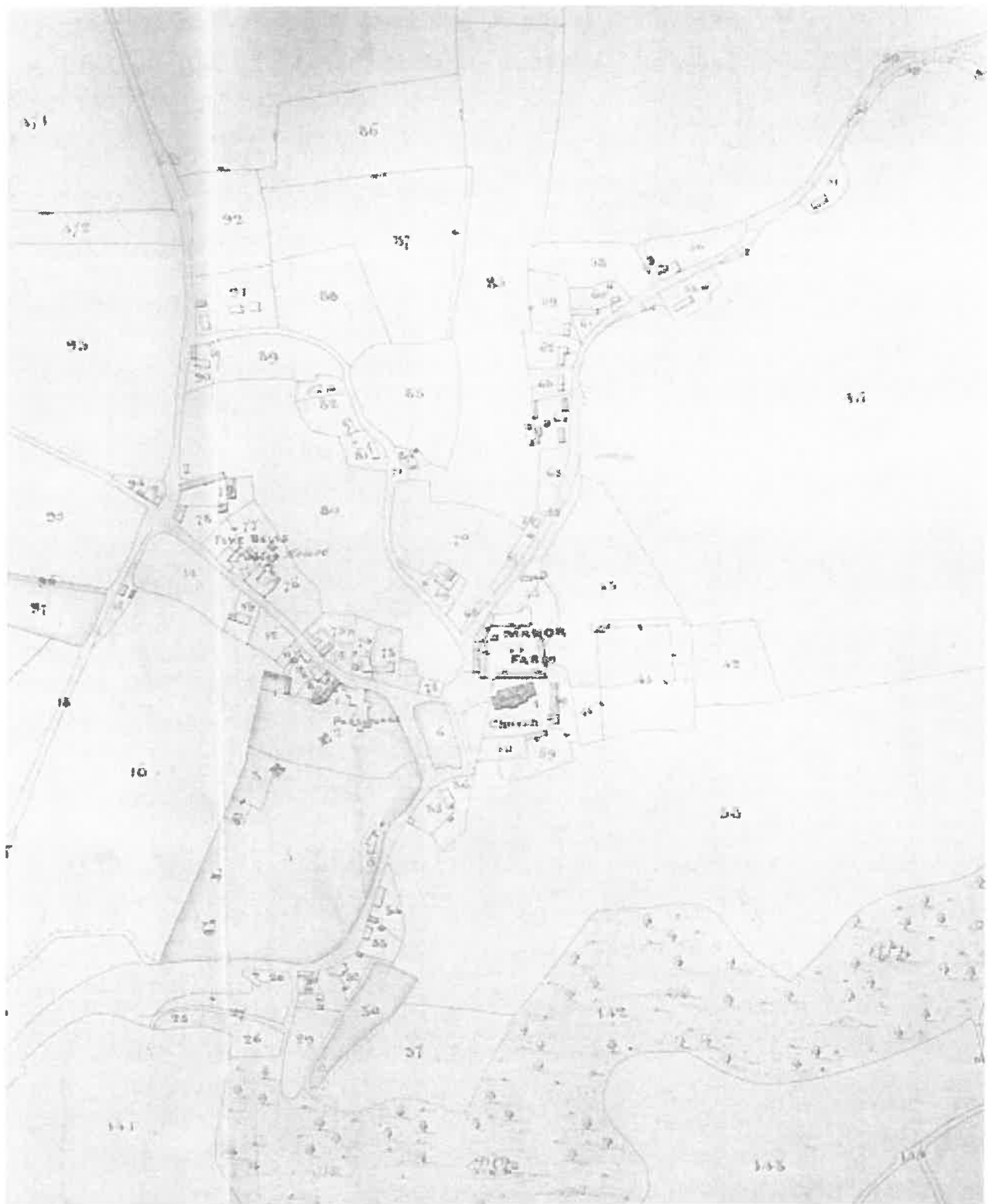
Stavell Map 1793

An Introduction to the Tithe records

The injunction to give one-tenth of all produce to the church was a legal obligation on Christians in England from the 8th century. Originally the great tithes of corn and hay and small tithes of livestock, wool and non-cereal crops went to the rector, who maintained the chancel and made provision for worship, but these rights could be granted as a gift to an individual or corporate body, or bought and sold. When the rector—who held the ‘advowson’ or right to present an incumbent—was a layman or institution, he expected to take the great tithes, while the lesser tithes were intended to pay the vicar who served in his place. After the Reformation, tithes-rights which had been owned by monastic houses were confiscated and sold to lay ‘impropriators’, and increasingly tithe-rights or their collection were owned by laymen, or by absentee, pluralist clergy (those who were appointed to more than one parish). This created growing opposition among parishioners to payment of tithes.

From the seventeenth century onwards various local arrangements were negotiated for money payments in lieu of tithes, and Parliamentary enclosure acts between 1757 and 1835 offered further opportunities to reduce ill-feeling by allotting land in lieu of tithes.

The Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 was intended as the final solution to the problem which had rumbled on for so long, by converting all tithes to rent charge payments based on the prevailing price of grain. As a result of this act, most parishes were surveyed over the next ten years to produce large-scale maps with accompanying schedules, which included landowner, occupant, a description of the property and land use. Every field, building, lane and feature was numbered, described and entered in the schedule, with landowner and occupant, and the names often enshrine historical details. Three copies were produced for each parish—for the parish clerk, for the diocesan bishop (both now usually kept at the local record office) and for the tithe office (now at The National Archive at Kew). About 79% of England and Wales is covered by these maps.



APPENDIX 2

An Introduction to Census Returns

The first British census took place in 1801, and was devised as the definitive answer to the debate about whether the population was either on the increase or decrease—a long-standing eighteenth-century controversy.

Between 1801 and 1831 the responsibility for the counts devolved upon the overseers for the poor and the parish clergy, and were purely statistical. Significant additions to questions made during this period were setting ages in five and ten-year bands, distinguishing males from females (1821) and recording occupations (1831). The original enumerators' returns for 1801-31 were eventually destroyed, except for isolated examples in some areas, rough drafts, and clergy returns for 1831.

In 1841 the census contained questions related to specifically named individuals, and these returns mark the transition towards modern census taking. Place of birth was merely whether in or out-county, but what had been a mere head count now became personalised data, recording was centralised, and importantly, material survives from 1841 onwards. The census was taken at the end of March or beginning of April with the exception of 1841, when it was taken in June

There were still limitations in the information recorded. Ages were exact for the under fifteens, but at first for those over this age were rounded down to the nearest five-year point. From 1851, addresses began to be more precise, and the relationship of each person to the head of the household was given, as well as their 'condition', that is, married, unmarried or widowed. Ages, too, became more precise—to the last birthday, and in months if under one year. Places of birth had to contain both county and parish or town.

The quality of answers still depended on the ability of the enumerator, who might be unfamiliar with the locality, the local accent, or just in a hurry. All the returns are hand-written, with the usual drawbacks of occasional illegibility, mistakes and the ravages of time. When examining the returns of a specific property or family, over time, the inaccuracies become more apparent.

84 South Lane ①

City or Borough of

Parish or Township of

Edinburgh
Municipal Ward of

Enumeration Schedule

14

PLACE	HOUSES Inhabited or Building	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			Males	Females		In same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
1320 East 3		Caroline Aitch	20				
		William Do		10			
		William Henry	60		Ag. Labr		
		John Do	25				
		Charlotte Do	20				
1320		James Do	15				
		John Do	16				
		Elizabeth Aitch	55				
		James Peckly	30		Ag. Labr		
		George Buchanan	35				
1340		James H. Do	25				
		Marion Do	1				
		James Do	1				
		James Do	2				
		George Buchanan	60				
1340		James Do	60				
		Thomas Do	26				
		James Peckly	10				
		Elizabeth Do	16				
		Charles Do	15				
1340		Thomas Do	14				
		James Do					
		James Peckly	20		Builder		
		John Do	20				
		George Do	8				
TOTAL in 3	4	Do	13	12			24
Page 21							24

6. 12

Reference:-

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

HO 107 / 396 / 16

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PLACE	HOUSES Inhabited or Building	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			Males	Females		In same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
1340 East 3	1	William Do	40		Ag. Labr		
		Ann Do		30			
		Ann Do		40			
		Edward White	20		Ag. Labr		
		John Do	20				
1340		John Do	1				
		Elizabeth Do	1				
		John Do	2				
		John Do	3				
		Robert Labr.	35				
*		Edward Do	35				
		John Do	1				
		William Do	1				
		James Do	1				
		Edward Do	2				
1340		Thomas Do	4				
		Elizabeth Do	60				
		John Do	3				
		William Do	30		Ag. Labr		
		Elizabeth Do	25				
1340		John Do	3				
		James Do	10				
		John Do	25				
		James Do	10				
		John Do	25				
TOTAL in 3	5	Do	12	13			25
Page 22							25

5. 13

See *

1841 South Lane

(2)

PLACE	HOUSES Occupied or Building	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			Males	Females		In same County	Whether Born in Foreign Parts
1841 South Lane		James James	13				
		Henry Cox	10				
		Henry Cox		4			
		Henry Cox	3				
		Henry Cox	5 months				
		James James	40		Lab		
		Henry Cox	30				
		George Cox	6				
		William Cox	3				
		John James	30		Lab		
1843		James Cox	60				
		William Cox	25		Lab		
		Thomas Cox	15				
		Henry James	15				
		Edward James	5				
		William Cox	2				
		William James	46		Lab		
		Henry Cox	35				
		William Cox	25				
		Thomas Cox	15				
1844		Elizabeth Cox		14			
		Henry Cox	12				
		Henry Cox	5				
		Henry Cox		8			
		James Cox	14				
		James Cox	10				
		James Cox	7				
		James Cox	3				
		James Cox	1				
		James Cox	1				
TOTAL in 2			3	10			10.8
Page 23							

*

15

Enumeration Schedule

City or Borough of Petersfield
Parish or Township of Hampton

Reference:-

HO 107 / 396 / 16

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PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

PLACE	HOUSES Occupied or Building	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			Males	Females		In same County	Whether Born in Foreign Parts
1842		Robert James	29				
		William James	27		Lab		
		Robert Cox	17				
		Thomas Cox	11				
		Thomas Cox	5				
		William James	20		Lab		
		Robert Cox	30				
		John Cox	11				
		Robert Cox	5				
		James Cox	8				
1843		James Cox	15		Lab		
		Robert Cox	15				
		Robert Cox	3				
		Robert Cox	3				
		James Cox	20		Lab		
		James Cox	10				
		Robert Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
1844		James Cox	30		Lab		
		James Cox	25				
		James Cox	15				
		James Cox	10				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
		James Cox	5				
TOTAL in 2			14	11			14.21
Page 24							

16

7.11

50

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

Reference:—

H.O. 107 167

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27

1851 Road Side ①

Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Parish or Township of	Borough or District of	City or Borough of	Town of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, and dumb
20 Road Side, <i>Burton</i>							
<i>John Caldwell</i>							
<i>Mary W.</i>							
<i>Emma W.</i>							
<i>Richard Porter</i>							
<i>Elizabeth W.</i>							
<i>Edmund W.</i>							
<i>Mary W.</i>							
<i>Thomas W.</i>							
<i>William Carpenter</i>							
<i>Sarah W.</i>							
<i>William Wyatt</i>							
<i>John Atkins</i>							
<i>Susanna W.</i>							
<i>Edward W.</i>							
<i>William W.</i>							
<i>Charles Atkins</i>							
<i>Lucy W.</i>							
<i>James W.</i>							
<i>John W.</i>							

Total of Persons..

117

117

1851 Road Side (2)

28

123

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

123

12

1

2

3

4

5

6

Reference: —

H.O. 107 16

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Parish or Township of	Ecclesiastical District of	City or Borough of	Town of	Village of				
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, Deaf, or Lame
				Males	Females			
22 Road Side,	Elizabeth Mann,	Head	Mar.	34			Hants Bursiton	
	William Mann	Son		8			do do	
	Henry Mann	do		18			do do	
23 Road Side,	James Bursiton	Head	Mar.	22			Hants Bursiton	
	Harriet do	Wife	Mar.				Superior Mill Hants Bursiton	
	Harriet do	Daughter					Hants Bursiton	
24 Road Side	William Bursiton	Head	Mar.	34			Hants Bursiton	
	Harriet do	Wife	Mar.				do Bursiton	
	Charlotte do	Daughter					Superior Hants Bursiton	
25 Road Side	William Bursiton	Head	Mar.	34			Hants Bursiton	
	Mary Bursiton	Wife	Mar.	34			do do	
	George Bursiton	Son	Mar.	16			do Bursiton	
	James do	do	Mar.	22			do do	
	Robert do	do	Mar.	22			do do	
	Alfred do	do	Mar.	22			do do	
	Thomas Cottrell	Lodger	Mar.	22			do do	
26 Road Side	Thomas Cottrell	Head	Mar.	22			Hants Bursiton	
	Sarah do	Wife	Mar.	22			do Bursiton	
Total of House		15	4	X	Total of Persons... 101			

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2

Reference :-

H.O. 107 167

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Period of Township of Buxton	Parish of Township of Buxton	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Lame
					Males	Females			
47	Head Side,	Samuel. Hantlett	Head.	M	44		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Charles	Son.				at Home	do. Buxton	
		Elizabeth	Daughter				Scholar	do. do.	
48		Elizabeth	Daughter	M	20		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Richard	do.	M	13		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Mary	do.	F	13		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Edwin	do.	M	11		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
49	Head Side	Elizabeth	Head.	M	44		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		William	Son.	M	20		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Ann	Daughter	F	13		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Esther	do.	F	11		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Jane	do.	F	10		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Henry	do.	M	8		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
50	Head Side	Robert	Head.	M	44		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Ann	Daughter	F	13		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		William	Son	M	11		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Alfred	do.	M	10		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Benjamin	do.	M	8		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
		Robert	do.	M	7		Ag. Scholar	Hants. Foston	
Total of Houses	13								
Total of Persons	109								

Parish or Township of <i>Buxton</i>	Ecclésiastical District of	City or Borough of	Town of	Village of <i>Buxton</i>	Whether Blind, Deaf, or Dumb	
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
100 Broad-side,	Edward White	Head.	Mar.	28	Master	Super. Hunting
	Leach do	Wife	Mar.	38		Hunts Buxton
	Alfred do	Son	Un.	16	Tailor	do do
	Elizabeth do	Daughter	Un.	14	Pupil Teacher	do do
	Ellen do	Daughter	Un.	12	Schooler	do do
	James do	do	Un.	10	do	do do
	Thomas do	do	Un.	8	do	do do
101 Villages	John do	do	Un.	7	do	do do
	George Knight	Head	Mar.	53	Gardener	Hunts Buxton
	Ann do	Wife	Mar.	51		do Buxton
102 Villages	Barbara do	Daughter	Un.	18	Laundress	do do
	John McTear	Head.	Mar.	44	Thatcher	Hunts Buxton
	Jane do	Wife	Mar.	40		do do
	George do	Son	Un.	8	Schooler	do do
	Charlotte do	Daughter	Un.	7	do	do do
	John do	Son	Un.	2	do	do do
	Maria do	Daughter	Un.	2	do	do do
	Mary do	Daughter	Un.	1		do do
Total of Houses	13	13	13	13	13	13
Total of Persons	13	13	13	13	13	13

7-3
Eng.—Sheet D.

R.G. 9/700

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1891: Possibly South Lane

Administrative County of Kent

Civil Parish

Municipal District

Municipal Ward

Urban Sanitary District

Rural Sanitary District

Rural Sanitary District

Parliamentary Borough or Division

Electoral District

Page 29

The unincorporated Houses are shown within the boundaries of the

Coln. 1

No. of ROAD STREET, No. and No. of HOUSE

HOUSES

NAME and Surname of each Person

RELATION to Head of Family

AGE as to Marriage

AGE last Birthday

PROFESSION or OCCUPATION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

RELIGION

107 Parker Pileage

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NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the headings as are inappropriate.

Reference:- **RG12/945**

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	2		

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[illegible]

NOTE—Do not use any through cards if the machine is not in operation.

[illegible]

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

[illegible]

(continued)

	Males	Females	Total
1. (1) All persons are entered in the proper sex column.			
(2) I have counted the males and females in Columns 3 and 4.			
(3) I have compared their sex with the total number of persons.			
(4) I have compared their sex with the total number of persons.			
(5) After making the necessary inquiries I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be definitive, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.			

Total. 6-27

Totals of Enumerator 4476

2

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Kitchens, Tenements, or Apartments). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count the hallways, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, or wardrobe, office, shop.

(To be filed up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in possession, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Sobadush is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledges and belief.

Signature Alfred Henry Hall
Postal Address South Lane Bunting
Peterborough

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE (in Years and Months).	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE.					PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Person aged ten years and upwards.	BIRTHPLACE of every person.	NATIONALITY of every Person Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.		
(1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names, see Examples on back of Schedule.)	State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," or "Daughter," or "Visitor," or "Boarder," or "Servant."	For Indians under one year pass the age "under one month," and months, etc.	Write "Single," "Married," "Widowed," or "Wife," opposite the names of all persons aged 10 years and upwards.	Com- pleted years the person has been married.	Children born alive to her (if no children born alive write "None" in Column 7).	Children born alive.	Children born dead.	Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the name of the employer. If this is the question need not be answered here. If employed by a public body state what body. (See Instructions 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Worker, Employer, or Working on one of each page. (1) Employer. (2) Employee. (3) Government. (4) Private. (5) "Wife" (the husband is working for as employer). (6) "Servant" (the employer is working for as employer). (7) "Visitor" (the employer is working for as employer).	Write the name of the place at which the worker is engaged in any of the above. (1) "Employer" (the name of the employer). (2) "Employee" (the name of the employer). (3) "Government" (the name of the government). (4) "Private" (the name of the employer). (5) "Wife" (the name of the husband). (6) "Servant" (the name of the employer). (7) "Visitor" (the name of the employer).	(1) If born in the United Kingdom, County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, give the name of the Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, and who are "Foreigners," "Germans," "Russians," or "Visitors" in this Country.	State whether— (1) "British subject." (2) "Naturalized British subject." (3) "British subject by birth." (4) "Lunatic." (5) "Imbecile." (6) "Mentally diseased." (7) "Opposite this person's name, and state the infirmity he or she has, or the disease he or she is afflicted with."
	William Fisher	Head	53	Married 27	13	0		Line loader	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Alice Fisher	Wife	50	Married	13	0		Groom do	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Henry Fisher	Son	22	Single				Farmer	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Walter Fisher	Son	20	Single				Farmer	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Edward Fisher	Son	15	Single				School	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Charles Fisher	Son	12					School	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Florence Fisher	Daughter	11					School	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Rosina Fisher	Daughter	8					School	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	
	Benjamin Fisher	Son	6					School	595 Gunterfactory	Worker	Worcester	Worcestershire	

(To be filled up by the Surveyor.)

city that :—
The agents on this Michoudle are entered in the previous sex coffins. They have counted the males and females in Columns 3 and 4 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons after having the necessary conditions. I have compared all entries on the Michoudle which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.

Total

Personnel	Personnel
3	9

(To be filled up by)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Mans, Apartment, or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count cellar, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, nor washroom, office, shop.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____

Postol Address South Lane Burton Peterfield

