









## **HAGLEY & BLAKEDOWN**

IN THE 19TH CENTURY



# DOMESTIC SERVICE AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND















This Hagley Historical & Field Society Occasional Paper No 4 is the third of the series to use the Census Returns of 1851 and 1881 as source material.

Occasional Paper No 1 showed the number of 'incomers' into Hagley and Blakedown (then part of Hagley) and the consequent increase in new housing.

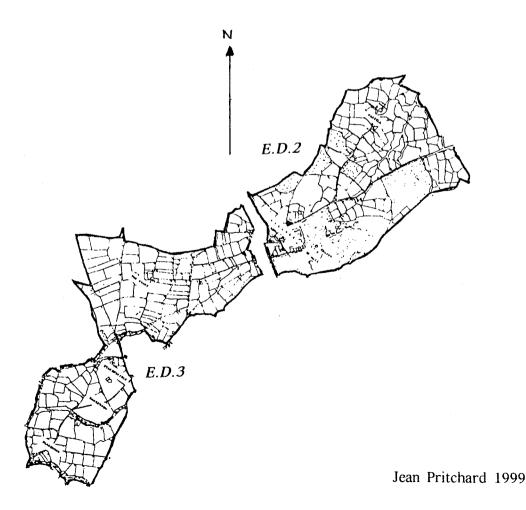
Occasional Paper No 3 dealt with occupations, particularly the workforce in agriculture, industry, crafts/trades and services. The growing number of moneyed inhabitants was noted, especially in Upper Hagley.

Occasional Paper No 4 now closely investigates the large category of Domestic Servants. Family size is also examined, together with Schools, the Churches, and Leisure which formed the social background. As in Occasional Paper No 3, the parish is divided into two sections corresponding with the two Enumeration Districts adopted in the Census Return of 1881, i.e.

Enumeration District No 2 (ED2) which included both sides of the Stourbridge Road to what is now the crossroads, the east side of the present Bromsgrove Road to Hall Lane opposite the Lyttelton Arms corner, what is now Hall Lane, Hall Drive, Hagley Hall, the Castle, Birmingham Road/School Lane area, Hagley Hill, Broadmarsh and Wassell Grove, and

Enumeration District No 3 (ED3)) which included the west side of Bromsgrove Road to the Lyttelton Arms, Park Road, Middlefoot (now Middlefield) Lane, Lower Hagley, The Brake, The Birches, Stakenbridge, and Blakedown.

In the following text Enumeration District No 2 will be referred to as ED2 and Enumeration District No 3 as ED3.



#### HAGLEY AND BLAKEDOWN IN THE 19TH CENTURY

#### MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Over the 30 years between 1851 and 1881 there was an overall increase of 326 inhabitants. The increase was almost entirely in ED3, as the following figures show:

	Population			
	ED2	ED3	Total	
1851	443	488	931	
1881	449	808	1257	

The working populations were, of course, smaller than total residential populations in both 1851 and 1881.

#### 1851

In ED2 (an area covering most of 'Top Hagley'). out of a population of 443 there were 211 workers, the rest being wives and children, unemployed, retired or of independent means.

The corresponding figures for ED3 (mostly Lower Hagley and Blakedown) were 202 workers, out of a population of 488.

There was therefore little difference in the proportion of workers to inhabitants in the two Enumeration Districts, but a closer look shows a marked difference in employment of Male and Females, most of the women being in domestic service.

	Male workers	Female workers
ED2	125	86
ED3	155	47

This shows that the proportion of women employed in ED2 was much greater than in ED3. This is largely explained by the greater number of women servants employed in the bigger houses of ED2 (Top Hagley). However, the distorting influence of Hagley Hall should be noted here. A total of 23 servants and other employees was recorded at the Hall: 6 Male and 17 Female. For an aristocratic family at that time the number of servants was moderate, but in the small village of Hagley it altered the employment figures considerably.

#### 1881

The influence of Hagley Hall is also important when the 1881 figures are studied but for the opposite reason. In 1881 the family were not in residence and so do not appear in the Census. In any case, the Lyttelton family had decreased in number, the 4th Lord Lyttelton having died in 1876 and his large family having dispersed. By 1881 there may have been fewer servants employed anyway or some may have accompanied family members elsewhere.

Even after 30 years, the recorded population of ED2 had grown by only 6 – from 443 in 1851 to 449 in 1881. The number of workers was slightly down from 211 in 1851 to 206 in 1881, but again the Hagley Hall factor has to be taken into account.

As mentioned above, the Lyttelton family was not in residence for the 1881 Census and the number of employees recorded in the Hall was depleted from 23 to 4 (1 male, 3 females). Taking this 'loss' of servants into account, there must have been an increase in other female jobs in other households which compensated to keep the figures the same in ED2 as in 1851 at 86 female workers.

Turning to ED3, the population had increased by about 65% - from 488 in 1851 to 808 in 1881. The number of workers had risen by 64% from 202 in 1851 to 333 in 1881.

As in 1851, a closer look at employment of Males and Females is interesting, but the result is surprisingly different in ED3 (1851 figures in brackets):

	Male workers	Female workers
ED2	(125) 120	(86) 86
ED3	(155) 239	(47) 95

In ED2 there is very little apparent change in the figures in the 30 years from 1851 to 1881, but in ED3 male workers have increased 53.5% whilst female workers have increased 100%.

#### DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ESTATE WORKERS

Not all female workers in Hagley were servants although the majority were. Other kinds of female occupations will be looked at later. Nationally, domestic service was the largest single form of employment for ordinary girls. Servants were relatively cheap to employ, receiving only board plus a small wage.

The 1851 Census of servants and other employees at Hagley Hall amply demonstrates the different types of jobs available in domestic service. As the Enumerator did not attempt an alphabetical list, he presumably arranged the servants in order of perceived seniority. The full list for Hagley Hall is set out below:

Name		Age M	F	Occupation	Place of Birth
Winifred Crump	Unmarried	IVI	24	Governess	Not known
Joseph Charke(?)	Married	61	~ .	Butler	Cornwall
John Daphne	Married	34		Groom	Ealing, Middx.
Hannah Ellis	Unmarried	٠.	63	Housekeeper	Leysters, Herefs
Grace Newman	Married		48	Nurse	Moreton Hampstead, Devon
Mary Shirtleaf	Unmarried		32	Cook	Bicester, Oxon.
Emily Brown	Unmarried		22	Nursemaid	Dover, Kent
Hannah Kelsale	Unmarried		20	Kitchenmaid	Mold, Flintshire
Mary Wellings	Widow		47	Housemaid	High Ercall, Salop.
Amelia Smith	Unmarried		25	Housemaid	Himley, Staffs.
Sarah Williams	Unmarried		32	Housemaid	Nannerch, Flintshire
Harriet Fuller	Unmarried		25	Nurserymaid	Berkshire
Jane Brown	Married		41	Stillroom maid	
Ann Mellish	Unmarried		38	Dairymaid	Exeter, Devon
Mary Dowling	Unmarried		38	Laundrymaid	Petersfield, Hants.
Ellen Ashmore	Unmarried		27	Laundrymaid	Hagley, Worcs.
Ann Fellows	Unmarried		23	Laundrymaid	Monmouth
Ellen Newman	Unmarried		27	Scullerymaid	Kidderminster, Worcs
John Bullivant	Unmarried	22		Footman	Kensington, Middx.
William Roberts	Unmarried	22		Servant of all	_
				work	Hagley, Worcs.
Henry Whitaker	Unmarried	20		Stable Boy	Hagley, Worcs.
Edward Phillips	Unmarried	15		Servant to RevWHLyttelte	Hawarden, Flintshire
Sophie Price	Unmarried		45		Hagley, Worcs.

In addition, John Robson (born Durham) Nobleman's Gardener, and his wife Eliza, (born Kincardinshire) lived at the 'Garden House'; Richard Bradley (born Rock) Waggoner/Drover of Lord Lyttelton's Team, lived at a separate address with his wife Sarah (born Rock) and family of 5 (all born Hagley); and Ann Booth (born Hagley) Lodgekeeper and late farm servant, lived at Park Lodge South.

The place of birth of all these servants/estate workers repays study. Not many were born in Hagley or even Worcestershire. The Lyttelton family were mostly born at their London address. Those servants from Flintshire, particularly Edward Phillips probably reflect the family connection with Hawarden, the childhood home of Lady Lyttelton, formerly Mary Glynne. Her sister, Catherine, married William Gladstone and the Gladstones continued to live at Hawarden at least part of the time after their marriage. The family home of William Gladstone before his marriage was Fasque in Kincardinshire, in which county Eliza Robson, the wife of the gardener, John Robson, was born. It has to be noted that the more menial jobs were the only ones held by Hagley-born employees.

Unfortunately, the 1881 Census gives no such insight into domestic service at Hagley Hall but it does list estate workers at several separate addresses. Most of the Heads of Household were still recruited from outside Hagley but many of their children were Hagleyborn. Later Census Returns would show whether the children stayed in Hagley or moved on in their turn.

		Ages	Occupations	Place of Birth
Hall Yard	James Bradley Esther Edward Percival Esther Louisa Charles	26 29 9 7 2 8 mth 4	Gardener Scholar Scholar s.	Hagley Kingswinford Kinver Hagley Hagley Hagley not given
Hall Yard	Thomas Matthew Eliza James William Mary Elizabeth	30 28 2 1	Gardener	Enville Sutton Coldfield Birmingham Hagley
Hall Stables	William Mann Eliza Christina William Joseph	26 20 2	(Game)Keeper	Chaddesley Corbett Clent Hagley Hagley
Hagley Hall Laundry	Catherine Jones Catherine Frances	42 14 11	Laundress Scholar	Llanwarne, Herefs. Kent Church, Herefs. Kent Church, Herefs.
Hagley Hall Gardens	Albert Palmer Mary	48 52	Gardener	Scotland Montgomeryshire
The Hall	Amelia Wadswort Grace Newman Georgiana Smith John Jones Ann Foxhall	h 66 74 55 52 34	Housekeeper Nurse Visitor General Labourer General Servant	Holborn, London Moreton Hampstead Marylebone, London Herefordshire Harborne
and, interestin	gly, The Castle (or	ne of the	follies in Hagley Park) wa	as occupied:
The Castle	Alfred Willetts Emma Alice Joe George Amy	34 32 10 7 4 1 mth	General Labourer Scholar Scholar Scholar	Hasbury Hasbury Hasbury Hasbury Hasbury Hagley

Charles Jones

13

Visitor

Bilston

#### NUMBER OF SERVANTS IN HOUSEHOLDS

No other houses employed such a large number of servants as Hagley Hall. The greatest number recorded in 1851 was 8 at Hagley House (sometimes called Holly Grove) which no longer exists. It stood on the corner of Birmingham Road and Stourbridge Road, and was occupied by William Robins (Banker with a private farm, born Stourbridge). There were 6 servants at Elm Lodge, occupied by Thomas W Hodgetts (Magistrate and Landed Proprietor, born Dudley), and 4 at Rockingham Hall in 1851 (John Addenbrook retired Ironmaster, born Oldswinford). By 1881 Rockingham Hall kept 8 servants and Elm Lodge 5. Hagley House is not identified by name in 1881 but Michael P Grazebrook (Ironmaster born Kingswinford) probably lived there, with 4 servants. George King Harrison (JP and Colliery Owner, born Liverpool) had 5 servants in 1881.

In ED3 in 1851 there were 5 servants at The Birches: by 1881 the same house had 7 servants and was occupied by Thomas Wilks Webb (Glass Manufacturer, born Stourbridge).

Quite a lot of people, probably not particularly wealthy, employed one live-in servant. The chart below shows the number of households with live-in servants and the number of such servants. in 1851 and 1881:

No. of servants per household	No. of ho	useholds emplo	oying servants l	iving in
p o · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ED2		ED	3
	1851	1881	1851	1881
1	13	14	9	15
2	6	10	5	4
3	2	_	4	4
4	2	2	1	1
5	_	2	1	_
6	1	_		-
7	_	_		1
8	1	1	-	_
(23 at Hagley Hall)	1			

From these figures it can be seen that most people who employed live-in servants had only 1 or 2. Really 'well-to-do' persons at that time would employ 2 to 3 or more. Of course, many households may not have had live-in servants but could have employed 'dailies'.

The 1881 Census shows an increase in the number of households employing live-in servants but the increase does not match the number of new houses built in the 30 years between 1851 and 1881, as the following chart shows:

	E	D2	ED3		
	Total no. of households	No. employing live-in servants	Total no. of households	No. employing live-in servants	
1851	86	26	107	20	
1881	108	29	174	25	
Increase	23	3	67	5	

These figures are another indication that the growth in housing was greatest in Lower Hagley and Blakedown and mainly consisted of smaller artisan houses not employing live-in servants. In Top Hagley the same is true along Stourbridge Road where most new building of smaller houses occurred.

#### TYPES OF SERVANTS/ESTATE WORKERS

The 1851 Census entry for Hagley Hall set out previously, gives a good idea of domestic service in a large mansion. The following lists show all the jobs open to female domestic servants in Hagley in 1851, living-in or living at home. The number employed is given in brackets:

#### Female Servants in 1851:

- ED2 Charwoman (3), Companion (1), Cook (4), Dairymaid (1), Domestic Servant (8), Dressmaker (1), Governess (2), House Servant (17), Housekeeper (6), Housemaid (9), Kitchenmaid (3), Lady's maid (3), Laundress (1), Laundrymaid (3), Nurse (3), Nursemaid (1), Nurserymaid (1), Scullerymaid (1), Seamstress (4), Shopmaid (1), Stillroom maid (1), Washerwoman (4)
- ED3 Charwoman (2), Companion (1), Cook (2), Dressmaker (3), Gardening (1). Housekeeper (2), Housemaid (1), House Servant (17), Lady's maid (1), Laundress (4), Nursegirl (1), Seamstress (3), Servant (2), Washerwoman (1).

A few male servants were described as 'Servant' but most had other titles. They can be divided into 'Indoor' and 'Outdoor' servants/estate workers, and were not all live-in.

#### Male Servants and Estate Workers in 1851:

ED2 Indoor Butler (3), Footman (3), House Servant (), Servant (1), Servant of all work (2), Valet (1)

Outdoor Coachman (2), Gamekeeper (1), Gardener (7), Gardener's Labourer (5). Groom (5), Outdoor Servant (2), Park Boy (1), Stable Boy (1), Waggoner/Drover (Lord Lyttelton's) (1)

ED3 Indoor Butler (1), Servant (1)

Outdoor Coachman (1), Gardener (8), Ostler (Lyttelton Arms) (1), Waggoner (1)

In the 1881 Census of ED2 a surprising feature is that the number of categories of jobs has decreased. This is partly explained by the fact that in 1851 Hagley Hall had employed kinds of servants not employed elsewhere in Hagley (eg Dairymaid, Laundrymaid, Nursemaid, Nuserymaid, Stillroom Maid). Also, the Enumerators may have categorised them differently. Several Categories do disappear, such as 'Washerwoman' and 'Companion', and there is a noticeable drop in nursery employees. On the other hand, in ED3 new categories in 1881 are 'Serving maid' recorded at 'The Birches' and 'Waitress' at 'The Old House at Home', Blakedown.

Categories of male jobs are similarly depleted. Details for 1881 male and female jobs are as follows:

#### Female Servants in 1881:

- ED2 Charwoman (1), Cook (7), Dressmaker (7), General Servant (39), Governess (3), Housekeeper (2), Housemaid (6), Lady's Maid (2), Laundress (6), Needlewoman (1), Parlourmaid (1), Servant (2)
- ED3 Charwoman (2), Cook (5), Companion (1), Dressmaker (11), Domestic Servant (13), General Servant (8), Governess (1), Housekeeper (7), Housemaid (4), Kitchenmaid (2), Laundress (8), Parlourmaid (2), Seamstress (4), Servant (6), Serving Maid (1)

#### Male Servants and Estate Workers in 1881:

ED2 Indoor Butler (1), General Servant (1)

Outdoor Gardener (19), Groom (4), Coachman (7), Gamekeeper (1), General

Labourer (1), Ostler (1)

ED3 Indoor Servant (5)

Outdoor Coachman (4), Groom (5), Gardener (14), Ostler (2)

The Ostlers were (probably) employed at public houses or hostelries.

One noticeable difference in the male employment figures is the increase in the number of Gardeners/Gardener's Labourers. In ED2 they rise from 12 in 1851 to 19 in 1881. Similarly in ED3 Gardeners rise from 8 to 14. The cause was probably the increase in the number of larger houses with correspondingly large gardens.

#### AGES OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ESTATE WORKERS

As shown by the Hagley Hall examples already given, ages of servants varied considerably. Some older ones had probably been employed in the same household for many years. Others, in the larger households, would be young 'trainees' hoping to improve their position and status as the years went by. Thus, Joseph Charke, 61, was Butler at Hagley Hall in 1851, while Edward Phillips, also at Hagley Hall, though perhaps temporarily, was 'Servant' to the Rev W H Lyttelton, and aged only 15.

House Servants at Hagley Lodge in 1851 were Sarah Jordan, aged 47, and Elizabeth Edwards, aged 23. A similar pattern occurred elsewhere.

In the household of William Robins at Hagley House, the Housekeeper, Ann Williams, aged 40, no doubt ruled firmly over a Lady's Maid, aged 22, a Housemaid 26, Kitchenmaid 20, and Under Housemaid 23. Even the young male servants probably deferred to her: a Butler aged 26, Footman 20 and Groom 20.

Where there was a single servant, ages could vary widely. The youngest recorded was in 1851 and that was Ann Lornes, a 'nurse-girl' aged 8. She was employed by Thomas Avery, Sawyer, aged 28 and his wife Jane, aged 32. They had a boy of 2, called Thomas, and a baby girl, Emma, aged 5 months, who was no doubt in little Ann Lornes' charge. Of course, a mistake could have been made in the recording of Ann's age.

There are several instances of girls of 11 and 12 employed as Servants in 1851. In one case Elizabeth Hays, aged 11, was General Servant to Joseph Barrett, Glasscutter, of Beauty Bank. Ann Hays, aged 16, who was probably Elizabeth's sister, was General Servant in the household of Thomas Wyatt, Farmer, of Monument Lane. The sisters were born in Bayton, Shropshire. Big sister Ann no doubt kept an eye on Elizabeth. Thirty years later, in 1881, the youngest servant recorded was aged 13.

In fact, most servants were under 30, with a tendency to be younger in ED3. In ED2 the greatest number were aged between 21 and 25, and the greatest number in ED3 were aged between 16 and 20, in both 1851 and 1881. However, a few were still in employment aged over 60.

## PLACE OF BIRTH OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS/ESTATE WORKERS: LIVING-IN OR LIVING AT HOME

Roughly twice as many female servants 'lived-in' as lived at home in ED2: in ED3 the numbers were more equal in both 1851 and 1881. Relatively few were born in Hagley.

-		Female Servants living at home	Born in Hagley	Female Servants living-in	Born in Hagley
1851	ED2 ED3	22 18	6	55 22	3 1
1881	ED2 ED3	24 36	4 11	53 38	5

The kind of domestic servants who lived at home included Charwomen, Washerwomen and Seamstresses. Sometimes these were widows who were Heads-of-Household. In 1851 one or two were unemployed young girls. Seamstresses and Dressmakers have been included as 'Servants' although arguably they could be classed as Crafts or even Services. Most would have been engaged privately in a domestic setting but there is one Dressmaker listed in a commercial Directory of 1855 – Hannah Lea of Stourbridge Road.

In 1851 servants originated in Devon, Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Flintshire and Monmouthshire. A Governess at Elm Lodge was born in Chelsea. In Lower Hagley and Blakedown places of origin were not so widely scattered. Hagley Hall probably distorted the picture in Top Hagley as their servants originated in distant areas because of Lyttelton family connections.

The increase in those who lived at home in ED3 in 1881 was again a result of the growth in the number of houses in Lower Hagley and Blakedown. A proportion were Heads-of-Household in their own right (usually widows), others were wives and daughters of the family. There were several cases where a niece or cousin lived with the family. Where the women were described at Cook, General Servant, etc they presumably worked daily in the larger houses. The number of Laundresses and Dressmakers living at home had increased in both areas.

The places of recruitment in 1881 were not in general so wide, being mainly from villages near Hagley or surrounding counties, with only a few from more distant parts. Exceptions, however, were Henrietta Morris, born in Germany, a widow, aged 48, who was employed at The Birches as a Cook, and Hedwig Wienmaier, born in Wurtembert, Germany, aged 22, employed by Major Wolrige and his wife as a Housemaid at The Lawns (Birmingham Road).

#### MALES:

In Top Hagley in 1851 it is noticeable that jobs like Gardener/Gardener's Labourer were almost exclusively occupied by men born in Hagley or nearby, but of 3 Footmen, 1 came from Kensington, 1 from Forfar in Scotland, and 1 from Audnam. Of 3 Butlers 1 was born in Cornwall, 1 in Nottinghamshire and 1 in Hartlebury. A Valet was also born in Cornwall. Apart from Worcestershire, other places of origin were Shropshire, Birmingham, Grantham and Durham ED3 followed a similar pattern with 4 Gardeners out of 8 being born in Hagley. Most other men were from surrounding counties but the 1 Butler (at The Birches) was born in Pembroke.

Thirty years later in 1881 men in service in Top Hagley were predominantly local-born. The largest category was 'Gardener' and there were 19 of these, 9 born in Hagley, 1 Clent, 1 Pedmore and 1 Enville. One was born in Scotland. Of 4 Grooms, 3 were born in Hagley, but none of the 7 Coachmen were Hagley-born though they were from surrounding areas and 1 from Shropshire. The Gamekeeper (at Hagley Hall) was born in Chaddesley. The holder of the superior job of Butler, at Rockingham Hall, was born in Northamptonshire.

In ED3 in 1881 only 2 of the 14 Gardeners were born in Hagley, although the others were fairly local, apart from 1 born in Gloucestershire and 1 in Suffolk. Of 4 Coachmen 1 only was born in Hagley, 2 in Warwickshire and 1 in Shropshire.

Again, more well-paid or responsible jobs seem to have gone to outsiders, but perhaps upand-coming ambitious young men from Hagley went elsewhere to seek their living.

However, an interesting picture emerges of a servant population drawn from many different parts of the country which must have led to a meltingpot of backgrounds, ideas and aspirations – at least when they could get away from their duties!

Two books which shed light on servants and Lyttelton family life are recommended reading. The Lytteltons. A Family Chronicle of the Nineteenth Century by Betty Askwith names in particular, on p.59, Mrs Ellis, the housekeeper; on p.95, Mr Clarke (Charke?), the steward; on p.97, Mrs Newman (Newmanny) the family nurse, and on p.100, Winifred Crump, the governess. Victorian Girls. Lord Lyttelton's Daughters by Sheila Fletcher includes references to servants, especially on p.26 and p.27, naming Grace Newman, Mrs Shirtliffe (Shirtleaf) the cook, and John Daphne the coachman. These brief references give life to the otherwise inanimate Census lists and prove to us that these people really did exist and live in Hagley. Further tangible evidence can be found amongst the memorials and headstones in the Parish Church and Churchyard of St John Baptist near Hagley Hall.

#### OTHER FEMALE OCCUPATIONS

Most occupations dealt with in Occasional Paper No 3 concerned male workers, apart from a few women farmers. This Occasional Paper has so far dealt with servants but there were some other female jobs worth mentioning.

In 1851 Toll Houses or Tollbars obviously still existed at the Wassell Grove end of the parish and also at Blakedown. Curiously, the Turnpike or Tollbar Keepers were all female: Lucy Hingley, aged 35, Tolltaker, Tollbar, Causeway; Jane Wabbs, 58, Tolltaker, Wassell Road Tollbar, at one end of the parish, and Hannah Stokes, 56, Turnpikekeeper, Blakedown, at the other end. Sarah Waldron, 58, was Gatekeeper at The Castle (in Hagley Park), and Leah Mansel was Gatekeeper at Wassell Grove Lodge. Ann Booth was Lodgekeeper at Park Lodge South.

Sarah Edwards, 54, was a Lodging House Keeper at Wychbury Cottage (at the top of Monument Lane on the 1885 OS map), and Mary Best, 49, was a Lodging House Keeper in Hagley Village (Top Hagley).

Susannah Foxhall, 60, was employed at Hagley Hall Gardens, and Sarah Eaton, 37, was described as a Miller, possibly at Stakenbridge (the Mill Manager was her son-in-law Richard).

By 1881 the Toll House and Tollbar jobs have disappeared and there is no mention of Lodgekeepers or Lodging House Keepers.

New occupations appeared in ED3 in 1881, especially in handcrafts. These were <u>Cane Chair Seater</u> Penelope Bullock, born Pershore (age unclear but 20–30 years of age) who was blind; <u>Wool Spinners</u> sisters Charlotte and Hannah Hays, aged 26 and 36, born Bayton and Hagley respectively; <u>Milliner</u> Elizabeth Crumpton, 25, born Clent, all living in Lower Hagley, and Straw Bonnet Maker Margaret Elwell, 37, born Churchill, living in Blakedown.

The wool spinners, Charlotte and Hannah Hays, may have had some relationship with Ann and Elizabeth Hays who were servants in 1851 (see above).

These four 'new' occupations are 'craft' occupations but different kinds of jobs for women were beginning to emerge. *Billings Directory* of 1855 listed a sub-Postmaster at Hagley (probably in what is now Bromsgrove Road) whose name was Richard Cooper. He appears in the 1851 Census as a Builder employing 4 men. By 1873 another Directory shows he has been replaced by a sub-Postmistress, Miss Sarah Wright, at the Post and Telegraph Office. The 1881 Census lists her as Head of Household, unmarried, aged 55, Post Mistress, born in

Hagley. Living at the same address is Fanny Huxley, her Assistant, unmarried, aged 20, a 'Telegraphist', born in Clent; and a General Servant, Mary Jordan, aged 17, born at Stambermill.

Two other obvious occupations for women are teaching and nursing and these are dealt with later under 'Schools' and 'Health'.

Charts showing the proportions of workers employed in different occupations are given in Appendix I on pages 16 and 17.

#### SIZE OF FAMILIES

The size and composition of families varied: there were some families which included children aged both under and over 16, in others there were only adult sons and daughters still living at home. Others were in extended families which included mothers or fathers-in-law, grandchildren, nieces, nephews and the occasional aunt or uncle. Some households had lodgers or visitors although these are not counted here in family size.

Between 1851 and 1881 the number of houses in Top Hagley increased by 22 from 86 to 108, but the number of families with children rose only from 56 to 59, an increase of 3. The number of children under 16 actually decreased from 125 to 123, but the total number described as sons or daughters, which included adults, rose from 167 to 174.

The figures for ED3 show growth all round. The number of houses rose from 107 to 174. an increase of 67; the number of homes with children (of all ages) rose from 75 to 129, an increase of 54. The number of children under 16 rose from 152 to 249 (an increase of 97 as against a decrease of 2 in Top Hagley). The number of sons and daughters of all ages rose from 202 to 364, an increase of 162.

Over the same period (1851–1881) the number of extended families (ie with relatives other than sons and daughters in the home) decreased in Top Hagley from 24 to 18, but rose in ED3 from 23 to 33.

A possible explanation of these trends is that there were more older, perhaps retired people in Top Hagley, and younger incomers in ED3 with young children: the older children may have stayed at home because there were sufficient job opportunities locally, or they may have delayed marriage for a variety of reasons, such as shortage of housing.

Individual Family Size is important and interesting. The figures show that the greatest number of families consisted of 1 to 3 children. Families of 4 to 6 were fairly common in Top Hagley, but all sizes up to 8 increased more in ED3.

See Appendix No II on page 18.

#### HOUSEHOLD SIZE

For a complete picture of household size as opposed to family size, of course, the number of servants living-in would have to be added to the number of family members, and these would be greater in Top Hagley.

A selection of family and household details showing some of the types of families mentioned above is given in Appendix No III on pages 19-21.

#### SOCIAL BACKGROUND

A picture has emerged so far of a growing population, expanding industries and services. There was a difference between the social composition of the old village near Hagley Hall (Top Hagley) and the newer centres in Lower Hagley (later West Hagley) and Blakedown. There were more servants proportionately to households in Top Hagley and by 1881 more industrial workers and more children in Lower Hagley and Blakedown.

What was the background against which this larger, growing, and perhaps more lively and industrious population lived?

The Census lists alone give little indication of this background and so supplementary sources have been used to provide greater insights into the society in which they lived, such as Schools, Health, Churches and Leisure.

#### SCHOOLS IN HAGLEY

Women had long been employed within large houses as Governesses, or self-employed in small 'Dame' schools, in Hagley as elsewhere.

For example, a Governess, Winifred Crump, is listed in the 1851 Census at Hagley Hall. *Pigot's Directory* of 1835 has a heading 'Academies and Schools not otherwise described as Day Schools' under which is listed Caroline Chapman who ran a ladies' boarding school at Hygeia House, Hagley. (This building is now occupied by offices).

A school was founded by Lord Lyttelton in 1827 in Hall Meadow, in which, according to *Billings' Directory* of 1855, 'industrial' teaching was 'effectively taught relative to cottage gardening and carpentry'. The school was subject to Government and Diocesan Inspection as a 'National' school. National Schools were first set up in 1811 by the Church of England Society for the Education of the Poor but did not receive Government grants until 1831. Hagley was fortunate in having a regular school as early as 1827 set up and supported by Lord Lyttelton and his successors.

The 1851 Census shows William Stephens living in the 'School House', as 'National schoolmaster' aged 39, born Ipplepen, Devon. William Hopkins, aged 16, is listed as a Pupil teacher, born Hagley. Pupils could become pupil teachers from the age of 13 as 'apprentices' helping the teacher in the day and studying in their spare time. After five years they could take an examination to be an assistant teacher or enter a Training College.

There are other teachers listed in 1851 but it is unclear at which school(s) they taught. Mary Daphne, wife of the Groom at Hagley Hall, John Daphne, was listed as School mistress, born Battersea, aged 34. Three other women were listed as School mistresses: Mariann Powell (33) born Chester; Mary Ann Dallow (18) born Hagley, and Hannah Charke (19) also born Hagley. A David Green (55), born Hanley Castle, was listed as 'Schoolmaster (private)'.

The 4th Lord Lyttelton, George William, was instrumental in obtaining in 1855 a separate Infants School in Bromsgrove Road. Prior to that younger children had been taught by 'a young woman in a small cottage' at a charge of 3 pence per week each (about 7½p now). The young woman was probably little more than a child-minder but education in any school was not free until 1891.

The two Hagley schools continued to cater for Infants (in Bromsgrove Road) and Senior pupils (in Hall Meadow) until the start of the Second World War. The school in Hall Meadow was pulled down to make way for new houses after the War, but the Infant School was converted into a house and still exists.

In the 1881 Census again little information is given as to where teachers were employed except William Stephens (the same person listed in 1851 but now aged 69) as National Schoolmaster, and Hannah Ince (aged 35 and born in Chaddesley) as Teacher of Needlework at the National School.

Other teachers in Top Hagley were: Annie Willetts (15) born Hagley, and Elizabeth Wright (16) born Hagley, perhaps both Pupil Teachers; and Annie Ibbotson (39) born Yorkshire. Teacher of Music, though perhaps not in a school.

Listed in ED3 are a variety of people: Ann Patrick (20) born Hagley, a Pupil Teacher and Edith Wilson (14) born Churchill, a 'Monitress'. (In the monitorial system a lesson was given to bright older children who then passed it on to the other pupils enabling much larger classes to be dealt with by one qualified teacher).

Three teachers lived in Blakedown: Ellen Hitchcock (20) born in Somerset and living in lodgings, and a brother and sister, Richard and Ellen Hawkes. Richard (16) is listed as being born in Victoria, Australia, but Ellen (15) was born in Rock, Worcestershire. Their ages suggest they may have been Pupil Teachers. If they taught in a school in Blakedown, it was probably the temporary iron school building mentioned on page 20 of *A Pictorial History of Churchill and Blakedown* by Peter S Legat. A new school was opened in Blakedown in June 1884 next to the Church (built 1860).

Other sources shed light on the subject of fees and also of other educational facilities. *The Stourbridge Almanack and Directory* of 1885 reports fees of 3d (three-pence), 4d and 6d per week at the Hagley School in Hall Meadow and 3d per week at the Infant School in Bromsgrove Road, not inconsiderable sums for those days, especially for large families.

A 'Night School' is listed in the Parish Magazine of January 1862 and an 'Institute' building appears on the 1901 OS map, in Bromsgrove Road, though not on the 1885 OS map. The Institute is now a private house.

The Parish Magazines show a Lending Library was in existence in 1866, run by Miss Unsworth at the Infant School.

#### **HEALTH**

No doctors or dentists are listed in either the 1851 or 1881 Censuses although an 1835 Directory shows Thomas Greaves, Surgeon, at Clent. As noted above, in 1851 there were several nurses/nursery maids employed in private houses, particularly at Hagley Hall. These occupations are not specifically mentioned in 1881 but there is listed a Midwife, Mary Ann Williams, aged 42, born Islington, living in Top Hagley Village, and Sarah Cooper, 59, born Oldswinford, a Monthly Nurse, living in Lower Hagley.

In 1884 the 'Emily Lyttelton Fund' was set up under the will of the Rev W M Lyttelton (Rector of Hagley 1847–1884) in memory of his wife. This was to provide a nurse for midwifery and cases of non-infectious disease in Hagley and adjoining parishes.

#### THE CHURCHES

The dates of Rev W H Lyttelton's incumbency as Rector (1847-1884) slightly overlap the 30-year period under examination (1851-1881) and coincide with the expansion of the population and the arrival of many newcomers to the area. He was the younger brother of George William, 4th Lord Lyttelton.

The Census returns themselves show nothing of the life of the Church, but other sources show increasing growth and activity.

The Honourable and Reverend W H Lyttelton oversaw many changes as the church in Hagley and Blakedown grew in response to the growth in the population. The ancient Parish Church of St John the Baptist, situated near Hagley Hall, was extensively rebuilt in the 1850's with monies raised by the people of Worcestershire as a testimonial to Lord Lyttelton for his many services to the county as Lord Lieutenant. Initially the new church building had no tower but one was added in 1865, largely through the fund-raising efforts of the Rev Lyttelton, but there were still no bells. These were finally installed in 1885 as a memorial to the Rev Lyttelton himself following his death in 1884.

Further expense was incurred by the provision of a church building in Blakedown (like St John's, designed by the famous architect W G Street). The Blakedown Church was completed in 1860.

In the Parish Magazine of 1866 the Rev W/H Lyttelton wrote of the new cottages in Lower Hagley and of the new population and separate community forming in Blakedown. He saw a need for a resident clergyman with a small parsonage in Blakedown. Records show the first Curate, in 1866, as Rev William Griffiths. A Directory of 1873 notes Rev Edward Collett as Curate. There was also by then a Sunday School with an attendance of over 100.

Eight years later (and possibly earlier) Stakenbridge had its own arrangements, presumably for those who found the journey too far to either Top Hagley or Blakedown. Described in 1873 as 'a hamlet of 26 inhabited houses', a cottage service was held there on Tuesday evenings by the curate of Blakedown.

The 1881 Census lists the curate in Blakedown as Edward R Firmstone, bachelor aged 31, born in Wordsley. There was also a curate in Lower Hagley: Kentish Bache, bachelor, 37, born Edgbaston.

Lower Hagley, of course, was growing in population in consequence of the coming of the railway in 1852 and the Anglican church saw a need for a permanent building there in which to worship, especially as a Primitive Methodist Church had been built in 1867 in what became known as Chapel Street. An Anglican 'Mission Church' was opened in 1882, giving its name to Church Street, then a cul-de-sac at one time known as Foredraft Street. (Many people will remember this building as the Church Rooms or Church Hall, pulled down when St Saviour's Church Hall was opened in 1972. St Saviour's itself was built 1907/08).

Later Parish Magazines list Bible Classes for Men at both St John's and the Mission Church: a Band of Hope met in the Mission Church on Tuesday evenings at 6 pm and there was a Sunday Service there at 3 pm.

The Magazines also publicised and supported other social amenities carried on in collaboration with Hagley Hall. Successive Lytteltons have been patron of the church living and so were bound up in the life of the parish. The very first issue of the Parish Magazine (January 1862) records a Clothing Club and Loan Fund, both held at Hagley Hall. A Penny Bank was run from the Rectory. There was also a Post Office Savings Bank. All these must already have been in existence before 1862 when the Magazine was founded by Rev W H Lyttelton.

#### LEISURE ACTIVITIES

From the 1860's at least, the Church tried to exercise moral guidance through cultivating suitable leisure activities, as well as providing religious instruction, education and encouraging thrift.

The May 1866 Parish Magazine reports on the 'First Industrial Show'. This was divided into two parts, 'Industrial' and 'Loans' Exhibitions. 'Industrial' meant 'articles of home manufacture' and 'Loans' were 'curiosities' lent by various people. The rather lofty intention

was for 'working people to employ themselves pleasantly as well as usefully by their own firesides, in the winter evenings: and so to diminish the temptation to go out to other and perhaps more objectionable places'.

This disapproval did not always extend to the obvious public house, as a report of the Harvest Home in September 1866 shows. (This was a relatively new event, the first Harvest Home having taken place in 1861). A service was held in St John's Church with a sermon by the Rev William Griffiths, Curate of Blakedown, followed by a dinner at the Lyttelton Arms Hotel 'presided over by Lord Lyttelton, supported by the clergy and gentry'. 167 male parishioners were served first with 'hot roast and boiled beef and potatoes, plum pudding, cheese and a quart of beer per man'. They then adjourned to a large field for 'Quoits, Aunt Sally, Running Races, Jumping in Sacks, Football etc' until dusk. Meanwhile, at 4 pm 169 female parishioners had a meal of 'cold meat and ham, tea, cake, bread and butter without limit'. At 7 o'clock they went to the Club Room at the Lyttelton Arms which 'became crowded'. There was dancing until 10 pm when 'punctually to the minute' God Save the Queen was played. It was thought that the event was 'thoroughly enjoyed by all'!

There were other leisure activities available, as reported in the magazines. Among these were Hagley Cricket Club, various Lectures and 'Entertainments', probably for the more intellectually inclined, and, for the practical, Allotments near the Lyttelton Arms, the results of which were probably exhibited at the Annual Halesowen and Hagley Flower Show.

#### **PUBLIC HOUSES**

The two Censuses (1851 and 1881) record several public houses familiar to us today, but also some whose names have disappeared. There is difficulty in establishing the number of real 'inns' because there were a substantial number of people called 'beer retailers' who often combined this job with another and who possibly brewed their own beer.

#### **TOP HAGLEY (ED2)**

- 1851 The one definite name of an inn in the Census was The Fox, near Hagley Hill Farm.
- A trade directory includes Spencers Arms, The Plough, and The Gypsies Tent. These were probably run by William Briscoe, Edward Tom(p)kins and John Bartlett respectively, all shown as beer retailers in the 1851 Census.
- 1873 The Fox and Pheasant appears in another directory but could be 'The Fox' of 1851.
- The Prince of Wales is named in the Census, also the Gypsies Tent (nowadays The Badgers' Sett). Spencer Villa may be connected with the modern Spencers Arms.

The 3 pubs of the 1881 Census correspond with present-day pubs (Prince of Wales, Spencers Arms, Badgers' Sett) so 3 does not appear to be an excessive number, but there were other outlets for sale of alcohol through the 'beer retailers'. The Bird in Hand in Birmingham Road was one, run by Thomas Banner described as a beer retailer and gardener in 1851, and later by Samuel Reynolds, but Reynolds was listed only as a general labourer in 1881.

#### LOWER HAGLEY AND BLAKEDOWN (ED3)

Here beer retailers can be identified from the Directories but not from the Census Returns.

- The Lyttelton Arms is included here because of the way in which the Enumerators' boundaries were drawn. The licensee was John Bache. The only other 'inn' was the Swan Inn in Blakedown, run by Thomas Hughes described as 'Innkeeper'.
- 1855 A trade directory named Thomas Perkins of Blakedown as a beer retailer.
- 1860 In Blakedown John Fryer was a 'beer retailer and agricultural engine driver'. George Farmer was a maltster.
- The Cross Keys was included in another trade directory (although actually in Clent Parish). The Station Inn appears, run by James Hiatt, listed as 'beer retailer'.

- Joseph Nock was a shoemaker and beer retailer.
  William Maybury was a beer retailer at The Old House at Home, Blakedown.
- The Census Return lists the 2 'inns' of 1851, ie The Lyttelton Arms Hotel, now run by John Hardy, publican and farmer, and The Swan Inn, run by a woman. Elizabeth Griffiths, Innkeeper.

  Two others are included: The Station Inn, still run by James Hiatt but now recorded as 'Brewer' and The Old House at Home, run by William Maybury, now 'Publican'. For pictures of The Old House at Home see A Pictorial History of Churchill and Blakedown, by P S Legat, page 36.

Some if not all of these establishments perhaps qualified for what the Parish Magazine described as 'objectionable places' but this is not a complete picture. The Lyttelton Arms was listed at times as an 'Inn and Posting House' as well as 'Hotel'. An 1873 Directory recommends the 'excellent accommodation there for visitors to the Clent Hills and Hagley Park'. The Park at that time was open to visitors.

In fact, Hagley seems to have been a place for recreation, either in its own right or en route to the Clent Hills. Thomas Bowen of Hagley Hill ran tea and pleasure gardens. He also provided lodgings, as did several other people.

Public houses could perform other functions. *The Stourbridge Almanack and Directory* of 1885 lists Friendly Societies and includes the *Ancient Order of Foresters 'Lyttelton'* at The Prince of Wales Inn, Hagley. Secretary: W H Price, and Treasurer: T Tompkins (the licensee).

#### CONCLUSION

The conclusions of Occasional Papers 1 and 3 showing growth in housing, population and industry are mirrored by the growth in domestic and general services. The additional information provided by the Parish Magazines from the 1860's onwards indicates growth in social opportunities and amenities in the parish – libraries, lectures, allotments, entertainments of various sorts, expanding churches and schools. The contrast between 'Top' and 'Lower' Hagley and Blakedown in social standing and amount of industry in the early 1880's is clear.

However, with a 'proper' station and footbridge from 1884, the effects of the railway continued and later Census Returns would show further development and change in Lower Hagley particularly. Even a cursory tour around modern West Hagley reveals substantial late-Victorian and Edwardian houses. Many of these are now shops but Western Road which first appeared on the maps in the early 1900's remains residential. The conservation area of Station Road is largely of the same period. The Birches was already built by 1851 but Thicknall Rise (almost in Hagley!) and Winds Point were built at the turn of the century (both the latter of course now gone having lasted only 60-70 years, to be replaced by housing estates).

What must have appeared in 1881 to be an area of increasing industrial opportunity, as we with hindsight know, did not fulfil its promise. A study of the early 20th century, locally and nationally, would probably provide an explanation for this, and Domestic Service, the largest single employment opportunity, especially for women, declined by the mid-20th century for various reasons.

Nevertheless, the years which have been under review – 1851 to 1881 – proved to be a watershed between the old, slow, rural village life and the newer busier commuter existence which we know today. The inhabitants of Hagley in 1851 could have had no conception of the changes about to be wrought by the coming of the railway in 1852. Almost the last to witness the 'old' Hagley, by 1881 they were already caught up in a changing world with new ideas and greater expectations.

#### **SOURCES:**

Census Returns for 1851 and 1881

Hagley Parish Records Research Group Publication: Hagley, Worcestershire. From the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. Aspects of Hagley's History From the Parish Chest. ed Roy Peacock. 1985

Hagley Parish Magazines

Maps: Tithe Map of Hagley, surveyed 1837, published 1838 Ordnance Survey 6", surveyed 1881/82, published 1884/6 Ordnance Survey 6", revised 1901

Nineteenth Century Directories

## **FURTHER READING:**

The Lytteltons. A Family Chronicle of the Nineteenth Century. Betty Askwith. Chatto & Windus. 1975

Victorian Girls. Lord Lyttelton's Daughters. Sheila Fletcher. The Hambledon Press. 1997

A Pictorial History of Churchill and Blakedown. Peter Legat. 1997

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#### **APPENDICES:**

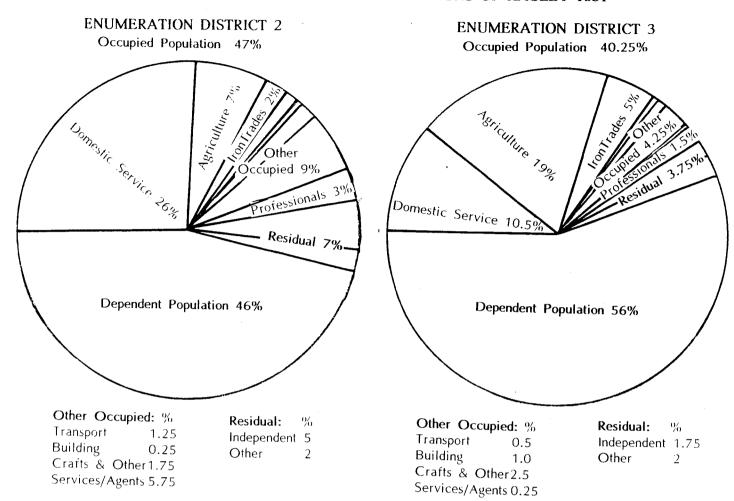
I Comparisons of Occupations of Hagley 1851 and 1881 pages 16 & 17
II Family Size 1851 and 1881 page 18
III Examples of Households 1851 and 1881 pages 19-21

#### Note on Charts on pages 16 and 17:

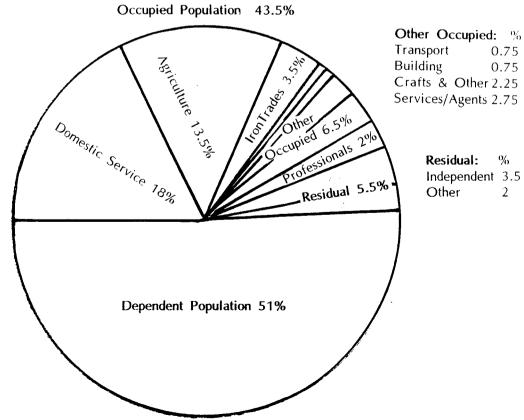
The statistics are set out to show the effects of population change relative to Hagley so the categories here are not always those used in national population surveys. In this present research paper Iron Trades have been isolated whilst other manufactures have been placed in a category *Crafts and Manufactures*. Dressmakers, on the other hand, are included as *Domestic and Out Services*. Gardeners are placed in *Outdoor Domestic Services*, as are Coachmen and Grooms etc where they are obviously in private service. *Transport* covers such workers as Carters and Carriers and, in 1881, Railwaymen, ie public rather than private transport. The equivalent of modern professional businessmen have been grouped with Public Professionals. Several 'paupers' were listed in 1851 but there was no such category by 1881. Where they do appear in 1851 they are included in *Residual* along with Visitors and Retired.

It is difficult to categorise certain occupations so a few anomalies may have occurred, but the charts do depict the general changes as outlined in the previous pages.

#### APPENDIX NO I COMPARISONS OF OCCUPATIONS OF HAGLEY 1851

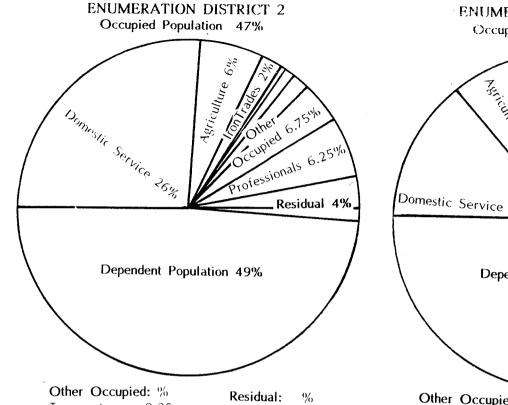


#### ENUMERATION DISTRICTS 2 AND 3 COMBINED

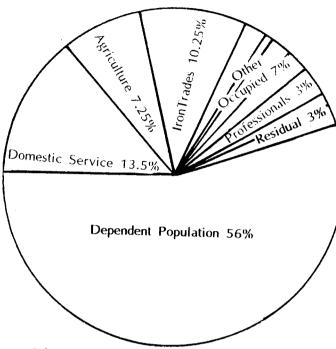


#### APPENDIX NO I

#### COMPARISONS OF OCCUPATIONS OF HAGLEY 1881



ENUMERATION DISTRICT 3
Occupied Population 41%



Other Occupied: %
Transport 0.25
Building 1
Crafts & Other 1.5
Services/Agents 4

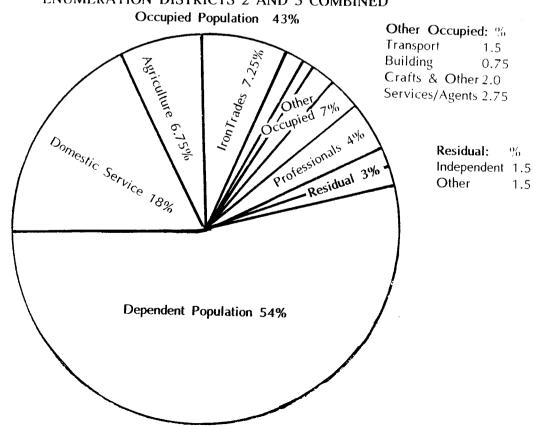
Residual: %
Independent 3
Other 1

Other Occupied: %
Transport 2.25
Building 0.75

Crafts & Other 2.0 Services/Agents 2.0

**Residual:** % Independent 1 Other 2

#### ENUMERATION DISTRICTS 2 AND 3 COMBINED

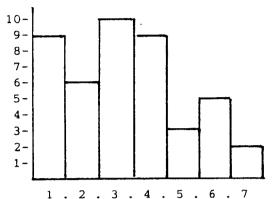


#### APPENDIX NO II

## FAMILY SIZE Enumeration District 2

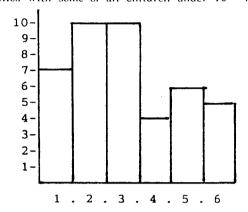
1881

1851	
No of	
Inhabited houses	86
Families with children of any age at home	56
Families with some or all children under 16	44



No of children in each family Families with some or all children under 16

No of
Inhabited houses 108
Families with children of any age at home 59
Families with some of all children under 16 42



No of children in each family Families with some or all children under 16

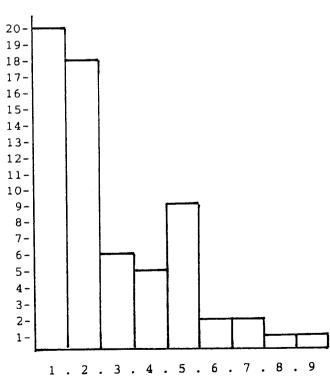
#### **Enumeration District 3**

## 1851 Enumeration District 3 No of Inhabited houses

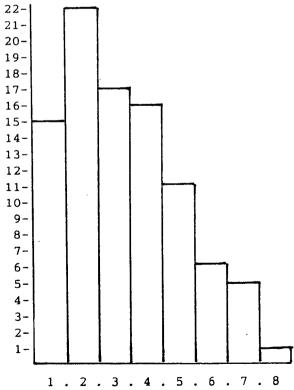
Inhabited houses 107
Families with children of any age at home 75
Families with some or all children under 16 64

## **1881** Enumeration District 3

No of
Inhabited houses 174
Families with children of any age at home 129
Families with some or all children under 16 93



No of children in each family Families with some or all children under 16



No of children in each family Families with some or all children under 16

### - APPENDIX NO III

EXAMPLE Location ED2	S OF HOUSEHOLDS Name	1851 Relations	hip	Age M F	Occupation	Place of Birth
Not given	Harriett Bartlett Daniel Henry John Joseph William	Head W Son Son Son Son Son		46 14 12 9 7 4	Pauper ag lab's wid Gardener's labourer Scholar at school Scholar at school Scholar at school Scholar at school	Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley
Not given	Henry Dalton Elizabeth Suzanne Colewell	Wife M M-in-L	lar lar Wid	33 36 78	Master carpenter  Cooper's widow supported by children	Severn Stoke Severn Stoke Kinver
	Elizabeth Andrew	Niece Nephew		5	Scholar at home Scholar at home	Kinver
Not given	Edward Wright Mary George Henry Thomas	Wife M Son U Son U	Mar Mar Jnm Jnm Jnm	59 59 27 22 17	Glazier & painter Baker and grocer Shoemaker Master Spade tree turner Glazier & painter journeyman	Derby Wallheath Hagley Hagley Hagley
Not given	Frances Richards Sarah Hitchins Sarah Priest Ann Thomas John Dulsom	Serv		78 37 26 52 45	Annuitant Companion Cook Nurse Servant of all work	Stourbridge Surrey Droitwich Derbyshire Wem,Salop
Hagley House	William Robins Christiana Mary Emma Ann Williams Harriett Dalley Ann Hughes Eliza Meredith Hannah Thorn Samuel Ward Edwin Gadsby Charles Wright	Head Wife Dau Dau Serv Serv Serv Serv Serv Serv Serv	Mar Mar Unm Unm Unm Unm Unm Unm Unm Unm		Banker, private farm  Housekeeper Ladies Maid Housemaid Kitchen maid Under housemaid Butler Footman Groom	Stourbridge Manchester Hagley Hagley Salop Enville Staffs Clent Staffs Notts Audnam Hagley
Rock- ingham Hall	John Addenbrook Sarah Norris Sarah Leighton Ellen Pardoe William Parton	Head Serv Serv Serv Serv	Unm Wic Unm Unm Unm	63 32 25	House servant	Oldswinford Worfield Oldswinford Clent Salop
ED3 Brake	Edward Oliver Ann Anne Edward Mary William Harriett	Head Wife Dau Son Dau Son Dau	Mar Mar Unn Unn Unr Unr Unn	38 n 20 n 17 n 16 n 14	) }	Oldswinford Churchill Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley cont'd

-	Eliza George Emily Latimer	Dau Son Dau Son	Unm Unm Unm Unm	10 8 5 3		Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley
Blake-	Benjamin Christoph				Millwright	Hagley
down	Sarah	Wife	Mar	48		Cradley
	Benjamin	Son	Unm	25	Marine	Hagley
	Ann Wallice	Dau	Mar	23		Hagley
	Elizabeth Christoph	er Dau	Unm	22	House servant	Hagley
	John	Son	Unm	16	Apprentice to a	
					Druggist	Hagley
	William	Son		13	Scholar	Hagley
	Jane	Dau		8	Scholar	Hagley
	Walter	Son		6	Scholar	Hagley
	Clara	Dau		2		Hagley
	Sarah Wallice	G'dau		2		
	George Bowen	Lodger	Mar	60	Ag lab	Witley
	Henry White	Lodger		24	Ag lab	Ashborough

#### APPENDIX NO III

EXAMPLE Location ED2	S OF HOUSEHOLD Name	S 1881 Relatio		Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
St'bridge Road	Esther Taylor Mary Ann Taylor	Head Dau	Wid Unm	71 31	Laundress Laundress	Austcliff Hagley
St'bridge Road	John Waldron Eliza Richard Sarah Arthur Ellen Alice	Head Wife Son Dau Son Dau G'dau	Mar Mar Unm Unm Unm Unm	58 52 36 29 21 16 6	Ag lab Charwoman Hostler Ag lab	Bromsgrove Clent Clent Clent Clent Clent Clent Oldswinford
St'bridge Road	Samuel Lane Theodosia Silvania Selina	Head Wife Dau	Mar Mar	65 31 3 mths	Maker of Engines	Coseley Coseley Hagley
Hagley	GeoKingHarrison  Letitia Frank Ashworth Geo Herbert Isabella Mabel Ernest Charles Ann Ellen S? Ada Eyres Ellen Speke Mary Smith Elizabeth Griffiths	Wife Son Son Dau Dau Son Serv Serv Serv Serv	Mar Mar Unm	54 46 21 18 14 12 4 28 22 29 30 25	Servant General Servant General Servant General Servant General Servant General Servant	Liverpool Bolton Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley Hagley Kagley Hagley Norfolk Kidderminster Amblecote Cradley West Bromwich

<sup>-</sup> Lower Hagley	Thomas Cantrill	Head	Mar	42	Artificial Manure	n
Hagicy	Emma Thomas Arthur Samuel	Wife Son Son Son Dau	Mar	42 13 5 3 5 day	Commercial Trav Scholar Scholar	Birmingham Birmingham Handsworth Birmingham Birmingham
	Eliza Moore Sarah Cooper	Serv Nurse	Wid	26 59	General Servant Monthly Nurse	Hagley Wordsley Oldswinford
Lower	James Gale	Head	Mar	38	General Fitter at Forge Works	Kidderminster
	Mary Gertrude John James Joseph George Susanah Infant	Wife Dau Son Son Son Son Dau Dau	Mar	40 12 11 9 6 4 2 1 mth		Sedgley Nailsea,Som'set Nailsea,Som'set Wordsley Wordsley Wordsley Wordsley Hagley
Staken- bridge	William Evans Elizabeth	Head Wife	Mar Mar	63 64	Farm Labourer	Churchill Churchill
Staken- bridge	Charles Smith Myra Charles Theresa George William Flora	Head Wife Son Dau Son Son Dau	Mar Mar	37 37 14 11 6 4 5 mths	Police Constable  Labourer Scholar Scholar Scholar Scholar	Hagley Romsley Romsley Romsley Wollaston Wollaston Blakedown
Blakedown	Charlotte Fox Charles John Charlotte	Head Son Son Dau	Wid Unm Unm Unm	57 21 19 17	Shopkeeper Fitter & Turner Scythe Polisher	Clent Chaddesley C Hagley Hagley
Blakedown	John Harper Absalom Absalom Mary Ann Timmins Sarah Jones	Head Bro Son Serv Serv	Wid Unm Unm Unm Unm	66 55 27 22 20	Iron Merchant Iron Merchant Clerk Housekeeper General Servant	Dudley Dudley Dudley Dudley Bilston
Blakedown	William Maybery Maria	Head Wife	Mar Mar	52 52	Coal Agent	Stourbridge Stourbridge
Blakedown	John Fryer	Head	Mar	63	Agricultural Engine Driver	Norfolk
	Emily	Wife	Mar	56	Dive	Norfolk
Blakedown (Harboro' Hall)	Philip A Williams	Head	Unm	52	Ironmaster, Farmer 280 acres employing 7 men & 2 boys	
	Ann White Jane Franklin Harriet Pit	Serv Serv Serv	Unm Unm Unm	33 48 19	Servant Servant Servant	Smethwick Stourport Broome