

A LOCAL POPULATION STUDY AT A COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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Those concerned with local demography may be interested to learn how student teachers at one particular College of Education have reacted to the subject. At C.F. Mott College of Education, situated on the borders of the Huyton and Prescott Urban Districts, students are examining age structure, migration, social class, occupations, wages and crime among the population of Prescott in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Their investigations are based upon documentary evidence and form a module of a course designed to foster an awareness of the forces which have fashioned the locality. Before considering the views of the students, it is perhaps necessary to describe the details of the demographic study which has been undertaken.

The township of Prescott in the nineteenth century is especially suitable for introducing students to the study of local population, partly because of the range of available sources which can be used to supplement each other and also because the fluctuations in the numbers of the population call for some explanation. During the first half of the nineteenth century, industrial expansion in Prescott was reflected by the growth of population. In 1801, the population was 3645 and by 1851 had increased to 6393 but unlike almost all other industrial settlements in Lancashire, the number of its inhabitants fell during the next ten years to 5136 and to 5077 by 1871. In 1851, watch and clock manufacturing was the most prominent industry but before 1871 a slight decline had occurred and by 1914 total extinction had resulted from foreign competition. Other important local industries in the mid-nineteenth century included coal-mining, tool making and shoe making. A further interesting feature of the population in the mid-nineteenth century is that in 1851, it was a centre of Irish immigration, with almost one quarter of the inhabitants having been born in Ireland. By consulting sources of demographic information, the students have tried to account for the decline in the population between 1851 and 1871 and to establish whether the Irish settlement was permanent and the extent to which the immigrants became integrated within the local community¹.

As with most other mid-nineteenth century population studies, Xerox copies of the census enumerators' sheets of 1851, 1861, and 1871 for the township are the main source of demographic information² but this can be augmented from other material. In 1960, the chief constable of Lancashire deposited the charge books from nine police divisions in various parts of the county with the County Record Office at Preston. Although Dr. Tobias has stressed that statistics about nineteenth century crime have to be treated with caution,³ it is surprising that charge books have been so neglected by demographic historians. They provide detailed information about crime and criminals within a particular locality but also cast some light upon economic activity and more interestingly, the physical characteristics of the local population. The Prescott division charge book for the period 1848 to 1853 has fifteen columns of information about each person charged at the local police station, including the hour and date of arrest, name and number of the policeman making the arrest, names of witnesses, property, such as knives, confiscated from the offender, names of magistrates, dates of court appearances and sentences. More relevant, however, are the columns which mention the name of the accused person, the township where he resided, his offence, birthplace, occupation,

whether he was employed, his weekly wage, the number of his children, his height and facial characteristics.

The 1848 Ordnance Survey town plan of Prescott, the 1848 six inch Ordnance Survey map (sheet number 107) and the 1847 tithe award plan and its schedule are also valuable in reconstructing the economy and society of mid-nineteenth Prescott. Based on a scale of sixty inches to one mile, the detail on the town plan is such that individual homes can be identified and the ground level dimensions of the larger industrial premises measured accurately. Although shops, small workshops and dwelling houses are not differentiated, the industrial undertakings named on the plan include a pottery, two breweries, two watch tool factories, a spindle and fly factory (presumably these were watch parts), a watch movement factory, a sail canvas factory and a cotton factory. Being concerned primarily with the urban nucleus of the township, the town plan provides little information about local agricultural activity but fortunately, the tithe award plan and its schedule give the area and location of each farm, how each field was being used and the names of landowners and tenant farmers. The six inch map, although drawn on a much smaller scale, possesses a certain advantage over the other two in that it covers the adjacent townships as well as the town itself.

The students have been analysing the various sources as follows⁴. From the enumerators' sheets, the numbers for each sex in each five year age group are counted to establish the age structure of the population and to compare the longevity of the sexes. The division into five year age groups was adopted primarily in the hope that this might indicate what particular age group could have been responsible for the decline of the population and because a five year division compared with the statistics provided for the whole county in the Printed Report of the 1871 Census. The numbers born either in Prescott or elsewhere in Lancashire, outside Lancashire but within the British Isles or in Ireland have also been totalled to determine how many people had moved into the township and especially the extent of the Irish immigration. In addition to the numerical analysis of the enumerators' returns, Christian names, the more common surnames and bizarre occupations have been listed. Sketch maps of sections of the built-up sections of the township, based on the town plan, have been drawn and the houses inhabited by locally born and Irish families marked separately. Other sketch maps have traced the continuity of tenancy, plus the variations in the structure of the families of house occupiers in particular streets between 1851 and 1871.

The fluctuations of the economy of Prescott in the third quarter of the nineteenth century can also be traced from the enumerators' sheets. Lists of occupations and numbers involved in the local trades are easily prepared but unfortunately it is impossible to know in what particular industry men described merely as 'labourers' were employed, nor do the enumerators' returns tell us how many people moved in or out of the township each day to work. Presumably, a large proportion of agricultural labourers must have worked in the surrounding townships since there are clearly too many recorded for all to be employed by the residents of Prescott. None the less, the enumerators' sheets are a more detailed guide than any other source to the numbers engaged in the various local industries and trades and to the range of occupations open to each sex. For the period 1848 to 1853, the variations in wages from trade to trade can be calculated from the police charge book. The schedule for the tithe award plan, when used in conjunction with the 1851 Census, reveals how large a labour force was required on a particular farm. The information derived from the enumerators' sheets about occupations has also been used to estimate the numbers in each social class. Almost all criteria for judging social class are open to objection but the most appropriate, given the type of information which the students have available, seems to be to use the seven classes of

occupation, with all their various sub-divisions, published in the Printed Report of the 1871 Census.

One of the great dangers of such statistical studies is that it becomes easy to overlook that demography is concerned with real people. In order to stress that the anonymous totals represent individuals who each had a distinctive background and personal characteristics, biographical details of the individuals who figure in the police records have been compiled by correlating the information in the charge book with that of the enumerators' sheets. Such simple biographies are a far from complete picture of a person but this emphasis upon local individuals enlivens statistical analysis and can also give added impact to the impersonal generalisations found in most secondary works. The brutality of the mid-nineteenth century penal system, for instance, can be realised more acutely when one learns that a fourteen year old Irish immigrant, with no formal education or trade, was whipped and imprisoned for stealing two picture frames. Surprisingly, many of the residents of Prescot who were charged at the local police station could not be traced in the enumerators' sheets. Of the twenty-seven charged during April and May, 1851, only eleven appear in the enumerators' sheets. We can only speculate why this was so but it would seem that a few individuals evaded the enumerators or gave false names to them or to the police. Perhaps also, the potential criminals moved in and out of the township more often than law-abiding persons. The following is an example of the type of biographical detail which can be accumulated but if a local newspaper had been published in 1851, further material could possibly have been added from the report of the trial.

James Taylor, aged twenty, was charged on 1 April, 1851, with stealing and keeping a pigeon. Born in Prescot, he was living at Mill Hill with his widowed mother, Mary Anne Taylor, his elder brother and four younger sisters. He was employed as a watch pillar maker and his wages were sixteen shillings a week. He was five feet and seven inches tall, with a fresh but pock-pitted complexion, dark brown hair, and grey eyes. The police considered his education to have been imperfect. He was not married. At his trial, he was found guilty and imprisoned for twenty-one days when he defaulted to pay a fine of ten shillings.

The information which the students have compiled about the age groupings, birth-places and occupations of the population is provided in the following tables. The fact that children under nine years did not form a small proportion of the total population in 1861 and 1871 than in 1851 tends to suggest that the fall in population was not due to either a fall in the birth rate or an increase in infant mortality. However, in 1864 local newspapers commented that infant mortality in Prescot was much higher than in the surrounding townships and that scarlatina was endemic. They blamed impure drinking water and the lack of adequate sewers for Prescot's high death rate whilst a notable inhabitant of the township complained that 'Prescot is proverbially animadverted upon as being in a very bad state and condition as regards sanitary matters . . . sanitary arrangements do not exist at all so as to deserve the name' . . . The tables drawn up by the students also suggest that the fall in population could be attributed to the movement of the Irish out of the township. In 1871, the number of Irish born people in Prescot was barely half that of 1851 although, of course, the proportion of children born locally but with Irish parents had increased. It is also possible that the death rate of the Irish immigrants could have been much higher than was the case among the remainder of the population. The statistics of occupations hint that economic pressures might also have contributed to the decline in population, and a footnote in the Printed Report of the 1861 Census stated that it had been caused by 'the migration of watchmakers, coalminers and others'.

Ages and Birth-places of Males living in Prescot 1851

Age group	No. born in Prescot	No. born elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	359	37	20	9	425
5-9	259	52	58	7	376
10-14	236	65	67	6	374
15-19	195	58	76	10	339
20-24	118	51	119	16	304
25-29	114	46	115	15	290
30-34	80	46	113	17	255
35-39	67	41	84	22	214
40-44	52	31	79	19	181
45-49	50	27	33	6	116
50-54	44	21	40	9	114
55-59	23	8	15	12	58
60-64	28	16	9	5	58
65-69	18	11	4	8	41
70-74	16	6	4	3	29
75+	1	3	2	—	6
Totals	1660	519	838	164	3181

Ages and Birth-places of Males living in Prescot 1861 *

Age group	No. born in Prescot	No. born elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	334	39	3	6	382
5-9	256	51	8	8	323
10-14	171	50	18	7	246
15-19	152	55	21	15	243
20-24	102	42	26	9	179
25-29	98	43	32	16	189
30-34	69	38	46	13	166
35-39	62	32	40	13	147
40-44	55	33	55	12	155
45-49	44	22	33	10	109
50-54	35	24	25	9	93
55-59	36	15	15	7	73
60-64	20	17	8	6	51
65-69	12	9	3	4	28
70-74	9	7	2	—	18
75+	2	1	—	2	5
Totals	1457	478	335	137	2407

**These figures are not complete totals as the Public Record Office was not able to supply photocopies of four enumerators sheets.*

Ages and Birth-places of Males living in Prescott 1871

Age Group	No. born in Prescott	No. born elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	291	48	—	10	349
5-9	272	50	—	9	331
10-14	235	48	5	20	308
15-19	167	49	7	14	237
20-24	98	39	17	17	171
25-29	100	39	27	24	190
30-34	77	34	30	24	165
35-39	69	23	38	18	148
40-44	54	35	53	19	161
45-49	47	23	35	8	113
50-54	35	27	37	19	118
55-59	33	21	27	8	89
60-64	28	25	19	3	75
65-69	23	16	8	4	51
70-74	12	12	3	2	29
75+	7	11	4	2	24
Totals	1548	500	308	203	2559

Ages and Birth-places of Females living in Prescott 1851

Age Group	No. born in Prescott	No. born elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	396	38	22	4	460
5-9	277	51	47	10	385
10-14	192	60	70	11	333
15-19	190	49	80	13	332
20-24	123	68	130	21	342
25-29	110	47	103	13	273
30-34	90	53	110	13	266
35-39	60	37	55	17	169
40-44	58	39	61	12	170
45-49	45	32	26	16	119
50-54	33	29	28	6	96
55-59	38	21	15	6	80
60-64	26	26	17	6	75
65-69	22	19	2	4	47
70-74	8	10	9	5	32
75+	11	17	3	2	33
Totals	1679	596	778	159	3212

Ages and Birth-places of Females living in Prescott 1861 *

Age Group	No. born in Prescott	No. born elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	353	35	3	7	398
5-9	279	46	5	15	345
10-14	200	50	11	6	267
15-19	150	60	26	10	246
20-24	113	51	38	13	215
25-29	90	32	46	18	186
30-34	71	40	60	16	187
35-39	61	46	50	8	165
40-44	58	41	46	10	155
45-49	45	33	24	8	110
50-54	46	20	23	7	96
55-59	30	22	12	1	65
60-64	26	16	13	5	60
65-69	16	16	7	2	41
70-74	10	14	5	1	30
75+	11	4	4	—	19
Totals.	1559	526	373	127	2585

**These figures are not complete totals as the Public Record Office was unable to supply photocopies of four enumerators sheets.*

Ages and Birth-places of Females living in Prescott 1871

Age Group	No. born in Prescott	No. born in elsewhere in Lancashire	No. born in Ireland	No. born elsewhere	Total
0-4	312	45	—	9	366
5-9	286	50	1	18	355
10-14	206	53	2	17	278
15-19	170	32	13	9	224
20-24	107	35	30	18	190
25-29	81	33	37	21	172
30-34	71	34	44	16	165
35-39	66	48	39	16	169
40-44	62	22	46	19	149
45-49	40	22	26	14	102
50-54	40	22	40	9	111
55-59	34	20	21	11	86
60-64	20	17	19	5	61
65-69	18	14	9	8	49
70-74	6	5	7	4	22
75+	5	8	4	2	19
Totals.	1524	460	338	196	2518

The Irish appear to be the least prosperous section of the population of Prescot. Very few of the male Irish were other than labourers, agricultural labourers or colliers, which the charge book indicates were the lowest paid occupations. Even by 1871, the Irish had made little impact on the watchmaking industry. Very few of the children with Irish parents appeared to attend school. Between 1848 and 1853, the Irish accounted for more than half of the Prescot residents charged at the local police station although they formed only thirty-five per cent of the total population of the township.

The tables of occupations (see Appendices 1 and 2) show that watchmaking and coal-mining had begun to decline by 1871 but with the exception of railway labouring, no other form of industrial activity appeared to be expanding. The most puzzling feature of the female occupations is where the female servants were employed. The vast majority lived with their parents but it would seem unlikely that there were sufficient local families who could afford servants. There are, of course, important aspects of social history which have not been examined by the students. The various sources throw little light upon housing conditions or leisure activities although the 1851 religious Census shows that on the morning of 30 March, 1851, 1557 people attended church services or Sunday schools in Prescot but there was no Catholic church within the township until the late 1860's. These 1557 consisted of 13 attending the Baptist Chapel, 118 the Ebenezer Chapel, 30 the Presbyterian Chapel, 150 the Wesleyan Association Tabernacle, 194 the Wesleyan Chapel, 152 the Zion Chapel and 900 the Anglican Parish Church.

The reaction of the students to this local demographic study has, by and large, been encouraging, although it must be conceded that a few have shown no interest whatsoever. Students specialising in History have been only a minority of all those engaged upon the course but not unexpectedly, they have generally proved to be the most enthusiastic and have found that such local study, with its stress upon original source material, provides some insight into the techniques of historical research and a corrective to the sweeping generalisations still encountered in many secondary works upon social and economic history. Geography students have also been eager to examine whether migration into Prescot and the local settlement pattern of the nineteenth century are similar to those of today. For the more enthusiastic students, the work upon the various sources has suggested other lines of enquiry. Several, for instance, attempted to make a photographic record of the few buildings but especially the watchmakers' workshops, which survive from the 1850's, and in their efforts to establish the age of particular buildings, began to appreciate the hazards of dating industrial premises. Others, in order to gain additional information to supplement research topics in the Theory and History of Education tabulated the number of scholars and tried to relate this to the occupations of parents. Another group, by correlating the information in trade directories with the enumerators' sheets, traced how quickly the landlords of public houses changed. Students specialising in Mathematics were interested in considering diagrammatic methods of representing the statistical information, such as the suitability of pi-charts or histograms for illustrating birthplaces or occupations.

Most students have seemed to find the charge book more interesting than the enumerators' returns, no doubt because of the lurid nature of some of the crimes. Some students used the charge book to establish the average height of male and female offenders between certain ages, the more common crimes and the degree of education of those charged. The average height of males between eighteen and thirty years was 5 feet 5½ inches and 5 feet ½ inch for the females. Most had received no education whilst the commonest crimes were being drunk and disorderly and assault.

Only a minority of the students do not appear to have found this type of demographic study enjoyable. Of this minority, some have little sympathy for historical studies in any form whilst others have been discouraged by the tedium of counting enumerators' sheets. A few students felt something of a moral objection to collecting data about individuals, especially those mentioned in the charge book, and equated this with prying into the privacy of an individual. They have argued that it is unfair to build up a picture of a person which ignored his possible good points and which could so easily exaggerate the significance of a single misdemeanour in an otherwise blameless life.

Although sources are beginning to be used more frequently in schools, not all the students who intend to become history teachers are optimistic that they would have the opportunity to use local demographic materials in the classroom. Xerox copies of enumerators' sheets are admittedly expensive and many children in junior schools would have difficulty reading the handwriting of enumerators. On the other hand, some students felt that with junior school children, the teacher could perhaps collect information from the enumerators' returns and use this as a basis for local history lessons. Those wishing to teach in secondary schools are more confident that their pupils would be able to handle Census material and police charge books could be helpful in providing local examples for comparison with national trends in migration, the growth of particular industries within a given locality, or child labour and the numbers of children attending school before the passing of Forster's Act. It also seems that local population could often form the core of individual or class projects in history, especially as these are now options for a growing number of examination bodies. Perhaps it can be hoped that if student teachers become enthusiastic about local population studies, then in a few years' time much more attention will be devoted to demographic materials in the schools.

Notes

1. There is no detailed economic and social history of Prescott. The most helpful introductions still seem to be:
 - E. Baines *History of the County of Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*.
Revised by J. Croston (London, 1893). Vol. V.
 - W. Farrer and J. Brownbill *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*.
(London, 1966). Vols I and III.
 - Mannex and Co. *History, Directory and Topography of Mid-Lancashire*.
(Preston, 1854).
2. For further details of the Census of the mid-nineteenth century, see
 - M. Beresford *The Unprinted Census Returns of 1841, 1851 and 1861 for England and Wales* (Canterbury, 1963).
 - P. M. Tillot 'The Analysis of Census Returns', *The Local Historian*
Vol. 8, no. 1 (1968).
 - P. M. Tillot 'An Approach to Census Returns', *Local Population Studies*.
No. 2, (Spring, 1969).
 - E. A. Wrigley (ed.) *Nineteenth Century Society* (Cambridge, 1972).
3. J.J. Tobias *Crime and Industrial Society in the Nineteenth Century*
(London, 1967, p.21).
4. For a similar study of selected streets in Liverpool in 1851, see
 - R. Lawton 'The Population of Liverpool in 1851'
Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (1956).

Appendix 1

Occupations of Males living in Prescott

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Actuary	—	—	1
Agent	—	1	1
Agricultural and farm labourers	315	149	85
Attorney and solicitor	3	4	8
Bailiff	—	—	1
Baker	11	7	7
Basket maker	—	3	—
Beerhouse keeper	—	2	4
Bill poster	—	1	—
Blacksmith and striker	10	5	11
Bookkeeper and accountant	—	1	5
Bookseller	3	—	—
Boot binder, drawer, maker and shoemaker	73	52	37
Boot and shoe tool maker	—	1	—
Brass finisher	2	1	2
Brass founder	8	2	4
Brass moulder	2	4	4
Brazier and tinman	—	3	—
Brewer	—	3	6
Bricklayer and labourer	49	30	36
Brickmaker	—	—	1
Broachmaker	—	1	1
Broker	—	—	1
Builder	—	1	1
Butcher	15	11	24
Butler	—	1	4
Cabinet maker	—	—	1
Carpenter	6	4	1
Carrier	4	6	—
Carter	25	28	16
Cattle dealer	1	—	1
Cattle driver	3	—	—
Chair bottomer	—	1	2
Chandler	—	2	—
Chemist, dispenser and druggist	5	9	7
Chimney sweep	—	1	3
Church decorator	—	—	1
Clergymen, ministers of religion and priests	4	4	6
Clerk (unspecified)	22	9	7
Clerk (attorney's and solicitor's)	—	14	15
Clerk (to Board of Guardians)	—	1	1
Clerk (gas)	—	1	1

Occupations of Males living in Prescot (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Clerk (commercial)	—	1	1
Clerk (coroner's)	—	1	—
Clerk (magistrate's)	—	1	1
Clerk (merchant's)	1	1	—
Clerk (parish)	—	2	—
Clock maker	4	2	—
Clock and watch tool maker	21	30	19
Clogger	7	8	6
Clothier	—	—	1
Coachman	—	2	5
Coal dealer	—	—	2
Coal carter	4	2	1
Coal proprietor	—	—	1
Collier and colliery labourer	139	44	57
Colliery safety lamp cleaner	—	1	—
Commission agent	—	—	2
Confectioner	—	3	2
Cook	—	1	—
Cooper	—	2	2
Cordainer	—	1	—
Corn dealer	—	1	—
Coroner	—	1	—
Costermonger	3	—	—
Cotton broker	—	—	1
Cowkeeper	—	5	3
Curator	—	1	—
Dentist	—	—	1
Draper	11	11	6
Drayman	—	1	—
Dressmaker	—	1	1
Earthenware dealer	—	4	—
Earthenware manufacturer	2	1	1
Engineer	—	1	2
Engine cleaner	—	—	3
Engine driver	—	—	1
Engine fitter	—	1	1
Engine stoker	—	—	1
Errand boy	32	—	3
Estate agent and auctioneer	—	—	2
Farmer	4	8	—
Ferrit dealer	—	1	—
Fiddler and musician	2	2	2
File cutters and maker	22	13	43
Fireman	—	1	—
Fish dealer, hawker and monger	14	6	2
Flour dealer	—	—	3

Occupations of Males living in Prescott (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Fund holder	—	2	—
Gardener	—	16	18
Gas engineer	—	1	1
Gas fitter	—	1	2
Gas inspector	—	—	1
Gas labourer	—	1	2
Gas maker	—	—	1
Gas manager	—	—	1
General dealer	—	2	1
Ginger beer maker	—	—	1
Green grocer	1	1	2
Grocer	12	2	20
Grocer's porter	—	1	1
Groom	—	6	5
Hairdresser	5	3	1
Hawker (unspecified)	32	7	24
Hosier	—	2	—
Hostler	—	1	2
Hotel keeper	—	1	1
House agent	—	—	1
Husbandman	—	1	—
Inn servant	—	1	—
Iron monger	—	1	1
Iron moulder	—	1	4
Joiner	27	17	23
Labourer (unspecified)	246	125	286
Land surveyor	—	2	—
Leather maker	—	—	2
Letter carrier	—	—	1
Letterpress printer	—	1	2
Lodging house keeper	—	2	5
Marine store dealer	—	5	1
Market looker	—	—	1
Mechanic	—	2	1
Messenger boy	—	1	2
Milk dealer	—	1	—
Miller	3	—	3
Milliner	—	1	—
Mug hawker	—	3	—
Nailmaker and cutter	15	13	8
Nipper and pliers maker	—	1	4
Nurseryman	—	1	3
Omnibus conductor	—	1	2
Omnibus driver	—	—	1
Overseer	—	1	—

Occupations of Males living in Prescott (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Painter	—	8	23
Parcel carrier	4	—	—
Pavior	—	2	4
Pedler	18	2	1
Pig dealer and jobber	3	—	1
Plasterer	2	1	2
Plate layer	—	—	1
Plate maker	—	—	1
Plumber	7	1	7
Policeman	7	7	12
Porter	—	2	2
Postmaster	—	1	—
Postman	1	—	—
Post Office messenger	—	2	3
Pottery worker	37	8	9
Poultry dealer	—	—	1
Printer and compositor	—	3	4
Provision dealer	9	1	3
Publican and innkeeper	18	14	7
Quarryman, stone breaker and stone getter	14	6	10
Railway engine driver	—	—	1
Railway engine stoker	—	—	1
Railway fireman	—	—	1
Railway labourer	—	—	50
Railway porter	—	—	3
Reporter	—	—	1
Road and Highway labourer	—	1	25
Rope maker	—	1	1
Saddler	—	5	5
Sailmaker	—	4	—
Sailor	—	4	1
Sawfile maker	—	1	—
Sawyer	—	4	1
Scaler	—	—	1
Schoolmaster, teacher and pupil teacher	3	5	6
Servant	4	4	6
Sexton	—	1	—
Ship's broker	—	1	—
Ship owner	—	1	—
Shopkeeper and shopman	5	5	—
Smallware dealer	—	1	—
Soda manufacturer	—	—	1
Soldier	—	3	2

Occupations of Males living in Prescott (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Spindle and fly manufacturer	—	1	—
Spirit dealer	—	—	1
Stationer	—	1	—
Stone dealer	1	—	—
Stone mason	21	3	17
Student	—	—	2
Surgeon and assistant	2	8	2
Tailor	29	16	23
Telegraph assistant	—	—	1
Tinker	—	—	1
Toolmaker	42	39	29
Trade servant	—	2	—
Umbrella maker	—	1	—
Vaccination inspector	—	—	1
Van driver	—	—	1
Veterinary surgeon	4	2	1
Warehouseman	—	—	1
Watchman	—	—	2
Watch and Chronometer maker (unspecified)	225	187	158
Watch back maker	—	—	1
Watch balance maker	18	39	16
Watch ball maker	1	—	—
Watch barrel maker	—	10	10
Watch case spring maker	—	2	—
Watch cock maker	2	10	1
Watch dittant maker	—	3	5
Watch escapement maker	3	2	—
Watch face maker	1	—	1
Watch finisher	7	3	2
Watch frame maker	9	11	10
Watch frame polisher	—	6	—
Watch fuzee maker	6	30	22
Watch fuzee wheel maker	—	1	—
Watch hand maker	30	16	30
Watch index maker	6	1	1
Watch jobber	—	—	1
Watch lock maker	1	—	—
Watch lever maker	—	1	1
Watch maker's jeweller	2	—	—
Watch material maker	—	—	2
Watch motion wheel cutter and maker	1	1	—
Watch movement maker	30	21	16
Watch movement polisher	—	3	—
Watch pallet maker	—	1	—
Watch panel maker	—	1	—

Occupations of Males living in Prescott (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Watch pillar maker	7	2	—
Watch pinion maker	24	45	30
Watch polisher	1	7	5
Watch regulator maker	—	—	2
Watch roller maker	2	—	—
Watch screw turner	1	—	—
Watch seconds maker	—	—	1
Watch spindle maker	—	—	1
Watch verge maker	2	—	—
Watch wheel cutter and maker	7	25	22
Water works labourer	—	—	1
Weaver (unspecified)	13	—	3
Weaver (cotton)	—	2	1
Weaver (power loom)	4	—	—
Wheelwright	—	3	3
Wine merchant and assistant	—	1	3
Wire drawer	—	1	—
Wire and steel trap merchant	—	—	1

**The figures for 1861 are not complete totals as the Public Record Office was not able to supply photocopies of four enumerators sheets.*

Appendix 2
Occupations of Females living in Prescott

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Agricultural labourer	67	30	20
Baker and bread dealer	2	1	2
Barmaid	1	2	1
Basket maker	—	1	—
Bonnet maker	3	—	—
Beerhouse keeper	1	2	—
Beer seller	2	2	1
Bonnet maker	3	2	1
Boot binder, closer maker and shoe maker	7	11	4
Brewer	—	1	—
Bricklayer	—	2	—
Butcher	1	1	1
Cap maker	1	—	—
Cart owner	—	2	1
Chambermaid	1	—	—
Charwoman	36	21	26
Clogger	—	1	1
Coal carter	1	—	—
Coal dealer	7	—	1
Coal filler	2	—	—
Coal miner	—	1	—
Colliery worker	1	—	—
Confectioner	2	1	2
Cook	2	8	5
Cordwainer	—	1	—
Costermonger	6	—	—
Cowkeeper	3	1	4
Dairymaid	—	2	2
Dealer (unspecified)	7	—	—
Draper	2	—	3
Dressmaker	45	33	31
Earthenware dealer	4	4	—
Errand girl	1	—	—
Factory hand	2	—	—
Fancy knitter	1	—	—
Farmer	1	—	—
Fish dealer, hawker and monger	16	11	3
Florist	—	—	1
Gas fitter	—	—	1
Glass hawker	1	—	—
Glass smoother	1	—	—
Glover	1	—	—
Governess	3	2	1
Greengrocer	1	4	1

Occupations of Females living in Prescot (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Grocer	1	3	2
Groom	—	—	1
Hairdresser	—	1	—
Hawker (unspecified)	31	17	—
Hotel keeper	—	1	—
Housekeeper	32	24	25
House maid	13	10	9
Innkeeper	2	6	—
Ironmonger	—	—	1
Kitchenmaid	3	2	1
Labourer (unspecified)	30	1	23
Ladies maid	2	—	—
Laundress, mangle-woman and washer-woman	27	15	12
Letter deliverer	1	—	—
Lodge keeper	1	—	—
Lodging house keeper	11	3	6
Matron	—	1	—
Marine store assistant	—	1	—
Match seller	1	—	—
Midwife	1	—	—
Milliner	7	1	8
Mug hawker	4	—	1
Nailmaker	—	1	—
Nun	—	4	—
Nurse	18	11	15
Nurse maid	—	5	—
Parcel carrier	1	—	—
Pavior	—	1	—
Pedler	27	—	1
Plain sewer	3	1	1
Plasterer	—	1	—
Plumber	1	—	—
Pot hawker	2	—	—
Pottery ware dealer	3	—	—
Pottery worker	14	1	6
Printer	—	—	1
Proprietor of houses	10	2	2
Provision dealer	3	7	4
Publican	3	1	—
Renovator	1	—	—
Saddler	—	—	1
Sawyer	—	1	—
Schoolmistress and teacher	11	9	14
Seamstress	18	2	3

Occupations of Females living in Prescott (continued)

Name of Occupation	Number employed in 1851	Number employed in 1861 *	Number employed in 1871
Servant (unspecified)	67	39	73
Servant (farmer's)	5	17	17
Servant (general)	2	25	—
Servant (house)	137	87	91
Shopkeeper (unspecified)	3	5	4
Silk cleaner	—	2	1
Smallware dealer	5	1	1
Stationer	—	2	1
Stay maker	1	—	—
Stocking knitter	1	—	—
Sweet seller	—	1	—
Tailor	1	—	—
Tape dealer	2	—	—
Tin plate worker	1	—	—
Toolmaker	—	2	—
Trader (unspecified)	1	—	—
Twiner and piecer	3	—	—
Twister	1	—	—
Warper	1	—	—
Watchmaker (unspecified)	10	1	3
Watch balance maker	—	1	—
Watch frame maker	—	2	—
Watch fuzee maker	—	1	—
Watch hand maker	1	—	—
Watch motion wheel maker	—	1	—
Watch movement maker	—	1	—
Watch panel maker	—	1	—
Watch pinion maker	1	1	—
Watch screw maker	—	1	—
Watch wheel maker	—	1	—
Weaver (unspecified)	—	1	—
Weaver (canvas)	1	—	—
Weaver (cotton)	35	1	—
Weaver (fustian)	1	—	—
Weaver (handloom)	2	—	—
Weaver (power loom)	28	—	—
Weaver (velveteen)	2	—	—
Wheelwright	—	2	—
Winder	3	—	—

**The figures for 1861 are not complete totals as the Public Record Office was not able to supply photocopies of four enumerators sheets.*