

EXTRACTS FROM

*'Voices that be gone':
Reconstructing the Victorian Parish of
Castleton, Dorset, 1834-1901*

ISBN
1-905639-23-6
978-1-905639-23-6

This book was published by the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society in 2010. These extracts contain the residual text, figures and illustrations not covered by the three accompanying MORE *Voices that be gone* documents.

The tables referred to in the text are not included below. Readers will not find any further information about Castleton in the book unless they wish to consult one of those tables.

Michael Hanson

2025

'Voices that be gone': Reconstructing the Victorian Parish of Castleton, Dorset 1834-1901

*'As oft I see by sight, or oft
In mind, the ridges on the ground,
The mark of many a little croft
And house where now no wall is found,
I call the folk to life again
And build their houses up anew ...'*

(William Barnes, *The Depopulated Village*.)

Introduction

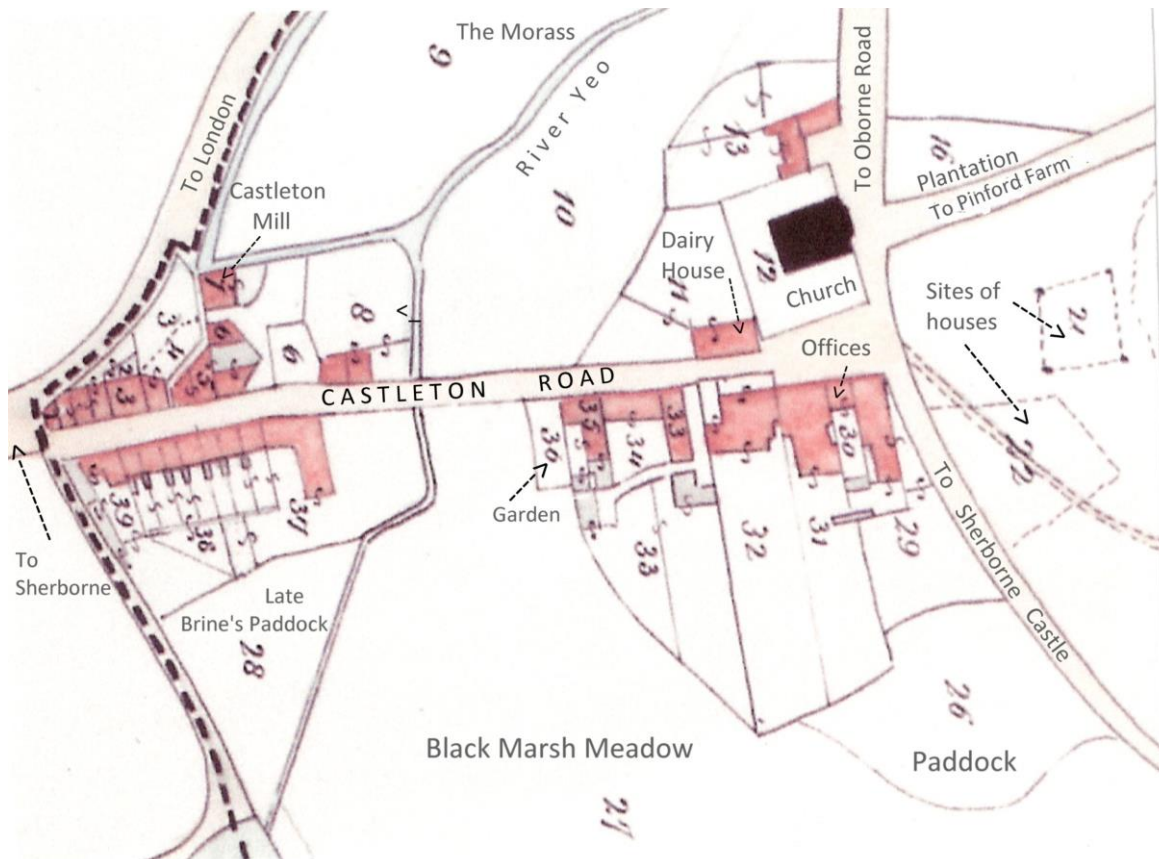
Until boundary changes at the end of the 19th century Castleton was a small parish lying on the east side of the market town of Sherborne, in north-west Dorset. Its extent in 1845 is shown by the pecked line on the front cover. The parish was then entirely surrounded by the parish of Sherborne, the two parishes constituting the town (note 1).

Castleton developed at the entrance to the (Old) Sherborne Castle built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of England, between 1107 and 1137. By 1570 Castleton had seven inns, plus several other beerhouses, a number of mills and numerous dwellings (Legg 2004, 49). One of the surviving houses, Raleigh Lodge, may once have been the Princess Arms Inn (Pitman 1983, 70), recently identified by David Tuffin as a coaching establishment (personal communication). A Ship Inn is recorded in the late 18th century (Ffooks and Darlington Archive 1797).

Edward, 2nd Earl and 8th Lord Digby (1773-1856) commissioned *The Map and Survey of the Manor of Sherborne* from local surveyor Edward Thomas Percy which details Castleton in 1834. Earl Digby left his Dorset estates to his nephew George Wingfield (1797-1883), who took the name Digby and became the first Wingfield Digby owner (Smith 2001, 7-8; note 2). He was succeeded by his nephew John (1832-88) and then John's son, John Kenelm Wingfield Digby, 1859-1904 (Smith 2001, 12).

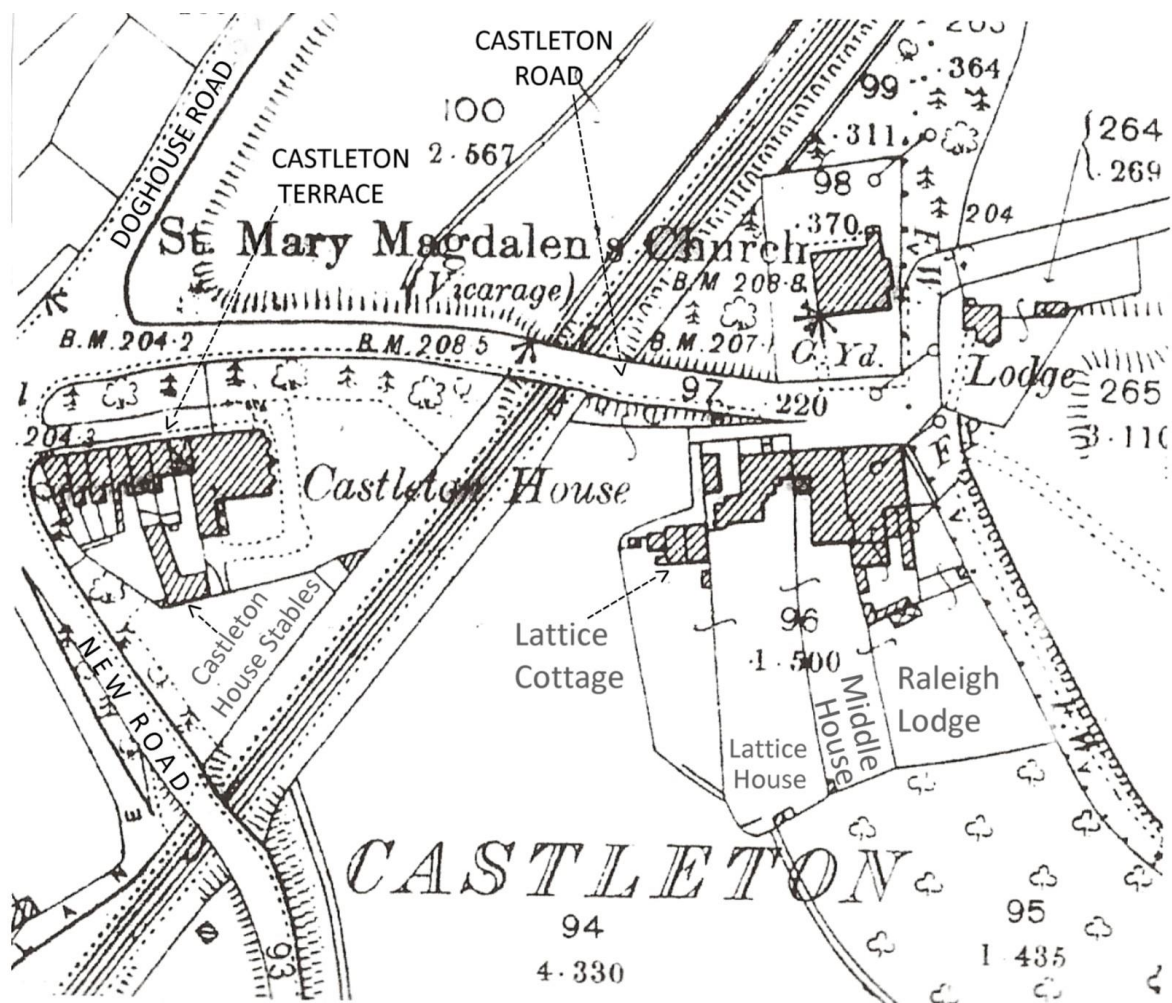
The aims of this study were to characterize Castleton residents in 1834 and the 1841-1901 censuses; identify where heads of households lived; assess the impact on the parish of the arrival of the railway; and compare migration to and from Castleton.

The most important part of William Fooks' tithe map of Castleton (Tithe Commission 1845; Figure 1) for this study is the residential road (now Castleton Road) running off the London or Osborne Road, which went past the Church of St Mary Magdalen towards the remains of the Old Castle. Part of the highway between Salisbury and Exeter passing the (New) Sherborne Castle, this road also forked north back to the Osborne Road and continued eastwards as Pinford Lane. Not unusually, the tithe award predates the map, being dated 16 November 1841 (hereafter 'late 1841'). The award states that most of Castleton's 69.5 acres (28ha) were owned by Earl Digby, the rest by seven individuals (three of whom lived there), the executors of John Burnet and Elizabeth Millard, and the Master and Brethren of Sherborne Almshouse of St John, by 1872 holders of some 350 acres (142ha) of land in the county including many local premises. The parish formed a tiny part of the Dorset estates of c.13,000 acres (5,265ha) which George Wingfield Digby inherited (Smith 2001, 8).



!.....100 m.....!

Figure 1. *Tithe Map for the Parish of Castleton, 1845 (detail), orientated for easy comparison with Figure 2. For unlabelled areas see Table 5. Reproduced courtesy of the Dorset History Centre, ref: T/CAS.*



!.....100 m.....!

Figure 2. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of Sherborne, 1901 (Castleton detail).
 Reproduced courtesy of the Dorset History Centre.

The Salisbury and Yeovil Railway

Castleton is shown in Figure 2 as it was at the end of Queen Victoria's reign with the Salisbury-Yeovil railway line striking through the north-western section. The Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Company secured its Act in 1854. There had been more than the usual amount of Parliamentary wrangling about this section of the alternative to the Great Western Railway, and some doubt as to its route which nearly missed Sherborne altogether (Gourlay 1971, 125). The first sod was cut in the spring of 1856 at Gillingham, though meetings at Sherborne championing the line, local silk mill owners and Milborne Port glovers to the fore, began 10 years earlier (Ruegg 1878, 13-15). Trains reached Sherborne on 7 May 1860 and later that year the complete line was opened through to Exeter, early timetables showing five weekday and two Sunday trains calling at Sherborne (Legg 2004, 79; Mitchell and Smith 1992, 3).

The railway provided an extremely important outlet for the milk and other products of the Blackmore Vale (Betsey 1974, 86), liquid milk sales being the salvation of local dairy farms during the agricultural depression of the last quarter of the 19th century (Smith 2001, 12). George Wingfield Digby invested in railway shares but protested when the proposed route through Sherborne was altered to come south of the town, bringing it close to the Castle and the Park. Despite his opposition the line was built to the altered route, cutting through one of his best farms. Compensation was paid to the estate for damage to property and land (Legg 2004, 103). Both the two-storey Castleton Mill with its double waterwheels and millpond and Sherborne's East Silk Mill were destroyed during works, and the River Yeo was diverted.

The replacement approach road to the Old Castle over the railway is carried on a bridge built in 1859 (Pitman 1983, 70) with stone salvaged from Castleton Mill. The New Road to the south of Sherborne bypassing Castleton and Sherborne Castle had been finished two years earlier at George Wingfield Digby's instigation to give himself greater privacy (Pitman 1983, 139). Ashlar gate piers and ironwork gates were erected at the entrance to the Old Castle with a lodge for the gate keeper (Pitman 1983, 70). The coming of the railway line completed the parish's isolation from the rest of Sherborne (West Dorset County Council 2007, 9), and ended milling, mustard making and dyeing there. Castleton Church and its graveyard were narrowly spared. Further information and illustrations will be found in Barker (1990, photographs 108-12).

Methods

- a. Transcribe the 1841-1891 Castleton censuses and the equivalent part of the 1901 Sherborne census as worksheets, checking third-party transcriptions of these censuses against copies of the enumerators' books. Visitors to the parish on census night were excluded but five parents recorded elsewhere were counted as normally resident.
- b. Transcribe the Castleton section of the 1834 survey (Table 1).
- c. Identify other 1834 residents. As the 1834 survey lists only heads of households a range of sources were employed to find the names of wives and children living in Castleton in 1834. Children were included if born in or after 1824, a cut-off date allowing for the fact that some apprentices as young as 10 or 11 lived away from their parents according to the 1841 Sherborne census.
- d. Compile a list of individual residents 1834-1901 (Appendix) showing in which census/survey they are recorded, with their birth, baptismal, occupational,

marriage, death and/or burial details as far as these could be established (Medlycott 1973-76; Old Shirburnian Society 1937 and 1950; Oxford 2005; Somerset & Dorset/Dorset FHSs 2000; Somerset & Dorset FHS 2000 and 2006; on-line sources (note 3); some 25 birth/marriage/death registration certificates). Considerable reiterative effort was required even for so small a parish.

- e. Analyse occupations for 1834-1901 residents using W. Alan Armstrong's socio-economic grouping of occupations cited in the 1851 York census (1972). Armstrong assigned these occupations to one of five classes: class 1 (professions), class 2 (intermediate, including employers of at least one person), class 3 (skilled occupations, not employers), class 4 (partly skilled occupations), and class 5 (unskilled occupations). Additional occupations can be fitted into the scheme as appropriate. Unlike Armstrong's practice co-resident family members were counted as qualifying their relative as an employer. Modified criteria for classes 2-4 to emphasise self-employment and further differentiate skill levels proposed by Mills and Mills (1989, 71-75) were not adopted. They recommended use of rate books or directories to establish people who were self-employed as this is often unclear in the census. The only Castleton resident listed in a contemporary directory as self-employed was tailor James Bown.
- f. Determine where families lived in the period 1834-1901, drawing on the techniques for 'house repopulation' pioneered by Adrian Henstock (1973) and his group at Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

Migration to and from Castleton

Each resident in each census year was allocated to one of the following categories:

- residents who stayed at Castleton until the next census
- children born at Castleton between censuses to those residents
- residents who moved to Castleton by that census
- children born at Castleton between censuses to those residents
- residents who left Castleton before the next census, including emigrants
- residents who died before the next census.

The third category includes adults and any children born before moving into the parish. For a family moving to Castleton with one or more children the latter's birthplace(s) provide(s) a good indication of the family's most recent abode. Identifying a family's previous location in this way will be reliable unless they have been highly mobile; having more than one child born at that place further increases reliability. Another potential error is that some Castleton residents' children might not have been born in the parish, for example at a grandmother's home elsewhere, most probably for a first child.

The reader is referred to Table 2, which shows how residents in one census, here 1891's, were categorised. This census and the next (1901) were copied into a worksheet, of which the table is a shortened version. Residents in 1891 stayed at Castleton until the next census, died by then, or moved elsewhere. The first group is obtained by comparison of the two listings, whence the 12 names. It is then easiest to assume that all the remaining residents left Castleton, and try to find them in the 1901 census or other source. The authority for their post-Castleton home was the 1901 census in 28/35 instances, a directory in one, the *Sherborne [School] Register* in one, and assumed presence with family members in three. Those not traced are then checked against death and burial records. Four residents died but Charles Caird and Alice Moore could not be found, so are marked not known ('nk.') in Table 2.

We now examine the names of residents in 1901 to identify any children born since 1891 to parents who stayed on. There were none. The final steps are to identify newcomers to Castleton, and any of their children born there by 1901 (there were none). The previous houses of these newcomers are then traced in the 1891 census or other sources. In this instance Patrick Harle's previous location could not be identified, nor could Henrietta Taylor's as she was, like a few others in the study, visiting on census night.

The study's findings are given separately below for residents in the censuses and those present in 1834.

RESULTS FOR 1841-1901 CENSUS RESIDENTS

Population

This study identified 481 individuals who lived at Castleton according to the 1841-1901 censuses. Of these 271 were female (56.3%) and 210 male (43.7%). Many additional people lived in Victorian Castleton between censuses for periods of less than 10 years; except for emigrants William Brittan and his family they are not considered here (note 4).

The census population in 1801 of 125 persons rose to 186 by 1831. The 1841 tally of 22 houses inhabited by 113 residents increased to 159 residents in 25 houses by 1851 (Table 3). Railway works then intervened and by 1861 the number of residents had fallen to 59. The population resumed growth over the next 20 years but fell to 51 by 1891 and 45 by 1901, the latter a quarter of the figure for 1831. There was a rapid population decline in almost every Dorset town and village between 1871 and 1901 (Betsey 1974, 58), Sherborne included.

Families

Counting single lodgers or lodging families as separate families, there were 34 families in the parish by 1851, after the coming of the railway 11-14 families. Average family size (including servants) peaked in 1881 at 5.6, with a minimum of 3.6 only 10 years later. Children native to the parish formed about 13% of all residents between 1851 and 1881 but only Mabel Quinton was born there to *censused* parents in the remaining part of the century (Table 3). The average age of residents was 22.6-26.3 years in the 1841-81 censuses but rose sharply to 32.6 years in 1891 and 35.8 years by 1901.

Eight Castleton residents married a second time, not necessarily whilst at Castleton, and James Parsons thrice. Charles Lamb and James Parsons, agricultural labourers, married widows. These patterns are unremarkable given the prevalence of disease and the frequency and hazards of childbirth. The Reverend Skinner Mason, curate of Sherborne, lost his daughter Bessie Ella nine days after her birth and his wife Elizabeth soon afterwards. He remarried several years later. James Bown's second wife was his niece Rhoda Down, 30 years his junior. Rhoda lived with James and his first wife, Lydia from at least 1841. She ran the Castleton grocer's shop noted under James 'Brown' in directories for 1844 and 1852-53, though he is not recorded in the census as 'tailor and grocer' until 1861. One second marriage followed a husband's death.

Occupational status

Using Armstrong's socio-economic classification we examine the occupations stated for 207 of the 481 residents, 1841-1901 (Table 4). Class 1 occupations included 10 professions and 15 people with private means or a pension (the latter are placed in this class for want of information on relative incomes). These people settled in the parish in roughly the following order:

Sarah Longman; widow of John Longman of Castleton, chemist and druggist

Reverend Mervin West, vicar of Haydon and perpetual curate of North Wootton, 1835-43 *until 1843*

Louisa Glossop, Mervin West's sister-in-law *until 1843*

Eliza Croft; wife of Reverend James Croft, curate of Mudford, Somerset, 1840s

Charles Sheppard

Joseph Brittan, newspaper owner, former surgeon *1842-51*

Reverend Skinner Mason, curate of Sherborne, 1849-52 *until 1852*

Reverend Richard Lagden, perpetual curate of North Wootton, 1854-61 *until 1861*

Elizabeth Worsley; widow of Richard Worsley, chemist

Mrs Jane French

Elizabeth Percy, landed proprietor; widow of James Percy, auctioneer

Agnes Davie, widow of land surveyor John Davie, kept by her father

Wadham Knatchbull, private secretary and agent to John Wingfield Digby

Thomas Lyon, solicitor

Reverend Arthur Bowen, associate secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, South-West District, from 1869

Reverend Edward Goodden, curate of Nether with Over Compton, 1872-84 *1875-*

Julian Gwyther of Gwyther and Hays, solicitors, Long Street *1886-*

Mrs Julia Dobbin, lodger

Mary Parsons, widow

Sarah Grantham, widow

Louisa and Mary Norman

Colonel Richard Williams, Royal Artillery (retired) *1897-*

Eliza Norman, cousin of the Norman sisters *by 1898*

Captain Henry Bramwell, 13th Hussars *after 1899*

The 11 instances of class 2 occupations, not always clearly distinct from those above, were brewing (Walter Baxter was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment in World War I), black- and locksmithing, building, dyeing, farming, wine and spirit retail, and teaching at Foster's or Sherborne (King's) Schools. Five of the residents were employers. A wide range of trades and crafts (note 5) plus 'higher' ranks of service such as butler, cook and lady's maid constituted class 3 (78 residents), with 81 apprenticeships, service and partly skilled labouring in class 4. There were 12 instances of class 5 occupations:

George Hunt, John Burrows, Charles Lamb, Abraham Burt, John Ironside, Henry Quinton, Frederick Quinton, and Robert Quinton, labourers

Jane Dyke, agricultural labourer's widow, pauper; John Dyke, Jane's son, draper's errand boy

John Sugg, errand boy;

Edwin Burnett, printer's errand boy, son of Mary Burnett (bird-stuffer's widow)

Average weighted occupational status is helpful for comparative purposes:

- (a) using weightings of one for class 1 occupations, two for class 2 occupations, etc., and the total number of occupations in each class, multiply each total by the appropriate weighting factor;
- (b) sum the products from (a) and divide the result by the total number of occupations.

On this basis, average occupational status per census year was highest in 1861, 1891 and 1901 at 3.0, and somewhat lower (3.13-3.32) in other years (Table 4). The status in 1841-1901, counting each resident just once, was class 1 12.1%, class 2 5.3%, class 3 37.7%, class 4 39.1%, and class 5 5.8%, with an average status of 3.21.

Occupational change

On their husbands' deaths Ann Baveystock became a boot binder, Priscilla Brett a schoolmistress, and Eliza Osborne a charwoman, whilst Ann Heath, who had earlier been a dyer like her husband, concentrated on housekeeping. A number of residents set up in business (John Edmunds, surveyor and builder; locksmith Charles Sherring senior) or otherwise improved themselves (carpenter Benjamin Brett to house-agent; schoolmaster Henry French to curate; agricultural labourers John Evans to landlord of the Terminus Inn, James Burrows to groom, and David Caddy to carpenter). The thatched Terminus Inn stood at the junction of Bristol Road and Coldharbour on the west side. It was popularly called 'The Hole in the Wall' (Pitman 1983, 68).

John Pragnell's career altered from clerk to innkeeper to forester. George Ladson took an apprenticeship as a dyer under his uncle but is later described as an engine fitter. It is not always clear whether the new work really differed. Mary Burnett's classification 10 years on as 'dressmaker' rather than 'pauper' may well be meaningful, but farm labourer Henry Quinton (b. 1867) probably did similar work as an assistant at the milk factory.

Many women needed to supplement their incomes. Servant Mary Hoff (née Bird) was a glover, an important Sherborne and West Country trade, with four children by 1881. Martha Hannam (née Ryall, also in service) was a glover at Henstridge, Somerset. After Frances Dowding's marriage in 1897 to William Haddon, a hairdresser and wigmaker who worked at his St Pancras home, her sister Louisa, indentured to a draper, went to live with them as an assistant hairdresser. Their widowed father George, ex-Castle butler, stayed in Sherborne as a waiter.

Sherborne Castle employees

In each of the 1861 to 1901 censuses Castleton housed up to five Sherborne Castle employees, a small proportion of the total staff. They were Andrew Caird (estate foreman), Francis Lidyard and George Dowding (butler and/or valet), William Sisman and Abel Westcott (groom/coachman), Thomas Payne, Francis Park, Alfred Mason and John Stiling (grooms), William Pragnell (head gardener), Henry Quinton (labourer)

and Joseph Dinelli (cook). Francis Lidyard and Joseph Dinelli each had their own servant. Thomas Moody, successively night watchman and dog/swan keeper, may have been introduced by his brother-in law Joseph Pragnell, a forester on the estate. Wadham Knatchbull acted as private secretary to John Wingfield Digby before taking up farming near Axminster, Devon.

Servants

The proportions of female servants at Castleton in 1841 and 1851 were very similar to those for Sherborne at around 10% of the female population (note 6). From 1871 to 1901, however, Castleton was 'servant-rich' in comparison, peaking at 34.1% of the female population in 1871. By 1881 9% of Dorset's female population was employed as indoor domestic servants (*Office for National Statistics Monitor* 2001). The term 'servant' here covers both indoor and outdoor staff.

How many Castleton families had servants varied over the 60 years from one in five to one in three with a generally upward trend in the average number per family (Table 3). Captain Henry Bramwell of the 13th Hussars kept seven servants at Castleton House and stables in 1901, as befitted his recent marriage to the Honourable Mary Emily ('Mimi') McClintock-Bunbury, daughter of the 2nd Baron Rathdonnell of County Carlow, Ireland: child's nurse, cook, three maids, gardener and groom. In 1851 curate Richard Lagden employed a cook, a housemaid, and two nurses for his five younger children. Other professional heads of households - clergymen, solicitors, army officers or schoolmasters - and those with private means had up to three servants. Many other residents had one servant, including a dairyman, the manager of Sherborne Gas Works, a builder, several clerks, and a wine and spirit merchant.

Francis Lidyard was 'servant' to George Wingfield Digby in the 1871 census and his butler later, possibly when he moved from Long Street to Castleton in 1874. He received £100 a year in 1878, compared with £65 each for Abel Westcott (head coachman) and Richard Anderson (head groom), and £40 for William Sisman (groom). Mrs Millard, presumed cook at the Castle, was paid £50 p.a., footmen £30 p.a., the housekeeper £18 p.a. and housemaids £12-18 p.a. (note 7). Lidyard's previous employment was steward of the Earl of Yarborough's estate at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. By 1891 he ran a lodging house in Cleveland Row, to the rear of St James's Palace, Westminster, allegedly benefiting from social contacts established at Brocklesby, and later kept a hotel in Westerham, Kent (freepages 2007).

Periods of residence

Four generations of Ironsides and Quintons lived in Castleton 1841-1901 and possibly both earlier and later. Mary Ironside married Henry Quinton in 1858. Six members of these families lived 24-62 years in the parish, half of whom may have dwelt there all their lives. Most residents (85.2%) feature in only one Castleton census, though some of them could have stayed more than 10 years, 12.9% in two censuses (and could have remained from 10 to nearly 30 years), and only 1.9% in 3-5 censuses, the six mentioned above plus Thomas Moody (21 years), Alexander Pope and his wife Harriet (both 28 years).

House occupancy

The 1834 survey and the late 1841 tithe award list the land parcels in the parish and the names of household heads. Tenancy agreements for the larger properties in Sherborne solicitors' Ffooks and Darlington Archive at the Dorset History Centre give lease dates. Annual rents varied from £30 for Lattice House in 1874 to £90 for Castleton House ten years later, plus certain taxes.

Table 5 lists Castleton houses between 1834 and 1901, starting at the north-west corner of the parish and proceeding clockwise. Guided by the 1834 map and survey (Table 1), houses and the Bell beerhouse were listed in the first column of Table 5 with heads of households in column two. The procedure was repeated for late 1841 using the tithe award and 1845 map (Figure 1) to complete columns four and five; these land parcels are numbered 1-39. An unoccupied house was inserted in the late 1841 allocation on the assumption the Sherrings and the Ironsides lived in the same houses between 1834 and 1845.

Heads of households in the 1841 census were then slotted into column three to give the best match with names either side. Of 29 houses a block of seven were unoccupied in 1841. The locations of William Hand and Abraham Burt are tentative. Mary Sugg stayed on after the death of her husband in 1838. Household heads in 1851-1901 were assigned similarly. Houses destroyed by the railway are shown by stippling in the 1861 column. An uncertainty in 1851 is where Samuel Jelfs lived, assuming Elizabeth Worsley is correctly located by an 1852-53 directory in Castleton House. In 1871 Dora Allford is put there out of enumeration sequence as her lease date is known. James Cooper, headmaster of Foster's School, is also placed in Castleton House because he and his household totalled 13 people in 1881. In the last census Francis Park's family falls in sequence in Lattice House, but is assigned to Lattice Cottage as it notes their dwelling is a cottage.

Birthplaces

Birthplaces were traced for 459 of the 481 residents in the 1841-1901 censuses (Table 6). The 22 untraced residents were noted in the 1841 census as either 'born in Dorset' or 'not born in Dorset', and full details could not be found.

The proportion of residents living at Castleton between 1841 (74.3%) and 1901 (35.6%) born in Dorset halved over the 60 years, the only exception being a small rise in 1891. The picture is less clear-cut in terms of distance between birthplaces and Sherborne. Here the percentage of residents born within five miles of Sherborne fell from 67.3% in 1851 to 31.9% twenty years later. It then rose to around 50% in 1881 and 1891, finally falling to 26.7% in 1901. Overseas, Irish, Scottish and Welsh birthplaces begin to occur in the 1871 Castleton census, reaching 15.6% of birthplaces by 1901. It took time for non-English-born people to move into a small parish. Sherborne, Castleton's main source of newcomers, had 2.2% of its residents in that category in 1851.

Looking at the 481 residents' birthplaces using modern counties (note 8), there were 445 English and five Welsh birthplaces with eight births in Scotland, Ireland or abroad; 290 of the residents (60.3%) were born in Dorset, including 81 native to Castleton and 116 to Sherborne. Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire, Devon and Greater London together accounted for 79.8% of all birthplaces.

Birthplace zones centred on Sherborne can be drawn at five miles (eight kilometres), 10 miles and so on from the town (Mageean and Pryce 1994, 193-97);

these are distances as the crow flies. The zones increase in size with distance from the centre and therefore the numbers of people each zone contains increases the further away they become. Weighting for zone area emphasises birthplaces nearer Sherborne and diminishes the contribution of zones further away (assuming even population density throughout). Prorating 'Dorset' births across zones, an estimated 257 residents (56.1%) in the 1841-1901 censuses born in England or Wales were born within five miles of Sherborne, including some 203 persons born there or at Castleton (Table 6). The percentage of those born 0-5 miles from Sherborne rose to 92.4% when weighting was applied. No zone more than 10-15 miles from Sherborne then accounted for more than 1% of weighted birthplaces.

Migration to Castleton

A total of 345 residents in the 1851-1901 censuses came to Castleton from places in England and Wales, with one Foster's School boarder, John Atkinson, born in Chile (Table 8). It was possible to find where residents had previously lived in 332 instances (96.2%). The 13 untraced residents were three men (one of Atkinson's schoolmasters, a gardener and a groom), and 10 cooks or other female servants. Identifying maiden names can be difficult when they are relatively common, women move some distance on marriage so increasing the number of potential spouses, or both.

Of the 332 residents 7.2% were born at Castleton and 41.2% moved there from Sherborne. In all 58% of residents originated less than five miles from Sherborne. Residents' previous homes were 5-50 miles from Castleton for 16.8%, and 15.9% previously lived more than 100 miles away, most often in London (Table 8). Only 5% of English and Welsh incomers came from places north of a line drawn from Banbury to Ipswich.

Migration from Castleton

Failure to find where Castleton residents next lived was disappointingly high at 21.2%, i.e. for 83 residents out of 391. In the 1841 census birthplaces are stated to be either in or out of county, compounding the difficulty of differentiating individuals in later records. Just over half the 1841 residents could be traced to their next houses; the fraction traced in 1851, 1861 and 1881 was about four in five but higher in 1871 and 1891 (Table 9). Again 95% of residents stayed south of a Banbury-Ipswich line. This parallels the situation in the parish of Moreton, about six miles east of Dorchester, whose 1881 census residents preferred to move to either London or elsewhere in south-east England (Fripp 2008, 40-41).

Residents leaving Castleton tended to travel further to their new homes than people did in coming to the parish. The proportion (40.9%) of residents leaving went less than five miles compared to 58% for incomers, but only two-thirds as many moved 5-50 miles when leaving.

Returning to the 83 elusive residents, 43 were female (51.8%) and 40 male (48.2%), with 40 of them in employment including annuitants. Since 43.7% of all residents were male, tracking residents was somewhat biased against males. Those in employment averaged an occupational status of 3.63, which is lower than the 3.0-3.38 per census year (Table 4). Untraced outgoing residents therefore tended to be male and of lower socio-economic status than residents overall. Those quitting Castleton by 1851, 1861, 1871 or 1891 almost certainly left the vicinity since they

were not found in the relevant Sherborne area census, each of which was searched in detail.

Finding work, marriage and educational opportunity must have been main causes of leaving the parish. There may have been contributory factors to which we can never be party, perhaps growing numbers of children, family members leaving home, ill health or a landlord's decision. Between 1871 and 1881, for example, Arthur Lyon left Sherborne School for Oxford University, where he gained a BA degree in 1879. His father, Thomas Lyon, a solicitor who practiced in Sherborne, Yeovil and London, retired to Kensington, where he died in 1878. Susan Cotterell, Thomas' cook at Castleton, found a new post in London. Edward Knatchbull, son of Lord Digby's private secretary, was one of three scholars with the vicar of South Petherton, Somerset by 1881. John Faussett, Edward's uncle by marriage, qualified as a barrister of the Inner Temple and became registrar for Lindfield probate district in West Sussex. Matilda Adams married Sydney Roberts, a Dorchester fish dealer, in 1877, and Eliza Chant married Robert Osborne, a Sherborne butcher, in 1873. Ellen Vockins, another servant, returned to Berkshire to wed George Martin. Thomas Quinton was a rural letter carrier by 1881, living in Horsecastles with his wife Mary (née Crocker), who took in laundry, and their infant son. Marriage of four other servants in the 1871 census could not be confirmed.

Young people might find work near at hand. Henry Allford went to study farming at Poyntington, on the outskirts of Sherborne, and the town's silk processing was the major source of employment for women and girls. At some time in their lives at least a dozen Castleton residents worked in Sherborne's silk industry, either at home or in the mills (Cockburn 1991, 8-10). But what made Walter Pragnell, son of the chief gardener at the Castle, become a shipbroker's clerk in Gateshead, Durham, and why did his brother Arthur go to Wimbledon to serve a draper's apprenticeship when there were seven drapers in Sherborne in 1875?

Their elder brother George Pragnell was an old boy of Foster's School and started work as a London warehouseman. He became a managing partner of Cook, Son and Company, St Paul's Churchyard, London warehousemen (silk merchants), and a justice of the peace (*Who Was Who 1916-1928* 1967, 853). Pragnell was knighted in King George V's birthday honours of 1912. As chairman of the National Patriotic Association and the Employers' Territorial Association he devised a way of preparing working men for war. In all 2,000 firms adopted the scheme under which, in return for three weeks' paid holiday, employees agreed to attend Territorial Army camps for 14 days (Legg 2004, 79). Pragnell's recreation was deep-sea fishing (*Who Was Who 1916-1928* 1967, 853).

If clergymen moved, their servants sometimes went with them. When the Reverend Arthur Bowen was appointed curate of Hilton, Dorset in 1873 his children's nurse, Mary Durrant, accompanied the family there from Lattice House, and to Spaxton, Somerset a year later when Bowen was appointed rector. The Digbys were patrons of the livings of several parishes, the most pertinent of which was the perpetual curacy of North Wootton, Dorset held by Castleton residents the Reverend Mervin West, 1835-43, and the Reverend Richard Lagden, 1854-61, the latter at a gross salary of £77 per annum. In 1861 Lagden became rector of Stock Gaylard, Dorset whilst remaining chaplain of the Sherborne Poor Law Union (*Crockford's Clerical Directory* 1860; *Clergy List* 1876). The Reverend Edward Goodden, curate of Nether with Over Compton, Dorset, was inducted as rector in 1884 under the patronage of John Robert Phelps Goodden (1845-1929), with a net annual income of £387 and use of the rectory (*Crockford's Clerical Directory* 1886).

RESULTS FOR 1834 RESIDENTS

The 87 residents in 1834 were household heads (Table 5) and 56 of their relatives so far identified.

Occupational status

Calculation of average occupational status in 1834 is provisional as many residents remain to be identified. The distribution of the 29 occupations noted to date was class 1 17.2%, class 2 10.3%, class 3 34.5%, class 4 27.6%, and class 5 10.3%. The average status was 3.03, higher than for 1841-1901 residents. When more individuals are identified this average will fall as those with most assets, the householders, are already known (Table 1).

House occupancy

This is covered above and in Table 5.

Migration to/from Castleton

Lack of a detailed 1831 census and partial identification of 1834 residents prevented compilation of data for residents moving to Castleton by 1841.

Of 50 residents who could be traced 36 moved to Sherborne by 1841 and nine elsewhere in Dorset or to contiguous counties (Table 7). This group's tendency to remain fairly local has yet to be confirmed.

Emigration

In England and Wales from the 1841 census onwards females outnumbered males, especially in the last quarter of the 19th century when employment conditions became acute in agricultural counties such as Dorset. In the region of 150,000 people emigrated from the county in the 1800s (note 9). A number of Digby tenants who wished to emigrate were given assistance with their passages (Legg 2004, 103). Of the Castleton residents in Victorian censuses 11 (23 per 1000) emigrated from the parish or later in their lives, as did six people who lived in Castleton between censuses.

The Brittan families

In 1847 Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796-1862) 'convinced an idealistic young Irishman, John Robert Godley (1814-61), that in partnership they could put together the best of all emigration plans. Wakefield's experience and Godley's contacts brought together an association to promote a special colony in New Zealand, an English society free of industrial slums and revolutionary spirit, an ideal English society sustained by an ideal church of England' (Blain 2007, 1).

The Canterbury Association was founded in London in March 1848 and incorporated by Royal Charter in November 1849. Wakefield was heavily involved in the New Zealand



Landfall for Canterbury colonists: 'Port Lyttelton from the hill at the back Jan'y 7 1852'. Pencil and wash drawing by Janetta Maria Cookson. *Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand, ref: A-048-030.*

Company, which had already established four other colonies in New Zealand. The president of the Association's committee of management was the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the committee included other clergy, peers and Members of Parliament. At the first meeting it was decided to call the settlement Canterbury, presumably after the Archbishop, and the seat of the settlement Christchurch after the Oxford college which Godley had attended (*Wikipedia* 2008). The Association bought land from the New Zealand Company for 10s. per acre, this would be sold to the emigrants at £3 per acre in lots no smaller than 50 acres (*Christchurch City Libraries* 2008). The additional £2 10s. was used to fund passages for members of the working classes with desirable skills, road construction, and church and school endowments. Godley went out to New Zealand in early 1850 to oversee the preparations for the settlement. This work was incomplete when the first settlers arrived in December 1850. The British press dubbed those on the first four ships the 'Canterbury Pilgrims'. A further 24 shiploads of settlers, totalling some 3,500 persons, arrived over the next two and a half years (*Wikipedia* 2008).

Godley led the settlement until the end of 1852. He had the Association's conditions changed for leases of land in the surrounding countryside, helping establish Canterbury's strong agricultural base and future prosperity. He believed the purpose of the Association was to found, not run, Canterbury. The former's affairs were wound up in 1853 (*Christchurch City Libraries* 2008).

Back in England, William Guise Brittan (1809-76) and his elder brother Joseph were joint owners of *The Sherborne Mercury*, with William as editor. Both were medically qualified. William, his wife Louisa (née Chandler, 1809-1901) and two of their four children, Emily Sophia (1842-97), William Guise (1844-1916), Harriet Louisa (b. 1846) and Frederick George (1848-1945), lived at Castleton House in 1841 and probably stayed there until they emigrated. Brittan was in the chair when at the Adelphi Rooms on 24 April 1850 the Society of Canterbury Colonists was founded, Brittan pledging to fill a ship of the largest size with emigrants (McLintock 1966a). The family left Plymouth in September 1850 under Captain Goodson in the *Sir George Seymour*, 850 tons (864 tonnes), and anchored off Lyttelton on 17 December, almost 100 days to the hour she left England. On board were 40 cabin passengers, 23 in the intermediate cabin and 164 steerage passengers (McLintock 1966a).

When the 'Pilgrims' landed the Society of Canterbury Colonists became the Society of Canterbury Land Purchasers, with Brittan again as chairman. He was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and supervised the allotment of sections. He was fifth on the list in order of priority, choosing 100 acres of the Papanui Bush. This area provided most of the timber for early buildings in Christchurch. He also selected 50 acres on either bank of the Avon, though this district was much overvalued in early days owing to exaggerated ideas of the river's navigability (McLintock 1966a).

In 1853 Brittan stood for a seat in the General Assembly but was defeated by two much younger men. He never recovered from this and did not again seek public office. 'Brittan was a very able man, not afraid of responsibility, but in temperament he was jealous, thin-skinned, and bitter. He and Godley fell out, no doubt partly owing to Godley's curt and haughty manner to those he considered his social inferiors' (McLintock 1966a). Blain (2007, 18) concurs: Brittan 'was of a markedly lower class than most members of the Canterbury Association. This put him at a serious disadvantage in his relationships with them.'

Nevertheless 'Brittan was certainly a capable and successful commissioner.' He made a gift of the first Papanui church, did much for the Church of England, attended the first diocesan synod, and 'in later years was a licensed lay-reader at Papanui, taking services there as well as at the Sunnyside lunatic asylum in Riccarton, Christchurch.' Brittan was a freemason, a resident magistrate from 1856, and is generally considered the father of Canterbury cricket. In appearance he was described as 'with ponderous head, black hair, shortish and stout' (McLintock 1966a; Blain 2007, 18).

Three further children were born to William and Louisa in New Zealand: Harry Lyttelton within three months of their arrival (later a Union Bank of Australia inspector, d. 1929), and twins Eliza Elizabeth and Ellen Elizabeth in 1854. The boys of both Brittan families attended Christ's College, an Anglican independent school founded on English public school principles at Lyttelton in 1850, subsequently removed to Christchurch (Christ's College 1921). Frederick Brittan graduated at Oxford University in 1870. He returned to his old school as a master for broken periods until 1923 and was vicar of Papanui 1873-83. Frederick died in 1945, the last of those to arrive in Canterbury on the first four ships. William Brittan junior, bursar of Christ's College, was a life-long lay reader in the diocese of Christchurch (Blain 2007, 18).

Emily Brittan was 'pale in complexion, with dark brown hair and soft brown eyes. Quietly spoken, she had overcome a stammer.' She was largely self-educated and gained her first-class teaching certificate (equivalent to a university degree) in 1874. She was soon appointed headmistress of the girls' division at Christchurch West School and the school rapidly built up a reputation for scholastic excellence. In 1882 Emily married Thomas Foster (1853-1918), headmaster of Christchurch West School,

with whom she had two daughters and a son. After 19 years at the school Emily became principal of Christchurch Girls' High School. She 'believed no field of study should be denied to women, introducing classes in experimental science and Scripture, and annual school sports and school colours. Her aim was to turn out girls who were not only successful scholastically, but also healthy, womanly and moral' (Smith 2007).

William Brittan's great-grandson Captain Charles Hazlitt Upham (1908-1994) is the only combatant soldier to have won the Victoria Cross twice, in Crete in May 1941 and at Ruweisat Ridge during the First Battle of El Alamein, Egypt in July 1942 (*Telegraph* 1994).

Joseph Brittan lost his wife, Elizabeth Mary, another Chandler sister, at Castleton in 1849. Their daughter Mary died the same day aged 12 hours. By 1851 he and his surviving children, Joseph, Arthur, Elizabeth Mary (known as Mary) and Francis, are recorded at Castleton House with Sophia Chandler, his deceased wife's sister. Later that year Joseph and Sophia allegedly married in Scotland – a union then forbidden by both English and Scottish law (note 10) – and the resultant scandal 'caused the family to sail to New Zealand' (Starky 2007). They left Plymouth in the *William Hyde* on 24 October 1851 and arrived on 5 February 1852 with 18 passengers and 88 in steerage. On New Year's Day the children of paying passengers had an entertainment, and the steerage children 'were regaled with fruit, tarts, cakes and wine on the quarter deck.' The vessel carried a number of animals consigned to William Brittan, and two fawns and a goat for John Godley. The goat survived but the other livestock were reduced during the voyage or whilst unloading to one cow, one pheasant, two rare geese, two Muscovy ducks and a lop-eared rabbit (*Lyttelton Times* 1852).



Sophia BRITTAN, née CHANDLER, New Zealand settler. At Castleton 1851. canterburypilgrims.nz/the-colonists/a-d/sophia-brittan/, accessed 22 May 2021.

Joseph Brittan was elected a member of the Provincial Council for Christchurch and held office as Provincial Secretary during the second term of James Edward Fitzgerald (1818-96) as Superintendent. In 1857 he contested the Superintendency with William Sefton Moorhouse (1825-81) but received fewer than half as many votes (McLintock 1966c), after which he retired from public life for a time. He was first editor, and then proprietor, of *The Canterbury Standard*. In 1861 he was re-elected to the Provincial Council but the drowning of his son Arthur at the age of 19 whilst bathing in the River Avon caused him to retire again. In 1863 Brittan briefly became resident magistrate for Christchurch and Kaiapoi. 'He was an upright educated gentleman, kind-hearted and liberal' (*Star* 1893, 6).

'Political discussions at home sparked a lifelong interest in politics in Brittan's young daughter Mary. As Sophia Brittan became an invalid, Mary had to keep house and act as hostess for her father, and developed a strong self-reliant character.' In 1865 she married William Rolleston (1831-1903). Rolleston, a Yorkshireman like Moorhouse, had emigrated to New Zealand in the *Regina* in 1858, and went on to become Canterbury Superintendent and a colonial statesman (McLintock 1966b). Another suitor had been the English novelist and satirist Samuel Butler (1835-1902), who emigrated to Canterbury to raise sheep but left after five years, it being rumoured that he had proposed to Mary in 1864 (Robinson 2007). 'In some quarters [Butler] was suspect as an avowed atheist. This may have cost him marriage to the sought-after Mary, who even lured him into the congregation of Avonside Church, where she sang in the choir' (Robinson 2008).

In 1865-68 and 1880-84 the Rolleston family lived in Wellington. 'Mary loved the political, social and cultural excitement of the capital. A brilliant hostess, she was charming, well groomed and politically astute. She was soon accepted in Wellington's elite circles and kept a salon attended by prominent men. At first Mary was William's political confidant, but this changed in later life as their political differences emerged. Mary's outlook was conservatively Victorian and her views frequently contradicted those of her more liberal husband. She considered the Maori to be a 'backward' race whilst Rolleston, as native minister, attempted negotiations ... only abandoning them under duress ... while William opposed religion in state schools, Mary campaigned vigorously for the Bible in schools cause. She opposed women's suffrage, judging her sex unintelligent and inexperienced.' After her husband's death Mary lived mainly in Christchurch, was constantly in demand at social functions, and had become a force in politics before women won the vote in New Zealand in 1893 (Starky 2007).

William and Mary had four daughters and five sons. Francis Joseph Rolleston (1873-1946) was a lawyer and followed his father-in-law into politics. He was Mayor of Timaru 1921-23, Member of Parliament for Timaru 1922-28, and Attorney General and Minister of Justice and Defence 1926-28 in the Reform Government (www.timaru.govt.nz 2009).

The Jelfs

Samuel and Harriet Jelfs settled in Sherborne after their marriage in 1847. She was the fourth of 10 children of Ann and John Hartley, a builder of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. Samuel was the eldest child of four born to Hannah and Isaac Jelfs, his father a Moreton in Marsh weaver. Harriet and Samuel had nine children between 1848 and 1863 whilst living in Sherborne (1848-50), Castleton (1850-53), and then at several addresses again in Sherborne (Newland, Westbury, and near the Antelope Hotel in Greenhill). Jelfs finally leased a house in Cheap Street (now numbers 36 and 38) for a fine of £350 from the Master and Brethren of

Sherborne Almshouse (Sherborne Almshouse 1886). The house had been Charlotte Cox's Bible and Tract Depot. Samuel was a law clerk and later acted as clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, to the Board of Guardians of the Sherborne Poor Law Union, and to the Highway Board, as well as being a registrar of births and deaths. By the 1880s he was of independent means (Sherborne Almshouse 1886).

This family provides a vivid reminder of the hazards of Victorian life. Although three Jelfs children survived into adulthood – Amy, George (1853-1941) and Samuel – only George outlived his parents, quite probably because he went to Canada when 17 with his friend Lindley Wilton (b. c.1854). Hannah Ann Jelfs, the second daughter, died in 1850 of scarlet fever aged 11 months. This disease was then a major killer of the young (Porter 1999, 402). Alice suffered attacks of rheumatic fever over several months, which so seriously damaged her heart that in 1868 she died aged 20 of endocarditis, an infection of the lining of the heart cavity, the heart valves and the bloodstream. Five children died of tuberculosis lasting from two months to one year. Henry (Harry) died aged 20 in 1872; Harriet aged 18 in 1875; jeweller Samuel aged 22 in 1877; within a week of Samuel's death, Hannah Elizabeth Lardner, aged 14; and Miriam at Christmas 1879, aged 20.



Forget-me-not and ivy commemorate ten members of the Jelfs family resting in Castleton Churchyard. *Ann Hanson.*

Tuberculosis was for centuries 'recognised as an affliction of young adults ... and strongly familial ... overcrowding and poor diet were important contributory factors.' In the 19th century 'Laudanum (morphine) was the single effective means of suppressing the cough and removing the pain of the latter stages of the disease and was widely used. When accurate statistics became available in 1839 tuberculosis was shown to be responsible for 17.6% of all deaths. By the end of the century tuberculosis deaths had dropped to 10.4% of the total, but it was still ... second only to heart disease' (Lane 2001, 141-42).

Amy Jelfs succumbed at the age of 40 to colitis, chronic bacterial inflammation of the large bowel which may cause ulceration, perforation of the bowel and peritonitis. Excluding George, bacterial infection decimated this family in seven instances; the causes of colitis are still disputed.

Oxford (2005, 63) notes that Samuel and Harriet went to Canada in 1890. It seems likely this was a temporary stay. They are recorded with Amy in Cheap Street a year later and Samuel was involved with Dorset land tax correspondence from 1896 to January 1898 (Mayo 1896-98). In a prefatory epistle to *The True Object of Life* (1906) George Jelfs dedicates the book to his father in Sherborne and mentions his own recent visit to England. Samuel died in 1908 in his Cheap Street house and Harriet there the following year, both from non-infectious conditions common in older people.

George Jelfs worked as a solicitor's clerk in Honiton, Devon (1871 census), accompanied his friend Lindley Wilton to Hamilton, Ontario later that year, and became a barrister in 1882. He was appointed police magistrate for Hamilton in 1893, which post he held for 36 years, and was secretary of the Hamilton Reform Association. Jelfs married Anne Simpson Alexander (b. c.1856) of Hamilton in 1884. Their children were Frederick Castleton, Catherine, Kate Hartley, Fiona and Willie Hamilton (Canadian censuses 1891 and 1911). Jelfs compiled two legal texts, *Jelfs' Index to Statute Law of Ontario* (1892), and *Offences under The Liquor License Act* (2nd edition, 1914). His religious creed was 'The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man' (Morgan 1912, 580), developed at length in *The True Object of Life* and *Commentaries on Sin* (1910). He also collated 'words of wisdom and good counsel ... from the writings and sayings of eminent authors' in *Man's Natural, Moral and Social Duties* (1925). Hobbies of 'The Judge' included bowls and yachting (Henley 2003, 85-87). He had a summer residence built in 1895 at Halton on the shore of Lake Ontario (<http://images> 1993) which he called Scire-Burna; Sherborne draws its name from Scireburne, 'bright stream'.

Other emigrants

Other New Zealand immigrants were Eliza Croft's sons, born 1824-29. Surgeon Archer Croft, John Croft and Lewis Croft all died in New Zealand before 1900 (Old Shirburnian Society 1950, 31 and 47). Lewis was a schoolmaster in 1851 and left England in or after 1881. Frank Tuppen Lidyard, a wholesale Manchester traveller in 1901, emigrated to America in 1910 with his wife, Lily Maud (née Sewell), and was a textiles salesman in Nevada in 1930. He remarried in California and died in San Francisco.

Conclusions

Coverage was high for birth years and places (note 11). Maiden names were found for 85/103 (82.5%) of women married at Castleton or before they moved there, 1834-1901. Deaths, burials or both were traced for only one-third of all residents, 1834-1901, but this is of less concern: the most important deaths to identify were those occurring before 1901 since these would influence migration patterns. All in all, the range and accuracy of the information gathered justifies reasonable confidence in the findings.

The use of sources such as directories in addition to the census to discover where Castleton residents came from or went to provided consistent results. Outgoing residents censused in 1841, for example, averaged 9.4 years to their next house, and averages for the 1851-1901 census populations were 8.3, 9.7, 9.2, 9.9, 9.8 and 9.3 years, respectively. The low figure of 8.3 years in 1851 reflects the fact that 21 of the 103 residents leaving Castleton happened to be young children.

This study has concentrated primarily on censused Castleton residents and to some extent on those present in 1834; it ignores 128 further residents who came and went between consecutive censuses and possibly others (note 4). Some analyses for the censused population probably also hold for these additional residents.

Victorian Castleton may have had a rather higher proportion of occupations in Armstrong's top two classes than Sherborne. The total percentages of class 1 and 2 occupations for Castleton residents in the 1841-1901 censuses were 21, 12, 20, 11, 19, 22 and 23%, respectively, percentages derived from Table 4. Equivalent percentages for Sherborne residents' occupations were lower: 20% in 1841, 9% in 1851, and 15% in 1891 (notes 6 and 12). Further work is required to substantiate the position for the entire period.

The price of ending Charles Dickens's 'that lonely Sherborne place' (Forster 2009, 185) was uprooting of some 60 Castleton residents and destruction of most of their homes. Given the Digby estate's high building standards (Smith 2001, 9), residents moving to Waterloo Terrace were probably better housed but shared with neighbours uncertainty during the lengthy struggle to secure a direct rail link to Sherborne.

Table 10 summarises distances for Castleton residents from (a) their birthplaces (weighted for distance), (b) the places from which they moved to Castleton, and (c) the places to which they next went. Whilst 92% of residents were born less than five miles from Sherborne only 60% of them moved to Castleton less than five miles, so they tended to have moved more than five miles from their birthplaces before moving to Castleton. Indeed about 17% came 100(+) miles to live there.

Residents travelled further on average on leaving Castleton than they did in going there, only 53% moving away less than five miles and nearly 29% moving 100(+) miles, chiefly because of London's pull. These results mirror an increasingly mobile Victorian population, with the not unexpected caveat that the destinations of outgoing residents could be better known, particularly for those leaving by 1851.

Notes

1. From 1894 boundary changes reversed the position, so that a (smaller) Sherborne parish is now surrounded by a (larger) Castleton parish.
2. Castleton residents are identified by first or sole forename. Full names and dates, where known, are given on initial mention of other people.
3. The Ancestry, British Origins and FreeBMD databases, the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, and especially the Dorset Online Parish Clerk website (www.opcdorset.org).
4. These additional people are known from parish registers, directories and miscellaneous documents to have lived in Castleton between 1834 and 1901; older persons and servants may be under-represented in some sources.
5. Two accountants were placed in class 3 rather than class 1 as they appeared to be bank clerks.
6. 1841: one in five sample of occupations in the Sherborne census excluding workhouse inmates. 1851: one in eight sample of occupations in the Sherborne census, same exclusion.
7. Annual pay was extrapolated from wages for the quarter ending 31 March 1878, courtesy of Ann Smith.
8. Goathill, Poyntington, Sandford Orcas and Trent were transferred from Somerset to Dorset in 1896, and Christchurch from Hampshire to Dorset in the 1974 reorganisation of local government. 'Modern' in this context means pre-1974.
9. The West Dorset Research Centre (www.dorsetmigration.org.uk).

10. Marriage in England to a deceased wife's sister, an issue throughout the 19th century, became legal, and retrospectively so, in 1908, and children affected were legitimized. Such marriages had been prohibited in Scotland by an act of 1567. Gretna Green was one of several places in the Borders offering civil marriages, and these were recognised in England.
11. Birth years were traced for 534/537 residents, 1834-1901. Those not found were 1834 residents'. 513/537 births were traced to place in England or Wales, or to country for Ireland, Scotland or abroad. Not found were seven Dorset birthplaces, 15 in an English county not Dorset, and those of two 1834 residents. If only baptismal date and place were available a child was assumed to have been born there within the previous three months. Twenty-two IGI references were not checked against original records.
12. One in 10 sample of occupations in the 1891 Sherborne census excluding workhouse inmates.

References

- Armstrong, W.A., 1972 *The Use of Information about Occupation*, in E.A. Wrigley (ed.), *Nineteenth-century Society: Essays on the Use of Quantitative Methods for the Study of Social Data*, 191-310 (Cambridge).
- Barker, K., 1990 *Sherborne Camera* (Stanbridge).
- Betty, J.H., 1974 *Dorset* (Newton Abbot).
- Blain, M., rev. 2007 'The Canterbury Association (1848-1852): a Study of its Members' Connections'. <http://anglicanhistory.org>.
- Christchurch City Libraries, 2008 'Godley and the Founding of Canterbury'. <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/EarlyChristchurch>.
- Christ's College, 1921 *The School List of Christ's College from 1850-1921*, 4th edn (Christchurch), annotated copy in Society of Genealogists' Library.
- Cockburn, E.O., April 1991 *Sherborne Silk Mills and Marglass*, 2nd edn (Sherborne).
- Ffooks and Darlington Archive, 1 July 1797 *Indenture between Earl Digby and Isaac Gerard*. D[orset] H[istory] C[entre], D/FFO/28/68.
- Forster, J., accessed 26 July 2009 *The Life of Charles Dickens* **3** (Project Gutenberg EBook #25851). Letter, April 1856: 'It fills me with pity to think of him [actor-manager William Charles Macready] in that lonely Sherborne place.'
- freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bobmorris/39.htm, 2007.
- Fripp, J., 2008 'Mobility in Victorian Dorset', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **129**, 39-47.
- Gourlay, A.B., 1971 *A History of Sherborne School*, 2nd edn (Sherborne).
- Henley, J.B., 2003 'George Frederick Jelfs', in M. Houghton (ed.), *The Hamiltonians. 100 Fascinating Lives*, 85-87 (Halifax).
- Henstock, A., 1973 'House Repopulation from the Census Returns of 1841 and 1851', *Local Population Studies* **10**, 37-52.
- <http://images.burlington.halinet.on.ca>, 1993.
- Lane, J., 2001 *A Social History of Medicine. Health, Healing and Disease in England, 1750-1950* (London).
- Legg, R., 2004 *Sherborne and Castleton: Abbey, Town and School* (Tiverton).
- Lyttelton Times*, 7 and 14 February 1852.
- Mageean, D. and Pryce, W.T.R., 1994 *Statistics of Migration*, in M. Drake, and R. Finnegan (eds), *Sources and Methods for Family and Community Historians: a Handbook*, 193-97 (Cambridge).
- Mayo, C.H., 1896-January 1898 *Copy correspondence between Reverend Mayo, Samuel Jelfs, Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes, Sherborne and the Land Tax Redemption Office*. DHC, D1191/1/2.
- McIntock, A.H. (ed.), 1966a *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*. 'Brittan, William Guise'. www.TeAra.govt.nz.

- , 1966b *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*. 'Rolleston, William'.
- , 1966c *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*. 'Moorhouse, William Sefton'.
- Medlycott, M.T. (comp.), 1973-76 *Dorset Monumental Inscriptions: Sherborne and 11 Adjacent Parishes*. Typescript, Society of Genealogists' Library.
- Mills, D.R. and Mills, J., 1989 'Occupation and Social Stratification Revisited: the Census Enumerators' Books of Victorian Britain', *Urban History Yearbook*, 63-77.
- Mitchell, V. and Smith, K., 1992 *Salisbury to Yeovil* (Midhurst).
- Morgan, H.J. (ed.), 1912 *The Canadian Men and Women of the Time*, 2nd edn (Toronto).
- Office for National Statistics Monitor, 2001 '200 Years of the Census in Dorset.'
- Old Shirburnian Society, 1937 *The Sherborne Register, 1550-1937*, 3rd edn (Cambridge).
- Old Shirburnian Society, 1950 *The Sherborne Register, 1550-1950*, 4th edn (Winchester).
- Oxford, A., May 2005 *The Known History of the Shops in Cheap Street, Sherborne* (Sherborne).
- Pitman, G.H.D., 1983 *Sherborne Observed* (Sherborne).
- Porter, R., 1999 *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* (London).
- Robinson, R., updated 22 June 2007 *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. 'Butler, Samuel'. www.dnzb.govt.nz.
- , 2008 Kotare [*New Zealand Notes & Queries*] 2008, Special Issue – Essays in New Zealand Literary Biography Series Two: 'Early Male Prose Writers'. 'Samuel Butler, 1835-1902'. Accessed 17 March 2010. www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Whi072Kota-tl-ql-t8.html.
- Ruegg, L.H., 1878 *The History of a Railway* (Sherborne). Centenary reprint in 1960 as *The Salisbury and Yeovil Railway* (Dawlish).
- Sherborne Almshouse, Master and Brethren of, 7 December 1886 *Lease of Miss Cox's house to Samuel Jelfs, with a plan of the property dated 30 June 1886*. DHC, D/SHA/CH/772.
- Smith, A., 2001 'A Life of Generous Beneficence: George Wingfield Digby, a Victorian Landowner 1856-1883', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **123**, 7-14.
- Smith, J.-A., updated 22 June 2007 *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. 'Foster, Emily Sophia'. www.dnzb.govt.nz.
- Somerset & Dorset Family History Society, 2000 *Indexes of the 1851 Census Records of Dorset 8: Sherborne Area*, 2nd edn (Sherborne).
- , June 2006 *Indexes of the 1841 Census Records of Dorset: Sherborne and District* (Sherborne).
- Somerset & Dorset/Dorset Family History Societies, January 2000 *Indexes of the 1891 Census Records of Dorset: Sherborne Area* (Sherborne).
- Star (Christchurch), 16 December 1893.
- Starky, S., updated 22 June 2007 *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. 'Rolleston, Elizabeth Mary'. www.dnzb.govt.nz.
- Telegraph obituary, 23 November 1994, updated 25 March 2009. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries.
- Tithe Commission, 1845 and 16 November 1841 *Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Castleton, Dorset*. DHC, T/CAS.
- West Dorset County Council, adopted December 2007 *Sherborne Conservation Area Appraisal*.
- Who Was Who **2**, 1916-1928 1967. 4th edn (London).
- Wikipedia, 2008 'Canterbury Association'. <http://en.wikipedia.org>.
- www.timaru.govt.nz/pdf/hall_fame/rolleston.pdf, accessed 26 July 2009 'Hon. Francis Joseph Rolleston'.