

# A Brief Census History Of Tittleshall People.

This has been compiled to give those that maybe interested in either, the people that lived, worked and died in the village in a bygone age or in genealogy itself. This brief insight into the people and livelihoods is not meant to be a definitive collection of all that occurred in the Tittleshall village history. It is more a summary of some of the information available, from previous censuses and an indulgence of someone who has researched one branch of their family, who came from Tittleshall.

## The census.

The census was first started in 1801 and has continued every 10 years since then, with some notable exceptions. Those exceptions were caused by the 2nd world war. When the British government realised war with Germany was inevitable, a register was conducted, for England and Wales, on the 29 September 1939, and was used for identity cards and rationing and other obvious purposes. The 1939 register is therefore, an invaluable source of information for those tracing families and is currently available via genealogy sites. The register was also used for starting the National Health Service and when the register is viewed, some of this NHS information is obvious.

However, the 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831 censuses were more or less just a count of people and houses throughout the country and they recorded very little else. Hence, they are virtually useless for tracing families , etc. Indeed, many of these early censuses have been destroyed and whilst a few remain for individual villages none survive for Tittleshall. A similar fate befell the 1931 census in that it was totally destroyed by a German bombing raid on London during the 2nd world war. The 1941 census was never conducted due to the 2nd World War, so the last available census will be the 1921 census and this will not be available until 2021. Then there will be a 30 year gap until the 1951 census, which will be released in 2051. All censuses are closed for 100 years after they are taken and are only released after this period has elapsed.

## The 1841 census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 6 June 1841 and was supposed to list all those that spent the night in the boundary of the village as defined by the front page of the census. In those days most of the population of the country, never mind the villages and hamlets, were illiterate and so this and future censuses, until the 1911 census were taken by enumerators, usually by someone local who could read and write. Unfortunately, the enumerator's name does not appear on the front page and so we don't know who was responsible for the collection of the information contained in this census.

As far as genealogists are concerned, the census is almost just a 'head count' as it doesn't show relationships between the people, but it was a step up from the previous censuses.

The census is also subject to a lot of mistakes, such as wrong ages, names and misspellings of family names. These mistakes happened for a variety of reasons and are too numerous to go into, in this narrative.

Some information can be gathered from the census, although things like relationships can only be assumed rather than confirmed. Actual information that can be ascertain is number of dwellings, number of males and number of females and these are listed below.

Dwellings.            118.  
 Males.                 301.  
 Females.               307

Therefore, 608 persons were living in 118 dwellings making an average of 5.1 persons in each dwelling. Most of the dwellings at that time, can be assumed to be '2 UP, 2 DOWN' cottages and it can also be assumed, that some overcrowding existed. In particular, those families that had numerous children, which was fairly common, would have certainly been overcrowded. Adding to this, would have been elderly relatives who, with no welfare state, would be reliant on the younger generation for accommodation.

The other major piece of information that can be obtained from this census is the occupation/status of the population. Tittleshall had the following occupations to keep the population busy, albeit the census and future censuses are by no means accurate. For even youngsters had a ditto mark against their name, in regard to their status. For example, where an adult was a 'Baker,' all those in the same household had ditto marks in the status column.

Agricultural Labourer	74	Pensioner	3
Female Servant	24	Clerk	3
Bricklayer	9	Butcher	2
Field Worker	9	Thatcher	2
Farmer	8	Hurdle Maker	2
Pauper	7	School Master	1
Male Servant	7	Washer Woman	1
Carpenter	6	Gardener	1
Those of Independent Means	6	Carrier (of post)	1
Shepherd	5	Publican	1
Shoemaker	5	Wheelwright	1
Blacksmith	5	Milliner	1
Brick Maker	4	Miller	1
Tailor	4	Baptist Minister	1
Grocer	4	Charwoman	1
Baker	4	Teacher	1
House Keeper	4	Dressmaker	1

#### The 1851 census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 30 March 1851 and like the previous census, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census. Also, like the previous census the enumerators name doesn't appear and so we do not know who was responsible for collecting the information contained in this census.

This census expanded on the 1841 census by listing the relationships between all members of the household and the 'head' of the house, usually the male. It also changed the question of where people were born, such as 'of this county' for the 1841 census to a specific town or village and the county. The census also added a new column on the end asking whether any person was 'blind, deaf or dumb'.

Genealogists liked this census just because it confirmed who was married to whom and how many children they had, so aiding them to find relatives. However, at the time of the census there was some resentment by people generally to the State, for asking such questions. Some people resented the intrusion so much that they gave misleading or just downright false information. Indeed, the writer has found some instances of relatives changing their given names from one census to another and it still continues today. A modern census found that thousands of people had become 'Trekkies' (from Star Trek) for their religion, something that isn't illegal.

The mistakes continued in this census and for similar reasons as before, illiteracy, poor writing, etc., and even regional accents all contributed to incorrect information.

As with the previous census certain information is easily collated such as the following;

Dwellings.	127
Males.	327
Females.	288

This shows that 9 more dwellings had been counted, whilst there was 26 more males but 19 less females in the village. Therefore, the overall numbers of persons increased by 7, being a total of 615 people giving a slight reduction in the average persons per household at 4.8. However, overcrowding still remained a problem.

Once again the census gives an insight as to what the population of Tittleshall did for a living. The most notable changes from the 1841 census to the 1851 census is that whilst there was 1 school teacher in 1841 there seems to be no school children. That's probably because the census didn't ask the specific question. However, the 1851 census almost certainly did because the village suddenly had 29 scholars! Similarly, where have all the agricultural labourers gone? In 1841 there were 74, in this census there are only 21.

Scholar	29	Housemaid	1
Agricultural labourer	21	Shop lad	1
Domestic	5	Dog breaker	1
Field worker	4	Butcher	1
Journeyman carpenter	3	Journeyman bricklayer	1
Shepherd	2	Pauper	1
Washerwoman	2	Parish clerk	1
Bricklayer labourer	2	Coal carter	1
Grocer/Draper	2*	Teacher	2*
Tailor	2	Hurdle maker	1
Butchers boy	2	Brick maker	1
Lame	2	Blacksmith	1
Visitor	2	Blacksmith apprentice	1
Cripple	1	Charwoman	1
Time keeper	1**	Journeyman blacksmith	1
Servant	1	Dressmaker	1
Baker	1	Journeyman baker	1
Bakers assistant	1	Wheelwright apprentice	1
Crow keeper	1		

\* One of the grocer/draper's was also a school teacher and is included twice.

\*\* The time keeper was employed in the Griffen Inn public house.

Besides listing occupations it is notable that the census also listed 2 visitors, 2 lame people and 1 crippled person.

### The 1861 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 7 April 1861 and like the previous censuses, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census. This census differs from the previous two in that the front page has been diligently completed by the enumerator and it not only lists his name but has his definition of the boundary of the village. The enumerator was Isaac Dixon, a 61 year old Baptist Minister originally from Sunderland, County Durham. It was finally collated and signed off by him, on the 11 April 1861.

The format of this census did not change from the 1851 census and so had the same questions to be answered. Once again, dwellings and the population are easily collated and were as follows.

Dwellings.                    122 (of which 2 were unoccupied)

Males.                        260

Females.                    259

If these figures are compared to the previous census, it would seem that 5 dwellings have been 'lost' and the amount of people in the village, has declined. The total in this census was 519 persons which means that nearly a 100 people had gone from the village.

Although the population had declined, it still left an average of 4.25 people per household and would have meant some overcrowding still existed.

The census shows occupations are more diverse and it seems that times must have been harder. For the amount of scholars has declined, whilst the amount of children working has massively increased and it can only be assumed that they are contributing to the household income.

Agricultural labourer	68	Builder	1
Farmers boy	20	Charwoman	1
Woodman	9	Farm bailiff	1
Carpenter	9	Farm manager	1
Servant	8	Curate	1
Blacksmith	8*	Dealer	1
Teamsman	7	Shepherds boy	1
Farmer	6	Field worker	1
Brick maker	6	Yeoman	1
Shoemaker	5	Blacksmith apprentice	1
Housemaid	5	Baptist minister	1
House keeper	4	Coal Merchant	1
Dressmaker	4	Journeyman butcher	1
Bricklayer	4	Bricklayers boy	1
Butcher	4**	Nurse	1
Dairymaid	3	Boot maker	1
Nursemaid	3	Land owner	1

Wheelwright	3	Millers boy	1
Independent means	3	Postman	1
Baker	3	Rat killer	1
Hurdle maker	3	Gardener	1
Scholar	3	Coachman	1
Teacher	3	Milliner	1
Hawker	2	Fish merchant	1
Groom	2	Tailor	1
Cook	2	Grocer/drapery	1
Shepherd	2		

\* A blacksmith was also an innkeeper and has been counted twice.

\*\* A butcher was also an innkeeper and has been counted twice.

The 1861 census page layout was different from the 1851 census, in that the 1861 pages had 3 additional columns. The first was a column headed 'schedule number,' next came a column headed 'Houses', this was further sub divided into 'Inhabited' and 'Uninhabited or Building'. So, a little more detail was gained about property as to whether a house was lived in or not, or whether it was just a building, such as a barn or indeed a derelict church as listed for Godwick. The 'schedule' column identified occupiers and their families and separately identified those that were lodgers in a house, by giving them a different schedule number from the family. The census also introduced a system of marks, added to the left side of the 'name and surname' column for the enumerators to show the beginning and end of a household. This was done with a double slash mark, whilst a lodger in a household was at the end of the entry and was shown with a single slash mark.

### The 1871 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 2 April 1871 and like the previous censuses, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census. This census was conducted by Alfred Hooks and the description of the boundary of the village was written by him. Alfred was the 23 year old unmarried son of John Hooks, a local builder. Alfred lists his own occupation, in the census as an architects clerk.

This census did not differ, in format, from the 1861 census and therefore the dwellings and population of the village are easily collated and are as follows.

Dwellings.                    123 (of which 6 were unoccupied)

Males.                        254

Females.                    263

If these figures are compared to the previous census, it would seem that the dwellings have increased by 1 and the amount of people in the village, has slightly declined. The total in this census was 517 persons which means that 2 more people had gone from the village. Although the population had declined, it still left an average of 4.20 people per household and would have still meant some overcrowding existed.

The amount of school children has fluctuated massively from the previous census. This might indicate that the younger generation, from the previous census, had started to produce the next generation. Whilst the older generation seemed to be living longer as

there was now, more paupers and annuitants in the village. Occupations were again many and varied and are collated below.

Scholar	98	Brick maker	2
Agricultural labourer	77	Farm worker	2
Field worker	20	Hawker	2
Paupers	20	Coachman	2
Servant	18	School governess	2
Carpenter	11	Butchers boy	2
Bricklayer	7	Curate	1
Farmer	7	Rector	1
Bricklayers boy	5	Undergraduate	1
Blacksmith	5	Kitchen maid	1
Annuitant	5	Lady's maid	1
Woodman	5	Butler	1
Housemaid	4	Page boy	1
Wheelwright	4	Carter	1
Butcher	4*	Cordwainer	1
Dressmaker	4	Pedlar	1
Laundress	3	Inn keeper	1
Cook	3	Shoemaker's boy	1
Farm bailiff	3	Builder	1
Grocer	3**	Clerk	1
Shoemaker	3	Shopman	1
Charwoman	3	Tailoress	1
Baker	3	Vermin destroyer	1
Shepherd	3	Miller's boy	1
Housekeeper	3	General dealer	1
Nursemaid	3	Yardman	1
Stable boy	2	Dairymaid	1

\* A butcher was also a beer retailer.

\*\* 2 grocers were also drapers.

In addition to these occupations the census also required the enumerator to collate those with afflictions. So, listed in this census were 2 lame persons, 1 deaf person and 1 blind person.

### The 1881 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 3 April 1881 and like the previous censuses, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census.

This census was conducted by Alfred Hooks, who conducted the previous census of 1871. This time, Alfred did not define the boundaries of the village on the front page. Instead, he has listed that he has had to enumerate the 'Parish of Tittleshall' and has listed some of the roads and places that are to be included. Some of these are familiar today as they were then, such as Fakenham Road, Litcham Road, Dereham Road and Godwick. However, such places as Greenstones and Wicken maybe more familiar with the older, local generation than with an interested non local.

Alfred has, according to this census, not only married and has had 2 children, he has also changed professions, in that he is now part of the Hooks Brothers Builders company. It is worthy of note, that in this and the previous census, that Alfred's handwriting was absolutely clear, concise and in a beautiful Victorian script that is a pleasure to read. This census did not differ, in format, from the 1871 census and therefore the dwellings and population of the village are easily collated and are as follows.

Dwellings.	115
Males.	245
Females.	269

If these figures are compared to the previous census, it would seem that the dwellings have decreased by 8 and the amount of people in the village, has slightly declined, again. The total in this census was 514 persons with an overall 3 less persons in the village. It is perhaps interesting to note, that there was 9 fewer males and 6 more females, in the village compared to the previous census.

Because of the discrepancies in the number of dwellings and the slight variation in the population of the village, overcrowding in the village rose again to an average of 4.67 people per dwelling. If the census is studied, it still shows that most families were made up of large numbers of children. This would indicate that families were still dependant on children contributing to the family income as well as being the reason why a lot of homes were overcrowded. However, at least the children were now being educated, if only part time, as the village now had 110 scholars but only 3 teachers.

The traditional occupations of the village were still in evidence, although some jobs show signs of decline. There are less "personal occupations" such as servants and maids and a more of move towards 'trade occupations', perhaps being the start of the decline of the era of servitude. The village occupations are listed below.

Scholar	110	Laundress	3
Agricultural labourer	78*	Farm Bailiff	3
General servant	11	General Dealer	2
General labourer	9	Baker	2
Carpenter	9	Inn Keeper	2**
Bricklayer	8	Curate	2
Annuitant	7	Charwoman	2
Farmer	7	Merchant	1
Shepherd	6	Nurse	1
Woodman	6	Parish Clerk	1
Cook	5	Governess	1
Housemaid	5	Dairymaid	1
Groom	4	Kitchen Maid	1
Grocer/Draper	4	Solicitor	1
House Keeper	4	Miller	1
Blacksmith	4	Gardener	1
Nursemaid	4	Coachman	1
Builders (Hook Bros)	3	Gamekeeper	1
Teacher	3	Yardman	1
Butcher	3	Hawker	1

Dressmaker	3	Pedlar	1
Shoemaker	3	Drainer	1
Bricklayers Boy	3		

- \* 1 Agri Lab was also a Shepherd.
- \* 1 Agri Lab was also the Parish Clerk.
- \*\* 1 Inn Keeper was also a Butcher.
- \*\* 1 Inn Keeper was also a Blacksmith.

Although the census required, as did the previous one, the listing of any persons with afflictions, this census didn't list any. Whether that was because a), people felt it was intrusive and didn't give the information or b) the enumerator didn't ask or forgot to ask or c) the previous afflicted persons had moved or died and no new ailments existed in the village, will probably never be known.

### The 1891 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 5 April 1891 and like the previous censuses, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census.

For this census the enumerator has changed. It was conducted by John G. Hazell, a 60 year old miller from Ashby, Norfolk. He lists his own address, on the census as Blenheim House, Litcham Road, Tittleshall. His handwriting is a complete contrast to the previous enumerator. The handwriting is flamboyant to say the least, with lots of swirls and loops to the letters, which encroach on the adjacent lines, making some of this census difficult to read. Nonetheless, the front page definition of the boundaries of the village are easily read and have changed again. This time they are defined as 'The whole of the parish of Tittleshall cum Godwick' and the major roads through the village are named, as are the local farms, along with Godwick Hall.

This census has had new columns added, requiring a little more information about buildings and employment.

A new column headed 'number of rooms occupied if less than 5' had to be completed. This information would show those houses that were overcrowded, an example would be, a family of 9 occupied a 4 roomed house.

The other change to this census was the addition of 3 new columns, requiring information about employment. The first of these columns, asked if you were an 'employer,' the second whether you were 'employed' and finally the third whether you were 'neither employer nor employed'. Therefore, the working population could be analysed as to the amount of employers to the employees to the unemployed to the amount of scholars, housewives and retirees, etc. So for this census there was;

Dwellings.	109 (including 1 unoccupied dwelling).
Males.	261
Females.	230

The dwellings in this census appear to have decreased again, as does the amount of people living in the village. The total number of dwellings included 50 homes that had 5 rooms or less and it shows for the first time just which dwellings were overcrowded.

The drop in the number of people in the village, some 23 people less, meant that the average persons per household now fell to 4.5.

The decrease of the 'servant type' occupations in the last census appears to have increased in this census, although, the vast majority of occupations remained the traditional employment of the village. The main employment being that of a typical farming community with a large number of agricultural workers, although a few new occupations have come to Tittleshall in this census. The occupations are listed below;

Agricultural Labourer	76	Bricklayers Labourer	1
Scholars	70	Coal Dealer	1
Servant	15	Shoe Factory Agent	1
Carpenter	6***	Governess	1
Bricklayer	6	School Master	1
Farm Bailiff	6	School Mistress	1
Farmer	6	Teacher	1
Woodman	5	General Labourer	1
Shepherd	5	Page Boy	1
Butcher	4*	Apprentice Shoemaker	1
Cook	4	App. Grocer/Draper	1
Dressmaker	4	App. Dressmaker	1
Teamsman	3	Coachman	1
Grocer/Draper	3	Nurse	1
Shoemaker	3	Footman	1
Blacksmith	3	Holy Orders Clerk	1
Miller	2	Parish Clerk	1***
Retired Person	2	Laundress	1
Publican	2*	Game Keeper	1
Yardman	2	Railway Porter	1
Groom/Gardener	2	Solicitor	1
Dealer	1	Barrister at Law	1**
Watch cleaner/Jeweller	1	Curate	1**
Living by own means	1	Baker	1

\* A Butcher was also a Publican.

\*\* The Barrister was also a Curate.

\*\*\* A Carpenter was also the Parish Clerk.

Due to the extra columns, in this census, regarding employment, the above can be broken down further, into the village having 14 employers, 130 employed people and 8 unemployed people. Although, some single occupations would now be termed 'self employed' these are not listed as employers.

Once more, the columns regarding the people with afflictions are on this census and it has been completed, with the village having 3 people with disabilities, 2 of whom were deaf.

### The 1901 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 31 March 1901 and like the previous censuses, listed all those who spent the night within the boundaries of the village, as defined by the front page of the census.

For this census the enumerator has changed again. This time it was James Chatton who doesn't appear on the census, so for the first time, the enumerator was someone who didn't live in the village. Consequently, there is no information as to where he is from, what he does for a living or even his age or family. His description of the village boundaries is slightly out of step with the previous descriptions, in that he has included part of Wellingham St. Andrew. In all other aspects his description matches previous descriptions and lists various main roads and farms and even the Rectory.

James's handwriting was very 'flowery' with lots of loops and swirls making the census tricky to read. In addition to this, he has further complicated the reading of the census by overwriting his initial entries whilst compiling the summary book. This has made the census pages have a very scruffy and untidy appearance. In fact it is by far the worst census of the village, since they began. , etc.

The enumerator, James Chatton, has also left out, what now might be considered 'vital information' in compiling the census. There are no addresses, road names or house numbers, for anybody on the census, just cottage or shop. Similarly, many people have not had an occupation listed, there are no school children mentioned and much of the 'employer, worker or own account' information is missing. Consequently, compiling and comparing the amount of people, occupations and housing, etc., is very difficult and may well be completely wrong and so some of the comparisons have not been attempted.

The format for this census, has also changed from the 1891 census. The housing information has been expanded, the 'Uninhabited' column has changed to 'Building' and two more columns have appeared asking whether the house was 'In Occupation' or 'Not In Occupation'. The columns regarding employment have also altered from 'Employer' 'Employed' or 'Neither' to just two columns. These columns wanted to know if person was 'Employer' 'Worker' or 'Own Account' and 'If Working At Home', thus having the overall effect of reducing the census by one column.

However much information is missing from the census, it is still possible to detail some of the assets of the village. Although, due to missing information the following details maybe woefully wrong.

#### Dwellings:-

Occupied and in employment	48
Occupied and unemployed	10
Those with under 5 rooms and employed	50

Total Dwellings.      108

Males.                      187

Females.                    205

The dwellings in this census appear to have decreased again, as does the amount of people living in the village. The total number of dwellings included 50 homes that had 5 rooms or less and it shows again, just which dwellings were overcrowded.

The drop in the number of people in the village, some 99 people less than the previous census, meant that the average persons per household now fell to 3.6. The amount of people now gone from the village can be further broken down and of the 99 people there

was a reduction of 74 males and 25 females. It is impossible to state what has caused the reduction in the population. It could have been due families moving for work, people having less children, illness and disease or all of these or some other mitigating factors.

From the census information the population of the village could be as this, although the figures could be incomplete.

Employed people;	64	Unemployed	2
Employers;	5	Living on own means	2
Working on own account;	18	Retired	1

The final column in the census is the same as previous censuses where people with afflictions were to be recorded. In this census 3 people were listed, 1 was paralysed, 1 was partially blind and 1 was crippled.

The occupations of the village remain typical of a rural location with the more unusual occupations of the last census seemingly disappearing. Although, the following list may, once again be wrong due to missing information. It should be noted that the agricultural labourer workforce has dropped significantly and the list contains no school children as this information is missing from the census.

Agricultural Labourer	45	Game Keeper	2
Servant	14	Engine Driver	1
Teamsman	11	Coal Merchant	1
Farmer	6*	Governess	1
Dressmaker	5	Coal Carter	1
Carpenter	5	Pauper	1
Farm Bailiff	4	School Assistant	1
Gardener	4	Clergyman	1
Shepherd	4	Wine Grower Agent	1
Bricklayer	4	Night Postman	1
Bricklayers Labourer	3	Grocer/Draper/Postmaster	1
Road man	3	Housekeeper	1
Nurse	3	Blacksmith Apprentice	1
Shoemaker	3	Postman	1
School Teacher	3	Grocer/Draper	1
Miller	2	Builder	1
Laundress	2	Wheelwright	1
Woodman	2	Carter	1
Groom	2	Farm Labour Contractor	1
Day Girl	2	Music Teacher	1
Shop Assistant	2	Butcher	1*
Baker	2	Blacksmith	1
Wood Cutter	2		

\* A farmer was also a butcher.

### The 1911 Census.

The census was conducted on Sunday 2 April 1911 and was unlike all the previous censuses. This was the first census where individual households completed the census

themselves. It was then collected by the enumerator and collated by them into a summary book. The census format was also changed dramatically. It asked for all individuals names, relationship to the head of the household, age and nationality. In addition, women were asked how long they had been married, number of children that had been born in that marriage, how many living children and the number who had died, if any, during the marriage. The working population was also asked to record their job and industry. The census then had to be signed and a postal address filled in.

The 1911 census is thought to be one the most important record sets generally, as it shows family records in detail, before World War 1. A number of 'firsts' was also established with this census. It was the first to be kept as an original, thereby allowing descendants to view their ancestors original handwriting and signature. It was the first to be filled in by the occupants of dwellings, showing the population, in the vast majority, could now read and write and it was the first census to have a census 'booklet' for each and every household. It made the 1911 census enormous and for Tittleshall village it was 416 pages, compared to the 1901 census, which was 14 pages for the village.

Having separate booklets in the census per household, makes it quite simple to determine that there was 106 dwellings in the village. According to the summary book there were 104 occupied dwellings, 2 unoccupied and 6 buildings not used as dwellings. That is in step with the returned census forms and so the following is the total amount of dwellings and people in the village.

Total Dwellings.	106
Males.	206
Females.	221

Also on the census was a question asking for the number of rooms in the dwelling, so each individual house could be identified as to how many people were living in how many rooms and whether that dwelling was overcrowded or not. However, the average occupants per dwelling is just over 4 people, a slight rise from the previous census.

One notable fact is the amount of widows to widowers, the total is 26 with only 4 of these being widowers. Clearly, females were living to an older age than the males in the village. According to the census information the village had the following people in employment in either an employed status or employer or what would now be termed the self employed, but then was termed 'working on own account'.

Worker.	109
Employer.	15
Working on own account.	12

The census still had the final column asking for those with afflictions to be recorded and on this census there was just two, one of those being deaf and the other being partly paralysed.

The village inhabitants had the following occupation or status according to the census. These were many and varied and once again in keeping with a rural location with one or two notable exceptions; such as a chauffeur and an artist.

Farm Labourer	48	Groom	2
Scholar	45	Farm Bailiff	2

Widow/Widower	26	Blacksmith	2
Servant	20	Waggoner	2
Farmer	11*	Coal carter	1
Horseman	7	Milk seller	1
Teacher	7	Joiner	1
General labourer	7	Builder	1*
Shopkeeper	6**	Dairy worker	1
Retired person	5	Chauffeur	1
Woodman	5	Washer woman	1
Cowman/Boy	4	General carter	1
Gardener	4	Day girl	1
Carpenter	4	Coachman	1
Dressmaker	3	Postmaster	1**
Bricklayer	3	House keeper	1
Shepherd	3	Artist	1
Boot-maker	2	Clergyman	1
Gamekeeper	2	Yardman	1
Butcher	2	Engine driver	1
Road man	2	Teamsman	1
Blacksmith apprentice	2	Governess	1
Baker	2		
Coal Merchant	2		

That is the end of the currently available censuses, the next will not be available until 2021. Perhaps this narrative will added too, with that information, then.