



*Abbey and Church from Queensberry Bridge, c 1815, P Crocker*



*Church at Amesbury, Wilt., from SW c 1798, T Trotter*



*King's Arms Inn and street, Amesbury, Wilt. 1860-69, R Kenm*

# MAPPING AMESBURY:

## 1726-1911

Addendum: 1911-1921

Andrea C Chalmers MA

© 2025



*Church at Amesbury, Wilt., from SE c 1798, by T Trotter*

Title page illustrations; Printed with kind permission of Wiltshire Museum, Devizes  
[www.wiltshiremuseum.org.uk](http://www.wiltshiremuseum.org.uk)

## Abstract

This update is presented in several parts, each, as in the original project is consequent on the establishment of a framework of local family names, representing a cross section of local family's resident in Amesbury at the time of the period addressed in this study. In this second part of the *Mapping of Amesbury Project*, the timeline is extended from 1911 to 1921, continuing the exploration of the town's social and economic structure through archival data. As before, analysis is structured around a framework of established local family names, representing a cross-section of Amesbury's residents and offering insights into patterns of continuity, migration, and adaptation during this defining decade.

The Mapping of Amesbury Project visited Amesbury's traditional agricultural past to identify the sources of labour in the town, and trace the identities of local labourers amidst shifts in socio-economic changes occurring both locally and nationally. The Amesbury Project had identified several factors driving change in the local area, primarily agricultural decline. While there is an abundance of research relating to the national issue of agricultural decline in the nineteenth century, this project considers the unique circumstances of Amesbury particularly against other factors identified during previous research, considering circumstances and broader forces, and presenting a layered interpretation of how a unique combination of regional factors shaped the trajectory of a community in transition.

Although class remains an elusive and contested concept, it continues to serve as a central and recurring theme in the Amesbury Project, guiding both lines of inquiry and analytical conclusions. In keeping with the original framework, this update adheres to the previously established localised definition of class—rooted in householder occupation. Occupational categories were employed to demarcate social boundaries within Amesbury, enabling a class-specific lens through which labour identities and community structure could be examined. This methodology, grounded in the conditions and particularities of the local area, remains essential for interpreting the socio-economic transitions under review.

This update includes an extension of the 'Mapping Illustration' contained in the original Project, the update represents the social and physical structure of the town from 1911 to 1921. The 1921 extension is based on information in the newly released 1921 census records for Amesbury. A database was constructed to manipulate and analyse the substantial volume of information taken from census and other documents, primarily to regularise information from what was an extensive and disorderly subject. The original database has been extended to include records from the 1921 census for the purpose of analysis.

This update extends the original Mapping Illustration, to reflect the social and physical structure of Amesbury during the decade spanning 1911 to 1921. The update is based on the newly released 1921 census data for Amesbury, which offers a vital opportunity to examine the town's rapidly changing and evolving demographic and occupational patterns. To manage the substantial and often chaotic volume of source material, a dedicated database was constructed to collate, regularise, and analyse information drawn from census returns and supplementary sources. The existing database now contains the 1921 census records, this enables comparative analysis across the whole period. The original Mapping of Amesbury Project comprised six articles, each exploring the town through distinct thematic lenses, culminating in a granular analysis of class and division within local society across the period. This update builds upon those conclusions, deepening the study of Amesbury's labouring families whose livelihoods were historically rooted in agriculture. Research revealed that while such families were once prevalent throughout the town, their numbers had notably dwindled by 1911—a trend that not only signalled the erosion of long-standing local identities but also reflected the broader decline of agricultural labour. By 1921, the evidence pointed to a further contraction in agricultural reliance, underlining a profound socio-economic transformation whose effects reshaped the very fabric of Amesbury's working community.



## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	6
<b>Section One</b>	7-21
1. Introduction	7
1.1 Quick Reference	7
Amended Names and Locations Index	7-21
<b>Section Two</b>	22-54
2. Introduction to the Project Database and Statistics	22
2.1 Database	22
2.2 Coding Occupation Types	23-24
2.3 Coding Birthplace	25
2.4 Statistics for 1921	25
2.4.1 1921 Householders	25
2.4.2 Householders by Occupation	26
2.4.3 Householders by Birthplace	26-27
2.4.4 Householders with Lodgers or Boarders	27-28
2.4.5 Householders with Lodgers/Boarders by Birthplace	28
2.4.6 Householders by gender - Female Occupations	28-29
2.4.7 Householders in New Street/Residential Location	29
2.4.8 Householders 38 family names or other names	30
2.4.9 Workhouse Staff and Inmates	31
2.4.10 Inmates with a local family name in Amesbury	31
2.4.11 Number of Labourers and Inmates by Birthplace	32
2.4.12 Workhouse Inmates-by Gender and Age Group	32
2.5 Statistics	33
2.5.1 Statistics	33-54
Charts	34-54
<b>Section Three</b>	55-66
3. Introduction	55
3.1 Article A - How far does residential location give evidence of social structure in Amesbury?	55-57
Article B - a comparison between 1911 and 1921, an assessment of the impact of the sale of the manor-estate in 1915	57-60
3.2 Article Two - The disappearance of Amesbury's Local Labouring Families	60-63
3.3 Project Update Conclusion	63-66
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix A	Amesbury Street Names 1726, 1851, 1911
Appendix B	38 Local Family Names, the Number of Households
	residing in Amesbury in Census Years
Appendix C	Additional 'Other' Local Family Names
Appendix D	Finding a Person of Interest in the Mapping Illustration
Appendix E	Guide to the Layout and Content of the Mapping Illustration
Appendix F	Mapping Illustration Pages 1911 and 1921
Bibliography	

Illustrations

2.1.1	<i>Database Records Format</i>	22
2.2.1	<i>Occupation Codes relating to occupations in Amesbury, 1911</i>	23
2.2.2	<i>Occupation Codes in 1921</i>	24
2.3.1	<i>Coding 'birthplace'</i>	25
2.4.2.1	<i>1921 Householders in the main occupation groups in 'old locations' – agricultural and non-agricultural for comparison with 1911</i>	26
2.4.2.2	<i>1921 Householders in the main occupation groups in all locations (new and old) agricultural and non-agricultural</i>	26
2.4.3.1	<i>1911 - 256 householders by birth place</i>	27
2.4.3.2	<i>1921 - 256 householders in 'old' locations by birth place.</i>	27
2.4.3.3	<i>1921 - 323 householders in old and new locations, by birth place</i>	27
2.4.4.1	<i>Households with lodgers and boarders by street 1911 and 1921</i>	28
2.4.6.1	<i>1911 256 householders by gender</i>	28
2.4.6.2	<i>1921 256 householders by gender in old locations</i>	28
2.4.6.3	<i>1921 323 householders by gender in both new and old locations</i>	28
2.4.6.4	<i>1921 Female householder - occupation types;</i>	29
2.4.7.1	<i>Householders by street in 'new' post 1911 locations</i>	29
2.4.8.1	<i>Householders with a surname in '38 family names' and 'Others' local family names in Amesbury</i>	30
2.4.8.2	<i>1921 Householders with surnames in the '38 Family Names' and 'Others' groups in 'old' locations</i>	30
2.4.8.3	<i>1921 Householders with surnames in the '38 Family Names' or 'Others' groups in 'new' locations</i>	30
2.4.9.1	<i>1921; Number of Staff and Inmates in the Amesbury Workhouse, by Birthplace</i>	31
2.4.9.2	<i>Number of Inmates in the Amesbury Workhouse, by Birthplace, in three census years</i>	31
2.4.11.1	<i>Number of Inmate Labourers at working age by birthplace, 1911 and 1921</i>	32
2.4.12.1	<i>Inmates by gender in 1911 and 1921</i>	32
2.4.12.2	<i>Inmates by age group in 1911 and 1921</i>	32
2.4.12.3	<i>List of the occupations of inmates of working age in 1921</i>	32
2.5.1.1	<i>Charts</i>	34-54
1b-3c	<i>Number and Locations of three main Occupation Groups; Labouring, Craft and Trade, 1851 and 1911</i>	
4b-19c	<i>All Locations with numbers of Households by Occupation group 1851 and 1911</i>	
20b-20d	<i>Households with a Servant(s) residing at the time of the census</i>	
21b	<i>Households with an Apprentice residing at the time of the census</i>	
22b-22c	<i>Households with a Lodger(s) residing at the time of the census</i>	
23b-23c	<i>Number of Householders born in Amesbury by Occupation Group</i>	
24b-24c	<i>Number of Householders born in Amesbury Union by Occupation Group</i>	
25b-25c	<i>Number of Householders born in Wiltshire by Occupation Group</i>	
26b-26c	<i>Number of Householders born outside Wiltshire by Occupation Group</i>	
27b-29c	<i>Households in three main Occupation Groups; Labouring, Craft and Trade in 1851 and 1911 by Birthplace</i>	
30a-30f	<i>Number of Occurrences of Households of the 38 Local Family Names, by Year</i>	

## Introduction

The aim of the Amesbury Mapping Project (AMP, 2023) was to address questions about the fate of Amesbury's 'local labouring families', with particular consideration of the social structure in the town at the end of the nineteenth century. The AMP, 2023 covered a period from 1726 to 1911., with information being extracted primarily from the census records for the town. Since the publication of the AMP, 2023, the 1921 census records have been made public, this update therefore investigates the social and economic shifts in Amesbury during the intervening decade, from 1911 to 1921.

The ten years between 1911 and 1921 mark a watershed decade for Amesbury and its surrounding landscape. Though no part of Britain was untouched by the upheaval of the First World War, the impact on Amesbury was especially acute. This was due not only to the national crisis, but also to the local transformation brought about by the establishment and expansion of the military presence in the area, which we will see through reshaped social structures, disrupted traditional labour patterns, and new population dynamics, together they left an indelible imprint on the town.

In the Amesbury Project, specific conclusions were made relating to social and economic change occurring before 1911. By 1911, the presence of military personnel was well established, and with the prospect of the outbreak of war, the number of military personnel in the area was increasing, with the establishment of local rail links there was a great increase in the number of men arriving by train, rapidly increasing the number of conscripts for training in the local area, consequently speeding up the process of military settlement. The rapid increase in the process of change at that time ensured there could be no return to the 'old Amesbury'.

This update seeks to advance the conclusions of the Amesbury Mapping Project (AMP, 2023) through a continuation of its analytical methods, now applied to the newly released 1921 census records. These records have been incorporated into the AMP Database and serve as the foundation for examining social and economic changes during the decade from 1911 to 1921. The findings are considered within both local and national contexts, offering new perspectives on a pivotal period of transformation.

The use of the newly released 1921 census transcripts presented immediate difficulties, due to numerous errors and omissions in the searchable records. To minimise potential inaccuracies, an independent transcription was undertaken from the original census documents. This process revealed a range of discrepancies, including misattributed records, crucial missing data such as birthplaces, and entries mistakenly assigned to Amesbury that belonged to surrounding parishes. One critical finding was the altered sequence of the census-taking process, which is not evident in online transcripts and only discernible from the original materials. This sequence proved essential for reconstructing the layout of the town and pinpointing the locations of individual properties and households. These findings have been integrated into the Mapping Illustration extension as part of the revised AMP database.

## Section One

### 1. Introduction

The Names and Locations Index in the AMP, 2023, has been revised to include householders listed in the 1921 census for Amesbury (released publicly in 2023), alongside the original entries covering the years 1841 to 1911.

#### 1.1 Quick Reference, Revised Names and Locations Index

Seeking a specific name? This Quick Reference Guide assists in identifying individuals and locating their households in the updated Mapping Illustration (see Appendices E and F).

It offers a complete alphabetical list of all householders in Amesbury, incorporating both the original AMP, 2023 entries and the newly transcribed data from the 1921 census. Each surname entry includes the streets where householders bearing that name were recorded, along with the relevant census year.

Occurrences are presented in the format: **[Year], Street Name**. Multiple entries of the same surname within a single street are listed individually. Please note: For entries from 1841 to 1911, refer to the Mapping Illustration pages in the original AMP, 2023. In this update, careful cross-checking of all entries is advised to ensure complete accuracy.

Entries in the quick reference guide are in the format;

Surname [year] street name; [year] street name

Example of an entry in the quick reference guide:

**Bailey** [1901] Church Street; [1901] Parsonage Lane

<b>Abbot</b>	[1891] West Amesbury
<b>Abraham</b>	[1921] Countess Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Abrahams</b>	[1861] High Street; [1881] Flower Lane, Salisbury Street; [1891] Countess Road; [1901] Salisbury Street, Countess Road; [1911] Countess Road
<b>Abrams</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street;
<b>Adlam</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1861] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1871] Salisbury Street, Cold Arbour; [1881] Salisbury Street
<b>Alder</b>	[1921]
<b>Aldridge</b>	[1841] South Mill; [1851] South Mill, Frog Lane; [1861] Frog Lane, Cold Arbour; [1871] West Amesbury, Frog Lane; [1881] Cold Harbour; [1891] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour; [1901] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour; [1911] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Alexander</b>	[1891] Smithfield Street; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Allen</b>	[1841] Church Street;
<b>Alford</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Andrews</b>	[1841] High Street, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1851] High Street, Salisbury Road; [1861] High Street, Ratfyn; [1871] High Street; [1881] Church Street; [1891] Pennings, Church Street; [1921] Windsor Terrace
<b>Anderson</b>	[1911] Ratfyn
<b>Annetts</b>	[1911] Flower Lane, Flower Lane
<b>Antrobus</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Armitt</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Armstead</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Cold Harbour
<b>Armstrong</b>	[1921] Smithfield Street

<b>Asher</b>	[1841] Church Street, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane; [1851] Cold Arbour, Church Street, Bakers Lane, Bake House Lane; [1861] Cold Arbour, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1871] Bake House Lane, Church Street, Salisbury Street, Cold Arbour; [1881] Church Street, Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street, South Mill, Flower Lane, Street Salisbury, Bake House Lane, Church Street; [1901] Salisbury Street, Flower Lane, Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane; [1911] Flower Lane, Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Countess Road; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Atkin</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street;
<b>Attwater</b>	[1891] Ratfyn; [1911] South Mill; [1921] South Mill Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Aubrey</b>	[1861] Salisbury Street
<b>Axford</b>	[1861] West Amesbury; [1881] Flower Lane; [1891] Flower Lane; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Badcock</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street
<b>Bailey</b>	[1901] Church Street; [1901] Parsonage Lane; [1921] Parsonage Lane
<b>Baker</b>	[1901] Cold Harbour; [1921] West Amesbury; [1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Balke</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street;
<b>Ball</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Banfield</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Bannerman</b>	[1861] Smithfield Street;
<b>Banfield</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Barcroft</b>	[1891] Smithfield Street; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1901] Smithfield Street
<b>Barnaby</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane; [1851] Bakers Lane; [1861] High Street, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane; [1871] Bake House Lane, Back Lane, Salisbury Street; [1881] South Mill, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour, Parsonage Lane; [1901] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1911] Earls Court Road;
<b>Barnaley</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Barnes</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, Countess Road, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane, West Amesbury; [1851] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Road, Frog Lane, Salisbury Street, Countess Road; [1861] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street, Countess Road, Church Street, Frog Lane, Cold Arbour; [1871] South Mill, Salisbury Street, Countess Road, Salisbury Road; [1881] South Mill, Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Road, South Mill; [1901] South Mill, Salisbury Road, Bake House Lane; [1911] High Street, Salisbury Road, Earls Court Road; [1921] Porton Road; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Bartholemew</b>	[1911] West Amesbury; [1911] Countess Road
<b>Bartlett</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Bassett</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Batchelor</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Countess Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Batho</b>	[1841] Church Street; [1851] Salisbury Street, High Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] High Street; [1881] High Street, High Street; [1891] High Street, High Street; [1901] High Street, Church Street; [1911] Salisbury Road
<b>Baugh</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Beagarie</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Beaver</b>	[1881] West Amesbury
<b>Beck</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Beckley</b>	[1901] West Amesbury
<b>Bedford</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] Church Street;
<b>Belben</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Bendall</b>	[1881] South Mill; [1891] South Mill
<b>Benham</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street;
<b>Betton</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Bingham</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street;
<b>Binns</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Birch</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Bake House Lane
<b>Bishop</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, Frog Lane, London Road; [1851] Frog Lane, London Road, Frog Lane; [1861] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Road, London Road; [1871] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Road; [1881] Salisbury Road, Salisbury

	Road, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street; [1901] Salisbury Road; [1911] Salisbury Road; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Blackwood-Rusher</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Blair</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Blake</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, South Mill; [1851] Salisbury Street, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, South Mill; [1861] South Mill, South Mill, Cold Harbour, West Amesbury; [1871] West Amesbury, West Amesbury, South Mill, Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour; [1881] Cold Harbour, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Salisbury Road, Cold Harbour, West Amesbury; [1891] Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, Countess Road; [1901] Countess Road, Salisbury Road, Countess Road, Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, West Amesbury; [1911] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, Countess Road, Countess Road, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Road; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Countess Road; [1921]; Salisbury Street; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Blandford</b>	[1881] Smithfield Street; [1891] Church Street;
<b>Blatch</b>	[1841] Ratfyn
<b>Bloxham</b>	[1841] High Street; [1841] High Street;
<b>Boak</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Booth</b>	[1871] South Mill
<b>Bough</b>	[1911] Countess Road
<b>Bowcher</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Brand</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Brawn</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Brazier</b>	[1891] Countess Road; [1901] West Amesbury; [1911] West Amesbury; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Britton</b>	[1881] Parsonage Lane; [1901] Countess Road; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Brock</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour; [1891] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour; [1901] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour; [1911] Cold Harbour
<b>Brooks</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Brown</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1851] High Street, Salisbury Street, Bakers Lane; [1861] Smithfield Street, Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1881] Smithfield Street; [1891] Smithfield Street; [1901] Salisbury Street, High Street, Salisbury Street; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Holders Road; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Buchanan</b>	[1921] School Lane
<b>Buckland</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Bull</b>	[1871] Frog Lane;
<b>Bundy</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Burbage</b>	[1911] Parsonage Lane; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Burbridge</b>	[1871] Church Street; [1881] Church Street;
<b>Burch</b>	[1841] Ratfyn, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, The Market Place, Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Road, Ratfyn, Bakers Lane; [1861] Frog Lane, Salisbury Road, West Amesbury; [1871] Salisbury Road, Church Street; [1881] Salisbury Road; [1891] Salisbury Road; [1901] Salisbury Street;
<b>Burden</b>	[1871] South mill; [1881] South Mill
<b>Burgess</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour; [1851] Cold Arbour; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour
<b>Burt</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street;
<b>Burton</b>	[1911] High Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Bush</b>	[1901] South Mill; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Byland</b>	[1881] Flower Lane;
<b>Canning</b>	[1921] West Amesbury
<b>Cardwell</b>	[1921] Boscombe Down
<b>Carp</b>	[1911] High Street
<b>Carpenter</b>	[1881] South Mill
<b>Carter</b>	[1841] Countess Road; [1851] Church Street; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Case</b>	[1851] Romsey Hill; [1871] West Amesbury; [1881] Penning; [1891] Pennings; [1921] West Amesbury; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Castleman</b>	[1911] Church Street

<b>Cave</b>	[1841] Romsey Hill; [1921] The High Street
<b>Chapman</b>	[1841] High Street
<b>Challis</b>	[1881] Flower Lane; [1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Chappell</b>	[1911] West Amesbury
<b>Cherry</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Chipperfield</b>	[1921] Edwards Road
<b>Chislett</b>	[1841] Countess Road; [1851] Countess Road; [1861] South Mill; [1871] Frog Lane
<b>Chivers</b>	[1861] West Amesbury; [1871] West Amesbury; [1881] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury, Salisbury Street; [1901] West Amesbury
<b>Chown</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Claridge</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Clarke</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street; [1921] Station Road
<b>Clements</b>	[1871] South Mill
<b>Cockle</b>	[1881] Smithfield Street; [1891] Cold Harbour, Smithfield Street; [1901] Church Street, Cold Harbour, Smithfield Street; [1911] Cold Harbour, Smithfield Street, Church Street, Church Street; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] The High Street; [1921] Church Street; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Cockrill</b>	[1891] High Street;
<b>Coker</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Cole</b>	[1881] High Street, Countess Road; [1891] Flower Lane; [1901] Flower Lane
<b>Collins</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Compton</b>	[1881] Salisbury Road; [1891] South Mill; [1901] West Amesbury
<b>Conduit</b>	[1901] Countess Road; [1911] Countess Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Cook</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] Bakers Lane
<b>Cooper</b>	[1841] The Market Place, Pennings, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Street, Bakers Lane, South Mill, Salisbury Road, Bakers Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane, South Mill, Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Road, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road, South Mill Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1891] Cold Harbour; [1901] South Mill, Parsonage Lane, Cold Harbour, Salisbury Road; [1911] South Mill, Flower Lane, Salisbury Road; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] South Mill Lane; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Corp</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Cove</b>	[1841] High Street, The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street
<b>Cove Kemm</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Cowdrey</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Cowmeadow</b>	[1921] School Lane
<b>Cox</b>	[1841] High Street; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] Flower Lane, High Street; [1921] The High Street; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Creed</b>	[1841] Pound Place; [1851] The Pound, Back Lane; [1861] High Street, Back Lane; [1871] Back Lane; [1881] Back Lane; [1891] Back Lane; [1901] Back Lane; [1911] Back Lane; [1921] School Lane
<b>Crook</b>	[1921]
<b>Crowe</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Cummings</b>	[1921]
<b>Daniels</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] West Amesbury
<b>Danton</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Davis</b>	[1861] Bake House Lane, High Street; [1871] High Street, Bake House Lane; [1921] Holders Road
<b>Death</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Deverell</b>	[1871] West Amesbury; [1881] West Amesbury; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Dewey</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street
<b>Dibben</b>	[1911] Church Street; [1921] Church Street
<b>Dicken</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Dimer</b>	[1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Diprose</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Dowding</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] West Amesbury

<b>Downer</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Drew</b>	[1841] The Market Place; [1851] Bakers Lane, Salisbury Street; [1861] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street; [1871] Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1911] West Amesbury
<b>Dunford</b>	[1881] Parsonage Lane; [1911] Church Street, Flower Lane, Cold Harbour; [1921] Parsonage Lane; [1921] Parsonage Lane
<b>Durnford</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street; [1891] Parsonage Lane; [1901] Cold Harbour
<b>Durrant</b>	[1881] Penning; [1891] West Amesbury
<b>Dyer</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1881] Ratfyn; [1891] West Amesbury
<b>Eden</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Edmence</b>	[1851] Cold Arbour
<b>Edmunds</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour
<b>Edwards</b>	[1841] Romsey Hill, Pound Place; [1851] The Pound; [1861] Smithfield Street; [1871] Smithfield Street; [1881] Smithfield Street
<b>Elkins</b>	[1901] Bake House Lane;
<b>Elliott</b>	[1921] Gardcon Road
<b>Emms</b>	[1871] Countess Road; [1881] Penning; [1901] Salisbury Street;
<b>England</b>	[1841] High Street
<b>Everett</b>	[1871] Salisbury Road, High Street; [1881] Church Street; [1891] Church Street; [1901] High Street;
<b>Eyres</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, The Market Place, South Mill, South Mill, Church Street, Cold Arbour, Salisbury Street; [1851] High Street, Cold Arbour, Salisbury Road, Church Street, South Mill, Church Street, High Street; [1861] High Street, Church Street, South Mill, Salisbury Road, Church Street, Church Street, Church Street, South Mill; [1871] Church Street, Cold Arbour, South Mill, Church Street, High Street, Church Street, Ratfyn; [1881] Church Street, South Mill, Countess Road; [1891] Flower Lane, Church Street, Church Street, Church Street, Flower Lane, Salisbury Road, Flower Lane; [1901] South Mill, Flower Lane, Church Street; [1911] South Mill, Church Street, Church Street; [1921] Church Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Fairbanks</b>	[1911] Ratfyn
<b>Fenell</b>	[1841] West Amesbury; [1871] Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Fiddler</b>	[1851] West Amesbury; [1861] West Amesbury
<b>Flemming</b>	[1911] Salisbury Road
<b>Flower</b>	[1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] High Street
<b>Ford</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Road; [1861] Salisbury Road; [1871] Salisbury Road; [1881] Salisbury Road, West Amesbury; [1891] Salisbury Road, West Amesbury; [1901] Bake House Lane, West Amesbury, Salisbury Road, West Amesbury; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Church Street
<b>Fowitz</b>	[1911] West Amesbury
<b>Fowle</b>	[1841] Church Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] Church Street; [1871] Church Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] West Amesbury
<b>Fowler</b>	[1911] Church Street; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Fownes</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Fox</b>	[1881] Pennings; [1891] Parsonage Lane; [1901] West Amesbury; [1911] West Amesbury
<b>Foyle</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>France</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Franklin</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] Frog Lane; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour, Parsonage Lane; [1891] Cold Harbour, Parsonage Lane; [1911] Flower Lane
<b>Freeth</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Fricker</b>	[1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Cold Harbour; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Fry</b>	[1901] West Amesbury; [1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Flower Lane

<b>Fudge</b>	[1871] West Amesbury, Countess Road; [1881] West Amesbury, Countess Road; [1891] Countess Road
<b>Fuller</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Furnage</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Furnish</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street; [1911] West Amesbury
<b>Gage</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Gallop</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Gane</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street, High Street, Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1881] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street, Flower Lane; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Gardner</b>	[1921] Edwards Road
<b>Gault</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Gibbons</b>	[1841] The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Smithfield Street
<b>Gibbs</b>	[1841] South Mill, Frog Lane, Bakers Lane, High Street, Bakers Lane; [1851] South Mill, Frog Lane, Bakers Lane, Frog Lane, Bakers Lane, High Street; [1861] High Street, South Mill, Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane; [1871] Salisbury Street, South Mill, High Street, Bake House Lane; [1881] High Street, Flower Lane, Bake House Lane; [1891] Salisbury Street, South Mill, High Street; [1901] Salisbury Street
<b>Giddings</b>	[1881] Salisbury Road; [1891] South Mill; [1901] South Mill
<b>Gilbert</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] High Street
<b>Gillard</b>	[1911] South Mill
<b>Ginman</b>	[1901] Ratfyn
<b>Godfrey</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Goodall</b>	[1881] Church Street;
<b>Goodridge</b>	[1881] Parsonage Lane; [1891] Parsonage Lane; [1891] Salisbury Street
<b>Gould</b>	[1901] Pennings; [1911] South Mill; [1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Grace</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Grant</b>	[1881] Ratfyn; [1901] Parsonage Lane; [1911] Parsonage Lane, Flower Lane
<b>Gray</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Greening</b>	[1871] West Amesbury
<b>Gregory</b>	[1921] Edwards Road; [1921] The High Street
<b>Gronows</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Groome</b>	[1911] London Road
<b>Guyatt</b>	[1841] Church Street
<b>Guyer</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Hahn</b>	[1911] High Street
<b>Hahner</b>	[1921] West Amesbury
<b>Haines</b>	[1841] Back Lane; [1851] Back Lane; [1861] Back Lane; [1871] Back Lane; [1881] Smithfield Street; [1891] Salisbury Road; [1901] Salisbury Road; [1911] Salisbury Road; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Hale</b>	[1911] High Street; [1921] Church Street
<b>Hallett</b>	[1901] Back Lane; [1911] Back Lane; [1921] Stonehenge Road
<b>Hanlahan</b>	[1911] The Manor House
<b>Hansom</b>	[1911] Pennings
<b>Harding</b>	[1841] London Road, The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street, Ratfyn, London Road; [1861] London Road, Salisbury Street; [1871] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street; [1881] South Mill; [1891] South Mill; [1901] South Mill, Salisbury Street; [1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Boscombe Down
<b>Hardy</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Hargroves</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Harper</b>	[1881] West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury
<b>Harris</b>	[1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Harrison</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, Bakers Lane; [1851] Bakers Lane; [1881] Flower Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Earls Court Road, Cold Harbour; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Hart</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Haycock</b>	[1851] Church Street

<b>Hayes</b>	[1841] Countess Road; [1851] Countess Road; [1861] Countess Road; [1871] Countess Road; [1881] Countess Road; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Haylock</b>	[1871] High Street; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Flower Lane;
<b>Hayter</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] Ratfyn; [1861] Ratfyn, Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour; [1891] Cold Harbour
<b>Hayward</b>	[1851] South Mill; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1921] Station Road
<b>Heath</b>	[1841] Smithfield Street
<b>Hedges</b>	[1841] Salisbury Road; [1851] Salisbury Road; [1861] Salisbury Road; [1871] Church Street, Salisbury Road, South Mill; [1881] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1901] Salisbury Street
<b>Hibbs</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Hicks</b>	[1841] High Street, The Market Place, Pennings; [1851] Frog Lane; [1861] Salisbury Street
<b>Hickman</b>	[1871] Ratfyn
<b>Hickson</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] Frog Lane; [1861] Frog Lane;
<b>Hill</b>	[1911] South Mill
<b>Hillary</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street;
<b>Hinckley</b>	[1881] Countess Road;
<b>Hinxman</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Hitchcock</b>	[1891] High Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] High Street; [1921] School Lane
<b>Holton</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Hopgood</b>	[1851] Church Street; [1861] Church Street; [1921] The Pennings; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Hoslete</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Hough</b>	[1911] High Street
<b>Hugh</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Hugo</b>	[1861] Church Street
<b>Hunt</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1911] West Amesbury; [1921] Parsonage Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] West Amesbury; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Huxham</b>	[1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane, High Street; [1911] High Street
<b>Inchley</b>	[1891] Flower Lane; [1901] Flower Lane; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Jacobs</b>	[1841] West Amesbury, Church Street, London Road, Frog Lane; [1851] West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Frog Lane, London Road; [1861] West Amesbury, High Street, West Amesbury, London Road; [1871] West Amesbury, West Amesbury, London Road; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane; [1911] Cold Harbour, Earls Court Road
<b>James</b>	[1861] Church Street; [1921] The Avenue
<b>Janeway</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street
<b>Jay</b>	[1871] Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour
<b>Jeans</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Jenkins</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1881] Salisbury Street, Church Street; [1891] Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1901] Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1911] Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Jenneway</b>	[1861] High Street
<b>Jerome</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Joint</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Jolly</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Jones</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Juchan</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Judd</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>K</b>	[1911] South Mill
<b>Keel</b>	[1901] Ratfyn; [1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Kellow</b>	[1891] Ratfyn
<b>Kelsey</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Kemm</b>	[1841] Market Place; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street;
<b>Kent</b>	[1871] Cold Arbour
<b>Kerby</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street

<b>Kett</b>	[1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Kilford</b>	[1841] Frog Lane, Countess Road, Ratfyn; [1851] Countess Road, West Amesbury; [1861] Countess Road, Bake House Lane, Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour; [1871] West Amesbury, Bake House Lane, Cold Arbour, Countess Road, West Amesbury, London Road; [1881] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, London Road; [1891] London Road, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1901] Salisbury Road, Bake House Lane, London Road; [1911] Ratfyn, London Road, Salisbury Road, Flower Lane, South Mill; [1921] South Mill Lane; [1921] Church Street
<b>King</b>	[1861] West Amesbury; [1871] Church Street; [1911] High Street; [1921] Station Drive
<b>Kirby</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] High Street; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Knight</b>	[1871] Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] West Amesbury; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Lake</b>	[1841] South Mill, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane; [1851] South Mill, Church Street, Church Street; [1861] Church Street, Frog Lane, Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour, Church Street, Church Street; [1881] Church Street, Church Street, Ratfyn; [1891] Church Street, Church Street, South Mill; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Lambert</b>	[1881] Countess Road
<b>Lane</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Langford</b>	[1851] High Street
<b>Latimer</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Lavington</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street
<b>Lawrence</b>	[1841] Ratfyn, Salisbury Street, Bakers Lane; [1851] Cold Arbour, Bakers Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane; [1871] Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane, High Street, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1891] Bake House Lane, Back Lane; [1901] Flower Lane [1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Leach</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] High Street, Frog Lane, South Mill; [1861] High Street, Frog Lane, Frog Lane, Frog Lane; [1871] Frog Lane, Frog Lane; [1881] Flower Lane, Flower Lane, Parsonage Lane; [1891] Flower Lane, Parsonage Lane, Flower Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Legge</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Lewis</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Light</b>	[1851] South Mill; [1891] Pennings
<b>Lloyd</b>	[1921]
<b>Lodge</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Long</b>	[1841] Salisbury Road; [1851] Salisbury Road; [1861] Bake House Lane; [1871] Salisbury Road, Ratfyn; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Longman</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Longley</b>	[1841] South Mill
<b>Lucas</b>	[1851] High Street; [1861] Ratfyn
<b>Lucker</b>	[1921]
<b>Macdonald</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Macklin</b>	[1841] Ratfyn; [1861] Pennings; [1871] Pennings; [1881] Pennings
<b>Maggs</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1891] West Amesbury; [1901] Countess Road; [1911] Countess Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Maidment</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street;
<b>Malone</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Malthouse</b>	[1911] Cold Harbour
<b>Manning</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Mannings</b>	[1881] West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury; [1901] Bake House Lane
<b>Manns</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Road; [1861] Salisbury Road; [1871] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1881] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1891] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road, Flower Lane, South Mill; [1901] Salisbury Road, Flower Lane, Bake House Lane; [1911] Salisbury Street, Earls Court Road, Salisbury Road; [1921]
<b>March</b>	[1911] High Street, Salisbury Road
<b>Marchant</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street

<b>Markes</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Marsdell</b>	[1891] Flower Lane;
<b>Marsh</b>	[1891] Flower Lane;
<b>Martin</b>	[1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Matlock</b>	[1861] Salisbury Street
<b>Matlow</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Maton</b>	[1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1911] London Road
<b>Matthews</b>	[1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Maynard</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Mcintosh</b>	[1891] West Amesbury
<b>Mead</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Medlam</b>	[1901] High Street;
<b>Melsome</b>	[1881] Bake House Lane;
<b>Merchant</b>	[1871] Smithfield Street; [1881] Smithfield Street; [1891] Salisbury Road; [1901] Church Street, Salisbury Road; [1911] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street
<b>Meyrick</b>	[1871] Church Street; [1881] Church Street;
<b>Miles</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Mills</b>	[1861] High Street; [1871] Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane
<b>Mitchell</b>	[1841] High Street; [1871] Cold Arbour; [1901] Pennings; [1921] Stockport
<b>Moody</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Moore</b>	[1881] Ratfyn; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street, Earls Coot Road, Earls Court Road; [1921] Countess Road; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Mortimer</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane; [1851] Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Frog Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road, Bake House Lane; [1871] Cold Arbour, Bake House Lane, Pennings, Bake House Lane; [1881] Pennings, Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane; [1891] Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Countess Road; [1901] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Morton</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Mousley</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Mundy</b>	[1841] Frog Lane, High Street, Countess Road, The Market Place, West Amesbury, South Mill; [1851] Frog Lane, South Mill, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Countess Road; [1861] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street, Countess Road, Frog Lane, South Mill, Bake House Lane, High Street; [1871] Countess Road, Frog Lane, Frog Lane, Bake House Lane, South Mill, Bake House Lane, Countess Road, South Mill, Frog Lane, Salisbury Street; [1881] South Mill, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour, Countess Road, Countess Road; [1891] Bake House Lane, Countess Road, West Amesbury [1901] Salisbury Street, Flower Lane, West Amesbury, Salisbury Street; [1911] Flower Lane, Earls Court Road, Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1921] Church Street; [1921] Church Street
<b>Murford</b>	[1901] Church Street;
<b>Naish</b>	[1861] Bake House Lane
<b>Neate</b>	[1921] Seven Barrows
<b>Netton</b>	[1841] Church Street; [1851] Church Street; [1861] Church Street; [1871] Salisbury Street, Church Street; [1881] Church Street; [1891] Church Street, Countess Road; [1901] Church Street; [1911] Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1921] Church Street
<b>Newberry</b>	[1901] Ratfyn; [1921] Pattny Road
<b>Newman</b>	[1841] Back Lane; [1901] Pennings; [1911] Earls Court Road, Parsonage Lane, Salisbury Street; [1921] Station Road
<b>Newsham</b>	[1901] Flower Lane;
<b>Nicholls</b>	[1871] Ratfyn
<b>North</b>	[1861] Ratfyn
<b>Norton</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Noyce</b>	[1891] Ratfyn
<b>Nutley</b>	[1901] South Mill
<b>Olding</b>	[1851] Ratfyn, High Street; [1861] Ratfyn

<b>Oliver</b>	[1861] South Mill; [1921] Stonehenge
<b>Osgood</b>	[1841] Church Street
<b>Packer</b>	[1881] High Street;
<b>Pain</b>	[1921] Countess Road
<b>Painter</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street;
<b>Painton</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Palmer</b>	[1911] Parsonage Lane
<b>Parsons</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street; [1901] Countess Road; [1911] Countess Road
<b>Payne</b>	[1841] West Amesbury; [1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Peach</b>	[1901] Salisbury Street;
<b>Pearce</b>	[1901] Countess Road; [1921] Station Road
<b>Peck</b>	[1861] Church Street; [1881] Church Street; [1901] Church Street, Bake House Lane
<b>Pennells</b>	[1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] West Amesbury; [1911] West Amesbury; [1921] South Mill Lane; [1921] Station Road; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Penny</b>	[1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Church Street
<b>Perrett</b>	[1911] Pennings; [1921] Porton Road
<b>Pershaw</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Pether</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Petty</b>	[1871] Frog Lane;
<b>Phelps</b>	[1881] Church Street; [1891] Church Street; [1901] Church Street
<b>Phillimore</b>	[1861] Salisbury Street
<b>Phillips</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour; [1851] Cold Arbour; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] Cold Arbour, Frog Lane; [1881] Cold Harbour, Flower Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Pike</b>	[1841] West Amesbury, Bakers Lane, West Amesbury, Salisbury Street, South Mill, West Amesbury, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour; [1851] West Amesbury, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Bakers Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Bake House Lane, West Amesbury; [1871] West Amesbury, Ratfyn, Church Street, West Amesbury, West Amesbury; [1881] Cold Harbour, Church Street, Bake House Lane, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Cold Harbour, Church Street, West Amesbury; [1901] Salisbury Road, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Cold Harbour; [1911] West Amesbury, Earls Court Road, West Amesbury, West Amesbury, Salisbury Road, Ratfyn; [1921] Edwards Road; [1921] Parsonage Lane; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Pinckney</b>	[1841] West Amesbury; [1851] Church Street; [1861] Church Street
<b>Pitt</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Plank</b>	[1841] Church Street; [1851] Cold Arbour; [1861] Bake House Lane; [1871] Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane
<b>Plummer</b>	[1881] West Amesbury
<b>Polety</b>	[1851] Church Street
<b>Port</b>	[1921] School Lane
<b>Porter</b>	[1911] Ratfyn
<b>Potter</b>	[1901] South Mill
<b>Powell</b>	[1861] Cold Arbour
<b>Pretty</b>	[1851] West Amesbury; [1881] Church Street;
<b>Price</b>	[1891] Salisbury Street;
<b>Pritchard</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Pryke</b>	[1921] School Lane
<b>Purnell</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street
<b>Pursell</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street;
<b>Pyle</b>	[1841] The Market Place; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] Smithfield Street
<b>Quarier</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Quinn</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Ralfs</b>	[1841] Church Street

<b>Randall</b>	[1861] Frog Lane; [1871] Frog Lane, Countess Road; [1881] Bake House Lane, Countess Road; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Flower Lane
<b>Ransom</b>	[1921] Parsonage Lane; [1921] Parsonage Lane
<b>Ratten</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Rattue</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane, The Market Place; [1851] Cold Arbour, Salisbury Street, Pennings, Bakers Lane, Pennings, Bakers Lane, Frog Lane, South Mill; [1861] Bake House Lane, Cold Arbour, Pennings, Pennings, South Mill, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Road; [1871] Salisbury Road, Pennings, Bake House Lane, Cold Arbour; [1881] West Amesbury, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road, South Mill, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane, West Amesbury, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1901] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street, West Amesbury; [1911] Church Street, Salisbury Road;
<b>Raymund</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street;
<b>Rayner</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street
<b>Raynes</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Read</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Ridgely</b>	[1881] West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury
<b>Ridout (Rideout)</b>	[1881] Church Street; [1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Rivers</b>	[1851] Church Street; [1871] Church Street; [1891] Church Street
<b>Robbins</b>	[1851] Frog Lane; [1861] High Street, Frog Lane; [1871] High Street, Frog Lane; [1881] High Street, Flower Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Cold Harbour; [1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Roberts</b>	[1911] Flower Lane; [1921] Edwards Road
<b>Robinson</b>	[1901] West Amesbury
<b>Robson</b>	[1911] High Street
<b>Rodgers</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour; [1851] Cold Arbour; [1861] Cold Arbour
<b>Rolfe</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane; [1851] Salisbury Street, Pennings, Cold Arbour; [1861] Frog Lane, Cold Arbour; [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] Flower Lane; [1891] Cold Harbour
<b>Roney-Dougal</b>	[1921]
<b>Rooke</b>	[1851] West Amesbury, West Amesbury; [1861] West Amesbury, West Amesbury; [1871] West Amesbury; [1881] West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury
<b>Rouille</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Rose</b>	[1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Rosevear</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Rothery</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Rowden</b>	[1841] Church Street
<b>Rumming</b>	[1891] Church Street;
<b>Rusher</b>	[1921] The Avenue
<b>Rushworth</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane
<b>Rutley</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Ryland</b>	[1891] Flower Lane; [1901] Flower Lane;
<b>Sadlier</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Saunders</b>	[1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Station Road; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Sandell</b>	[1841] Church Street, High Street, Church Street; [1851] High Street, South Mill, Church Street; [1861] High Street, South Mill, High Street; [1871] Church Street, High Street, High Street; [1881] High Street, South Mill, Church Street; [1891] High Street, Church Street, South Mill; [1901] Salisbury Street, High Street, South Mill; [1911] West Amesbury, Salisbury Road, South Mill; [1921] West Amesbury; [1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Sanders</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Road; [1921] ; [1921] Smithfield Street
<b>Sansom</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Sant</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Saph</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street
<b>Sargent</b>	[1861] Salisbury Road; [1881] Salisbury Road
<b>Sark</b>	[1921] Holders Road

<b>Scott</b>	[1901] Salisbury Road; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] South Mill; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Salisbury Road; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Seales</b>	[1871] Church Street
<b>Seeney</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Selfe</b>	[1841] High Street, Countess Road; [1851] Countess Road; [1861] Countess Road, High Street; [1871] High Street; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street;
<b>Selfer</b>	[1921] The Pennings
<b>Seph</b>	[1861] Church Street
<b>Seymour</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Shears</b>	[1921] Parsonage Lane
<b>Sheppard</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1861] Frog Lane, High Street; [1871] Church Street, Church Street; [1881] Church Street; [1891] High Street, Church Street; [1901] Church Street; [1911] South Mill, Church Street; [1921] Church Street
<b>Shergold</b>	[1851] Frog Lane; [1861] Frog Lane; [1911] South Mill
<b>Short</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street
<b>Silver</b>	[1851] Bakers Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane
<b>Silversmith</b>	[1871] Cold Arbour
<b>Simmance</b>	[1921] Holders Road
<b>Simms</b>	[1881] Back Lane; [1891] Countess Road; [1911] Flower Lane
<b>Sinclair</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Slaymaker</b>	[1921] Salisbury Road
<b>Sloan</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Small</b>	[1861] Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane;
<b>Smallbone</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street
<b>Smart</b>	[1921] Amesbury
<b>Smeeth</b>	[1841] Countess Road, High Street, Frog Lane; [1851] Countess Road, Frog Lane, Salisbury Street, Frog Lane; [1861] Countess Road, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane, Frog Lane; [1871] Frog Lane, Bake House Lane, Frog Lane, Pennings, Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, Frog Lane; [1881] Salisbury Street, Flower Lane, Flower Lane, Cold Harbour, Church Street, Bake House Lane, Flower Lane; [1891] Salisbury Street, Flower Lane, Church Street, Bake House Lane, Flower Lane; [1901] Church Street, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street, South Mill, Flower Lane; [1911] Church Street, Salisbury Street, Flower Lane; [1921] Edwards Road
<b>Smith</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury, Countess Road, Frog Lane, Church Street; [1851] Salisbury Street, Countess Road, High Street, Salisbury Street, Church Street; [1861] Countess Road, Church Street, High Street; [1871] Frog Lane, Countess Road, High Street; [1881] High Street, Bake House Lane; [1891] High Street, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Road; [1901] Back Lane; [1911] Back Lane; [1921] Church Street; [1921] Stonehenge
<b>Sole</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Soper</b>	[1871] High Street; [1881] High Street
<b>Soul</b>	[1871] Salisbury Street, Back Lane; [1881] Back Lane, Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1901] High Street, Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Southey</b>	[1871] Back Lane; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Southwell</b>	[1901] Ratfyn; [1911] Earls Court Road, Countess Road; [1921] Countess Road
<b>Speck</b>	[1841] London Road
<b>Spillam</b>	[1911] High Street; [1921] Station Road
<b>Spratling</b>	[1911] Earls Court Road
<b>Spratt</b>	[1901] Flower Lane;
<b>Spreadbury</b>	[1881] West Amesbury; [1891] West Amesbury; [1901] Pennings
	[1841] Salisbury Street, Frog Lane, The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street, West Amesbury, Frog Lane, Salisbury Street; [1861] Church Street, Countess Road, Salisbury Road, West Amesbury, Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Road, Countess Road, Bake House Lane; [1881] Church Street; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] South Mill; [1911] West Amesbury, South Mill; [1921] South Mill Lane; [1921] West Amesbury
<b>Steppings</b>	[1921] Cold Harbour

<b>Stevens</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1851] Pennings; [1881] Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Bake House Lane; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Stockport
<b>Stevenson</b>	[1861] Salisbury Street;
<b>Stokes</b>	[1851] West Amesbury; [1921] The High Street
<b>Stone</b>	[1851] Frog Lane; [1891] Cold Harbour; [1901] Cold Harbour, Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour, Flower Lane; [1911] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, Flower Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Strickland</b>	[1861] West Amesbury
<b>Stroud</b>	[1911] Salisbury Street
<b>Sturgess</b>	[1861] High Street
<b>Suche</b>	[1921] Seven Barrows
<b>Sutton</b>	[1851] Frog Lane; [1861] Frog Lane; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street
<b>Swatton</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Sweet</b>	[1841] Pound Place, The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street, The Pound; [1861] Salisbury Street;
<b>Symes</b>	[1911] London Road
<b>Tammels</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane
<b>Tanner</b>	[1841] Bakers Lane; [1851] Bakers Lane; [1861] Bake House Lane; [1871] Bake House Lane; [1921] Holders Road
<b>Taplin</b>	[1841] Church Street;
<b>Taylor</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Thomas</b>	[1841] West Amesbury, Frog Lane; [1851] Frog Lane, West Amesbury; [1861] Bake House Lane, South Mill, West Amesbury; [1871] Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane, West Amesbury; [1881] Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane; [1891] Bake House Lane, Countess Road; [1901] High Street, Bake House Lane, Church Street; [1911] Earls Court Road, High Street; [1921] Countess Road; [1921] The High Street
<b>Thompson</b>	[1921] Flower Lane; [1921] South Mill Lane
<b>Thorn</b>	[1841] The Market Place; [1851] Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street, Frog Lane; [1871] Frog Lane; [1891] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street, South Mill, South Mill; [1901] Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1911] Earls Court Road, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street, Flower Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Edwards Road; [1921] Flower Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Thornton</b>	[1841] Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, The Market Place Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Road, Cold Arbour, Cold Arbour, Church Street; [1861] Salisbury Road, Cold Arbour, Church Street, Church Street; [1871] Frog Lane, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street; [1881] Flower Lane, Salisbury Road; [1891] Flower Lane; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Salisbury Street; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Tisbury</b>	[1911] High Street
<b>Tombs</b>	[1871] Church Street
<b>Tomlinson</b>	[1841] Smithfield Street; [1851] Smithfield Street;
<b>Towler</b>	[1841] Salisbury Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] High Street; [1881] High Street; [1891] High Street; [1901] High Street
<b>Towsey</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] High Street
<b>Toyer</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road
<b>Trowbridge</b>	[1841] Church Street; [1891] Pennings
<b>Truckle</b>	[1841] The Market Place, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Salisbury Street, Ratfyn, High Street, High Street, Bakers Lane, South Mill; [1851] Salisbury Street, Bakers Lane, Bakers Lane, Cold Arbour, Church Street, Bakers Lane, West Amesbury, Cold Arbour West Amesbury; [1861] Smithfield Street, Bake House Lane, Pennings, West Amesbury, Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane; [1871] Bake House Lane, Pennings, Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, South Mill, West Amesbury, Salisbury Road, Frog Lane, Bake House Lane; [1881] Bake House Lane, South Mill, Salisbury Street, Flower Lane, Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane, Cold Arbour; [1891] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Road, Bake House Lane, Flower Lane, South

Mill, Church Street, Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, Bake House Lane, Bake House Lane; [1901] Salisbury Road, Parsonage Lane, Cold Harbour, Bake House Lane, Church Street, Bake House Lane, Salisbury Street, Salisbury Road, Church Street, South Mill; [1911] Earls Court Road, Cold Harbour, Salisbury Road, Salisbury Road, Parsonage Lane, Church Street; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Salisbury Road; [1921] Salisbury Street  
**Tuasure** [1921] Salisbury Street  
**Tuchle** [1921] Cold Harbour  
**Tucker** [1851] Church Street; [1891] Back Lane; [1901] Back Lane; [1911] Salisbury Street, Back Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street  
**Turner** [1841] Church Street, Salisbury Street; [1851] High Street, Salisbury Street; [1861] High Street, Church Street; [1871] Salisbury Street, High Street, High Street; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street  
**Tyler** [1881] Salisbury Street;  
**Underwood** [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1901] High Street; [1911] Church Street; [1921] Church Street  
**Uphill** [1921] South Mill Lane  
**Vallance** [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Cold Harbour  
**Vidler** [1871] Church Street  
**Vincent** [1921] Holders Road  
**Voking** [1871] West Amesbury  
**Walen** [1921] Amesbury  
**Wallen** [1881] Parsonage Lane; [1901] Parsonage Lane; [1911] Ratfyn, Parsonage Lane, Pennings  
**Walker** [1921] The Pennings  
**Waller** [1921] Ratfyn  
**Wane** [1921] Salisbury Road  
**Wareham** [1881] High Street; [1901] Parsonage Lane;  
**Wash** [1901] Salisbury Street;  
**Waters** [1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street  
**Watts** [1861] Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1921] Seven Barrows  
**Webb** [1921] Countess Road  
**Weeks** [1881] London Road, Flower Lane, Bake House Lane; [1891] Pennings, London Road, Flower Lane; [1901] Flower Lane, Pennings, London Road; [1911] London Road, Flower Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road  
**Wellstead** [1921] Holders Road  
**West** [1851] Ratfyn; [1901] Bake House Lane;  
**Weston** [1841] Cold Arbour, Countess Road, Salisbury Road; [1851] Countess Road, South Mill, Pennings, West Amesbury; [1861] Countess Road, Pennings, South Mill; [1871] South Mill; [1901] High Street; [1911] Earls Court Road; [1921] Salisbury Street; [1921] Earls Court Road  
**Wheater** [1901] High Street;  
**Wheeler** [1841] High Street, Salisbury Street; [1851] Salisbury Road, Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Road; [1871] Salisbury Road; [1881] High Street, Salisbury Road; [1891] High Street; [1901] Salisbury Street; [1911] Church Street; [1921] Church Street  
**Whistler** [1901] High Street; [1911] High Street  
**White** [1841] Bakers Lane; [1851] Cold Arbour; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] Salisbury Street, Cold Harbour; [1881] Cold Harbour, Cold Harbour, Salisbury Street; [1891] Cold Harbour; [1901] Salisbury Street, High Street, Cold Harbour; [1911] Earls Court Road, West Amesbury, Cold Harbour; [1921] Cold Harbour; [1921] Edwards Road; [1921] Flower Lane  
**Whitelock** [1901] Countess Road, Countess Road; [1911] Countess Road  
**Whitmarsh** [1841] Market Place  
**Whitemore** [1851] High Street  
**Wild** [1921] Stonehenge Road  
**Wilding** [1861] High Street; [1871] High Street  
**Williams** [1871] Countess Road; [1881] Countess Road; [1891] Countess Road, High Street  
**Willis** [1871] South Mill; [1881] Church Street; [1891] Salisbury Road, Church Street; [1901] Salisbury Road;

<b>Willmot</b>	[1921] The High Street
<b>Wiltshire</b>	[1841] High Street; [1851] High Street; [1861] Cold Arbour; [1871] South Mill, Cold Arbour; [1881] Cold Harbour; [1891] Cold Harbour
<b>Windley</b>	[1911] Church Street
<b>Witt</b>	[1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street; [1911] High Street, Flower Lane; [1921] Earls Court Road; [1921] The High Street
<b>Wood</b>	[1921] Church Street
<b>Woodman</b>	[1891] High Street;
<b>Woods</b>	[1901] South Mill
<b>Woodward</b>	[1911] Flower Lane
<b>Wootton</b>	[1891] Flower Lane; [1901] Church Street; [1911] South Mill, Church Street; [1921] Edwards Road; [1921] Flower Lane
<b>Worsdell</b>	[1891] Bake House Lane; [1901] Cold Harbour; [1911] Cold Harbour; [1921] Cold Harbour
<b>Worshall</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Wright</b>	[1841] Frog Lane; [1851] London Road, Frog Lane; [1861] Church Street; [1871] Church Street, Bake House Lane; [1921] Salisbury Street
<b>Yarlett</b>	[1921] Station Road
<b>Yasham</b>	[1851] High Street; [1861] High Street; [1871] High Street;
<b>Yates</b>	[1921] Earls Court Road [1921] Holders Road
<b>Young</b>	[1921] West Amesbury
<b>Zebedee</b>	[1921] Flower Lane
<b>Zilwood</b>	[1851] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1861] Salisbury Street, Salisbury Street; [1871] Salisbury Street; [1881] Salisbury Street; [1891] Salisbury Street

## SECTION TWO

### 2. Introduction to the Amesbury Project Database and Statistical Analysis for the Update to the Project

2.1 The information held in the Mapping Illustration, AMP, 2023 was extracted earlier from the series of Amesbury census records from 1841 to 1911, the extracted information was used then to create a database of census information relating to Amesbury.

This section considers and defines a framework of coding and the 'regularising' of information necessary to be able to usefully analyse the database information. The various analyses outlined in this section are made using the same analyses used previously in the AMP, 2023. For the purpose of this update, the original database has been extended to include the 1921 census records. Consequently, the records that make up the '1921' records in the database, have the same framework outline and limitations as the information previously defined in the earlier Amesbury Project. After resolving a series of queries relating to the 1921 records, the total number of householders was 323, the same total as in 1911, in contrast, it became evident that the occupational and class make-up of the 1921 householders had shifted in that decade. The definition of the terms used previously in the AMP, 2023, are maintained throughout this update; refer to the AMP, 2023 for the details of the definitions of terms used.

The concept of class was a key, central and recurring theme in the AMP, 2023, it formed the basis of questioning and conclusions throughout. For that purpose, 'class' was previously defined as; relating to householder occupation, where occupations are separated into a 'class' related framework. Refer to figure 2.2.1 for the updated framework relating to occupations in 1921.

Statistical information is presented in this section, in the form of graphs, using the same format as was applied to the statistics in the AMP, 2023. Comparisons are made between statistical information from the years 1911 and 1921. In the AMP, 2023, much of the analyses made were then used to form the basis of six articles (refer to Section Three, AMP, 2023). Various statistical analyses of the 1921 census records are shown below, with analysis and related conclusions made in Section Three.

*The database; information is held in the database in the format shown in figure 2.1.1. below.*

*Figure 2.1.1 Database Records Format*

Column	Description
<b>ID</b>	A unique identifier automatically assigned to each new database record
<b>Street Name</b>	Taken directly from the Illustration, from census records 1841-1921
<b>Number (No)</b>	The number of occupants residing in the property of the householder, at the time of census, it does not differentiate between the 'type' of occupant, nor does it identify multiple families residing in a single property
<b>Head of Household</b>	The Christian and Surname of the head of household, from census records 1841-1921
<b>Occupation</b>	The occupation of the householder, from census records 1841-1921

The earlier creation of the AMP, 2023, database, identified a significant number of inconsistencies in the information extracted from the census records. The addition of similar information extracted from the 1921 census identified a similarly high number of inconsistencies. As with the records used to create the AMP database, the additional 1921 records required a process of 'regularising' of information, used to create a similarly extensive framework of information on which to base any new analysis. In 2023 during the process of regularising the information, all elements of the extracted information were required to be organised into a consistent framework(s), that process necessitated the definition of codes, relating to occupation, gender, family relationships, additional household occupants and birthplace; all these elements are key elements in the statistical analyses in this update to the project.

## 2.2 Coding Occupation Types

The occupation of the 1921 householder in the 1921 records, has many inconsistencies; some records with no occupation shown, varying descriptions of the same occupation, with other errors and missing information. The 1921 census information is particularly complex, as occupations and their related information were, for the first time separated into sub-categories, within which transcription was vague and limited. In consequence a significant number of entries required further coding. As with the AMP, 2023, occupations required 'regularising' into a framework for the purpose of meaningful statistical analysis. All the occupations identified and included in the database are organised into occupational groups, with each group identified by an 'Occupation Code'. (Refer to figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 for a list of all the occupation codes used in the database, and therefore used in the statistical analysis of the 1921 records. Notably, by 1911 there was a significant increase in the number of, and type of occupations.

*Figure 2.2.1 Occupation Codes relating to occupations in Amesbury, 1911*

Occupation Code	Definition	Includes:
A	Army	Army Artificer, Army Captain, Army Lieutenant, Soldier
AL	Army Labour	Army Pensioners, Camp Labour
B	Medicine	Medical Practitioner, Hospital Ladies Nurse
C	Crafts	Boot Maker, Shoemaker, Carpenter, Carter, Mason, Dress Maker, Saddler, Harness Maker, Watch Maker
E	Education	Elementary School Teacher, Music Teacher
F	Farming	Farmer, Small Holder
I	Independent	Independent, Own Means, Private Means
L	Labour	All types excepting Army and Railway specific Labour
LG	Local Government	Police Constable, Police Inspector, Relieving Officer
M	Management	Bank Manager Factory Manager, Business Manager, Game Keeper, Bailiff
P	Publican	Coffee Bar, Boarding Housekeeper, Hotel Proprietor, Inn Keeper, Private Hotel
R	Religion	Sexton, Clerk in Holy Orders
S	Servant	Domestic Coachman, Domestic Groom, Domestic Cook, Housekeeper, Domestic Gardener
T	Trade	Baker, Grocer, Shopkeeper, Draper, Fish Monger, Flour Miller, Builder, Butcher, Black Smith, Motors, Cycle Agent, Laundry, Market Gardener, Outfitters, Painter, Plumber, Coal Merchant, Post-Master
TR	Travel	Carrier, Haulier, Coach Body Building, Cab, Engine Driver, Mail Cart Driver, Road Surveyor, Steam Engine Driver
X	No Category	Includes some new occupation types; clerk, agent and others, or the occupation is illegible or not listed

Previous analyses of the types of occupation in the AMP, up to 1911 showed there had been a shift away from traditional agricultural labour occupations towards more 'modern' occupation types. Analysis indicated growth in some new types of social occupations such as painters, plumbers and glaziers, and increased numbers of shop related occupations. Conversely, analysis identified a decrease in the number of home-based crafts such as needlework, suggesting a change in contemporary ideas of those types of crafts being regarded as an occupation. The appearance of several new employers and sources of employment by 1911, created some new categories of occupation types, particularly notable was an increase in occupations relating to travel, strongly reflecting Victorian advances in technology, and signifying the rise of local and national railways. In a rural area such as Amesbury, the introduction of steam-engines and labour-saving technologies was diminishing the need for the traditional agricultural skills and other types of manual labour, this in turn shows a new local need for labour with new skills that were not available in Amesbury at that time. Occupations listed in 'No category' had changed by 1911 to include a series of what in modern terms might be seen as white-collar workers, clerks and agents and the service industry.

## 2.2.2 Occupation Codes in 1921

Occupation Code	Definition	Includes:
A	Military	Army, Army Baker, Army Officer, Military, Navy, Cinema
AL	Army Labour	Army Labourer
B	Medicine	Surgeon, Chemist
C	Crafts	Hairdresser, Carpenter, Photographer, Shoeing Smith, Wheelwright, Carter
D	Domestic	Home Duties, Home Work, Housework, Household, Housewife, Keeper, Maker
E	Education	School Teacher
F	Farming	Manager, Farm, Groundsman, Gardener
I	Independent	Own Account
L	Labour	Ag Labour, Ag Worker, Assist Caretaker, Assistant, Builders Labour, Caretaker, Carpenter Labour, Farm Labour, Labourer, Storeman, Roadman, Shepherd, Plough, cow, dairyman
LG	Local Government	Registrar, Police Constable, Policeman, Post, Telegraph, Surveyor, Roads
M	Management	Bank Manager, Bank, Butcher Manager, Clerk, Grocer Manager, Manager
P	Publican	Hotel, Inn Keeper, Licensed Victualler
R	Religion	Vicar Clerk
RI	Railway	Railway, Railway Signalman, Signalman
S	Servant	Cook, Farm Servant, Servant
T	Trade	Baker, Grocer, Blacksmith, Builder, Coal Merchant, Dealer, Draper, Engineer, Fitter, Garage Proprietor, Market Gardener, Motor Engineer, Painter, Plumber, Butcher, Tobacconist
TR	Travel	Carman, Carrier, Haulier, cycle engineer, Driver, Engine Driver, Motor Car, Motor Car Driver, Steam Engine Driver, Taxi-Cab Proprietor
X	No Category	

Note; by 1921 there is a clear division between Army, Railway and Agricultural sources of employment, particularly in terms of labour.

### 2.3 Coding the birthplace of Amesbury householders

For the purposes of this update, the 'birthplace' of a householder is classified within one of four groups; the same groups were used in the AMP, 2023. Note; Using the 1921 census records was fraught with issues due to a significant number of records with either no birthplace recorded, or the birthplace recorded as Wiltshire but with the place unspecified.

*Figure 2.3.1 Coding 'birthplace'*

Birthplace	Definition	Notes
A	Amesbury	The Householder was born in the town of Amesbury
U	Amesbury Union	The Householder was born within the Amesbury Poor Law Union - 23 Parishes – but outside the town of Amesbury
W	Wiltshire	The Householder was born in Wiltshire, outside the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union.
O	Outside Wiltshire	Householder was born outside Wiltshire. The boundary to Hampshire is geographically close to Amesbury, some Hampshire births are considered 'close area' places such as Tidworth and Ludgershall.

Given the extent of birthplace limitations, the initial response was to create a new birthplace group to accommodate all the limited birthplace descriptions, however, the number of records to be included in that group was significantly large, and therefore to continue with the new group would affect the outcome of any analyses with wide-ranging inaccuracies. Furthermore, it became apparent that others have made an assumption that householders who would potentially be in this group were born in Amesbury, making any analysis outcome wholly inaccurate and misleading. A check of some of the original census documents revealed that some - if not all – of those records were simplified transcriptions, and that the place of birth was available on the original documents, but had not been transcribed onto the online records. Reviewing all the original documents was time consuming but it was essential to establish almost all birth places, to ensure the outcome of analysis would have a high degree of accuracy.

### 2.4 Statistics for 1921

2.4.1 In 1921 there were approximately 323 householders in Amesbury. Note; the number of households is not the same as the number of properties; some properties were uninhabited. A total number of 1489 residents were in Amesbury at the 1921 census taking, after amendments were made to the information in the transcribed records (taken from original census documents).

Analysis indicated that some households in 1921 appear to have recorded additional 'heads of household', but research showed those to have been lodgers (families) where the husband/father was recorded as the head of household, thereby appearing to show there were two or more heads of household in one property. For the purpose of this update, those additional heads of household are excluded from the definition of the household/householder. Also excluded are 4 householders without an identifiable recorded address. Note; there are 15 householders recorded as living at West Amesbury.

To enable meaningful comparisons of the information between households in 1911 and in 1921, it is necessary to establish division between old and new locations (refer to Appendix A). In 1921, 256 households were recorded as being situated in 'old' locations (the same array of locations as in 1911), while 63 households were recorded as being located in 'new' locations, with an additional 4 householders with no associated residential location. For the purpose of this update, Station Road and the side roads from Station Road, are included as new locations, but noting that Station Road was previously recorded as London Road. London Road had previously recorded only a few properties, but by 1921 there was a significant number of new properties and the location itself had expanded.

#### 2.4.2 Householders by Occupation

There are many problems to making any meaningful comparison based on occupation, between the years 1911 and 1921. Mainly due to the extensive development of both new occupation groups and the expansion of types of occupation that can be assigned to each occupation group. In addition, in order to recognise new areas of business such as Army, Railway and a number of others that might be included, the previously defined occupation groups are no longer sufficient to use as the basis for occupation comparison.

Division is made initially between old and new locations as used for other analyses, but additional division is made between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations to draw focus to agricultural decline in the local area. Note; 'agricultural' is defined as being described specifically as agricultural in the census records of each householder, or, where an occupation is obviously of an agricultural nature but is not described as such, for example 'carter'.

*Figure 2.4.2.1 1921 Householders in the main occupation groups in 'old locations' - agricultural and non-agricultural for comparison with 1911*

Occupation Group	Non-agricultural	%	Agricultural	%
Craft	11	4%	19	7%
Trade	37	15%	4	2%
Labour	64	25%	36	14%
Other	83	32%	2	1%

In the table above using simplistic and comparable occupation groups with a division in each group between Agricultural and non-agricultural occupations as described above, highlights the chasm that had developed between the traditional agricultural economy of the nineteenth century, and the progression of change evident at the beginning of the twentieth century.

In the table below – 1921 – it is clear that agricultural occupations had declined to only 24% of the total of the towns changed occupations, with a clear, extensive and by 1921 irreversible change from the traditional agricultural economy of the past. When 76% (3/4) of all occupations were no longer related to agriculture.

*Figure 2.4.2.2 1921 Householders in the main occupation groups in all locations (new and old) agricultural and non-agricultural*

Occupation Group	Non-agricultural	%	Agricultural	%
Craft	14	4%	21	7%
Trade	41	13%	5	2%
Labour	80	25%	54	17%
Other	105	33%	3	1%

The inclusion of new locations shows an even and similar spread of occupation types across new locations in 1921.

#### 2.4.3 Householders by Birth Place

As shown earlier – refer to section 2.3 (coding birth places) - that due to inaccurate transcription of the 'birth place' in the 1921 census, it was necessary to review the original census documents to establish accurate birth place information. The charts below are based on that revised information.

Figure 2.4.3.1 1911 - 256 householders by birth place

Birth Place Group	Number of Householders	% of Householders
A	89	35%
U	26	10%
W	58	23%
O	82	32%
Unknown	1	

Figure 2.4.3.2 1921 - 256 householders in 'old' locations by birth place.

Birth Place Group	Number of Householders	% of Householders
A	73	29%
U	19	7%
W	57	22%
O	107	42%

Figure 2.4.3.3 1921 - 323 householders in old and new locations, by birth place

Birth Place Group	Number of Householders	% of Householders
A	79	25%
U	25	8%
W	69	21%
O	150	46%

Analysis by birth place – see the tables above - is based on the total number of householders in Amesbury in specific census years. In 1921 householders who were born in Amesbury and the Amesbury Poor Law Union had decreased from the same householders in 1911. In 'old' locations the overall percentage of those householders decreased from 45% to 37% as compared to 1851, when those householders formed the majority of householders in Amesbury. The most significant change in 1921 was in the number of householders with a birth place outside Wiltshire, with an increase from 68 to 150.

In 1911 householders born in Wiltshire and further afield equated to 55%, suggesting that by the over half of all householders in Amesbury were not 'local', and the same householder groups in 1921 equated to 67% indicating that over two thirds of Amesbury householders were no longer 'local'. The significant increases in non 'local' householders against the opposing decreases in 'local' householders is consistent with the continuing social and economic changes in Amesbury. For more detailed analysis of householders and their birthplace, refer to *Statistics, charts 23-29* in this section.

#### 2.4.4 Households with Lodgers and Boarders

In 1921 households in Amesbury were recorded as having both lodgers and boarders, for the purpose of this update, boarders and lodgers having no perceptible difference are analysed as a single group. In 1911 48 households are recorded as having at least one lodger, while in 1921 62 of the total number of households in Amesbury are recorded as having at least one lodger and/or boarder. The total number of lodgers/boarders in 1921 was 134, indicating some households had multiple boarders. Similarly to 1911, Earls Court recorded most of its households had boarders/lodgers, being the location with the highest number of boarders in Amesbury. Additionally, 3 'new' locations recorded boarders; Station Road is significant as a new location, associated with the Amesbury railway and station, boarders were employed on the railway. Some of the multiple boarders in a single household were members of one family, and in Amesbury a number of hotels or guest houses provided accommodation to multiple boarders and visitors.

Figure 2.4.4.1 Households with lodgers and boarders by street 1911 and 1921;

Street Name	Number of Households 1911	Number of Households 1921	Total Number of Boarders in 1921
Church street	1	4	10
Cold Harbour	4	3	4
Countess	1	3	8
Earls Court Road	9	16	38
Flower Lane	4	4	8
Parsonage Lane	4	3	5
Salisbury Road	1	3	5
Salisbury Street	9	5	12
South Mill	4	3	3
Ivy Dene			
High Street	5	4	13
West Amesbury		1	2
The Pennings	2		
Ratfyn	1	1	5
Misc	2		
Edwards Road		4	7
Holders Road		3	9
Station Road	1	5	5

#### 2.4.5 Households with Lodgers or Boarders by birth place

Analysis of householders by occupation is also consistent with the decrease in the traditional agricultural population. There is a decrease in lodgers born in Amesbury or the Amesbury Poor Law Union reflecting a decrease in Amesbury local family names. The number of lodgers born in Wiltshire remained similar in 1921, while those born outside Wiltshire were in the majority reflecting the changes to the social structure in Amesbury, through householders and lodgers alike moving into Amesbury. Refer to *Statistics, charts 22b and 22c*.

#### 2.4.6 Householders by gender with female occupation types in 1921

Figure 2.4.6.1 1911 256 householders by gender

Gender	Number of Householders	% of Householders
Male	215	84%
Female	41	16%

Figure 2.4.6.2 1921 256 householders by gender in old locations

Gender	Number of Householders	% of Householders
Male	215	84%
Female	41	16%

Figure 2.4.6.3 1921 323 householders by gender in both new and old locations

Gender	Number of Householders	% of Householders
Male	280	87%
Female	43	13%

Figure 2.4.6.4 1921 Female householder - occupation types;

Occupation Group	Number
Confectioner	1
Cook	1
Farmer Retired	2
Greengrocer	1
Home Duties	11
Home Duties/Army Wife	1
Home Duties, Wife	1
Home Work	2
Hotel	1
House Duties	1
House Work	1
Household	1
Housewife	1
Keeper	1
Licensee	1
None	3
None, Widow	1
None, Wife	1
Post	1
Retired	4
Retired, Widow	2
Retired, Not Working	2

In 1921 the number of female householders remained similar to the number in 1911 in old locations. An analysis of female occupation types is more meaningful, with the continuing recording of domestic occupations in 1921. The apparent disappearance of women's 'craft' occupations is notable, particularly when considered against the rise of new 'other' types of acceptable/accessible female occupations such as licensee, greengrocer. Another notable difference in 1921 is the arrival of the 'army wife' as householders.

#### 2.4.7 Householders in new residential locations

In 1921 256 householders lived in 'old' residential locations in Amesbury, with an additional 63 householders recorded as being in residential locations that were built after 1911, and a further 4 householders have no specified address.

Figure 2.4.7.1 Householders by street in 'new' post 1911 locations

Street Name	Number of Householders
Station Drive	1
Station Road	22
The Avenue	1
Stonehenge Road	2
Boscombe Down	2
Edwards Road	9
Stonehenge	2
Porton Road	2
Pattny Road	1
Gardcon Road	1
Holders Road	20

#### 2.4.8 Householders with Local Family Surnames

Figure 2.4.8.1 *Householders with a surname in '38 family names' and 'Others' local family names in Amesbury*

	1911	%	1921	%
38 Local Family Names	69	27%	42	13%
Other Names	24	9%	13	4%

In 1851 there were 155 householders with surnames either in the '38 names' or the 'other' names groups. By 1911 the number decreased to 93 or 36% of the total number of householders in those two groups. In 1921 the same householder numbers had decreased significantly from the 155 in 1851 to only 54 householders in the same groups, that equated to only 17% of the total number of householders at that time.

In 1921, there were 42 householders in the 38 local family names group, with an additional 13 households in the other family names as defined in the AMP, 2023, (refer to Appendices B and C). There were 4 householders of the 38 family names located 'new' locations, and only one householder of an other family name in a 'new' location. Further research may confirm if the householders in 'new' locations were related to the families recorded as living in 'old' locations, or if they have the same surname by coincidence.

(Note; In 1921 12 of the 54 occurrences of local family surnames recorded in the census for Amesbury did not fit the criteria for a 'local family name', and a further 10 of the total 23 occurrences of 'other' names also did not fit the criteria for a 'local family name'; for both groups those occurrences have been excluded from the table above (refer to the AMP, 2023 for the criteria applied to both groups).

Figure 2.4.8.2 *1921 Householders with surnames in the '38 Family Names' and 'Others' groups in 'old' locations*

Street Name	38 Family Names	Other Family Names
Church Street	5	1
Cold Harbour	5	
Countess Road	3	
Earls Court Road	4	3
Flower Lane	3	4
Parsonage Lane	1	
Salisbury Road	6	
Salisbury Street	5	2
South Mill	2	1
High Street	1	1
West Amesbury	2	

Figure 2.4.8.3 *1921 Householders with surnames in the '38 Family Names' or 'Others' groups in 'new' locations*

Street Name	38 Family Names	Other Family Names
Boscombe Down	1	
Edwards Road	2	1
Station Road	1	

#### 2.4.9 Staff and inmates of the Amesbury Workhouse

Examining the use of the workhouse can provide some small but significant insights into the lives of the lower classes of society in Amesbury. Comparisons of information across time provides a valuable insight into the changing role of the workhouse, and of local society in the latter half of the nineteenth century into the start of the twentieth century.

*Figure 2.4.9.1 1921; Number of Staff and Inmates in the Amesbury Workhouse, by Birthplace*

	Staff	Inmates
Amesbury	1	8
Union		9
Wiltshire		23
Outside	6	11

(For comparison purposes the chart below shows the number of inmates in the workhouse in three different census years).

*Figure 2.4.9.2 Number of Inmates in the Amesbury Workhouse, by Birthplace, in three census years*

	1851	1911	1921
Amesbury	25	9	8
Union	42	21	9
Wiltshire	9	7	23
Outside	1	10	11
Unknown	1		

#### 2.4.10 Inmates of Workhouse with a Local family name

In 1921 inmates with a surname of the 38 Local Family Names, 5 were born within the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union.

*Inmates with one of the 38 local family names;*

Cooper	2	Amesbury
Harding	1	Union
Harrison	1	Amesbury
Kilford	1	Amesbury

Those with a surname of the 'Other' family names, only 1 of the 3 identified was born in Amesbury or within the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union.

*Inmates with one of the other local family names;*

Franklin	1	Amesbury
Manns	1	Wiltshire
Weeks	1	Outside

Although a further 2 inmates had either one of the 38 local names or 'other' names, those inmates were born outside the immediate area, and are therefore excluded from the pool of Amesbury local families identified in the AMP, 2023.

The total number of inmates in the workhouse identified as a local family, with a surname in one of the two local family name groups was 6, equating to only 12% of the total number of inmates in 1921, as compared to 15 of the total number of inmates in 1911 - 47 or (32%) - and 20 of the total number of inmates in 1851 - 78 or (26%). Note; the number of inmates in the Amesbury workhouse declined until 1911, followed by an increase in numbers in 1921. The overall % of local families as inmates continued to decline into 1921.

#### 2.4.11 Inmates of the workhouse number of Labourers, and inmates by Birthplace

Figure 2.4.11.1 Number of Inmate Labourers at working age by birthplace, 1911 and 1921

	1911	1921
Labourers	10	10
Amesbury	2	1
Union	5	3
Wiltshire	2	4
Outside	1	2
Total Number Inmates	47	51

In 1921 the number of 'labourer' inmates remained the same as in 1911, while the total number of inmates had increased slightly, perhaps this indicates a small decrease in the proportion overall of labouring inmates by 1921. The sample of Labourer inmates is small in both census years, and therefore only give a limited amount of information. The division of Labouring Inmates – in the table above - by birthplace, whilst small indicates an increase in numbers of labour from outside Amesbury and the Poor Law Union, consistent with previous indications of increased need for labour with skills from outside the local area.

#### 2.4.12 Gender and Age of the Inmates of the Amesbury Workhouse, Southmill

Figure 2.4.12.1 Inmates by gender in 1911 and 1921

	1911	1921
Males	35	36
Females	12	15

The numbers of male and female inmates remained at a similar level in 1921 to the same division of inmates in 1911.

Figure 2.4.12.2 Inmates by age group in 1911 and 1921

	1911	1921
0-15	5	11
16-59	17	15
60+	25	25

The number of 60+ inmates in 1921 remained the same as in 1911. There was a small decrease in the number of inmates of working age from those in 1911, and an increase in the number of children residing there in 1921. Again the samples are small and can only provide limited information.

Figure 2.4.12.3 List of the occupations of inmates of working age in 1921;

Farm Labour	1
Boot Repairer	1
Agricultural Labour	3
Farm Carter	1
General Labour	2
Gardener	1
Poor Law Clerk	1
Foundry Worker	1
Housemaid	1
Imbeciles	2

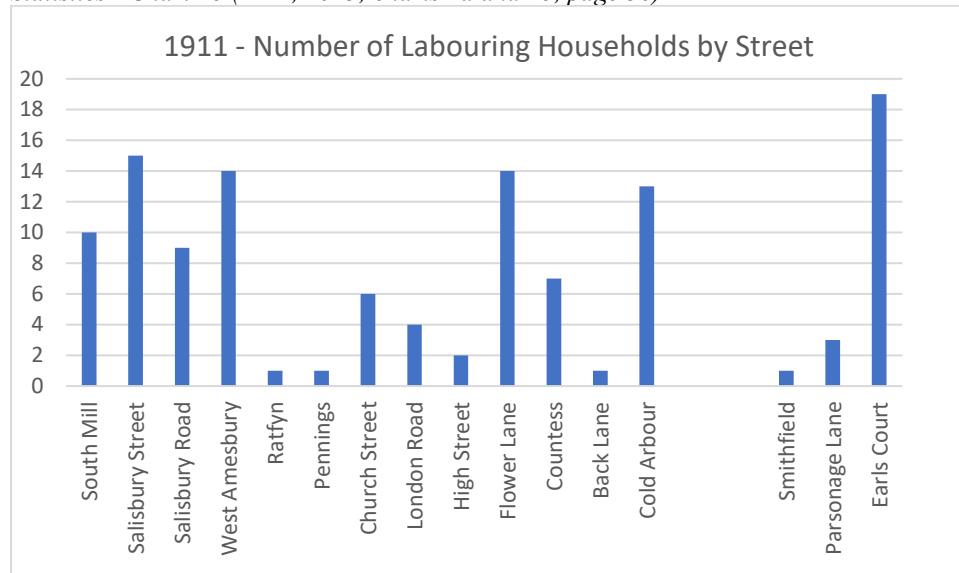
## 2.5 Statistics (Refer to pages 34-55)

2.5.1 Statistics are presented as either bar or pie graphs/charts (in similar format and organisation as the Statistics in AMP, 2023. Graphs are presented as sets of two, the first of each pair shows statistical information from the census year 1911 (taken from AMP, 2023). The second of each pair shows the same information as the first, but statistical information is extracted from the 1921 census. Each pair of graphs are organised and presented in the same order as the graphs in the AMP, 2023, each graph is numbered in the same sequence as those in the AMP, 2023.

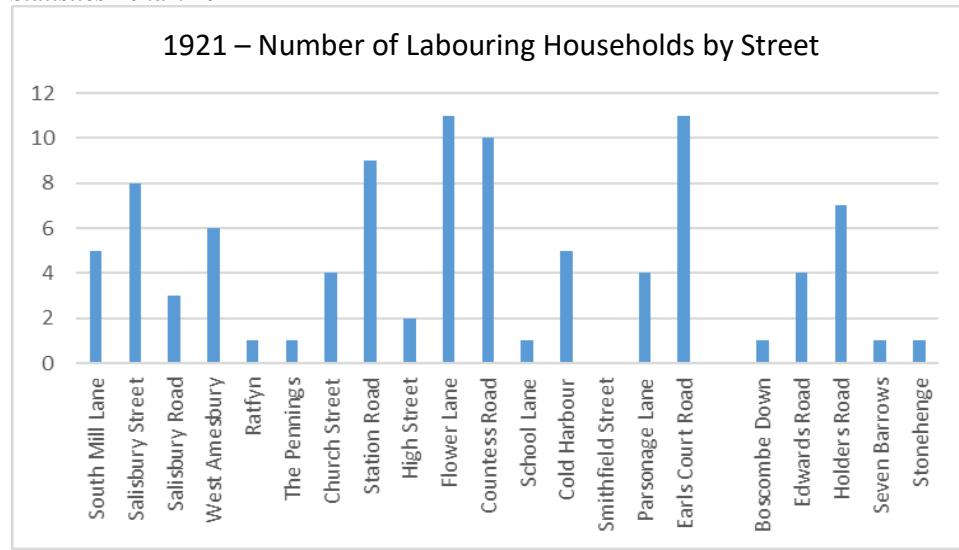
*Figure 2.5.1.1 List of Charts containing statistical data*

- 1b-3c Number and Locations of three main Occupation Groups; Labouring, Craft and Trade, 1851 and 1911
- 4b-19c All Locations with numbers of Households by Occupation group 1851 and 1911
- 20b-20d Households with a Servant(s) residing at the time of the census.
- 21b Households with an Apprentice residing at the time of the census.
- 22b-22c Households with a Lodger(s) residing at the time of the census
- 23b-23c Number of Householders born in Amesbury by Occupation Group
- 24b-24c Number of Householders born in Amesbury Union by Occupation Group
- 25b-25c Number of Householders born in Wiltshire by Occupation Group
- 26b-26c Number of Householders born outside Wiltshire by Occupation Group
- 27b-29c Households in three main Occupation Groups; Labouring, Craft and Trade in 1851 and 1911 by Birthplace
- 30a-30f Number of Occurrences of Households of the 38 Local Family Names, by Year

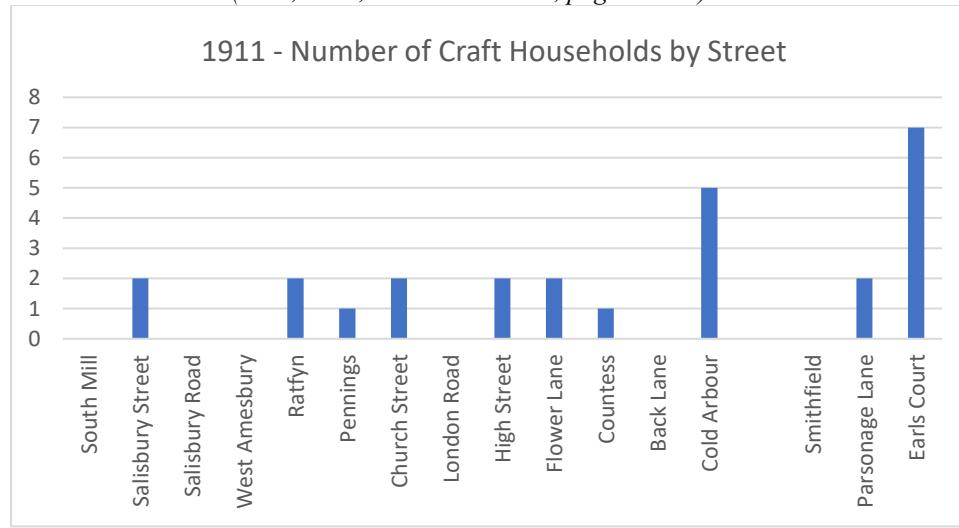
Statistics - Chart 1b (AMP, 2023; charts 1a and 1b, page 30)



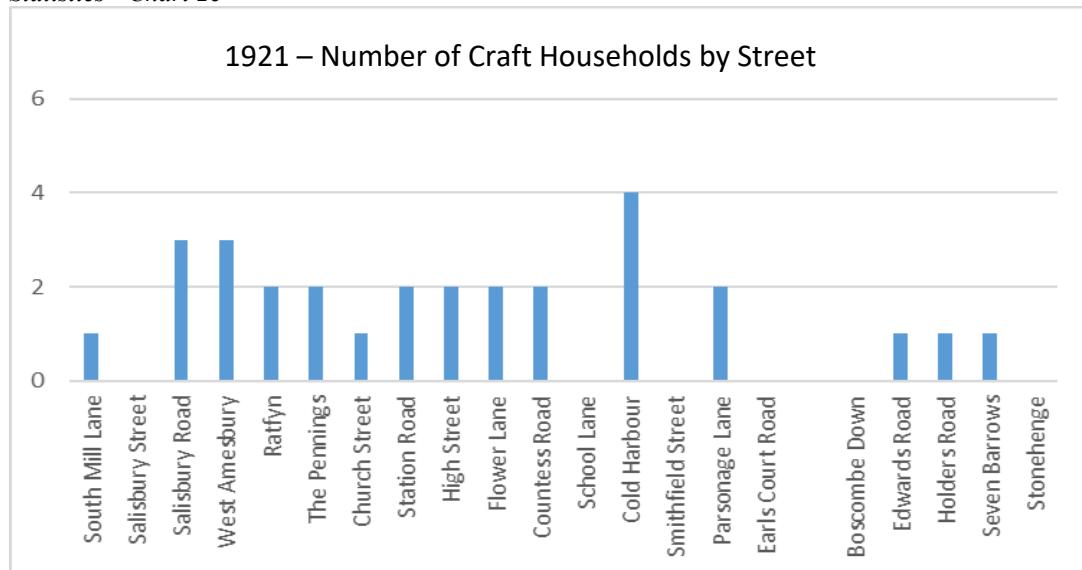
Statistics - chart 1c



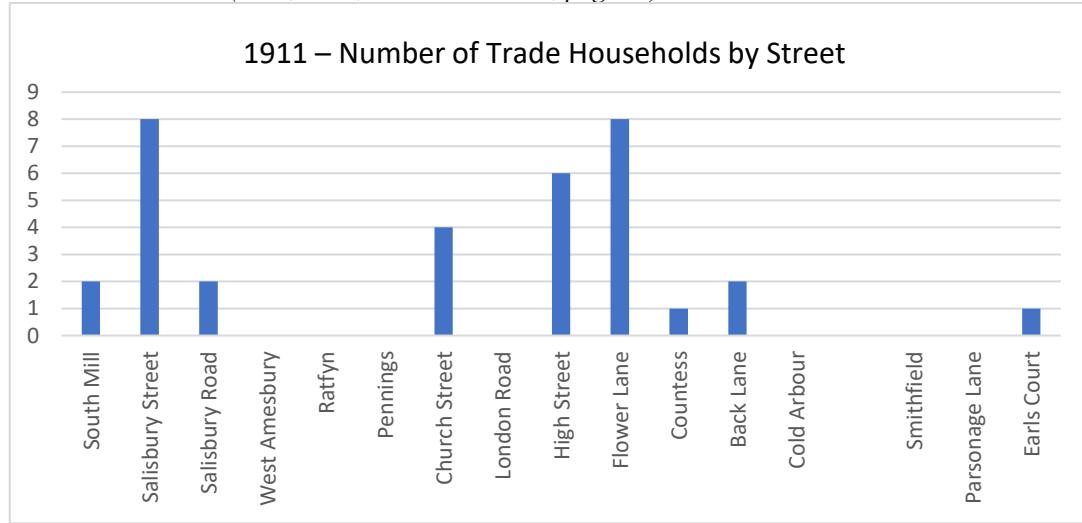
Statistics - Chart 2b (AMP, 2023; charts 2a and 2b, pages 30-31)



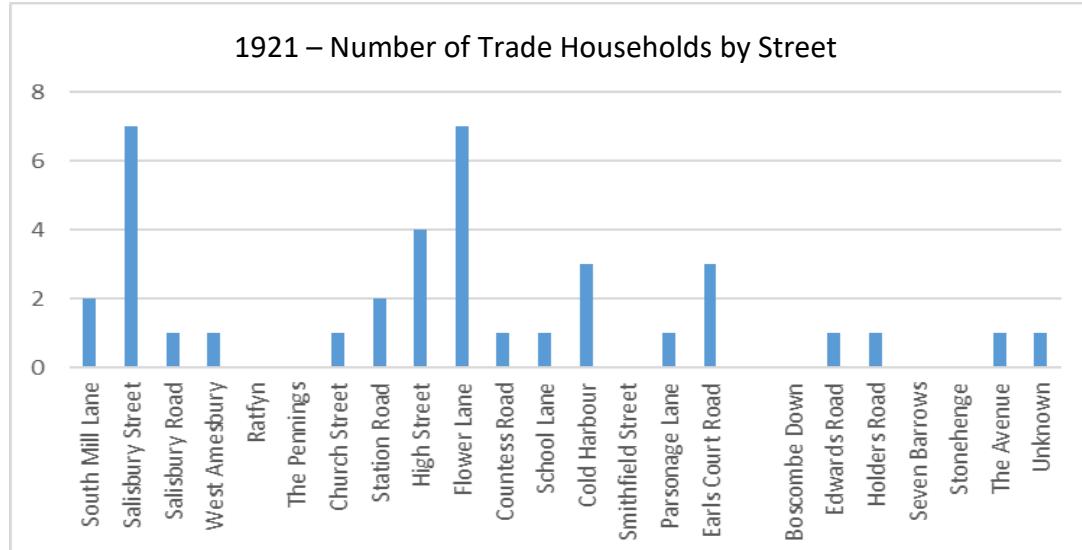
Statistics - Chart 2c



Statistics - Chart 3b (AMP, 2023; charts 3a and 3b, page 31)



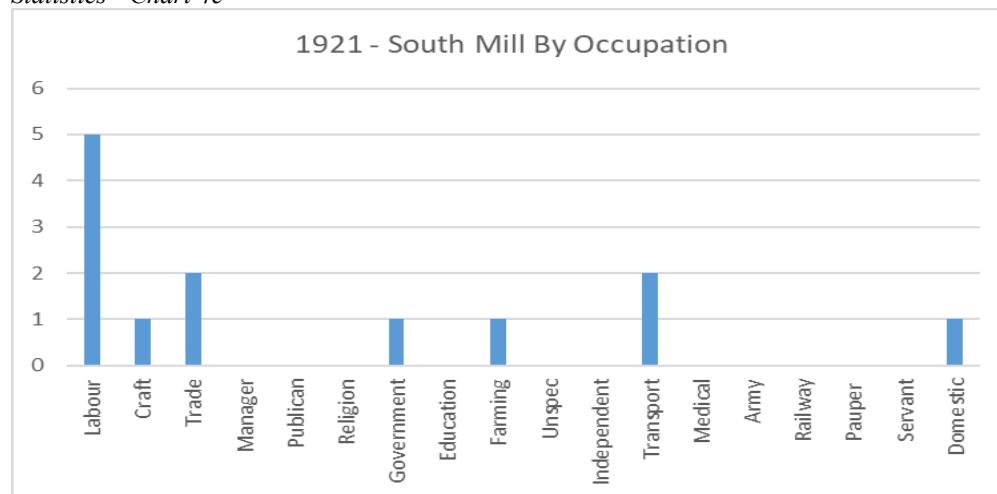
Statistics - Chart 3c



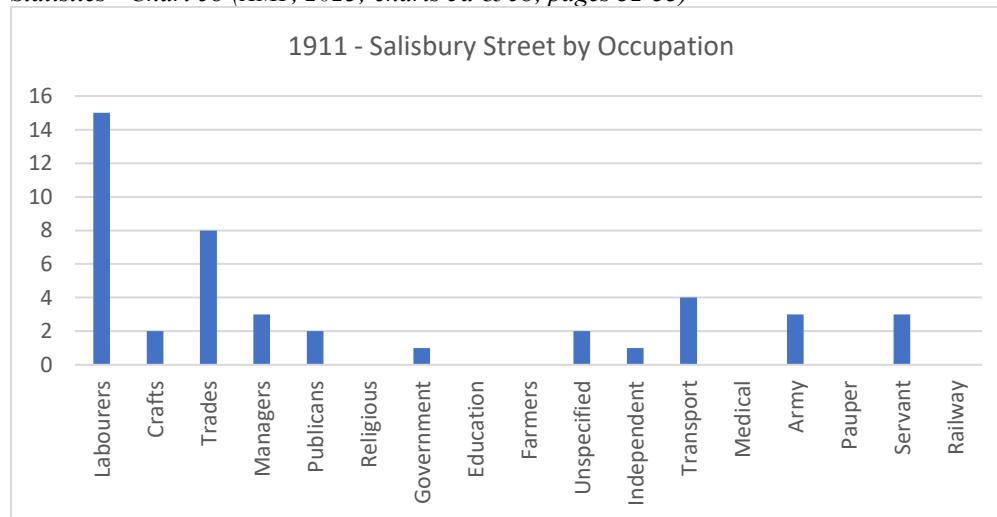
Statistics - Chart 4b (AMP, 2023; charts 4a & 4b, page 32 )



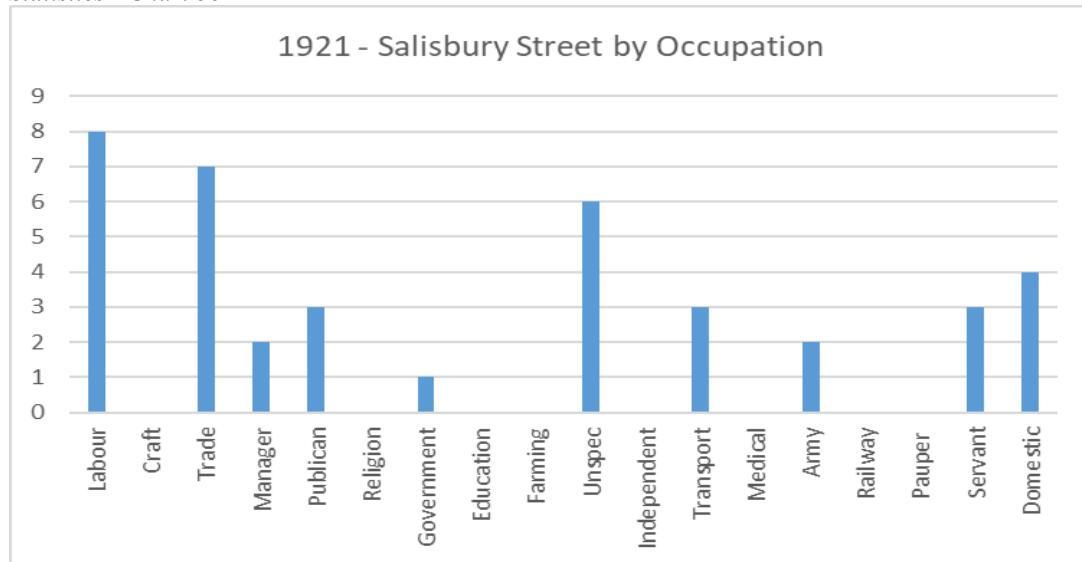
Statistics - Chart 4c



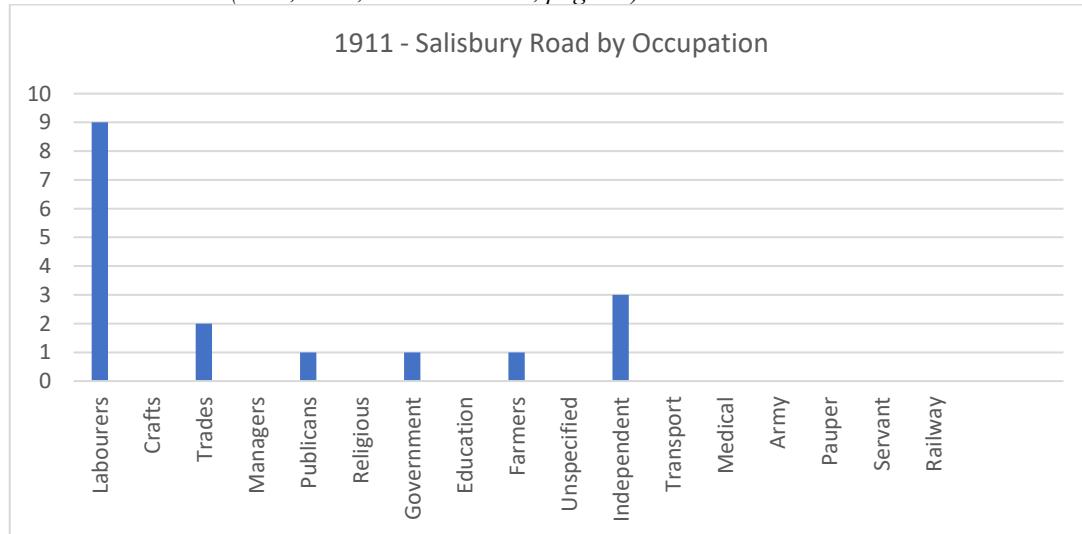
Statistics - Chart 5b (AMP, 2023; charts 5a & 5b, pages 32-33)



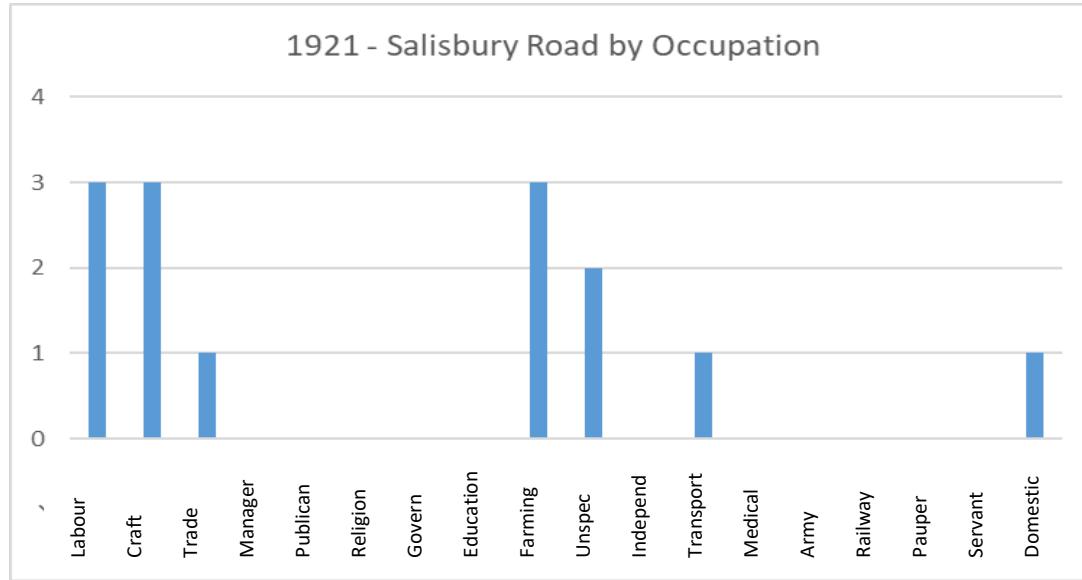
Statistics - Chart 5c



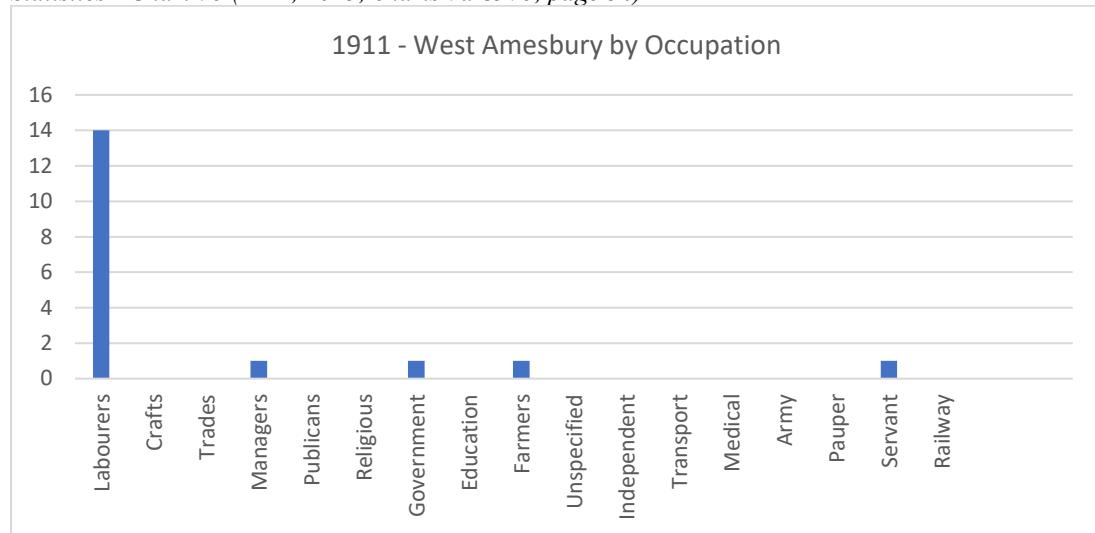
Statistics - Chart 6b (AMP, 2023; charts 6a & 6b, page 33)



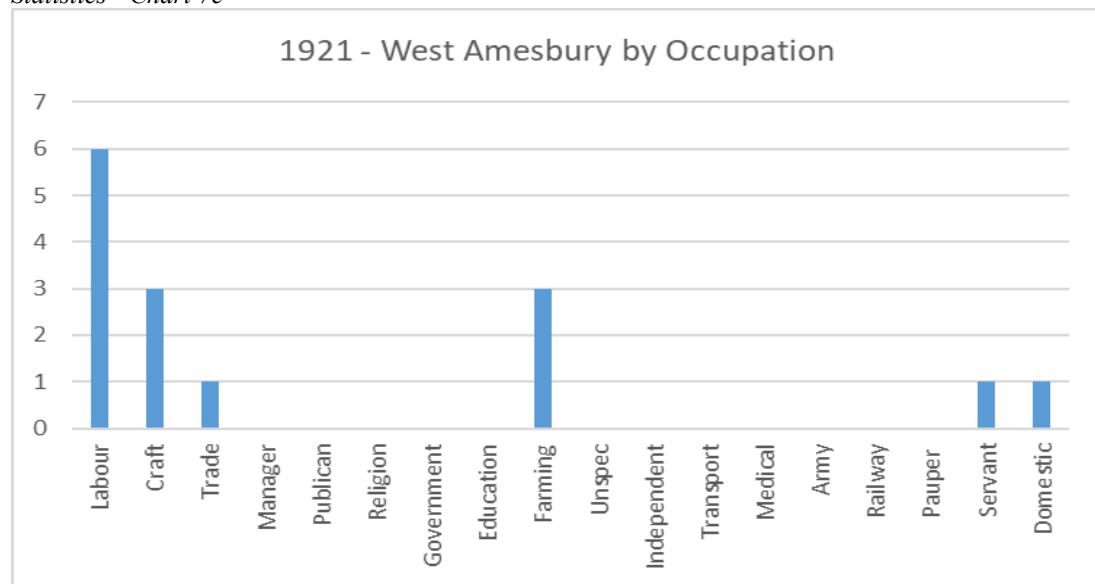
Statistics - Chart 6c



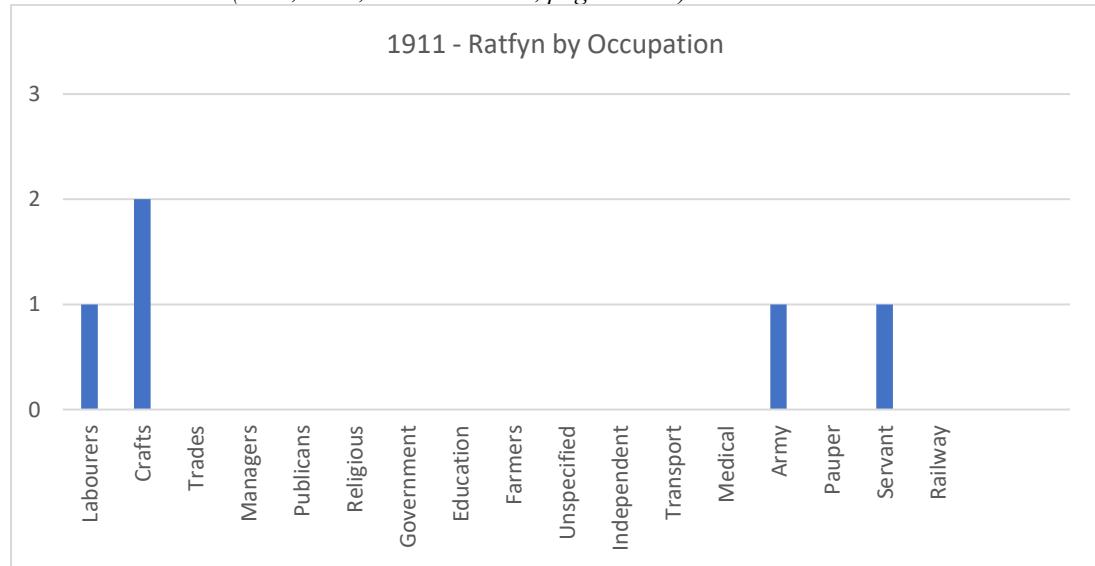
Statistics - Chart 7b (AMP, 2023; charts 7a & 7b, page 34)



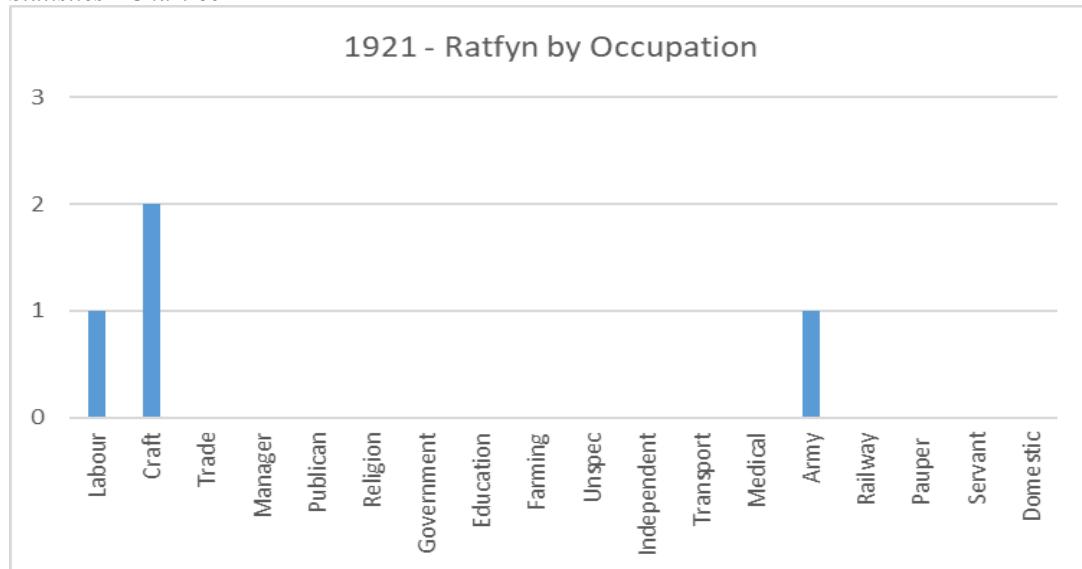
Statistics - Chart 7c



Statistics - Chart 8b (AMP, 2023; charts 8a & 8b, pages 34-35)



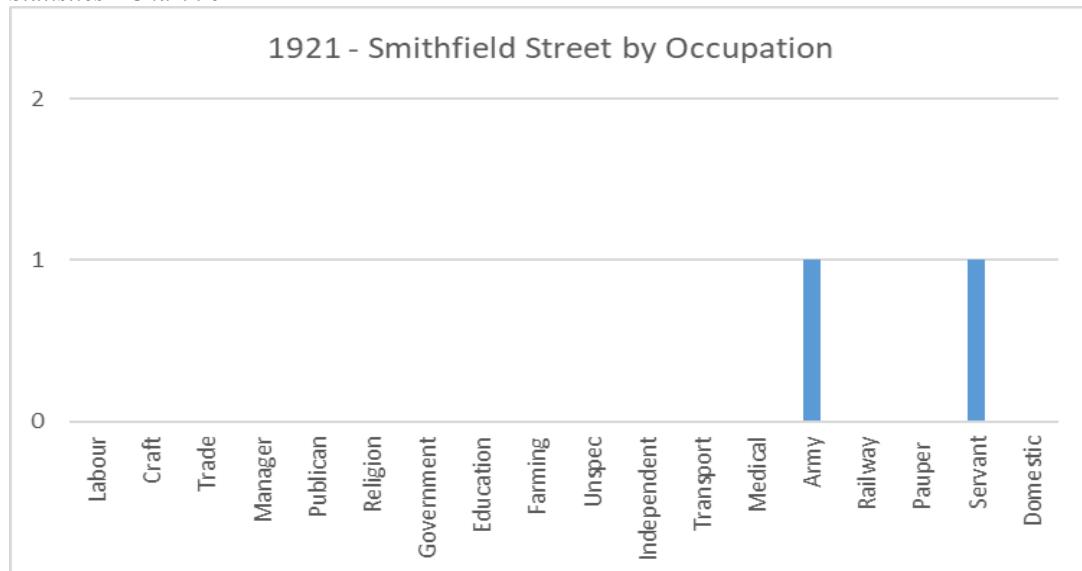
Statistics - Chart 8c



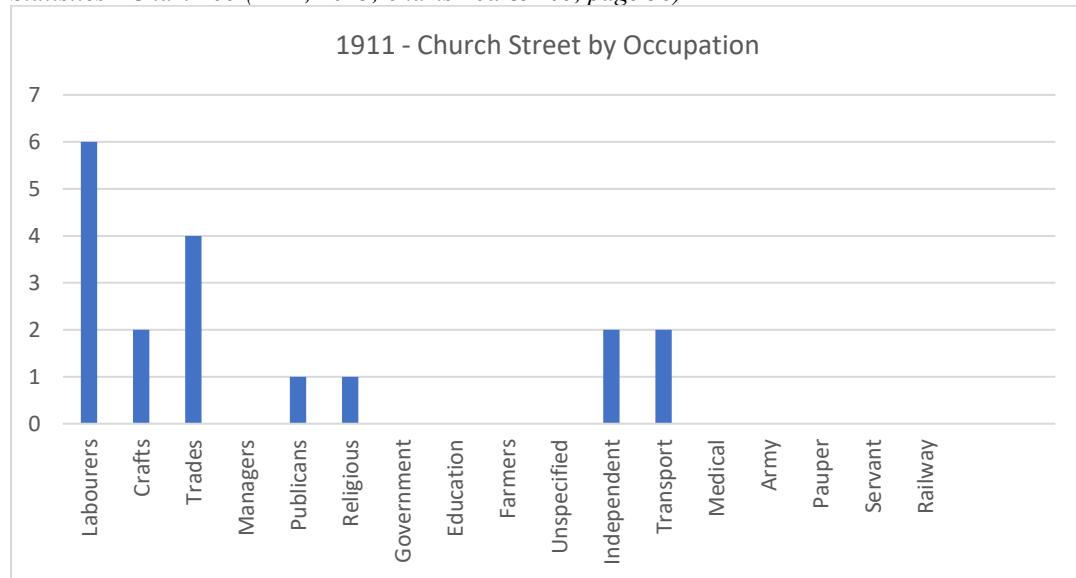
Statistics - Chart 9b (AMP, 2023; charts 9a & 9b, page 35)



Statistics - Chart 9c



Statistics - Chart 10b (AMP, 2023; charts 10a & 10b, page 36)



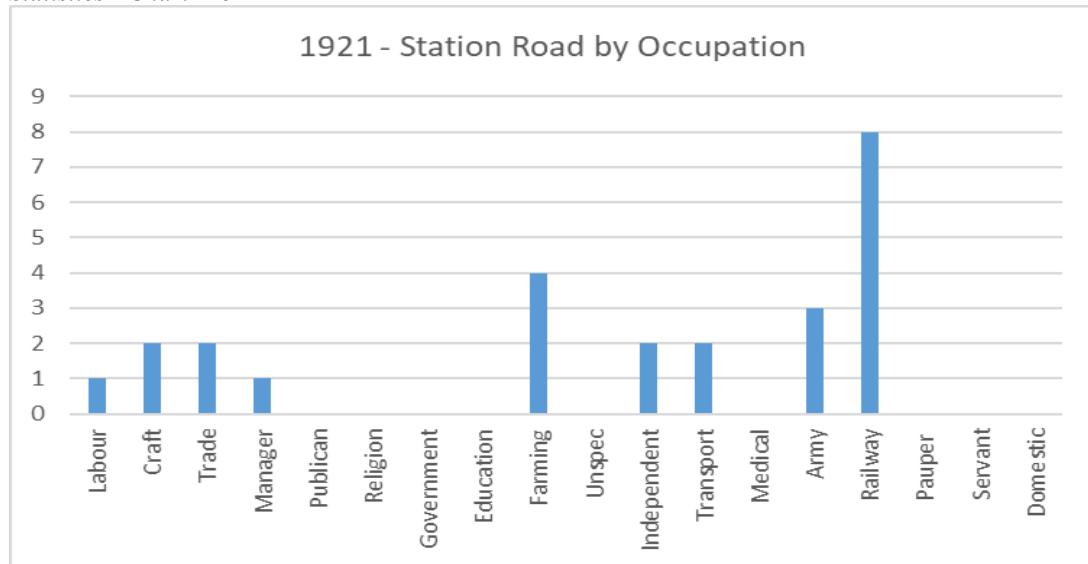
Statistics - Chart 10c



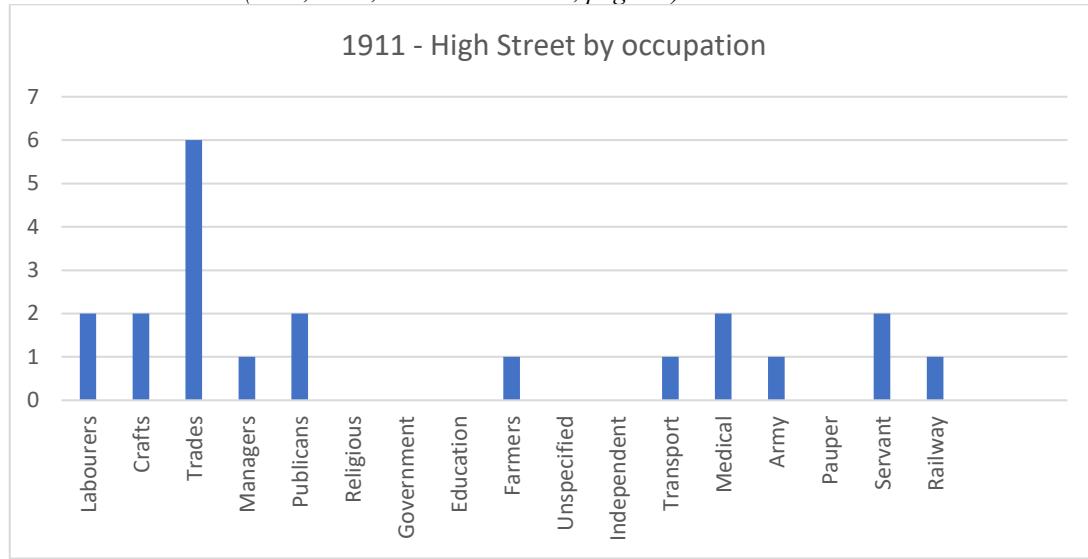
Statistics - Chart 11b (AMP, 2023; charts 11a & 11b, pages 36-37)



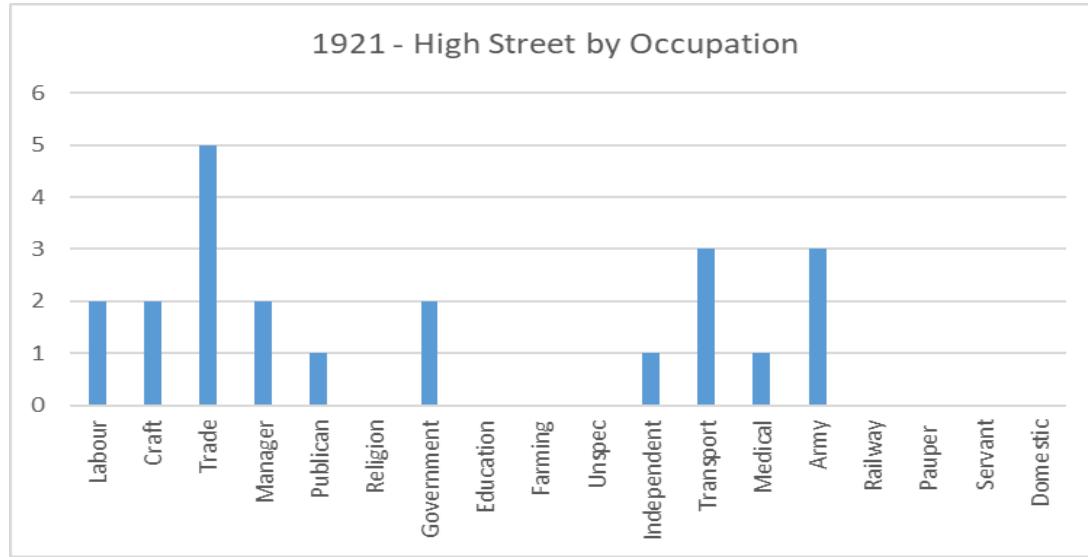
Statistics - Chart 11c



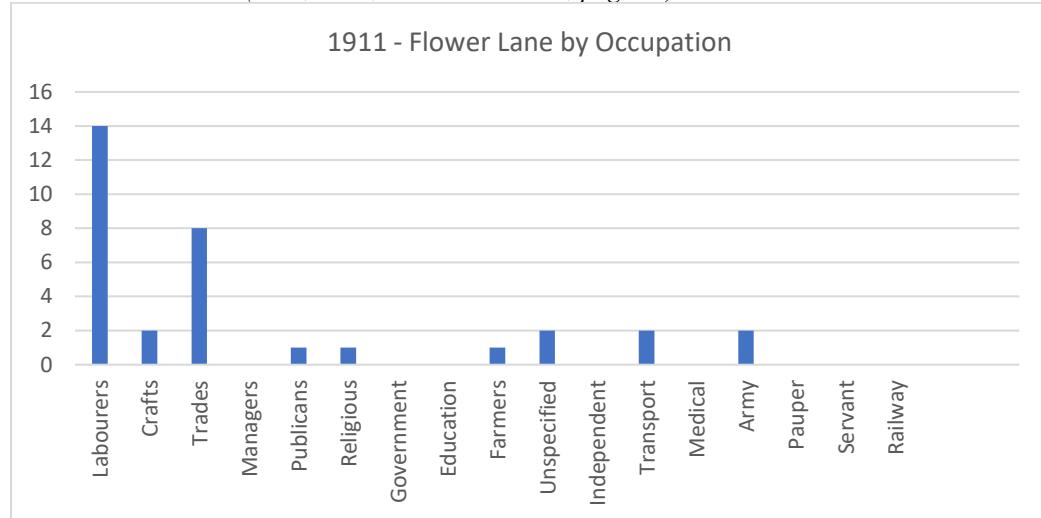
Statistics - Chart 12b (AMP, 2023; charts 12a & 12b, page 37)



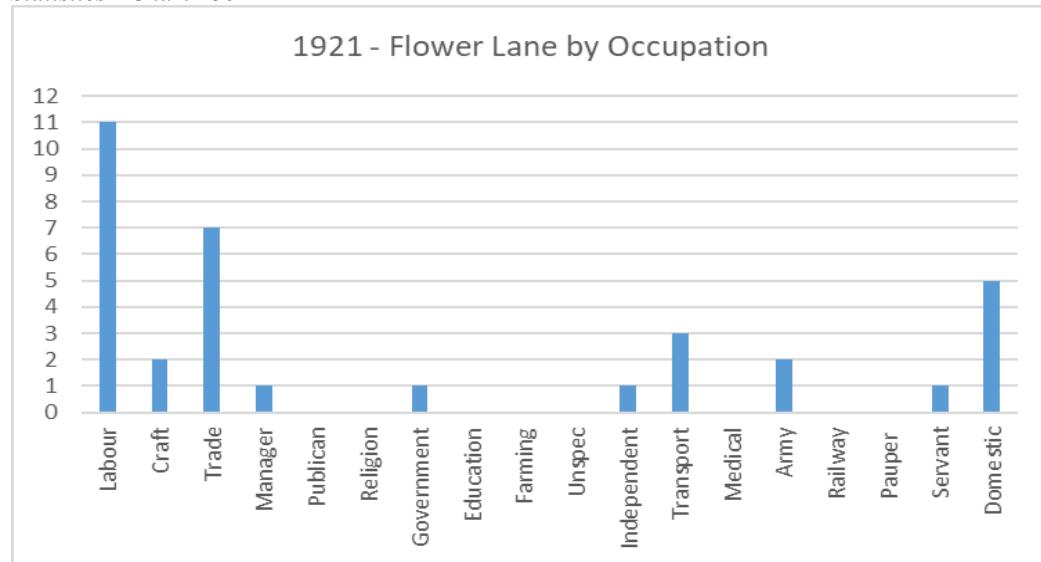
Statistics - Chart 12c



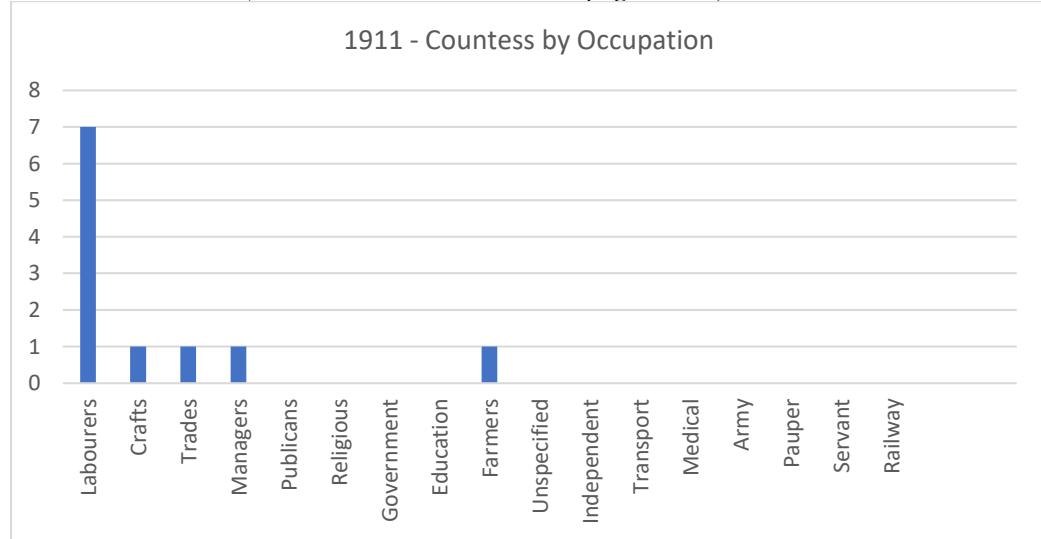
Statistics - Chart 13b (AMP, 2023; charts 13a & 13b, page 38)



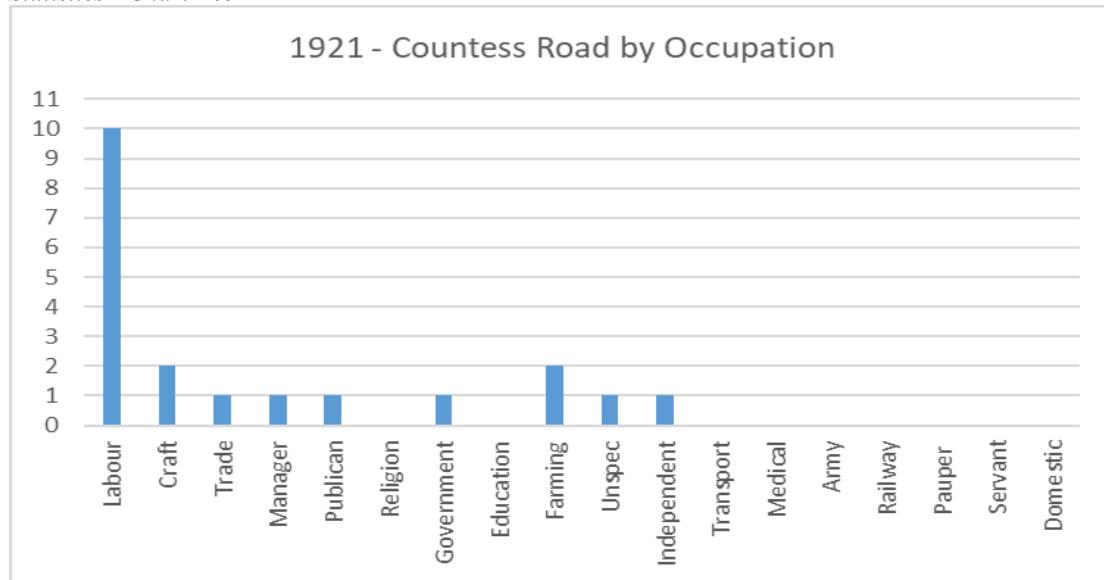
Statistics - Chart 13c



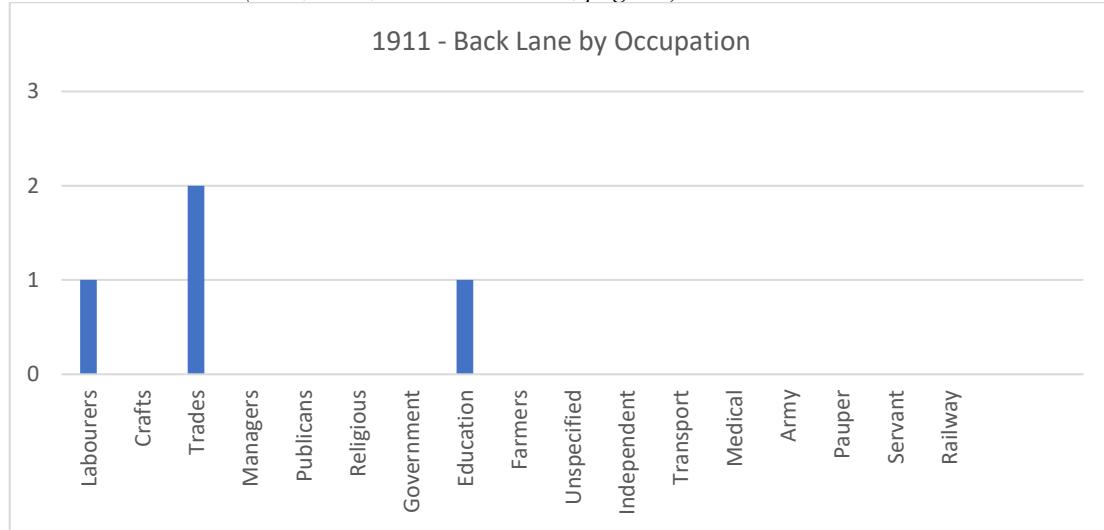
Statistics - Chart 14b (AMP, 2023; charts 14a & 14b, pages 38-39)



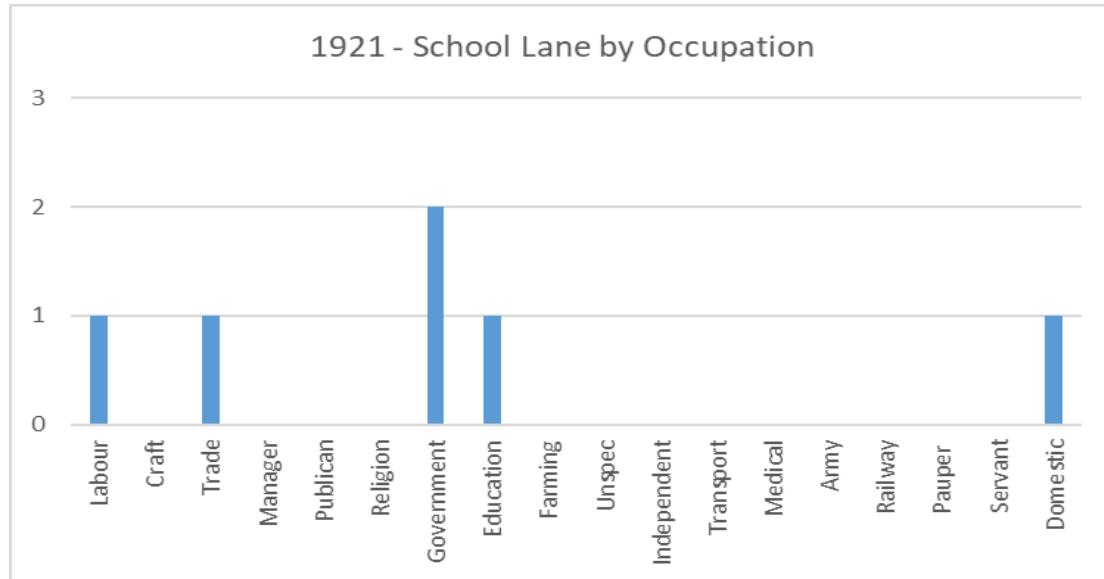
Statistics - Chart 14c



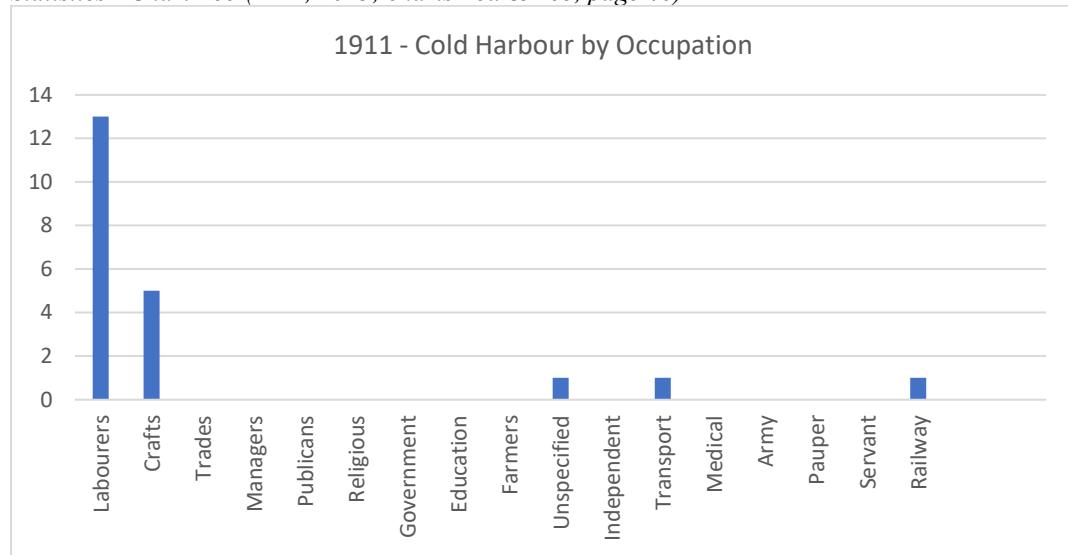
Statistics - Chart 15b (AMP, 2023; charts 15a & 15b, page 39)



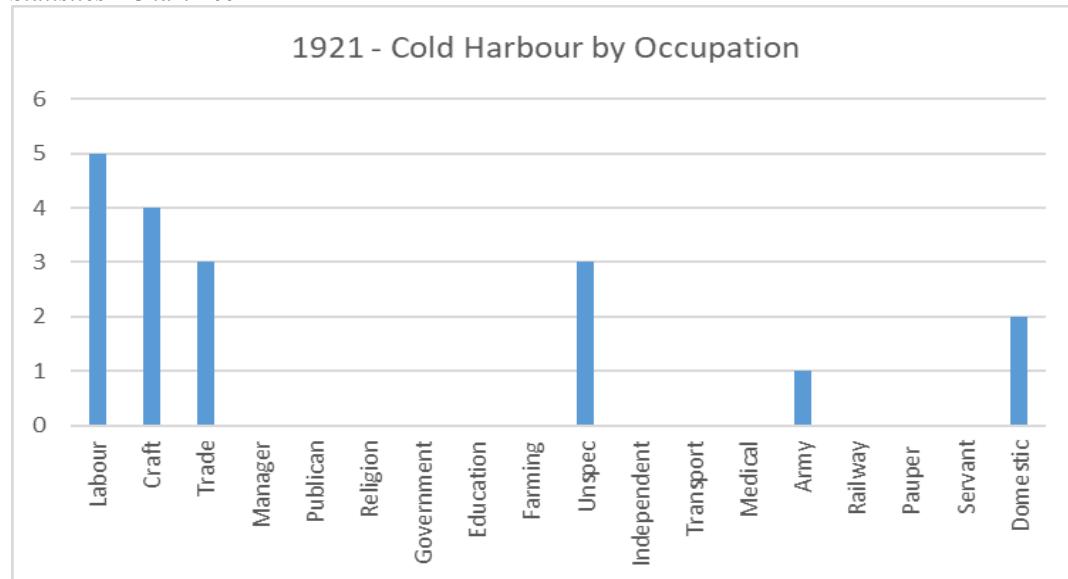
Statistics - Chart 15c



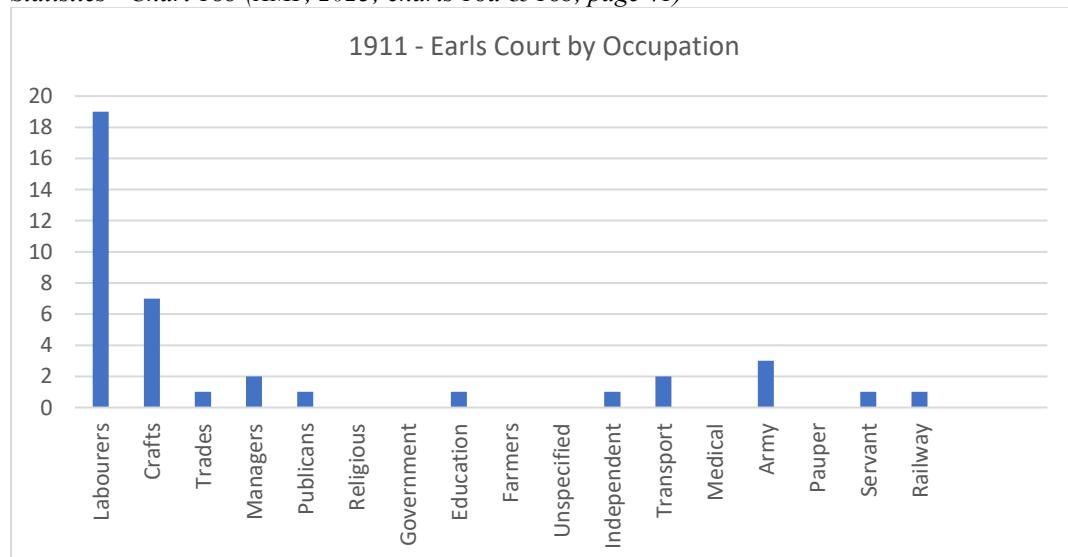
Statistics - Chart 16b (AMP, 2023; charts 16a & 16b, page 40)



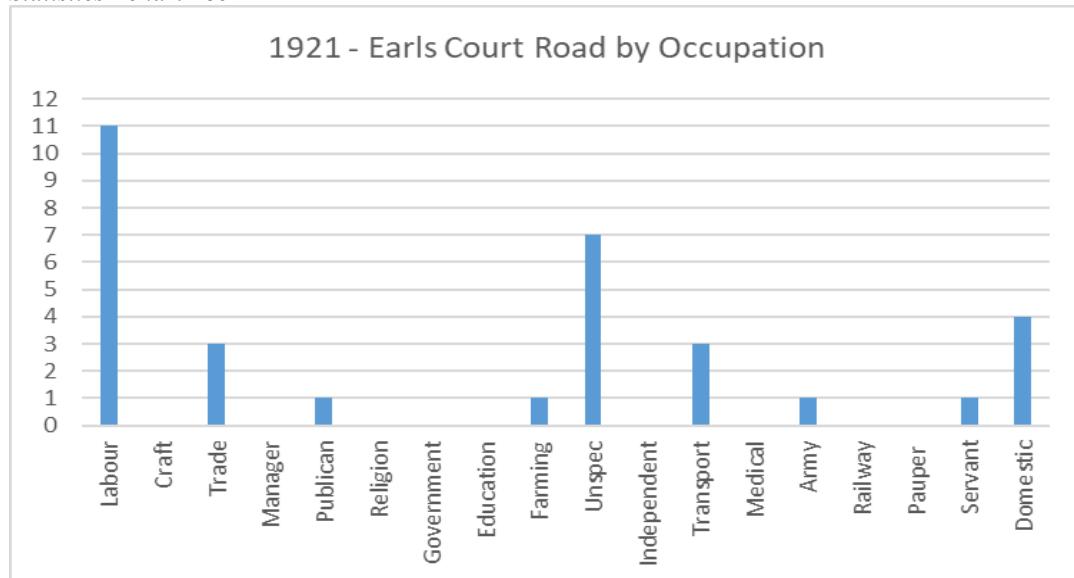
Statistics - Chart 16c



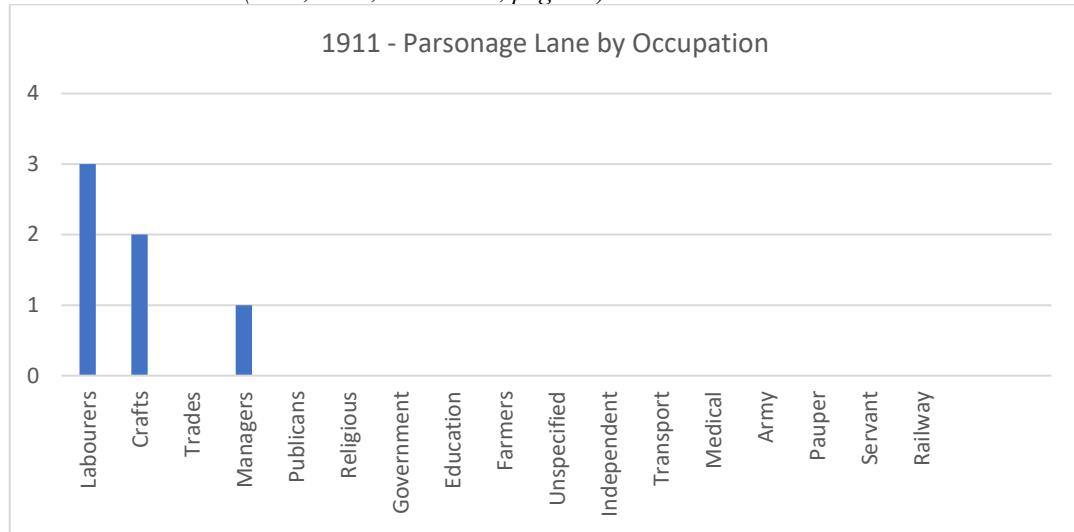
Statistics - Chart 18b (AMP, 2023; charts 18a & 18b, page 41)



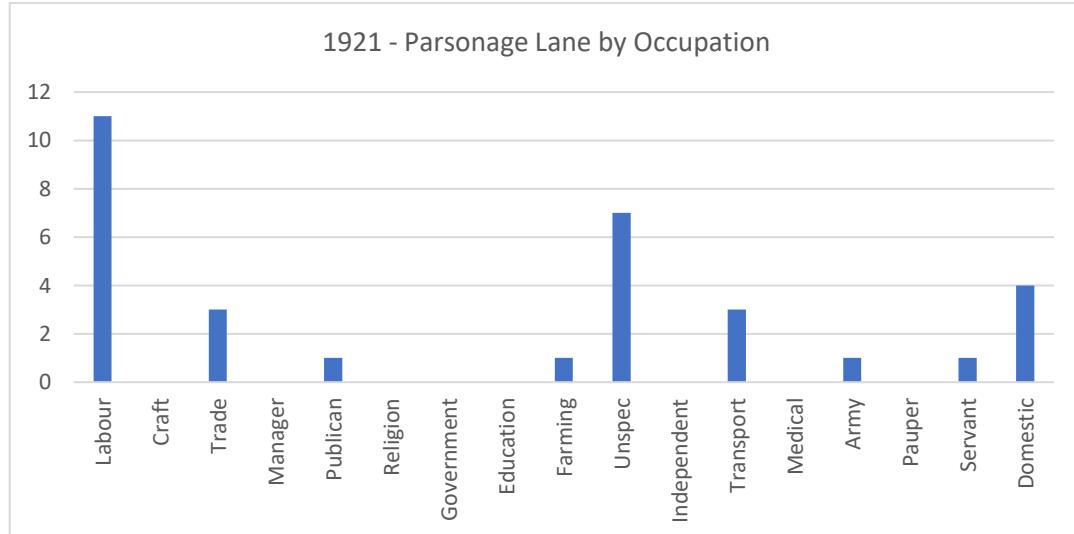
Statistics - chart 18c



Statistics - Chart 19b (AMP, 2023; charts 19b, page 41)



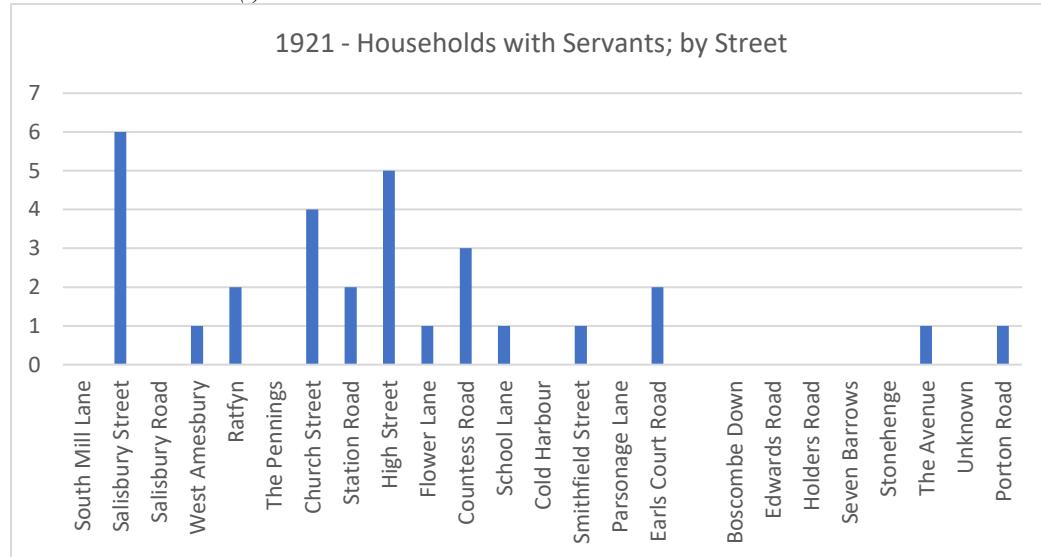
Statistics - Chart 19c



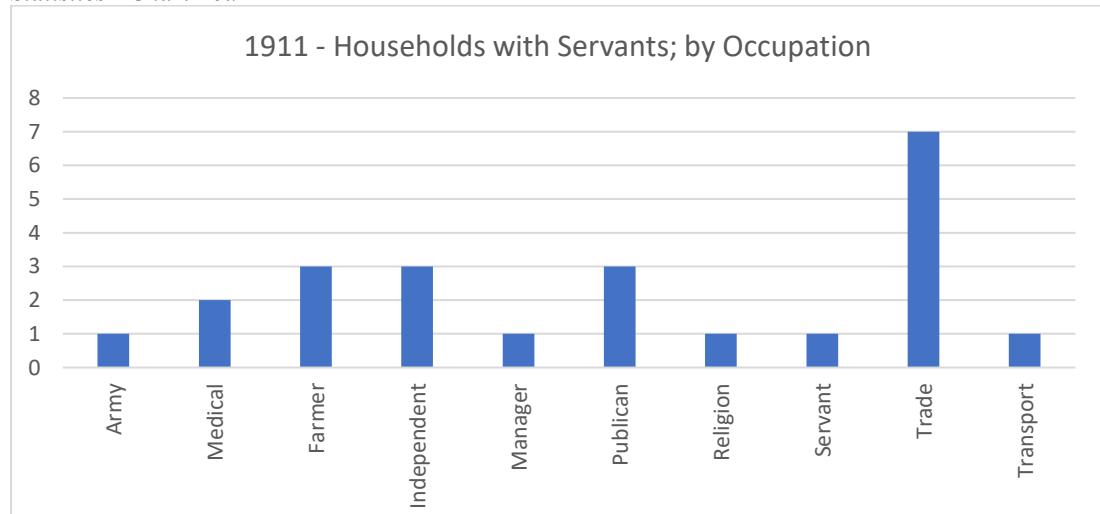
Statistics - Chart 20b (AMP, 2023; charts20a & 20b, page 42)



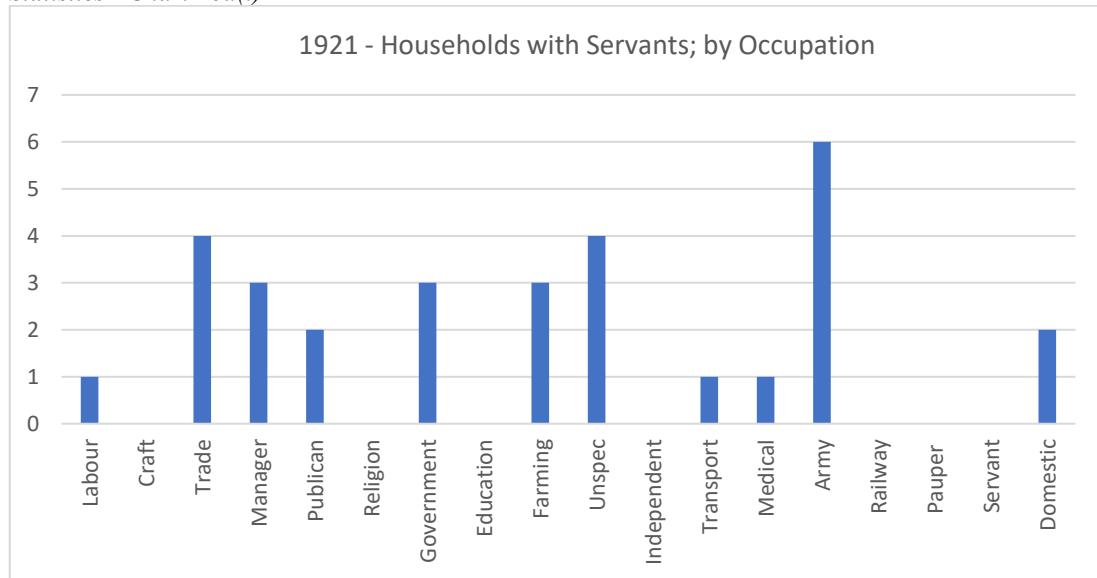
Statistics - Chart 20b(i)



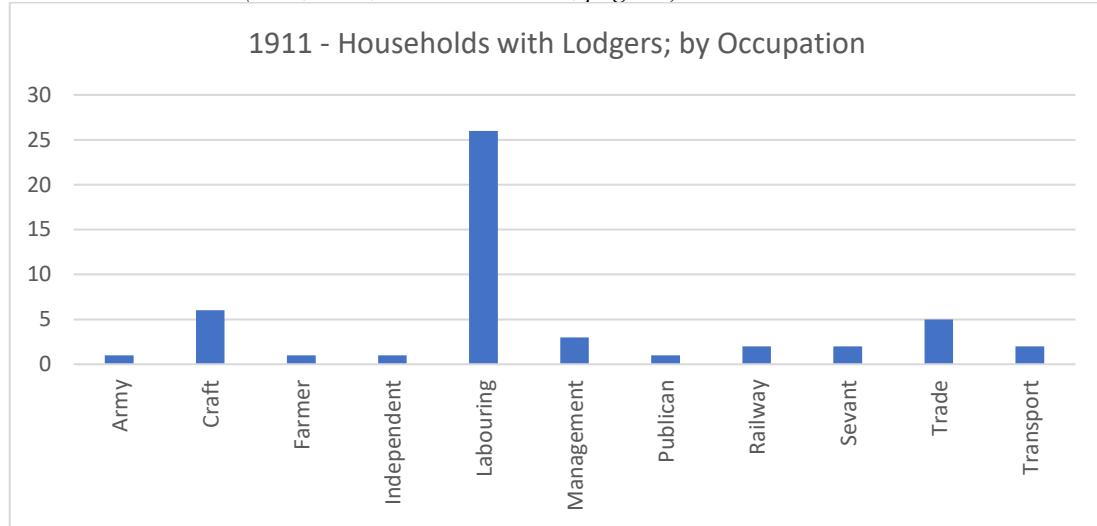
Statistics - Chart 20d



Statistics - Chart 20d(i)



Statistics - Chart 22b (AMP, 2023; charts 22a & 22b, page 43)



Statistics - Chart 22c

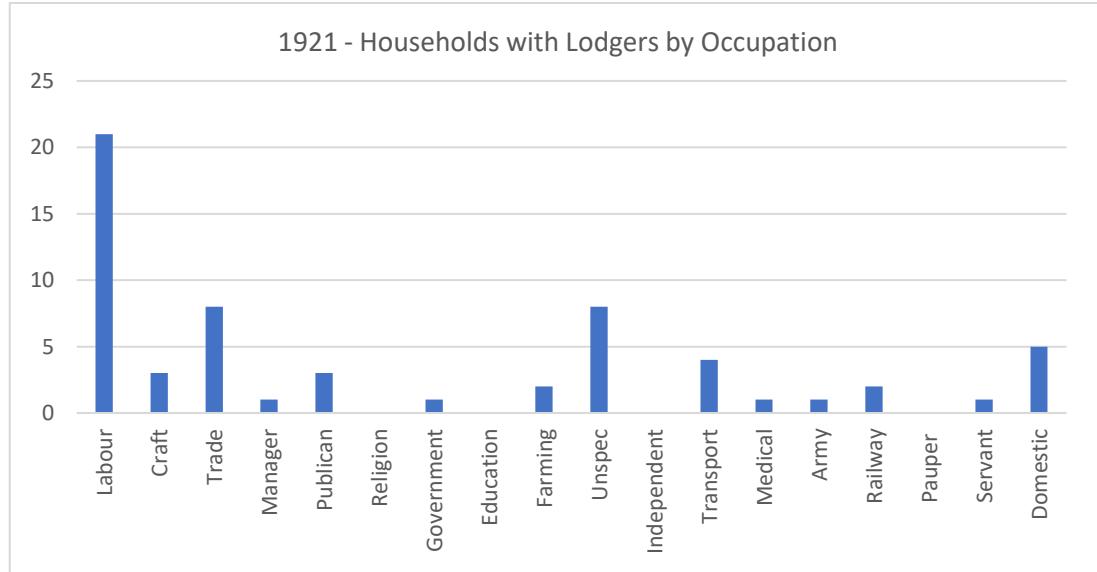
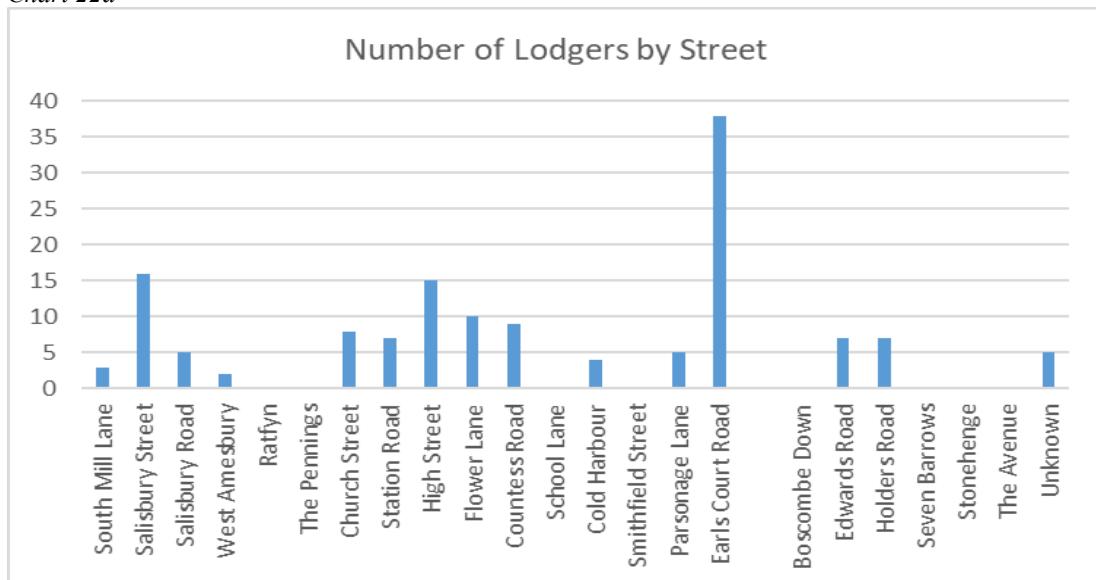
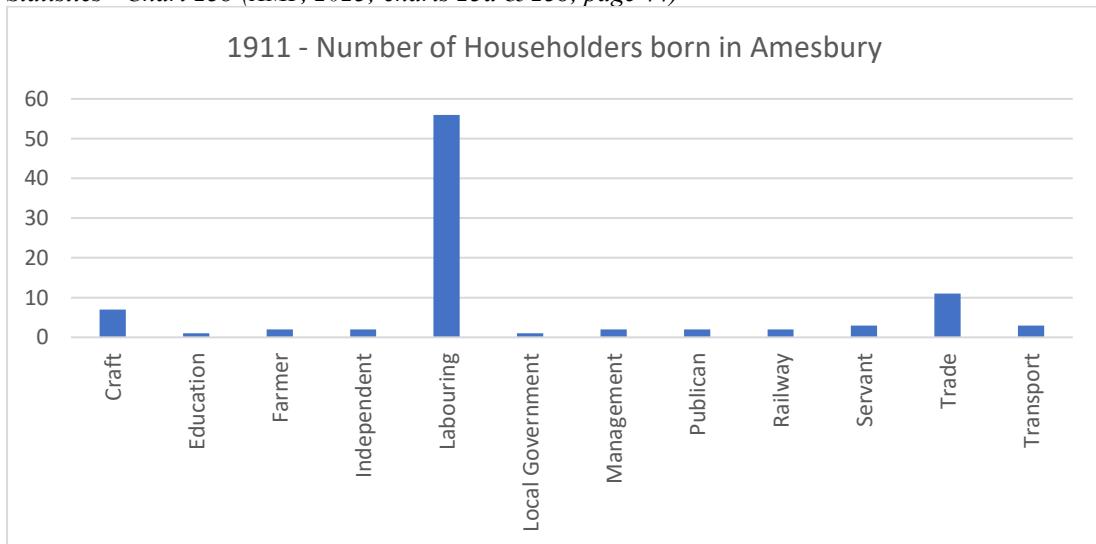


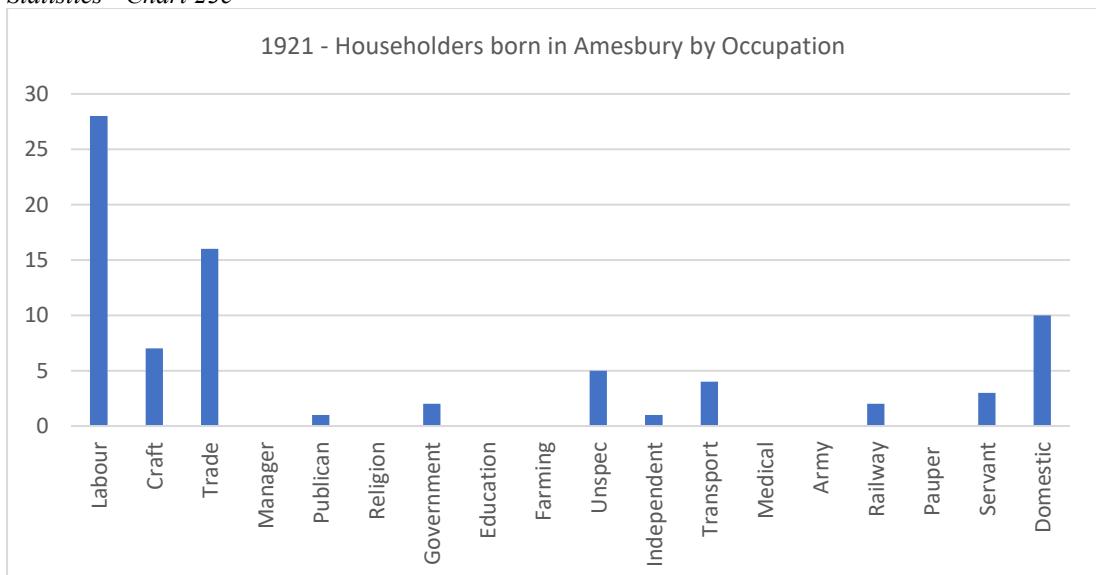
Chart 22d



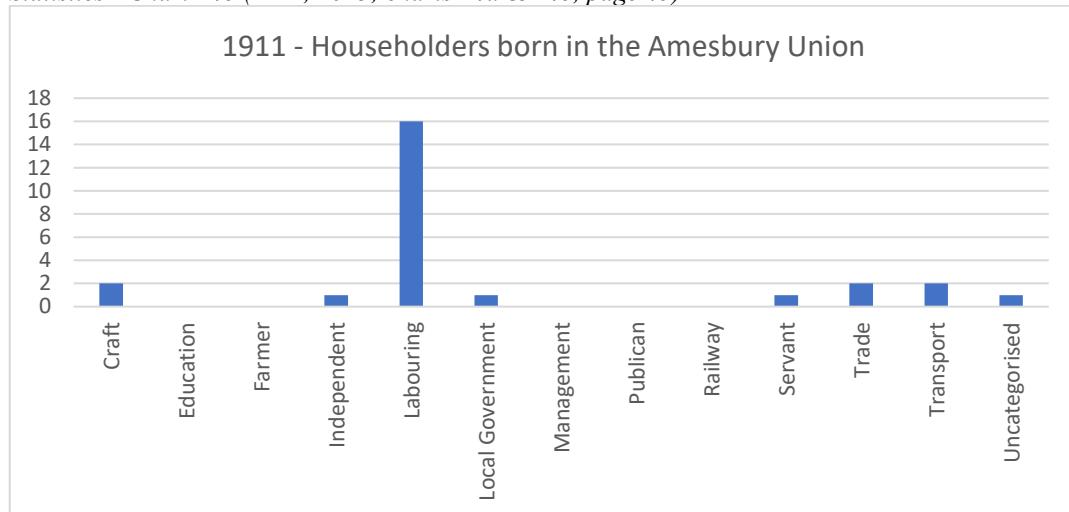
Statistics - Chart 23b (AMP, 2023; charts 23a & 23b, page 44)



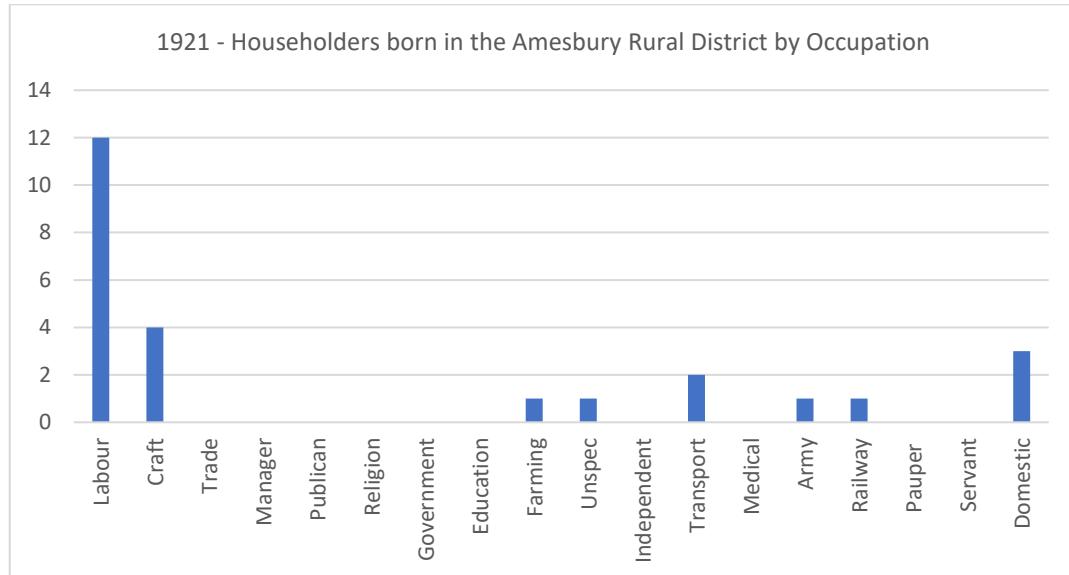
Statistics - Chart 23c



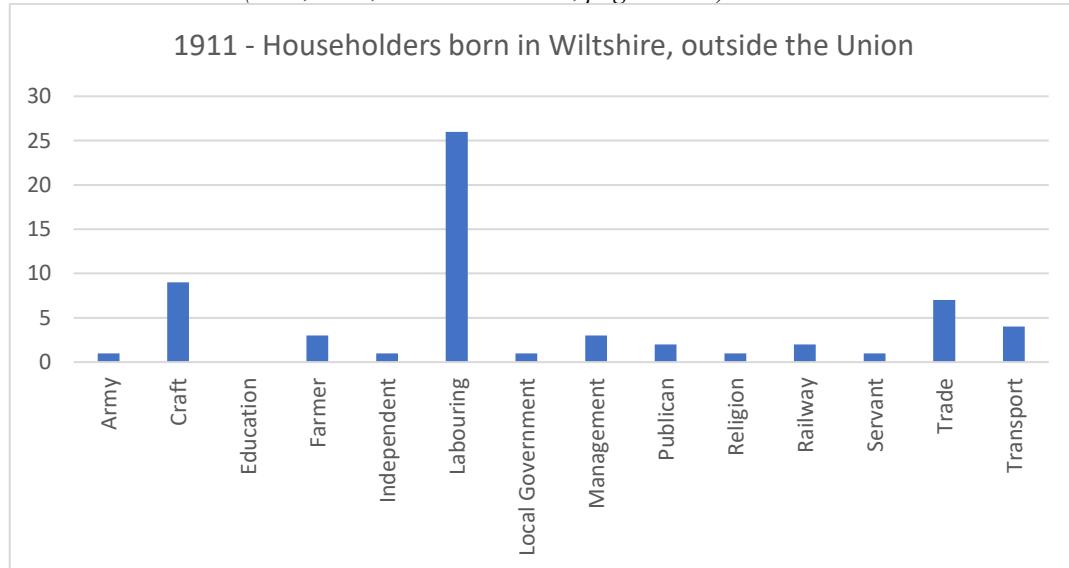
Statistics - Chart 24b (AMP, 2023; charts 24a & 24b, page 45)



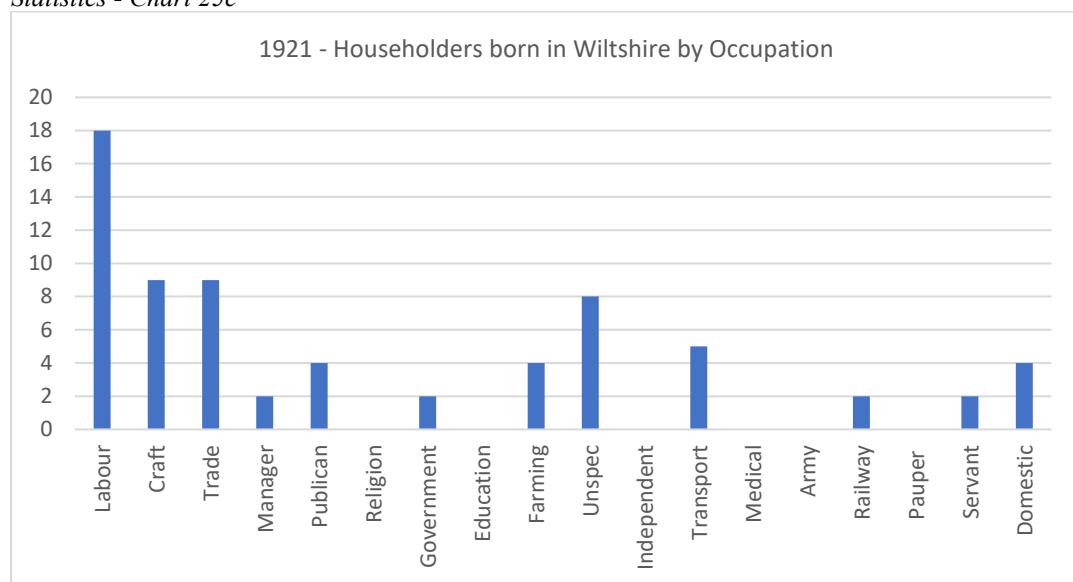
Statistics - Chart 24c



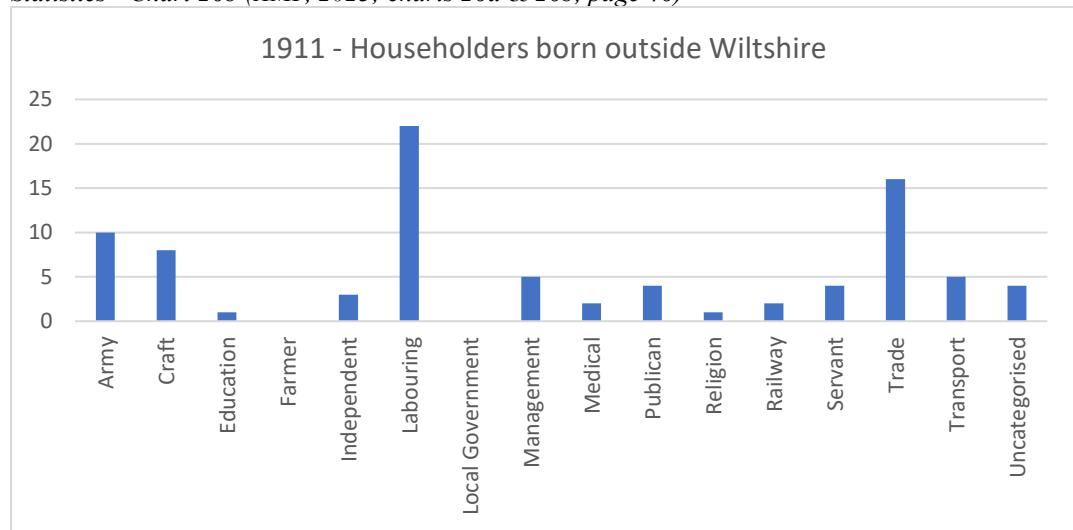
Statistics - Chart 25b (AMP, 2023; charts 25a & 25b, pages 45-46)



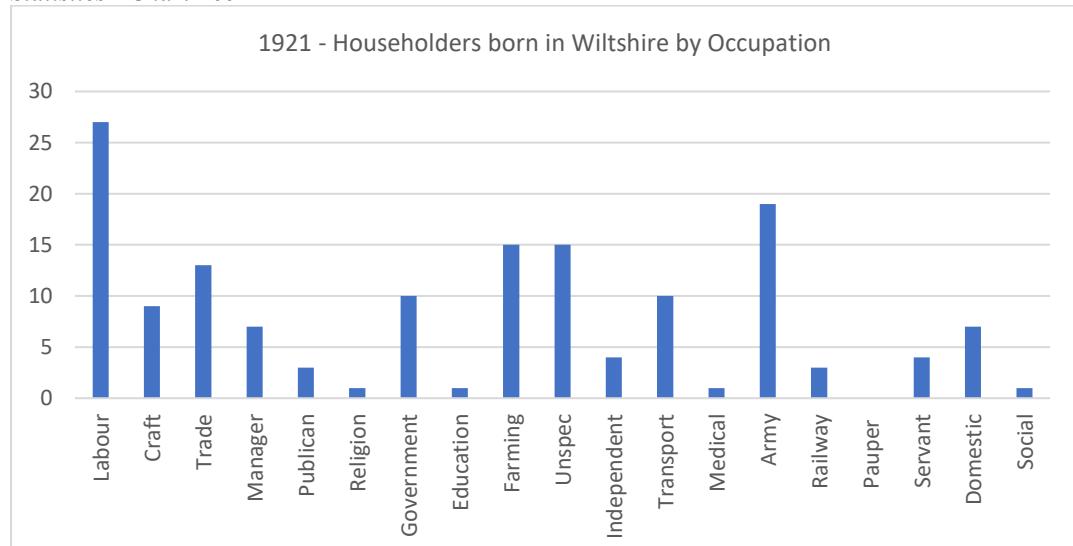
Statistics - Chart 25c



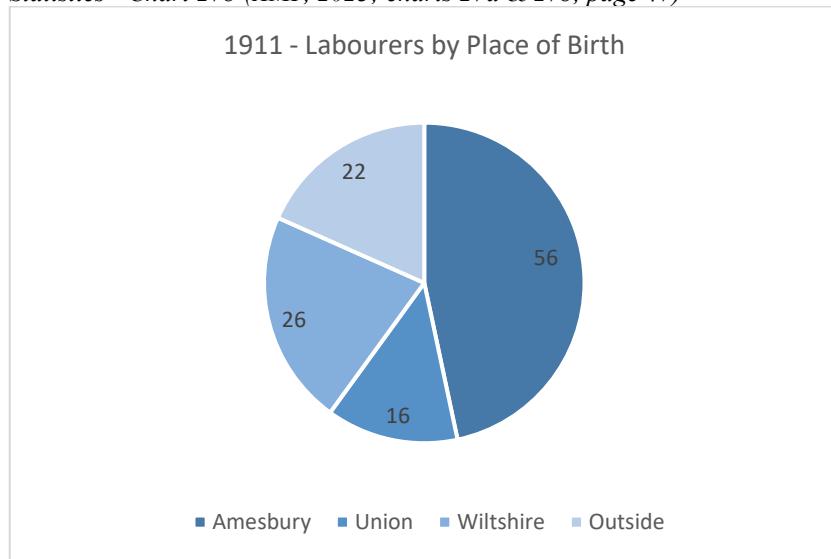
Statistics - Chart 26b (AMP, 2023; charts 26a & 26b, page 46)



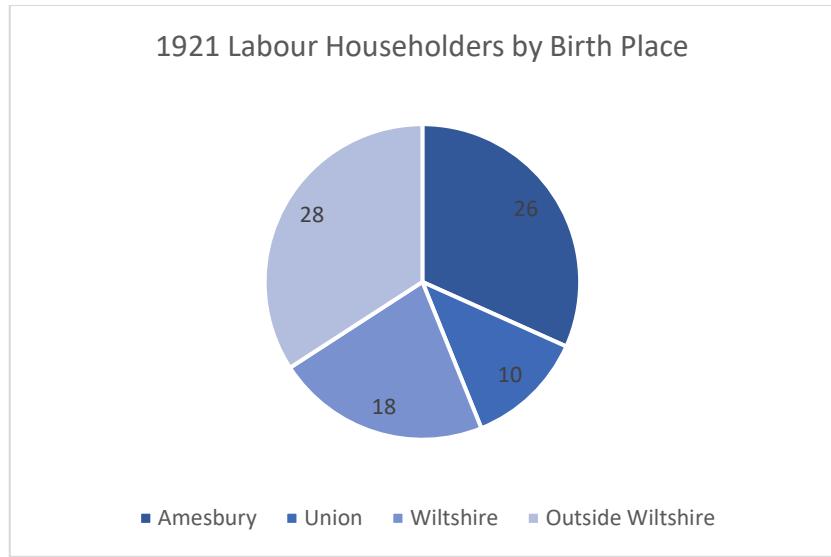
Statistics - Chart 26c



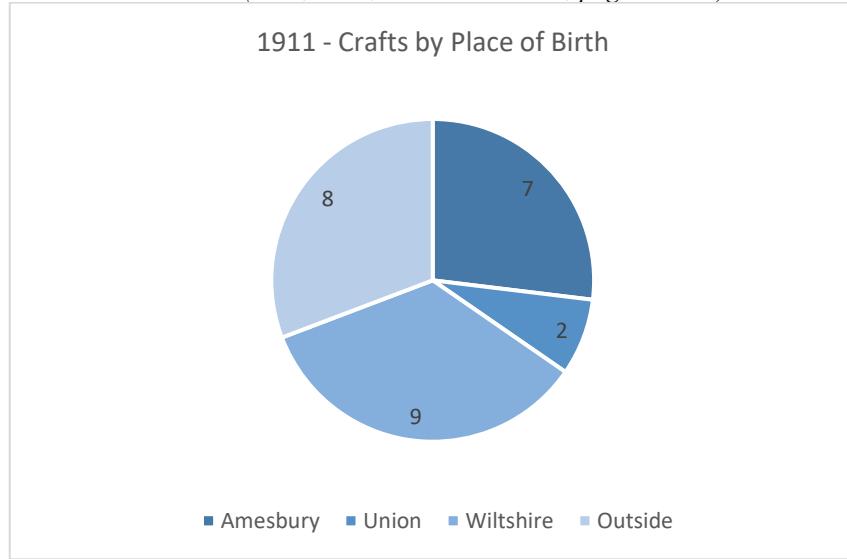
Statistics - Chart 27b (AMP, 2023; charts 27a & 27b, page 47)



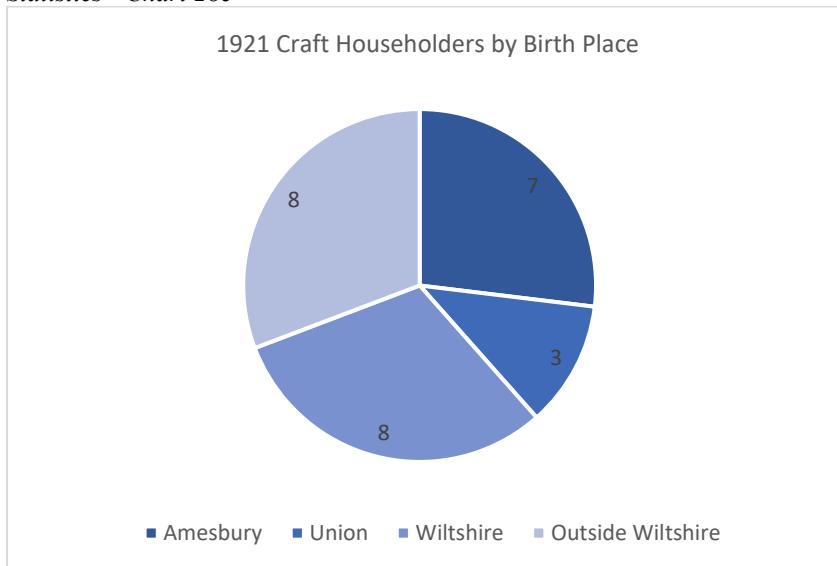
Statistics - Chart 27c



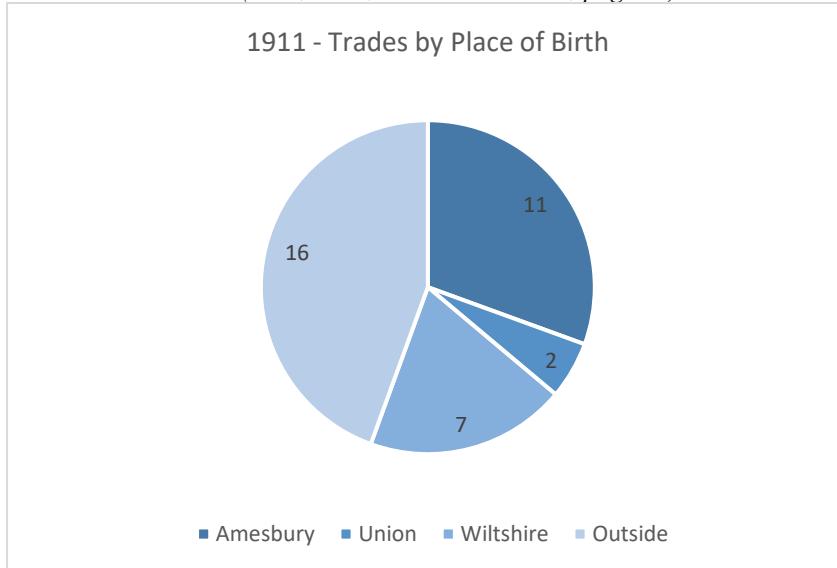
Statistics - Chart 28b (AMP, 2023; charts 28a & 28b, pages 47-48)



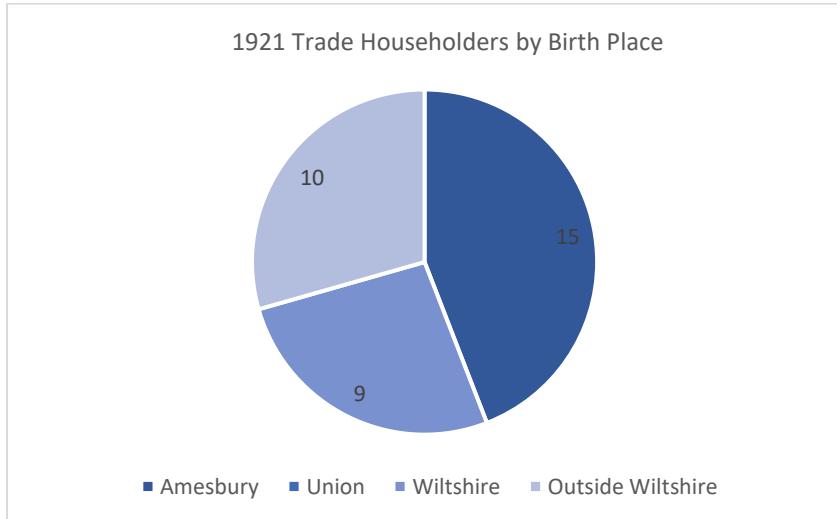
Statistics - Chart 28c



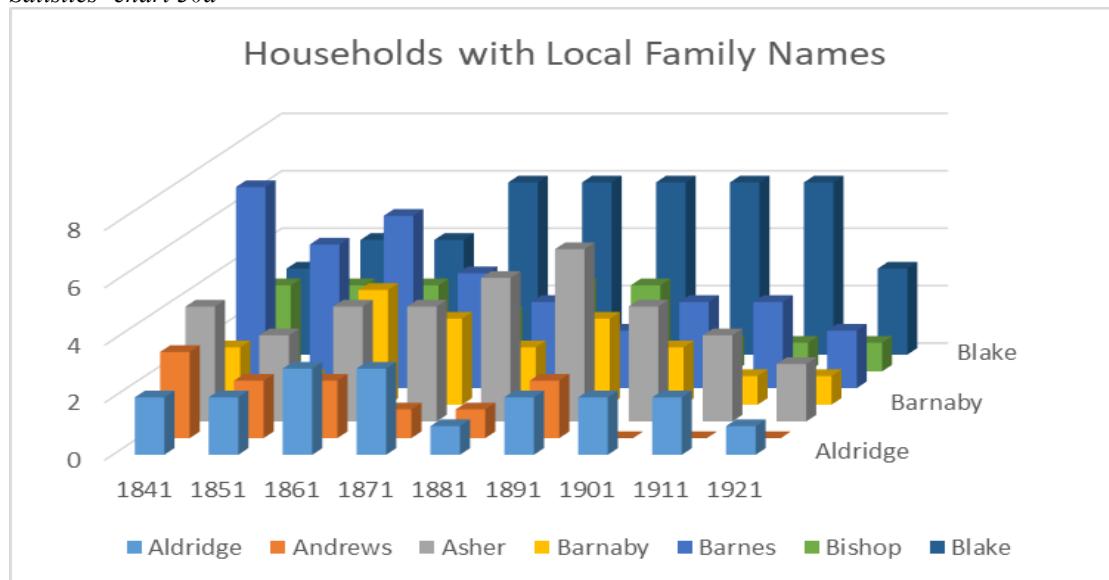
Statistics - Chart 29b (AMP, 2023; charts 29a & 29b, page 48)



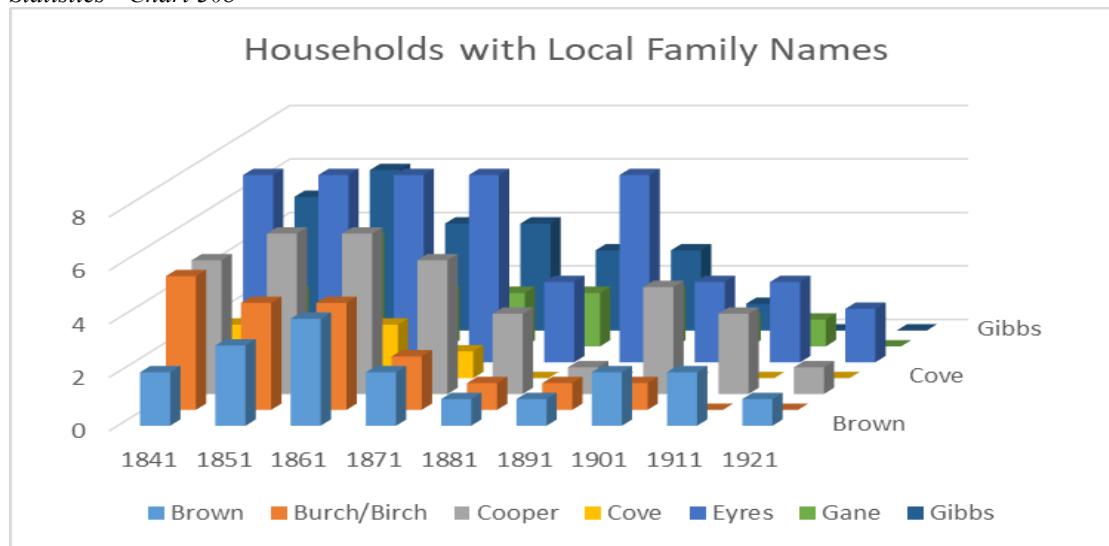
Statistics - Chart 29c



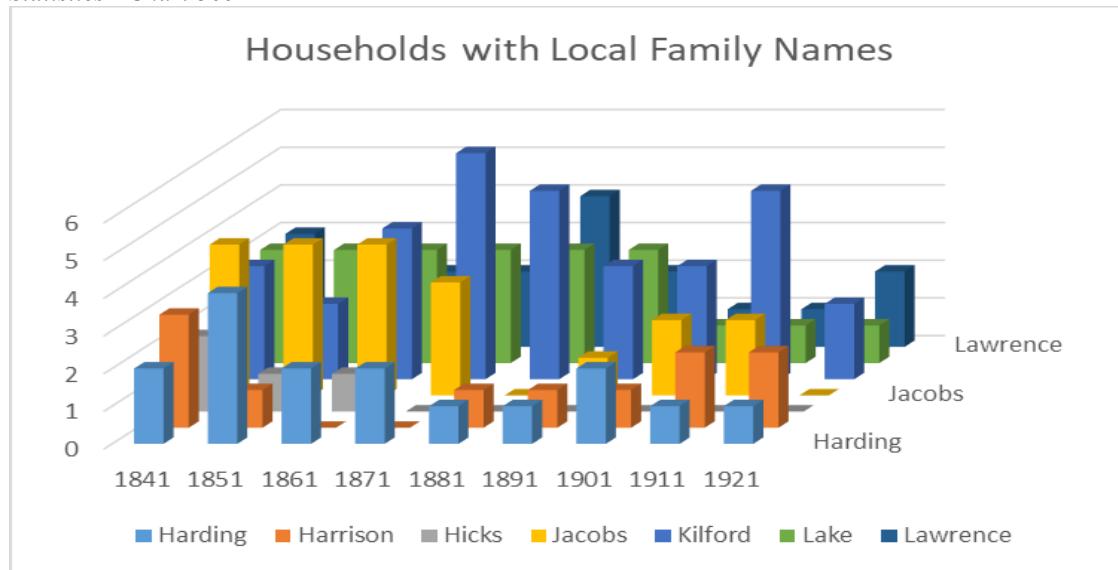
Statistics- chart 30a



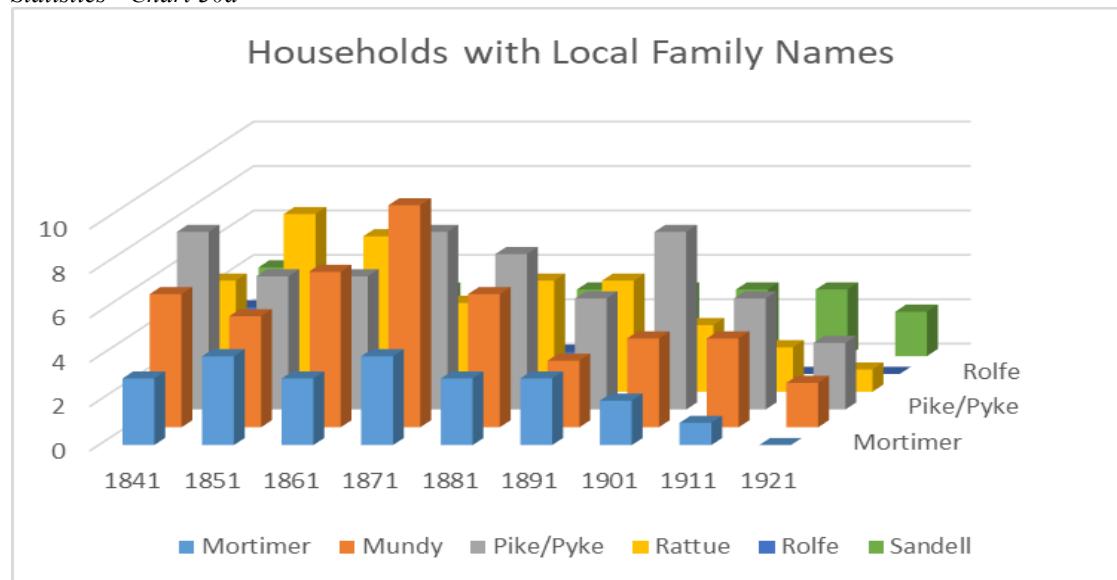
Statistics - Chart 30b



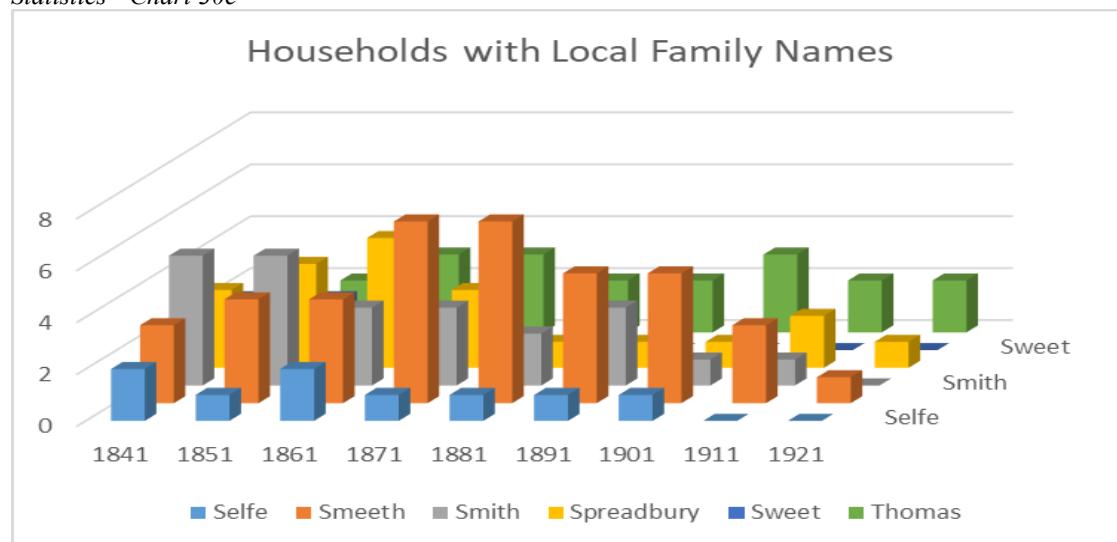
Statistics - Chart 30c



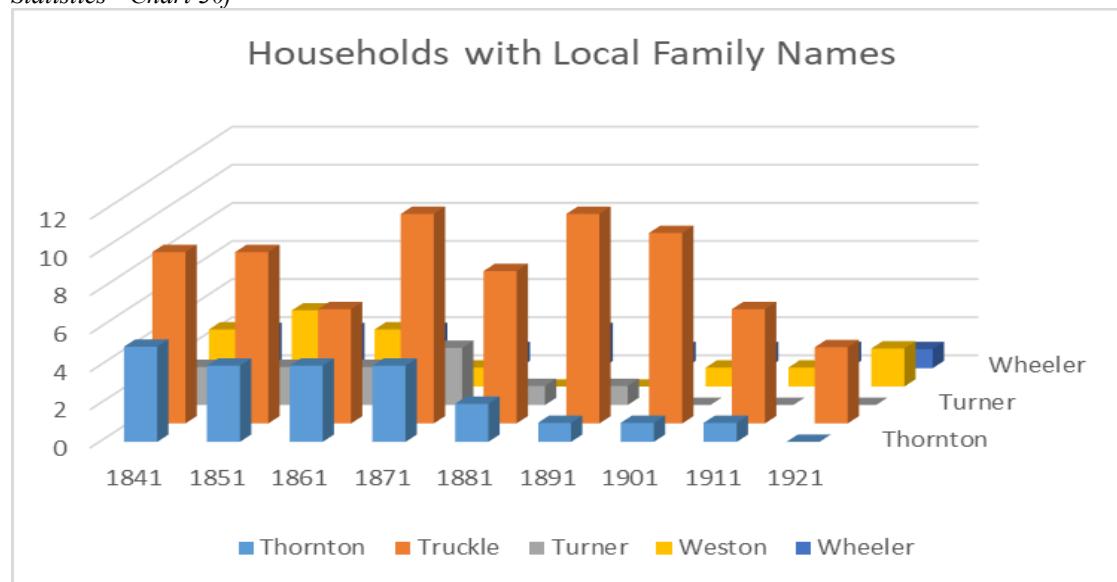
Statistics - Chart 30d



Statistics - Chart 30e



Statistics - Chart 30f



## SECTION THREE

### 3. Introduction

This section consists of three articles and the conclusion to this Project Update. The first article is divided into two separate parts, each relate to the article of the same title in the Amesbury Mapping Project, 2023 (AMP, 2023). The third article considers the fate of Amesbury's labouring local families extending the original timeline to 1921. Finally, there is the conclusion to this project update, drawing on the analysis and conclusions made in the previous section (Section Two), and on conclusions made previously (refer to AMP, 2023) about the social, economic and physical changes in Amesbury up to 1911. In section 3.1, the two articles draw conclusions about social and economic change in Amesbury up to 1921. Article A uses types of occupation to examine changes by 1921, and Article B extends previous conclusions by examining statistical information in the context of the sale of the Manor-estate in 1915.

3.1 How far does residential location give evidence of social structure in Amesbury from 1911 to 1921? Part A uses a comparison of occupation types, between 1911 and 1921. Part B compares 1911 and 1921, in an assessment of the impact of the sale of the manor-estate in 1915, and the impact of the First World War 1914-1918.

Part A; a comparison between 1911 and 1921, based on occupation types.

This article is an extension of the similar Article One in the AMP, 2023. Conclusions are drawn based on the comparison of information from the 1911 census and the newly released 1921 census records for Amesbury, the purpose is to extend the conclusions made previously in the AMP, 2023. Analysis is based on the separation of old and new locations in Amesbury in 1921. It is noteworthy that the exclusion of 'new' locations conveniently leaves the same number of households in 1921 as there were in 1911. Due to the exclusion of 'new' locations, this article also includes some additional analysis relating to 'new' locations, intended to further extend and progress the conclusions made in this update. Conclusions drawn, do identify progressive changes in 'class', and patterns of 'class division' in Amesbury between 1911 and 1921 (Refer to the hierarchy of occupation groups and a relationship with class as defined in Article One, AMP, 2023, p.56). This article then, examines the impact on the town, its society and economy due to the state and direction of the town's development in that decade, through an examination of residential locations and householders and through their types of occupation, focussing mainly on the three main occupation groups; Labour, Craft and Trade.

The 'manor-estate' had maintained ownership of the majority of local property and land until the late nineteenth century. The physical layout of the town in 1841 was little changed from that of previous centuries. The first new residential location in Amesbury, was Parsonage Lane, providing six new cottages, which are recorded with households residing there by 1881, those properties remained the property of the manor-estate.<sup>1</sup> It wasn't until 1901 that new properties were built in Frog Lane and while this wasn't a new location in the town, the new buildings did represent a new type of property and ownership and changes in local society. Some existing aged properties were demolished, Avon Buildings were built on the first piece of land which was offered for sale freehold, the land was advertised for sale by the manor-estate in 1901.<sup>2</sup> In addition to the large portfolio of residential property, the manor-estate owned five farms with accompanying buildings and land, all were located in the close proximity of the town. The manor-estate let those farms with buildings and land to local farmers, some of the houses and buildings were let with additional residential properties, which in turn, were let by tenant farmers to their farm employees, while other manor owned properties were let directly from the manor-estate to local families.<sup>3</sup>

In the decade 1891 to 1911 the total number of householders in Amesbury had increased by thirty-five. By 1921 the total number of households had increased by a further sixty-seven, resulting from the increased number of new properties in the town recorded thus far. The 'new' properties were located across several 'new' locations.

In 1911 the total number of households across the three main occupation groups - Labour, Crafts and Trades - totalled 182, equating to 71% of the total number of households (256) at that time, that represented a clear majority of Amesbury householders in Amesbury. By 1921 the number of householders in the same three occupation groups - Labour, Crafts and Trades – totalled 163, then equating to 50% of the total number of households, clearly showing a decrease in the number of householders in those occupation groups, with the proportion of the total number decreasing to half of the total households.

**Labouring** householders; In 1911 120 (47%) householders were in the Labour occupation group. Until 1911, Labour households remained concentrated in the same five locations as those in 1851; Bake House Lane (Earls Court Road), Salisbury Street, West Amesbury, Frog Lane (Flower Lane) and Cold Harbour. In 1851 there were 75 (62.5%) Labour households in those same locations. In both 1851 and 1911 the remainder of Labour households were located across multiple other locations in Amesbury. In 1921, the number of labour householders had decreased to 82 (32%) of the total number of 'old' location households. Analysis including 'new' locations identified only a few more labour households 96 (30%) of the total number of householders.

An overall decrease of 38 labouring households in 1921, (82 in 'old' locations), indicates a decrease from 47% to 30% in the overall proportion of labour households in that year. Note; that in 1851 there were 75 labour households, they accounted for a significant proportion - 62.5%- of the total number of households. In 1921 as in 1911, Labour households were concentrated in Earls Court Road, Salisbury Street, West Amesbury, Flower Lane and Countess Road, with Countess Road replacing Cold Harbour with a high number of labouring households. Again, as in 1911 and 1851, the remaining labour households were spread across multiple other locations.

**Craft** Householders; in 1911 there were 26 households (10%) of the total number of 256 households. In 1921 there were 30 craft households, an increase of 4 from 1911, however, 4 households were located in new locations. Appears to indicate that 26 (the same number as in 1911) or 10% were located in old locations. This suggests that in real terms the overall proportion of Craft householders remained constant in that decade. But, if we look at the proportion of Craft households in 1851, while the actual numbers remained similar, the proportion of Craft households of the total number of households, which was significantly less at that time, could be seen to suggest that Craft occupations represented a greater proportion of the local population. Note; that while numbers appear to have remained consistent through time, the types of occupation that made up the Craft occupation group were quite different by 1921.

**Trade** Householders; In 1911, the number of Trade households was thirty-four (13%) of the total number of households, shows a small increase of 3 households from 1901. Trade households were situated in Flower Lane (8), Salisbury Street (8), with a further six in the High Street, suggesting trades remained in the same locations as those households in 1851. In 1921 there were 38 Trade households (12%) of the total number of 323 households, but 4 of the total number were located in 'new' locations, with 34 in 'old' locations (13%) suggests the same proportion of households as in 1911. In 1851 there were 34 Trade households, equating to a slight increase in the proportion of trades to 15% of the total number of households (223) at that time. In 1921 trade households were located primarily in the same locations as in 1911 and 1851, on the 'main' streets in the town, where traders might have been expected to be located.

In 1911, the combined numbers of households in the three main occupation groups had accounted for 182 (71%) of the total number of Amesbury households, this suggested that in 1911 almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Amesbury households were of the lower-classes (derived from occupation groups – refer to AMP, 2023). In 1921, the combined numbers of households had accounted for 163 (50%) of the total number of households in Amesbury, this suggests a decrease in 'lower-class' households (based on similarly defined occupation groups as those in 1911), this decrease also indicates a clear decrease of a 1/4 of the total number of households in those three groups during the decade from 1911 to 1921. It might follow then that a simplistic assumption suggests there was a similar decrease in the numbers of lower-class households in the town in 1921.

**New Occupation Types;** In 1921, there were various new types of occupation, which fall outside the occupation definitions made in the AMP, 2023 for the three main occupation groups.

Consequently, it becomes increasingly difficult to make meaningful comparisons beyond 1911. In the years 1911 and 1851 used for comparison in the AMP, 2023, there were a small number of unidentified householder occupations, but in 1921 there are 169 householder occupations that remain undefined, so while in previous years this might have caused a small margin of error, in 1921 the high numbers of undefined or changed definitions, might have a potentially significant effect on the outcome of any comparisons made using that year.

### 3.2 Part B; A comparison between 1911 and 1921, an assessment of the impact of the sale of the manor-estate in 1915.

In the AMP, 2023, Article One pp. 53-59 considered social and economic change though the examination of residential locations and changes to the location and purpose of properties in Amesbury between 1851 and 1911. There were also conclusions to be drawn relating to class division at that time.<sup>4</sup> This article considers the impact of the wholesale selling off of the traditional rental properties in the town in 1915, looking at the same residential locations to ascertain social and economic changes, and what they meant for the future of the town. (Refer to location types in Article One, AMP, 2023)

**South Mill;** In 1911 South Mill had retained a similar layout to that of 1851. A number of cottages in that location were 'tied', being rented to the employees of both Red House Farm (on Salisbury Road) and the mill at South Mill. One householder was recorded as being an 'army' householder, that may be interpreted as an indication of the influx of military personnel and increased settling of military households in Amesbury. Particularly notable in South Mill, a location which was traditionally the home of farm and mill labour. The previously tied cottages had been sold with the farms to which they were tied in the sale of 1915. In 1921 there were 5 labour households, 1 craft, 2 trade, 1 government, 1 farming and 2 transport, by which time the 'Labour' occupation group included both army and railway labour, in addition to agricultural labour.

**Salisbury Road;** In 1851, the majority of households were in the Labour group, by 1911 there appears to have been a shift away from the Labour group majority, with the recording of two trades, 1 Government and 3 Independent households. Salisbury Road (east) from Red House Farm merged into Ivy Dene, where in 1911 as in 1851 an additional three households were recorded as 1 Craft, 1 Trade and 1 Publican, in 1911 it is probable that these were the buildings destroyed in a fire recorded at Ivy Dene. As in 1851 most properties were located on the north side of the street, with Red House Farm and its' farm buildings on the South side. In 1921 Salisbury Road recorded 3 crafts, 1 Domestic, 3 Farming, 3 Labour, 1 Local Government, 1 Trade and 3 Unspecified households, suggesting the continuation of the shift away from the concentration of labour households recorded in 1851.

**Earls Court Road** (previously called Bakers Lane and Bake House Lane) from the junction between Ivy Dene and Smithfield Street/Cold Harbour, Earls Court Road ran south (but uphill), ending at Parsonage Lane. The households on Earls Court Road in 1911 had comprised; 19 Labourers, 7 Crafts, 1 Trade, 2 Managers, 1 Publican, 1 Education, 1 Independent, 2 Transport, 3 Army, 1 Servant and 1 Railway, retaining a similar number of households to those recorded in 1851. There was a significant change in the make-up of occupation types in that location in 1911, and clearly indicated a shift away from the earlier 'Labour' household majority, while still retaining a majority of lower-class households. In 1921 households in Earls Court Road comprised; 1 Army, 4 Domestic, 1 Farming, 11 Labour, 1 Publican, 1 Servant, 3 Trades, 3 Transport and 7 Unspecified, identifying a broad representation of the occupation groups in 1921, a clear indication of the continuing shift towards broader distinctions between occupation types after 1911, while still retaining a majority of Labour households.

**Parsonage Lane;** was in 1911, a new residential location with the addition of six new cottages (c. 1880), In 1911 recorded an additional three Labourers, two Crafts and a Manager residing there. By 1921, there were still 2 Craft, 5 Labour and 1 Trade household.

**Cold Harbour;** Appears to have followed a similar pattern of change to that identified in Earls Court Road. In 1911 there was recorded 13 Labourers, 5 Crafts, 1 Unspecified, 1 Railway and 1

Transport, with an additional Labourer recorded in adjoining Smithfield Street. In 1921 there were 4 Crafts, 2 Domestic, 5 Labour, 3 Trades and 3 Unspecified, with an additional Army and a Servant household on adjoining Smithfield Street, indicating a notable and significant decrease in the number of Labour households in that location by 1921.

**School Lane;** (previously called Back Lane) was named for the new national school built at the turn of the nineteenth century. In 1911 there was recorded 1 Labourer, 2 Trades and 1 Education (the school master being at the new National School). In 1921, there was 1 Domestic, 1 Education, 1 Labour, 2 Local Government and 1 Trade. With two additional households in 1921, the occupation types and number of households, remained similar.

**London Road;** In 1911 the Amesbury Railway Station with its' associated buildings, was situated on the East side of London Road, there was a small number of residential properties, householders recorded as 4 Labour and 3 Railway households. In 1921 London Road is recorded as Station Road, the railway station was in that location in 1911, but in the decade between there were a number of new properties located on Station Road and side roads. Householders in 1921 were recorded as 2 Army, 2 Craft, 2 Farming, 2 Independent, 1 Labour, 1 Management, 8 Railway and 2 Trade households. It is clear that the majority of households on Station Road in 1921 were connected to the railway, but with some other varied occupation types.

**Ratfyn;** The hamlet of Ratfyn in 1911, comprised 1 Labour, 2 Craft, 1 Army and 1 Servant. By 1921, only 1 Craft household is recorded, the only householder in that location. The tied cottages were sold in the sale of the manor estate in 1915.

**Countess;** The layout of Countess in 1911 was similar to that of 1851, with Countess Farm located on the west side of the road. The households were recorded as 7 Labour, 1 Craft, 1 Trade, 1 Manager and 1 Farmer (Countess Farm). In 1921 there were 2 Craft, 3 Farming, 1 Independent, 10 Labour, 1 Local Government, 1 Management, 1 Publican, 1 Trade and 1 Unspecified household. There appear to have been several new properties by 1921. Countess appears to be a location in which there was an increased presence of Labouring households. Interestingly, other household occupation types did remain similar to those of 1911.

**Church Street;** in 1911 recorded 6 Labourers, 2 Crafts, 1 Publican (the Kings Arms Inn), 1 Religion (the new Vicarage), 2 Independent and 2 Transport. There was one more Labour household in 1911, but the nature of households and occupations remained varied with several private properties and the same number of manor rental properties. In 1915 the manor rental cottages were sold as part of the manor-estate sale. It is likely that most or all of the properties on Church Street (as in other locations) were privately owned by that time. In 1921 Church Street had 1 Craft, 3 Domestic, 4 Labour, 1 Local Government, 1 Management, 2 Publican, 1 Railway, 1 Servant, 1 Trade, 1 Transport and 6 Unspecified occupation types. By 1921 there was a wider representation of new types of occupation and changing occupation groups. Church Street records six households with occupations that didn't fit the earlier defined occupation groups.

**High Street;** In 1911 there were 2 Labour, 2 Crafts, 6 Trades, 1 Manager, 2 Publicans (the New Inn and the George Inn), 1 Farmer, 1 Transport, 2 Medical, 1 Army, 1 Railway and 2 Servants. The High Street like Church Street in 1911 had retained a similar layout to that of 1851, with a varied range of occupation types being recorded in 1911, but, still with few Labour households. In 1921 there were 5 Army, 1 Medical, 2 Craft, 2 Labour, 2 Local Government, 2 Management, 1 Publican, 4 Trade and 3 Transport households. This location arguably shows the most change in the types of occupation of the householders residing there. Occupations recorded; Army, Railway and Transport in 1911, in both Church Street and the High Street, were indications in 1921 of both social and economic change in the local area.

**Salisbury Street;** in 1911 comprised 15 Labourers, 2 Crafts, 8 Trades, 2 Publicans, 3 Managers, 1 Government, 2 Unspecified, 4 Transport, 1 Independent, 3 Army and 3 Servants. In 1911 the street had retained a similar layout to that of 1851. In 1921 there were 2 Army, 1 Craft, 2 Domestic, 7 Labour, 1 Local Government, 2 Management, 2 Publican, 2 Servants, 7 Trade, 3 Transport and 6 Unspecified occupations. The number of Labour households had decreased by half in 1921.

This is another location where the number of changes in the makeup of occupation types are indicative of social and economic change.

**Flower Lane:** (previously called Frog Lane and Tanners Lane). In 1911 this location included several new freehold properties called Avon Buildings (c.1901), including householders inhabiting the new properties, there were recorded 14 Labourers, 2 Crafts, 8 Trades, 1 Publican, 1 Religion, 1 Farmer, 2 Unspecified, 2 Transport and 2 Army. In 1921 there were 2 Army, 1 Army Labourer, 2 Craft, 5 Domestic, 1 Independent, 9 Labour, 1 Local Government, 1 Management, 1 Servant, 6 Trade and 3 Transport householders recorded. As seen in other locations the number of Labour households decreased while the number of households in either new or changing occupation groups had changed.

**West Amesbury:** In 1911 the householders in West Amesbury comprised of 14 Labourers, 1 Government, 1 Manager, 1 Farmer (West Amesbury Farm) and 1 Servant. The layout in 1911 remained similar to that of 1851. In 1921 the householders in West Amesbury comprised of 3 Craft, 1 Domestic, 2 Farming, 6 Labour, 1 Servant, 1 Trade and 1 Unspecified occupation, suggesting a decrease of more than half of the Labour households of 1911. Some of the other recorded occupation types were in the new and/or changed occupation groups.

In 1911 the number of residential locations in Amesbury had increased by one through the addition of properties on Parsonage Lane, bringing the total number of locations to sixteen. The 'types' of location in 1911 generally remained the same as those defined in 1851; Main Streets, Connecting Streets (increased by one to include Parsonage Lane), Populous locations, Hamlets and Farms. In 1921 there had been the development of a number of additional locations in the town. Holders Road added another populous location, while the other new locations were spread between a possible new type of location the 'residential street' which included Edwards Road and several other new streets mostly connected to London Road (called Station Road in 1921), and single properties which can be categorised as out-of-town clusters of cottages, some were previously grouped together under the heading of the Pennings.

A comparison of the 'Main Streets' from 1851 to 1911, clearly identifies a significant rise in the number of Labouring households residing there in 1911. The locations of both Craft and Trade households in 1911 remain similar to those in 1851, but notably, some households in those two occupation groups had dispersed into other residential locations. In 1851 the majority of Amesbury's private property was located on the 'Main' streets, with only a few private properties located in any other location in Amesbury. By 1911 there were a few 'upper-class' householders (independent, private property) recorded in several locations outside the 'main' streets. In 1921 after the sale of the majority of rental properties by the Manor-estate, most properties were in private ownership, although some appear to be rented, they were possibly under new ownership.

'Populous' locations identified in 1851 were clearly identified with large concentrations of Labour households and other lower-class occupation households. In 1911 Populous locations continued to house the majority of Labour households in Amesbury, but by then they were interspersed with increasing numbers of Craft, Trade and households of other occupation groups. By 1921 there was an increased number of households of 'other' occupation groups, and additionally there were a small number of private properties to be found in those locations (unlike 1851), this further indicated the breakdown of the traditional social and class patterns in Amesbury.

'Hamlet' locations retained the layouts of 1851, but in 1911 there appears to be an increase in the number of unoccupied properties on the periphery of the town, as the role and status of the 'farm' in Amesbury was undergoing significant change by 1911. In 1921 all five of the farms were under new ownership. The number of occupation types defined in the 'agricultural' occupation groups increased by 1911 with the addition of new occupation types, and changes to the traditional occupation types of 1851. In 1921 evidence suggests changes to the types of occupation in the occupation groups continued to alter the make-up of the occupation groups previously identified through the emergence of agricultural technological change in 1911.

In 1851 Labouring households were concentrated in five streets, those locations were located away from the centre of the town. By 1911 some Labouring households were located in the 'main'

streets at the centre of the town. In 1921 there is clear evidence of the decrease in the number of labour households, while the number of other occupation types increased significantly. Residential locations still had concentrations of Labouring households, albeit in smaller numbers. Note; that the labour occupation group (until 1911 referring only to Agricultural Labour) was expanded to include some new types of labour, primarily as connected with either the military or the railway.

There was a noticeable change to the locations of other occupation groups and 'upper-class' households. In 1911 there were some (but few) upper-class households located in some residential locations previously regarded as the preserve of the poor (such as Cold Harbour) being overpopulated and less desirable. By 1921 the class-division identified previously in the analysis of residential locations in Amesbury, is less noticeable.

In Amesbury's earlier, traditionally rural and insular environment, the traditional class hierarchy had remained unchallenged in 1851, but by 1911, Amesbury was subject to the impact of extensive national change, through changes in government control with county and national government replacing – at least challenging - the towns long established local government. The erosion of traditional class values nationally in turn created some redefinition of attitudes to class and class structure in the local area. By 1921 it seems apparent that the already established patterns of change were continuing, but that is not to say that local class divisions had disappeared. At the end of the nineteenth century national recognition of a new middle class filtered through into the more exposed town, where trade and craft occupations, previously defined as representing the higher levels of the lower classes locally, subtly shifted into the new middle class consequently redefining the boundaries and perceptions of the local lower class.

In Amesbury in 1911, the town was experiencing significant social and economic change, the local economy was impacted by the establishment of local railway links to the area, and the continuing development of the area surrounding the town and on Salisbury Plain by the War Office, through the creation of military training camps and the associated infrastructure. Along with diminishing agriculture there had been a developing need locally for new skills, which were unlikely to be available in the 'local' labouring population, creating an environment where the traditional source of local labour was gradually compelled to migrate beyond the town, whilst new types of skilled labour was employed from outside the local area. With the emphasis on occupation types to analyse class division in Amesbury, it is clear that by 1911 traditional class boundaries were changing, impacting on Amesbury's more traditional class structure.

### 3.2 The disappearance of Amesbury's Local Labouring Families?

This article addresses the question which has been central to this project; considering the fate of Amesbury's local labouring families at the end of the nineteenth century. The key source is the Amesbury Census records from 1911 and 1921, with comparisons made between the information from the two census years.<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of this article, the most useful grouping of information comes from census records, though identification of the 'householder', the householder unit is then grouped by 'birthplace' as the basis for analysis throughout this article. Note: The statistics exclude properties that were uninhabited in those two years.

In 1851 there were 221 households recorded in Amesbury at the time of the census, in 1911 the total number of households had increased by 35 to 256, and the local population in Amesbury was increasing at a faster rate than ever before. In 1851 half (112) of all the recorded households in Amesbury were 'Labouring' families (householders identified as being in the Labouring Occupation group). In 1911 the number of Labouring households had increased only slightly from 112 to 120. But, while the actual number of Labouring households had increased, the proportion of those householders, as of the total number of households in that year, had decreased slightly from 50% - half all households - in 1851, to 47% in 1911. Neither case supports a claim that the number of local Labouring families had diminished significantly over the period.

Further, and more detailed statistical analysis based on the Amesbury 'labouring' householders which are then further grouped by 'birthplace', provides a more detailed and probably more appropriate analysis, which offers a very different picture of the state of Amesbury's labouring families in 1911. Using the records from the census years 1851, 1911 and 1921, with the 'labour' householders of each year divided into the four birthplace codes (A, U, W, O), with 1921 records further separated by agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour (includes; army, railway and other new types of labour). Separating householders by 'birthplace' presents a framework of 'local' and 'non-local' households. For the purpose of this article, 'Local' householders are defined as those born in the town of Amesbury, with, in addition, those householders born within the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union (any of the 23 parishes). 'Non-local' householders are defined as householders whose 'birthplace' is recorded as being outside the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union; further afield in Wiltshire and outside Wiltshire.

*Figure 3.2.1 Labouring Householders in Amesbury by 'birthplace'*

	1851	1911	1921	Non-Ag	Agric
Total Number of Households	221	256	323		
Number of Labouring Households	112	120	96	59	37
% of Labouring Households of Total Number	51%	47%	30%	61%	39%
Labour Born in Amesbury	89	56	30	24	6
% Born in Amesbury	79%	47%	31%	25%	6%
Labour Born in Union	13	16	14	8	6
% Born in Union	12%	13%	14%	8%	6%
Labour Born in Wiltshire	7	26	20	8	12
% Born in Wiltshire	6%	22%	21%	8%	13%
Labour Born outside Wiltshire	3	22	32	19	13
% Born outside Wiltshire	3%	18%	33%	20%	13%

The total number of labouring households; 96 in 1921 suggests there was a decrease from 120 in 1911. However, a further division of labouring households in 1921 to separate agricultural labour from new and various non-agricultural related labour, then comparing the numbers of agricultural labour in 1851 and 1911 to the number of agricultural householders in 1921 suggests a decrease of three quarters of all agricultural labouring households from 120 (47%) in 1911 to only 37 (12%) in 1921. Conversely, the same analysis shows that 59 labour households were by 1921 non-agricultural related labour.

In figure 3.2.1 above, 79% or 89 (over three-quarters) of the total number of Labouring householders (112) were recorded as being born in the town of Amesbury in 1851. By 1911 the proportion of Labouring householders born in Amesbury had decreased from three-quarters of the total householders, to a half (56), this suggests a decrease of 33 local Labouring householders born in Amesbury in 1911. In 1921 the decline in 'local' (born in Amesbury) labour appears to have continued, as agricultural labouring householders born in Amesbury, had decreased significantly from the 56 (47%) in 1911, to only 6 (6%) in 1921. Note, an further 24 labour householders are recorded as being born in Amesbury in 1921, all 24 are associated with non-agricultural labour, suggesting there was a growing shift in the available labour force moving away from agricultural labour.

The number of Labour householders born in the Amesbury Poor Law Union had remained similar between 1851 and 1911. There was a small decrease in the number of agricultural labourers born in the Amesbury Poor Law Union, from 16 in 1911 to only 6 or 2% in 1921. There was an additional 9 labour householders who were born in the Union, perhaps suggesting that more than half moved away from agricultural labour. In 1851, labourers both born in Amesbury and in the Union indicates that 91% of all the Labouring households in Amesbury in 1851, were 'local' to the area, and continued to reside in Amesbury.

In 1851 only 7 householders in Amesbury were born in Wiltshire and 3 were born outside Wiltshire. In 1921 agricultural labour householders who were born further afield in wider Wiltshire, decrease in numbers from 26 in 1911 to 12 in 1921 or from 22% to 13%. There was an additional

8 labour householders who were born in Wiltshire, this perhaps suggests there was much less interest in labour of not only agricultural labour but any type of labour from within the rest of the county of Wiltshire.

The total number of labour households in 1921 was 32, at first glance this might suggest there had been an increase in the number of labour households, and that was the case, however, focussing on agricultural labour, shows 22 households in 1911, with a slight decrease from 22 to 13, or 20% to 14%. There were an additional 29 labour households in 1921, but they related to non-agricultural labour. The increase in labourers born beyond the boundaries of Wiltshire highlights the developing need for non-agricultural labour.

In contrast to labourers born locally, the number of Labouring householders born both in and out of Wiltshire had increased significantly from 9% in 1851 to 40% in 1911. At that time, while the total numbers of labouring households appear to have remained at a similar level (small decrease), it is clear, that in 1911 there was a significant shift in the origins of the householders in the Labour occupation group. In 1911 it is evident that there were changes in the skills required for the agricultural labourer, diminishing the need for the traditional agricultural labourer, who was rapidly being replaced by non-local labour, who appeared to provide a new pool of labour skills that were not readily available in Amesbury and the surrounding area, resulting in the diminishing or disappearing traditional pool of agricultural labour in Amesbury.

Figure 3.2.2 below, shows additional separation of Labouring householders by selecting householders from the 38 local family names, the purpose to establish an even more meaningful assessment of the decline of local labouring families.

In 1851 126 or 91% of all householders identified in the 38 Local Names, belonged in one of the three main occupation groups (Crafts, Labour and Trades), widely representing the majority of lower-class households in Amesbury. In 1851 there were 92 Labour householders of the 38 local family names, with additional 14 Craft householders and 20 Trade Householders.

In 1851 92 or 82% of the total number of Labouring householders were names identified as the 38 selected local family names. In 1911 the number of Labouring householders had declined to 45 or 38% of the total number of Labouring householders, which represents in real terms (takes into account increases in the number of householders) a decrease of over 50%, this clearly indicates a significant rate of decline in both the numbers and the proportion of those households in relation to the total numbers of local Labouring families.

*Figure 3.2.2 Labouring Households with 38 selected surnames and 'other' surnames, by birthplace*

	1851	1911	1921	Other
Total Number of Households	221	256	323	
Total Number of 'Labouring' Households	112	120	96	
'Labouring' Households % of Total Households	51%	47%	30%	
'Labouring' Households, number of 38 Local Family and Other Surnames	92	45	19	8
38 Family Surnames and Other Surnames, as a % of Number of Labouring Households	82%	38%	20%	8%
38 Family Names and Other Surnames, as a % of the Total Number of Households	42%	18%	6%	3%
Labouring Households of 38 Surnames and Other Surnames Born in Amesbury	78	37	14	5
% of Labouring Households	86%	79%	15%	63%
Labouring Households of 38 Surnames and Other Surnames Born in the Amesbury Union	6	5	2	
% of Labouring Households	7%	11%	2%	
Labouring Households of 38 Surnames and Other Surnames Born in Wiltshire	5	5	2	1
% of Labouring Households	5%	11%	2%	13%
Labouring Households of 38 Surnames and Other Surnames Born outside Wiltshire	2	0	1	2
% of Labouring Households	2%	0	1%	25%

*Note: In 1851 only 24 of the selected '38 family' surnames occur as Labouring Householders, declining to 19 in 1911. Refer to Appendices B and C for selected '38 family' surnames and 'Other' surnames.*

In 1851 78 (86%) 'local' labouring householders were born in, and continued to reside in Amesbury. 6 labour households (7%) were born within the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union, together indicating that 93% of all 'local' householders in 1851 were born and remained in the vicinity of the town and at the same time, only 7 (5%) were born further afield in Wiltshire and a further 2 (2%) were born outside Wiltshire.

In 1911 the number of 'local' householders of one of the selected '38 family' and 'other' surnames diminished to 45 (more than half), of which 37 (79%) were born and continued to reside in Amesbury, with an additional 5 or 11% were born within the boundaries of the Amesbury Poor Law Union. Together, suggesting, that in 1911, 90% of 'local' labouring householders were born and remained in the vicinity of the town. Only 5 (11%) were born in Wiltshire, and none born outside Wiltshire, further indicating a significant decrease in the number of 'local' householders at the start of the twentieth century.

In 1851 the number of occurrences of a particular surname – specifically each of the 38 local family names - provides an insight into the spread of 'local' families in Amesbury. Twenty-nine of the 38 family names had occurred at least once, with several surnames having as many as six and seven occurrences, and with 'others' surnames occurring between one and six times. In 1911 each of the 38 family names had occurred at least once. Only two names had five occurrences each (Kilford and Pike), all 'other' surname occurrences occurred between one and four times, with the majority of names having occurred once or twice. Between 1851 and 1911 the number of occurrences of each surname had sharply declined, leaving a thinly spread scattering of local families.

### 3.3 Conclusion to the Update to the Amesbury Mapping Project (AMP)

This conclusion to the updated Amesbury Mapping Project (AMP) builds on the findings of the original project and incorporating a new analysis of the 1921 census records. The aim of this Update is to further examine the extent of social and economic change in the local area between 1911 and 1921. The primary objective of AMP 2023 was to establish and recognise the long-term presence of the lower classes—particularly the rural workforce—in Amesbury. Through detailed analysis of local records, the project sought to trace patterns of population change between 1726 and 1911. One significant line of enquiry focused on the households that formed the core of traditional agricultural labour in the area—families who had been the backbone of the town for over a thousand years.

Only by acknowledging the scale, complexity, and impact of these changes can we fully engage with Amesbury's past. This project challenges the often-repeated assumption that the changes at the close of the nineteenth century were wholly the result of agricultural decline. It also questions the belief that military settlement alone rescued Amesbury from inevitable economic collapse. The late nineteenth century is widely seen as a turning point when the long-standing social and class structure of Amesbury began to diminish under the influence of growing military presence. Large-scale military training for the First World War brought a more transient population into the area, including the establishment of Boscombe Down as a training camp in 1917 (which temporarily reverted to agricultural use in the 1920s). By 1921, local labouring families had been diminished, not only due to shifting economic forces, but by the direct impact of war. Many trained men went to war; others volunteered or were conscripted. Some men never returned, as evidenced by the names listed on the war memorial at the Church of St Mary and St Melor in Amesbury.

Previous research had clearly identified numerous local labouring families residing in Amesbury across the time span of the Project. Detailed analysis had revealed a complex and emerging web

of interrelationships between these families. Multiple generations of the same names continued to inhabit the town through several—and in some cases, many—centuries. Between 1851 and 1911, the number of labouring households appeared relatively stable. However, when considered as a proportion of the rapidly growing local population, it was apparent that the real presence of such families had already diminished significantly by 1911. This decline followed two decades of unprecedented social and economic change. By that point, the number of remaining local labouring families—those with longstanding connections to the town—had dwindled substantially, and by 1921, they were fewer than ever before.

It is impossible to know what trajectory Amesbury might have followed had the area not become a new centre for military development. The Project concluded that the arrival of large numbers of military personnel had a profound and lasting impact on both the local economy and community by 1911. Conversely, without this influx, Amesbury may have continued along a similar path to other agricultural centres across England—where change was slower, and traditional structures remained intact for longer. In such a case, shifts in the town's economic and social fabric may have occurred far more gradually, if at all.

Additional analysis of the inmates of the Amesbury workhouse reinforced the assertion that the institution remained the preserve of the poor. In 1911, the high proportion of aged male labourers recorded there initially suggested that some labourers may have “retired” into the workhouse. However, as demonstrated in Article Four, this assumption was decisively disproved. The purpose of the workhouse had evolved, accommodating a wider variety of inmates—including a growing number who were retired or beyond working age.

By 1921, the resident population of the workhouse had increased, but there was a noticeable decline in recognisable ‘local’ family names and a rise in individuals from outside the area. Analysis of local records revealed a long-standing and deeply entrenched pattern of social and class division in Amesbury, stretching back through the nineteenth century and earlier. It is also important to note that the workhouse population was subject to fluctuation depending on seasonal and agricultural demands.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the national agricultural economy entered a period of marked decline. A key contributor to this was rapid industrial growth, which fostered technological advancement and, in turn, created a need for new skills across both industrial and agricultural sectors. Earlier analysis of the 1901 and 1911 census records clearly identified a shift in the source of local labour. The traditional reliance on locally rooted agricultural workers was being replaced by labour drawn from outside the area, gradually diminishing the role of the established agricultural labourer. This change reflected wider developments in agricultural practice: the move toward less labour-intensive methods, the introduction of mass production techniques, and advances in animal husbandry. In addition, the arrival of the railways and the military presence in the Amesbury area generated demand for new kinds of labour with skills that were not readily found among the existing population. The result was a rapid transformation in the nature of local employment.

By 1911, there is no doubt that the number of long-established ‘local’ families had been severely reduced, and by 1921, their presence had diminished further still. Agricultural modernisation emerges as a major factor in this decline. The erosion of traditional employment not only impacted core labouring families, but also undermined the crafts and trades that had historically supported the agricultural economy. These shifts collectively contributed to the reconfiguration of Amesbury’s social structure at the close of the nineteenth century—a transformation that continued to accelerate in the years that followed, culminating in the patterns visible by 1921.

By 1911, there was already evidence of population growth in Amesbury. By 1921, however, the town had experienced a marked influx of non-agricultural and non-local labourers, coupled with a rapid increase in military presence—much of it spurred by the First World War (1914–1918). This influx was a key driver of the population surge at that time. Notably, Amesbury’s population has continued to rise into the present day.

The arrival of the military and the expansion of railway services introduced new challenges for the traditional local workforce. These employers sought skills that differed markedly from those held by agricultural labourers. As a result, new types of labourers were drawn into the town, further expanding the population—while simultaneously rendering traditional, unskilled agricultural work increasingly obsolete. This shift is clearly visible in the census records: the number of non-agricultural householders from outside the area rose steadily, while the presence of traditional agricultural labourers declined.

By 1911, the influx of military personnel had already caused a significant rise in Amesbury's population. However, much of this new presence was transient. The years leading up to the First World War marked the beginning of an irreversible process of social restructuring. Some military personnel moved into local homes, while the number of lodgers and boarders rose—not only within family residences but also in the newly developed guest houses and hotels that began accommodating larger groups. Those most likely to remain in the town were military officers and individuals with financial means.

Following the sale of the Manor Estate in 1915, many of the old rental properties were purchased by wealthier newcomers. The few labouring families who remained were likely existing tenants of the manor's land and properties, often found in historically working-class areas such as Cold Harbour, Bakers Lane (both are recorded as being on 'waste' in 1726), and other densely populated quarters. The fate of many of the displaced families is uncertain without further research, but it is likely that they lacked the financial means to buy property locally or elsewhere. By this point, Amesbury had become a community in transition—its traditional structures eroded, its local identity challenged. All this unfolded against a national backdrop of industrial expansion and growing centralised governance. With Salisbury Plain gaining attention on the national stage, the town found itself increasingly shaped by wider political and economic currents, accelerating its transformation in ways that were both visible and deeply structural.

In the final decade of the nineteenth century, the framework of centralised national government began to take shape, altering the balance of local governance. Previously, local affairs had been overseen by the Boards of Guardians, established under the New Poor Law of 1834. In Amesbury, these Guardians had historically preserved a strong sense of local control, often resisting external influence. However, with the establishment of the Rural District Council in 1894, many of their responsibilities and powers were transferred to this new body. Some of the serving Guardians in 1894 transitioned to the newly formed Council, but in Amesbury, the pool of individuals meeting the qualifications for election was relatively small. This allowed a number of Councillors to serve in dual roles across both institutions. Nevertheless, the shift marked a turning point: traditional local governance began to cede ground to national structures, opening the way for outside interests to establish a foothold in the region. One such interest was the land known as Salisbury Plain, which bordered Amesbury and offered opportunities for non-agrarian use. The Plain quickly drew the attention of two railway companies and the War Office, the latter having outgrown its base at Aldershot and identifying the Plain as a potential site for a large military training centre. Although the War Office's interest predated formal purchase, it acquired its first tract of land in 1897.

All three parties put forward various, and often conflicting, schemes for the Plain. This led to overlapping claims and eventual control of surrounding land by military and railway authorities. The resulting consolidation of land ownership had profound consequences: agricultural land values declined sharply, by 1915 this contributed to the sale of the manor estate in Amesbury.

Simultaneously, the volume of working farmland contracted in the face of shifting land uses and restricted access—particularly as the War Office asserted increasing control over wide areas of the Plain. These changes struck at the core of Amesbury's agricultural economy. Working farms struggled, and the traditional agricultural way of life—already under pressure from social and technological forces—began to erode, giving way to a fundamentally altered local economy.

Over the two decades spanning the 1890s and early 1900s, Amesbury experienced sweeping social change that profoundly affected the town's long-standing class and social structure. As

demonstrated throughout this project, the influx of large numbers of non-local householders and families was directly responsible for rapid population growth and an irreversible shift in social dynamics. These changes ushered in the emergence of a new middle class, and even a redefined upper class, within the local community.

It is tempting, with the benefit of hindsight, to assert that agricultural decline was the principal driver of these transformations. However, this project has shown that agricultural decline was not a root cause but rather a consequence of other forces—namely, industrialisation, centralised governance, and military expansion. Had Amesbury been located elsewhere—away from the strategic prominence of Salisbury Plain—it may well have followed a gentler trajectory, adapting more gradually to the national patterns of rural change, as many other towns and villages did.

Anyone researching Amesbury and its people must inevitably confront these pivotal decades and reckon with the substantial military presence that continues to shape the region today. It is hoped that this project has illuminated some of the complexities of that transformative period—placing local change within its broader national context. At its heart, this work recognises the enduring presence of families who formed the backbone of local labour for a thousand years or more, and it offers a new interpretation of the upheavals they endured.

We may be left with a lingering sense of injustice: in the restriction of local land, in the displacement of those whose roots ran deepest, and in the fading acknowledgement of their contribution. In the end, Amesbury became a casualty of circumstance—and its most enduring losses were the traditional labouring families who shaped its soul.

## Appendix A

### Amesbury Street Names in 1726, 1851, 1911 and 1921

1726	1851	1911	1921
Bakers Lane	Bakers Lane	Earls Court Road	Earls Court Road Edwards Lane
Parsonage Close		Parsonage Lane	Parsonage Lane
Cold Arbour	Cold Arbour	Cold Harbour	Cold Harbour
Smithfield Street	Smithfield Street	Smithfield Street	Smithfield Street
High Street	High Street	High Street Kemm Square	High Street
High Street and Abbey Lane	Church Street	Church Street	Church Street
The Market Place	Salisbury Street	Salisbury Street	Salisbury Street
South Mill Lane	South Mill	South Mill Mill Lane	South Mill
London Road London Way	London Road	London Road	Station Road Pattny Road Gardcon Road
Ratfyn	Ratfyn	Ratfyn	Ratfyn
Little Amesbury	West Amesbury	West Amesbury	West Amesbury
Countess	Countess	Countess Road	Countess Road
Back Lane	Back Lane	Back Lane / School Lane	School Lane
Frog Lane and Tanners Lane	Frog Lane	Flower Lane Avon Villas	Flower Lane
Salisbury Road	Salisbury Road	Salisbury Road	Salisbury Road
The Pound Rumsey Castle	Pound Romsey Hill	Salisbury Road Ivy Dene	Salisbury Road Ivy Dene
			Holders Road Boscombe Down
The Pennings	The Pennings	The Pennings	The Pennings Seven Barrows Stonehenge
			Porton Road
			Windsor Terrace

## Appendix B

### Householders - Other family names – 1921 Amesbury

Allen	0
Bloxham	0
Bundy	1
Burgess	0
Carter	0
Cox	4
Creed	0
Edmunds	0
Ford	2
Franklin	0
Gilbert	0
Hayter	0
Hickson	0
Leach	3
Macklin	0
Manns	2
Marchant	0
Maton	0
Netton	2
Osgood	0
Plank	0
Sheppard	1
Sturges	0
Thorne	4
Towler	0
Towsey	0
Weeks	1
Witt	2

Total: 22

APPENDIX C

*38 Local Family Names – the number of Households residing in Amesbury in Census Years*

Name	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Aldridge	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1
Andrews	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Asher	4	3	4	4	5	6	4	3	2
Barnaby	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	1
Barnes	7	5	6	4	3	2	3	3	2
Bishop	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1
Blake	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	3
Brown	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	1
Burch/Birch	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cooper	5	6	6	5	3	1	4	3	1
Cove	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eyres	7	7	7	7	3	7	3	3	2
Gane	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
Gibbs	5	6	4	4	3	3	1	0	0
Harding	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Harrison	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Hicks	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobs	4	4	4	3	0	1	2	2	0
Kilford	3	2	4	6	5	3	3	5	2
Lake	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Lawrence	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	2
Mortimer	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	0
Mundy	6	5	7	10	6	3	4	4	2
Pike/Pyke	8	6	6	8	7	5	8	5	3
Rattue	5	8	7	4	5	5	3	2	1
Rolfe	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sandell	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Selfe	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Smeeth	3	4	4	7	7	5	5	3	1
Smith	5	5	3	3	2	3	1	1	0
Spreadbury	3	4	5	3	1	1	1	2	1
Sweet	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
Thornton	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	0
Truckle	9	9	6	11	8	11	10	6	4
Turner	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
Weston	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	2
Wheeler	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total:	139	137	134	129	99	96	84	69	41

## Appendix D

### A quick guide to finding a person(s) of interest in the Mapping Illustration

There are some limitations to the information held on the Mapping Illustration; all information is exact to March 31<sup>st</sup> (the date of census taking), this potentially excludes householders occupying property in the periods between census years, and who are therefore not recorded on the Mapping Illustration.

*To easily locate a surname on the illustration, refer to the list of surnames (pages 12-24), in section two; The list identifies all the surnames that are recorded in the Mapping Illustration in the census years 1911 and 1921.*

Identify the surname of interest. Each surname has a series of entries identified with it, in the format; year - [1841] – and street name. Each entry refers to a householder of that surname, identifying the year and location of that householder's residence in Amesbury. Note; There may be several entries of the same year and street name, this indicates a separate household relating to each individual entry, and that several families of the same name were residing in the same street location, at the same time.

Refer to the quick reference guide below to identify the location (page numbers) of individual street name(s) within the Illustration. Below, both sides of each street (or location) identifies with a street code(s) (either a single numeric or alpha reference), both sides of each street are identified by an individual street code.

Quick Reference Guide; street name, with street codes and associated page Numbers of in the Mapping Illustration.

Street Name	Street Codes	Page Number (1-14)
School Lane	1, A	21-22, 1-2
Earls Court Road	S, P	17-18, 15-16
Church Street	G, H	5-6, 7-8
Cold Harbour	U, V	19-20
Countess Road	E, F	3-4
Flower Lane	7, 8, J, K	25-26, 9-10
High Street	2, G	21-22, 5-6
West Amesbury	11, 12	27-28
London Road / Station Road	B, D	1-2, 3-4
Salisbury Street	3, 4, 5, 6, I	23-24, 7-8
Parsonage Lane	R, R	15-16
Pennings	10	1-2
Salisbury Road	O	13-14
Ratfyn	C	1-2
Salisbury Street	3, 4, 5, 6, I	23-24, 7-8
Smithfield Street	4, 5, T	23-24, 17-18
South Mill Lane	M, N	11-12, 13-14

## Appendix E

### Guide to the layout and content of the Mapping Illustration

*The Mapping Illustration, refer to Appendix F;* The first column of the Mapping Illustration identifies the street code; refer to Appendix D for identification of street codes. Note; due to the routes taken by the census recorders in 1921, the two sides of each street are shown separately in the Mapping Illustration, and so, locating both sides of a street, is a must.

Note; in 1921, there are some streets in which I have been unable to relate some householders to properties. Earls Court Road therefore, is incomplete due to the extensive change in social structure following the sale of the rental properties that had previously belonged to the manor-estate. There is only limited continuation of families residing there.

The Mapping Illustration only contains 'old' locations, to make the 1921 update comparable to the Mapping Illustration in the AMP, 2023.

### Quick Guide to the contents of the columns on the Mapping Illustration

Column Number	Census Year	Column Heading	Description of Column Contents
1		Map Ref	Code in column 1 relates to the street codes in Appendix D
47-51	1911	Street	Street name as recorded in 1911 census
		Note	Number relating to the corresponding entry for that person/property in Appendix E
		No.	Number of occupants of that property in census year
		Name	Name of householder at census year
		Occupation	Occupation of householder at census year
52	1911	Antrobus	Number assigned to rental property as recorded in Antrobus Rent Rolls
47-51	1921	Street	Street name as recorded in 1921 census
		Note	Number relating to the corresponding entry for that person/property in Appendix E
		No.	Number of occupants of that property in census year
		Name	Name of householder at census year
		Occupation	Occupation of householder at census year

<sup>1</sup> FMP, *England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1881, RG11/2064, Folio 56, Pg. 18-20.

<sup>2</sup> British Newspaper Archive, (BNA), *The Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 1 June 1901, Pg. 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Rentals, Amesbury Abbey Estate*, Handwritten accounts document, early 1900s.

<sup>4</sup> FMP, *England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1911, RG14/12074, 12073, Folio 1-3, Pg. 1-126.

<sup>5</sup> FMP, *England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1851, HO107/1845, Folio 137-169, Pg. 1-2. *England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1911, RG14/12074, 12073, Folio 1-3, Pg.1-126.

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources

#### **Archival Material**

##### **Census**

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1841, HO107/1165, Folio 4, 61, 66, Pg. 1-19, 1-22, 1-3. & Book 2 Folio 40-42 Pg. 1-5.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1851, HO107/1845, Folio 137-169, Pg. 1-25, 1-35.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1861, RG09/1311, Folio 59-68, 69, Pg. 1-24, 25-27.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1871, RG10/1944, 1945, Folio 44-53, 5-19, Pg.1-19, 1-29.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1881, RG11/2064, Folio 47-57, 61-73, Pg. 1-21, 1-26.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1891, RG12/1615, Folio 40-46, 50-58, 59-60, 7-169, Pg. 1-13, 1-17, 18-20.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1901, RG13/1949, Folio 60-68, 69, 73-84, Pg. 1-18, 19-20, 1-19.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1911, RG14/12074, 12073, Folio 1-3, Pg. 1-126.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1911, RG14/12073, Pg.1.

*England, Wales and Scotland Census*, Amesbury, 1921

##### **Maps**

Wiltshire L1V-SE, Series, *Ordnance Survey*, six-inch to the mile, Surveyed 1899, Published 1901  
Wiltshire L1V-NE, Series, *Ordnance Survey*-six-inch to the mile, Surveyed 1900, Published 1901

#### **Amesbury Estate Documents**

1915 *Amesbury Estate and Tithes, and Bentley Wood 1821, Valuation*, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas, by Sam Smith, Gray's Inn, December 1820

*Rentals Amesbury Abbey Estate*, handwritten accounts document, 1908-1916

#### **Secondary Sources**

John Chandler and Peter Goodhugh, *Amesbury history and description of a South Wiltshire Town*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, the Amesbury Society 1989, Salisbury Printing Co, Salisbury

#### **Online**

British History Online <<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol15/pp13-55>> [accessed 28 February 2020]  
British Newspaper Archive <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk>>  
Find my Past <<https://www.findmypast.co.uk>>  
Ordnance Survey Maps <[maps.nls.uk/os](https://maps.nls.uk/os)> [accessed 14 February 2020]  
Wiltshire OPC <<https://wiltshire-opc.org.uk/genealogy/>> [accessed 1 August 2020]