

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK DISTRICT, 1861

BY DR. RAY HALL
(Queen Mary College, London)

INTRODUCTION

Northern Derbyshire in the mid-19th century was characterized by considerable economic diversity. Farming, lead mining and textiles were the bulwarks of the economy together with a wide range of trades and craft occupations, highly specialised in some cases, such as boot and shoe making at Eyam. A detailed picture of how the diverse occupations related to the individual village economy can be derived from the mid-19th century census enumerators' books, an increasingly widely used source for those interested in 19th century economy and society.

This paper illustrates how both a general picture of the economic diversity and the more detailed relationship of occupations and family structure can be built up using the census enumerators' books for 1861. Obviously the picture so drawn is a static one that freezes the changing fortunes of individuals and communities.

The census enumerators' books are the manuscript basis for the published census and are first available for 1841, and subject to the 100-year rule, at 10-yearly intervals. They include personal details for each member of the household which from 1851 onwards included age, sex, position in household, marital status, occupation and birthplace.¹

The major difficulty involved in using the census enumerators' books is the sheer quantity of data they include; the 1861 population of the area under consideration was 31,231. Sampling provides the most satisfactory method of rendering the surfeit manageable. For this study the area was first divided into 15 groups of townships using subjective criteria based on the physical and economic characteristics of the townships² (Fig. 1). And then a systematic sample of either one in four or one in five households was carried out for each of the 15 groups of townships, giving a total sample population of 7,310. In the more detailed studies of individual townships an analysis of either a 50 per cent sample or the total population has been made.

Occupations too, have to be grouped into a manageable number of categories which at the same time do not hide the salient characteristics of the Peak economy at this date. Eleven categories were devised which distinguished the distinctive occupations of the 19th-century Peak economy: workers in textiles or related trades; metal trades and lead mining.³

The area under discussion includes townships of northern Derbyshire which now come within the boundary of the Peak District National Park. By 1861, the majority of the townships had reached their maximum population totals after experiencing population increase in most decades before 1861. In the decades following to the end of the century and usually thereafter, the majority of townships in this part of northern Derbyshire as elsewhere in rural England recorded absolute population decline. This is well illustrated by three of the largest townships in the Peak, Tideswell, Eyam and Youlgreave which each recorded their maximum population total in 1861, respectively 2,057, 1,172, 1,230; and from 1861 to 1901 recorded population declines of -5.8 per cent, -11.2 per cent and -12.4 per cent. Even Bakewell did not equal its 1861 population total of 2,704 until 1891 and only increased its population by +5.4 per cent to 1901 (Fig. 2).

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PEAK IN 1861

Northern Derbyshire in the mid-19th century enjoyed overall a broadly based economy, although there were considerable variations over relatively short distances. But, as elsewhere in rural England, agriculture was the basic occupation dominating the

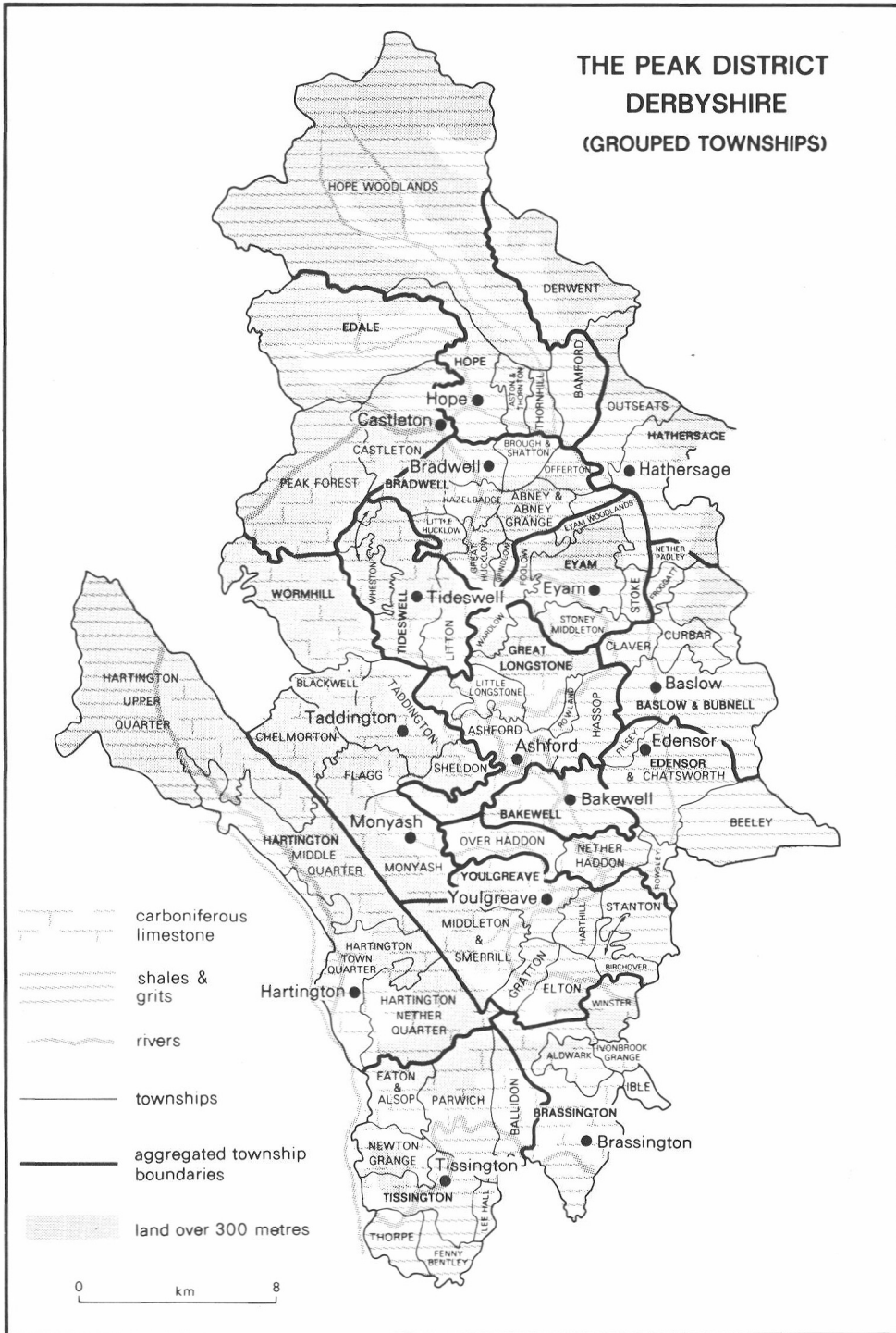


Fig. 1 The Peak District—Grouped townships

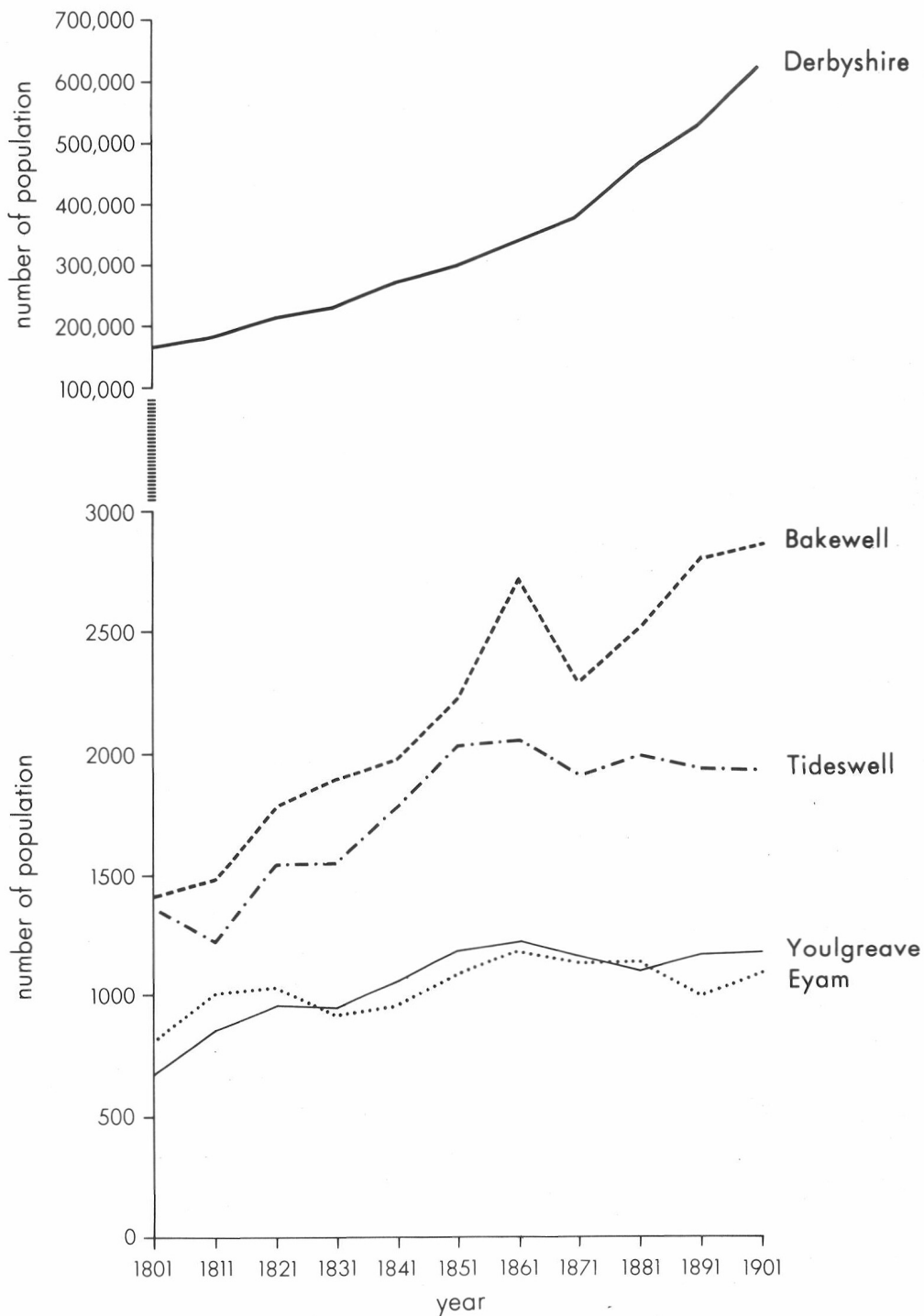


Fig. 2 Population Totals, 1801-1901

economy of much of the Peak. In three out of the fifteen groups of townships agricultural occupations were predominant with over 22 per cent of the total sample population occupied either as farmers or farm labourers. These were first, townships in the south including Parwich, Ballidon and Tissington; secondly in the west including Taddington, Chelmorton and Wormhill, and thirdly in the north, including Bamford, Hope and Hope Woodlands. On the other hand, only between five per cent and seven per cent of the total sample population were in agricultural occupations in the two groups of townships centred on Eyam and Tideswell respectively, and in Bakewell (Table 1). Proportions in agriculture elsewhere in the Peak varied between these two extremes.

But even those areas where agriculture dominated the occupational structure had varying patterns of farming which to a large extent were a result of the contrast between the limestones of the centre and southern Peak and the grits and shales of the north and east.⁴ Farm acreages are usually given in the census enumerators' books and the contrast in farm type can be shown by reference to these. In the northern group of townships centred on Hope, of the 115 farms where acreages were given (excluding those under 10 acres (4 ha.)) 74 per cent (85) were under 100 acres (40 ha.) in size, as might be expected in a valley tract; of those over 100 acres (40 ha.) all but four were in Hope Woodlands, a moorland township, with all the farms over 200 acres (80 ha.) in size (18) situated in Hope Woodlands. By contrast, in the southern group of townships including Parwich, Ballidon and Tissington, only 47 per cent of the farms were under 100 acres (40 ha.) in size, while 26 per cent were over 200 acres (80 ha.), and of these nine (12 per cent) were over 300 acres (120 ha.). While the large moorland farms of Hope Woodlands were almost entirely devoted to sheep (with more varied farming on the smaller farms of the Hope Valley) dairying was the most important agricultural occupation on the more progressive farms of the limestones. But for the Peak as a whole the period between 1840 and 1870 saw an increase in the amount of arable land under cultivation and the pressure of population at this time must have seen much cropping of less suitable land.⁵

The varying proportions of farmers and farm labourers in the three groups of dominantly agricultural townships further demonstrates the contrast in farm type. The agricultural population of the southern group of townships around Parwich and Ballidon was made up of 18 per cent farm labourers compared to only six per cent farmers which suggests large farms dependent on hired labour, in contrast to those areas where family labour was more important, such as the northern group of townships around Hope where the agricultural population was made up of 10 per cent farmers and 14 per cent farm labourers.

Family labour was certainly very important in some areas at this date but most wives, sons and daughters of farmers were recorded in the enumerators' books as of no given employment. It is significant that in both the northern group of townships around Hope, and the western group around Wormhill a very large proportion of the total sample population was in this no given employment category (45 per cent and 42 per cent respectively), and it is reasonable to assume that many of the people so classified would work on the family farm. When individual census schedules are examined the extent of family participation in the work of the family farm becomes evident. In Thornhill, one farmer of 60 acres (24 ha.) aged 74 had living with him his 46-year old daughter described as a housekeeper, her husband aged 51 with no stated occupation, and their three sons, the one aged 15 described as a scholar, and those of 19 and 20 both with no stated occupation. It is reasonable to assume that both their father and the two elder grandsons worked on the farm. Another household on a farm in Aston of 63 acres (25 ha.) was headed by a farmer aged 54 and also included his four children, two sons and two daughters, with ages ranging from 18 to 26 years. None of these had a stated occupation so again it can be assumed that they worked on the family farm; also living in was a 19-year old farm servant. In the almost totally agricultural township of Hope Woodlands hired labour was needed in addition to family help. For example, one

TABLE 1
Percentage of the total sample population in each occupational category

Group of Townships ¹	Farm		Crafts	Textiles	Metals	Lead	Trades & Services	Professions	Labourers & Servants	Scholars	No. given Employment
	Farmers	Labourers									
Eyam	4	3	12	3	0	13	4	1	9	13	38
Tideswell	2	3	5	30	1	3	4	1	9	18	25
Great Longstone	3	7	10	2	0	3	2	2	17	11	44
Edensor	3	10	9	0	1	1	3	1	16	16	40
Baslow	3	6	9	8	1	3	4	1	10	19	35
Hathersage	4	7	4	1	14	2	2	1	9	20	35
Hope	10	14	3	6	0	1	3	1	9	11	42
Bradwell	5	5	3	6	2	13	2	1	6	16	42
Youlgreave	3	8	6	0	1	11	1	1	7	17	45
Brassington	4	7	6	1	0	12	2	2	9	22	35
Bakewell	1	5	12	4	0	0	5	3	18	12	39
Tissington	6	18	55	5	0	0	2	1	9	20	34
Edale	6	8	8	6	0	7	3	1	7	13	42
Wormhill	10	12	3	0	0	3	3	2	8	15	45
Hartington	6	10	7	1	1	4	2	1	15	17	38

¹ See Figure 1 for the names of all townships; the 15 groups of townships named here are identified by bolder capitals on the figure.

farmer of 963 acres (390 ha.) with one son described as 'farmer's son' also employed an agricultural labourer, a carter, a dairymaid, and a housemaid. On some farms the son's status was made quite clear to the enumerator, as for example on a 200 acre (80 ha.) farm at Bridge End in Hope Woodlands where the two sons of the farmer were described as farm servants. But the children of farmers only rarely had a stated occupation: one of the few examples comes from Hope where a farmer of 29 acres (12 ha.) had six children the eldest of whom was described as a grocer, while one son was described as farmer's son, which perhaps implies an active role on the farm. In Wormhill, one farmer of 200 acres (80 ha.) had a household of eleven people including his six children only one of whom worked off the farm—as a carpenter, and in addition to the other five there was a living-in shepherd.

Farmers themselves occasionally had another occupation, often as an innkeeper, but these were usually those with smaller acreages. For example, one farmer of 20 acres (8 ha.) in Hope also kept a beerhouse, and another with 31 acres (13 ha.) was an innkeeper. Again in Hope a farmer of 51 acres (22 ha.) was a blacksmith as was one of his sons.

But agriculture, although ubiquitous, was only completely dominant in a relatively small area of the Peak. Most townships were characterized by occupational diversity, often with a very dissimilar pattern between one area and another. But each had its share of craftsmen typical of 19th century villages (Table 1). Bakewell and the two groups of townships centred on Eyam and Longstone respectively had the highest proportion of the total sample population engaged in craft occupations, 12 per cent in the case of Bakewell and the townships centred on Eyam, and 10 per cent in the case of the townships around Longstone. The large number of craftsmen in the villages to the north of Bakewell was partly a result of certain specialisms characteristic of these villages such as shoemaking at Eyam and marble polishing at Ashford. The range of crafts was particularly wide at Bakewell including masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, joiners, carpenters, shoemakers, millers, watch makers and tailors, which suggests that it was catering for more than just local needs. Bakewell's role of a servicing centre for a wide area is further demonstrated by its range of tradesmen. (The boundary between crafts and trades and services is a difficult one to draw since many craftsmen would also be tradesmen). The distribution of trades and service occupations is similar to that of crafts with the largest villages and small market towns such as Bakewell, Eyam, Tideswell and Baslow having the largest number in such occupations. Not surprisingly Bakewell had the highest proportion of professional people—three per cent of the sample population—including solicitors, doctors and auctioneers. On the other hand, those townships where agricultural occupations were dominant had few people in the professions, trades and services.

The real differentiation between areas with respect to economy in the mid-19th century arose from more specialized occupations, especially metal working, lead mining and textiles, and it is these categories of occupations which gave the mid-19th century Peak its distinctive character.⁹ The local importance of these non-agricultural occupations also remind us how the assumed pattern of 20th century rural life has but little relevance even for the recent past.

Metal workers were highly concentrated in the eastern Peak nearest to Sheffield. Fourteen per cent of the total sample population of Hathersage, with Outseats and Derwent were occupied as wire drawers, needle grinders, hackle pin makers, umbrella makers and allied trades.

Both lead mining and textiles were more widely distributed than metal working although still concentrated in specific areas. The distribution of each will be examined in turn.

The principal lead mining centres were in the north-central area around Bradwell and Eyam. This area covers two groups of townships and in each one 13 per cent of the total

sample population was involved in lead mining. There was also mining in Edale and Castleton (seven per cent of the total sample population). Secondly there was a southern concentration of lead mining in the townships around Brassington (12 per cent) and Youlgreave (11 per cent). In each of these groups of townships (apart from Edale and Castleton) lead mining dominated the economy (although shoe-making was almost equally important in Eyam). Even as late as 1861 therefore, when lead mining in the Peak was in its declining years, mining was still dominant in the economy of many villages.

Textile occupations were also widely distributed and were locally important to the extent that in Tideswell and Litton they dominated the occupational structure by an amount unequalled by any other occupational category in any other area—30 per cent of the total sample population were in textile occupations. Elsewhere, mainly depending on whether there were cotton mills in the vicinity, some groups of townships such as Baslow, Edale, Brough and Bamford had between six per cent and six per cent of the sample population employed in textiles. Yet smaller numbers in textiles in other parts of the Peak reflected the sporadic distribution of the domestic textile industry which still lingered on at this date.

But Tideswell and Litton were the most important centres of textiles and in 1861, as earlier, there were contrasts between the two townships. The majority of people in Tideswell worked either in the cotton factories as power loom weavers or in related trades, or as domestic handloom weavers. Only two framework knitters were enumerated in the total population. In Litton on the other hand there were still large numbers of framework knitters (about 90) and seamers (about 40).⁷ In the southern part of the township near Cressbrook Mill there were fewer framework knitters and many more powerloom weavers and other factory workers—about 250 in all.

FAMILY INTERRELATIONSHIPS

The census enumerators' books clearly demonstrate the diversity of the occupational structure of the townships of the Peak in 1861. Farmers, craftsmen and tradesmen typical of 19th century rural areas were found alongside cotton factory workers, framework knitters and lead miners. But the diversity of the economy is also apparent at the family level with different members of the family contributing to the family income in a variety of ways either by working in the family business, or by taking some paid employment often unrelated to the occupation of the head of the household. Generalizing about these interrelationships is difficult: every family had its individual combination of occupations which were partly a function of the household structure. Some of these relationships can be best illustrated by looking at the three main groups of occupations in turn, agriculture, textiles and lead mining, using examples from those townships where they were most important. In this way the intricacies of the Peak economy can be demonstrated.

Agriculture

Some examples of family occupational interrelationships in households where the head was a farmer have been discussed already with reference to northern Peak townships such as Hope Woodland, Aston and Thornhill where agriculture was the dominant occupation. The discussion will be extended with reference to some townships in the southern Peak. The townships of Parwich, Ballidon and Eaton and Alsop were predominantly agricultural and the majority of heads of households were either farmers or agricultural labourers, with very few craftsmen heads of household. In a 50 per cent sample of households in Parwich and 100 per cent sample of households in Ballidon, Eaton and Alsop and Newton Grange a total of 85 households were examined. Farmers were heads of household in 34 (40 per cent) of these with the rest of the household also involved in agriculture. In one case the head had a dual occupation: farmer and wheelwright. In 15 households the head was an agricultural labourer, in seven households a craftsman and in five a tradesman. In the remaining households the

heads were either in a profession or were women. Agriculture therefore provided employment for the majority of households.

Farmers' households were particularly large. In all but one of the 15 groups of townships, households with one farmer were larger than those households with no farmer (the exception was the group of townships around Great Longstone where agricultural labourers' households were larger than farmers' households). In the case of these southern townships around Tissington the average size of farmers' households in the sample population was 6.89 compared with an average of 4.24 for agricultural labourers' households and 4.54 for non-agricultural households. Agricultural labourers' households usually contained only younger children, presumably older children had left home to join farmers' households as farm servants. In this way pressure on the meagre resources of the agricultural labourer's household would be relieved. A typically large farmer's household was one in Eaton and Alsop where the farmer of 360 acres (145 ha.) lived with his wife and mother and seven servants—a house servant, housemaid, two carters, a cow man and dairymaid. Apart from agriculture there was little opportunity for female employment in most of these southern townships although a few women were dressmakers. The exceptions were Fenny Bentley and Tissington where alternative employment for women was available in the cotton factory.

In these two townships three main types of household may be distinguished: those where agriculture was the only source of income, those where textiles were the only source of income, and those where textiles and agriculture both contributed to the family budget. In Tissington, 25 out of a total of 72 (35 per cent) households had at least one member employed at the cotton factory; in 16, the head of the household and other members of the family were so employed, and in only three households was the head an agricultural labourer with other members occupied in textiles. For example, in one household of ten people in Tissington (all of whom had been born in Manchester) all apart from the youngest children worked at various trades in the cotton factory. In contrast, in a household of five living at Tissington, the father and his son were agricultural labourers and his two daughters aged 23 and 30 a cotton doubler and cotton reeler respectively. On the other hand, in Fenny Bentley more households had a combination of agriculture and textiles but fewer heads of households were employed in textiles. Twenty-three out of 67 (34 per cent) households had at least one member working at the cotton factory, and of these in only three cases was the head employed at the factory, while in 14 households, the head was an agricultural labourer with other members of his household working at the mill; in five households, the head was a craftsman with other members employed in textiles.

The importance of agriculture to the village and family economy was largely a function of the presence or absence of alternative sources of income. The income of agricultural labourers' households was supplemented from other sources, especially cotton textiles, when possible, and this also enabled older children to remain at home. Farmers' households were larger than average (although household size varied with farm size) since not only did children remain at home longer but they also often contained living-in farm servants and they rarely included anyone with a non-farming occupation.

Textiles

Already the importance of textile occupations has been seen, although the particular Tissington example involves small numbers of people. Textiles were particularly important as a source of employment for women and children. In the total sample population in the Peak, of those employed in textiles, nearly 68 per cent were aged under 30 with 22 per cent aged under 15; and over 65 per cent of those employed in textiles were female. But the category textiles included a variety of occupations and the variations in the character and structure of the textile industry and its relationship with the family can be illustrated by examples from the two most important textile townships—Litton and Tideswell.

In Tideswell in 1861 25 per cent of the total population (515 out of 2,057) were occupied in the textile industry, the majority as hand and powerloom weavers or as cotton factory workers. In contrast to Litton there was almost no framework knitting (only two framework knitters, both women, were listed). Fifty-seven per cent (296) of the textile workers were women and girls; and men aged over 15 comprised only 32 per cent (167) of the textile workforce. Over half the women (aged over 15) worked in the cotton factories and 41 per cent (100) were weavers. But 86 per cent of the girls (under 15) worked in the factories. The majority of the men (129 out of 167) were weavers, and of the remainder only 25 were described as factory workers or spinners, the others being either manufacturers or agents. Sixty per cent of the boys aged under 15 worked in the cotton factories.

Handloom weaving of cotton and silk was still important at this date in Tideswell showing none of the signs of decline in the face of the powerloom as in Litton. There was a total of 221 handloom weavers (118 men and 89 women together with eight boys and six girls aged under 15) altogether 43 per cent of the textile workforce. In some families the tradition of handloom weaving was still evident. For example, in the Leech family at Brook Bottom, the head aged 43, his son of 16 and daughter of 14 were all silk and cotton handloom weavers. In others the change from the hand to the powerloom could be seen. In the Dawson household, the head of the family, a widow of 46 was a handloom cotton weaver while her three sons aged 12, 16 and 19 were powerloom weavers. More usual was a mixture of weaving and factory work as for example in the Slack family whose head, aged 50, was a cotton handloom weaver, and his four children aged from 14 to 21 were cotton factory workers.

Some families had other sources of income besides textiles. In one family in the High Street, the head aged 51 was a joiner and carpenter and his four daughters aged from 11 to 28 cotton factory workers. In the Hudson family, the head and his 23 year-old son were respectively a plasterer's labourer and a general labourer; his son of 13 a lead miner and his two daughters aged 10 and 18 cotton and worsted factory workers.

In Litton, stocking framework knitting, hand and powerloom weaving and cotton spinning were all important and there was a variety of combinations of these occupations within individual families. In a 50 per cent sample of households in Litton, 15 out of the 100 households in the sample were entirely dependent on framework knitting and seaming. The majority of framework knitters were men but some younger women were also involved. For example in one household all five members of the family were occupied in the hosiery trade: the father aged 47, his elder daughter of 19 and his nephew aged 20 were each framework knitters, and his wife aged 46 and younger daughter of 12 were stocking seamers.

In ten households, some members of the family were framework knitters, usually the head, and others worked as factory cotton spinners or as weavers. Unlike Tideswell the powerloom weavers predominated in Litton by this date but there were still some handloom weavers. In one family of five for example, the head aged 58 was a framework knitter and his wife of 43 a seamer, their daughter of 21 was a winder in a cotton mill and their 19 year-old son a cotton powerloom weaver; the younger son of 11 was at school. In another family the pattern was repeated with some variation—the head was a stocking framework knitter and his four children of 19, 15, 12 and nine all worked in the cotton factory.

In 49 out of the 100 households in the sample, there was a mixture of spinning and weaving but no hosiery. Only two of these households combined handloom weaving and factory work—in one the head, a man of 60, was a handloom weaver while his wife aged 44 worked in the cardroom of the cotton mill so exemplifying the decline of the handloom with only older men still working it. Twenty-five families had at least one member occupied in powerloom weaving, and in 22 there were cotton factory workers, mainly spinners. In some cases, all members of the family from the youngest upwards were occupied as powerloom weavers, and in others, powerloom weaving was combined with other pursuits. For example, in one family, the head and his son were

tailors, but his three daughters aged 13, 18 and 24 were powerloom weavers—an example which perhaps best summarizes the role of cotton in the economy and the social structure of the Peak.

No other township had the same diversity and number of textile operatives as Litton and Tideswell, but nonetheless, similar examples of the interrelationships of textiles within the household could be drawn from other townships with cotton factories such as Bamford or Calver, or with framework knitting, most notably Ashford.

Lead Mining

Lead mining was much more widely distributed throughout the Peak than textiles and even as late as 1861 still provided an important source of male employment. In some cases the two were complementary—as was the case at Bradwell, one of the more important lead mining villages. In a 50 per cent sample of the households of Bradwell, 18 per cent of the population were lead miners. Textiles were of secondary importance with 20 per cent of women aged over 20 thus occupied (of the 54 textile workers in the sample, only six were men, three of whom were aged under 15). Seventy-nine out of the 148 households in the sample had at least one lead miner in them. Forty-seven of these households were wholly dependent on mining, but in 23 households, lead mining was combined with textiles, the men working in the mines and the women in the mills. For example, in one household of ten people, the head and two of his sons aged 15 and 27 were miners, and his four daughters with ages ranging from 17 to 23 were cotton factory workers, and another son was a shoemaker.

Agriculture was less usually combined with lead mining within a family (although no doubt many of the miners were part-time agricultural labourers). In one household, the head aged 48 was a farmer, his two sons lead miners, and his daughter a cotton factory worker: the three strands of the Peak economy intertwined within one family.

In a 50 per cent household sample of Eyam, the combination of mining with other occupations at the family level is again demonstrated. Forty-four out of the 132 households in the sample had at least one lead miner amongst their members; 18 were wholly dependent on mining. Of the other households, in seven, mining was combined with textiles, in this case silk or cotton weaving; and in eight mining was combined with shoemaking. In the rest mining was combined with various other occupations, in three cases with agriculture, but there was only one case of a miner also describing himself as a farmer.

The intertwining of various occupations at the household level is apparent: in one family of eight, the head, a man of 39 was a silk weaver, his eldest son a cordwainer's apprentice, his daughter aged 15 a silk weaver, and his two younger sons of 11 and 13 lead miners.

Lead mining dominated the economy of Youlgreave. Out of a total of 263 households in 1861, 133 had at least one lead miner, and in 55 of these two or more miners. The majority of the latter were older households with both father and son in mining, demonstrating the traditional family occupational nature of lead mining with sons following their fathers into mining. (In the sample for the Peak as a whole 58 per cent of miners were heads of household and 29 per cent sons). The 78 Youlgreave households with only one miner were generally the households of younger married men, or older married couples with no children living at home. There was less supplementation from other occupations within a household, although some of the women were employed in lace work as 'runners' (lace embroiderers), and others took domestic work such as washing or dressmaking. In one family for example, the head aged 45 and his two sons of 12 and 17 were miners, and his three daughters of 15, 21 and 22 lace runners. In some cases there was a dovetailing with agriculture, but the acreages involved were usually small as for example in the Garratt household where the head was described as a farmer of four acres (1.6 ha.) and his two sons aged 12 and 20 as lead miners. In only two cases did a miner have another occupation listed, one as a farmer the other as a stone-cutter.

Similarly in Castleton, in a 50 per cent household sample, 30 out of 88 households had at least one lead miner and in only 14 of these was there no other occupation in the family. In 26 households, women and girls in the family worked in the cotton mill, in two the wife was a dressmaker, and in one household, the head was a farmer of six acres (2.4 ha.) and his three sons lead miners. One dual occupation was listed, a farmer of 34 acres (14 ha.) and lead miner.

The examples show that there were many variations in the role of lead mining within the family. The extent of supplementation from other occupations varied but the general importance of different sources of income within any one family is apparent. In particular, textiles formed an important complement to lead mining, an industry notoriously liable to fluctuations of fortune, and by 1861 in its penultimate stage of decline.

CONCLUSION

The mid-19th century Peak was therefore an area of varied occupational structure and the interrelationships of different occupations can be seen not only at the township level but also at the household level. The intertwining of the lead and cotton industries in particular, and also crafts and agriculture is apparent from the examples given. But it is the complexity of the rural economy at this date which is most noteworthy. Where possible all family members contributed to the household income and occupational diversity enabled children to remain at home who otherwise would be forced to leave generally to become either farm or domestic servants. The variations in occupational opportunities is in turn reflected in variations in household structure among the townships and in population growth rates. Those townships where a variety of occupations were available were able to provide a broad economic base for population growth and this certainly contributed to the relatively late population maxima of some of the larger townships and counteracted until a relatively late date the migrational pull of the developing urban centres which surrounded the Peak.

REFERENCES

- ¹The manuscript census enumerators' books are housed in the Public Record Office, HO107, RG8-10.
- ²See author's thesis for a fuller discussion of the methodology involved: R. Gurney, 'Population Change and Population Structure 1801-1861 in the Peak District of Derbyshire', (University of Liverpool Ph.D., 1970).
- ³The categories used here were: farmers; agricultural labourers; craftsmen; metal workers; textile; miners; trades and services; general labourers and servants; professions; no employment given; scholars. See also the discussion in A. Rogers, *Approaches to Local History*, (1977), on the problems of devising an occupational grouping.
- ⁴The contrasts in the agriculture of northern Derbyshire were described by a number of 19th century writers including J. Farey, *General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire*, (1811-7).
- ⁵H. C. K. Henderson, 'Changes in Land Utilisation in Derbyshire, 1837-1937', in *Land Utilisation Survey of Derbyshire*, (1941).
- ⁶For a more detailed analysis of the population structure of the various occupation categories see R. Hall, 'Occupation and population structure in part of the Derbyshire Peak District in the Mid-Nineteenth Century', *East Midland Geographer*, 42 (1974), 66-78.
- ⁷The hosiery industry in the Peak was an outlier of the East Midlands hosiery industry. In 1844 there were 80 frames in Litton, 100 in Ashford, 10 in Bakewell and eight in Taddington, each of which probably provided employment for about four people. See W. Felkin, *History of machine wrought hosiery and lace manufacture*, (1867).