



Northamptonshire County Council

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Recording and analysis of premises at  
Hipper Street South and East View  
Chesterfield, Derbyshire  
September 2009



Iain Soden

October 2009

Report 09/145

## Northamptonshire Archaeology

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Northamptonshire  
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### QUALITY CONTROL

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**OAS/S REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project title	Recording and analysis of premises at Hipper Street South and East View, Chesterfield, Derbyshire	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological recording and analysis on 43 Hipper Street South, a Victorian lodging house, together with houses at 39 Hipper Street South and 23 East View. The first two are late 19th-century, and the third is an early 20th-century building, but none retain elements or details of their original build or occupation/use. All were derelict at the time of survey.	
Project type	Building recording and analysis.	
Site Status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment; Watching Brief	
Future work	Trial Trench Evaluation	
Monument type and period	19th- to 20th-century domestic accommodation	
Significant finds	None	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Derbyshire	
Site address	39, 43 Hipper Street South and 23 East View, Chesterfield	
OS grid ref	SK 3845 7080	
Area	c2500 sq m	
Height OD	79-82m above OD	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Iain Soden, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Iain Soden	
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	Land Securities; agent Wrightson Associates	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	September 2009	
End date	September 2009	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical	None	None
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Drawings, photographs
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
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**RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF PREMISES AT  
HIPPER STREET SOUTH AND EAST VIEW  
CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE  
SEPTEMBER 2009**

*ABSTRACT*

*Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological recording and analysis on 43 Hipper Street South, a Victorian lodging house, together with houses at 39 Hipper Street South and 23 East View. The first two are late 19th-century, and the third is an early 20th-century building, but none retain elements or details of their original build or occupation/use. All were derelict at the time of survey.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Archaeological recording and analysis was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology in September 2009 on the standing structures of a Victorian Lodging House and two nearby domestic terraced houses in Chesterfield (NGR: SK 3845 7080; Fig 1). The work was undertaken for Wrightson Associates, acting on behalf of Land Securites, in fulfilment of a Chesterfield Borough Council condition (18) for recording of the buildings prior to demolition and redevelopment (Planning Application CHE/06/00243/FUL). The work was carried out in September 2009 in fine weather conditions and in accordance with a Derbyshire County Council Brief from Derbyshire County Council and an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology.

The site comprises:

- A supposed former factory, now identified as a Victorian lodging house on Hipper Street South, with two principal phases of development
- A single representative terraced domestic property on Hipper Street South
- A single representative terraced domestic property on East View/Markham Road

The present project follows a series of previous studies related to the area between Markham Road and the River Hipper, including desk-based assessment and watching brief, related to the building and further development of the Ravenside Retail Park (Chapman 1995, 1997, 2002 and 2005).

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Topography, layout and condition**

The site lies some 200m south of the town centre of Chesterfield on ground sloping down from the town at c82m above Ordnance Datum on Markham Road on the north, to c80m above Ordnance Datum at the south towards the floodplain of the River Hipper.

The river course is not visible from the site, as it is screened by the remains of a former railway embankment. Hipper Street South and East View are parallel roads on a north-south alignment, running with the slope of the ground. At the foot of the slope, close to the embankment, Hipper Street South turns westward and is a vehicular route, although not a through-route. Here, at 79.3m, the road is at a much lower elevation than the nearby premises of the pedestrian alleyway of East View, which is a dead-end and lies closer to the elevation of Markham Road (Fig 2).

The premises being recorded are generally run-down, and the immediate area is in a similar state. The lodging house at 43 Hipper Street South has stood empty for some years although was tenanted until at least 2005. Of the domestic premises on Hipper Street South, numbers 35, 39 and 41 were derelict and boarded up at the time of survey. Number 37 was still occupied. Numbers 35 and 41 are former shops, while 37 and 39 are domestic houses. The situation in relation to numbers 19-24, East View and 103 Markham Road (the upper end of the terrace) was not dissimilar. All were derelict but one, number 24, which was still occupied. In addition, squatters appeared to be occupying number 19 and possibly number 20 at the time of survey.

While the lodging house was recorded according to the requirements, the choice of which representative house in each street to record was dictated by the continued occupation of some buildings and Health, Safety and Welfare considerations. The recording of 23 East View was in accordance with the *preliminary* selection made when the Written Scheme of Investigation was compiled. However, the original selection of 41 Hipper Street South was changed to the next-door property, number 39, since the former house was found to contain rotting, unsafe floors after prolonged and ongoing roof leaks, which had also led to it becoming pigeon-infested.

## 2.2 Historical records

### ***Context and street development***

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows how the Victorian pattern of north-south streets, which was created to the south of the historic core of the town, was established within the framework of the existing elongated plots that had run, originally uninterrupted, south from Low Pavement and Beetwell Street to the meandering course of the River Hipper (see Chapman 2005 for maps).

Hipper Street ran south from Beetwell Street to the Midland Railway branch line, which ran along the valley bottom adjacent to the River Hipper. The railway had been built in 1870. At its southern end, Hipper Street turned westward, to run parallel with the railway embankment, to meet the southern end of Auckland's Place, the next major road to the west.

Although the conjoined property of numbers 35 and 37 Hipper Street South bear a date stone of 1877, the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 does not show properties here. The explanation of this anomaly is that the publication data of the 1881 map must have lagged at least four years behind the survey data on which it was based. The census records for 1881 indicate that number 43 was also in existence by that date, indicating construction between 1877 and 1881, along with the properties 35-41 Hipper Street South (Appendix 1).

At the end of the century, a map of 1898 shows numbers 37-41 and further short rows of terraces on the southern part of Hipper Street. In addition there was a larger building, the lodging house, which faced the Hipper Street School. These were isolated developments, and parts of the frontage were still unoccupied.

Also by the end of the century a back lane development had appeared. This lay to the west of Hipper Street, lying mid-way between Hipper Street and Auckland's Place. It comprised a single north-south row of small terraced houses that fronted onto the western side of the narrow lane that ran behind the Hipper Street properties. The southernmost end of this back lane development, a row of five houses, known as Joel's Row, was demolished in the 1960s, but the houses to the immediate north of this form the present East View.

Before 1918, and most probably before the creation of Markham Road in 1912 (see below), further housing had filled most of the gaps on the Hipper Street frontages, and the same had happened along the back lane development. The early 20th century, prior to the First World War, was therefore when the housing development along these streets had reached its maximum extent. Thereafter, it is a story of progressive redevelopment and the associated fragmentation and decline of the Victorian community structure of housing and work places.

At the end of the 19th century the area to the west of Hipper Street and Auckland's Place had comprised open ground traversed by the meandering course of the River Hipper. To the immediate north of this stood a 17th-century prison building and beside it a late 18th-century Silk Mill. Access to these buildings was either from the west along a narrow lane or from the Market to the north.

This area had been transformed before it was depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1918. The former east-west lane was replaced by a new road, Markham Road, which was built in 1912, and ran from Park Road in the west to the Silk Mill and the bottom of South Place in the east. The old prison and some of the local housing were demolished at this time. To the south of this the course of the river was partly realigned southward, and the area of a former meander channel was levelled and the ground raised by the dumping of at least 1.0m of dumped ash, cinders and other debris. This dumped material was observed in 1997 during the construction of the first phase of the Ravenside Retail Park development, which occupies this plot (Chapman 1997).

This reclaimed area was used as the site of the cattle market, which was to stand there until the redevelopment of the 1990s. New houses were built along the southern side of Markham Road, in front of the cattle market, and these too were cleared to make way for the Ravenside Retail Park.

By 1938 Markham Road had been extended eastward to Lordsmill Street, cutting across Hipper Street, and the other nearby streets. There was obviously an associated loss of housing and from this time Hipper Street was divided in two, with the section to the south known as Hipper Street South. The back lane development was similarly divided, with the southern end known as East View. As a result of the new road development, Hipper Street South and East View became isolated and neglected backwaters, stranded between the new road and the old railway.

By the 1950s a further length of the River Hipper, the loop running up to the Silk Mill, was also canalised and diverted southward. A new abattoir was built on this area, which lay to the south of the old Silk Mill.

#### ***43 Hipper Street South – the lodging house***

This property was remarkably difficult to pick up in records since it has been thought to have been built as a factory. It is a combination of the 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 Census returns (see Appendices 1-3 for a selection of the Census records consulted) which reveal its original purpose – as a lodging house, a purpose which continued through the majority of the 20th century, as in the Ordnance Survey map of 1961 it was



still recorded as 'Markham Municipal Hostel (Men)' (Chapman 2005, Appendix 1). In the 1881 census records (Appendix 1), the lodging house appears at the end of the entries for Hipper Street, leaving its exact location uncertain, although the occupier of number 44 was listed as a Chelsea Pensioner (Superintendent Workmans Home). In 1891 the lodging house only appears at the end of the parish, along with another nearby hostel. However, in 1901 it was listed immediately before 42, 40, 38 etc (Appendix 2), suggesting that it did lie adjacent to the current houses of 35 to 41 Hipper Street South, with some individuals still inhabiting the same properties. After three censuses the evidence for this sequence of houses and lodging house being the present day 35-43 Hipper Street South was strong but not fully conclusive. However, in 1911 the addresses are noted in full, with the present-day numbers, proving the location of numbers 25-41, and lying adjacent to the lodging house at 43 Hipper Street (Appendix 3).

The 1901 Census relates the building and the adjacent row as follows (the order here follows the modern house numbers consecutively; with 1901 house numbers in brackets):

*Table 1: The 1901 Census, the lodging house and 35 – 41 Hipper Street*

House Number	Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
35 (36)	James Webber	Head	47	Colliery Labourer	Huish, Somerset
35 (36)	Emma Webber	Wife	51		Dulverton, Somerset
35 (36)	George Webber	Son	24	Journeyman calf liner	Chesterfield
35 (36)	William Webber	Son	20	Plumber	Chesterfield
35 (36)	Fred Webber	Son	18	Engine builder	Chesterfield
37 (38)	Frederick Walker	Head	25	Stone Mason	Chesterfield
37 (38)	Elizabeth	Wife	28		Chesterfield
37 (38)	Samuel	Son	5		Chesterfield
37 (38)	Lily	Daughter	4		Chesterfield
39 (40)	Arthur Marshall	Head	28	..... shoveller	Nottingham
39 (39)	Annie Marshall	Wife	24		Cuckney Nottinghamshire
39 (40)	Wilfred Marshall	Son	2		Chesterfield
39 (40)	Emily Marshall	Daughter	1		Chesterfield
41(42)	Richard Naylor	Head	54	Beef butcher	Chesterfield
41(42)	Sarah Jane Naylor	Wife	51		Ashover, Derbyshire
41(42)	Elizabeth A Naylor	Daughter	27	Assistant School Teacher	Chesterfield
41(42)	Richard E Naylor	Son	24	Chemist's assistant	Chesterfield
41(42)	David W Naylor	Son	18		Chesterfield
43*	Richard Sleight	Head	70	Lodging House Keeper	Swineshead, Lincs
43*	John Thomas Foley	Son-in-Law	36	Manager of lodging house	Rotherham, Yorks
43	Francis Foley	Daughter	30		Grantham, Lincs
43	Mary Anne Sleight	Daughter	24	Dressmaker	Derby
43	Beatrice Sleight	Daughter	19	Dressmaker	Derby
43	John Thomas Foley	Grandson	7		Derby
43	Ernest Foley	Grandson	6		Derby
43	Percy Foley	Grandson	3		Chesterfield
43	Richard James	Grandson	1		Ilkeston
43	Thomas Bowden	Lodger	44	Gas fitter	Matlock

House Number	Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
43	Robert Mileham	Lodger	19	Shoemaker	Norwich
43	W Smith	Lodger	56	Engine fitter	Derby
43	Fred Baldwin	Lodger	36	Iron turner	Sheffield
43	William Cooper	Lodger	56	Watchmaker	Coventry
43	John Bamford	Lodger	45	Railway Navvy	Cardiff
43	Charles Jelleyman	Lodger	44	Railway Navvy	Dursley, Gloucs
43	Charles Wrigley	Lodger	46	Bricklayer's Labourer	Bakewell
43	John Ridingson	Lodger	45	Railway Navvy	Wilmslow, Cheshire
43	John Bradley	Lodger	54	Blacksmith's striker	Liverpool
43	Peter Wilson	Lodger	36	Slater	Leicester
43	Patrick Waller	Lodger	30	Draper's assistant	Derby
43	John Murphy	Lodger	40	Railway Navvy	Mayo, Ireland
43	James Carney	Lodger	49	Railway Navvy	Mayo, Ireland
43	John MacDonald	Lodger	45	Iron Moulder	London
43	William Mitchell	Lodger	36	Boot and shoe maker	Mayphale, Lancs
43	Peter Nicholls	Lodger	50	Engine fireman	Chesterfield
43	George Smith	Lodger	19	Railway Navvy	Leicester
43	Herbert Thompson	Lodger	24	Bricklayer	Leicester
43	John Burns	Lodger	45	Railway Navvy	Cockermouth, Cumberland
43	Charles Adkins	Lodger	57	Tin Smith	Birmingham
43	John Bennett	Lodger	54	Railway Navvy	Twickenham
43	Richard Harris	Lodger	57	Herbalist	London
43	James Smith	Lodger	26	Journeyman Tailor	Swansea
43	Tom Rigg	Lodger	50	Journeyman Pork Butcher	Birmingham
43	Edwin Richards	Lodger	45	Journeyman Joiner	Bedford
43	Robert Roper	Lodger	42	Plasterer	Chesterfield
43	Thomas Brown	Lodger	55	Blacksmith	Chesterfield
43	William Rogers	Lodger	61	Blacksmith striker	Chesterfield
43	Edwin Cullen	Lodger	54	Coal Carter	Wisbech
43	G Bailey	Lodger	44	Railway Navvy	Dublin
43	W Wilkinson	Lodger	63	Pedlar or Hawk	Preston
43	John Whitehall	Lodger	44	Pedlar or Hawk	Derby
43	John Carter	Lodger	48	Railway Navvy	Oldham
43	Henry Wilson	Lodger	47	Boiler maker	Liverpool
43	John Cordingley	Lodger	66	Journeyman Boot and shoe maker	Otley, Yorks
43	Joseph Kimber	Lodger	47	Railway Navvy	Leicester
43	William Wilson	Lodger	26	Railway Navvy	Glasgow
43	Henry Shaw	Lodger	59	General Labourer (not domestic)	Bakewell
43	John Jackson	Lodger	39	General Labourer (not domestic)	Chesterfield
43	Peter Rigby	Lodger	30	Railway Navvy	Southampton
43	Arthur Shipley	Lodger	29	General Labourer (not domestic)	London
43	David Brown	Lodger	51	Coach Builder	Malton, Yorks
43	John R Thomas	Lodger	46	Cheeseman	Umballa, India

\* Richard Sleight was not present at the 1901 census enumeration. His personal details here have been reconstructed from his entry in the 1891 census entry. His daughter Francis had married John Foley from Rotherham, who was one of the lodgers in the 1891 census, when he was described as a pedlar.

### ***Houses on Hipper Street***

Although the 1901 Census, above, has been used as a baseline for looking at the houses on Hipper Street South, the following indicates the changing occupation of the block of numbers 35-41 Hipper Street by 1911 when the next Census was taken.

*Table 2: The 1911 Census, 35-41 Hipper Street*

House number	Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
35	James Webber	Head	58	Labourer	Huish, Champflower
35	Emma Webber	Wife	61		Dulverton, Somerset
35	Fred Webber	Son	28	Metal Turner	Chesterfield
37	Horace Swinburne	Head	30	Asst, dept Insurance	Sheffield
37	Emily Swinburne	Wife	32		Sheffield
37	Elsie Swinburne	Daughter	1		Stawley, Derbyshire
39	Ernest William Cooper	Head	36	Brewery Engineer	Haynes, Bedfordshire
39	Mary Ann Cooper	Wife	34		Kimberley, Nottinghamshire
39	Reginald Cooper	Son	14	Railway Clerk	Chesterfield
39	Florence Adeline Cooper	Daughter	11		Chesterfield
39	Edna Mary Cooper	Daughter	9 months		Chesterfield
39	Alwyne Cox	Boarder	18	Grocery Assistant	Chesterfield
41	Richard Naylor	Head	64	Butcher	Chesterfield
41	Sarah Jane Naylor	Wife	61		Ashover, Derbyshire
41	Elizabeth Hannah Naylor	Daughter	37	Elementary School Teacher	Chesterfield
41	Richard Edwin Naylor	Son	34	Chemist's shop assistant	Chesterfield
41	David Welfred Naylor	Son	28	Chemist's shop assistant	Chesterfield

This Census has some notable aspects to it. Firstly, it is clear from the variety of trades practiced by the occupants that the street is not at all down-at-heel and in no way comprises property built to serve the workers of one local industry, although they may have had a ready clientele at the nearby lodging house. As such this is very much a modern social composition, reflecting a diversity of origin, occupation and consequently wealth, as opposed to the trade-grouping characteristic of streets built for established 19th-century industry which often show signs of financial struggle and overcrowded premises. Here the proximity of the lodging house, by this time established for over twenty years, probably ensured that overcrowding was avoided. This is not a slum but is rather reflecting a period when tradespeople have been attracted to Chesterfield from outside in search of a burgeoning work-base. The inhabitants have been successful enough to stay,

put down roots and bring up children who have been born locally. In fact Naylor at number 41 is the longest resident, having practiced as a butcher on the street since 1881 and certainly at number 41 since at least 1891. He can be found in all three Appendices to this report.

At number 41 there were three adult unmarried children along with their father, Richard Naylor, a butcher and his wife. In fact the daughter may well have been teaching just across the road at the Hipper Street Elementary School, founded in 1872 (the school moved and the old building was demolished in 1968).

In terms of number 35 (sometimes also wrongly called 36), James Webber, described as a Labourer in the 1911 Census, may have been entered wrongly, since he may be seen in the 1895, 1899 and the 1912 Kelly's Trade Directories as being a Shopkeeper there and in the 1901 census too. Since number 35 was a shop, the 1911 'labourer' Census entry may be seen as potentially anomalous.

At number 39 is a typical house of the Hipper Street block; a family of five is living in the small two-bedroom house while still managing to find enough room to take in a boarder. In these circumstances it is highly likely that he is related to the family, perhaps a nephew.

### **East View**

East View could not be found on any of the census returns from 1881-1911. It is possible that the lane only appeared following the building of Markham Road in 1912, or that it was renamed following the building of Markham Road and the probable removal of further houses to the immediate north. Elements of the northern end of this back lane development were present in 1898, but the southern part was added later, perhaps in the early 1900s (see above). Thus there is no early social data for East View. The next information to be made available, which will probably include this address, will be the 1921 Census Returns, which is not yet in the public domain.

### **The lodging house**

The lodging house on Hipper Street continued to be occupied. Comparison of the censuses through time, however, shows that it changed, as indicated in the table below.

*Table 3: Comparative populations of the lodging house 1881-1911*

Date	Lodgers	Age range	Average age	Of which male	Female	Including family units	Children	Manager's family and household
1881	52	19-72	40.5	52	0	0	0	-
1891	51	20-76	40.7	51	0	0	0	13
1901	44	19-66	44.0	44	0	0	0	9
1911	20	20-79	45.2	12	8	3	0	20

It is notable that in 1911 the numbers in the Manager's family and household has risen so steeply. Although this is merely a snapshot of one day, the manager at this point, G Quinton, seems to have used the lodging house to move in numbers of his extended family (thirteen male, seven female) of three generations (including eight children), aged 6 months-65 years, including six members of a family by the name of Cooper. All have a relationship to the 'Head' and so are not strictly lodgers. It is distinctly possible that Quinton was showing favour to members of his family who had fallen on hard times, potentially at the expense of a wider social need for places. If his immediate family and staff are taken out of the equation, he was providing places to nine others who all express a relationship to him. The admission of women between 1901 and 1911 was a change in practice and may not have been intended as permanent since much later the 1961 mapped identity of the building is that of a men's hostel (see Chapman 2005, Appendix).

### 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the work have been to:

- characterise the remains of both the original lodging house structure with its later accretions and two adjacent houses;
- determine the phases of development and date them,
- determine uses;
- determine measurements and layout and better appreciate the former contribution to the street scene.
- 

This will form a paper record prior to demolition as part of regeneration of the area.

#### 3.2 Methodology

The work carried out was designed to equate to the prescriptive requirements of the English Heritage Level 2 or occasionally Level 3 recording and publication methodologies (English Heritage 2006, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*). The additional (Level 3) data comprised the drawn section through the lodging house.

The entire buildings ensemble was planned and elevations drawn by a specialist survey company (Survey Operations of Skelmersdale, Lancashire) and provided to Northamptonshire Archaeology for annotation and analysis purposes on site. Measurements were taken on site by Northamptonshire Archaeology by Leica Disto-Pro laser distance-measurer, telescopic fahrmeter and a mixture of hand-held tape measure and folding rule. This process was to verify the accuracy of the previous survey and to note any architectural detail or artistic quirks which the survey had not picked up. These surveys are overdrawn and re-presented here as part of this report with archaeological annotation added (Fig 3, 17, 22 and 27).

To compliment these existing surveys a section was drawn through the lodging house on a north-south alignment (Fig 4).

Each part of the buildings was photographed using both Black and White negative film with related contact prints (for archive purposes) and using Digital Media (for the purposes of this report presentation). In addition specialist photography was deployed using a Canon digital camera mounted on an 8m-high telescopic pole with data-capture in a waist-level viewfinder. High-level photographs taken in this way with a wide-angle lens have been passed through 'Photoshop' software to remove converging verticals and sew together adjacent images where insufficient distance could be gained away from the subject to fit it into the frame. A selection of the digital photographs is presented in this report while many more are retained in the site archive, which will be deposited with Chesterfield Museum.

Written notes were compiled in free-text form and in annotation of drawings copies on site and these appear, expanded upon as appropriate, in this report.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology recording procedures were employed (NA 2003). All works were conducted in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance* (1996 and 2008) and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute for Archaeologists (1985, revised 2008). All work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council and a works specification prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology.

## **4 THE STRUCTURES**

### **4.1 43 Hipper Street South - the lodging house**

The principal structure of the lodging house is one of three storeys in a plan which is composed of three simple blocks. These comprise two wings, 'offset' to either side of a central stair block (Fig 3).

The structure itself comprises walls in a strong red brick, each in total 370mm thick, of three bricks thickness, and constructed largely in English Bond (alternate courses of headers and stretchers). At specific points in each elevation the walling is divided by two-course bands of buff-coloured bricks which form decorative bands linking the window sills of each storey. A fourth double band of two single courses links the windows of the uppermost storey. A simple stepped two-part brick cornice at the eaves is also made partly in the same buff brick, which is also used to turn the arches of the door and window lintels and pick out the window sills (Fig 5).

The roof is of Welsh slate, hipped at the east and north sides, while a central valley divides the long axis of the building into two, both at roof height and in the layout of rooms beneath. The valley mirrors the location of a central corridor below, a feature shared by all three floors (Fig 3, G7, F11, S2; Fig 4).

Many of the original windows have been blocked or partially blocked in brick, while there are no later windows cut into the building. The surviving two-light casement windows are of a single suite, inserted probably in the 1980s or thereabouts. There are no early or original window frames anywhere in the factory. A coincidence of windows and fireplaces (both original) is noteworthy but their functioning is unclear (Figs 5, 12 and 14).

The west end of the building is a plain, double gable-end, with no original windows (Fig 5).

The main entrance today is on the south side, down a vehicular gated passageway from Hipper Street South (Fig 3, G9). There are, however, no apparent larger, vehicular doors anywhere. While this might suggest that all goods-in and goods-out were easily portable through pedestrian doors, it is distinctly possible that any former goods entrance/exit lay at the south-western end of the south elevation, where a subsequent addition has removed or hidden the evidence. This is strongly suggested by a set of large redundant gate-piers (with massive hinge-pintles set in stone) at the south-western corner of what would originally have been a much more open yard (Fig 7). A single matching gate pier stands at the Hipper Street South entrance, the two together perhaps forming a former through-route for horse-drawn vehicles.

Just west of the southern pedestrian entrance is a chimney of two flues which is cantilevered out from the main south wall at just above ground floor ceiling height (Fig 8). However, this does not serve first- or second-floor fireplaces but a pair of corner fireplaces on the ground floor (Fig 9). Their flues are deliberately incorporated in the

room interiors and only angle out at first floor. This was a conscious decision to prevent cart-damage to a projecting flue at ground floor level, further evidence of a through-route and loading/unloading bay for horse-drawn vehicles on the south side of the building.

The building interior has been much subdivided in modern times. No fixtures, fittings or ephemera survive to indicate or reflect the original intended use of any rooms although simple messing facilities characterise the most recent uses of G9 and F9 and there remain toilets on each floor flanking the main stairs. Rooms G2-3 form a recently-functioning reception area with worktop and key-press, suggesting that the most recent pedestrian entrance and exit has been via a door in the north wall of G4. Numerous rooms contain redundant shelving and scattered desks (as in Fig 12, for example), while F10 seems to have served most recently as a stock-room, fully fitted out with shelving. Glimpses of the underside of the first and second storey floorboards (through holes in the suspended ceilings) show a former decorative scheme which was light blue paint, later lime-washed white.

Records of the interior concentrated on recovering the original layout and dimensions of the individual rooms as built, before more recent subdivisions. Only a few such undivided rooms survived (Fig 3 (G1, F16, S1); Figs 10, 11, 12) Thus original interior walls were identified while measurements were taken through suspended ceilings to reconstruct in section the original room sizes and ceiling heights on all three floors. The original floors were supported on pairs of machine-sawn pine beams fixed together with iron bolts. Into these beams were coggled machine-sawn pine joists. There was originally no ceiling, either attached or separate and each floor would have enjoyed no sound-proofing from the floors above or below. A sturdy, simple wooden bead around the edges of the few original rooms still discernible indicates a draught-exclusion property rather than anything like skirting board to protect the plaster at the foot of the wall.

All the original rooms on each floor were originally accessed via arched doorways at the landing of the stairway (Fig 13). These led into a brick-built corridor from which all the original rooms led off. With one or two brick exceptions all later inserted walls were of either blockwork or plasterboard. Some original wall-faces had been dry-lined with plasterboard, so that the 19th-century core brickwork could only be seen above the modern suspended ceilings.

Heat sources were provided at either end of the building and each floor contained a fireplace in both rooms at the east and west ends (Fig 14). As already mentioned, twin corner fireplaces heated the two small rooms close to the pedestrian entrance. These may have been the lodging house keeper's staff offices.

A further, single-flue chimney stands much further west along the south face. This appears to have served a now lost fireplace on the ground floor and may provide further evidence of a single office facility at that end of the building, most likely adjacent to the putative goods entrance/exit.

The building was extended on the ground floor, probably in the 1940s and potentially in connection with an increase in wartime demand for space. The new block was constructed on the south side of the original (Figs 3 and 15, comprising Rooms Ge1-4 and a semi-basement boiler room B1). The extension is today the site of a former catering kitchen (extending the function of G13 out at a flying ground level (see Figs 3 and 7 for outer door), an access corridor (Ge2) and a long open-plan workshop (Ge3-4) most recently given over to carpentry (Figs 3 and 16).

The extension building is constructed of brick, with seven bays and has a flat roof with a stone-capped parapet. The ground on which it stands falls away sharply to the south so the block compensates with two forms of brickwork. Exposed foundations up to the ground floor level (and encompassing a crawl-space) are of English Bond while the floor level is marked with two courses of damp-retardant blue engineering bricks (Fig 15). Above this the brickwork is of less strong and cheaper Stretcher Bond. The windows are steel Crittal-type of 12 lights, although two on the south (out of five) and all three on the east have been blocked up flush in brick (Back cover photo). A string course lies above the windows formed of bricks set on end. A chimney on the south wall appears to relate to a former boiler in the crawl-space beneath the floor (not accessible), from which the radiator central heating was fed.

Only accessible from the south-western yard is the boiler house semi-basement (B1-at basement level) but originally also accessed via a door, since gone, and steps down from corridor Ge2. All of the internal boiler workings are modern. A grille above the door (ie at ground floor level as the land falls away) provided ventilation (visible on Figs 3 and 7 – there painted blue) Since this is part of the building extension, it is reasonable to suppose that the radiator central heating throughout was inserted when or after the extension was built.

All the toilet and washing facilities are modern and none can be earlier than the 1970s. However, there is no evidence to suggest they were ever anywhere other than in the current rooms to either side of the stairs. The single storey extension on the northern side of the building (G14) is a modern expansion of such facilities (Fig 3).

#### **4.2 39 Hipper Street South**

The domestic property at this address is one of a brick-built pair (numbers 39 and 41), there being another pair, dated apparently 1877, next door (numbers 35 and 37). The property, constructed between 1881 and 1898, is now derelict (Figs 2, 17 and 18).

The simple layout of the property is that of a door leading directly off the street into a corridor, off which lead in one direction the ground floor rooms (sitting room, dining room and kitchen), and the stairs between the first two (Fig 19). There are two windows to the front elevation, one at ground floor, the other a first-floor bedroom. None of the windows date to before the 1970s while none of the downstairs rooms retain any features older than this (Fig 20). The décor is also entirely modern. Upstairs a landing leads off into the bedrooms and a bathroom, all similarly devoid of any historic or notable features and fully redecorated in the last 20-30 years (Fig 21). The entire house is infested with pigeons gaining free access through the roof-space from number 41 next door. A small garden stands to the rear. The property is boarded up.

#### **4.3 23 East View**

In the midst of the terrace of East View stands number 23, a two-bedroom house which differs in layout from its older near-neighbour, 39 Hipper Street South (Figs 2, 22 and 23). Built between 1898 and 1918, number 23 stands adjacent to a blue brick path and entrance is via a front door opening directly into a kitchen/dining room and an under-stairs space. A sitting-room leads off from the kitchen/dining room and from this rises the stair to the first floor.

Across the access blue brick path/yard in front of the house lies a small brick privy (boarded up). The placing of the kitchen/dining room as the principal point of access



means that the sitting room is made more private. It faces west and has a small enclosed garden (Fig 24).

Both downstairs rooms contain 1930s simple Art-Deco style tiled fireplaces which were very common in small domestic dwellings well into the 1950s and 1960s (Fig 25). Otherwise there are no older or notable fixtures and fittings and the décor is all of the last 20 years. The situation upstairs is very similar, where there are no fixtures earlier than the 1970s (Fig 26).

## 5 DISCUSSION

The recording of the lodging house has shown that the original shell of the building has survived little-changed, but that original spaces are at a premium, most having been subdivided, and ceilings under-drawn in upgrades of the 1970s and 1980s.

On none of the three floors do any fixtures or fittings survive which relate to the original building or even hint at its original, most long-lived purpose. Glimpses of the undersides to the first and second floors suggest that the décor was predominantly sky-blue for at least some of its past before suspended ceilings were inserted. The 1970s or 1980s saw a complete re-fenestration at the same time as the interiors were fully re-fitted.

The 1940s extension was architecturally incongruous but probably entirely functional. Whether or not that function changed for the war years is unclear but the extension remained thereafter. It was not re-fenestrated when the main block received its new and current suite of windows.

Ephemera inside the buildings suggest they were tenanted until 2005, most recently as factory warehousing and offices. Little remains to indicate the range of functions practiced in most of the rooms.

The recorders' understanding of the interiors changed with the discovery that the building was not a factory as had been thought, but was a purpose-built lodging house. With this purpose in mind it can be seen how the building was designed to work (Fig 27). In fact the layout has not really changed much, except for most of the large lodging rooms being subdivided and the introduction of a second stair in the north-east corner, to meet growing safety demands. Maps show it still functioned as a hostel into the 1960s when the change of term implies a considerable drop in status of the occupants.

The original Lodging Rooms were grouped in pairs on each floor G1 and G2/3/4; G12/11; F1/2/3/4 and F5/6/7; F14/15 and F16; S1 and S2/3; S6/7/8 and S9/10; the exception was probably what became the ground floor kitchen/sitting room (G13). Whether it was always a kitchen/sitting is unknown, as it is now tiled throughout. Each floor was served by a central corridor which gave access to and from the stairs and, at ground floor to the entrance and the kitchen/sitting room (in which dining was also possibly arranged, unless G12 was specifically for this latter purpose). Dickens' 1888 Dictionary of London describes a sitting room common to lodgers in such houses, where they could warm their feet by the fire and cook their food (<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/hitch/gendocs/lodging.html>). The toilets are probably where they have always been, (G5, G6, G11, F12, F13, S11, S12), each one serving one half of the lodging space on each floor.

Baths may not have been supplied, at least in the early period, since for the last years of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century there were nearby slipper baths, which the lodgers could have visited.

The necessary segregation between the lodgers and the lodging house keeper and his family was easily effected. The 'house' block, with its own private entrance and stair, occupied the offset middle block, while the lodgers entered via their own main entrance. The lodging house keeper had separate access to each floor's service space to effect the business of the house, but the privacy between the keeper, his family and the lodgers was preserved by an absence of direct access to the dormitories. However, the keeper and his family did not apparently have separate toilet facilities.

To the knowledge of the author, this is the first time a purpose-built Victorian lodging house has been recorded. They must once have been relatively common in our towns and cities but their (very reasonable) mis-identification as former 'featureless' factories has meant that their eventual demise has passed without recording. They are not industrial archaeology, nor are they truly domestic properties, but they served, if only for a short period, a very real social need as the towns filled up with migrant labour to feed a burgeoning late Victorian industrial economy. Dickens' Dictionary of London in 1888 indicates hundreds in the capital, while the current work on the Chesterfield Census records of only a small area indicates that a further such establishment lay nearby in Lordsmill Street.

This one is testament to Chesterfield as a boom-town in the 1880s and 1890s.

Census returns remain the only guide to previous inhabitants of the properties up to 1911, later census material being currently available. The recording of the two domestic properties has shown that although the area has become very run down and the properties are now derelict, the two rows began as successful homes and small businesses, and were both looked after until recent years, with regular updates and maintenance until at least the 1980s. This regular care and attention meant that no original fittings survive and even more up-to-date contents, such as tiled fireplaces, are few. A regular, relatively unbroken influx of money often means that buildings are looked after, but their historic fabric is regularly replaced and upgraded as the needs and perceptions of the occupants change.

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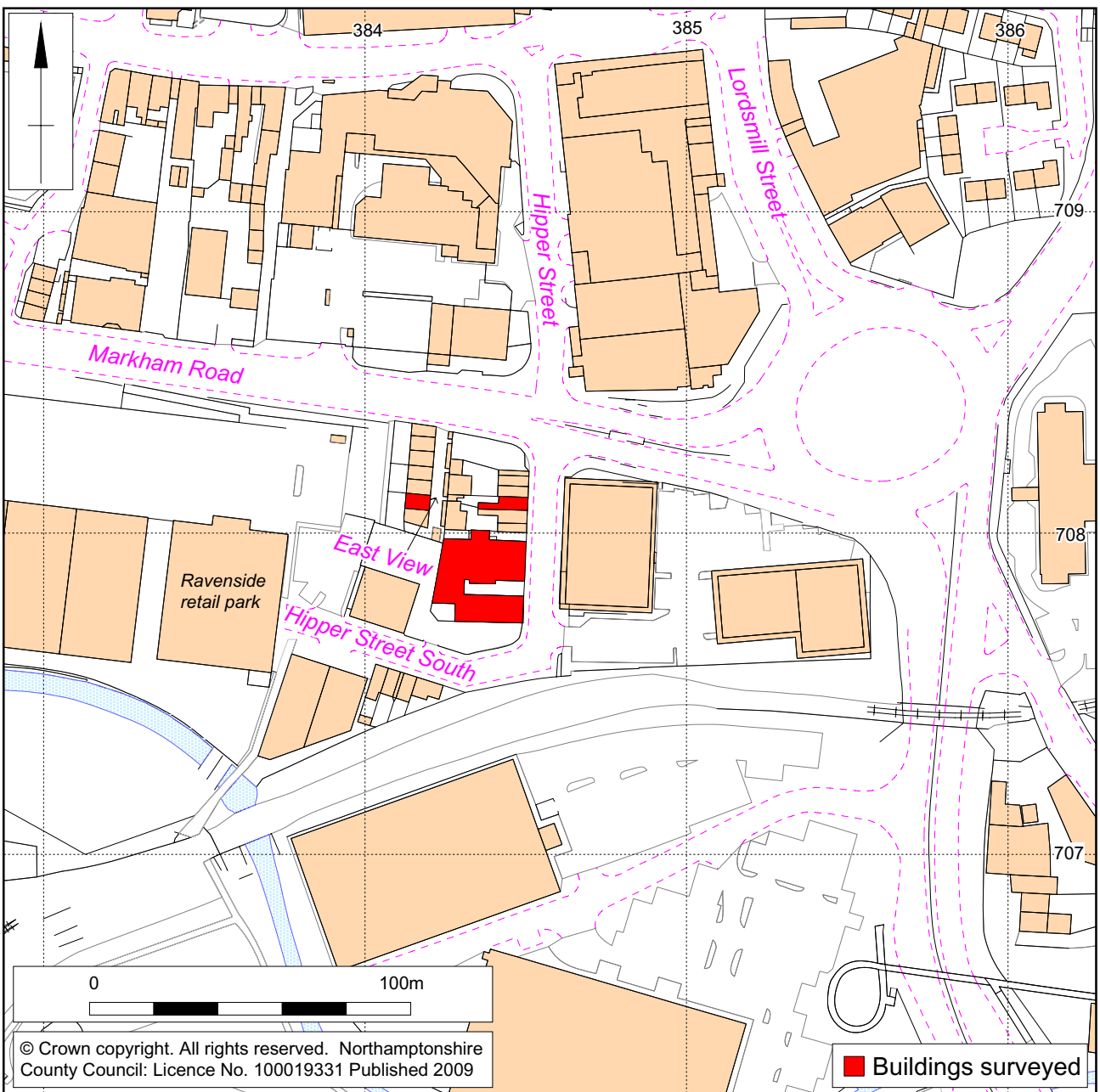
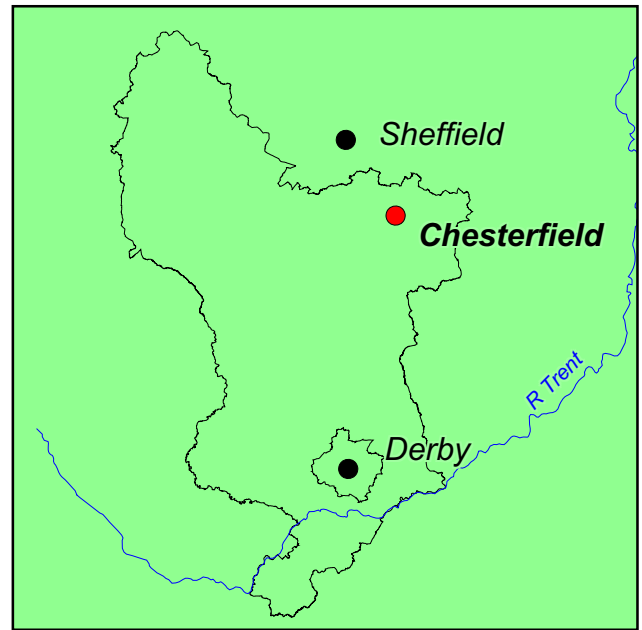
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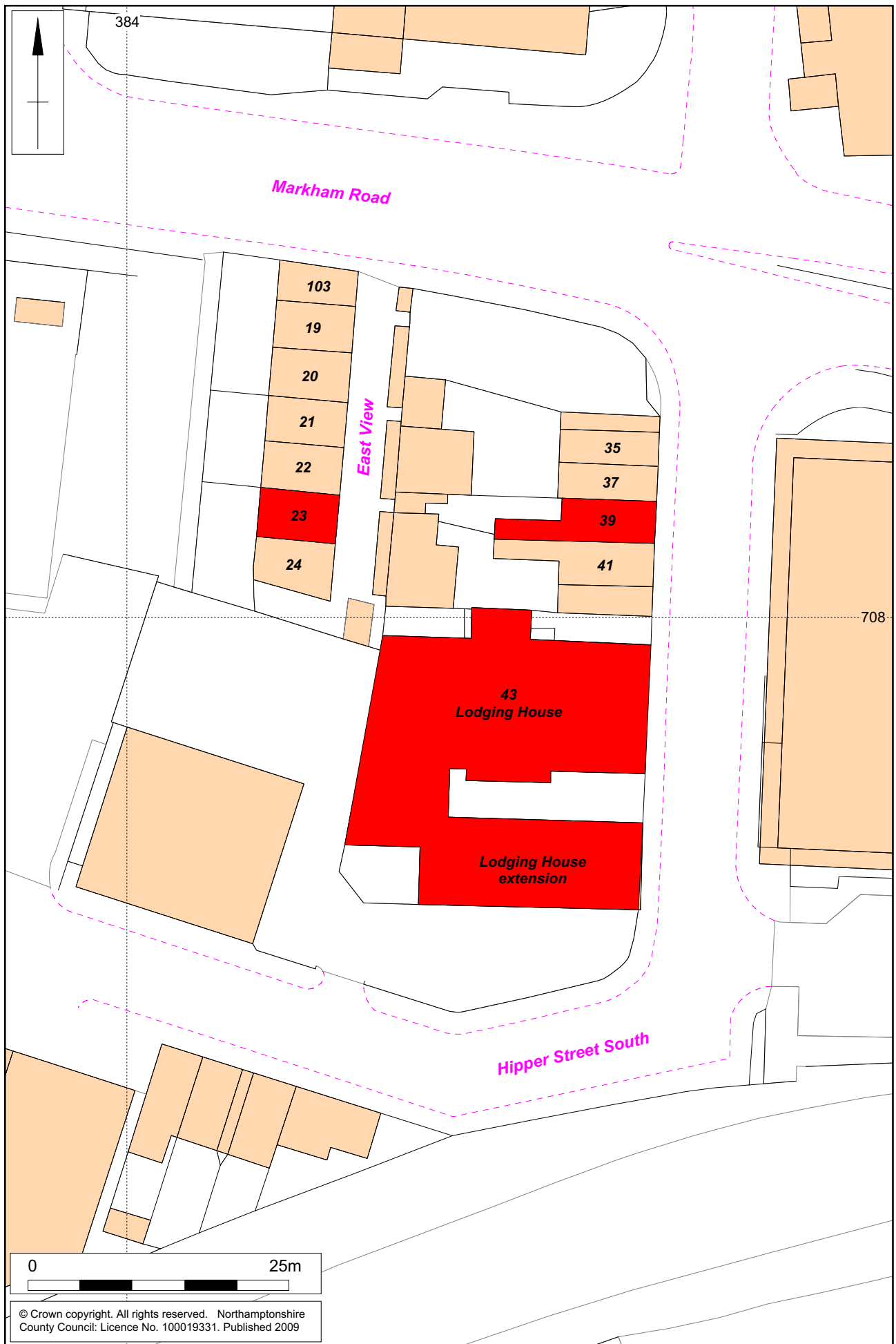
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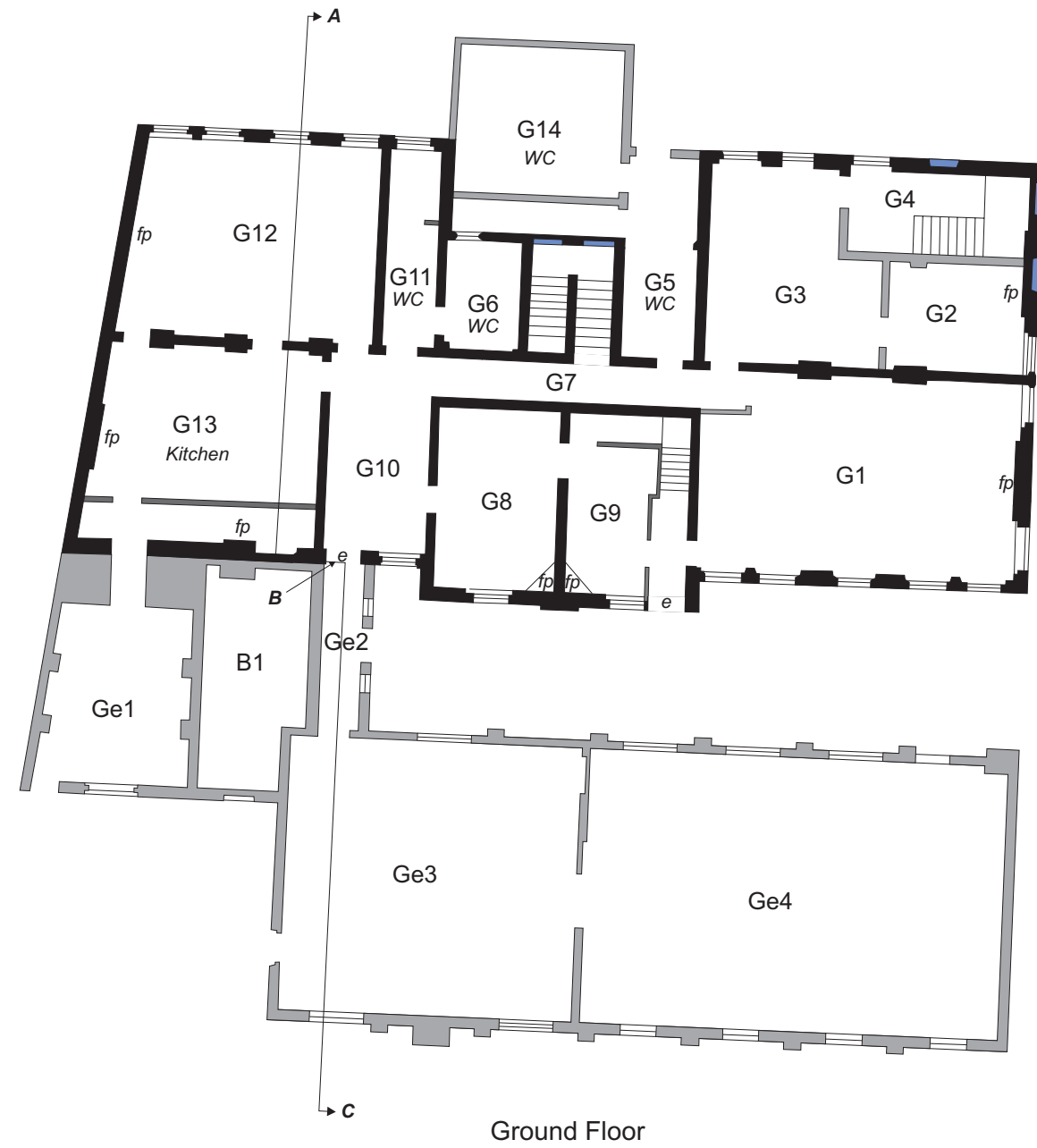
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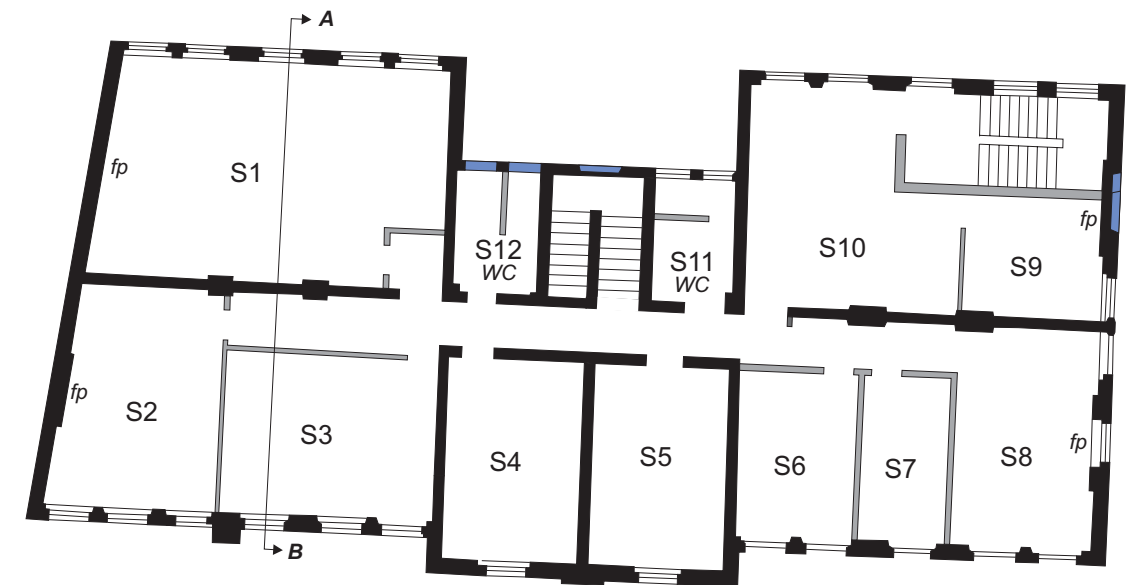
Hipper Street and East View, house numbers Fig 2



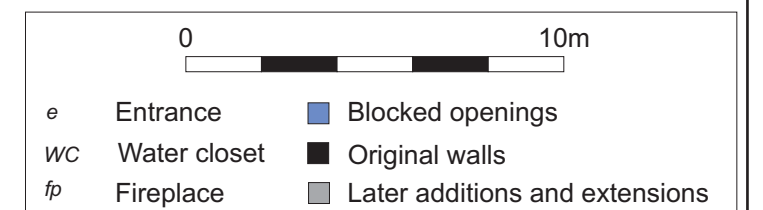
Ground Floor

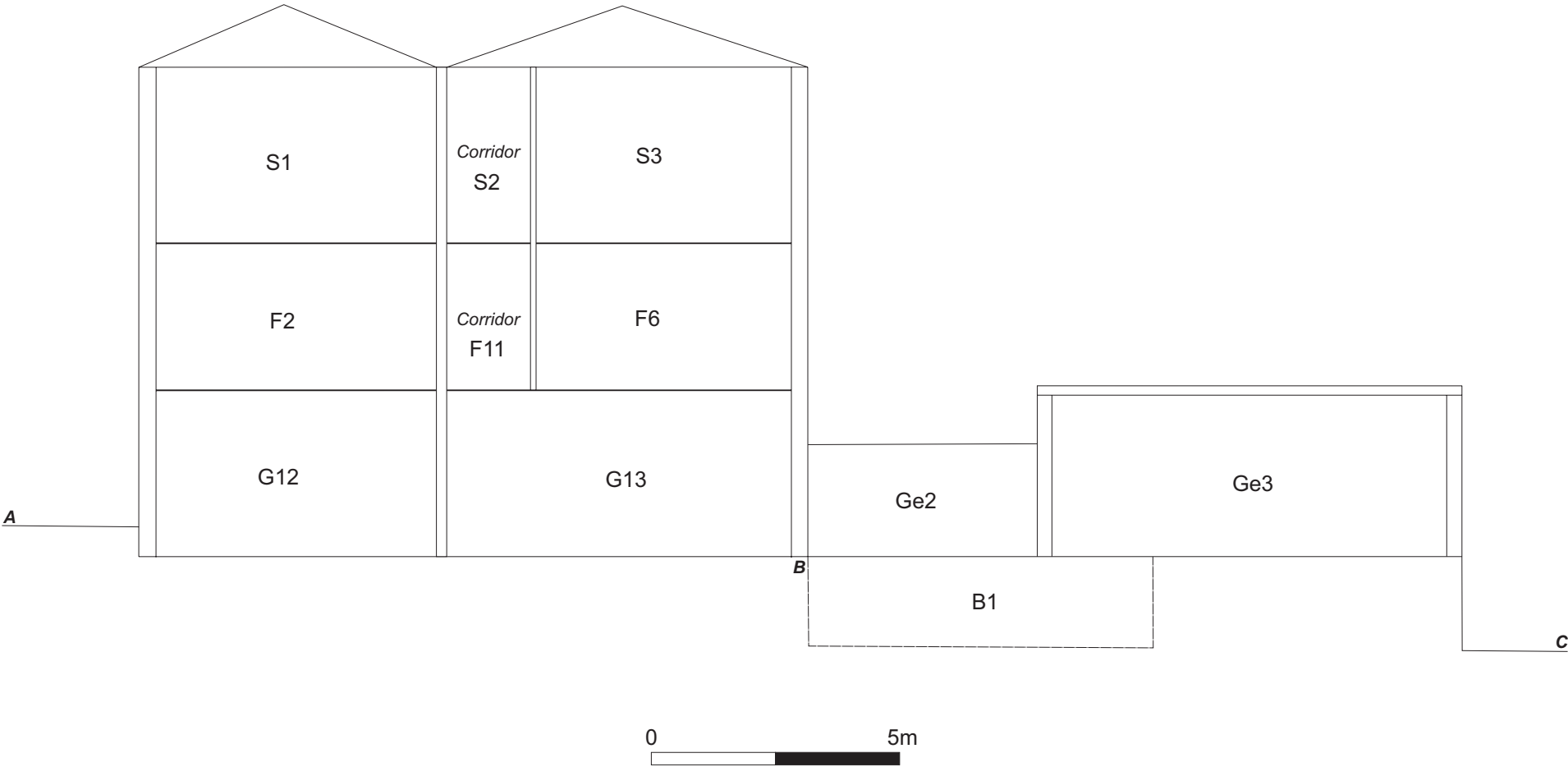


First Floor



Second Floor









East elevation of the lodging house Fig 5



Blind, west elevation of the lodging house Fig 6





Lodging house, view from the south-west Fig 7



Lodging house, flue from first floor Fig 8



Lodging house keeper's house, corner fireplace in G8 Fig 9



Lodging house, original room G1, looking east Fig 10



Lodging house, original room S1 Fig 11



Lodging house, original room F16 Fig 12



Lodging house, arched doorways in corridor F11, looking east Fig 13



Lodging house, blocked fireplace in F16 Fig 14

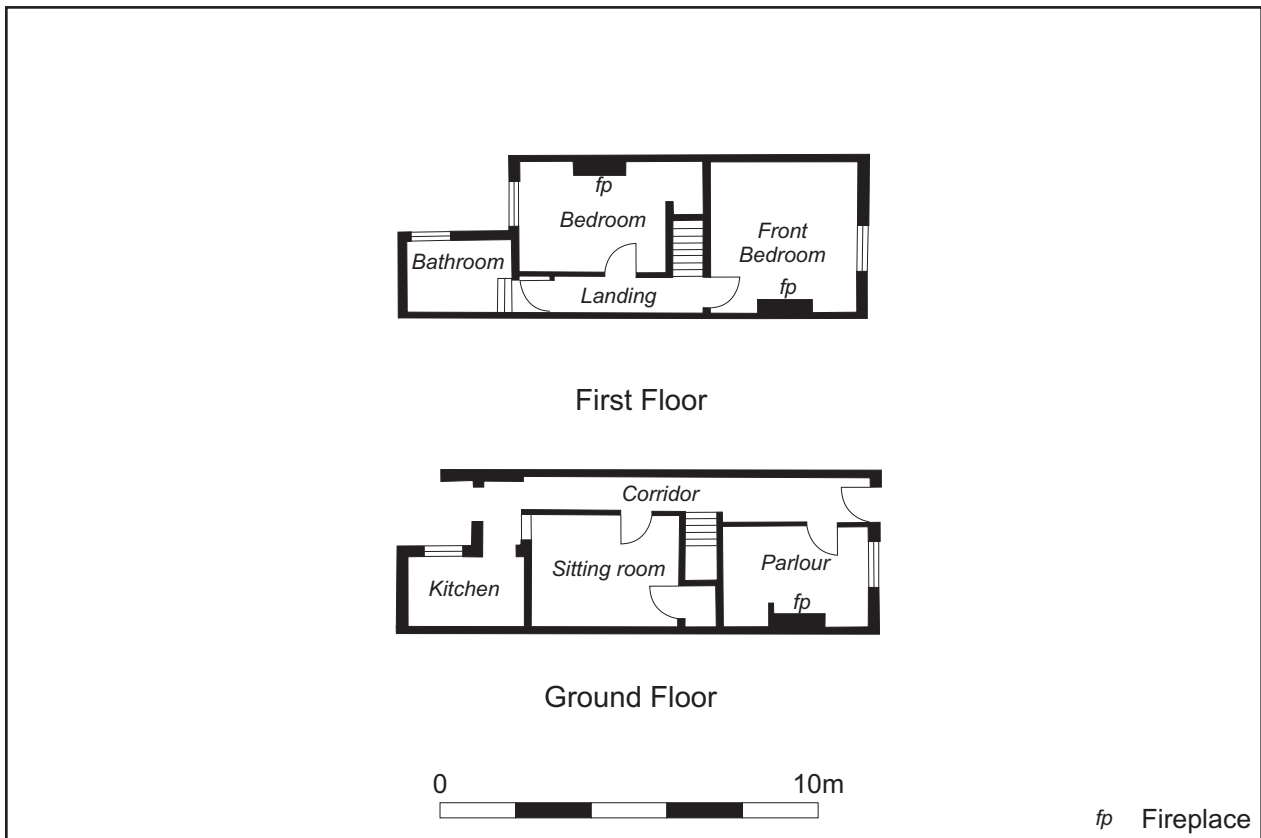




Lodging house, southern view with extension in foreground Fig 15



Lodging house, extension interior, Ge4, looking west Fig 16



Plans of 39 Hipper Street South Fig 17



35-41 Hipper Street South, front of properties Fig 18



39 Hipper Street South, corridor/ hallway Fig 19

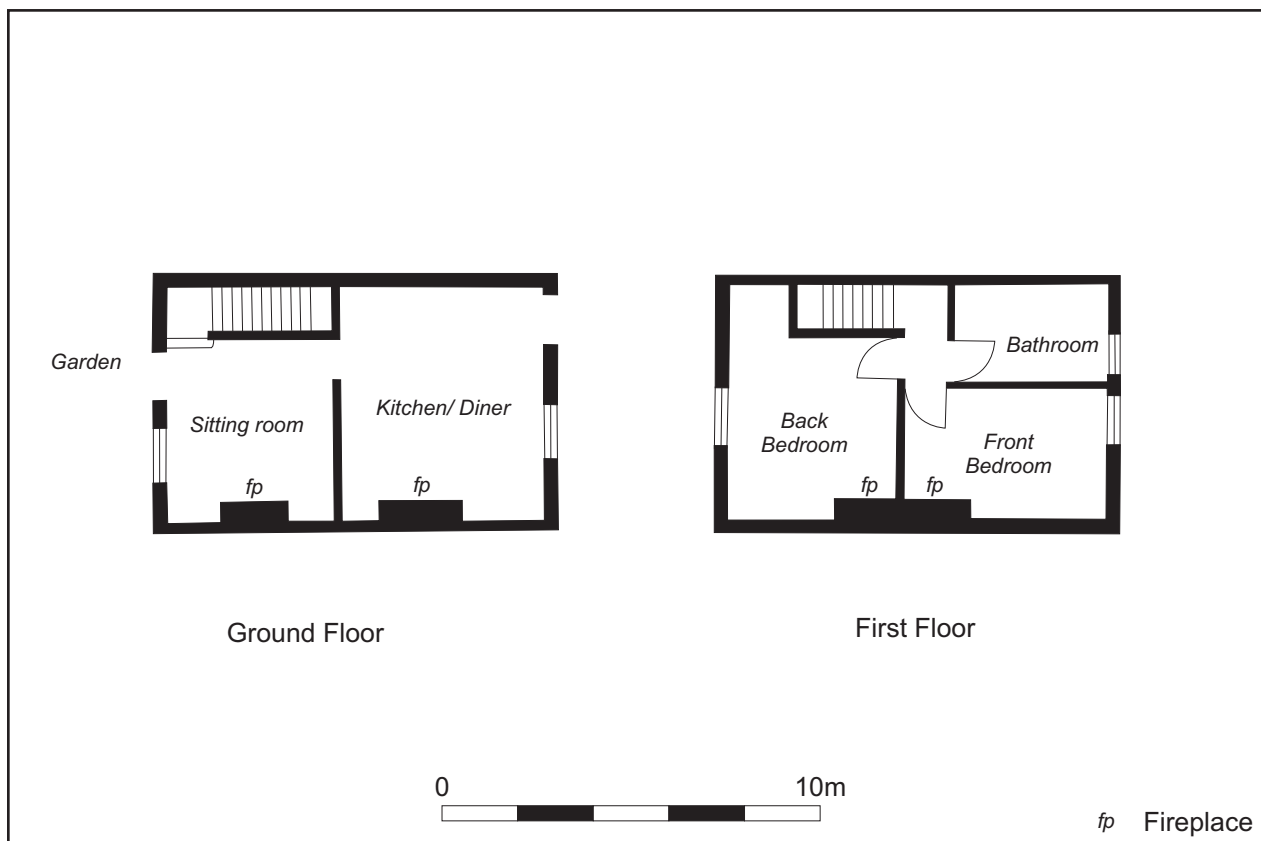


39 Hipper Street South, sitting room Fig 20



39 Hipper Street South, upstairs, front bedroom Fig 21





Plans of 23 East View Fig 22



23 East View, front of property Fig 23



23 East View, property viewed across garden Fig 24

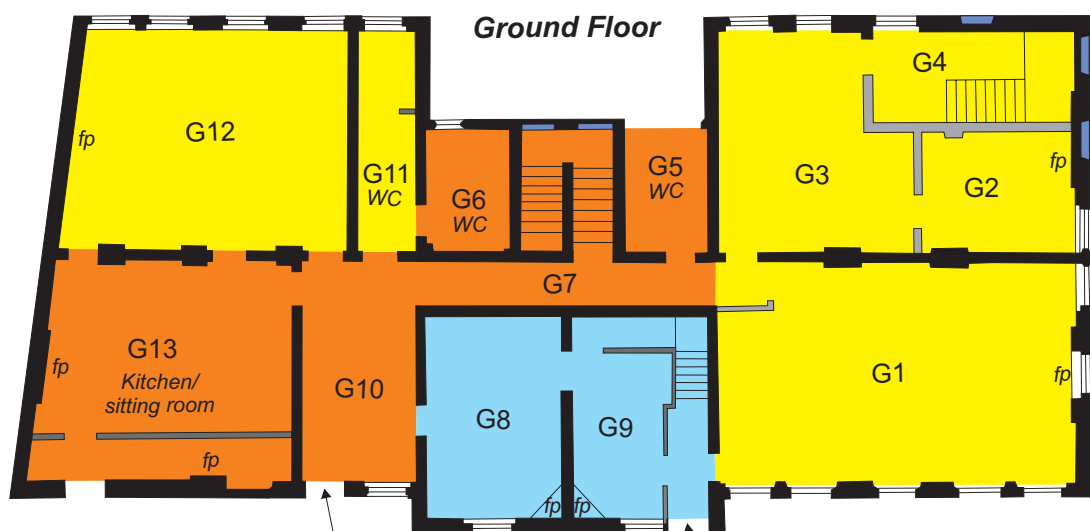
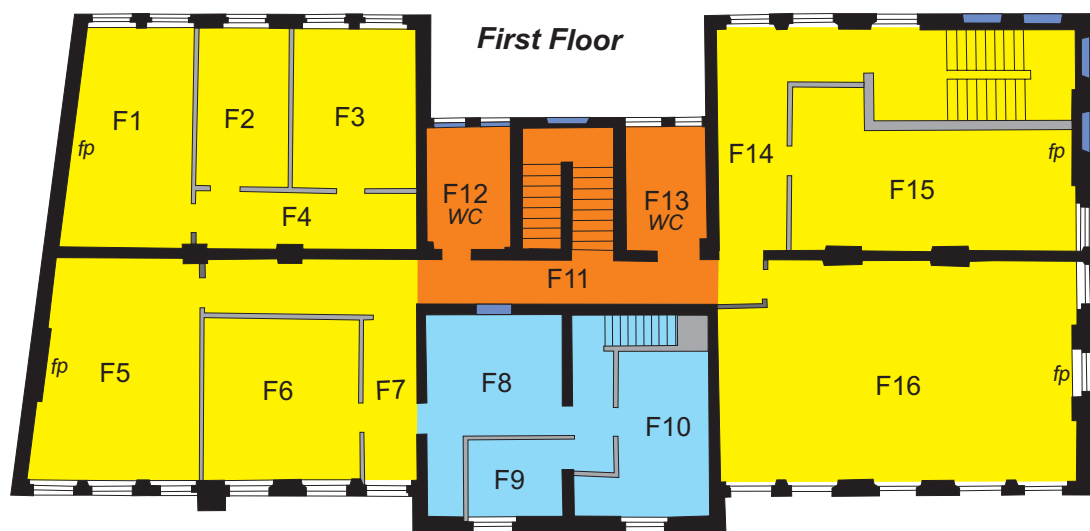
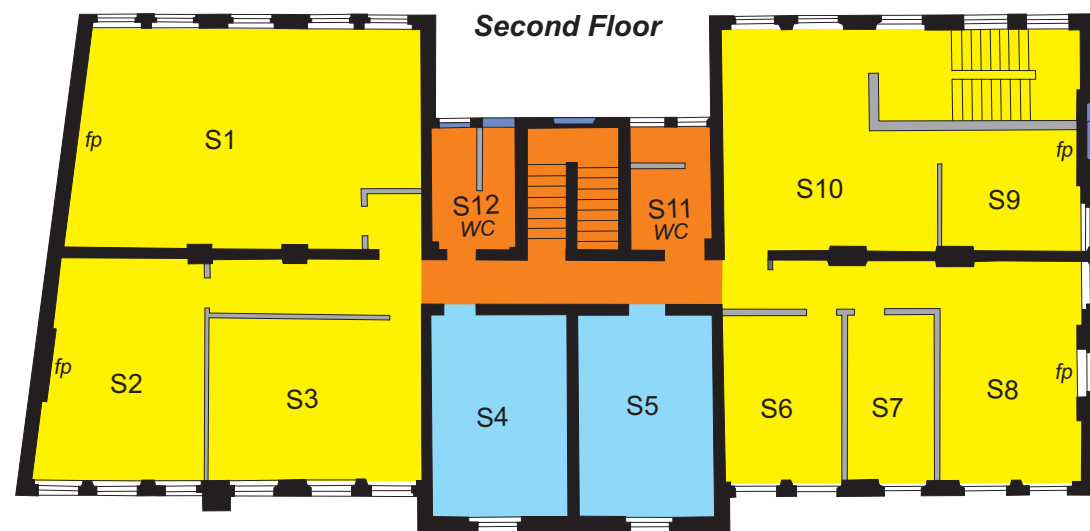




23 East View, Art Deco tiled fireplace in sitting room Fig 25



23 East View, upstairs, back bedroom Fig 26



WC Water closet  
 fp Fireplace  
 Former openings  
 Service space  
 Lodgers' space  
 Lodging house keeper's home

Lodging house: interpretative plan Fig 27

## Appendix 1: 1881 Census returns for Chesterfield: 34-44 Hipper Street (present day 33-43)

No.	House No.	Do.	1	Name	Sex	Age	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Do.	Do.
154	34	Do.	1	William Frost	serv.	78	Domestic Serv.	Do.	Do.
				William Barber	Head	Mar	Butcher	Do.	Do.
				Elizabeth	Wife	Mar		Do.	Do.
155	36	Do.	1	Hannah Perry	Wife	Mar		Do.	Do.
				Charles Stokes	Head	Mar	Butcher	Do.	Do.
				Ann Stokes	Wife	Mar		Do.	Do.
				Charlotte	Daughter	Mar		Do.	Do.
156	38	Do.	1	Charles	Son	Mar		Do.	Do.
				Betty Hall	Head	Mar	Dressmaker	Do.	Do.
				William	Son	Mar	Butcher	Do.	Do.
				Sam	Son	Mar		Do.	Do.
157	40	Do.	1	Richard Hayter	Head	Mar	Butcher	Do.	Do.
				Sarah J.	Wife	Mar		Do.	Do.
6	Total of Houses...	6		Total of Males and Females...	11	18			

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the									
Civil Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of	18 [Page 29]	
Chesterfield	Chesterfield				Chesterfield		St. Mary and All Saints		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (A), or Building (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
	Hipper Street		Elizabeth H. Hayter	Daughter		41	Scholar	Derby: Chesterfield	
			Richard E. Do.	Son		21	Do.	Do.	
158	42 Do.	1	David Mellor	Butcher	Mar	25	Butcher & Baker	Do.	
			William Whitaker	Head	Mar	32	Baker	Do.	
			Elizabeth Do.	Wife	Mar	40		Do.	
			Joseph Do.	Son		13		Do.	
			Elizabeth Do.	Daughter		11		Do.	
			William Do.	Son		8		Do.	
			Sarah Ann Do.	Daughter		7		Do.	
159	44 Do.	1	Arthur Do.	Son		5		Do.	
			John Thomas	Head	Mar	60	(Chesterfield Sanitary District) (Superintendent of Workhouse Home)	London: Poppyham	
			Anne Do.	Wife	Mar	43		Scotland	
			John R. Do.	Son	Mar	26	Chemist	Walsby: East India	
160	46 Do.	1	James Allen	Serv.	Mar	44	Domestic Serv.	Derby: Riddings	
			James Allen	Head	Mar	36	Coal Miner	Do.	
			Ann Do.	Wife	Mar	32		Do.	

## 1881 Census returns for Chesterfield, Hipper Street, Workingman's House (Licensed Lodging House)

Page 32]

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of		
Chesterfield	Chesterfield				Chesterfield		Saint Marys and All Saints		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES In- habit- ed (U.), or Building (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
171	5 Hippel Street (Sells House)		Alfred Harding	Head	Mar	26	Lab at Gas Works	Worcester Handstead	
			Ann do.	Wife	Mar	27		do Radwinter	
			Frederick do.	Son		14	Scholar	Derby. Nibley blaff	
			George do.	Son		2		do. Shoreding	
			Ernest do.	Son		1		do. Chesterfield	
			James Wardley	Butler	Unm	38	Coal miner. Colliery Lab.	do. Birmingham	
172	Workman's Home Licensed Lodging House		Job Cook	Landlady	Unm	44	Coal Miner	do do.	
			George Bloom	do.	do.	40	Lab. (unemployed)	do Chesterfield	
			Claudius Bentley	do.	Mar	46	Hawker	Lancashire Salford	
			William Green	do.	Widow	50	do.	Yorkshire Bradford	
			John Miller	do.	Unm	30	Licensed do. and Collier	Lancashire, Manchester	
			Joseph Earnsworth	do.	do.	33	VD Cotton	Derby, North Wingfield	
			Thomas Jackson	do.	do.	21	Tailor	Wiltshire, London	
			James Smith	do.	do.	23	do.	Surrey Epsom	
			Peter Wood	do.	Mar	32	Dothen unemployed	Lancashire Manchester	
			William Garson	do.	Unm	40	General Lab.	Derby. Chesterfield	
			William Woodward	do.	Unm	33	Brickmaker	Yorkshire Nottingham	
			George Bodley	do.	Mar	24	Coal Miner	Staffordshire Wolverhampton	
			Richard Maw	do.	Mar	46	Builder & Contractor	Lincolnshire Lincoln	
			Patrick Foley	do.	Unm	26	Printer	Ireland Tipperary	
			Michael Pearson	do.	Mar	38	Plumber & Glazier	do. Dublin	
			Thomas Handley	do.	Unm	31	Frederick Polisher	Lancashire Liverpool	
			Henry Garner	do.	Mar	41	Dothen	Staffordshire Bradbury	
2	Total of Houses...	1				22	1		

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.



## 1881 Census returns for Chesterfield, Hipper Street, Workingman's House (Licensed Lodging House), continued

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the												20	Page 33
Civil Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of						
Chesterfield	Chesterfield				Chesterfield		Saint Mary's and All Saints						
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic		
		In- habit- ed	Un- habit- ed (U.) or Building (B.)				Males	Females					
	Workmans Home Licensed Lodging House			Arthur Wragg	Head	Widr	38		Slater (unemployed)	Derby <sup>2</sup> Chesterfield			
				Arthur Butler	Do. Wife	Unm	24		Lath Maker	Hunt's Braughton			
				John Cox	Do. Son	Marr	38		Upholsterer	Leicester <sup>2</sup> Leicester			
				Thomas Goodwin	Do. Wife	Widr	53		Brick Hammer Layer	Warwick <sup>2</sup> Coventry			
				George Reeves	Do. Wife	Widr	51		Phrenologist	Surry <sup>2</sup> Camberwell			
				John Edwards	Do. Son	Unm	14		General Lab.	Notsett <sup>2</sup> Leicester			
				Thomas Jones	Do. Son	Unm	18		Do.	Leicestershire Leicester			
				Walter Blacktop	Do. Son	Unm	32		Blacksmith (unemployed)	Cambridge			
				Mamuel Keckman	Do. Son	Unm	20		Coal Miner (unemployed)	Stafford <sup>2</sup> Dudley			
				James Mc Hugh	Do. Son	Marr	44		Lawyer	Yorkshire Sheffield			
				Richard Hurst	Do. Wife	Widr	54		Wick Layer	Worce <sup>2</sup> Newport Pagnell			
				Thomas Witham	Do. Son	Marr	46		Engineering Fitter	Lancash <sup>2</sup> Burnley			
				John Williams	Do. Son	Unm	28		Coal Miner	York <sup>2</sup> Barnsley			
				John Whitelogg	Do. Wife	Widr	56		Commercial Traveller (unemployed)	Lancash <sup>2</sup> Manchester			
				James Mc Dermott	Do. Son	Unm	20		Lawyer	Do. Ashton under Lyne			
				James Tomlinson	Do. Wife	Widr	52		Blacksmiths Striker	Stafford <sup>2</sup> West Heath			
				Richard Jones	Do. Son	Unm	20		Do	Lancash <sup>2</sup> Liverpool			
				James Holding	Do. Wife	Widr	52		Lawyer	Stafford <sup>2</sup> Brierley Hill			
				James Macaulay	Do. Wife	Widr	61		Brush Maker	Cheshire <sup>2</sup> Rolycastle			
				Sydney Owen	Do. Wife	Widr	34		Sub Medical Botanist	S. Wales Cardiff			
				Samuel Mason	Do. Son	Unm	50		Painter	Derby <sup>2</sup> Chesterfield			
				James Harrison	Do. Son	Unm	46		Commercial Traveller	Not <sup>2</sup> Nottingham			
				John Jones	Do. Wife	Widr	47		Blacksmiths Striker	Birmingham			
				John Gilmore	Do. Son	Unm	38		Shoe Maker	Sunderland Dur			
Total of Houses...				Total of Males and Females...		24							

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Eng— Sheet M.

## 1881 Census returns for Chesterfield, Hipper Street, Workingman's House (Licensed Lodging House), continued

Page 34]											
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
Civil Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of				
Chesterfield	Chesterfield				Chesterfield		Saint Marys and All Saints				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
		In-habited	Un-inhabited (U), or Building (B)				Males	Females			
	Workmans House Licensed Lodging House			George Westwick	Head	Unm	27		General Lab.	Derby <sup>s</sup> Barlow	
				John Flynn	Do	Unm	22		Coal Miner (unemployed)	Derby <sup>s</sup> Handley	
				James Hopewell	Do	Unm	27		Shoemaker	Derby <sup>s</sup> Harsley Woodhouse	
				Henry Littlewood	Do	Unm	52		Crack Builder	Do. Chesterfield	
				Henry Allen	Do	Mar	26		Tobacco Pipe Maker	Do. Do.	
				George Sells	Do	Unm	24		Painter	Do. Nottingham	
				Bernotte Lubart	Do	Unm	25		Butcher	Poland Warsaw	7
				Leon Lacton	Do	Unm	27		Do	Russia Grodno	7
				Jacob Coui	Do	Unm	19		Tailor	Poland Warsaw	7
				Edward Dunn	Do	Widr	27		Do	Lithuania Boston	
				David Harrington	Do	Widr	61		Cotton Spinner	Derby <sup>s</sup> Poleover	
173	4 Lords Mill St	1		Thomas Turner	Head	Mar	40		Butcher	Derby <sup>s</sup> Rellaton	
				Mary do.	Wife	Mar	38			Do. Pilsay	
				William J. do.	Son		12		Scholar	Do. Wokington	
				Charles J. do.	Son		10		Do	Do. Do.	
				Arthur do.	Son		8		Do	Do. Do.	
				John do.	Son		6		Do	Do. Do.	
				Herbert H. do.	Son		4		Do	Do. Do.	
				Andrew R. do.	Son		3			Do. Do.	
				Ernest J. do.	Son		1			Do. Chesterfield	
				Harriet Ann Maples	Serv		15		Servant	Yorkshire Leeds	
Total of Houses...		/		Total of Males and Females...			24	2			
							19				
NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.											





## 1901 Census returns, Chesterfield, Hipper Street, lodging house and 42-36 Hipper Street (present day 41-35)

Administrative County <u>Derbyshire</u>		The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the												Page 18
Civil Parish <u>of Chesterfield</u>	Ecclesiastical Parish <u>Chapel, St. Mary's</u>	County Borough, Municipal Borough, or Urban District <u>of Chesterfield</u>	Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District <u>of South Ward</u>	Rural District <u>of</u>	Parliamentary Borough or Division <u>of Chesterfield</u>	Town or Village or Hamlet <u>of Chesterfield</u>								
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES			Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic (4) Imbecile, feeble- minded	
		In- habited	Uninhabited	Number of Rooms occupied if less than five				Males	Females					
7	Hipper St. Apt. 1				W. Wilkinson	Partner	S	62	Publican	Own account		Derbyshire, Derby		
					John Whitehead		S	44	do	do		Derbyshire, Derby		
					George Carter		S	42	Railway Man	Worker		Derbyshire, Derby		
					Henry Nelson		S	47	Painter			Derbyshire, Derby		
					John Cullingly		S	66	Inspector of Police			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Joseph Kimber		S	42	Railway Man			Derbyshire, Derby		
					William Wilson		S	26	do			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Henry Spray		S	59	Orange Pickers (not Domestic)			Derbyshire, Derby		
					John Jackson		M	39	Butcher			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Robert Ringley		S	30	Railway Man			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Arthur Shipley		S	29	General Labourer (not Domestic)			Derbyshire, Derby		
					David Brown		S	61	Coach Builder	Own account		Derbyshire, Derby		
					John H. Thomas		S	46	Thief	Worker		Derbyshire, Derby		
72	40 Hipper St.	1			Highers Flaxton	Head	M	54	Beef Butcher	Own account		Derbyshire, Derby		
					Isabel Jane do	Wife	M	51				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Elizabeth A. do	Daughter	S	27	Wool and Lint Picker	Worker		Derbyshire, Derby		
					Richard T. do	Son	S	24	Chambermaid			Derbyshire, Derby		
					David W. do	do	S	18				Derbyshire, Derby		
73	42 do	1			Arthur Marshall	Head	M	28	Publican			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Annie E. do	Wife	M	24				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Wilfred H. do	Son	S	2				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Emily E. do	Daughter	S	1				Derbyshire, Derby		
74	32 do	1			Frank Walker	Head	M	25	Stone Mason			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Elizabeth do	Wife	M	28				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Samuel do	Son	S	6				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Felix do	Daughter	S	4				Derbyshire, Derby		
75	26 do	1			James Webber	Head	M	47	Publican			Derbyshire, Derby		
					Emma do	Wife	M	51				Derbyshire, Derby		
					George do	Son	S	24	Wool and Lint Picker			Derbyshire, Derby		
					William do	Daughter	S	20				Derbyshire, Derby		
					Edna do	Son	S	18	Engine Driver			Derbyshire, Derby		
45	Total of Schedules of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	1			Total of Males and of Females...			24	1					

NOTE—Draw your pen through such words of the headings as are inapplicable.

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## Appendix 3: The 1911 Census returns for 43 Hipper Street, the lodging house

1

Number of Schedules 477  
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the back of page 2, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.  
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards.				BIRTHPLACE of every Person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.			
			For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc.		For Married Women entered on this Schedule, the number of:—		Personal Occupation.		Industry or Service with which worker is connected.		Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account.	Whether Working at Home.				
			Completed years the present Marriage last lasted.	Children born alive to present Marriage (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7.)	Total Children Born Alive.	Children still Living.	Children who have Died.									
of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who	State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."							The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c.	This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here.	Write opposite the name of each person engaged in any Trade or Industry, (1) "Employer" (that is employing persons other than domestic servants), or (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer), or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person working in Trade or Industry at home.	(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea."	State whether:— (1) "British subject by parentage," (2) "Naturalised British subject" giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	If any person included in this Schedule is:— (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.		
(1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. For order of entering names see Examples on back of page 2.								If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Articles made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 9 and Examples on back of page 2.)	No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of page 2.)				NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.			
1	Georgie Quinton	Head	64		Widower	43	7	5	14	House Keeper 942	(Lodging House)	Employed at Home	Manchester	280		
2	William Quinton	Son	40		Widower	18	4	4	0	Assistant, &c.		Own Account	Kilmarock			
3	Ellen Quinton	S. Daughter	16	16	Single											
4	Georgie Quinton	S. Son	14													
5	William Quinton	S. Son	12													
6	Elizabeth Quinton	S. Daughter	11													
7	John Quinton	S. Son	7										Manchester			
8	Annie Leaman	Wife Sister	65		Widow	40	4	none	4	Household Help 942			Brattle Lane W. Man	084		
9	John Bridgett	Forman	31		Single					Forman in Lodging House		Servant	Manchester			
10	John Parkins	Servant	32		Single					Domest.	471	942	"			
11	Annie Elizabeth Cooper	Servant	37		Married	17	6	6	6	"	90	"	"			
12	Charles Cooper	Miner	15		Single					Pony Driver in Pit 160		Miner	"			
13	James Cooper	Striker	37		Married	17	6	6	6	Black Smith Shopper 190		Miner	"			
14	James Henry Cooper	Son	11										"			
15	Parah Ellen Cooper	Daughter	8	6									"			
16	Thomas William Cooper	Son	6 mths										"			
17	Harro Jones	Boarder	54		Widow	18				Fish Hawker 993		Miner	Birmingham	101		
18	William Fountain	Painter	61		Married	40	3	3	3	Painter & Decorator 240		Miner	Sheffield	038		
19	Margaret Fountain	Wife	64	61	"	60	6	6	30	House Maids			Sheffield	1		
20	George Borth	Boarder	52		Widow	28				Labourer Pot. Works 170		Servant	Manchester			
(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)			Males		Females		Totals									
Total to be carried forward to foot of page 2			13		7		20									

[Continues on page 2]



NAME AND SURNAME.	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE last Birthday.		PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE.					PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards.				BIRTHPLACE of every Person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.
		Males.	Females.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	10.	11.	12.	13.			
21 Arthur Mason.	None	30		Married	5				Print & Book Binder 93		Harker	Stafford	080		
22 Caroline Mason	None	33	33	"	5				"		Harker	Cardiff	461		
23 John Edwards.	None	57		"	23				Laborer on Pit Bank 70		Laborer	Northampton	331		
24 Elizabeth Edwards	None	58	59	"	23				House Painter			"			
25 Patrick McAlone.	None	42		"	10				Laborer & Pit Bank 70		Laborer	Ireland	6115		
26 Annie McAlone	None	39	39	"	10				N H			Ireland			
27 Margaret Briggs	None		39	Single					Bottom Spinner 432		McRae	Chesterfield			
28 Rosa Stangard	None	48		Married	20	7	2	5	Bricklayer Laborer 230			Chesterfield			
29 Sarah Stangard	None	53		"					House Painter			"			
30 Herbert Stangard	None	20		Single					Laborer Brickyard 711			"			
31 Jane Taylor	None		79	Widow	33	18	6	12				Nottingham	281		
32 Robert Bradshaw	None	42		Single					Laborer Basket 70	Wood Field	Garner	Chesterfield			
33 Mary Norton	None	45		Widow	18	2	2		Housekeeper 993	Pick	0	"			
34 Caroline Tolley	None	42		Widow	12				Housekeeper 018		Garner	Walsall	083		
35 Benjamin Howe	None	51		Married					Butcher 753		Marion Howe	Sheffield	038		
36 Arthur Evans	None	34		Single					Iron plate Worker 72		Tim Plate Worker	London	000		
37 Harry Wilbroham	None	49		"					Corporation Laborer 330	409	Corporation Ldly	Chesterfield			
38 Charles Hasby	None	48		Widower	13	8	5	3	Pit Bank Laborer 70		Laborer	Clay Cross			
39 William Middleton	None	53		Single					Housekeeper 993		0	Mansfield	280		
40 James Adams.	None	40		Single					Laborer Pit Bank 70		1	Wellington Colly	240		

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

	Males	Females	Persons
Total of page 2	12	8	20
Total of page 1	13	7	20
Total of pages 1 and 2	25	15	40

I certify that:-  
 (1) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper sex column.  
 (2) I have summed the males and females in Columns 3 and 4 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons.  
 (3) After making the necessary enquiries I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.  
 Initials of Enumerator *W.A. 16*

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this Dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.

12

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature *George Linton*Postal Address *43 Hipper St Chesterfield*