

THAT HIDEOUS TERRACE

BY ROGER LEA

The Terrace in 1851

In his recollections of Sutton in the 1850's, known as the Holbeche Diary, Richard Holbeche gives an account of the houses systematically, eventually describing the West side of what we know as The Parade (then "The Dam"), and arriving at the southernmost point, the Old Pie Shop on the corner of Manor Road. Returning along the East side of the Parade, Holbeche continues - "Descending again towards Sutton and crossing the red stone bridge, that hideous terrace where I think my uncle once lodged was the first effect in brickwork", - his way of referring to the first houses encountered. This terrace of six cottages belonged to Hayward, possibly having been built by him on his property in the 1830's, as it is not shown on the 1824 Corn Rent map. Thomas Hayward, according to Holbeche, had once been a humble wheelwright living at The Old Pie Shop, but by his death in 1848 had accumulated considerable wealth and property, to which the development of these six cottages no doubt contributed. Though the accommodation may seem primitive to us, at the they were built they conformed to current practice. Presumably it was their utilitarian appearance which Holbeche objected to as hideous rather than the living conditions.

The site of this terrace, where Lower Parade rejoins The Parade, is now occupied by shops - Burton's, Fads, Superdrug - but in 1920 William Bubb lived in one of the cottages, and he described it to me in 1984.² On the ground floor was a sitting room about 17 feet square, opening directly onto the street, with two bedrooms above; the basement, with kitchen and pantries, was level with the garden at the back, owing to the slope of the land. Across the gardens were the two wash-houses, each serving three cottages communally, with the toilets and drinking water supply - tap water in 1920, but the Ordnance Survey of 1885 shows a pump. Each household would be assigned a specific weekday for the weekly wash; water for other uses than drinking was collected from the roof in a large butt outside the kitchen door.

Lower Parade, in front of the Library and the Knot Pub, now occupies the line of the dam of the ancient mill pool; although the mill pool had been drained and the water wheel broken, the mill buildings were in use in 1850, for processing leather. The Parade at its higher level was made in 1827 by a massive earthen embankment as part of a road improvement scheme which reduced the gradient of Mill Street - a number of cottages and shops at the bottom of Mill Street were demolished in the process. Shortly before, in 1826, the Town School was established, also entailing the demolition of some ancient hovels. Another road scheme was completed in 1829, the construction of Park Road with a new access to Sutton Park at Town Gate (previously access had been via Wyndley Pool dam). Although the new embanked road shut out the view, the other improvements were beneficial to the people living on Lower Parade; trippers to the Park would get refreshments here rather than go up the hill to the town, and the open space between the houses and the new road could be used by traders. Although it was not until the end of the century that the Parade began to take over from High Street as the acknowledged centre of Sutton, Lower Parade in the 1850's was no longer the backwater it had once been.

In 1857 the site was chosen as the Sutton terminus of the Birmingham, Erdington and Sutton Coldfield Railway Company. Before submitting their line for Parliamentary approval in the form of a Bill, a full survey of the proposed route had to be made, with copies deposited locally and nationally. Thus, although the line was never made, the County Record Office at Warwick still possesses the information collected, in the form of a detailed large-scale map and books of reference detailing the ownership and use of all the adjacent property.³ At the same time, a valuation of the Parish of Sutton was produced, also in great detail but with a different approach. Using these two sources in conjunction with the information in the enumerators' books for the 1851 and 1861 censuses, we can probably find out more about the tenants of the hideous terrace in the 1850's than most of us know about our next-door neighbours today.

The plan shows the area in question as surveyed for the proposed railway, using the original numbering, the terrace of six cottages being no. 92. Here lived 6 households. For Thomas Halbeard, the 27-year old attorney's clerk from Birmingham, with a nurse to help his young wife look after their baby daughter, it was probably what we would term a starter home. Ann Holbeche was an elderly spinster living alone on her private income, and next to her lived Zachariah Twamley, the 78-year old retired miller, who had been involved in the long Chancery case as one of the petitioners against the corporation.⁶ He had a housekeeper, and sufficient leisure to indulge in local history research - his manuscript history of Sutton is in the Library, and is full of complaints of mismanagement of public affairs; however, when invited to testify at the 1855 Inquiry, he had nothing to

say.⁷ The census does not indicate how the widow Sarah Lovatt maintained herself and her 16-year old son, but at the time of the 1851 census they had a visitor from Derbyshire who was a journeyman glazier. The other two households, Thomas Hollis the 26-year old grocer with three infant children, and William Yates the 39-year old shoemaker with his wife, two young daughters and a servant, seem to be equally respectable. Of the 20 people living in these houses, most were born locally, Maria Hollis the grocer's wife from Shifnal in Shropshire being from furthest away.

This group of six were perhaps a cut above the rest of the population of Lower Parade, but they had all moved on by 1861, when several labourers lived there, giving it a more working-class character. In 1857 they were paying their rent to the trustees of Thomas Hayward. He had also owned all the properties shown on the plan from 91 - 96, and had the railway been built, the station would have been on his meadow (91), to the further advantage of his estate.

The Population of Lower Parade

Thus the variety and individuality of each household can be determined in some detail, and reviewed for each census. But a local historian is concerned with general characteristics and general trends as well as with particular cases, with the whole wood as well as with the individual trees; in studying history, says Hawke, "problems should be carefully defined, and empirical material sought to test and possibly invalidate the hypothetical solution suggested".⁸ For Sutton in the 1850's and 1860's, the main question is to do with the change from rural to urban or suburban, from pre-industrial to post-industrial; how did this manifest itself in Sutton? Was there a different rate or timing of the change in different parts of Sutton? Having charted this, we could then look for causes and effects. Holbeche, in writing his recollections down, consciously thought of the 1850's as being the time before the great juggernaut of modernisation rolled over the sleepy idyllic town; how do we see it now?

Taking Lower Parade as shown on the Railway Plan as a whole in 1851, there were a further 16 houses between the Terrace and the Town School at the bottom of Mill Street,

Schedule to the plan of Lower Parade.

No. on plan.	Description.	Ownership etc.
91	Meadow and shed (dam meadow) la. Ir. 7p.	Thomas Hayward, William
* 92	Six houses and gardens	Hayward, Harriet Hayward,
93	House and garden	and the trustees under the
94	Garden, occupied by Jarnes Pimlott	will of Thomas Hayward
95	Five gardens, occupied by James Latham, Samuel Hopkins, William Yates, George Smith and Charles Capewell.	"
96	Watercourse	"
97	2 Houses, gardens, outbuildings and yards	Mary Smith
98	2 Houses, outbuildings and yards	Edward Bower
99	2 Houses, yards and buildings	Joseph Pitman
100	Coach and Horses Inn, brewhouse, outbuildings and bowling alley.	James Pimlott
101	Stables and pigstyes	"
103a	House and garden	Charles Cooper
103b	House, garden and shed	"
103c	House and garden	"
104	Mill house, mill wheel buildings, millpool and culvert from brook course	Joseph Pitman
105	Mill stream	"
106	Mill pools, banks, drying grounds and sheds	"
107	Arable	Berkeley Plantagenet Guildford Charles Noel
108	House, buildings, yard and garden	Mary Fowler
109a	House and garden	James Hollis
109b	House and garden	"
110	Occupation road	"
111	House, shop, yard, garden and outbuildings	"
112	Public pound	Warden and Society of
113	Occupation road	Sutton Coldfield and Thomas Betts, surveyor of the highways of Sutton
114	The Old Dog public house, stabling, outbuildings yard, garden and alley.	George Frederick Ryman
115	House, shop, yard and premises	
116	Public highway	
117	Horse fair and footway	Warden and Society etc.
118	Turnpike road	Trustees of the Birmingham and Watford Gap Turnpike Road.

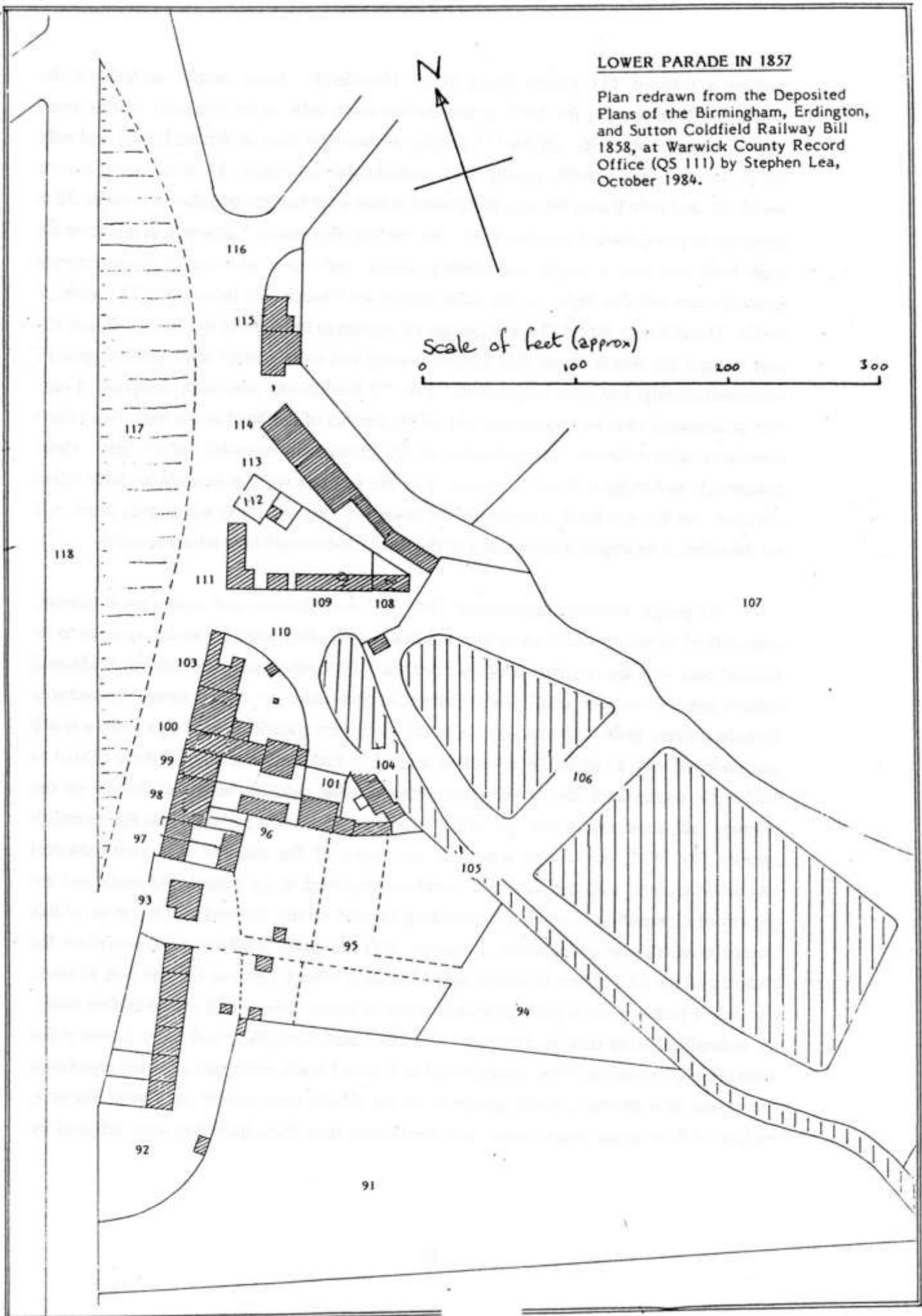
* "That Hideous Terrace"

LOWER PARADE IN 1857

Plan redrawn from the Deposited Plans of the Birmingham, Erdington, and Sutton Coldfield Railway Bill 1858, at Warwick County Record Office (QS 111) by Stephen Lea, October 1984.



Scale of feet (approx)



making a total of 111 people living in 22 households. Some simple analysis of the enumerator's returns for the 1851 census throws some light on the character of this small mid-Victorian community. Of the 111 people, 33 were not born in Warwickshire, and only 58 in Sutton, - not a stable society, with considerable migration. 52 of the people were under 20, and only 8 over 60, and this pattern where over half the population is under 20 is common to pre-industrial with a the low life expectancy;⁹ although at this period a high birth rate was a major contributory cause, and the proportion of young people generally was not this high - at the same census on Church Hill there were 23 people, 7 under 20 and 5 over 60. ¹⁰ The average age of women at the birth of the first child was 27, and of men 30, which shows that families tended not to be started until some degree of economic security had been established. Of the 22 households, almost all consisted of only two generations, only two containing one of the parents of the head or his wife; two others contained other relatives - no indication of the Dickensian extended family here! Three households had lodgers, 5 had a servant. 4 of the servants were in households with infant children - on the one hand, a preparedness to take in lodgers to help make ends meet, and on the other, a widespread acceptance of the need for domestic help where possible.

43 people were in employment. Only 5, 4 wire-drawers and a gun-barrel grinder, were related to industry, and while they worked at mills, they were not so far away as to be beyond easy walking distance. Evidence for the 17th century suggests that the traditional Sutton pattern was for employment either in agriculture or trades (many households deriving a living from a combination of both); on Lower Parade in 1851 this pattern is still predominant, with 11 agricultural workers and 12 in traditional trades. 5 of these related to leather (3 shoemakers and 2 skimmers); although this reduced with the closure of the skinning mill, shoemaking was one of the traditional trades that persisted into the twentieth century. By 1891, one would expect to see many of the features of a post-industrial revolution society, with the decline in numbers employed in agriculture and trade and the growth of commuting to work in manufacturing and service industries. The seeds of this change were already germinating, however, with the ready availability of education for children; of the 22 children of school age, 17 were at school, one had left and was at work, and only 4 (some of them perhaps visitors) were at home. One would expect further study, for example of other parts of Sutton such as Boldmere, Roughley, and Mere Green at the same period, to confirm some trends found at Lower Parade while also showing significant differences (for example, there appear to be no elderly poor people on Lower Parade); analysis of these same communities over time would then show how they were affected by

and responded to the changing circumstance of making a life for themselves in Sutton Coldfield.

Computer-aided historical research

This type of analysis is less time-consuming with the use of a computer. Information from the census can be selectively tabulated, as in the two examples given, put into different sequences, and illustrated graphically. We can produce series of data for different communities which can be said to depict a general picture. However, this may not be valid if only a small amount of data is available, or if differences are not statistically significant. From a data-base containing the records for Lower Parade of the censuses for 1851, 1861 and 1871, two examples of selected output are shown.. The first listing is in the order of the 1851 Census, house 92a containing household no. 36 in the enumerators book SC4D. In order to fit on one line, information is abbreviated, the parish of birth is excluded, and the occupation is given a code which makes it easy to pick out the different kinds of occupation - manufacturing, building, dealing, agricultural, professional. It is from this basis that the column 10, social class, is derived, by allocating households to one of the five classes according to the skill etc. of the head's occupation.

In the second example the data is sorted to list the information from the database, which contains details from three censuses, by house number. Abbreviation of the forename allows the inclusion of two additional columns, for household size and parish of birth. Complete listing such as these two examples the opportunity to extract statistics about age distribution, female employment, etc., but for many purposes it is more convenient to consider heads of household only, on the basis that it is the occupation and social class of the Head which characterises the whole household.

Some examples are comparing the Terrace of six houses in question with other localities

COMPUTER-SORTED LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF LOWER PARADE, 1851

Explanation of columns

(1) Record No. (2) House No. (3) Census Reference (4) Surname
 (5) Forename (6) Relationship to Head: H = Head, W = Wife, S = Son,
 D = Daughter, L = Lodger, G = Grandchild, E = Servant, V = Visitor,
 I = in-law, C = Nurse. (7) Marital Status: M = Married, S = Single, W =
 Widowed. (8) Sex (9) Age (10) Social class. This is derived from the
 occupation of the Head: 1 = professional, 2 = semi-professional, 3 = skilled,
 4 = semi-skilled, 5 = unskilled. (11) Occupation code the occupation coded
 according to the Booth-Armstrong codes (see Wrigley, ed. 19th Century
 Society) (12) County of birth.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
00023	92a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Mary.	w	M	F	21	3		Sta
00043	92a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Lucia M.	D	M	F	0	3		War
00062	92a	51SC4D36	Thompson.	Ann.	C	M	F	61	4	DS1	War
00001	92a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Thomas.	H	M	M	27	3	PP7	War
00002	92b	51SC4D37	Holbeche.	Ann.	H	S	F	69	2	PO	War
00003	92c	51SC4D38	Twamley.	Zachariah.	H	S	M	78	3	MF25	War
00024	92c	51SC4D38	Satchwell.	Sarah	E	S	F	25	3	MF23	War
00004	92d	51SC4D39	Lovett.	Sarah.	H	W	F	51			Sta
00044	92d	51SC4D39	Rawton.	Thomas.	V	S	M	28	3	B2	Der
00025	92d	51SC4D39	Lovett.	John.	S	S	M	16			War
00005	92e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Thomas.	H	M	M	26	3	D5	War
00026	92e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Maria.	W	M	F	30	3		Shr
00045	92e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	John S.	S	S	M	4	3		War
00063	92e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	M.S.	D	S	F	2	3		War
00079	92e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Thomas.	S	S	M	0	3		War
00006	92f	51SC4D41	Yates.	William.	H	M	M	39	3	MF23	War
00027	92f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Sarah.	W	M	F	38	5	DS3	Der
00046	92f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Ann.	D	S	F	4	3		War
00064	92f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Eliza.	D	S	F	2	3		War
00080	92f	51SC4D41	Wheeler.	Hannah.	E	S	F	20	4	DS1	War
00007	93	51SC4D42	Robinson.	Joseph.	H	M	M	76	3	MF23	War
00028	93	51SC4D42	Robinson.	Charlotte.	W	M	F	64	3		War
00047	93	51SC4D42	Robinson.	Hannah.	D	S	F	27	4	DS1	War
00065	93	51SC4D42	Robinson.	Charles.	G	S	M	9	3		War
00081	93	51SC4D42	Connell.	Hugh.	L	S	M	25	4	AG1	Ire
00095	93	51SC4D42	Craven.	James.	L	S	M	18	4	AG1	Ire
00096	93	51SC4D42	McCormack.	Patrick.	L	S	F	22	4	AG1	Ire
00008	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Richard.	H	M	M	43	3	MF13	War
00029	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Mary.	W	M	F	34	3		Lei
00048	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Fanny.	D	S	F	10	3		War
00066	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Mary.	D	S	F	9	3		War
00082	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Catherine.	D	S	F	6	3		War
00098	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Richard.	S	S	M	0	3		War
00097	97a	51SC4D43	Colledge.	Eliza	D	S	F	4	3		War
00009	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	Charles.	H	M	M	39	4	AG1	War
00030	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	Mary.	W	M	F	42	4		War
00049	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	George.	S	S	M	14	4	DS1	War
00067	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	Arthur.	S	S	M	11	4		War
00083	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	Georgiana.	D	S	F	10	4		War
00099	97b	51SC4D44	Capewell.	Emma.	D	S	F	7	4		War
00010	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	Samuel.	H	M	M	51	4	AG1	War
00031	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	Ann.	W	M	F	51	4		War
00050	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	George.	S	S	M	21	3	MF2	War
00068	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	John.	S	S	M	14	4	DS1	War
00084	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	Emma.	D	S	F	12	4	DS1	War
00100	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	Henry.	S	S	M	9	4		War
00101	98a	51SC4D45	Hopkins.	Hannah.	D	S	F	8	4		War

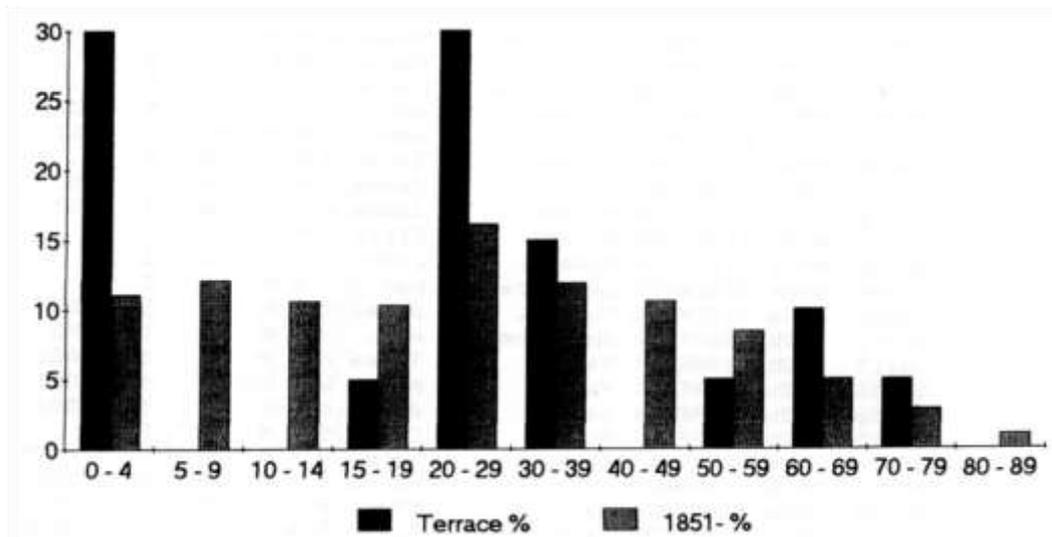
COMPUTER-SORTED LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRACE, 1851-71

Columns as previous example, except (10) household size, (11) Social Class, (12) Occupation code, (13) parish of birth, (14) county of birth.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
00001	092a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Thoma	H	M	M	27	4	3	PP7	Bir	War
00023	092a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Mary.	w	M	F	21	4	3		Lea	Sta
00043	092a	51SC4D36	Halbeard.	Lucia	D	M	F	0	4	3		Sut	War
00062	092a	51SC4D36	Thompson.	Ann.	C	M	F	61	4	4	DS1	Erd	War
00112	092a	61S4E060	Steward.	John.	H	M	M	42	3	5	B2	Lei	Lei
00135	092a	61S4E060	Steward.	Sarah	W	M	F	43	3	5		Sta	Sta
00155	092a	61S4E060	Bayliss.	James	L	S	M	19	3	5	B2	Sut	War
00226	092a	71SC4025	McCann.	James	H	M	M	26	5	3	B2	Mal	Wor
00247	092a	71SC4025	McCann.	Eliza	W	M	F	26	5	3		Pow	Wor
00266	092a	71SC4025	McCann.	John	S	S	M	3	5	3		Sut	War
00282	092a	71SC4025	Lawrence.	Harry	N	S	M	6	5	3		Hag	Wor
00283	092a	71SC4025	Turvey.	James	C	S	M	16	5	3	B2	Sto	War
00002	092b	51SC4D37	Holbeche.	Ann.	H	S	F	69	1	2	PO	Fil	War
00113	092b	61S4E061	Vale.	Thoma	H	M	M	71	5	3	AG1	Sol	War
00136	092b	61S4E061	Vale.	Mary.	W	M	F	58	5	5	DS3	Sol	War
00156	092b	61S4E061	Vale.	Ann.	D	S	F	18	5	5	DS3	Sut	War
00175	092b	61S4E061	Vale.	Charl	S	S	M	12	5	3		Sut	War
00176	092b	61S4E061	Hawk.	Hanna	V	S	F	28	5	3	MF23	Sol	War
00227	092b	71SC4026	Vale.	Hanna	H	S	F	38	2	5	DS3	Sol	War
00248	092b	71SC4026	Vale.	Charl	B	S	M	22	2	3	MF6	Sut	War
00003	092c	51SC4D38	Twamley.	Zacha	H	S	M	78	2	3	MF25	Sut	War
00024	092c	51SC4D38	Satchwell.	Sarah	E	S	F	25	2	3	MF23	Ken	War
00114	092c	61S4E062	Wilkins.	Richa	H	M	M	31	5	3	MF2	Sut	War
00137	092c	61S4E062	Wilkins.	Jemim	W	M	F	25	5	3		Dar	Mid
00157	092c	61S4E062	Wilkins.	Thoma	S	S	M	1	5	3		Sut	War
00177	092c	61S4E062	Wilkins.	Clara	D	S	F	0	5	3		Sut	War
00178	092c	61S4E062	Bates.	Emma.	E	S	F	11	5	4	DS1	Sut	War
00228	092c	71SC4027	Brown.	Willi	H	M	M	50	3	4	AG1	Bur	Sur
00249	092c	71SC4027	Brown.	Mary	W	M	F	40	3	4		Lei	Lei
00267	092c	71SC4027	Brown.	Charl	D	S	F	7	3	4		Sut	War
00004	092d	51SC4D39	Lovett.	Sarah	H	W	F	51	3	0		Gre	Sta
00025	092d	51SC4D39	Lovett.	John.	S	S	M	16	3	0		Sut	War
00044	092d	51SC4D39	Rawton.	Thoma	V	S	M	28	3	3	B2	Rep	Der
00115	092d	61S4E063	Wright.	Thoma	H	M	M	40	7	5	B2	Whe	Ess
00138	092d	61S4E063	Wright.	Ann.	W	M	F	34	7	5		Bir	War
00158	092d	61S4E063	Smith.	Josep	L	S	M	25	7	5	B2	Cur	War
00179	092d	61S4E063	Knocker.	Peter	L	S	M	63	7	5	B2	Tro	Wil
00180	092d	61S4E063	Jenkins.	John	L	S	M	31	7	5	B2	Cor	Som
00181	092d	61S4E063	Shaw.	Willi	L	S	M	36	7	5	B2	Ash	Lei
00182	092d	61S4E063	Wick.	Willi	L	S	M	48	7	5	B2	Gre	Her
00005	092e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Thoma	H	M	M	26	5	3	D5	Sol	War
00026	092e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Maria	W	M	F	30	5	3		Mad	Shr
00045	092e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	John	S	S	M	4	5	3		Sut	War
00063	092e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	M.S.	D	S	F	2	5	3		Sut	War
00079	092e	51SC4D40	Hollis.	Thoma	S	S	M	0	5	3		Sut	War
00116	092e	61S4E070	Arnold.	Willi	H	M	M	32	3	4	MF27	Sut	War
00139	092e	61S4E070	Arnold.	Ellen	W	M	F	32	3	4		Sto	Sta
00159	092e	61S4E070	Jervis.	Georg	N	S	M	11	3	4		Bir	War
00229	092e	71SC4029	Bailey.	Josep	H	M	M	35	1	4	AG1	Tam	Sta
00006	092f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Willi	H	M	M	39	5	3	MF23	Sut	War
00027	092f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Sarah	W	M	F	38	5	5	DS3	Wal	Der
00046	092f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Ann.	D	S	F	4	5	3		Sut	War
00064	092f	51SC4D41	Yates.	Eliza	D	S	F	2	5	3		Sut	War
00080	092f	51SC4D41	Wheeler.	Hanna	E	S	F	20	5	4	DS1	Sut	War
00117	092f	61S4E071	Smith.	Emma.	H	M	F	32	4	3	MF23	Sut	War
00140	092f	61S4E071	Smith.	Thoma	S	S	M	11	4	3		Ast	War
00160	092f	61S4E071	Smith.	Willi	S	S	M	4	4	3		Ber	Her
00183	092f	61S4E071	Roberts.	Emily	Z	S	F	4	4	3		Lon	Lon
00230	092f	71SC4030	Fletcher.	Thoma	H	M	M	39	5	3	MF2	Aus	War
00250	092f	71SC4030	Fletcher.	Carol	W	M	F	39	5	3		Bir	War
00268	092f	71SC4030	Fletcher.	Emily	D	S	F	14	5	3		Bir	War
00284	092f	71SC4030	Fletcher.	Hanna	D	S	F	12	5	3		Bir	War
00285	092f	71SC4030	Fletcher.	Eliza	D	S	F	10	5	3		Bir	War

(N.B.Owing to incorrect input of data, the first example did not include Thomas Halbeard - an example of one of the pitfalls of this method.)

Comparison of age distribution, 1851
The Terrace, Lower Parade. and Yardley

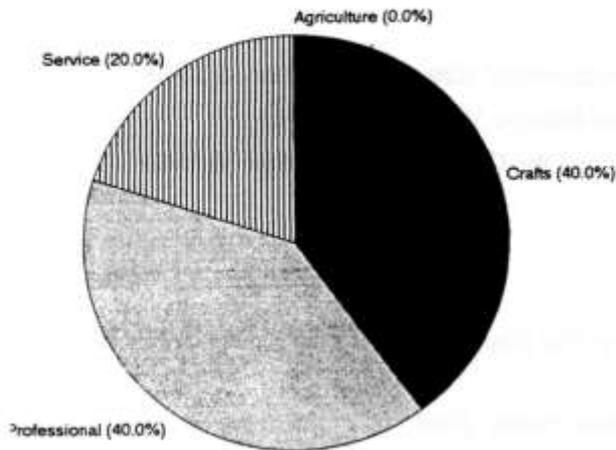


In the table, the 20 people living in the Terrace are compared with a population of 2753 people in Yardley, also still predominantly rural in character in 1851. Clearly, the difference in size of sample limits the usefulness of such a comparison, but it does serve to highlight the curious combination of young families and retired people in the Terrace, and sets the age distribution found at the Terrace against the distribution found in a large neighbouring parish which was also still largely rural in character at that time. The pie charts similarly suffer from the small size of the base, but they draw attention to the differences very vividly. As more material is input into the databases, so will more meaningful comparisons be possible; however, there must be consistency in the format and coding used for such databases if confusion is to be avoided.

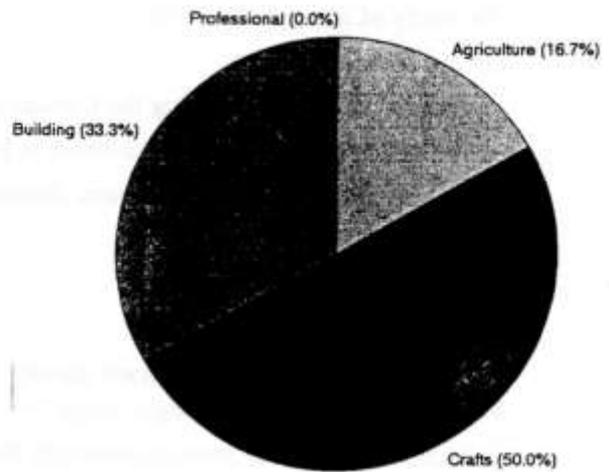
Use of a computer in this way is not confined to providing these statistical analyses and comparisons, nor is the census the only source which lends itself to such treatment. Many members are familiar with the IGI database which is in the library, used for tracing names by genealogists, and a similar name bank for Sutton drawing on a variety of sources is a possibility; indexes of key sources such as minutes, building plans, rate books, and newspapers would be invaluable, while a database combining the schedules to the Com Rent, Enclosure, and Valuation surveys could be a long-term aim. Perhaps the Group needs a computer after all, but with such a vast battery of technology brought to bear, we would still need Richard Holbeche to tell us that the terrace was hideous.

Occupation of Household Heads

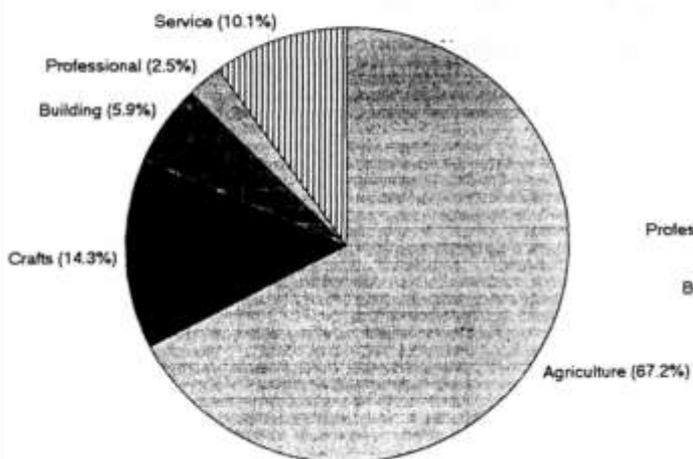
The Terrace, 1851



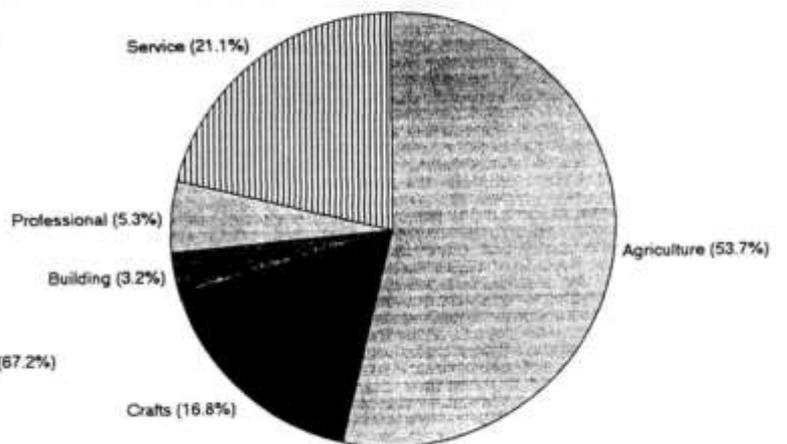
The Terrace, 1861



Hill Wood, Little Sutton and Roughley, 1861



Hill, Mere Green and Ley Hill, 1861



Sources

Microfilms of census information at Sutton and Central libraries

The "Holbeche Diary"

Wrigley, E.A. (Ed.) 19th Century Society: essays in the uses of quantitative methods for the study of social data. 1972.

Local Historian articles:

Kirkman, K Computerising the Census Enumerators' Returns. Vol 15 no. 8 1983

Jackson, S. Using micro data-bases in local history. Vol. 16 no. 5 1985

Schurer, K Census Enumerators' Returns and the Computer. Vol. 16 no. 6 1985

References.

- ¹ For an account of the Hayward family, see *The Hayward Family* by Keith Jordan in Volume 2 of these Proceedings, page 29.
- ² Audio cassette of a conversation with William Bubb, 1984.
- ³ Deposited Plans of the Birmingham, Erdington and Sutton Coldfield Railway Bill, 1858 (Warwick C.R.O. QSIII)
- ⁴ Parochial Valuation of Sutton Coldfield, 1856, made by Thomas Spooner
- ⁵ Sutton Local History Library holds copies of the enumerator's books for Sutton for the censuses of 1841,51,61,71,81 and 91 in microform
- ⁶ For an account of the case, see *The Origins of the Elementary School System in Sutton Coldfield* by Derek Redwood in *Scenes from Sutton's past* edited by Roger Lea, 1989, page 106.
- ⁷ Report of an Inquiry at Sutton Coldfield before Major George Warburton, 1855, p.45
- ⁸ Hawke, G.R. Railways and Economic Growth in England and Wales. 1970.
- ⁹ cf Laslett Peter, *The World we have Lost*, 3rd. ed. 1983 p.119
- ¹⁰ Kendall, K. *From Church Hill to Vesey Gardens* 1989