

Summary

The 164 residents are included here for various reasons: 39 were children born at Castleton to parents, featured in *Voices*, who were there in 1834 or censused there; one father joined his daughters; 107 people were new individuals or families; and 17 people married in Castleton Church. One or both parties lived in Castleton at the time of 11 of these marriages. I have not seen marriage certificates for the remaining six, so inclusion of these residents is provisional. For any marriage, residence in the parish may not have exceeded the legal minimum of three weeks during which banns were called.

The additional residents were 46.3% male and 53.7% female, fewer women and girls than in *Voices*, where there were 56.3% females. Age on first appearance in the parish averaged 15.5 years. This figure is not strictly comparable with the *Voices* average of 27.5 years, which was based on ages at given (census) dates. The number of births in the additional group also contributed to the lower average age.

Birthplaces in Table 1 show that people were more likely to be born and/or baptised in Castleton or Sherborne than in *Voices*, with fewer born in other counties or abroad. This may be a consequence of the way in which additional residents were identified: the farther someone moves from the area the less likely they are to be identified (as noted earlier, only the 1851 census allowed country-wide searches by birthplace).

Occupations are known for 93 residents (Table 2). They could not be found for six residents, including three Short children who may like their brother Charles have emigrated to Australia. Thirty-eight residents had domestic duties, though undoubtedly some wives assisted their husbands, e.g. Anna helping Samuel Worthy at The Lamb beer house, Hound Street. The remaining 27 residents died young, half of them as infants.

Using W. Alan Armstrong's socio-economic classes of occupations in the 1851 York census, which divides occupations into five classes (see headings in Table 2), the additional residents scored 3.01 on average, slightly higher up the social scale than the *Voices* average of 3.21. This is also shown in the breakdown of status by class: 17.2% class 1, 10.8% class 2, 32.3% class 3, 33.3% class 4, and 6.4% class 5. The corresponding figures in *Voices* are 12.1%, 5.3%, 37.7%, 39.1%, and 5.8%, respectively. It is likely a number of (usually female) servants eluded the methodological net. Such servants would redress the male:female balance and lower average occupational status.

A diagram of the houses in the parish between 1857 and 1860, when the railway arrived at Sherborne with destruction of half of Castleton's dwellings, forms Figure 1. Table 3 lists the houses in which 69 of the additional residents dwelt, it not being possible to determine where the remainder lived on present evidence. The periods of known residence are based on the dates of sources (e.g. the 1841 Castleton tithe apportionment) and vital records. Residents may well have spent longer in the parish than I have been able to determine – but all had left Castleton, or died, before the next census.