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# Roath Local History Society

## Project Newsletter



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**Editor**

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## PROGRAMME OF TALKS 1988

Arrangements are now almost complete for the series of monthly talks to be held at the Roath Community Hall, Ninian Road, Cardiff, commencing at 7,30 p.m.

7 January.	ALEC KEIR	"From Village to Suburb"
4 February	GEOFFREY DART	"Byways rather than Highways in the History of Cardiff"
3 March*	DENNIS MORGAN	"Cardiff's Past".
7 April	BRIAN LLEWELLYN JAMES	"Non-conformist Chapels in Roath"
5 May	MRS E. COLLINS	"Collins (grocers) of Albany Road"
2 June	PHILIP RIDEN	Title to be announced later.
July/August.		No monthly talk 7
8 September	MRS DIANE BROOK	Title to be announced later.
6 October	KENNETH WARDELL	"The Old Globe Cinema"

\* Not 13th March as previously stated

## **SOME ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION INTO THE PARISH OF ROATH, 1871**

The following article is derived from an essay or assignment that was originally submitted as part of Course D 301 (Historical Sources and the Social Scientist) run by the Open University. Although the course was heavily social scientific in approach the sources used were historical and mainly confined to material which makes up the standard local historian's diet, namely, parish registers, census enumerators' returns, probate records etc., etc. Essentially, the purpose of the course was to explore the past with the explicit purpose of advancing social scientific enquiries. As such, much of the course was taken up by hypothesis - formulation and testing.

This particular assignment centred on the question of migration, using Roath as the 'experiment' and was concerned with the examination and subsequent testing of two of the 'laws' of migration which had been formulated in the last century by the German, Ernst Georg Ravenstein. The latter was born in Frankfurt in 1834 and came to England in 1852. He married an Englishwoman and remained in England for the rest of his life. From 1854 to 1872 he worked as a cartographer for the War Office and after his retirement became an active member of many scientific societies, including the Statistical Society. His 'laws' of migration were presented to the Royal Statistical Society in 1885 and 1889 in an attempt to show regularities in the scale and direction of migration.

Some eleven 'laws' can be identified. These are presented below in a simplified form:

- 1) The majority of migrants go only a short distance
- 2) Migration proceeds step by step
- 3) Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centres of commerce or industry
- 4) Each current of migration produces a compensating counter-current
- 5) The natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural areas
- 6) Females are more migratory than males within the county of their birth, but males frequently venture beyond
- 7) Most migrants are adults; families rarely migrate out of their county of birth
- 8) Large towns grew more by migration than by natural increase.
- 9) Migration increases in volume as industry and commerce develop and transport improves
- 10) The major direction of migration is from the agricultural areas to the centres of industry and commerce
- 11) The major causes of migration are economic

Not all of these 'laws' are readily measurable or verifiable, e.g. No.11, whilst for some, e.g. No.8, a large-scale study using sophisticated techniques would be required. Having issued these caveats it

should be said that Ravenstein's 'laws' offer a very useful theoretical framework within which to pursue migratory research. Potentially the most profitable field of enquiry is in respect of 'laws' Nos. 1 and 2 - migration distance and pattern of movement.

### Why Roath ?

The geographical unit of study was the 1871 civil registrar's sub-district of Roath. This comprised three enumerators' districts and eight enumerators' sub-districts and at some 2,430 acres was co-terminous with the ancient ecclesiastical parish of that name. It offered good scope for migratory study simply because between 1851 and 1871 the rate of population growth was little short of exponential.

Between 1801 and 1851 the population of the parish remained Static at around the 300 mark as the following table reveals:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% increase or decrease on previous census</b>
1801	236	-
1811	211	-10.6
1821	269	+27.5
1831	272	+ 1.1
1841	298	+ 9.6
1851	292 *	- 2.0

\* excludes 102 military and their families residing in Longcross Barracks and takes account of the fact that in his summary the enumerator overstated the population of the parish by 20.

In 1851 the parish was still predominately agricultural characterised by a small nucleated village, dispersed rural settlement and relatively large areas of moorland. The occupational structure of the parish in that year reflects this:

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Farmers	9 6	2
Agricultural workers	50	34.2
Tradesmen	11	7.5
Craftsmen	13	8.9
Professions	7	4.8
Clerical	2	1.4
Services	47	32.2
Labourers	5	3.4
Railway workers	2	1.4
<b>Total Working Population</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100.0</b>

By 1861 a transformation had occurred. The population had increased to 3044, a staggering 949% increase over 1851. Such a stupendous change was caused by the rapid development of Cardiff as an exporting port of major importance. Indeed, according to Martin Daunton, Cardiff "was one of the few British towns growing rapidly in the late 19th century" ("Coal Metropolis", p.130). Within Cardiff the economic and social developments were associated with new dock constructions, railway developments and the opening up of the South Wales coalfield. The effect of such a transformation was quickly felt in Roath and other hitherto rural hinterland areas which henceforth formed part of, what is termed, the emerging regional urban hierarchy.

By 1871 the population of Roath increased to 7896, an increase of 162.4% over 1861. In the space of ten to twenty years therefore dramatic qualitative, (i.e. a change from ruralism to urbanism) and quantitative changes had taken place in the parish none more so as far as the latter is concerned than in demographic growth. The question is how far was this demographic upsurge due to migration and how far was it the result of a natural increase in the indigenous population (i.e. those 300 or so who lived in the parish in 1851)? This is what the project also sought to answer.

### **Some Problems**

In seeking to examine 1 - the distance travelled by migrants into Roath and 2 - the process of movement, one quickly ran into potential problems. Broadly these can be divided into three categories.

- (a) the quality of the data
- (b) the problem of sampling
- (c) definitional problems

#### (a) Quality of the data

The source material used for the topic was the 1871 census enumerators' books for the Roath sub-district. Long recognised as an invaluable source for migratory study, the information given in column 8 of the returns, relating to place of birth, is not without its difficulties as far as migration is concerned. Among potential problems are the following:

(i) the information contained in Column 8 does not make reference to any intercensal movement but to lifetime migration i.e. it does not give any indication of when the migrant moved from place of birth to place of enumeration, nor whether he/she proceeded directly or in stages. The migrant could have made a series of moves in the decade between the censuses but only his/her current residence is or can be compared with his/her place of birth. In short, the information contained in column 8 always understates population mobility.

(ii) It will be seen that although the birthplaces of children are used to gauge both intercensal movement and step migration they have certain limitations so much so that the total

reconstruction of migration is impossible. For example, no evidence is available for childless couples or single people and the age spacing of the children might be too wide or there may be too few children to show the full pattern of movement.

(iii) where only the county of birth is known, exact migration distance cannot be derived. (Fortunately this problem did not arise in the Roath returns as places of birth are invariably pin-pointed to a town or village).

(iv) as the census was a 'de facto' enumeration seasonal migration is generally missed.

#### (b) The problem of sampling

For many migratory studies the sheer weight of data and time involved in manual tabulation and analysis make some kind of sampling imperative. The Roath sub-district with a population of 7896 and 1457 households in the 1871 census enumerators' books proved to be no exception. The problem was what percentage sample should be used. Should it be a random or systematic sample? It was decided that the latter should apply although it should have a random starting point between the first and ninth household. A 10% sample was decided on (on the basis of comparable studies elsewhere) and the random start was taken from household number 7, followed by the 17th, 27th, 37th and so on until the end of the entries in the enumerators' books was reached. There were 145 households in the sample and although care had to be taken with multiple household cases and caution exercised when the enumerator assigned new schedule numbers to lodgers (a category always excluded as heads of household). Again, no problems emerged in the case of the Roath returns (apart from three indecipherable birthplaces).

It should be said that the Longcross Army Barracks were specifically excluded from the exercise as this was a deliberately planted institution, constituting involuntary migration which had the potential to distort findings.

#### (c) Definitional problems

In the context of the assignment this concerns descriptions such as (1) short, long, immediate or intermediate distances (2) stepwise moved how does one define migration distance(s)? What constitutes immediate or long distance etc.? There is no absolute and definitive quantitative measure of what constitutes a particular distance and there are many variations. In this study such distances have been measured and categorised as follows:

<b>DISTANCE BAND</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>
0 - 4 miles	immediate distance
5 - 29 miles	short distance
30+ miles	long distance

One problem which very infrequently arose was the assigning of those cases which fell between two distance categories. Resort was not made to accurate cartographic measurement and the possibility

exists that in literally one or two cases inaccurate classifications may have been made, not enough however to distort findings even marginally.

### "Stepwise" movement

To show "stepwise" movement it will be necessary to examine those migrants whose eldest child was born in a place which was neither the birthplace of the household head nor the census location. Moreover in order to assess the scale of "stepwise" movement it can be said that in the case of simple step migration we should expect to find that a large proportion of migrant household heads would have had some children born at an intermediate location somewhere between the household head's own place of birth and the place of enumeration in 1871 i.e. Roath. To reduce statistical bias, which could arise from the county of birthplaces in families of different sizes only the birthplace of the eldest child was compared with that of the head of household.

## RESULTS OF TESTS

### (a) Origins of the heads of households

The following table gives details of the areas of origin of the 145 heads of households. In turn this gives us scope to examine:

- (i) what proportion were indigenous to Roath
- (ii) What proportion were migrants

With regard to (ii) this can be broken down to show:

- (iii) how many were born in the immediate area (i.e. 0 - 4 miles)
- (iv) how many were born within 5 - 29 miles (i.e. short distance migration)
- (v) how many were born 30+ miles away (i.e. long distance migration)

<u>IMMEDIATE DISTANCE</u>		
(0 to 4 miles)		
<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Roath	2	1.37
Cardiff	12	8.27
Llanishen	1	0.68
<u>Leckwith</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.68</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11.00</u>

**SHORT DISTANCE**

(5 to 29 miles)

Remainder of Glamorgan

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Llancarvan	2	1.37
Aberdare	2	1.37
Llandough	1	0.68
Neath	1	0.68
Gellygaer	1	0.68 -
Merthyr Dovan	1	0.68
Llantwit Major	1	0.68 .
Eglwysilan	1	0.68
Bettws	1	0.68
Other	1	0.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.18</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR GLAMORGAN 28</b>		<b>19.18</b>

**LONG DISTANCE**

(30 + miles)

Remainder of Wales and Monmouthshire

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Monmouthshire *	9	6.20
Pembrokeshire	8	5.57
Cardiganshire	5	3.44
Carmarthenshire	2	1.37
Breconshire	2	1.37
Radnorshire	1	1.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19.32</b>



### English Counties

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Somerset	23	15.86
Gloucester	13 <sup>a</sup>	8.96
Devonshire	11	7.58
Wiltshire	7	4.82
London	5	3.44
Cornwall	4	2.75
Lancashire	2	1.37
Yorkshire	2	1.37
Hampshire	1	0.68
Herefordshire	1	0.68
Kent	1	0.68
Northumberland	1	0.68
Staffordshire	1	0.68
Suffolk	1	0.68
Sussex	1	0.68
Warwickshire	1	0.68
Other	1	0.68
<b>Total for English Counties</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>52.27</b>

a = includes 6 Bristol

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Ireland	9	6.20
Scotland	1	0.68
<b>Total for Ireland &amp; Scotland</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.88</b>

Germany	2	1.37
Netherlands	1	0.68
<b>Total for Foreign Countries</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.05</b>

Unknown - Unclassified	1	0.68
<b><u>GRAND TOTAL</u></b>	<b><u>145</u></b>	<b><u>100.00</u></b>

\* Monmouthshire birthplaces of these 9 persons with distance categories are further analysed as follows:-

(a) Rumney	1	Immediate
(b) Rhymney	1	Short
(c) Newport	3	Short
(d) Shirenewton	1	Short
(e) Chepstow	2	Short
<b><u>(f) Chapel Hill</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>Long</u></b>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	

Notes:

(1) As the two Monmouthshire homophonetic placenames (a) and (b) above were written as shown it has been assumed that they refer to two different geographical locations. There is no way of proving this however.

(2) Both Shirenewton and Chepstow fall into the grey area of being less than 30 miles but perhaps more than 29!

## COMMENTS

From the forgoing table it can be stated that:

(i) the proportion indigenous to Roath was 1.37%

(ii) that strictly speaking 98.63% were therefore migrants but if Cardiff and the three other immediate distance areas are excluded the proportion of migrants was 88.27.

(111) that 17 heads of household were born in immediate distance areas (i.e, 11.72%).

(iv) that 19 (i.e. 13.10%) were born within 5 - 29 miles and could therefore be called short distance migrants.

(v) that 108 (i.e.74.48%) were born 30+ miles away and could therefore be classified as long distance migrants.

(vi) that the largest proportion of migrants (15.86%) came from Somerset followed by Gloucestershire (8.96%) and Devonshire (7.58%) - a disproportionate number from the West Country therefore.

(vii) that over 50% of the migrants came from English counties.

(viii) that the 75% or so born 30 or more miles away is in marked contrast to Anderson's findings for 1851 for Preston (where only 30% were born at such a distance).

It should be said that these findings tell us little about the process of migration i.e. whether it was 'stepwise' or more direct. What they do endorse is the dramatic increase in population growth that can be attributed to in-migration. Reference has already been made to the fact that in 1851 the parish of Roath was predominantly agricultural and had a static population of 300 or so. Of this number some 28.4% (i.e. almost one third) were indigenous. Twenty years later only 1.37% can be described as being native to their area.

Our findings at this stage may also allow us momentarily to call into question some of the fundamental aspects of Ravenstein's 'laws' - particularly law 1. The prima facie evidence that 75% migrants were long distance seems to disprove this assertion. It must always be remembered however (and as has been alluded to earlier) the main drawback to the birthplace data in studies of this kind is that they are only reflective of lifetime migration; that is to say they inform us of the net

change in residence between the birth and the date of the census. Many intercensal movements no doubt go unrecorded, which may well be indicative of shorter migratory distances covered.

### 'Stepwise' movement

The criteria for measuring 'stepwise' movement were outlined earlier. Of the 145 heads of household that make up our sample 110 recorded the names of children i.e. some 75%. The following table shows migrant families with at least one co-residing child in Roath in 1871, all figures referring to birthplaces of eldest children.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
	BIRTHPLACE OF ELDEST CO-RESIDING (% of all birthplaces & actual numbers)				
Father born at miles	Father's birthplace	Intermediate Location	Cardiff	Roath	Number of Eldest Children
	%    No.	%    No.	%    No.	%    No.	
0-4	77    10	15    2	-    -	8    1	13
5-9	-    -	100    1	-    -	-    -	1
10-19	14    1	14    1	57    4	14    1	7
20-29	-    -	20    1	60    3	20    1	5
30 & over	15    13	42    35	31    26	12    10	84
TOTALS	22    24	36    40	30    33	12    13	110

The table shows that in total terms some 36% had been born in an intermediate location (Col.3) whilst 34% (22+12) of families enumerated an eldest child born either at the parent's own place of origin (Col.2) or in the Roath enumeration district (Col.5). Strictly speaking however the town of Cardiff although adjacent to the Roath sub-district must be treated as an intermediate location (the enumerators certainly differentiated the two areas) and on this basis one can say that some 66% (Cols 3 & 4) of the eldest child population were born in intermediate locations. This means therefore that in the majority of cases of migrant families with co-residing children such families had arrived in Roath as a result of residing in intermediate locations beforehand. That is to say the process was one of 'stepwise' movement, the migratory tendency being more circuitous and less uni-directional.

What the data in the table does show quite clearly is that with regard to intermediate locations (Col.3) the greater the migration distance covered by the father the more likely it was that children would be born at such a location. Fifteen per cent of families moving into Roath from up to 4 miles away recorded an eldest child born at an intermediate location: this stands in marked contrast to the families moving from over 30 miles away into the area when a much higher proportion (42%) of children were born at intermediate locations. (Bear in mind too that with regard to the former we are dealing with a very small number of people i.e. 2, which has the potential to distort findings; that is why the 100% accruing to the 5 - 9 miles distance band has been ignored! ).

D.J.P. CHILDS



Part 1 of an intended series on Census Returns was published in April 1984 in Newsletter Vol.1 p.44. It dealt with the 1851 Census for Roath and was written by Mr G.H.Penfold who also analysed the data produced by the Society's group projects on the 1861 Census. Much of the material used in the following contribution is derived from Mr Penfold's working papers which he handed over to the Society before he left Cardiff in August 1984.

## WHAT WE LEARN FROM CENSUS RETURNS

### PART 2: ROATH 1861

The effective date of the census was the night of 7 April 1861.

Roath was part of the Superintendent Registrar's District of Cardiff and the Registrar's Sub-district of Cardiff- RG9 4039 and comprised two Enumeration Districts - No. 26 and 27 which together covered the Same area as the Parish of Roath. The population of the two Districts were:

Enumeration District 26 : 1612 persons

Enumeration District 27 : 1432 persons

**Total : 3044 persons**

Enumeration District No.26 (for which the Enumerator was Mr Howell Thomas) consisted of that portion of Roath north of Newport Road, with the exception of Plucca Lane, (present City Road). It was bounded on the north by "The Semetry Road" (i.e. Fair oak Road) "to intersection by Penylan to Llanedarn Road and on the east by Llwynygrant to the Newport Road, and on the west by Blucca (sic) Lane"

In fact the boundary coincided with the northern parish boundary by proceeding along present Fair oak Road and its continuation (now disappeared), which emerged on to the Cyncoed Road near Cefn Coed Road and cut across to Lower Llwyn-y-grant towards the River Rhymney. The district included Roath Court and the village of Roath, the terraces of villas in Newport Road and the streets off it on the north side - Elm Street, Wordsworth Street, Partridge Road and Oakfield Street. It also included "Roath Castle" (Plasnewydd) and Ty'n-y-Coed, Oxford, Shakespear, Milton, Clive Streets and such outlying places as Ty Gwyn and Penylan, Lower Llwynygrant Farm, Ty Draw and "Llanedarn Road".

Enumeration District No.27 (for which the Enumerator was Mr William Thomas) comprised the "East side of Plucca Lane and all that portion of the parish of Roath lying south of the Newport Road and between that and the South Wales Railway. It therefore included the Longcross Barracks, Adamsdown Farm and Meteor, Constellation, System, Eclipse, Comet, Planet and Connection (later re-named Clifton) Streets.

Unfortunately the last four folios (8 pages) of the Enumerator's Returns are missing on the original copy but it can be seen from the official summary that on those missing pages 79 males and 107 females must have been recorded. But we have no record of names, addresses etc. of these 186 inhabitants of Roath. The places in the missing folios seem to be in the vicinity of Green Lane (Broadway) and Pengam.

## PROJECTS COMPLETED

### PROJECT No.1 - NOMINAL INDEX.

We have compiled a card index of surnames. A card for each head of household gives his/her age, occupation, and address and names, relationships and ages of the family. Separate cards were prepared for servants, lodgers, boarders and visitors. The code used to locate the names in the census returns was a three element number, the first representing the enumeration district - 1 = Enum. Dist. 26, 2 = Enum. Dist. 27. The second element indicates the page number. These are followed by "1861".

For example 2/49 1861 = Enum. Dist. 27. page 49 of the copy of the 1861 Census Enumerators' Book. Here is an example of an index card taken at random from the run:-

EVANS, WILLIAM		AGED 47	
1/6 / 1861		3 VICTORIA PLACE	CLERK - INLAND
		ROATH ROAD	REVENUE
WIFE :	SARAH	47	
DAUGHTER :	SARAH	18	SCHOLAR
" :	MARTHA	13	SCHOLAR
" :	HENRIETTA	3	

18 CARDIFF DIRECTORY ADVERTISING SHEET, 1922.

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## PROJECT NO. 2 - HOUSING ANALYSIS

The following table has been compiled from data extracted in a group project.

### ROATH - 1861

<u>STREET Etc.</u>	<u>H O U S E S</u>		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Under Construction
Clive St.	18	3	2
Comet St.	20	2	-
Connection St.	3	-	-
Constellation St.	27	5	-
Eclipse St.	31	2	1
Elm Street	50	19	15
Greenway Place	2	-	-
John St. (off Green Lane)	42	8	2
Meteor St.	14	-	-
Milton St.	43	12	-
Montgomery Place	7	1	-
Oakfield St.	5	3	4
Oxford St.	5	-	5
Partridge Road	9	8	-
Planet St.	20	10	-
Plucca Lane	17	9	-
Roath Road *	45	9	-
Shakespear St.	56	18	-
Splotland Terrace	4	1	-
System St.	19	3	-
Wordsworth St.	7	3	-
Villas & Barracks	8	-	5
Roath Village, :			
large houses & farmsteads.	40	-	-
In missing folios			
(per Enumerator's Summary)	<u>32</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>524</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>49</u>

\* includes Elm Place, Longcross Villas, Montgomery Terrace & Victoria Place.

### **Average Persons per Inhabited House:**

**District 26:** No. of persons = 1612  
No. of inhab. houses = 280  
Av. persons per inhab. house = 5.76

**District 27:** No. of persons = 1432  
No. of inhab. houses = 245  
Av. persons per inhab. house = 5.84

### **Total for whole of Roath (Dist.26 +27)**

No. of persons = 3044  
No. Of inhab. houses = 525  
AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS per INHABITED HOUSE = 5.80

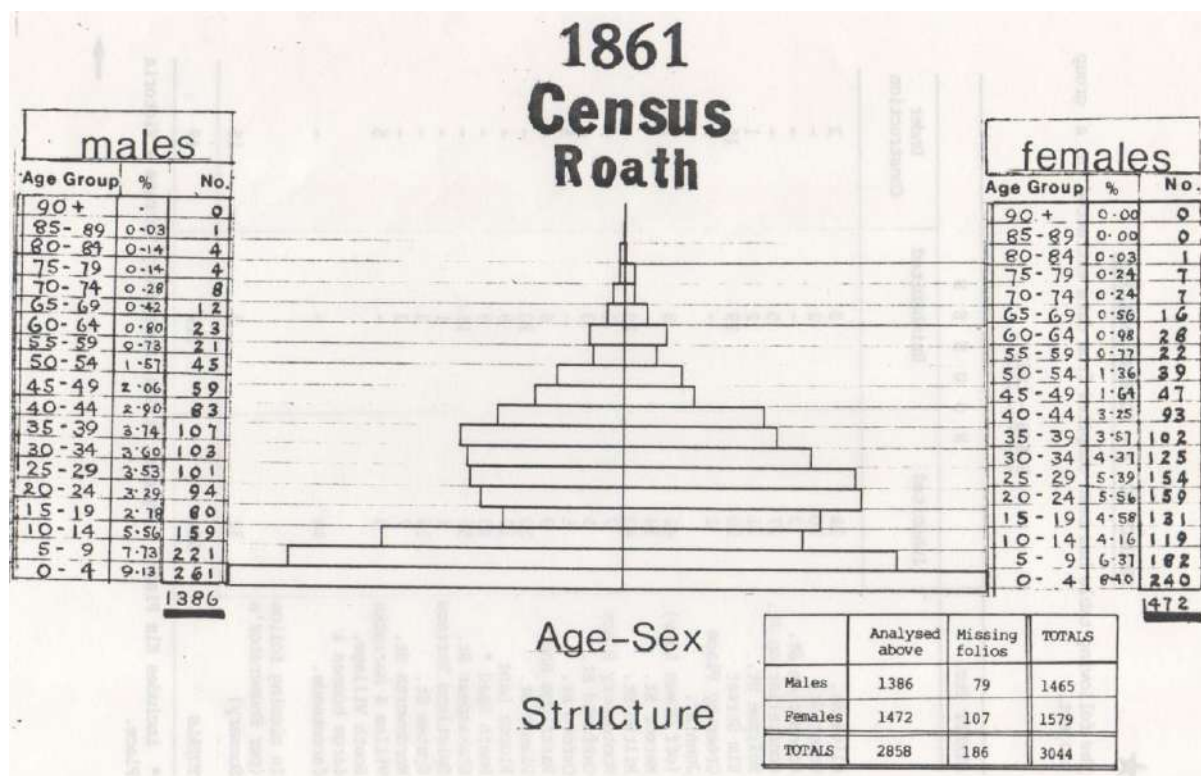
### **State of Housing Development in 1861**

Using the figures of houses under construction it will be seen that the greatest activity was in Elm Street with 19 houses vacant and 15 being built. Houses were being built in Oxford Street (in Plwcca Lane area) and Oakfield Street. Unfortunately we cannot pin-point from the census returns the location of the 15 houses shown in the summary statistics of the missing folios as "in course of building".

### **PROJECT NO. 3 - AGE/SEX STRUCTURE**

An investigation of age-sex structure of the population using five-year bands for the stated age of males and females produces tables of statistics suitable for portrayal in diagrammatic form. The diagram accompanying this article is in the form of a pyramid produced with the aid of a B.B.C. micro-computer using fairly simple graphics software. A similar diagrammatic pyramid from the 1851 Census for Roath was reproduced in Project Newsletter Vol.1 post p.56 as an Appendix to the paper by G. H. Penfold on the 1851 Census. The population of the parish of Roath was then only 292 (excluding Longcross Barracks). Because of the difference in the scale which had to be used for the two diagrams, comparison of the pyramid of 1861 with that of 1851 may fail to reflect adequately the fact that the total population of Roath had increased some ten-fold in the decade. But it is the comparative shapes of the pyramids that are significant.





Each age group is represented by a horizontal bar. The length of each bar is proportional to the number of people in each age group. The bars are divided to denote males on the left and females on the right of a vertical line. The classic shape of the majority of populations is a true, symmetrical pyramid, proceeding upwards in regular, uniform steps from the base to the apex. The apex represents the oldest inhabitant(s) in the population of which there are fewer, due to the process of attrition and through death, which occurs most commonly in highest age groups. There can, however, be deviations from the classic structure, presenting us with a variety of shapes even from large samples (e.g. whole countries). In smaller populations (e.g. village communities) and those patently unrepresentative of the general population (e.g. schools, barracks, hospitals, old people's homes), the distortion can be so great that the shape has little if any resemblance to a "pyramid".

As to be expected, because of the much larger population, there are fewer variations from the "classic" pyramid shape in Roath in 1861 than in 1851. For example, in 1851 the fact that there were 21 girls in the age group 15 - 19 and less than 21 in each of the age groups below 19 is enough to distort the shape.

To return to the 1861 Census, it should be explained that for reasons of consistency and to afford truer comparisons with the 1851 and 1871 population pyramids, the columns headed "%" give the percentages of males (left side) and the percentages of females (right side) in the various age groups in the total population (male + female).

### Observations on the shape of the Population Pyramid

An inspection reveals that:

(a) it has a wide base. This is typical of a new young immigrant community with high fertility rate. Some approximate indication of fertility can be gleaned from the child:woman ratio. To arrive at this we have related the number of children in the age group 0 - 4 to the number of women of child bearing age (which we have taken for statistical purposes as 15 to 44). It would be unwise to place too much emphasis on this calculation as a measure of general fertility for which we would need to know the number of births. The census only tells us how many infants survived to be counted, not how many were born.

Women in 15 - 44 age group	Children under 5 years old	Children under 5 years old per 1000 women in 15 - 44 age group
764	501	656

(b) some asymmetry exists particularly in the 15 - 19 age group because of the abnormally unequal sex distribution in that age band (80 males and 131 females). The disparity is mainly attributable to the number of young women in domestic employment with families in the villas in Newport Road and district. In the Home for Fallen Girls in Elm Street, there were only 4 females in the 15 - 19 age group.

Males in the age bracket 15 - 24 number 174 (6% of the total population of 2858 analysed) but females in the same age bracket number 290 (10% of the total population of 2858 analysed).

An intriguing disparity between the sexes emerges in the last four missing pages of the census book, which are among those excluded from figures which make up our pyramid. The summary, which of course does not indicate the age of the persons shows:

Page	No.of Schedules	Houses Inhab.	Males	Persons	
				Females	Persons
57	5	5	8	17	25
58	5	5	10	15	25
59	1	1	2	23	25
60	2	2	5	8	13
<b>total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>88</b>

One can only conjecture on the nature and location of the one building housing 23 females and two males. It may have been a home or a boarding school.

(c) over half (57.6%) of the total analysed population were under the age of 25.

(d) over half - 721 out of 1386 i.e. 52% of all males were under the age of 20.

(e) 46.25% of males were under the age of 15.

(f) the number of persons aged 59 and over was 154, which represents only 5.48 of the population. For comparison purposes, it is of interest to note that according to the 1981 Census figures for the area roughly the same as the old parish of Roath the percentage of persons of retirement age and above I calculate as between 15% and 19% of the population). \*

In 1861 only one person in the parish was over the age of 84 and not one person had reached the age of 90.

\*Combined Splott, Adamsdown, Plasnewydd, Roath and Cyncoed population being 51,738 and persons of retiring age and above being between 8000 and 10000.

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AN INDEX WILL BE PREPARED FOR VOLUME 4 BUT WILL NOT BE READY UNTIL 1988.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE THEIR NEWSLETTERS BOUND ARE ADVISED TO DELAY DOING SO UNTIL THE INDEX IS AVAILABLE. IT WILL BE SENT FREE TO MEMBERS WHO ORDER ONE BUT A COPY WILL BE SENT AUTOMATICALLY TO MEMBERS AND INSTITUTIONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INDEXES FOR PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

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**\* PROJECT 4 - PLACES OF BIRTH**

No. of persons	Percentage	Place
20	7.0	Roath
586	20.5	Cardiff
301	10.5	Remainder of Glamorgan
1088	38.1	Total for Glamorgan
248	8.68	Monmouthshire
3	0.11	Anglesey
24	0.84	Brecknockshire
2	0.07	Caernarvonshire
28	0.98	Cardiganshire
41	1.43	Carmarthenshire
2	0.07	Denbighshire
1	0.03	Merioneth
8	0.28	Montgomery
72	2.52	Pembrokeshire
<u>3</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>Radnorshire</u>
184	6.4	Total of Welsh Counties (Other than Glam. & Mon.)

### English Counties

No. of persons	Percentage	Place
10.	0.35	Bedfordshire
7	0.245	Berkshire
173	6.10	Bristol
1	0.035	Buckinghamshire
8	0.28	Cheshire
14	0.49	Cornwall
3	0.15	Cumberland
1	0.035	Derbyshire
129	4.51	Devon
5	0.17	Dorset
4	0.14	Durham
3	0.105	Essex
110	3.85	Gloucestershire
11	0.38	Hampshire
1	0.035	Isle of Wight
39	1.36	Hereford
25	0.87	Kent
28	0.98	Lancashire
2	0.07	Leicester
1	0.035	Lincoln
38	1.33	London
15	0.52	Middlesex
5	0.17	Norfolk
5	0.17	Northants.
3	0.105	Northumberland
6	0.21	Oxfordshire
13	0.45	Shropshire
223	7.80	Somerset
12	0.42	Staffordshire
3	0.105	Suffolk
5	0.17	Surrey
16	0.56	Sussex
10	0.35	Warwickshire
82	2.87	Wiltshire
9	3.15	Worcestershire
<u>12</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>Yorkshire</u>
<u>1023</u>	<u>35.8</u>	<u>Total for England</u>
188	6.58	Ireland
25	0.87	Scotland
30	1.05	Other countries

### SUMMARY

<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Where born</u>
1088	38.1	Glamorgan
248	8.7	Monmouthshire
184	6.4	Rest of Wales
1023	35.8	England
213	7.44	Ireland & Scotland
30	1.04	Abroad
50	1.75	Visitors
<u>22</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<b>2858</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total population analysed</b>

### Observations.

The total population analysed is 186 less than the total population of the parish because of the missing census folios.

A comparison with the much smaller population (292) in the 1851 Census reveals that inhabitants born within Glamorgan or Monmouthshire had dropped during from 75% in 1851 to 47% in 1861.

The fact that in 1861 over 25% of the population were born in the West of England (Bristol, Somerset, Devon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire) is strong evidence of the volume and direction of immigratory movement. (See paper in current issue on the subject of migration based on 1871 Census data by Jeff Childs).

### Project No.5 — OCCUPATIONS

The following occupations occur in the 1861 Census. Where there are more than one person in an occupation the number is given in brackets.

Accountant(6), attorney & solicitor(2), architect & land agent, apothecary, army(2), Chelsea Pensioner(4),

Butcher(8), butcher's boy, blacksmith(8), builder(5), master builder(2), builder & contractor(2), brickworks manager, brick mnfr, bricklayer(2), baker(5), brewer(2), butter mcht.(2), ballast agent, bell hanger(2), bookseller, boat agent, barmaid(2), bible salesman; book binder(2), boot & shoe maker(12), boot closer(3), bootmaker(2), shoemaker(7).

Collier proprietor, agent of a coal merchant, coal exporter & ship broker, coal trimmer(13), coal mcht.(3), coal factor, coal & iron exporter, coal agent, coal labourer,(4), inspector of coal, coal agent & shipbroker(2), coal tipper, coal heaver(3), house carpenter(16), carpenter & joiner(19), carpenter (15), contractor & wood seller, canal shareholder, collector of dock dues, cook, cotton cape maker,

cordwainer, chandler, clerk of works, contractor & engineer, carter, companion, chancellor of Austrian vice-consulate, Spanish consul, corn boy, corn & flower(sic) agent, coachman(2), cab proprietor, carrier, inspector of coffee, charwoman(2), commission agent(2), cement, plaster & slate mcht. ship broker's clerk(2), builder's clerk, merchant's clerk(6), clerk in provision stores, commercial clerk in coal office(2), shipbroker's clerk, timber merchant's clerk, clerk in county gaol, managing clerk to an attorney, clerk to civil engineer, broker's clerk, clerk in West of England Bank, clerk in a friendly society, broker's commercial clerk, commercial clerk, clerk in Inland Revenue office, clerk at timber sawing mills.

Dressmaker(40), dairy maid(3), dentist, dock gate keeper, draper's assistant, dock policeman, dock labourer(2).

Errand boy(5), engine cleaner(3), engine fitter(15), engine fitter smith, apprentice to engine fitter, engineer, excavator(3), estate agent & accountant, civil engineer(2)

Farmer(10), farm servants(6), farm/agricultural labourers(36).

Grocer(7), greengrocer(4), grocer's assistant, grocer & baker(2), grocer's shop woman, grocer porter, gardener(13), kitchen garden labourer, gardener journeyman, groom(2), gilder, gas retort fitter, governess(4), turnpike gatekeeper.

Hammer maker(2), hotelkeeper, housemaid(13), housekeeper(7), hammerman, hempdresser, hawker(2), haulier, hobbler, hairdresser.

Innkeeper(3), iron ore woker, iron stower, iron master, iron mecht.(2), agent to H.M. Immigration Commission, customs officer, extra clerk customs.

Apprentice joiner, joiner,

Landlady, landed proprietor, laundress(33), common labourer/labourer(123).

Mason(20), mason's boy(2), mason labourer(6), matron, millwright, milliner(4) milkman (6). grocer, musician(4), miller(2), miller journeyman. metal finer, metal broker, moulder, malster, mail parcel porter, merchant & ship broker,(2), marine dealer(2), Welsh Weleyan minister, Independent minister, Baptist minister(2), town missionary.

chief engineer Royal Navy, nursemaid(4), nurse(8), navvy, newspaper editor, newspaper proprietor.

Office boy.

Plasterer(7), master plasterer(2), policeman(2), porter(2), painter(2), painter & glazier, paper hanger 6 glazier, provision mcht., provision dealer, platelayer. apprentice patternmaker(2), pearl button maker, postmaster, inspector of prisoners in cocoa Matting, warden county gaol.

Ropemaker(16), apprentice ropemaker(2), road contractor(2), road labourer, registrar of births & deaths, railway employees: watchman, clerk(6), policeman(2), porter(9), brakeman(6), weigher (2), labourer(10), station Master, engine driver(5), switchman, guard, foreman, fireman, night watchman, inspector, haulier, manager, audit inspector & cashier, accountant, signalman, storekeeper.

Stonemason(8), stonemason & bricklayer, shirt maker, stay maker, servant (general, house, domestic) (104). Gentleman's servant, school mistress(5), British School teacher, School teacher, school assistant. school master(4), smith(6), apprentice smith, shipwright foreman, ship's carpenter, ship's carver, shipbuilder superintendent, seaman/sailor/ mariner(10), ship & insurance broker, ship broker & free stone dealer, ship broker(3), Ship broker & coal merchant, sailmaker's apprentice, stoker, sexton, Silk worker, slate & cement merchant, slate merchant, shop boy, shop woman(3), shopkeeper(2), shopkeeper's apprentice, shopman(3), storekeeper, surgeon (general practitioner), apprentice to surgeon doctor, scripture teacher.

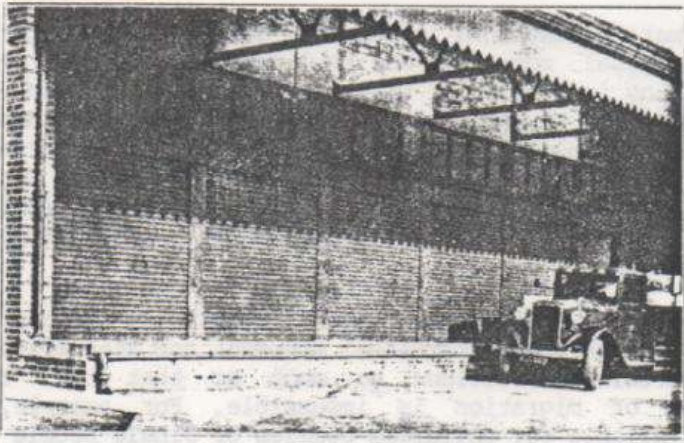
Sugar house commercial traveller, traveller in wines & spirits, tailor/tailoress(8), tailor's pressman, nautical teacher, tea dealer, tallow chandler, tin smith, timber merchant, agent for timber yard,, timber sawyer & sawyer(10), surveyor of taxes, Inland Revenue.

Victualler, victualler & tailor, licensed victualler.

Warehouseman, wheelwright.

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ELM STREET - - - CARDIFF

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The analysis of occupations classified on similar lines to those adopted for the 1851 Census (Project Newsletter Vol.1.p.53) is as follows:-

	No. of persons	Percentage
Working population	989	34.6
Visitors	23	0.8
Wives resident with husbands and having no occupation	475	16.6
Adults (21 years +) having no occupation	125	4.4
Children having no occupation	1239	43.4
Independents	3	0.1
<u>Chelsea pensioners</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>2858</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Farmers	10	1.0
Agric. workers	45	4.6
Tradesmen	106	10.7
Craftsmen	277	28.0
Metal industry	4	0.4
Coal industry	33	3.3
Professions	79	8.0
Clerical	30	3.0
Domestic service	150	15.2
Victualling	9	0.9
Labourers	181	18.3
Railway	55	5.6
<u>Seafarers</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>Total working population</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Copies of advertisements from old Street directories have been inserted to fill in blank spaces in the lay-out of this number of the Newsletter. They have been chosen because of their relevance to the article on Elm Street Lane. Two of the adverts are for David T.Pickett. The engineering business founded by David Pickett in 1907 was more than a small back street workshop. Its premises in Elm Street were spacious and the range and volume of its products soon expanded considerably. A limited liability company "David T. Pickett & Sons (Engineers) Ltd." was incorporated in 1937. A second factory was opened at the Colchester Avenue Trading Estate and amongst their wide range of specialities were ships' brass work and fire extinguishing equipment in addition to their well-known "Pickson" hand or electrically operated steel roller shutter doors as supplied to the Margam Steel works and most of the hospitals in South Wales. In the last three years or so all factory work has been transferred to the Colchester Avenue site. The business was taken over first by Brady Doors Ltd. and then Bolton Brady Ltd. who still continue the tradition of manufacturing industrial doors and Shutters.



## ELM STREET DISTRICT

One sunny afternoon at the end of May 1985 I was Strolling around the Elm Street area in the hope that I may learn some local history" on the ground" and even try my hand at some "oral history" - which is a grandiloquent term for chatting to people with local knowledge.

I knew that Elm Street dated from the late 1850's and that building of its small terraced houses was almost complete at the time of the 1861 Census.

Most town streets have back lanes. But the one behind Elm Street was a lane with a difference. It was wider than modern lanes and had old lampstandards. Even a footpath survived in one portion. Surely it is rare to have a "pavement" running along one side of a back lane. Perhaps there had been one each side at one time.

It was here that I met Mr Harold Simkins of Elm Street who told me that he had worked as a motor mechanic in Elm Street lane for the past 40 years. In the course of conversation it soon became clear that he had a fund of knowledge of the places and personalities of the area as well as a sound knowledge of local history generally.

He painted a vivid verbal picture of life in "the lane" in the 1920's and 1930's. It was evidently a beehive of activity - a miniature industrial estate with lots of small workshops, many of them one-man businesses. Most of them were lock-up premises with double doors opening to the lane; some had lofts with pulleys and hoists.

Unlike the modern industrial estate with its discreet units, approach roads and car parks, Elm Street Lane was a community within a community where all the denizens were on Christian name terms and the pedal-cycle was the normal form of transport to and from their places of work.

Mr Simkins' own small garage/repair shop, he told me, was previously occupied by a manufacturing smith called Kolak and before that by a smith called Corley. The nearby row of derelict houses awaiting demolition in Teal Street occupied the site of a dairy of which the last occupiers were the Evans family. On the corner of Elm Street Lane, Newport Road end, was Harrods sweet factory - still operating up until about the second world war.

On the corner of Teal Street at the rear of No.27 was a bakery - a separate building where there was an old iron oven up to the second world war. Before it was changed into a house it was a building with large gables - also the site of an old farm - a small-holding known as "Pedlar's Farm".

Opposite the "Four Elms Inn" was what used to be the first building in Elm Street - an old house which differed in style from the neighbouring houses and was not in the present building line. It was there before Elm Street was built and was on the Roath Court estate.

Opposite the "Four Elms" was an unusual house in a rear lane which was the site of the old smithy. A blacksmith was there until c.1936. Most of his work was taken up with shoeing horses for Merrett's bakery which was behind the present derelict Graham Buildings. [Demolished 1987]

On the corner of the lane off Teal St. is an old two storey building, used as a warehouse, with a flight of outside steps to the first floor. This was believed to be the old St. Clement's Church ( a missionary church), the upper floor of which was used as the schoolroom.

In the garden at the rear of 70 Elm Street was an old cottage (not in the building line of Elm St houses). The site is now occupied by a modern dwelling house known as No. 70A and access to it is by means of a narrow passageway alongside No. 70.

At the end of Partridge St. lane are some double doors inside of which is yet another building off the main building line, replacing another old cottage that stood there before the Surrounding streets were built.

My Note: According to p.21 of St.Margaret's Centenary booklet, 1970. "St Anne's Church was built in 1887 near St Clement's School Chapel (1879), later Crofts Street School". Further enquiries are called for to investigate the history of "St. Clements and its Schoolroom" from documentary sources.

On the 15 Nov.1985 I saw Harold Simkins again when he re-iterated that the general opinion among the locals in the old days was that the two storey building with an outside staircase on the corner of Teal Street and Elm Street Lane was St Clement's - a mission church of St Margaret's. It is now a ware-house. It was, he is quite certain, at one time a day-school. He remembers a character in the 1930's called Fred Fawkner (phonetic spelling) who at that time must have been in his 60's. He was an epileptic but was also lame as the result of having fallen down the steps of that building when he was a boy attending the school. [That would date the incident, very approximately, to about 1880.]

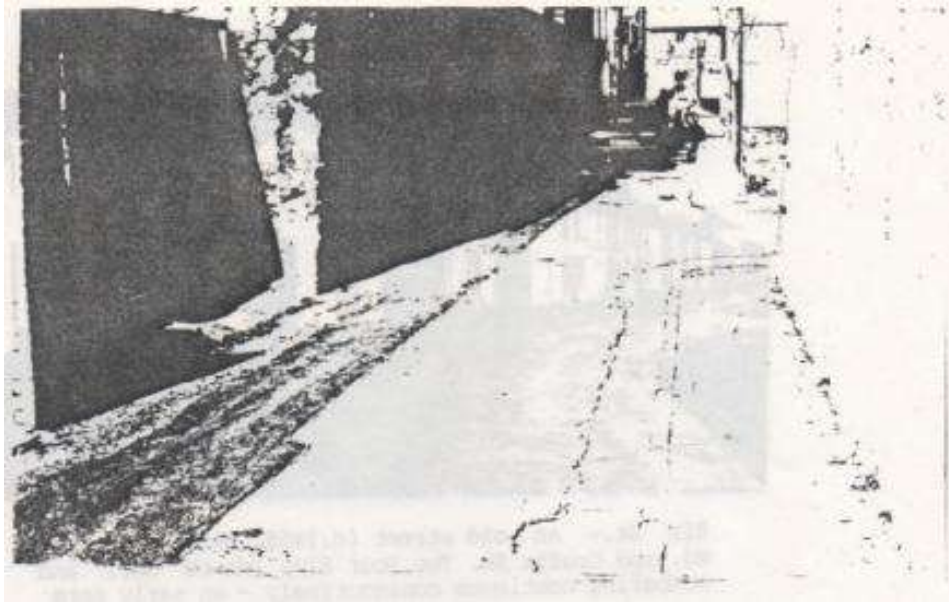
Mr Simkins agreed that there was some controversy about the exact location of St Clement's and suggested that reference to an old plan of the Roath Court Estate may help to resolve the problem and it would probably show that the Teal Street building was there before the site of Crofts St. School was developed.

When I got home I found that the 1879 O.S.Map does bear this out. It shows houses on the present site of Crofts St School and St Anne's Church. St Clements School chapel is not marked however, although it was supposed to have been built in 1879. Perhaps it was built after the O.S.survey. The building on the corner of Teal St. and Elm St. Lane is shown on the map but no caption to indicate that it was a mission hall or a school. There is a small building marked "boys school" at the rear of houses in Newport Road between Wordsworth St: and Elm St. What school was that, I wonder ?

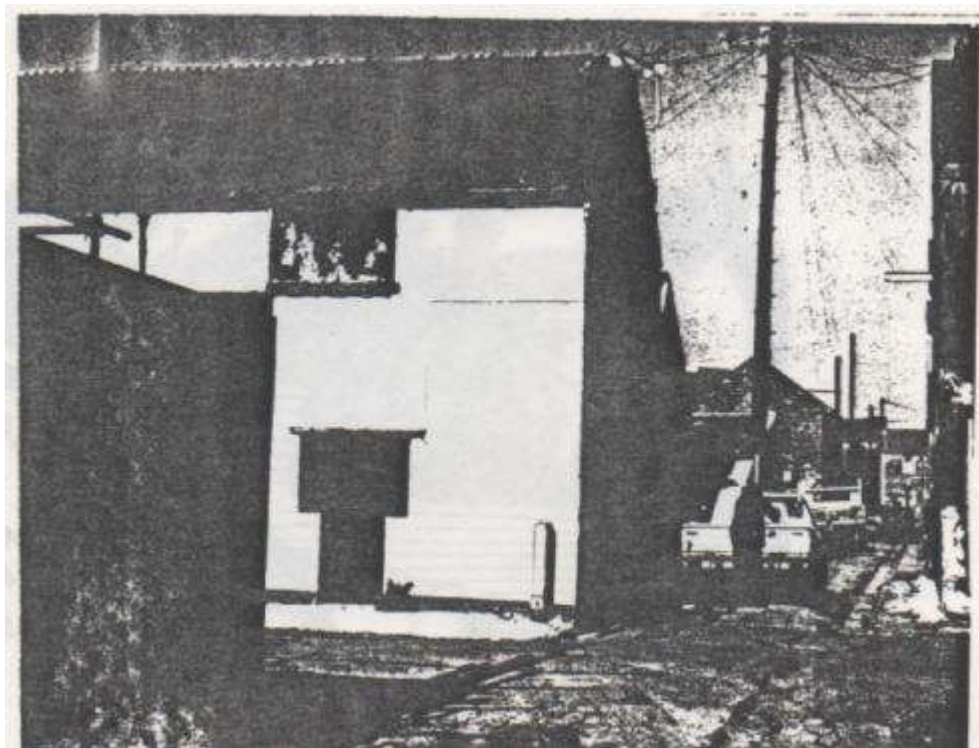
In the minutes of the Roath District Board of Health for 1872 I note that reference is made to plans being approved for the building of a cab shed in "School Street". We do not know where this street was but the context suggests it may have been in the Elm St. area.

We should be grateful to Mr Simkins for stimulating our interest in the history of his own locality - the portion of Roath near the Four Elms. These jottings are placed on record in the hope that they may possibly provide some clues worth following up at some future date.

*Alec Kier*



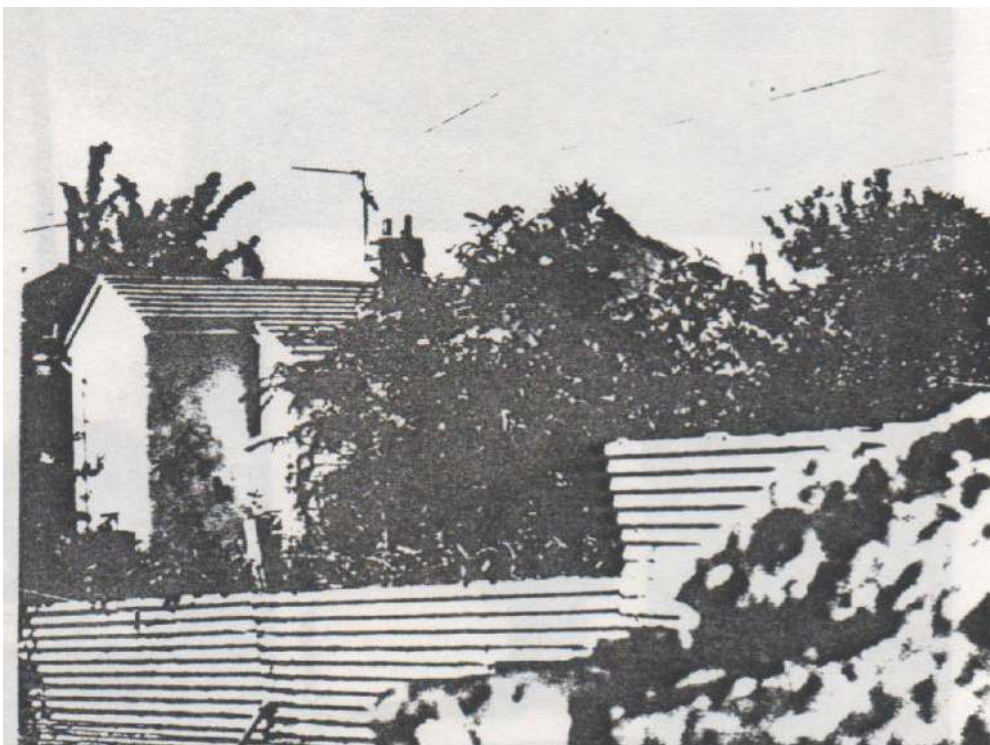
Portion of Elm Street Lane between Teal Street and (in distance) Crofts Street.  
The pavement Sweeps round to the right into Grouse Street.



A longer view of same portion of lane at point where it intersects Teal Street.  
The white building on the corner is said to have been missionary church  
and schoolroom of St Clements.



Elm Street - an old street (c.1855) between Newport Road and Crofts Street.  
The Four Elms Inn is No.1 and numbering continues consecutively - an early form  
of street numbering.



No.70A Elm Street at rear of No.70





Condemned cottages in Teal Street. (site of former dairy). The gable end of the two-storey white building (? old St Clements) can be seen.

The date of the original photographs was 29 May 1985

A.J.W. Keir

Telegrams—"Humanics, Cardiff." Telephone 5004.

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