



19th-CENTURY TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS IN FOUR LOWER-WYESIDE PARISHES

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INTRODUCTION

INFORMATION on trades and occupations in the 19th century can be obtained from the registers of baptisms and marriages made in parish churches, since for the greater part of the century incumbents were required to enter the occupation of the father of a baptized child (from 1813), and of the bride and groom and of their fathers at marriages (from 1837). Before the dates shown occupations were only occasionally entered in the registers. An examination of such information is extremely interesting and gives a remarkably good picture of the life of the parishes concerned. Statistically it should not be taken too seriously, for there were numerous workers in the parishes who did not have their children baptized or their marriages solemnised in the Anglican church, and there are many doubts as to the place of residence (often entered very vaguely) and even as to the identity of people registered; for so many people had the same names, and the fact that a John Williams (say) appears in the baptismal registers a dozen times over a dozen years with three different wives' names could mean that one John Williams lost two wives in childbirth (for example) and married three times, or it could mean that three different John Williamses were involved. There is a very marked decrease in the number of registrations per year as the century progressed in the country parishes concerned in this study, and this could mean either that the rural population was declining in spite of the growth of the population as a whole, or merely that a smaller proportion of the people were interested in the Anglican church. The population figures for the parishes concerned as given by Bradney¹ show in all cases a rise to a peak about 1830, followed by a steady decline of up to about 45% by the end of the century, so the first factor at least is valid. It is examined in more detail later.

This article is concerned with an examination of the trades and occupations, determined from the parish registers, of four contiguous rural parishes on the Monmouthshire side of the Lower River Wye, namely Penallt, Llandogo, Tintern (Parva) and Chapel Hill. The location of these parishes is shown on the accompanying map, and the parishes are geographically not very dissimilar, consisting mainly of high land and the slopes up to it, incised by small, fast-flowing streams. Penallt is, however, different from the others in one important respect; it does not have any substantial area of riverside plain and no doubt because of this it has no riverside village. Indeed it hardly contains a village at all; Pentwyn is its nearest approach to one, and apart from this its population is very scattered. Llandogo has not only the important village of Llandogo by the river, but it has also most of the substantial village of Whitebrook. Tintern Parva and Chapel Hill each had the substantial riverside villages of those names, but they are contiguous and generally known as a single large village, Tintern. Indeed, since early in the 20th century the two parishes have been combined as Tintern Parish, and because of the difficulty of distinguishing their populations and industrial and commercial interests, the data from their registers have been combined in the present study. Thus, although four parishes were concerned, the data here presented is under only three parish headings; Penallt, Llandogo, and Tintern.

The areas of these three 'parishes' are respectively about 2,375, 1,820 and 2,100 acres, and their peak populations (in the 1830s) were about 550, 660 and 900 respectively.

The data obtained is presented in the form of tables, one for each distinguishable group of trades and occupations. The names of the trades and occupations are those used in the registers, and not all are really different. Nevertheless no fewer than about 168 recognisably different occupations are entered, and this is a remarkably high number when it is remembered that the total combined population of the four parishes could not have greatly exceeded 2,000 at any time in the 19th century. In the tables, those occupations which could be described as common, either in a particular parish or over the group as a whole, are entered in capital letters.

It should be pointed out that where occupations were entered in the pre-1813 registers, these have been included in the tables.

For some purposes the various commercial directories² that were published during the century give most valuable information; but for the present purpose they are vastly inferior to the parish registers, and only in one or two isolated cases is information additional to that of the registers obtained from these sources. Such items have been included in the tables.

THE MAIN INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA

Throughout the century the main industries of the three parish units were as follows:

Penallt: Stone-quarrying and millstone making³

Llandogo: River transport⁴

Tintern: (a) Iron-working, including wire making up to about 1880, then including tin-plate making⁵

(b) River transport

In addition, there was, of course, farming in all of the parishes.

For parts of the century there were also the following:

Penallt and Llandogo: Paper-making in the Whitebrook valley (commenced around 1760) up to about 1888⁶

Llandogo (chiefly): Railway work after 1875, when the Wye Valley line was built.⁷

These main industries are reflected in the list of the common occupations (taken from the tables) which follows.

THE COMMON OCCUPATIONS

These are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Forgeman | centred on Tintern, all through 19th century |
| Wiredrawer | centred on Tintern, all through 19th century |
| Tinplate Worker | centred on Tintern after 1880 |
| Farmer | in all parishes all through 19th century |
| Labourer | in all parishes all through 19th century |
| Miller | in all parishes, mainly first half of 19th century |
| Hoop Maker | mainly centred on Llandogo, all through 19th century |
| Hoop Shaver | mainly centred on Llandogo, all through 19th century |
| Mason | mainly Penallt and Llandogo, all through 19th century |
| Quarryman | mainly Penallt, all through 19th century |
| Stone-Cutter | mainly Penallt, all through 19th century |
| Plate-layer | centred on Llandogo (commenced 1875) |
| Paper-maker | Penallt and Llandogo only, 1774-1895 |
| Waterman | mainly Llandogo and Tintern, all through 19th century |

Of these common occupations, the only ones which fall outside the list of main industries given earlier are hoop maker and hoop shaver. The hoops were wooden ones intended for binding the staves of casks together. The trade of cooper, which was concerned with the making of casks, is remarkably uncommon in this area. It is interesting that there used to be a *Hoop Inn* in

Penallt parish, and one of the tiny hamlets in this parish is still called Hoop; but the main centre of this industry was evidently in Llandogo parish. It is said that hoops were dried in ovens, probably in a number of places, but particularly at a place in Tintern Parva, beside the Cat Brook, where the ruins of a building and an old chimney still remain.

The milling concerned in the occupation 'Miller' was that of grain, and the mills were water-powered and used mainly mill stones made of the local quartz conglomerate or 'jack-stone' or 'pudding stone'. There were at least two corn-mills in Penallt and probably three in Llandogo parish; there was also at least one in Tintern village.

There is little nowadays in the physical scene at Llandogo and Tintern to show how important the river transport was. The *Sloop Inn* at Landogo and the *Anchor Inn* and the designation 'Quayside' to a row of bungalows at Tintern, are small reminders; a small tidal lock at the mouth of the Angidy Brook at Tintern which once provided a small dock basin can still be detected by a diligent searcher. A clearer indication, just outside these parishes across the river, is the piece of old stone quayside still clearly visible at Brockweir. Sea-going ships came up on the tide, and cargoes were transhipped between them and the river boats or 'trows' which plied higher up the river, even as far as Hereford. The old quaysides must once have been a hive of activity.

The iron industry in Tintern started with the famous wireworks in the 16th century and there was a branch works at Whitebrook by the beginning of the 17th century. In earlier days wire was drawn by man-power, but a method of using water power was quickly invented and applied at Tintern. A full description of the process was written in 1675 and a detailed drawing of it based on this description can be seen in the Chepstow Museum. Wire drawing at Tintern continued (with some unfortunate slack periods and temporary closures) right up to the introduction of tinplate making in the former wireworks in 1880. This new process is reflected in the sudden appearance of the trade Tinplate Worker (and similar names) in the 1880s. It lasted only until 1901. The earlier occasional occurrence of this trade in Penallt was no doubt accounted for by the tinplate works at Redbrook, just across the river from Penallt. At Tintern there were also other iron works, forges and furnaces.

The millstone industry of Penallt was a very old one, dating from medieval times. Millstones for both cider and corn mills, as well, no doubt, as for other purposes, were exported from the area, to other parts of England and overseas. It is curious that very few references to the trade of millstone maker have been found – none at all in the parish registers. The millstone maker of 1884 in the table was Noah Hudson, recorded in Kelly's *Directory*. Earlier, the family of Young in Penallt were recorded as millstone hewers: George Younge as a 'millstone-hewer' in 1682⁸ and his presumed descendant Thomas Young in 1740.⁹ In view of the large number of millstones made, it must be assumed that their makers usually described themselves merely as stone-cutters or masons.

THE LESS-COMMON OCCUPATIONS

The majority of the vast range of occupations under this heading are those which one might expect to occur in any large rural area in days when self-sufficiency was dictated by slow and expensive and inadequate transport; they therefore call for no comment. Some, however, are less general and call for some discussion.

Carrier (i.e. leather-dresser) and *Tanner* are surprising in these parishes as there is no record known to the author of a tannery in them. But there was tanning and leather-dressing across the river in the Forest of Dean.

Sailor could possibly mean someone who makes sails rather than the usual connotation of 'seaman'. For example, Hart¹⁰ mentions this trade at Littledean. However, the *Oxford English Dictionary* does not include this use of the word.

A *Sawyer* was one who made planks, etc. by hand-sawing in the days before machine saws were commonplace. Sawpits were used, one man below the trunk being sawn up, and one above, using long two-handled saws.¹¹ It is interesting that the Tithe Awards¹² of 1847 show, in Penallt, a 'Sawpit Field' (parcel No. 545 on the 25-inch O.S. map, grid ref. SO 526 085) and a 'Saw pit Orchard' (parcels 287-9, grid ref. SO 523 100), names which tell their own story.

Bright-smith is a trade title described as 'rare' by the *Oxford English Dictionary*: it means a worker in 'white' or bright iron and tin.

Keeper of Entire Horses is an interesting entry. An entire horse is one which has not been castrated, and presumably a keeper of such horses required more skill and had a status such as to warrant a special title.

Flaxdresser and *Rope-maker* are curious occupations for this area, but it is known that flax was grown and spun not far away; Hart¹³ mentions the spinning and weaving of flax at Coleford, and the making of ropes at several places on the Forest of Dean outskirts, the nearest being at Bream.

Mantua-maker is effectively an old term for dress-maker.

The occupation of *Fisherman* was an important one, and obviously a very old one. In this inland area, it refers, of course, to the commercial river fishery, which was important from very early times. Fisheries in the Wye were mentioned in the Domesday Survey, e.g. '... the same William has in fee three fisheries in the Wye paying 70s. . . .'¹⁴ There was in early times (probably also in later times!) much litigation over fisheries, illegal fishing, the sale of fish of too small a size, etc. e.g. 'The abbot of Tintern has a weir in the Wye River by means of which he catches and destroys young salmon'.¹⁵ The fish of importance was the salmon, which was caught by nets until this became illegal, except in tidal waters, in comparatively recent times. Charles Heath¹⁶ refers to 'the valuable right of fishery' and says that 'the Salmon are generally sent to the Bristol and London markets'.

Ruffrider is an obsolete spelling of 'roughrider', which the *Oxford English Dictionary* defines as a horse-breaker, a horseman of a rough type, one who can ride an unbroken horse, or an irregular cavalryman. Which applies here cannot be determined.

THE DECLINE OF POPULATION

We have already referred briefly to the decline of population in these parishes after its peak in the 1830s. Some figures of total population extracted from Bradney's volume¹⁷ will emphasize this:

| | 1801 | 1831 | 1901 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| Penallt | 360 | 549 | 357 |
| Llandogo | 589 | 646 | 487 |
| Tintern | 638 | 903 | 597 |

The reasons for these dramatic changes need examination. In these particular parishes the main cause is very clear: it is the decline of the main industries, namely paper-making and iron-(including wire-) working. As the Industrial Revolution proceeded, the technological improvements introduced in manufacturing processes gave a great economic advantage to the larger industrial units, and the small, often isolated, rural units were increasingly unable to compete. Thus the small paper and iron works in the lower Wye Valley were suffering from repeated bankruptcies and closures for most of the period after about 1820, and this is reflected in the ever-reducing recruitment of workers.

The parish registers show this trend very clearly. Let us look at the number of workers appearing in the registers for the first time in each decade of the significant part of the century.

The figures are:

| | 1810s | 1820s | 1830s | 1840s | 1850s | 1860s | 1870s | 1880s |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Papermakers | 8 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Ironworkers in Tintern | 49* | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 16 |

(* This figure is for the years 1813-1819 only; for the whole decade, 70 would be a reasonable estimate.)

A further examination of the registers shows that paper makers' sons were not entering the paper-making trade at all and that only a small proportion of ironworkers' sons were entering the iron-working trades.

The coming of the Wye Valley Railway in 1875, with the various kinds of employment it offered, must have been a blessing; but it can barely have compensated the loss of employment in the declining river transport.

In short, the 19th century saw the transformation of these parishes (or more particularly, of their valleys) from a predominantly industrial economy to an almost exclusively rural economy, which still persists.

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REFERENCES

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- 4 Grahame E. Farr, *Chepstow Ships*, Chepstow Society, 1954.
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- 8 Indenture of 1 May 1682, Monmouthshire Record Office D.309.1.
- 9 Probate of will, 28 March 1740, *ibid* D.309.4.
- 10 C. Hart, *The Industrial History of Dean, David & Charles, Newton Abbot*, 1971, p.417.
- 11 An excellent description is given by G. Sturt, *The Wheelwright's Shop*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1923 (reprinted 1963), p.32.
- 12 Available in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- 13 C. Hart, *loc. cit.*
- 14 From translation of small pieces of survey referring to Monmouthshire given by C.J.O. Evans, *Monmouthshire, its History & Topography*, Cardiff, 1953, pp.64-5.
- 15 From E.G. Kimball, 'Rolls of the Gloucestershire Sessions of the Peace, 1361-1398', *Trans. Brit. & Glos. Arch. Soc.*, 62, 1942.
- 16 C. Heath, *Historical and Descriptive Accounts of . . . Tintern Abbey . . .*, Monmouth, 1803.
- 17 J.A. Bradney, *loc. cit.*

ABBREVIATIONS IN TABLES

| | |
|----|---|
| 0 | no occurrences |
| 1 | one person only |
| s | several (say up to about 5 persons) |
| f | frequent (say around 10 persons) |
| c | common (say around 25 persons) |
| vc | very common (say over about 40 persons) |
| * | means the entry in register was that of a bride's or groom's father presumed to reside in parish; therefore not certain occurrence. |

N.B. In practically every case the spelling given is that occurring in the registers.

METAL TRADES

| Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Blacksmith | s (1822-37) | s (1850-86) | f (1813-59) |
| Bright-smith | 1 (1842) | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal Refiner | 0 | 0 | 1 (1891) |
| Finer | 0 | 0 | 1 (1865) |
| Foreman (almost certainly in metal works) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1873) |
| FORGEMAN | s (1815-83) | 1 (1883) | c |
| Furnaceman | 0 | 0 | s (1818-89) |
| Hammerer | 1 (1879) | 0 | 0 |
| Iron-ware man | 1 (1848) | 0 | 0 |
| Iron Workman | 0 | 0 | 1 (1890) |
| Ironworker | 0 | 0 | several after 1900 |
| Nailer | 1 (1829) | 1 (1848) | 0 |
| Silver Plate Finisher | 0 | 1 (1885) | 0 |
| Smith | 1 (1859) | 1 (1827) | 0 |
| Stamper Man | 0 | 0 | 1 (1813) |
| Tin manufacturer | 1 (1843) | 0 | 0 |
| Tinplate Doubler | 0 | 0 | 1 (1888) |
| Tinplate Millman | 0 | 0 | 1 (1888) |
| Tinplate Roller | 0 | 0 | 1 (1887) |
| (also Tin Roller) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1885) |
| Tinplate Shearer | 1 (1866) | 0 | 1 (1889) |
| TINPLATE WORKER | 1 (1886) | 0 | c |
| Tin-scaler | 1 (1832) | 0 | 0 |
| Tin Worker | s (1833-89) | 1 (1886) | f (after 1885) |
| Turner | 1 (1851) | s (after 1876) | 0 |
| Warehouseman (in iron iron works) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1867) |
| WIREDRAWER | 0 | 0 | vc (1813-1888) |
| Wire-rod Coiler | 0 | 0 | 1 (1870) |
| Wire Packer | 0 | 0 | 1 (1863) |
| Wire Roller (including Roller) | 0 | 0 | f (1816-55) |
| Wireworker | 0 | 0 | 1 (1813) |

FARMING AND THE LAND

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bailiff | 1 (1827) | 1 (1847) | 0 |
| Cottage Farmer | 1 (1862) | 0 | 0 |
| FARMER | vc | vc | c |
| Farm-servant | s | 1 (1892) | 0 |
| Gentleman | s (1872-91) | 1 (1859) | 1 (1878) |
| Grafter | 1* (1839) | 0 | 0 |
| Horse-breaker | 1 (1870) | 0 | 0 |
| Keeper of Entire Horses | 1 (1845) | 0 | 0 |
| Keeper of Game Dogs | 1 (1846) | 0 | 0 |
| LABOURER | vc | vc | vc |
| Market gardener | 1 (1871) | 0 | 0 |
| Mole catcher | s (1818-38) | 0 | 0 |
| Nurseryman | 0 | 1* (1883) | 0 |
| Woodcutter | s (1839-86) | f (1814 on) | s (1854 on) |
| Woodman | 1 (1816) | 1 (1815) | 1 (1894) |
| Woodward | 0 | 1 (1847) | 0 |
| Yeoman | 1 (1823) | s (1819 on) | 1 (1843) |

BUILDING TRADES

| Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bricklayer | 0 | 1* (1889) | 0 |
| Builder | s (1850-79) | s (1880-99) | 0 |
| Carpenter | 1 (1837) | 0 | f (1815 on) |
| Glazier | 1 (1854) | 0 | 0 |
| Joiner | 0 | 0 | 1 (1878) |
| Painter | 0 | 1 (1883) | 0 |
| (also Painter & Glazier) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1853) |
| Plasterer | 1 (1852) | 1 (1822) | 0 |
| Plumber | 1 (1851) | 1 (1889) | 1 (1896) |
| (also Plumber & Glazier) | 1* (1845) | 0 | 0 |
| Tiler (or Tyler) | 0 | s (1817-27) | 0 |
| (also Tiler & Plasterer) | 1 (1837) | s (1814-20) | 0 |

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Butler | s (1822-80) | 1 (1897) | 1 (1898) |
| Coachman | s (1850-64) | s (1872 on) | 1 (1887) |
| Domestic (female) | 0 | 1 (1899) | 0 |
| Gardener | s (1822-84) | f (1824 on) | 1 (1820) |
| (also Under-gardener) | 0 | 1 (1878) | 0 |
| General servant | 0 | 1 (1892) | 0 |
| Gentleman's servant | 0 | f (1863 on) | 0 |
| Groom | 0 | 1 (1876) | 0 |
| Ostler (occasionally Hostler) | 0 | 1 (1833) | s (1832 on) |
| Postilion | 1* (1837) | 0 | 0 |
| Servant (male & female) | s | 0 | s |
| Steward | 0 | 1* (1872) | 0 |

STONE TRADES

| Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| MASON (including Stone-mason) | vc | vc | f |
| Master Mason | 0 | 0 | 1 (1890) |
| Mill stone maker | 1 (1884-91) | 0 | 0 |
| QUARRYMAN | vc | 1* (1874) | 0 |
| STONE-CUTTER | vc | s (1863 on) | 0 |

PAPERMAKING

| Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| PAPER-MAKER | f (1813-95) | vc (1774-1885) | 0 |
| Paperman | 1 (1773) | s (1770-77) | 0 |
| Paper-manufacturer | 1 (1841) | 1 (1834) | 0 |
| Paper seller | 0 | 1 (1841) | 0 |
| Ragman | 0 | 1 (1820) | 0 |
| Stoker at the Paper Mills | 1 (1874) | 0 | 0 |

LAND TRANSPORT

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Book-keeper at Bigswear Bridge | 0 | 1 (1826) | 0 |
| Cab proprietor | 1 (1871) | 0 | 0 |
| Carrier | 0 | 0 | 1 (1836) |
| Carter | 0 | 1 (1841) | 0 |
| Ganger | 0 | 1 (1879) | 0 |
| Haulier | 1 (1864) | 1 (1889) | 0 |
| (also Hallier) | 1* (1845) | 0 | 0 |
| PLATE-LAYER | 0 | c (1875 on) | 0 |
| Railwayman | 0 | 1 (1878) | 0 |
| (also same man entered once as Railroadman) | | | |
| (also Workman on railway) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1875) |
| Railway Inspector | 0 | 1 (1886) | 0 |
| Railway Time Keeper | 0 | 1 (1875) | 0 |
| Signalman | 1 (1894) | 1 (1877) | 1 (1892) |
| Station-Master | 0 | s (1877-89) | 0 |
| Toll-Keeper | 0 | f (1829 on) | 0 |
| (one specifically at Bigswear Bridge) | | | |
| Turnpike Gate Keeper | 1 (1871) | 0 | 0 |

WATER TRANSPORT

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Bargeman | 1* (1842) | 0 | 0 |
| Barge-owner | 1* (1845) | 0 | 0 |
| Boat-Builder | 1 (1822) | 0 | 0 |
| Boatman | 1 (1886) | 1 (1755) | 1 (1874) |
| Captain of a Vessel | 0 | 1 (1822) | 0 |
| Master Mariner | 1 (1846) | 1 (1877) | 1 (1865) |
| Mariner | 1 (1846) | 1 (1842) | 0 |
| (also Marinor) | 0 | 1 (1775) | 0 |
| Navigator | 0 | 1 (1834) | 0 |
| Owner of a Trough | 0 | 1 (1820) | 0 |
| (also Owner of a Trow) | 0 | 1 (1832) | 0 |
| Owner of a Vessel | 0 | 1 (1826) | 0 |
| (also Publican & Owner of a Vessel) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1874) |
| Sailor | 0 | 1 (1863) | 1 (1864) |
| Seaman | 0 | c | 1 (1869) |
| Ship(s) Carpenter | 1 (1814) | 1 (1826) | 1 (1813) |
| Shipwright | 1 (1845) | 1* (1886) | 1 (1845) |
| Trow-man | 0 | 1 (1785) | 0 |
| WATERMAN | s | vc (1778-1900) | vc (1813-1900) |

MISCELLANEOUS CRAFTS & TRADES

| Craft or Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Baker | 0 | 1 (1822) | 0 |
| Basket-maker | 1 (1838) | 0 | 0 |
| Block-layer | 1* (1839) | 0 | 0 |
| Brick-maker | 1 (1843) | 0 | 1 (1880) |
| Cabinet Maker | 1 (1842) | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal Burner | 1 (1848) | 0 | 0 |
| Civil Engineer | 0 | 0 | 1 (1867) |
| Coach-maker (or builder) | 0 | s* (1861) | 1 (1860s) |
| Collier (or Miner or Coal-miner) | s (1815-47) | 0 | 0 |
| Cooper | s (1814-43) | 0 | 1 (1817) |
| Corðwainer | s (1843-70) | s (1813-28) | f (1816 on) |
| (also Boot-maker) | 1* (1868) | 0 | 0 |
| (also Shoe-maker) | 1 (1840) | f (1815 on) | s (1824-73) |
| Cork-cutter (female) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1853) |
| Currier | 0 | 0 | 1 (1813) |
| Engineer | s (1841-53) | 0 | 0 |
| Engine Fitter | 0 | 1 (1885) | 0 |
| Farrier | 0 | 1 (1866) | 0 |
| HOOP MAKER | f | c (1810-1883) | s |
| (also Dry Cask Hoop Maker) | 0 | 1 (1888) | 0 |
| HOOP SHAVER | s (1777-1858) | vc (1775-1900) | f |
| Hoop-winder | 0 | 1 (1831) | 0 |
| Hurdle-maker | s (1866-70) | 1 (1870) | 0 |
| Maltster's Labourer | 0 | 0 | 1 (1888) |
| Millwright | f (1814 on) | 0 | 0 |
| Mop-stick maker | 1 (1868) | s (1877-88) | 0 |
| Ordnance Surveyor | 0 | 1 (1879) | 0 |
| Packer | 0 | 1 (1885) | 0 |
| Rake Maker | 0 | 1 (1836) | 0 |
| Road Surveyor | 0 | 1 (1834) | 0 |
| Rope-maker | 0 | 1* (1851) | 0 |
| Sailor | 0 | 1 (1863) | 1 (1864) |
| Sawyer | s (1813-38) | s (1868-89) | 1 (1828) |
| (also Wood Sawyer) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1888) |
| Tanner | 1 (1839) | 0 | 0 |
| Wheelwright | 1 (1850) | s (1839-96) | 1 (1877) |
| Wood-shaver | 0 | 1 (1876) | 0 |
| Wood-turner | 0 | f (1873 on) | 1 (1885) |

MERCHANTS, ETC.

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beer retailer | 1 (1884) | 0 | 0 |
| Brewer | s (1842-55) | 0 | 0 |
| Butcher | s (1817-90) | f | s |
| (also Butcher & farmer) | 1 (1871) | 0 | 0 |
| Draper | 1 (1840) | 1* (1893) | 1 (1848) |
| General Dealer | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grocer | 1 (1856) | 1* (1893) | 1 (1886) |
| Horse-dealer | 0 | 1* (1889) | 0 |
| Inn-Keeper | f | f | 0 |
| Licensed Victualler | 0 | s (1867 on) | s (1877-8) |
| (also Licensed Victualler & Baker) | 0 | 1 (1893) | 0 |
| Maltster | 1* (1837) | 0 | s (1813-69) |
| Merchant | 1* (1839) | 1 (1879) | 0 |
| MILLER | f (1827 on) | f (1819-66) | s (1817-40) |
| (also Miller (water)) | 1 (1884) | 0 | 0 |
| Publican | s | s | 1 (1843) |
| Shopkeeper | 1* (1840) | s (1832-64) | 1 (1813) |
| Timber Agent | 1 (1835) | 0 | 0 |
| Timber Dealer | 0 | 1 (1884) | 0 |
| Timber Merchant | 0 | 1 (1813) | 1 (1839) |
| Wood-dealer | 1 (1871) | 1 (1815) | 0 |
| Wood Merchant | 0 | 1 (1816) | 0 |

TEXTILES, CLOTHES, ETC.

| Trade | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Dress-maker (female) | 1 (1838) | 0 | 0 |
| Flax dresser | 1* (1840) | 0 | 0 |
| Hatter | 0 | 1 (1810) | 0 |
| Laundress | 1 (1842) | 0 | 0 |
| Mantua-maker | 0 | 0 | s (1818 & later) |
| Sempstress | 1 (1840) | 1 (1837) | 0 |
| Tailor (or Taylor) | s (1818-38) | s (1815-26) | s (1815-34) |
| Weaver | 1 (1816) | 0 | 0 |
| Wool-sorter | 1 (1873) | 0 | 0 |

PROFESSIONAL, CLERICAL, ARMY AND NAVY, ETC.

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Army (various) | s (1840-1900) | s (1880-97) | 0 |
| Clerk (in Holy Orders or Clergyman) | s | 0 | 1 (1854) |
| Clerk, Commercial Clerk, Contractor's Clerk, Parish Clerk | s (1840-93) | 1 (1822) | s |
| Doctor | 0 | 0 | 1 (1877) |
| Excise Officer or Officer of Excise | 0 | 1 (1833) | 1 (1813) |
| Navy (various) | 1 (1822) | s (1827-91) | 0 |
| Police Constable | 0 | 0 | s (1858 on) |
| Police Officer | 0 | 0 | 1 (1872) |
| Postman | 1* (1838) | 0 | 0 |
| Postmaster | 0 | 0 | 1 (1869) |
| Schoolmaster | s (1814-42) | 0 | 0 |
| Schoolmistress | 1 (1868) | 0 | 0 |
| Student | 1* (1843) | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon | 0 | 1 (1888) | 1 (1838) |

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

| Occupation | Penallt | Llandogo | Tintern |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Fisherman | s (1844-62) | f (1828-1900) | s (1815-46) |
| Fisheries Lessee | 0 | 1 (1885) | 0 |
| (also Lessee of Wye Fishery) | 0 | 1 (1890) | 0 |
| Hawker | 1 (1896) | 0 | 0 |
| Pedlar | 0 | 1 (1832) | 0 |
| Pensioner | 0 | 1 (1880) | 1 (1852) |
| Ruffrider | 1* (1848) | 0 | 0 |
| Sexton | 1 (1883) | 0 | 0 |