

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters intended for publication in **LPS** should be sent to Richard Wall, 27 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QA.

Editor's Note

LPS readers are reminded that the editorial board is always prepared to offer advice on subjects within the scope of **LPS**. Sometimes queries which have been raised are discussed in print in this section of the journal but there are many others which are not published, so if you think we can help do not hesitate to contact us.

LPS ten years on

Dear Sirs,

LPS 20 has just arrived. As an early participant in the activities of the group I appreciate very much indeed the editorial and the notes on page 12. It is just as well to use the tenth anniversary for a little stock-taking. I do not think it is generally realised by some of the readers of **LPS** the time-scale of activity which was set in motion ten or so years ago and that all that has been accomplished so far is the construction of a very carefully considered foundation on which other work can be built. The publication of the reconstruction of English population history is the kind of thing I have in mind since this seems to me to be the very natural outcome of early research and will I trust serve as an essential reference document for further local population studies of all kinds. I would stress the words 'all kinds', however, since the study of population history embraces all human activities of historical interest. My own approach has been an endeavour to gather together all the material available for 'a little manageable piece' as a contribution to the total picture.

In consequence of what I say above, I must say I do not share the views implied in the letter by Jane Doe on page 56. Are we not all interested in all the aspects of her studies which she mentions? If getting the material published is the problem, and only by breaking it up can this be achieved, I am sympathetic — but otherwise I would have thought she ought to be encouraged to write a book for us all.

Yours sincerely,
W. Newman Brown.

'Kaimfoot', Mid Calder, Livingston, West Lothian.

Names

Dear Editor,

Since issue No. 18 in which an appeal was published from Mr. Gosling of The Names Society, I have spent perhaps a total of ten hours over many months going through printed parish registers on the shelves of my Local History Library.

This has been exceptionally rewarding and not just for Mr. Gosling's purpose but to me also. An hour will do wonders; a piece of scrap paper, females on one side and males on the other, a note of source and year, and off we go making little 'gates' indicating frequency of appearance. I have formed the habit of doing this over perhaps a five year period in sixteenth and seventeenth century registers in the north-west, this being an area about which information is rather thin.

One records the multiplicity of Johns and Marys and then discovers poor little **ANONIMUS, the son or daughter of James Crossley, 5.11.1619.** This is obviously one of nature's little imperfections and has caused much interest to my friend Dr. Roger Wood of the Botany Department, Manchester University, he being a geneticist.

May I ask any parish register searcher who has found anything similar to this particular entry to get in touch with me? Foundlings, of course, are not the same thing. It is the indeterminate sex which is so interesting because such children often do not live long and in past centuries may not have been christened or even registered.

What work I have done has helped Mr. Gosling and has revealed names thought to have vanished; others have appeared not previously recorded. An hour's work can do a lot and is enjoyable. I urge you to help.

Yours faithfully,
Mary Turner.

67 Manor Road, Levenshulme, Manchester 19.

Fines for burials in linen

Dear LPS,

Recently I was asked to provide information as to where in the blitzed church of St Anne's Soho the second Lord Camelford was buried in 1804, since there is a possibility of his remains being removed for reburial at the place which he requested when dying. (In fact by checking the burial books and churchwardens' accounts I was able to ascertain that his remains are in a vault under the present Dean Street car-park and fairly certainly under the site of the attendant's hut!)

In the churchwardens' accounts I found this entry:

'Fine for burying Lord Camelford in linen, £2 10s. 0d.'

This was one of two such fines paid at St Anne's in 1804.

I realise that under the act for burial in woollens, passed in the reign of Charles the second and repealed, I believe, in the early nineteenth century a burial in linen would incur some sort of additional monetary payment; but I was under the impression that the act had been long ignored by the time of Lord Camelford's burial.

Can anyone supply information about the act for burial in woollens, and in particular whether the act was applied universally up to the date of repeal (or whether St Anne's Soho was an exception), whether the fine for burial in linen was fixed by statute and who was entitled to receive the money?

Yours sincerely,
Bryan Burrough.

5 Wardour House, 104 Wardour Street, London W.1.

Measuring migration

Dear Sir,

I read with interest the article by J. M. Martin in the Spring 1978 issue of LPS concerning, amongst other topics, migration to Stratford-upon-Avon. I should like to draw attention to a simple mathematical consideration with might help in drawing conclusions from data on distances travelled to a centre by migrants, as given in this and similar investigations.

Suppose for a centre C we obtain the distances travelled to the centre by migrants, and classify these by 0-5 miles, 5-10 miles, 10-15 miles, 15-20 miles, etc. The 'catchment area' for 0-5 miles is $\pi \times 5^2$ sq. miles, being the area of the smallest circle. The catchment area for 5-10 miles is $\pi \times 10^2$ sq. miles minus $\pi \times 5^2$ sq. miles, being the area of the ring between the smallest circle and the second smallest. Similarly for the succeeding rings outwards from C. For the smallest circle and then the rings in turn we thus obtain areas of 25π , 75π , 125π , 175π sq. miles, etc. Thus the ratios of the areas as we move outwards are 1 : 3 : 5 : 7, etc.

So if for a moment we assume that, for instance, the density of immigrants from the second ring is the same as for the central small circle, then we shall expect three times as many, roughly, from 5-10 miles as from 0-5 miles. So, if in fact the number of immigrants from 5-10 miles is less than three times that from 0-5 miles, we may suggest a greater density of immigration from 0-5 miles, and vice-versa if the number from 5-10 miles is greater than three times that from 0-5 miles.

Similar comments apply, with different factors, to other regions. Your readers may like to view the data of the Stratford article in this light. Generally I would suggest that this 'area effect' should always be borne in mind in migration studies.

Yours sincerely,
Rex Watson.

29 Woodland Road, Sawston, Cambs.

A course on the historical geography of population in England

Dear Sirs,

Further to your item on Historical Demography in United Kingdom First Degree Courses (**LPS 20**, 1978, p.49), your readers might be interested to learn of the course 'Historical Geography of Population in England' which is offered to third year students reading for the B.A. (Honours) Degree in Geography at the North Staffordshire Polytechnic (Stafford).

Yours faithfully,
Peter W. Bush (Dr)
Principal Lecturer in Geography.

Department of Geography and Sociology, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Beaconside, Stafford ST1 0AD.

Two pre-1841 censuses

Dear Sirs,

Mrs. Freda Wilkin-Jones, archivist at the County Record Office, Nottingham, has drawn my attention to a census of 1821 relating to Old and New Radford, near Nottingham, in two separate notebooks (references PR 14751 and 14752) and a list of householders and number of children in each household circa 1813 in a book of accounts (reference PR 15746). With the later censuses becoming available, perhaps this information will be of little use to **Local Population Studies**, but on the principle of 'don't throw anything away', I am passing these references to you in the hope that the information will be of interest to someone amongst your readers.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. Young (Mrs.).

8 Pateley Road, Mapperley, Nottingham NG3 5QF.