



LOCAL POPULATION STUDIES SOCIETY

LPSS Newsletter 57

September 2015

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Editorial, by Gillian Chiverton

Population issues have been much in the news nationally and have a great impact on Kent, where I live not far from Dover. Along with many others leaving or entering England for summer holidays, as well as local people trying to lead their everyday lives, we have been adversely affected by Operation Stack.

As a society, our remit is to look back to see how events affected local populations in the past.

Our autumn conference is to be held jointly with the British Association for Local History and the Friends for the Centre for English Local History.

You are warmly invited to join us in Leicester for this interesting day conference, details of which are on the back page of the Newsletter. Places are limited, so we suggest you sign up as soon as possible.

At the AGM in April, changes were made to the committee and you can read about our new members on page 3.

As always, I welcome articles from members and will be happy to publish details of forthcoming local history events in your area.

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Local Population Studies Society – Committee Members April 2015

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AGM Oxford, 18th April, 2015

At the AGM, Mary Cook and Sam Williams stood down leaving vacancies for a Treasurer and a Website Manager. Both these vacancies were filled and we welcome Alan Rose, who has taken over from Mary, and Andy Burn, who has taken on the role of Web Manager/Publicity Officer. Also joining the Committee or, rather, rejoining, is Kevin Schurer.

Colin welcomed our new members and expressed the thanks of all the committee to both Mary and Sam for their hard work over the years.

Introducing new Committee members ...

Andy Burn

Andy joins the committee from Durham University, where he is currently a postdoctoral researcher on a project called 'Social relations and everyday life in early modern England, 1500-1640' – which, in practice, means he spends most of his time dotting around local archives across England collecting data from church courts, family papers and other records.

Specialising in early modern economic and social history, and particularly in the history of work, he has been a member of LPSS since 2010 and is a keen advocate of local and regional history. Most of his research so far has been on early modern Newcastle upon Tyne. He has also worked on the web project 'Cities in history: archives and traces' and was one of the curators of Durham University's summer 2015 exhibition, 'Magna Carta and the changing face of revolt'.

You can follow LPSS on Twitter @LocalPopStudies or on Facebook by searching 'Local Population Studies Society'.

Alan Rose

I was born in Purley, Surrey in 1951, and have always lived in south London. I studied Geography and Education, between 1970 and 1974, at Westminster College (now part of Oxford Brookes University). After graduating with a B.Ed., I went into teaching in inner city secondary school in south and east London. Between 1974 and 1977, I did part-time evening study for an honours degree in geography at Birkbeck College. I retain a keen interest in spatial modelling and analysis in general, as well as an interest in statistics and statistical theory. Between 2003 and 2005, I returned to Birkbeck to study for an M.A. in historical research and, hopefully, this year will start an M. Res. (history) there as well, as a basis for a Ph.D. (in historical demography).

I taught for over thirty years in the inner city, and thoroughly enjoyed the challenges. For the last fifteen years, I was in charge of a Technology College's finances, amongst many other things. Then a change of direction came when my wife decided to open a Montessori Day nursery, which we still run, and again I seem to do the finances!

As well as a broad interest in the economic history of the period, c1670 to c1870, I have a particular interest in welfare systems of the 18th/19th century, family reconstitution, national and local patterns of demographic growth from c1650 to c1900, and both population movement (migration) and stability in local areas, particularly in southern England. I also am very interested in the rise and decline of horological trade, and am currently working on economic and historical analysis of the trade.

I look forward to meeting members at future conferences.

Kevin Schurer

The committee is pleased to welcome back Kevin with his wealth of experience. He studied history and geography as an undergraduate before receiving his PhD from the University of London. He was a member of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure at the University of Cambridge where he was Secretary to and Editor of LPS for a number of years. He subsequently taught in the Department of History at the University of Essex, prior to being appointed as Director of the UK Data Archive, also based at Essex. In 2010 he moved to become Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Research and Enterprise at the University of Leicester, being appointed also as Professor of English Local History.

Whilst at Essex, in 2009, he received a grant from the ESRC to create a standardised version of the censuses for Great Britain for 1851 to 1911. Known as the Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) project, the result was one of the largest digital historical data resources in the world, and he is currently working on the census data created by the project with former colleagues based at the Cambridge Group.

Kevin has served as President of the Association for History and Computing and the Council of European Social Science Data Archives, and was invited to serve as the UK representative for the European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructure (ESFRI) working group in Social Science and Humanities. He is currently a senior member of Wolfson College, Cambridge; a Fellow of the Academy of Social Science; and Chairs the British Library's Ethos Board for digital theses.

He is also well-known for his genealogical research to find descendants of the Plantagenet dynasty; specifically relatives of King Richard III, whose remains were found in a Leicester car park in 2012. His research was instrumental in positively identifying the remains as that of the king, who was killed in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth Field. He specialises in the demography, migration and kinship of nineteenth century England and Wales.

Oxford Conference – feedback, from Paul Tomblin

Whilst studying for the Oxford online Advanced Diploma for Local History, I had been provided with free copies of the LPSS Journal and, on completion of the course, I felt that it was only fair that I should join the Society.

After forty plus years out of formal education, and as a very late newcomer to local history, I had initially found both the course and the Journal challenging; challenging in a positive sense in that it was making me think about historical events in new and varied ways. So what was I to make of the Spring Conference with its six talks? Would these be interesting and also cover my areas of interest or would they be 'over my head'? As I am only an amateur local historian, would I feel the 'odd-one' out amongst the professionals? Would the breaks in proceedings see little cliques gathering with little interaction, particularly with the amateurs? Our postman keeps on moaning about wasting his £30 on going to watch his Championship football team in a match that only lasts for 90 minutes, so why not take a chance? I would get a full day's programme of six talks, tea and biscuits and lunch all for £30.

On the Friday evening, we had tried to get into Oxford for a meal but, because of a fire at the Randolph Hotel, this took us about an hour. Needless to say, I revised my timing for the Saturday morning only to find that there were no delays into Oxford and I must have appeared to be a very eager attendee as I arrived just after 9 a.m.

My impressions: I am still finding it hard to believe that nearly five hours of talks could be so interesting and pass so quickly. The conference was entitled 'New Approaches to Old Data'; well,

on Saturday, I found new ideas for my data (project). As for my concerns posed in the first paragraph, I really shouldn't have had any and shall be booking for the Autumn Conference on Saturday 7th November at Leicester. If you have never attended an LPS Conference, my recommendation is 'to give it a go'. I'm glad I did as I simply had a most enjoyable day.

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The 1851 Anglo-Jewry Database, *from Petra Laidlaw*

The 1851 Anglo-Jewry Database (AJDB), which underpinned Dr Andrew Hinde's talk to the LPSS conference in November 2014, is now accessible to researchers at the United Kingdom Data Archive (UKDA). This paper sets out some background on its content, and structure and possible applications.

Historical background

The AJDB is a prosopographical database with currently 29,275 entries, representing over 90 per cent of the estimated Jewish population resident in the British Isles in 1851. This is, by design, well before the period of greatly accelerated immigration between the 1880s and early-1900s: the earlier Anglo-Jewish population has tended to be neglected in Jewish historiography. The Jewish population in Britain in the mid-19th century, however, was already substantial – probably bigger, for example, than its counterpart in the USA.

It was also highly varied, with an already large indigenous Jewish population being joined all the time by a steadily growing stream of migrants from all quarters of the globe. From the early-18th century onwards, the majority would be Ashkenazi (Northern European) Jews, initially mainly from Holland and Germany, though from the late-18th century increasingly from Poland and Eastern Europe. Sephardi (Mediterranean) Jews, who had migrated in large numbers from the Iberian Peninsula in the early-18th century, continued to arrive into the 19th from North Africa, the Levant, the West Indies and elsewhere. A handful of both Ashkenazim and Sephardim were either born to wealth or acquired it in the course of their lifetimes. The great majority, however, were born to poverty and might expect only a modest improvement in their living standards after a lifetime of hard work.

The population was widely dispersed. At any time in the 18th and 19th centuries, at least two-thirds of Britain's Jews would be living in London. They were to be found predominantly in the East End, but also in large numbers in the West End, south of the river, and in the developing suburbs of North London. Substantial numbers, however, had settled in other trading centres, whether the big seaports and naval bases of the late-18th/early-19th centuries (like Hull, Yarmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Bristol, Swansea, Liverpool, Glasgow and so on), the inland industrial cities that were overtaking many of them by the 19th century (like Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds), or in countless smaller centres and market towns in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. In the course of the 19th century, many British-based Jews – like other Britons – would move to destinations overseas like Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and the Americas.

The Database

The AJDB has been under development for about 15 years. Its core purpose has been to build up a statistical portrait of the Anglo-Jewish community as it stood in the mid-19th century, before the age of mass immigration from Eastern Europe.

A single curator-editor has drawn in contributions from almost 300 researchers worldwide, among them historians researching whole communities (such as Birmingham, Cardiff, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Oxford, North Shields, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland, and Swansea), researchers pursuing specific issues (such as Jews in court cases, taking out insurance policies, or in mental asylums), and genealogists. Only the editor, however, can input and modify data. This ensures that only well-supported data are incorporated, and that they follow a consistent set of criteria and definitions.

The aim is to build up entries covering the full lifespans of all Jews who were resident in the British Isles in the single qualifying year – 1851 – but yielding snapshots of each person’s residence and occupations decade-by-decade throughout their lives, along with data on their birth, marriage(s) and death, their children, and their faith affiliations.

A few of the people concerned were born as early as the 1750s, or even possibly the 1740s. A few others lived through to the 1940s or 1950s. In principle, therefore, the data span two centuries. The implicit population structure, however, combined with the progressive tailing-off of matchable data as one moves away from the qualifying date, have the effect of concentrating much of the data into the central decades, roughly from the 1820s to the 1880s.

Apart however from the data on 1851, which by definition are more or less complete, none of the data for surrounding decades are yet comprehensive. Whilst many of the entries are effectively complete, there also remain many on which the data relating to surrounding decades are still thin. The AJDB is a work in progress, still being enriched and extended.

Sources

The 1851 census is the starting point for the bulk, but not all, of the entries: an entry in that census is not a prerequisite for inclusion.

Other censuses (whether British or overseas) are also valuable in building up entries for surrounding decades. A wide range of other source material, however, has been brought to bear, including civil registrations of births, marriages and deaths; synagogue (and church) registrations of births, marriages and burials; gravestones; newspaper announcements and obituaries; court records; hospital records; Wills and probate records; naturalisation papers; trade directories; charity annual reports; insurance policies; published biographies; prayer books; private diaries and correspondence; and more. Each entry lists the sources for its data. The great majority of 1851 address entries list the full census reference number, enabling searches and grouping eg by enumeration district.

Structure

The Database uses Microsoft Access to build up the prosopographies, each with a unique ID. There are about 170 fields for each entry, divided across three related tables (Demography, Genealogy and Sources) as set out in Table 1:

Table 1: database structure

	Demography	Genealogy	Sources
basic biodata	gender; year and place of birth; year and cause of death; place of burial/other disposal	identity of parents; exact dates of birth and death; grave number	eg BMD certificates, censuses, synagogue records, published biographies, newspaper

			announcements and obituaries, gravestones
marriage(s)	year of marriage (up to four marriages); spouse birthplace (GB/overseas)	exact date(s) of marriage, plus name(s) of spouse(s)	eg BMD certificates, newspaper announcements, synagogue records
children	year of birth (up to 20 children), including stillbirths where known	given names of children	eg BMD certificates, censuses, synagogue records, newspaper announcements
residence	city and county (or, if abroad, country) of residence, decade by decade, 1740s to 1910s	street address decade by decade, 1800s to 1910s	eg censuses, trade directories, newspaper announcements, insurance records, charity records
occupation(s)	separate listings decade by decade, 1800s to 1910s	-	eg censuses, trade directories, newspaper announcements, insurance records, published biographies
faith affiliations	institution, or broad affiliation, in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early life • mid life • late life 	-	eg BMD certificates, synagogue records, burial data
other	-	-	open-length Notes section

Current data coverage

To give a sense of the coverage, the place of residence in at least one pre-1850s decade in addition to their birth decade/birthplace is listed for just over 70 per cent of those in the database born before the 1840s (n = 14,009/20,018); and in at least one decade after the 1850s for 44 per cent (n = 12,566/28,290) of those not listed as dying in the 1850s.

Table 2 shows the current coverage levels of main life events:

Table 2: coverage of main life events

	event year		event date (DDMMYY)	
	number	% of database population	number	% of database population
birth	29,275	100	4,092	14

first marriage	9,678	33	7,810	27
death	8,156	28	5,243	18

Cause of death is currently recorded for just 1,056 entries.

1851 snapshot

The choice of a single qualifying year for entries brings advantages and disadvantages. It is important in an exercise of this nature to target a closely-defined population. This helps to focus the effort on building up a good set of full, or reasonably full, entries. Had a looser definition been adopted (for example, any Jews living in the British Isles between 1841 and 1861), the target population would probably have proved unmanageably large and harder to pin down. Moreover, whilst producing a larger number of more or less nominal entries, a price would probably have to be paid in both the number and the proportion of full (and therefore more useful) entries being smaller. The use of a single qualifying year also minimises duplication. All entries, unless there is good reason to do otherwise, are listed by the person's name in 1851 – important for a population much given to name-changes – and by an identifiable address in the British Isles in that year. This is usually their census address, but '1851' means any date between 1 January and 31 December. The handful of people shown at different addresses in the course of the year (some of them in the census itself) can, as a rule, be easily identified and dealt with.

The latitude over twelve months enables the insertion of a range of people who will not be found in the census: people who died before, or were born after it; people who moved in or out of Britain before or after; and people who for any other reason missed the census, or whose enumerators' entries no longer exist. This in turn allows, at least in principle, the collection of data relevant for example to fertility and infant/early-childhood mortality, and on people in locations (most notably Ireland) for which census data have not survived.

The snapshot approach does, however, create difficulties and distortions when it comes to analysing the data. An example concerns the foreign-born component of the Jewish population. A high proportion of immigrants to Britain in the first decades of the 19th century arrived in their teens or twenties; these are people who had been born any time up to about the late-1820s. But, for the same reason, there are relatively few entries on immigrants born from the 1830s onwards. This affects comparability between the several age cohorts represented in the database.

Another example concerns emigration. The Jewish segment of the British population was probably just as much given to emigration as the majority population. The focus on those who were living in the British Isles in 1851, however, means that while the database has a lot of data on emigrants to Australia (for which the 1850s/60s were boom years), it has much less on emigrants to the USA, whose 1840s boom years had already largely played out. Anyone analysing the database needs to be aware of potential distortions of this kind.

Research applications

The database is designed primarily for research on the Anglo-Jewish community *per se*. Although not based on structured sampling, its sheer numerical coverage and wide sourcing should give it some value as a research tool. The range of data – on residence and occupations across several decades, on marriages, childbirth, death, and faith affiliations – lend themselves to study of migration patterns, economic mobility, family size, assimilation and similar themes. Carefully handled, the data permit comparative readings against the wider British population, or indeed other Jewish populations.

The data could also be of value in local population studies. Table 3 lists the 50 most populous communities, in terms of the numbers of Jews in the database who were resident there in 1851. The database shows smaller pockets of Jews, however, in more than 100 other locations, among them for example Bangor, Chelmsford, Deal, Gloucester, Hereford, King's Lynn, Lincoln, Maidstone, Salisbury and York.

Table 3: 50 largest communities in 1851 by database entries

location	number in database	assumed total Jewish population*	number in database as % of assumed total
Bath	38	50	76
Bedford	30	30	100
Birmingham	917	950	97
Bradford	47	50	94
Brighton	120	150	80
Bristol	186	300	62
Cambridge	24	40	60
Canterbury	76	100	76
Cardiff	55	75	73
Chatham	109	200	55
Cheltenham	57	75	76
Coventry	25	75	33
Dover	96	100	96
Dublin	124	150	83
Dudley	54	60	90
Dundee	20	20	100
Edinburgh	61	100	61
Exeter	170	175	97
Falmouth	33	50	66
Glasgow	104	150	69
Great Yarmouth	64	100	64
Hull	321	350	92
Ipswich	26	60	43
Leeds	128	140	91
Liverpool	878	1,000	88
London	21,833	23,000	95
Manchester	1,107	1,150	96
Merthyr Tydfil	73	100	73
Newcastle-under-Lyme	15	15	100
Newcastle Upon Tyne	84	100	84
North Shields	62	70	89
Norwich	147	150	98
Nottingham	62	70	89

Oxford	53	55	96
Penzance	41	50	82
Plymouth	378	400	95
Preston	17	17	100
Portsmouth	292	320	91
Ramsgate	31	45	69
Rochester	24	25	96
Salford	64	100	64
Sheerness	26	50	52
Sheffield	112	120	93
Southampton	61	70	87
St Helier, Jersey	38	45	84
St Peter Port, Guernsey	17	25	68
Sunderland	123	150	82
Swansea	159	180	88
Torquay	15	25	60
Wolverhampton	59	100	59

* estimated totals drawn in most cases from published research studies, otherwise author's estimates

Research access

The full dataset, in the form of an Access database, can be viewed at UKDA (<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>). The Demography data (see Table 1 above) is likely to be of more interest for population research purposes than the supplementary data, and has been extracted to an Excel spreadsheet that is available on the same site.

A different site (<http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/1851/introduction.htm>) permits researchers to view individual records in their entirety in a simple tabular form, at no charge; and encourages them to contact the editor with additional or amending data. This has been a valuable part of the project strategy, leading to continuing enrichment of the database.

Further Reading

Hladkyj, S, 'An Analysis of Upward Social Mobility amongst the Anglo-Jewish Population, 1851-1881' (unpublished MSc dissertation)

Laidlaw, P, 'Jews in the British Isles in 1851: birthplaces, residence and migrations' in *The Jewish Journal of Sociology, Volume LIII* (London, 2011)

Laidlaw, P, 'Jews in the British Isles in 1851: occupations' in *The Jewish Journal of Sociology, Volume LV* (London, 2013)

Laidlaw, P, 'Jews in the British Isles in 1851: marriage and childbirth' in *The Jewish Journal of Sociology, Volume LVII* (forthcoming)

Local historians v family historians, from Paul Tomblin

Initially, I was interested in family history, enjoying the 'thrill' of filling in an ever-expanding family tree and being able to answer the inevitable, repeated question of, 'How far back are you?' with an earlier date each time it was asked and feeling very smug about it. Then there came the defining moment where I thought that there has got to be more than this to family history. What was actually happening when these people were alive? What records survive to inform me of what

happened and how have the stories behind these records been interpreted by historians? A cliché, I know, but I wanted to put ‘flesh on the bones’ of the family tree. This placed me in somewhat of a dilemma and did I dare ‘come out’ as a local historian? This may be an over-simplification but many family historians think local historians, ‘the professionals’ are too academic and aloof and that they, in turn, look down on family historians, ‘the amateurs’.

Family history is often seen as a pastime where the goal is to get back as far in time as possible and the farther back one goes the greater one’s status. You only have to look at some of the family trees published online that reputedly date back to 6000BC. Reading some of their work shows that it is often ‘hit and miss’ whether they produce a piece of work, that is actually enjoyable reading, factually correct, and referenced correctly.

To commit ‘heresy’ here, I would compare some of the family trees produced to Richard Gough’s work on Myddle. On one level, where he is discussing the pews in Myddle Church, he is producing list after list of relatives very much like much of the printed material in Family History Society journals. Where Gough differs is that, firstly, this basic information is then enhanced by further researched or anecdotal material, plus his (in)famous asides or comments which add considerably to ‘the story’; secondly, that he is much more readable and can stand multiple readings and, perhaps, most importantly it was written contemporaneously rather than centuries later .

There will always be some family historians who are only interested in extended their family tree, but I think there is an increasing number who want to go beyond this. We, therefore, have two groups of people with a common interest. One group, ‘the professionals’ have an in-depth knowledge of the many strands of local history, and, for me, most importantly, the expertise in the writing up of their work. The latter skill is often, unfortunately, only too absent in the work published in family history journals.

What about ‘the amateurs’? Can they ‘bring anything to the table’? At the last conference, mention was made of the laborious task of data entry and the time that it took. As an example, many family historians have undertaken a great amount of work transcribing records and have made them freely available to others. However, very little of this work is co-ordinated, much duplication has taken place and it is often only by chance that this material is discovered on the internet. Is it not a possibility that, by having more contact with family history groups, some of this work might be found useful?

Our Journal provides an excellent example of how to write articles for publication. We may not all attain the proficiency needed to be published therein but, if more of us are able to learn by example, and master the basic techniques of writing an article, then, surely, family/local history will be all the better for it.

‘After Margaret Spufford’ by *Mary Cook*

The conference in memory of Margaret Spufford took place in the lovely surroundings of the University of Roehampton in south-west London in June. Many of the people attending had been students or colleagues of Professor Spufford which contributed to the friendly feeling of the gathering.

The conference was opened by Margaret’s husband, Peter, who movingly and amusingly outlined his life with her in a memoir-survey of Margaret Spufford’s academic career. As is well known, Margaret and Peter collaborated with, and influenced, each other; they shared every word they wrote during their academic life.



As might be expected, the first two sessions concentrated on the Hearth Tax. The University of Roehampton is the host for the British Academy Hearth Tax Project; <http://www.roehampton.ac.uk/Research-Centres/Centre-for-Hearth-Tax-Research/British-Academy-Hearth-Tax-Project/>.

The versatility of Hearth Tax records was illustrated by the variety of topics examined: ‘Wealth and Poverty in Woking’, ‘The People of Restoration London’, ‘Heralds and the Hearth Tax’ and Differing Agricultural Regions of Surrey. The last two were most intriguing. Adrian Ailes described how heralds researched hearth tax rolls to inform ‘visitations’, journeys to a county to police who was entitled to arms. Peter Edwards gave an energetic integration of the study of hearth tax, soil type and agriculture.

Of particular interest to members of LPSS will be the final paper before lunch. Given by Cheryl Butler, a member of the editorial board of the Southampton Records Series and entitled ‘The People Project Database: 15,000 biographies from Tudor Southampton reconstructing the lives of forgotten people from surviving archival sources’. To investigate further go to <http://www.tudorrevels.co.uk/>. After lunch, the first panel focused on ‘Credit Community and the Household; the Evidence of Probate and Wills’. The topics ranged from the concept of the ‘le’ in Japan, contrasted with the European household, (Margaret Spufford’s advice to the speaker Moto Takahashi ‘don’t count everything’); the development of secondary credit away from lending among family and friends and the story of the parish of Wawne or Waghen in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The day ended with three examples of micro history and introduced us to two strong personalities. Introduced by Brodie Wadell, Joseph Bufton, who left for posterity eleven volumes of his thoughts and beliefs not to mention his own register of births, marriages and deaths in the Essex parish in which he lived. His humble roots contrasted with those of the Gells of Hopton Hall in Derbyshire and, in particular, Katherine Packer Gell, wife of MP Sir John Gell, and whose religious scruples were explained by Anne Hughes and were heart rending in their intensity.

The second day started with an examination of religion in the seventeenth century. Bill Sheils presented the idea that Catholics and non-Conformists shared a common experience and were well respected by each other during this period. Henry French reconstructed religious beliefs and practices in that favourite stamping ground of historical demographers, Earls Colne in Essex. Looking at the experience of the real outsiders of Stuart society, David Cressy, speaking to

‘Marginal people in a stressful culture: itinerants, Gypsies and ‘counterfeit’ Egyptians’ dealt with the differing experience of these groups. He asked anybody who finds references to ‘Gypsies’ or ‘Egyptians’ to get in touch with him on cressy.3@osu.edu

The final two papers were on the topic that Margaret was working on at her death, clothing. Amy Ericson looked at the intriguing topic of pin making, pointing out that the Bank of England was wrong in its illustration of Adam Smith which showed all men working at this trade, where as 60% of apprentices were women. She used a marvellous phrase to illustrate the importance of the pin, ‘insignificant and over looked but holds everything together’, she used this colourful illustration to show a pin holding up a sleeve, <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CH8AgsmWIAAFwac.jpg:large>. Finally we looked at the shopping habits of three Stuart men of Sussex, a gentleman, a cleric and a non-conformist merchant. Both the cleric and the non-conformist merchant were expectantly natty dressers, the cleric favoured ‘deep purple snag dressing gowns’ while Samuel Jeake, the non-conformist, was aware of current fashions, ‘flowered silk little worn but gold and silver striped much worn’. The gentleman was perhaps the most restrained in his clothing.

The plenary session became a heated discussion about the role of volunteers in local and demographic history. It opened with the provocative statement that genealogists don’t like to share their data. This view was widely disputed. Brodie Wadell pointed out that genealogists and social historians are well integrated and others gave examples of the many projects on which volunteers have worked. (Many LPSS members will be able to give their own experiences from personal experience.) However the need for a bridge between academic and amateur historians was identified.

It is hoped that the conference will be followed up by a publication, on-line and, possibly, another gathering.

Peter Spufford closed the conference by announcing the Margaret Spufford prize.

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News from the Local Population History Book Club, from Peter Franklin

Oxford Conference Bookstall

The centre of Oxford became a scene of unexpected drama on the morning of 18 April when fire broke out in the Randolph Hotel (well known to viewers of *Inspector Morse*), and the end of Beaumont Street had to be cordoned off. This news got onto national television, and was seen by those having an early breakfast as far away as Lancashire. But nothing disturbed the smooth workings of the L.P.H. Bookstall, and though it had to be a ‘virtual’ stall – the kind which doesn’t have any actual books – it provided information about the Society and the Book Club, and took orders.

Leicester Conference, “Community, Family & Kin: current themes and approaches”, 7th November, 2015

The joint conference with the British Association for Local History and the Friends of the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester will be our first such event for some time. We look forward to providing a stall to publicise (we think there is now a verb ‘to showcase’) the four staples of L.P.S.S., and set out what we have to offer in the way of our Journal, Conferences, Newsletter and Book Club.

We particularly welcome the chance to introduce our Book Club to B.A.L.H. and F.C.E.L.H. members, and will be happy to take orders from them on the day of the conference, or afterwards.

We have taken the opportunity to reprint the Club List, below. We keep *all* the Society's own books in stock. They are easy to spot in the List as the publisher is given as 'L.P.S.' or 'L.P.S.S.', except for D. Mills and K. Schürer, *Local communities in the Victorian CEBs*, and K. Schürer and T. Arkell, *Surveying the People*, both of which were published by Leopard's Head Press. Our other titles reflect Society members' wide-ranging interests in population, social and economic history. They come from publishers both large and small, and nearly all are sold at a discount of 20 per cent on the usual retail prices.

It is nice to note that another of our recent new titles is getting good reviews. M.K. McIntosh's *Poor Relief and Community in Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1547-1600*, has been praised for its fascinating case study of the elaborate and 'unusually generous' system of relief which the leading inhabitants of that town set up and ran for themselves, decades before the introduction of the Elizabethan poor laws. This can be found in the *Economic History Review* for February 2015 (Vol.68, No.1, page 359), which appeared just too late to be mentioned in Newsletter 56.

Going Online

Readers will be aware from Newsletter 56 that we have lost the services of Sam Williams, who has now stepped down from the committee and from her post as the Society's Website Manager. Anyone familiar with the work she has done for the Society will agree that she will be much missed.

We look forward to putting the Book Club online when we have a new Website Manager. In the mean- time, we ask readers to refer to the List reprinted below. And they are welcome to use the Book Club Manager's email address, which is peter.franklin1066@gmail.com, for enquiries.

You are invited to compare our prices with those offered on the Amazon website. We believe that they compare well with those of the booksellers advertising there. We have titles they don't have, and we won't charge you £2-80 postage for small titles which cost less than that to send.

Ordering by Post

Our books vary greatly in size and weight, so we think that it is fairest to continue to charge the actual cost of postage for each order. Please send us an 'open cheque' with your order, and by all means mark an upper limit to allow for this extra cost, if you so wish. If in doubt, ask your bank. In order to keep costs down, we usually send out orders by second-class post, but if you would like your order to be sent first class, please let us know.

The List which follows shows the titles we actually have in stock at the time of going to press. We can usually put your books into the post the day after receiving your order. And we pride ourselves that we pack things much better than some of the firms which sell on Amazon!

Please make your cheques payable to 'L.P.H. Book Club', and send your order to: Peter Franklin, L.P.H. Book Club, 46 Fountain Street, Accrington BB5 0QP.

Price List, titles in stock at 12th August, 2015

M. Anderson, <i>Approaches to the history of the western family, 1500-1914</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1980), p/b,	£11-15
T. Arkell, N. Evans & N. Goose, eds, <i>When Death Do Us Part: Understanding and Interpreting the Probate Records of Early Modern</i>	£11-60

<i>England</i> , (L.P.S., 2000), p/b,	
M. Berg, <i>A Woman in History. Eileen Power, 1889-1940</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1996), p/b,	£12-75
L. Bradley, <i>Glossary for Local Population Studies</i> , (L.P.S., 2nd edn 1978), p/b,	£ 1-40
M.L. Bush, <i>The Casualties of Peterloo</i> , (Carnegie Publishing Ltd, 2005), h/b,	£12-00
D.J. Butler, ed., <i>Durham City. The 1851 Census</i> , (Durham Historical Enterprises, 1992), p/b,	£ 6-40
P. Bysouth, <i>Hertfordshire's Icknield Way. 19th Century Migration Frontier and Marriage Obstacle</i> , (E.A.H. Press, 2010), p/b,	£ 7-60
C. Carpenter, <i>Locality and polity. A study of Warwickshire landed society, 1401-1499</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1992), h/b,	£60-00
B. Cullingford, <i>British Chimney Sweeps. Five Centuries of Chimney Sweeping</i> , (New Amsterdam Books, 2000), p/b,	£ 5-45
E. Delaney, <i>Demography, State and Society. Irish Migration to Britain, 1921-1971</i> , (Liverpool U.P., 2000), h/b,	£ 9-15
B. Dodds, <i>Peasants and Production in the Medieval North-East. The Evidence from Tithes, 1270-1536</i> , (Boydell Press, 2007), h/b,	£17-25
E. Duffy, <i>The Voices of Morebath. Reformation and Rebellion in an English Village</i> , (Yale U.P., 2001), p/b,	£10-35
C. Dyer, ed., <i>The Self-Contained Village? The social history of rural communities, 1250-1900</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2007), p/b,	£11-95
C. Dyer, A. Hopper, E. Lord & N. Tringham, eds, <i>New Directions in Local History since Hoskins</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2011), p/b,	£13-55
C. Dyer & R. Jones, eds, <i>Deserted Villages Revisited</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2010), p/b,	£11-95
J. Etherington, <i>The Bonfire Societies of Lewes, 1800-1913. A study in nominal record linkage</i> , (L.P.S.S., 1996), p/b,	£ 2-50
R. Finlay, <i>Parish Registers. An Introduction</i> , (H.G.R.G., No.7, 1981), p/b,	£ 3-95
P. Franklin, <i>Thornbury woodlands and deer parks, part 1: the earls of Gloucester's deer parks</i> , (offprint from Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, cvii, 1989), p/b,	£ 2-00
E. Garrett, C. Galley, N. Shelton & R. Woods, eds, <i>Infant Mortality: A Continuing Social Problem</i> , (Ashgate, 2006), h/b,	£44-00
D.A. Gatley, ed., <i>Isaac Slater's Topography of Ireland</i> , (inc. 3.5" floppy disks), (Staffordshire Univ., 1998), p/b,	£ 6-20
M. Gelling, <i>Signposts to the Past. Place-Names and the History of England</i> , (Phillimore, 2nd edn 1988), p/b,	£11-95
J. Gibson & A. Dell, <i>Tudor and Stuart Muster Rolls. A Directory of holdings in the British Isles</i> , (F.F.H.S., 1989), p/b,	£ 2-25
J. Gibson & M. Medlycott, <i>Local Census Listings 1522-1930. Holdings in the British Isles</i> , (F.F.H.S., 3rd edn 1997), p/b,	£ 2-80
E. Gooder, <i>Latin for Local History. An Introduction</i> , (Longman, 2nd edn with corrections and additions 1979), p/b,	£22-35
N. Goose, <i>Population, Economy and Family Structure in Hertfordshire in 1851: Volume 2, St Albans and its Region</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2000), p/b,	£15-95
N. Goose, ed., <i>Women's Work in Industrial England, Regional and Local Perspectives</i> , (L.P.S., 2007), p/b,	£11-95
N. Goose & L. Luu, eds, <i>Immigrants in Tudor and Early Stuart England</i> , (Sussex Academic Press, 2005), p/b,	£19-95
N. Goose & L. Moden, <i>A History of Doughty's Hospital, Norwich, 1687-</i>	£ 7-95

2009, (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2010), p/b,	
B. Gottlieb, <i>The Family in the Western World from the Black Death to the Industrial Age</i> , (Oxford U.P., 1993), p/b,	£ 8-25
J. Hare, <i>A Prospering Society. Wiltshire in the later Middle Ages</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2011), p/b,	£15-15
D. Hey, <i>Family History and Local History in England</i> , (Longman, 1987), p/b,	£23-95
D. Hey, ed., <i>The Oxford Companion to Family and Local History</i> , (Oxford U.P., 2nd edn 2008), h/b,	£12-00
E. Higgs, <i>The Information State in England. The Central Collection of Information on Citizens since 1500</i> , (Palgrave Macmillan, 2004), p/b,	£13-55
E. Higgs, <i>Life, Death and Statistics. Civil Registration, Censuses and the Work of the General Register Office, 1835-1952</i> , (L.P.S., 2004), p/b,	£10-00
P. Horn, <i>Life Below Stairs in the twentieth century</i> , (Amberley Publishing, revised edn 2010), p/b,	£ 7-25
R.A. Houlbrooke, <i>The English Family, 1450-1700</i> , (Longman, 1984), p/b,	£23-95
L. James, <i>The Middle Class. A History</i> , (Little, Brown, 2006), h/b,	£ 9-15
A. Kitts, D. Doulton and E. Reis, <i>The Reconstitution of Viana do Castelo</i> , (Association for History and Computing, 1990), p/b,	£ 2-50
A. Kussmaul, <i>A general view of the rural economy of England, 1538-1840</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1990), p/b,	£22-35
A. Lawes, <i>Chancery Lane 1377-1977. 'The Strong Box of the Empire'</i> , (Public Record Office Publications, 1996), p/b,	£ 6-00
R. Lawton & R. Lee, eds, <i>Population and Society in West European Port Cities</i> , (Liverpool U.P., 2002), p/b,	£13-70
R. Liddiard, ed., <i>The Medieval Park. New Perspectives</i> , (Windgather Press, 2007), p/b,	£11-45
Local Population Studies, <i>The Plague Reconsidered: A new look at its origins and effects in 16th and 17th Century England</i> , (L.P.S., 1977), p/b,	£ 2-65
M.K. McIntosh, <i>Poor Relief and Community in Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1547-1600</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2013), p/b,	£15-15
M.K. McIntosh, <i>Poor Relief in England, 1350-1600</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 2013), p/b,	£17-55
M. Mate, <i>Women in Medieval English Society</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1999), p/b,	£11-15
D. Mills, <i>Rural Community History from Trade Directories</i> , (L.P.S., 2000), p/b,	£ 1-00
D. Mills & K. Schürer, eds, <i>Local communities in the Victorian census enumerators' books</i> , (Leopard's Head Press, 1996), p/b,	£10-00
J. Mullan & R. Britnell, <i>Land and Family: Trends and local variations in the peasant land market on the Winchester bishopric estates, 1263-1415</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2010), p/b,	£15-15
Poole Borough Archives, <i>Poole Census 1574</i> , (Poole Borough Council, 1992), p/b,	£ 4-80
C.G. Pooley & J. Turnbull, <i>Migration and mobility in Britain since the eighteenth century</i> , (Routledge, 2003), p/b,	£31-20
R. Pope, <i>Unemployment and the Lancashire Weaving Area, 1920-1938</i> , (Harris Paper Three, Univ. of Central Lancashire, (n.d. [2000]), p/b,	£ 1-00
J. Robin, <i>From Childhood to Middle Age</i> [Colyton, 1851-1891], (Cambridge Group Working Paper Series No.1, 1995), p/b,	£ 2-25
R. Schofield, <i>Parish Register Aggregate Analyses: the Population History of England database and introductory guide</i> , (inc. CD-Rom), (L.P.S., 1998), p/b,	£ 5-20

K. Schürer & T. Arkell, eds, <i>Surveying the People. The interpretation and use of document sources for the study of population in the later seventeenth century</i> , (Leopard's Head Press, 1992), p/b,	£ 5-00
S. Scott & C.J. Duncan, <i>Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 2001), h/b,	£52-00
S. Scott & C. Duncan, <i>Return of the Black Death. The World's Greatest Serial Killer</i> , (John Wiley & Sons, 2004), h/b,	£13-55
P. Slack, <i>The English Poor Law 1531-1782</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1990), p/b,	£10-35
P. Slavin, <i>Bread and Ale for the Brethren. The Provisioning of Norwich Cathedral Priory, 1260-1536</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2012), p/b,	£15-15
P.P. Viazzo, <i>Upland Communities. Environment, Population and Social Structure in the Alps since the Sixteenth Century</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1989), h/b,	£28-00
H-J. Voth, <i>Going short and working little? Labour intensity and energy availability in eighteenth-century England</i> , (Cambridge Group Working Paper Series No.4, 1996), p/b,	£ 1-55
R. Wall, <i>Problems and perspectives in comparing household and family structures across Europe</i> , (Cambridge Group Working Paper Series, No.3, 1996), p/b,	£ 1-55
J. West, <i>Village Records</i> , (Phillimore, 3rd edn 1997), h/b,	£16-45
M. Whitfield, <i>The Bristol Microscopists and the Cholera Epidemic of 1849</i> , (Avon Local History & Archaeology Books No.9, 2011), p/b,	£ 2-80
S. Williams, <i>Poverty, Gender and Life-Cycle under the English Poor Law, 1760-1834</i> , (Boydell & Brewer, 2011), h/b,	£40-00
K. Wrightson, <i>Ralph Taylor's Summer. A Scrivener, his City and the Plague</i> , (Yale U.P., 2011), h/b,	£16-00
E.A. Wrigley, R.S. Davies, J.E. Oeppen & R.S. Schofield, <i>English population history from family reconstitution 1580-1837</i> , (Cambridge U.P., 1997), h/b,	£52-00

Abbreviations used:-

F.F.H.S.	= The Federation of Family History Societies
H.G.R.G.	= The Historical Geography Research Group
L.P.S.	= Local Population Studies
U.P.	= University Press
h/b	= hardback
p/b	= paperback

Book review

Derek Morris and Ken Cozens, *London's Sailortown 1600–1800: A Social History of Shadwell and Ratcliff, an Early Modern London Riverside Suburb* (London: The East London History Society, 2014). ISBN 978-0-9564779-2-7. 207pp. £12.60 (p/b)

This is the fourth and last in a series published by the East London History Society that traces, neighbourhood by neighbourhood, the varied population living on the City's eastern fringe before it was overtaken by intensive industrialisation, sweatshops and domestic overcrowding in the 19th century. It covers mainly the period from 1600 to 1800, but includes some useful material on either side of these brackets, for instance on the construction of the Docks in the early-19th century.

The previous volumes covered Mile End Old Town, Wapping and Whitechapel, and a further book is now promised that will bring together the findings of all four against the framework of *The Oxford Handbook of Cities in World History*.

The present volume considers similar themes to the earlier ones, like governance, education and religion along, in this case, with extensive material on the development of London's maritime trade. Separate chapters deal with the waterfront and docks, servicing the maritime trades, servicing London and its suburbs, and international merchants and mariners. Each chapter offers essentially a *tour d'horizon*, often drawing heavily on modern secondary as well as primary sources: very useful bibliographies at the end of each chapter compensate for the all too brief treatment of many of the absorbing topics on which its authors alight.

Chris Galley's review of Volume 3 (Whitechapel), in the Spring 2015 edition of this Newsletter, gives a good account of the methods and sources used throughout the project. Volume 4 is similarly to be commended for getting behind the stereotype of a uniformly impoverished East End by paying particular attention, as it does, to 'the middling sort' as well as to some wealthier notables. If the poor and the transient are rarely brought to the fore, it is largely a reflection of the documentary sources available – Land Tax assessments, rate books, licensed victuallers' records, insurance policies, newspapers and the like. However, the authors bring out the key role of merchants and tradesmen in providing the finance and enterprise on which so many others in the area depended for their livelihoods, and developing a commercial infrastructure for the benefit of London more generally, and indeed of world trade. More than this, they use their own research to illuminate the social origins and networks that enabled such entrepreneurs to take root and flourish in this now revitalising quarter of London.

Petra Laidlaw
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Forthcoming events

Saturday, 19th - Saturday, 26th September, 2015 - Sandwich Arts Week – A full programme of events including the arrival of Sandwich's copy of the historic Magna Carta on Thursday, 24th September. The Magna Carta Rediscovered exhibition will run until Tuesday, 6th October. For full details of events, email: museum@sandwichtowncouncil.gov.uk

Friday, 16th October – Saturday, 17th October, 2015 – The Richard III Foundation, Inc., Annual Symposium: "England during the reign of the Yorkist Kings" –

Friday, 16th October we will gather at the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre for a brief service at the sundial. We will travel into Leicester using the same route that Richard III used when he left Leicester in 1485. Our first stop will be at Leicester Cathedral where we will be laying a wreath at the tomb of King Richard III, and a member of the clergy will provide us with a private tour of the cathedral. We will have a few minutes to go to the Leicester Visitor Centre to view the original spot where the remains of King Richard III were found.

Departing Leicester, we will go back to the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre where you can have lunch at the Tithe Barn or peruse the area. We will then meet again at the Battelfield Quest, located in the exhibitions rooms, where Richard MacKinder will provide a brief talk on the various artifacts that were found on the battlefield and other new developments.

Saturday, 17th October - Our conference will be held at the Dixie Grammar School in Market Bosworth. Registration begins at 8:30 with the conference starting promptly at 9 a.m. Speakers and topics are:

- ▶ Professor Peter Hancock—William, Lord Hastings and the Turbulent Summer of 1483
- ▶ Dr. Kate Giles—The Middleham Jewel and Richard III
- ▶ Dr. David Hipshon—The Renaissance and the Yorkists
- ▶ Helen Cox— Revisiting the Battle of Wakefield
- ▶ Robert Woosnam-Savage —Killed the Boar, Shaved his Head'; the Violent Death of Richard III
- ▶ Group Captain Clive Montellier RAF—Sending King Edward to Military Staff College
- ▶ Dominic Smee—Richard III: Sharing the experience of a King
- ▶ Susan Troxell—"Wherefore the White Boar? Yorkist Symbolism

For further details: Email: Richard3Foundation@aol.com. Website: www.richardIII.com

Saturday, 24th October, 2015 – The Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Society Annual Conference: "The Battle of Bosworth: Blood on the Roses" – at the Redmoor Academy, Wykin Road, Hinkckley, Leicestershire, LE10 OEP. For further details, Email: bosworthbattlefieldheritage@aol.com

LPSS conferences 2016: advance information, from Colin Pooley

For 2016 we have settled on a general theme of **Life Course Transitions**, with the spring conference focusing on **childhood and youth** and the autumn conference on **ageing**. We hope that LPSS members will find this an attractive package.

For the spring conference we will be returning to **Rewley House, Oxford, on Saturday, April 23rd**, and planning for this event is well advanced. Papers will focus on two main themes: child health/welfare and youth culture, and will cover a long time-span from at least the eighteenth century to the 1960s. The programme is currently being finalised but speakers will include Eric Schneider (University of Sussex) on trends in children's health and growth from c1860-1990; Heather Shore (Leeds Beckett University) on juvenile crime; Alice Violet (University of Essex) on the experience of being an only child and Helena Mills (University of Oxford) on youth in the 1960s. Full details and booking information will be in the next Newsletter.

The autumn conference will be held in the **University of Durham on Saturday, November 12th**. Andy Burn is in the process of putting together a programme on ageing and he would be delighted to hear from members with offers of papers or suggestions for speakers you would like to hear. Andy can be contacted by e-mail at: andrew.burn@durham.ac.uk. We do try to move the autumn conference around the country and, by staging an event in the North East, we hope to both attract some new members from the region and to encourage others to travel to a very attractive part of the country. We try to plan conferences at least 12 months ahead and welcome suggestions for topics and venues for future events.

As always, there are many other conferences on themes that may be of interest to LPSS members. Three major UK events in the spring of 2016 that you may be interested in are:

Social History Society conference, Lancaster University, 21st-23rd March 2016. No overall theme but organised around eight different strands. Deadline for paper submission 16th November 2015. Details at <https://www.socialhistory.org.uk/conference>

Urban History conference, Robinson College Cambridge, 31st March-1st April 2016. Theme: Re-evaluating the place of the city in history. Deadline for papers 2nd October 2015. Details at <http://www.ehs.org.uk/events/urban-history-group-2016-re-evaluating-the-place-of-the-city-in-history>

Joint Conference sponsored by the British Association for Local History, the Local Population Studies Society and the Friends of the Centre for English Local History

**at the University of Leicester, Fraser Noble Building, LE2 1EF
on Saturday, 7th November, 2015, from 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.**

Community, Family and Kin: current themes and approaches

Family, household and community reconstitution has played a major part in local, social and population history since the 1960s. Now fresh possibilities and techniques have opened up with the growing availability of sources (including the 1911 census and 1910 Valuation records), and through developments in digitisation and computing capacity, and of new debates and analysis. This day conference will bring together varying perspectives by leading practitioners and examples of current local studies to revisit techniques for reconstitution and the value of this approach to local, social and population history, particularly for the long nineteenth century.

Brian Short	Class and power in Edwardian Britain: encountering the Lloyd George valuation survey
Anthea Jones	Gloucestershire and the Lloyd George Valuation: some local studies in a county context
Gary Crossley	Kinship reconstitution: a Bodmin Moor parish, 1793-1911
Lyn Boothman	Stability amidst change: population and kinship in Long Melford, Suffolk, 1661-1861
Alison Light	Adrift in time? Anchoring family history in the local and the national
Phil Batman	Sink or swim: families and the collapse of lead mining in Victorian Swaledale
Leigh Shaw Taylor	Occupation, population and economy: integrating local, regional and national accounts

The conference fee is £30 including coffee, tea and lunch. A reduced fee of £15 is available for registered students (postal bookings only), courtesy of the Friends and BALH bursary funds.

BOOKING FORM

Name(s): _____ **No. of places:** _____

Address: _____

Post Code _____ **Email:** _____

Special diet? Please give details:

If you would like to claim the reduced fee for registered students, please give your course and college details:

Places (at £30 only) may be booked online at www.balh.co.uk/events or return the Booking Form to BALH, PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne DE6 5WH. BALH will acknowledge your booking and send you joining instructions and final programme details by email in October. BALH will not use your email address for any other purpose. If you do not give an email address BALH will not acknowledge your booking unless you send an SAE.