



LOCAL POPULATION STUDIES SOCIETY

LPSS Newsletter 58

February 2016

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Editorial, by Gillian Chiverton

Another year has passed and I make no apologies for referring to the population issues which continue to be headline news.

As historians, interested in the study of populations in the past, we must be concerned about how the migration of so many people will affect our country, and wonder how future historians will record the difficulties faced by politicians as they seek to make sense of the continued efforts of asylum seekers, and others, to escape to safety.

Within the Society, we note the change of Administrator (see p. 6) and look forward to our AGM to be held in Oxford. See the special offer, on page 19, if you book your place early.

We look back at our joint conference in Leicester and look forward to our Autumn Conference to be held this year in Durham. Please note the date and make a booking.

Thanks are due to our contributors, without whose articles this Newsletter would be a poorer read. I will be happy to receive contributions for the September issue.

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Local Population Studies Society – Committee Members September 2015

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Notice of the Society's Annual General Meeting, 2016

The Annual General Meeting of the Local Population Studies Society will be held at 12.45pm on Saturday, 23rd April, 2016, at Department of Continuing Education, Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA. All members of the Society are warmly invited to attend.

Agenda

1. Chairman's Welcome
2. Apologies for absence
3. Minutes of 2015 AGM (printed in this Newsletter, see below)
4. Matters arising
5. Secretary's Report
6. Treasurer's Report
7. Conference Report
8. Book Club Report
9. Newsletter Editor's Report
10. *Local Population Studies* Editor's Report
11. LPS General Office Report
12. Review of LPS Editor's honorarium
13. Elections to the Committee
14. Any other business

Elections to the Committee – Secretary, Rowena Burgess, has come to the end of her term of office and is eligible for re-election. Gillian Chiverton, Newsletter Editor, has also come to the end of her term of office and is eligible for re-election. Both are willing to stand again.

Constitutionally, anyone wishing to put themselves forward for election, or to nominate someone else, should submit a written nomination, stating the position for which they are standing and whether or not the candidate will be attending the AGM, accompanied by statements of support from five members of the Society, to the Hon. Secretary at the address below by 9th April, 2016.

Any other business – if you wish any further items to be added to the Agenda, please send them by Saturday, 9th April, to the Hon. Secretary at either the postal or email address below.

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Local Population Studies Society Annual General Meeting 2015 Minutes

The Annual General Meeting of the Local Population Studies Society was held at 1.00 p.m. on Saturday, 18th April, 2015, at Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA.

There were 24 people present.

1. **Welcome and Introduction:** Prof. Colin Pooley welcomed everyone and chaired the meeting. The agenda had been printed in Newsletter 56.

2. **Apologies:** Dr G Butler, Professor K Schurer, Ms S Ward, Dr S Williams
3. **Minutes of the 2014 AGM:** had been printed in Newsletter 56. These were approved and there were no matters arising.
4. **Secretary's report:** the work of the Secretary with respect to the Members, the Committee, and the Charity Commission was outlined. The Chairman and other committee members were thanked for their advice and support during the year.
5. **Amendment to the constitution:** the amendment was confirmed as

25. The Treasurer is responsible for the financial arrangements of the Society, including arranging for the annual accounts to be externally examined prior to their presentation at the AGM.

6. **Treasurer's report:** A copy of the accounts was filed in the minute book. Interest rates remain uniformly low. The conference which was hosted by University of Lancaster provided for free room hire, which reduced the total conference costs. Postage has fallen as the Newsletter has moved to an email option. The office costs reflect the movement of the office to Oxford.
7. **Subscription rates:** The proposal for the change in subscription rates is filed in the Minute Book. The proposed changes were approved by the meeting and are given below:

	UK	UK	Overseas	Overseas
	On-line journal	Print journal	On-line journal	Print journal
Student	12	25	12	35
Individual	20	35	20	50
Institution	40	50	40	70

8. **Conference report:** details of the conference being organised, in conjunction with BALH and Friends of Local History, at University of Leicester in November 2015 were circulated to all those attending today and would be publicised on the website, in *Local Population Studies* and in the Newsletter. The Chairman appealed for suggestions for themes, venues and organisers for future conferences. It was confirmed that the Spring 2016 conference would be held in Oxford.
9. **Book Club report:** conference sales have remained steady. Overall there was a small 'negative surplus'. Peter Franklin thanked Terry Shaw for transport, conference organisers and volunteers for setting-up/taking down the book stall.
10. **Newsletter Editor's report:** Gillian Chiverton presented the report, thanking Mary Cook, Sarah Ward and Jon Healey for their support. She would be happy to receive articles/ topics for inclusion in the newsletter. Thanks to Gillian Chiverton for compiling the Newsletter.
11. **Local Population Studies Editor's report:** Two editions have now been published by Jonathan Healey. The Journal has gone on line, through Ingenta-Connect, and all comments can be forwarded to the office administrator, Sarah Ward. Thanks to all members of the Editorial Board for their contribution to the work of the society, and to Jonathan Healey for his work.

12. **LPS General Office report:** Sarah Ward was thanked for her work running the office
13. **Review of LPS Editor's honorarium:** Jonathan Healey will not be taking an honorarium in the coming year.
14. **Elections to the Committee:** the following appointments were approved by the membership having been duly nominated and seconded.
Colin Pooley – re-elected as Chair
Alan Rose – elected as Treasurer
Andy Burn – elected as Web/Publicity
Kevin Schurer

Samantha Williams and Mary Cook have stood down from the Committee and were thanked for their work on behalf of the society.

15. **Any Other Business:**

- a. Website: Sarah Ward will take over the daily maintenance of the website. A group formed from some members of the Committee will take the lead in reworking the design.

The meeting closed at 1.15 p.m.

Draft guidelines for distribution of May Pickles Bursaries, *from Colin Pooley*

May Pickles was a long-standing and very active member of LPSS. She died (aged 91) in October 2013, and in her will very kindly made a bequest to LPSS. We propose to use this bequest to provide travel bursaries to enable LPSS members who would not otherwise be able to attend LPSS events to do so.

Bequests will be awarded according to the following simple guidelines:

1. All applicants must be paid-up members of LPSS at the time of application.
2. All applicants must provide written evidence (preferably by e-mail) stating why they feel that they need financial assistance to attend an LPSS event.
3. No particular groups (for instance students, the unwaged etc) will be advantaged in the allocation of awards as we recognize that LPSS membership consists of people from a very wide range of backgrounds and with varied financial means. Decisions will be based purely on the information provided.
4. Awards will be made by a sub-committee of three members of the LPSS Committee that must include at least two of the Chair, Vice-chair, Treasurer, or Secretary. The sub-committee must be established (and names published in a Newsletter) each year. Members of the sub-committee will not be eligible for awards.
5. Information about the awards (and guidelines for application) will be included with publicity about all LPSS conferences and other events.
6. Payment of bursaries will be made following the provision of relevant travel receipts (normally by standard-class public transport). The maximum amount payable to any one individual will normally be £100, and any one individual may receive only one award in a calendar year.
7. LPSS will also waive the conference fee for all those awarded a bursary.

8. There is no quota on the number of awards per year, but it is anticipated that (subject to the judgement of the sub-committee) approximately 5 awards will be made each year.

Committee information

Sarah Ward

Sarah Ward, our office administrator, left us last year. She won a prestigious Royal Historical Society Fellowship, which has given her the financial support to complete her doctorate at St Catherine's College, Oxford. It's on the history of the Welsh gentry in the 17th century and promises to be a major contribution to 17th century British history.

Sarah started working for LPSS in 2013 and quickly impressed us all. She dealt with a new and inexperienced editor (of the Journal) with patience, and an especially tricky banking situation with forbearance and determination. She was a fantastic presence in meetings, where she combined humour with some really exciting new ideas for the society. She will be missed, and all of us at LPSS wish her the very best for the future.

Jonathan Healey

Tiffany Shumaker

Tiffany joins us as the new LPSS Administrator whilst also working to complete her doctorate at Oxford, which focuses on the social and economic lives of the urban poor in early modern Ipswich (Suffolk, UK) c.1570-1620. The core of her research rests on the full reconstruction and socio-economic classification of over 800 resident families and the partial reconstruction and classification of several hundred more. To accomplish that, she developed a Microsoft Access database which links and analyses data from the town's parish registers, local rate assessments, views of frankpledge, poor relief records, census of the poor, and various local and regional court records. Certainly, she has spent a great deal of time in England's local archives, and local, regional, social, and economic history are all subjects very close to her heart.

In addition to her academic work, Tiffany also has over 10 years' experience providing high-level financial/administrative coordination and project management to large-scale academic research projects. Some of the roles from her past include being the Project Finance Officer of the Young Lives project at Oxford's Department of International Development, a research consultant for the ESRC-funded project 'Life in the suburbs: health, domesticity, and status in early modern England' (Centre for Metropolitan History, London), and a Research Assistant for the UK Medical Careers Research Group, attached to Oxford's Nuffield Department of Population Health.

LPSS Conference, 7th November, 2015, *from Wendy Raybould*

The joint conference, held at Leicester with the British Association for Local History and the Friends of the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester was a stimulating gathering of demographers with local and family historians, producing what gardeners might call 'hybrid vigour' as the disciplines collided and discovered just how much they could learn from each other.

Brian Short kicked the day off to a sparkling start with his introduction to a source unfamiliar to many of us – one he described as 'the largest databank in UK history! The 1910 Valuation Survey, instigated by Lloyd George, not only provides data for every property in the UK, but also offers opportunities for correlation with information from the 1911 census returns.

An overview of the legislative processes which brought the survey into existence was set beside an instance of the use of information contained in it by an adult education project, in the 1980s, concerning the local history of Plumpton in Sussex.

All the field books completed by the valuation officers are now held at Kew (but not yet digitised), but there is a more variable survival of the valuation books, Form 37s and other documentation, which has been retained by some county record offices but not others.

Anthea Jones went on to meet our whetted appetites with an account of the use of the same source in a 5-year project supported by Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society and Gloucestershire Archives. Reinforcing the previous paper's introduction to the structure of the survey, with its difference between civil parishes and tax parishes, she demonstrated the methodology employed with examples of findings in and around Cheltenham. She further made the point that local micro-history could prove very valuable in the verification of owners' and tenants' names. The project also included the potential for tracking changes in land ownership by comparing the Valuation Survey information at 1910 with John Bateman's analysis of the Return of Owners of Land in 1873. So limitless was the potential of this project that time ran out for Anthea with much still to be explored.

Gary Crossley's kinship project involved a micro-history of the families, farms and tin mines of Bodmin. A survey of St Neot in 1793 provided the baseline, bookended by the 1910 national valuation survey. The project used family reconstitution to establish kinship density, mobility and property ownership. A case-study of the Hooper family of St Neot, who had hailed from St Austell, traced their arrival in the unoccupied Loveney Valley with the beginnings of tinnerns' encroachments into the area at the beginning of the 19th century. By 1851, 13 of the 16 households in the settlement were Hoopers or married to Hoopers. One particular Hooper property was traced over a century, reflecting the fluctuating fortunes of tin and farming and highlighting the difficulty of assessing the relative importance of multiple occupations, probably more widespread than is shown in documentation, which generally recorded only one. In such a marginal economy, the importance of local kinship support was clear.

From a sparse moorland population, **Lyn Boothman** drew us to a consideration of population and kinship in the large Suffolk parish of Long Melford. Tracing the fortunes of the town from its prosperity as a medieval textile town through its 18th-century decline to early 19th-century poverty, before a resurgence of new manufactures, including horsehair, in 1830, she examined a population which almost doubled in the two centuries of her study (1661-1861). Her examination of kinship links was based on couples. What proportion of couples had kinship links in the town whilst they lived there? What influence did social status have on levels of kinship density? How did opportunities for women's and children's work make an impact on population stability and kinship links?

Alison Light took us from quantitative considerations to qualitative ones, and from a pool of families in a single community to the lives of a single family in many places. She contrasted the 'flow' of family memories and emotions with the static snapshots of documentary evidence. A census return may offer an illusion of a settled life of place and occupation, whilst people might actually be 'just passing through' and doing a number of different jobs – often several at once. Family history is not social history, or local history or global history, but it can illuminate all of those as we encounter the face-to-face society of a Portsmouth slum and the varied origins of neighbours in a new housing development in Birmingham, and discover the strength of ties within a non-conformist congregation that could transcend the links of kin.

Phil Batman introduced his contribution with a stunning image of the sunlit meadows of Swaledale. Above the meadows the wooded hillsides supported more sheep than people, with a

scatter of villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads. But there was lead to be mined, until seams became exhausted and foreign imports depressed economic returns. By 1906, no mines were left open and the population plummeted. The remaining families sank, swam, or swam against the tide. In a study of these varying fortunes, a surname index was used to measure kinship density by the numbers of surnames in a given population. This showed that, as the population fell in Swaledale, it was the families without kinship links which were most inclined to stay and sink. A local family of stonemasons stayed and thrived (aided by an extensive restoration of a local church). Another family swam, almost literally, across the Atlantic when lead was discovered at New Diggings, Wisconsin, in 1824. A surname index of the Primitive Methodist cemetery there showed a relatively high density of Swaledale miners' names.

Questions of how communities and kinship groups had earned their livings over time had been a recurring theme during the day. **Leigh Shaw-Taylor** took a local example (male occupations in 1813-20 as recorded in the baptism register for St Mary's, Leicester) as an introduction to the study of occupational structure in communities. He argued for a rebalancing of the aggregate national picture of industrial development with more local and regional trajectories. Presenting graphs of development and decline in four occupational sectors: primary, excluding mining, mining, secondary and tertiary, over time, he suggested that the national data offered a valuable context against which to assess local and regional circumstances. Local findings could add nuances to the national picture, which in turn could provide a sturdy framework on which to build research at a micro-historical level.

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LPSS on social media

In between editions of this Newsletter, the best way to stay in touch with the Society is via the Internet. We will be updating the website regularly, but you can also follow us on social media.

We have a Facebook page (search 'Local Population Studies Society' from the Facebook homepage www.facebook.com). This is a private group page, so anything you post can only be seen by the group's members. This also means that you'll need to join the group on Facebook to see the page. If you don't have one already, you'll need a Facebook account to do this. These are simple to set up, but the website needs to know that you're a real person, so will ask for an email address and some personal information about you. You can choose how much information you share publicly at any time by clicking on the small padlock at the top right of the Facebook homepage.

Our Twitter name is @localpopstudies and you can see all of our 'tweets' (messages) at the website www.twitter.com/localpopstudies. It's very easy to set up a Twitter account, and you can choose to 'follow' as many other accounts as you like, which means that every tweet that they send appears on your home page. So you can keep up to date with, for instance, many other local and family history groups, archives and historians, as well as your favourite politicians, comedians or cricketers.

Both Facebook and Twitter can be great places to share some of your interesting findings, and find out about other peoples'. You can ask questions of LPSS and of other historians, and these are great places to pick up and share tips for research. If you're just starting out with social media, you might also find the BBC's 'First Click' guide useful: www.bbc.co.uk/radio2/events/first-click/social-guide/

Andy Burn

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The Meeting of the Twain: the English in Asia in the Seventeenth Century, from Jonathan Healey

As population historians, we are fascinated by migration, and early modernists know that theirs was a world of movement. We know, thanks to Peter Laslett, that in the seventeenth century it only took ten years for most of the populations of Clayworth and Cogenhoe to have moved on. We know that London wouldn't have survived were it not for migrants, and we know that there were Dutch, French and Flemish communities in England and – of course – that this was the first great age of English emigration to the New World.

But we don't always stop to think about what this *meant* for the people who moved. How far did migration rupture their cultural worlds? Was it emotionally difficult to move from Yorkshire to London? How did one survive, and adapt, to an alien environment?

We know a bit about those who migrated to the New World. We know that many of them did so because they felt persecuted at home – by the church government of Archbishop Laud, for example. And we know that the strange lands they colonized put them in a peculiar position, with a 'virgin' landscape to cultivate, and a native population they (largely) felt themselves superior to.

But what of those who went the other way?

The seventeenth century was a great globalizing age, at least for Europeans. In the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, European explorers discovered a New World in the West, and mapped out some very old ones in the East. The seventeenth century did not quite see the spectacular discoveries of Columbus and Vasco Da Gama, but it did see great leaps in the engagement between Europe and the rest of the world.

In terms of trading goods, Europeans didn't really have much to offer the lucrative markets in Asia, save perhaps for weaponry. What they did have was expertise in navigation, and access to precious metals from the Americas. Given the high quality, and value, of many Asian goods, such as spices, silks, pure cotton textiles, and porcelains, there was huge money to be made by anyone who could harness European shipping expertise, take over some New World silver, bring back Asian goods, and then sell them at home. This is precisely what the English East India Company (founded 31 December 1600) aimed to do.

Originally focusing its energies on the spice trade around Malaysia and Indonesia, and with trading experiments in Siam (Thailand), Burma, Vietnam, China, and Japan, as well as a longstanding engagement in Persia, by the end of the seventeenth century the Company had shifted its attentions to the Indian subcontinent, and the textile trade.

From very early on, it became apparent to the Company that it was in their interests to leave their employees ('servants') *in situ* in Asian ports. The reason was straightforward enough. If you had a ship, and it turned up to buy goods from local producers once a year, then this created an unusual surge in demand. So producers would wait until the Company ship turned up, and hike their prices. The way around this was to leave a Company 'factor' in each trading port so they could buy from producers throughout the year at normal prices and, then, simply hand them over to the Company ship when it arrived. This was known as the 'factory' system, and meant that English Company servants had to live for long periods in Asian towns.

By the second half of the seventeenth century, though, there was another crucial development. In 1639, a Company servant called Francis Day got a grant from a Damarla Venkatadri Nayaka of Wandiwash in south India, giving over a small fishing village called Madraspatnam. Within a few years, the Company had commenced the fortification of what was to become its great stronghold on

the Coromandel Coast, Madras (now Chennai). By the end of the seventeenth century, it had acquired two additional major settlements on mainland India. In 1662, Charles II was given the Portuguese town of Bombay (Mumbai) as part of a dowry from his new bride Catherine of Braganza. The Crown showed little interest in such a distant town and, in 1667, it was sold to the East India Company. Then, in 1690 and during a brief war between the Company and the Mughal Empire, the servant, Job Charnock, founded a small factory, which he called Calcutta.

Charnock's settlement, the germ of the modern metropolis of Kolkata, was only small by the end of the century but, by then, Bombay and Madras were significant cities, with tens of thousands of inhabitants. Some of these were English, some were Portuguese or Armenian; many were Indo-Portuguese. But the majority, of course, were Indian: migrants themselves from the surrounding countryside.

The worlds of these cities, and of the towns in which the Company established factories, were great multicultural hubs. In them, English traders were likely to rub shoulders with people from across Asia, from Siamese traders to Indian holy men, from Mughal officials to African slaves.

Small wonder, then, that life in the East seems to have had a profound impact on many who experienced it. There are numerous examples of Englishmen (and it *was* mostly men) adopting aspects of the lifestyles they found in the East.

Some, for example, adopted local customs of dress and display. Job Charnock, for example, went about wearing the *longi*, the traditional Bengali sarong (now more commonly seen in Burma). He was even alleged by his colleagues to have converted to Hinduism. When he died, in 1692, he was buried in his new town and, three years later, his successor (and son-in-law) erected a Mughal-style mausoleum in his memory. It still stands today, and you'd be hard-pressed to guess it commemorated a man born in London to a Lancashire family.

Perhaps, inevitably, one area of cross-over was sex. Many Englishmen in Asia formed relationships or simply slept with local women. In fact, there may well have been quite a hedonistic lifestyle, something we can probably understand, given the risk that tropical diseases might cut lives short. Many, it seems, resorted to the arrack-house; others, to sex. The fascinating 'Misdemeanours Book', which records transgressions by Company servants between the 1620s and '40s and which is now in the British Library, focuses largely on servants trading on their own account – a constant bane of HQ. But, occasionally, it was the sexual exploits of Englishmen which attracted their ire. The factory at Isfahan in Persia seems to have been especially lewd. It was reported from there, in 1637, that one Nicholas Gove, 'an auncient man', kept an Armenian wife, despite having a wife and children back in England. Two years later, the Company servants were reported for keeping prostitutes in the factory.

As the Company tried to open up trade with what is now Burma, it apparently became traditional for Englishmen stationed there to take a Burmese wife. In fact, when the Company negotiated a trading treaty with the 'King of Barma and Pegu', around 1680, they were even careful to include a clause 'That the English may freely have the disposeure of the children which they may have by the women the Natives of the Country to carry or send the same children out of the country, at their pleasure notwithstanding the lawes of the Country'.

Other Englishmen got involved in Asian politics, well before the great interjection of British arms into India in the latter eighteenth century. As early as 1641, one Richard Hudson, operating around Masulipatnam, was in trouble with the Company HQ in London for 'his taking upon him the government of townes when hee was not able to governe himselfe by the rule of honesty'. This was said to have caused 'many inconveniences', he having 'gayned all the peoples hatred especially the great ones, as dealing in their grayne &c and taking upon him the government of townes'. In the

1670s and '80s, a number of Englishmen had left the Company and enlisted themselves in the service of the Kings of Golconda (in southern India) and Siam (Thailand).

Even as early as the 1610s, William Adams, a Kentishman who had arrived in Japan as the pilot of a Dutch fleet in 1600, had been given a salary and an estate by the shogun. Indeed, the shogun had officially declared him dead, so he could be resurrected as a *samurai* with a Japanese name. He expressed his admiration for Japanese culture in a letter to Bantam in 1611, 'The people of this island of Japan are good by nature, courteous above measure, and valiant in war. Their justice is severely executed without any partiality upon transgressors of the law. They are governed in great civility. I mean there is not a land better governed in the world by civil police.'

So, lives like that of William Adams or Job Charnock were cross-cultural. But they were not necessarily *global*. They involved an English person crossing, or partially crossing, into an Asian world. But there was another type of meeting, and this was in the lives of people who adopted little bits from lots of cultures. They were the human equivalents, perhaps, of the great melting-pot cities like Madras or Istanbul.

In the records of the factory at Masulipatnam, for example, is the inventory of a Company servant called John Millward, who died at Pulicat on the Coromandel Coast in 1623. There is also an account of his death. Amongst his goods were possessions from all around the world. He had a vast array of textiles (some of which will have been trading goods) from all over, including England. He had books from home, including Christian texts and European histories. He had china, some ostrich eggs, even a beard brush. And he had a 'cuttan of Japan'; this was an Anglicization of the word *katana* – the traditional curved sword of the *samurai*. When he died (of syphilis), he was being treated by a local Brahman, who administered *pau-de-China*, a plant found in tropical Asia.

Millward's life is fairly obscure but, by way of a final example, we can note the astonishing career of one of the great global Englishmen of the age.

Thomas Roe was born in Essex around 1581; he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, aged twelve, and was enrolled at the Middle Temple by 1597, from whence he began to move in court circles. Knighted by James I in 1604, he became friends with the king's eldest son, Prince Henry, who set him on his global course.

His first forays into the world came with three expeditions to the Americas where he tried – and failed – to find the fabled kingdom of El Dorado. Returning home, he embarked on a more mundane career, and was returned as MP for Tamworth in 1614 but, just a year after this, he was sent on an even more exotic mission, as James I's ambassador to the Mughal court at Agra, where he is supposed to have befriended the Emperor Jahangir. Apparently, they shared a passion for strong liquor.

By 1618 he was back, but another stint as an MP (this time for Cirencester) proved short-lived, and he was dispatched to Istanbul, as ambassador, where he stayed until 1628. By this time he was approaching fifty, but he still had time to help negotiate peace between Sweden and Poland, and to sponsor an exploratory mission to the Arctic. His twilight years were fittingly active, too, and saw him sitting in the Long Parliament as MP for Oxford University. He died in 1644.

Lives like those of Roe, or Millward, or Charnock, or Adams, are an incredible reminder of just how interconnected the world could be in the seventeenth century. And the people who experienced that interconnection have a fascinating history.

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Vice and Virtue, *from Christine Jones*

The Vice and Virtue project, funded by the Heritage Lottery in collaboration with Old Market Community Association, Quartet Community Foundation and Trinity Community Arts, was an oral history project to discover the story of the Old Market area of Bristol. The lead researcher was Dr Edson Burton, assisted by Michael Manson and a group of about 18 volunteers. The outcomes were a series of public talks, a book 'Vice and Virtue: discovering the story of Old Market, Bristol', an exhibition at Trinity Centre, a growing library of recordings, and a website which is still being developed: <http://www.3ca.org.uk/activities/heritage>.

The project set out to chart the area's vibrancy as retail, entertainment and transport hub, through its post-war decline to its resurgence in recent years. Newspaper articles, reminiscence sessions and individual word of mouth put the team in contact with over 20 people willing to share their memories of Old Market in recorded interviews, varying from police officers to publicans, from sex workers to shirt manufacturers, from counter assistants to church members. Together we looked beneath the area's reputation to explore the many cultures that have lived there, its national significance as an area of architectural conservation and key moments of historical interest. Themes included the riots of 1932, the British and GI experience, business, trade and leisure, the sex industry, the Gay quarter and new communities in Old Market.

As the only demographer among the volunteers and a new-comer to Bristol in December 2013, I began by transcribing the 1901 and 1911 censuses for the Old Market area and comparing them with contemporary trade directories. The demographic of the area was skewed by the presence of two substantial almshouse complexes. Much of the property is still owned by Bristol Municipal Charities. In 1901, the area was already cosmopolitan in nature and the living accommodation above the shops was occupied by the families of the proprietors. Comparing 1901 with 1911 demonstrated the high mobility of the population against an underlying stability. The main change by 1911 was the out-migration of most of the professionals and many of the shop-keepers' families and their servants to the suburbs of Bristol, being replaced by workers in the local chocolate and tobacco industries.

One of the most prominent buildings in Old Market Street is the former Methodist Central Hall. I was put in touch with Audrey, a delightful 94 year old with a broad Bristolian accent, and recorded an interview with her in which she recounted how, as a little girl of three, she had been taken by her mother to the opening service; how she and the caretaker's son were members of the large youth club, married and remained members of the dwindling congregation until the Hall closed in 1985. I also interviewed two sisters who remembered, as children, visiting most weekends their grandparents and aunt who lived in the Old Market area.

Over twenty recordings were made, all of which required transcription and editing. As other volunteers dropped out and Edson's time was limited, I offered to learn these new skills. I have so far edited six recordings using Audacity software. Once the tedious business of making a transcript is complete, the actual editing of recordings, lasting over an hour, into 30 or so sound bites can be done quite quickly. Many of these will eventually be incorporated in the website.

cejone@btinternet.com

Possible research – David's unfinished, *from David Alan Gatley*

About 25 years ago I began a project looking at family and household structure in Victorian Warrington. Like many such projects it was never finished and I am left with a truly amazing amount of data for which I'm searching for a home.

Most of the data I collected was derived from the census enumerators' books for Warrington. It includes: -

- Approximately 46,000 census records relating to individuals in roughly 9,500 households from the 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 censuses.
- Details of approximately 500 marriages taken from marriage registers for the town relating to families in the town with a 'wife' aged under 30 years in 1851.
- Roughly 500 family 'bring-together' sheets on separate A4 sheets of paper relating to the above families at the 1851 and (where they could be found) later censuses.
- A few family reconstitution sheets showing the history of each family between 1851 and 1881 with (where possible) additional information taken from the 1841 and 1891 censuses.

Sadly, I no longer have the energy to continue working on the project and I am looking for someone who might be able to find a use for the data. Many topics can be examined using the data set including:

- Family and household structure
- Occupational and industrial structure
- The Irish in the Victorian City
- Geographical and occupational mobility

I have recently digitised the separate 'bring-together' and family reconstitution sheets, a task which itself took more than 100 hours, and I am more than happy to let anyone who wants copies of them to have them. I only ask that I be acknowledged as providing the data in any publication that might come from it. Copies of the data files have also been deposited with the Data Archive.

If you would like a copy of the data please send me a blank CD or DVD and a C5-sized envelope with a LARGE letter stamp and I will send it to you. My address is 129, Ridgway Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST4 2BY. Email me on davidalangatley@gmail.com if you would like any additional information.

David Alan Gatley (Dr)

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

Leicester Conference Bookstall (non-appearance of)

We are sorry that we were not able to take the 'virtual' bookstall to the joint conference at Leicester, as planned. The spoke in the wheel was provided by the part of the N.H.S. which repeatedly postpones the dates of people's operations. This produced a clash of dates, with the result that Saturday, 7th November, found your Book Club Manager fulfilling a long-standing commitment to one of their patients in the Fenland.

The extra copies of Newsletter 57 which were available at Leicester gave B.A.L.H. and F.C.E.L.H. members plenty of information about us, but we are sorry to have left other people with the whole of the business of publicising the Society on the day.

Oxford Conference, "Perspectives on Childhood and Youth", 23rd April, 2016

The 'virtual' stall will return to Rewley House for the Spring Conference, where we will get back to our role of providing information about the Book Club and the titles it offers, and be happy to take orders on the day.

Going Online

We look forward to the Club's appearance on the new-style L.P.S.S. website. The plan is for members to be able to see our full List there, where it can be brought up to date more often than the publication of the Newsletter allows, and we also hope that it will be possible to order and pay online, at the click of a mouse. However, we do appreciate that some people are wary of electronic methods of payment, and so it will still be possible to order by post and pay by cheque.

The new arrangement will come about in two stages: Stage One will see the List appear online, and we hope that this will happen fairly soon. Stage Two will enable members to order and pay online, but we understand that this is more complicated technically and will take longer to come into operation.

Thank you for your patience while the new system is being set up. In the meantime, we ask you to refer to the List of titles and prices printed below. Please order by post in the traditional way but, if you would like any information about the Club or particular titles, you are welcome to use the Book Club Manager's email address, which is peter.franklin1066@gmail.com, for enquiries.

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 30th December 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 England</i> , (L.P.S., 2000), p/b,	£11-60
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, 1687-2009</i> , (Univ. of Hertfordshire Press, 2010), p/b,	£ 7-95
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 [Colyton, 1851-1891]</i> , (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

Rural Society and Economic Change in County Durham, Recession and Recovery, c.1400-1640

Boydell & Brewer, the academic publisher, is offering a 35% discount to the Local Population Studies Society on their recent title [Rural Society and Economic Change in County Durham, Recession and Recovery, c.1400-1640](#) by A.T. Brown (Durham University).

Briefly, the book is a regional study of landed society in the transition between the late medieval and early modern period. The discount will make the price £39.00 for members (instead of £60.00 RRP).

Orders can be placed by phone on 01394 610600, by fax on 01394 610316, by email at trading@boydell.co.uk or on-line at www.boydellandbrewer.com. Postage is £3.00 in the UK, £7.50 per book (up to a maximum of £30.00) to mainland Europe and £13.50 per book outside Europe. Please quote the offer code **15789** to ensure that the discount is given. The offer ends **30th April 2016**.

Book review

***Hopping – An East End family at work and play* by Melanie McGrath – Fourth Estate paperback ISBN 978-0-00-722365-7: £8.99**

Until the 1950's, hundreds of East Enders went hopping to escape the dirty streets of London every September for the fresh air of Kent. Their holiday was spent picking hops and stripping bines for the brewing industry.

This is a story of English social history, for hopping was at the centre of the lives of over 200,000 East Enders who travelled by lorries and trains to look for casual work; the annual hop was often called “the Londoners’ holiday”.

Melanie McGrath, whose earlier book *Silvertown* detailed the lives of her grandparents, who were East Enders, was drawn to write about the annual hop because of correspondence she had with a relative of people who had known her grandparents. *Hopping* is based on this correspondence but fleshed out with research into the lives of Londoners who made the annual journey to the fields of Kent.

The story, which begins in 1913 and covers both the World Wars, shows the effects these events had on the lives of ordinary people, not the great and the good, but those whose daily lives were a struggle to make ends meet, and covers the demise of dockland in the 1960s due to changes in shipping patterns. The descriptions of Aunt Daisy’s working life in the laundry, the journey to Kent by lorry, life in the hopping communities as, often, whole communities travelled together for this break from their usual pursuits, is beautifully written and, for those interested in the history of the Kentish hop industry, well worth reading.

Gillian Chiverton

Forthcoming events

LPSS conferences 2016: advance information

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.

The Spring Conference will be held in **Rewley House, Oxford, on Saturday April 23rd**, and full details and booking details are at the end of this Newsletter.

Papers will focus on two main themes: society and culture and health and welfare. Papers cover a long time-span from the medieval period to the 1960s, so there should be something for everyone. We hope to see many LPSS members in Oxford in April – if you can book early that would be much appreciated as it greatly eases administration.

The Autumn Conference will be held in the **University of Durham on Saturday November 12th**. Please do add that date to your diary.

If you have suggestions for themes or locations for future conferences, do please get in touch with any committee member.

Colin Pooley
c.pooley@lancaster.ac.uk

7th – 9th April, 2016 - Who Do You Think You Are Live 2016 – A family history show at the NEC, Birmingham

8th April 2016 – Growing Local History – A National Conference (weekend conference including Friday dinner) – BALH Conference at University Campus Suffolk, Waterfront Building, Ipswich IP4 1QJ. See website: www.balh.org.uk.uk/events for details

Saturday, 2nd July, 2016 – Yorkshire Family History Fair – 10 a.m. – 4.30 p.m. at Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, The Racecourse, York. Free parking. Entrance £4.80. Children under 14 free. Over 40 Family History Societies & County Record Offices. For full list of exhibitors and to Buy One Get One Free Tickets look on website: YorkshireFamilyHistoryFair.com.

17th September, 2016 – **Discussing 21st Century Challenges** – County Societies Symposium – at Wolfson Suite, Institute of Historical Research, London

Notable historical anniversaries - and exhibitions relating to these

23rd April – 400th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare. Special performances of his plays in many venues.

23rd July - Opening of Exhibition at the Museum of London to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the Great Fire of London in 1666 when so much of the city was destroyed in a fire which started at Pudding Lane and lasted three days.

14th October – 950th anniversary of the Battle of Hastings. Commemorative events in Hastings.

World War One anniversaries

Battle of the Somme – This battle, which began on 1st July 1916 and lasted until 14th November 1916, took place on both sides of the river Somme in France.

Battle of Jutland – 31st May 1916 – Exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Some exciting news about the LPSS Spring 2016 Conference

While supplies last, those who register by Tuesday, 15 March, will receive a free copy of the book: *Women's Work in Industrial England: Regional and Local Perspectives*, edited by Nigel Goose!

If you take advantage of this offer, your free copy will be available for pick up at the conference, and no additional cost (e.g. postage/packaging) will apply.

Don't forget, you can register by post via the information and form provided on our website: <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/confer.htm>. Or, for a small additional fee, you can register online:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/perspectives-on-childhood-and-youth-tickets-19827207712>

Looking forward to seeing many of you at the conference!

Tiffany Shumaker

Local Population Studies Society Spring Conference

Saturday, 23rd April 2016

Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA

Perspectives on Childhood and Youth

Sponsored by the University of Oxford's Department for Continuing Education, and LPSS

9.30 – 10.00: Registration

10.00 – 10.10: Introduction: Colin Pooley

Session One: Society and Culture

10-10 – 11.10: "Medieval Childhood – Dark Age or Golden Age" – Nicolas Orme (University of Exeter)

11.10 – 11.15: Short break

11.15 -12.00: "I had the run of friendly neighbours' houses": The influence of Locality on the Only-Child Experience" – Alice Violet (University of Essex)

12.00 – 12.45: "Youth in 'the so-called swinging sixties': Place, Experience and Memory" – Helena Mills (University of Oxford)

12.45 – 1.15: AGM

1.15 - 2.00: Lunch and networking

Session Two: Health and Welfare

2.00 – 2.45: "Understanding changes in children's health through their growth: The growth of British children 1860-1990" – Eric Schneider (London School of Economics)

2.45 – 3.30: "Artful Dodgers to Hooligans: Changing Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency c. 1788-1914" – Heather Shore (Leeds Beckett University)

3.30 – 3.50: Tea/coffee break

3.50 – 4.35: "Missing home: Emotional responses to children's convalescent homes" – Maria Marven (University of Cambridge)

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BOOKING FORM

The conference fee is **£30 for LPSS members, £40 for non-members, and £20 for registered students** inclusive of all refreshments. Please reserveplace(s). I enclose a cheque for £..... (made payable to 'Local Population Studies Society'). Please state overleaf if you have any special dietary requirements.

Name:.....

Address.....

.....Post Code:

Email address Telephone.....

Please complete and return to *Local Population Studies*, Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA, by **6th April 2016**. Tel: 01865 280161. Email: lps@conted.ox.ac.uk.