



Local Population Studies Society

Dedicated to the study of local, social and population history

www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk

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Newsletter 71: September 2022

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Nomad camp in Surrey, 1908
See p. 10

Welcome to the Autumn 2022 LPSS Newsletter. Many thanks, as always, to our contributors without whom this Newsletter would be impossible to produce.

We'd be very glad to hear from you with contributions, feedback, comments, suggestions, letters for publication, research queries, etc.

Sue Jones, Newsletter Editor: newsletter@localpopulationstudies.org.uk

Autumn Conference

Household and Family in Past Time Revised

Cambridge: Saturday 12 November 2022

Programme and booking form— see pp. 15-16

404Plus Parish Register Project

Paul Tomblin

In 1981 *The Population History of England 1541-1871: a Reconstruction*, (afterwards PHE), was published.¹ An appeal had been made by the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure to local historians to compile aggregate tabulations of English Anglican parish registers – counting the number of baptisms, marriages and burials that were recorded in the registers in each month. It must be remembered that for various reasons, not all events may have been recorded in the registers. At this time most parish registers were still kept in the parish chests, but many local historians volunteered and as a mark of gratitude by the authors their names are listed in Appendix 1 of their book. The first tabulations were made in 1964 and by 1974 a total of 530 register tabulations (some three and a half million monthly totals) had been returned. The original proposal had been for the data to be used for family reconstitution and the exercise was to see how suitable English Anglican parish registers were for this purpose. The response was so great that it was possible to use the wealth of data obtained to publish their book.

Family reconstitution is the process of reconstructing historical data on family membership, the relationships among family members, and family change over time from often incomplete registers of vital events and similar sources. The techniques of family reconstitution are an important part of the tool kit of historical demographers and the process is familiar to family historians.²

The authors of PHE acknowledge that the parish register tabulations they received were not a random selection, as some counties and large parishes were over-represented, no London parishes were included and parishes with a small population had been specifically excluded.³ The authors, as well as dedicating their book to local historians, also resolved that the data should be made generally available to all local historians for their use. These have been available for some time on a CD but have recently been made available as free downloads on the beta version of the Local Population Studies Society (LPSS) website by clicking on the county name. <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/parish-registers/download/>. A fully updated and downloadable guide to the data, including a description of all the data that is included, and some advice on how to use it. is available at <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/parish-registers/>

Since the publication of PHE, many Anglican parish registers have now been deposited in the appropriate Diocesan record office, which in most cases is the County Record Office, where family and local historians can consult microfiche copies of the registers. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the numbers of people researching their family trees.

In 2018 a proposal was made to the LPSS committee that with the greater availability of access to parish records, a possible project, the **404Plus Project**, might be undertaken. This project would gradually augment the existing PHE 404 parish database with new additional parishes, ensuring that

¹ Page references in this article are to the 1989 paperback edition: E. A. Wrigley and R. S. Schofield (eds.), *The Population History of England, 1541-1871: a Reconstruction* (Cambridge, 1989).

² See, for example, <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/family-reconstitution>.

³ Wrigley and Schofield (1989), p. 6.

the data format and quality remain consistent with the original 404. Unfortunately, Covid intervened, access to County Record Offices was curtailed and the Project was delayed.

As a family historian, I have used Excel for many years to make personal and local history society parish register transcriptions, as well as consulting Excel transcriptions from other societies. Over time, it became apparent that there were many different ideas about the layout of baptism, marriage and burial spreadsheets, with some transcriptions having as few as five columns. This is not to say that this was wrong, as they all provided the necessary information required for compiling family trees. However, it was not easy to compare or combine parish transcriptions when they had been transcribed by different family history societies. Nor were the transcriptions always suitable, in their original state, for every column to be sorted in a meaningful way. Some transcriptions, particularly on genealogy websites, only provide basic information - name, date and relationship. There does, however, seem to be a growing awareness that everything should be transcribed as written in the register and this is the course that LPSS intend to pursue.

Excel was the preferred choice for this project's transcriptions as this was used for the original 404 aggregate analysis data and it was also the program that most potential users were likely to have installed on their computers. It was further proposed that 'stackable standardised' spreadsheets were used for the **404Plus Project**. 'Stackable' meant that the individual baptism, marriage and burial spreadsheets were so designed that they could be combined into one spreadsheet.

As there are some 12,000 plus English Anglican parishes, it was decided to concentrate on one county, make aggregate analyses of every parish's registers and use these as an example to show that they can have meaning not only for academic demographers but also for family and local historians.

To digress, I have, perhaps, been too hasty to get as many people into my tree as possible. In a parish register, when I found my relative, I dutifully filled in the relevant details, made a note of the source and then quickly moved on to find the next relative. However, I could treat that register like the book that it is, linger a while and look at the years before and after. For example, Thomas Coole was buried at Ashwell, Rutland on the 23rd April 1599, one of 11 burials that year. Studying the register page, it is noticeable that in the preceding three years there were only 3 burials and in the three succeeding years there was a total of only 9 burials. From the available Rutland registers it seems that about a third of the parishes were seeing increased levels of burials for 1599. Aggregate analysis can help identify those years with increased levels of mortality. With other sources documenting when, for example, plague or poor harvests occurred, it might be possible to suggest a possible cause of death for our relative even though no causes of death are recorded in the burial register. By the time this newsletter is published the aggregate analyses of all Rutland burials should be completed and these will be uploaded to the Local Population Studies Society (LPSS) website.

Aggregate analyses of Rutland baptisms and marriages will follow and will also be added to the website. We must not forget that other registers, Non-Conformist and Roman Catholic, are also available. Hopefully, the cooperation between local and family historians that resulted in the publication of PHE can be continued with the submission of parish register transcripts for analysis by demographers, and explanatory notes about the facts they reveal made available to local and family historians on the LPSS website.

Some Observations on Copyright and Parish Registers

Andrew Hinde

There has been a long-running discussion (indeed, many discussions) about copyright and historical manuscript records. If you attempt to follow these discussions online, you will probably read that things are very complicated. For the whole range of historical documents, this is true, but for parish registers - a source of much interest to population historians - the situation is rather simpler than it is with many other historical documents. Despite this, you can read statements online about copyright and parish registers that are incorrect, and contradictory. Here is my attempt to cut through the undergrowth and arrive at some principles about copyright and parish registers that members of the Local Population Studies Society can apply in practice.

Before continuing, I emphasise that I am not a lawyer and have no professional knowledge of copyright law. What follows is my interpretation of what I have read, or been told.

Parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials are records which were required to be kept by law, they therefore form public documents. It is sometimes asserted that they cannot be subject to copyright. These assertions do not always make explicit the link between the legal and public status of the parish registers and their not being subject to copyright, but it is normally there implicitly. Consider, for example, the following statement from the Oxfordshire Record Office: '[t]here is no copyright of any sort in parish registers, though the clergy/PCC [Parochial Church Council] owns the actual physical registers and so have practical rights over whether they are copied'.⁴ Or even the rather optimistic statement from the Herefordshire Record Office: '[c]opyright legislation does not cover parish registers, because they are fact'.⁵

The true situation is more complicated than this. The key distinction to be made is between (1) the information contained in the parish registers, and (2) the format in which that information is presented. Because the parish registers are public records, there is *no copyright in the information*. This is sometimes not acknowledged on web pages. For example, the Plaxtol Local History Group in Kent writes that '[t]he copyright of the data on this page is jointly owned by Plaxtol Local History group ... and the North West Kent Family History Society'.⁶ The 'data' turn out to be Excel spreadsheets containing transcripts of the Plaxtol parish registers. Neither Plaxtol Local History Group nor the North West Kent Family History Society have copyright over the *data* in the parish registers, any more than someone who has transcribed census enumerators' books can claim copyright over what is in the census.

⁴ Oxfordshire County Council, *Oxfordshire History Centre Copyright Guide* [2014] <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/leisureandculture/history/CopyrightGuide.pdf>, p. 6 [accessed on 16 August 2022].

⁵ Herefordshire Record Office, *Advice for Parish Churches Concerning the Deposit and Storage of Registers and Records in Herefordshire Record Office* [n.d.] <https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/8543/record-keeping-guidelines-for-parish-churches> [accessed 16 August 2022], p. 4. There would be no copyright in the data in a parish register even if every single entry were factually incorrect.

⁶ Plaxtol Local History Society, *Plaxtol Parish Registers* [n.d.] <https://plaxtollocalhistory.wordpress.com/plaxtol-parish-registers/> [accessed 18 August 2022].

There is a potential complication with the statement that there is no copyright in the data contained in the parish registers. This is: what constitutes the public element of the data? In the early days of parish registers there were no standard forms for recording the information. Some registers were very terse, recording little more than names and dates; others were much fuller. I think it is pretty clear that at least the names and dates of the events form part of the public record. I also think that, once standard forms start being used (after 1812 for baptism and burial registers, for example), everything asked for on the forms is part of the public record. But what of extra pieces of information that were not required?⁷ Here I am guessing, but my feeling is that copyright in these pieces of information rests with their authors. For registers for the period before 1900, almost all these authors will have been dead for more than 70 years, so copyright has expired.

We now move to *the format in which this information is presented* (sometimes called the *artwork*). Copyright extends to this, and people who have transcribed data from parish registers into an Excel spreadsheet can claim copyright over the format of their spreadsheets, including the fonts used in the presentation, the column widths, the titles of the columns and the colours (if any) that they use. So the Plaxtol Local History Society does have a claim to copyright over the format of their Excel files: they just do not have copyright over what they state they have copyright over: the data themselves.

There are practical limitations with this copyright, however. Because the information given in the parish registers is systematic and the number of variables is limited, sensible formats for a spreadsheet containing a transcript will have common features. For example, it is hard to imagine a transcript in an Excel spreadsheet without a column for the name of the person being baptised, married or buried, and a column or columns for the date of the event. So, although you could claim copyright over the format of a spreadsheet, it will be very hard to succeed in demonstrating an infringement in such basic features. Almost everyone who transcribes a parish register into an Excel spreadsheet will create columns for the names and dates, even if they have never set eyes on anyone else's transcript. If, however, you presented your Excel spreadsheet with a colour scheme that you had devised specifically to make searches or analyses easier, and this colour scheme was not obvious, then you would be able to claim (and pursue your claim against infringers, if necessary) to copyright over the colour scheme.

It is not clear how far the concept of *artwork* can be pushed. At one extreme, it could be argued that the very format in which the original entries were made in the registers (the handwriting, and the layout of the text) is *artwork*. This could mean that taking a photograph and posting it online infringes the copyright in the artwork.⁸ Even if the original format in which the entries were made is not subject to copyright, the person who took the photograph would hold the copyright of the photograph. This is generally acknowledged on web pages dealing with parish registers: we should not assume that we can photograph or photocopy registers in an archive and place the photographs or photocopies in the public domain.

⁷ For example, the burial register of West Worldham in Hampshire includes the following entry for 1657: 'Boies, Marie, and orphan. Being trobled with a disease commonly called the Kinges Evill, was touched by Kings Charles when he was at Hampton Court in the year 1647, and was in a short time after recoured, continuing well 2 yeares after and more, when leauing off from about her neck the mony giuen her att the time of her being touched by the Kinge the disease broke out again and proued irrecoverable by any meanes could be used, and therof dyed the 17th and was buried Sept. 18th'.

⁸ Who, exactly, would hold the copyright in the artwork is not clear.

On the other hand, we can transcribe from a published book provided that copyright is with the author of the book and we can confirm the author died more than 70 years ago. Since there is no copyright in the data in the parish registers themselves, this means that we can transcribe from a published transcription where copyright is with the author and we can confirm the author died more than 70 years ago. This might apply, for example, to some of the earlier volumes of the Yorkshire Parish Register Series, in which the first transcript was published in book form well over 100 years ago.⁹ However, if copyright is vested in the Yorkshire Parish Register Society rather than in the individual author, then there may be a problem as the Society (or its modern incarnation) is still in existence and has not ‘died’.¹⁰

Finally, there is no copyright problem in making and publishing aggregate analysis spreadsheets from transcriptions. People who do this are not copying anything.

Inaugural LPSS Prize winner

Paul Schoon



It sounds like a bit of a cliché, but I have always been interested in history; however, before I had any clear idea what I wanted my future to look like, at the age of 13, I was forced to choose between the sciences or the arts. The humanities did not exist and history, at least in my school classification, was an art. Arts and sciences were not allowed to mix and the idea of studying a mixed bag of A levels was anathema to the head teacher. So, there I was, at a tender age, on a science trajectory that led me to university to read geology and chemistry. I tried to maintain an interest in history but the free elective I studied on the high politics of 1714-1914 nearly finished me off. I realised that I wasn't much interested in the great and the good but in the stock from which I was wrought – the labouring man that, for most of the time, leaves little historical trace.

After university came a career in the police. My science background was good training for what was to come. It is amazing how persuasive a business case can be when it is set out like an academic paper and is liberally scattered with some calculations and graphs. All the time though, I was thinking about how much more fun it would be to research history instead of gang violence.

Retirement gave me that opportunity. In 2019 I completed the Advanced Diploma in Local History at Oxford University, and it had a profound impact. I always thought the early modern was a boring place where not much happened, but I was so wrong. In the world of local history, it is the time in which I feel most comfortable. The paper I produced for Local Population Studies was inspired by the Advanced Diploma and it allowed me to do two of the things I am quite passionate about: looking in detail at the county where I live; and using some techniques I have picked up in my

⁹ Yorkshire Parish Register Section, Yorkshire Archaeological and Historical Society, *Yorkshire Parish registers* [2018] <https://yorkshireparishregisters.com/> [accessed 18 August 2022].

¹⁰ The Yorkshire Parish Register Society is now the Yorkshire Parish Register Section of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Historical Society.

previous life. In my study I used isopleths to show the ebb and flow of the 1727-31 epidemic, a technique I first used when doing geological research in the mid 80s but in an entirely different context.

I am now working my way through the local history masters' programme at Oxford and enjoying every second. I have so many things I want to pursue, that I resemble an overgrown child in a sweetshop, but I am trying to focus on reconstructing the social structure in a rural Bedfordshire village between 1690-1750. The family reconstitution is complete – and a mammoth undertaking that was – and now I am working my way through analysing hundreds of landholding documents and wills. It's all part of learning the trade of a historian. One day I will feel confident enough in my own abilities to describe myself as such, but not yet. I read Keith Wrightson and Steve Hindle and I speak to my tutors Heather Falvey and Jon Healey and I realise just how much I don't know. You can imagine how surprised I was to be awarded a LPS prize for my article. It was totally unexpected, and I am very honoured to be recognised this way. One day, if I work hard enough, I'll feel the confidence to call myself a historian and until that day arrives, this award is a great starting point.

Local Population Studies Society Prize

Entries are invited for the Local Population Studies Society Prize. The prize will be offered each year for the best original essay or paper published in *Local Population Studies* by an author who is

- EITHER a student (at any stage of study)
OR an early-career researcher based at a university or college
(within five years of completing a PhD)
OR a non-university-based researcher.

The winner will receive free membership of the Local Population Studies Society (LPSS) for three years, to include registration fees for conferences organised by the Society during those three years (this would normally be a total of six conferences).

The prize will be offered in 2022 for articles published in *Local Population Studies* 108 (spring 2022) or 109 (autumn 2022). It will include free membership of LPSS for the calendar years 2023-2025.

Please submit entries to the Editor, Dr Andrew Hinde at editor@localpopulationstudies.org.uk OR PRAHinde@aol.com. Any enquiries as to eligibility should also be addressed to Dr Hinde.

LPSS funding support available

Roger Schofield Fund: This provides grants to individual researchers whose work furthers the aims of the Local Population Studies Society. Further details are available on the website.

May Pickles Travel Bursaries: 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 use this bequest to provide travel bursaries to enable those who would not otherwise be able to attend LPSS events to do so.

For further information, please see website <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/> or contact the LPSS Secretary Rowena Burgess secretary@localpopulationstudies.org.uk.

Membership of Local Population Studies Society

The Local Population Studies Society (LPSS) is a charity devoted to promoting local history, social history, and historical demography in a local context. We publish the journal *Local Population Studies*, and other books and edited collections from time to time. We also hold two conferences a year, usually on a particular theme related to populations in the past, and welcome contributions from speakers at all stages of their research.

*To see a full list of benefits and to join: see the LPSS website
<http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/>*

Local Population Studies 108 Spring 2022

The journal is available in both hard copy and electronic versions. The electronic version is available through IngentaConnect

- * 404PLUS: Back to the 404 Parishes and Beyond – Local Population Studies Society Spring Workshop 2022 *Andrew Hinde*
- * Marriage Horizons in Fletton 1891-1911: the Hidden Narrative behind the Parish Marriage Registers *Sadie Mullon*
- * The Effects of Social Value on Child Mortality: the Case of El Sagrario Parish, Zacatecas, Mexico, 1835-1845 *Miriam Angélica Camacho Martínez; Lourdes Márquez Morfín; Patricia Olga Hernández Espinoza*
- * Strategies for Survival: Charwomen in Rural Berkshire *Peter Jolly*
- * The 1727-31 Demographic Crisis in Non-Metropolitan Surrey *Sue Jones*
- * The Future of our Aging Population: Lessons from the Nineteenth Century *Tom Heritage*

LPS and IngentaConnect

For a number of years now online access to the journal *Local Population Studies* has been available to members of the Local Population Studies Society via IngentaConnect. For reasons of cost this is no longer a viable option, so from the end of this year recent volumes (volume 86 onwards) of *Local Population Studies* will be available via the Society's website <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/>. Volumes 1-87 are still available to both members and non-members on <http://www.localpopulationstudies.org.uk/backissues.htm>. Eventually, we expect to migrate these to the same web page as the more recent issues.

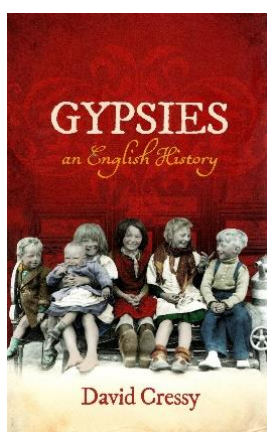
LPS Volume 97

Does anyone have a copy of the *reissued* Volume 97 of LPS? This is the one in which the footnotes are complete. If you do, and if you are willing to part with it, could you contact the LPS editor, Dr Andy Hinde at editor@localpopulationstudies.org.uk OR PRAHinde@aol.com as he is looking to complete the archive of LPS Volumes.

‘Nomads’: national and local perspectives

Sue Jones

Some communities are especially hard to recover from the historical record. Two publications in 2020, both by authors with personal connections with the subject, consider some of the people who did not have settled homes in England. One, the paperback edition of David Cressy’s *Gypsies: an English History*¹¹, takes a national perspective, covers a long period of time and focusses on one group of itinerants, Gypsies. The other, *Surrey Census of Nomads, 1913*, published by Surrey Record Society and edited by Alan Wright,¹² focuses on a single area in one year and is concerned with all itinerants not just Gypsies. The books provide complementary views of an often overlooked and marginalised group of people. As Cressy comments ‘The social marginality of Gypsies, past and present, is matched by their marginality in modern scholarship’, a comment relevant also to other itinerant groups of people.¹³



Describing his aim as to ‘bring Gypsies out of the shadows’, Prof. Cressy’s book considers Gypsies in England from their arrival in the early sixteenth century until the present day.¹⁴ Ronald Hutton described the book as ‘a comprehensive and up-to-date study of this important and topical subject ... which does full justice to both its primary records and its intrinsic colour and excitement’.¹⁵ Acknowledging the sensitivities around the terminology, Cressy explains his use of the term ‘Gypsy’ as being that used until the late eighteenth century, after which they have sometimes been known as ‘Romany’ or ‘Traveller’.¹⁶

Gypsies had arrived in Europe in the fourteenth century.¹⁷ The earliest mentions of them in England are in gentry account books, such as that of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, Cornwall who in 1504 or 1505 paid twenty pence ‘to the Egyptians when they danced afore me’.¹⁸ After their arrival, they spread across the country (for example a decade later, in 1514, an ‘Egyptian woman’, a fortune teller, was recorded in Lambeth¹⁹) and, while initially treated with curiosity and interest, tensions with the settled communities soon developed. Cressy describes the often fraught interactions between Gypsies and the authorities over the succeeding centuries, including a reminder that tensions have continued into current times provided by a court case in the late 1980s which hinged on whether a sign in an East London public house saying ‘Sorry, no travellers’ constituted racial discrimination.²⁰

Gypsies rarely feature in parish records, though occasionally Gypsy children were baptised in parish churches, such as John the son of ‘Charles the Egyptian’ who was baptised in Didsbury Lancashire

¹¹ D. Cressy, *Gypsies* (Oxford, 2020)

¹² A. Wright (ed.), *Surrey Census of Nomads, 1913* (Woking, 2020)

¹³ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. xiii.

¹⁴ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. xi.

¹⁵ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, not paginated (review of the hardback edition published in 2018).

¹⁶ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, pp. xii-xiii.

¹⁷ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. 5.

¹⁸ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. 62.

¹⁹ A. Wright (ed.), *Surrey Census of Nomads, 1913*, p. xiii.

²⁰ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. 220.

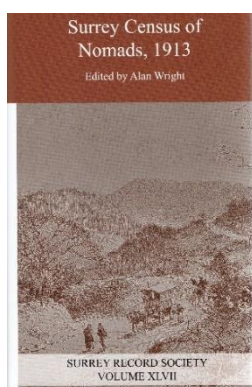
in August 1579.²¹ But often there is no such record and of necessity Cressy relies heavily on records of Gypsies' interactions with the settled population and authorities. A few contemporary images illustrate the book, highlighting both sympathetic attitudes and distrustful ones by the settled population to Gypsies (see below).



'Gypsy Family', 1753²²



'Pillage and Plunder', 1906²³



In contrast Wright provides a transcription and commentary on a single survey – the Nomad Census - of itinerants in one county, Surrey, in one year, 1913. This gives an unusually detailed survey of the itinerant people in Surrey shedding light on the scale and distribution of such people, both those travelling in search of work and those such as Gypsies for whom travelling was a part of their culture.

Unlike the National Census, the Surrey Nomad Census does not record names. It provides a count of the number of 'nomads' in the county at two dates, in June and in August 1913. It describes the exact locations within the parish, the number of travelling men, women and children in each encampment on the day the Census counts took place, what type of people they were – such as Gypsies, labourers, hawkers, showmen - and the type of accommodation they were living in – such as tents, vans, sheds, barns and outhouses.

The accommodation of some is illustrated in turn-of-the-century photographs (see below²⁴).



²¹ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, pp. 88-9.

²² D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. 140, 'Gypsy Family, Thomas Gainsborough c. 1753.

²³ D. Cressy, *Gypsies*, p. 212, 'Pillage and Plunder – German Gypsies Harassing the Countryside' *Penny Illustrated Paper and Illustrated Times*, 17 November 1906.

²⁴ A. Wright (ed.), *Surrey Census of Nomads, 1913*, Plate 6 (Gypsy camp in woodland at Hurtwood in the 1890s-1900s) and Plate 7 (Ripley tent dwellers 5 June 1908).

The book makes clear that only some of those who were itinerant in the early twentieth century were Gypsies, though it should be noted that the descriptions recorded in the Census were those of the Census-takers, the police, not those of the people themselves. More were from other groups such as itinerant farmworkers or labourers. Some, of course were both.

The largest concentration of nomads in a single parish was 147 in Send on one fruit farm. All were described as Gypsy fruit pickers. They included 58 adults as well as teenagers, children and infants. Most groups were much smaller, such as the 5 men and 2 women described as tramps or field workers living in the open air on the towing path at Egham, the 3 farm labourers living in a barn in Merstham or the solitary tramp recorded in a haystack in Woking. Some encampments seem to have been relatively stable settlements such as a substantial group of Gypsies recorded at Sunridge Camp, Kingfield (67 people in June, mostly in tents and 46 in August of which 17 were children attending the local school).

Also included is correspondence from both County Council and private archives which sheds light on how Surrey's nomadic population was viewed. These show a variety of responses: one resident described them as 'an evildoing worthless class many of whom adopt the wandering life to escape all laws and order' while the Chief Constable was clear that the travelling community was made up of several groups but was generally "a law-abiding class".

News from Leicester Centre for English Local History

The Professor Phil Batman Family History Prize: The Professor Phil Batman Family History Prize will be awarded annually for outstanding work on any aspect of the history of the family undertaken at any UK University or Higher Education Institution. Only original work submitted in the current academic year will be eligible.

There are two separate competitions:

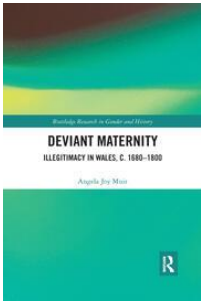
The first is for Undergraduate Dissertations at BA level (up to 10,000 words long). The deadline for this is 30 September 2022.

The second is for Postgraduate Dissertations at Master's level (up to 20,000 words long). The deadline for this is 30 November 2022.

Each prize of up to £500 will be awarded by a panel consisting of two academic staff of the Centre for English Local History, in liaison with Professor Phil Batman and other Trustees of the Professor Batman Family History Fund.

If you are interested in submitting your work, or would like to discuss if your dissertation is eligible, please contact the Director of the Centre for English Local History:

Dr Angela Muir angela.muir@le.ac.uk



Deviant Maternity Illegitimacy in Wales, c. 1680–1800 by Angela Muir

This is the first-ever book to explore illegitimacy in Wales during the eighteenth century. Drawing on previously overlooked archival sources, it examines the scope and context of Welsh illegitimacy, and the link between illegitimacy, courtship and economic precarity. It also goes beyond courtship to consider the different identities and relationships of the mothers and fathers of illegitimate children in Wales, and the lived experience of conception, pregnancy and childbirth for unmarried mothers. This book reframes the study of illegitimacy by combining demographic, social and cultural history approaches to emphasise the diversity of experiences, contexts and consequences.

Available to order online from Routledge Press

Dr. Angela Muir lectures in British Social and Cultural History and is Director of the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester

End of an Era Book Sale

Members will recall that the LPSS Book Club finally closed earlier this year. There are a few remaining volumes. They are available to purchase at £10 for a hardback book and £5 for a paperback book.

Those wishing to purchase books should email Chris Galley on chrisgalley77@gmail.com with their order. Chris will confirm their order can be fulfilled and give details of how to pay, either by cheque or by bank transfer. Postage and packing will be charged at £3 for a paperback and £4 for a hardback. When payment has been made, the books will be despatched.

Orders should be made by 31 December at the latest – no books will be sold after that date

Author	Title	Publisher	Stock	hb/pb
Anderson, Michael	Approaches to the history of the western family	(CUP, 2001)	2	p/b
Berg, Maxine	A woman in history. Eileen Power 1889-1940	(CUP, 1996)	1	p/b
Bush, Michael	The casualties of Peterloo	(Carnegie, 2005)	7	h/b
Bysouth, Peter	Hertfordshire's Icknield Way	(EAM Press, 2010)	5	p/b
Carpenter, Christine	Locality and polity: Warwickshire landed society 1401-1499	(CUP, 1992)	1	h/b
Charlesworth, Neil	Peasants and Imperial rule	(CUP, 1985)	2	h/b
Croot, Patricia	The world of the small farmer	(Univ Herts Press, 2017)	4	p/b
Cullingford, Benita	British Chimney sweeps	(New Amsterdam, 2000)	2	p/b
Delaney, Enda	Demography, state and society	(LUP, 2000)	3	h/b
Dodds, Ben	Peasants and Production in medieval north east	(Boydell Press)	1	h/b
Duffy, Eamon	The voices of Morebath	(YUP, 2001)	5	p/b

Dyer, Chris et al	New directions in local history	(Univ Herts Press, 2011)	2	p/b
Dyer and Jones	Deserted villages revisited	(Univ Herts Press, 2010)	2	p/b
Garrett, Eilidh et al.	Infant mortality a continuing social problem	(Ashgate, 2006)	2	h/b
Gedling, Margaret	Signposts to the past	(Philimore, 1987)	1	p/b
Gildas	Ruin of Britain Arthurian Sources 7	(Philimore, 2002)	1	p/b
Gooder, Eileen	Latin for local history	(Longman, 1978)	1	p/b
Goose, Nigel	St Albans and its region	(Univ Herts Press, 2000)	1	p/b
Goose, Nigel	Women's work in industrial England	(Univ Herts Press, 2007)	7	p/b
Goose and Luu	Immigrants in Tudor and Stuart England	(Sussex Academic, 2005)	4	p/b
Goose, Nigel	Doughty's hospital: Norwich 1687-2009	(Univ Herts Press, 2010)	7	p/b
Gottlieb, Beatrice	The family in the western world	(OUP, 1993)	4	p/b
Hare, John	A prospering society Wiltshire in the middle ages	(Univ Herts Press, 2011)	5	p/b
Hey, David	Local and family history in England	(Pearson, 1994)	2	p/b
Hey, David	Oxford companion to family and local history	(OUP, 2008)	5	h/b
Horn, Pamela	Life below stairs	(Amberley, 2010)	1	p/b
Houlebrooke, Ralph	The English family 1450-1700	(Pearson, 1999)	2	p/b
James, Lawrence	The middle class a history	(Little Brown, 2006)	2	h/b
Jones and Dyer (eds)	Farmers, consumers, innovators	(Univ Herts Press, 2016)	5	p/b
Kershaw and Smith	The Bolton Priory Compotus	(York. Arch. Soc., 2000)	1	h/b
King and Gear (eds)	A caring county	(Univ Herts Press, 2013)	4	p/b
Kitts, Arno et al.	The reconstitution of Viana do Castelo	(History & Computing, 2008)	8	p/b
Kussmaul, Ann	A general view of the rural economy	(CUP, 1990)	1	p/b
Lawton and Lee	Population and society in western port cities	(LUP, 2002)	4	p/b
Liddiard, Robert (ed)	The medieval park	(Windgather Press, 2007)	3	p/b
McIntosh, Marjorie	Poor relief and community in Hadleigh	(Univ Herts Press, 2013)	5	p/b
McIntosh, Marjorie	Poor relief in England 1350-1600	(CUP, 2012)	2	p/b
Mate, Mavis	Women in medieval society	(CUP, 1999)	3	p/b
Mills, Denis	Rural community history from trade directories	(LPS, 2001)	4	p/b
Mullan and Britnall	Land and family Winchester 1263-1415	(Univ Herts Press, 2010)	1	p/b
Nennius	British history Arthurian sources 8	(Phillimore, 1980)	2	p/b
Pope, Rex	Unemployment and the Lancashire weaving area	(U. Central Lancs., n.d.)	13	p/b
Razzell, Peter	Mortality, marriage & population growth	(Caliban, 2016)	7	p/b
Robin, Jean	Colyton, from childhood to marriage	(Cambridge Group, 1995)	1	p/b

Schurer and Arkell	Surveying the people	(LPS, 1992)	5	p/b
Scott and Duncan	Biology of plagues	(CUP, 2001)	2	h/b
Scott and Duncan	Return of the plague	(Wiley, 2004)	9	h/b
Shaw, George	Academic dress	(Phillimore, 1995)	2	h/b
Slavin, Philip	Bread & ale for the bretheren	(Univ Herts Press, 2012)	2	p/b
Thornton, et al. (eds)	The fighting Essex soldier	(Univ Herts Press, 2017)	3	p/b
Viazzo, P. P.	Upland communities	(CUP, 1989)	1	h/b
West	Village records	(Phillimore, 1997)	4	h/b
Williams, Samantha	Poverty, gender and life-cycle (poor law)	(RHS, 2011)	1	p/b

Local Population Studies Society – Committee Members 2022-23

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Local Population Studies Society
Autumn Conference 2022

Household and Family in Past Time Revised

A conference to mark 50 years since the publication of 'Household and Family in Past Time'

Peter Laslett, Richard Wall

A HYBRID conference to be held online and in-person at



Department of Geography, University of Cambridge

Saturday November 12th 2022

Programme

10.30-10.45 *Welcome*

Eilidh Garrett and K. Schürer, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.

10.45-11.15 *Household and Family in Past Time 50 years on*

Mike Anderson, University of Edinburgh.

11.20-12.05 *Becoming independent: Childhood and youth in the early modern family*

Dr Maria Cannon, Senior Lecturer, University of Portsmouth.

12.10-12.55 *Old Age and Household Structure in Mid-Victorian England and Wales*

Dr Tom Heritage, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.

13.00-13.55 LUNCH BREAK

14.00-14.45 *Three Marwick inspired thoughts on the current Nature of Kinship study*

Dr Iain E. Riddell.

14.50-15.35 *Family Memory and Jewish Identity: collecting intergenerational oral history from Armistice to Brexit*

Laura Baggioli

15.40-16.25 *Regional variations in household and family structure in GB, 1851-1901*

K. Schürer, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.

16.30 CLOSE

LPSS Autumn Conference 2022

Household and Family in Past Time Revised

**REGISTRATION FORM – Advanced registration (by 4th November)
required**

Online attendees: £10 *Those attending online will be sent the zoom access code and password to admit them to the conference in the week before the conference takes place*

In-person attendees (to include refreshments and sandwich lunch): £25
*A selection of vegetarian/non-vegetarian sandwiches and cakes will be provided; if you have further specific dietary requirements please email the conference organisers **by November 4th** at conferences@localpopulationstudies.org.uk*

Payment may be made online by **direct transfer** to our Natwest bank account
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OR by **PayPal** to LPSSPAYMENTS@gmail.com

[Please use your *first initial your surname* (e.g. ‘E_Garrett’) as an identifier]

OR by **cheque** made payable to ‘Local Population Studies Society’.

NB: current UK students attending in-person may reclaim reasonable travel expenses (e.g. standard class rail-fare) from the LPSS’ May Pickles Fund. Receipts required.

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