

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

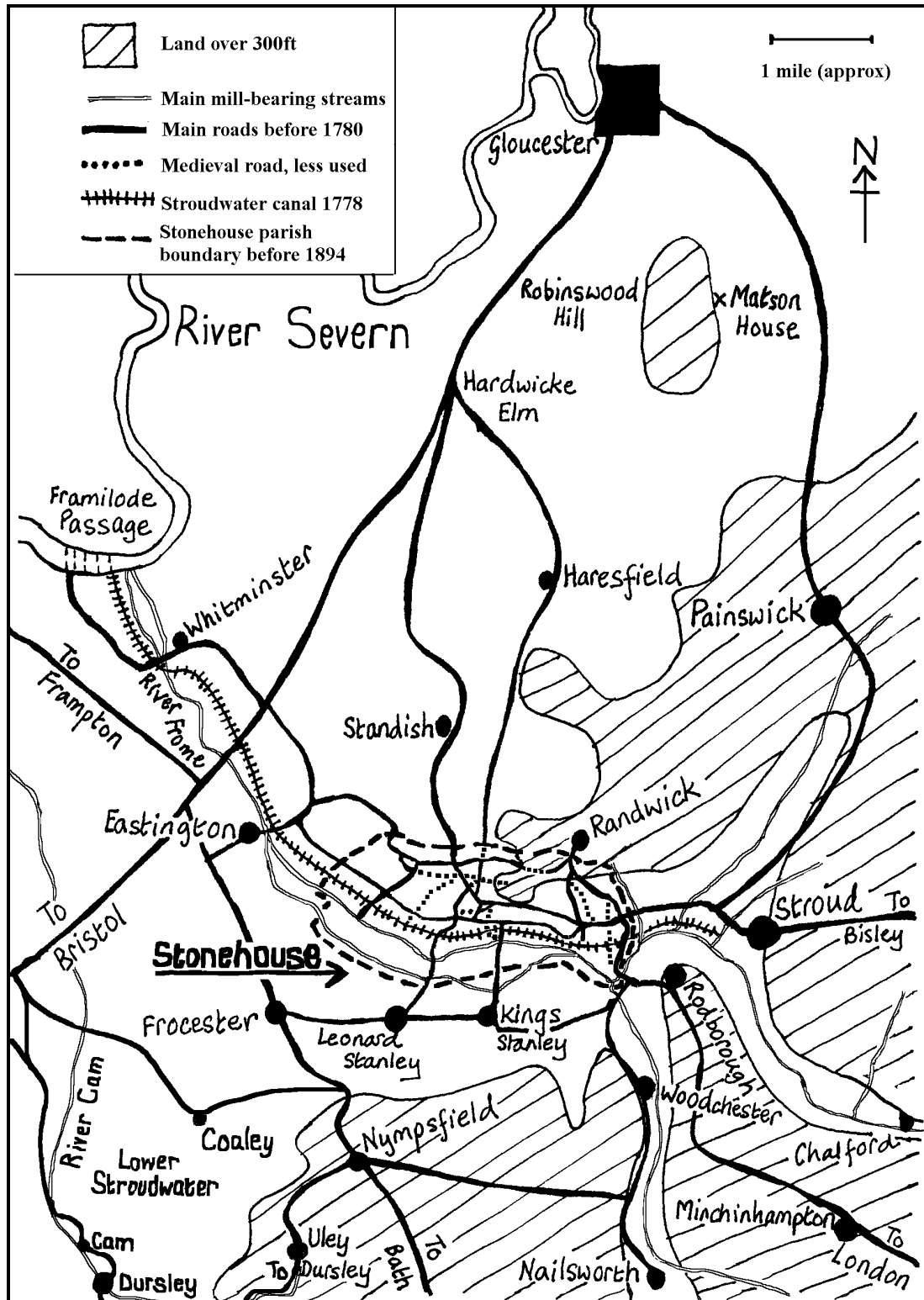
Related PhD: University of Bristol, Janet Hudson, 1998

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The upper Stroudwater district c1780.

Based on Isaac Taylor, Map of Gloucestershire, 1777, in *A Gloucestershire and Bristol Atlas*, printed for BGAS (Gloucester, 1961), and Ordnance Survey maps.



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1) Project History

This study of the parish of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, is mainly intended to contribute to the current debate about rural industry and the circumstances under which it became full factory industry in some areas but not in others. Stonehouse is in the upper Stroudwater cloth industry district, defined by the river Frome and its tributaries (Lower Stroudwater lay around the river Cam, the next tributary of the Severn to the south, see map, page 2). Cloth was the dominant manufacturing industry in the early-modern economy, and by 1600 had largely moved out of towns such as Gloucester into the countryside. While other regions began to produce lighter fabrics, Stroudwater continued to specialise in woollen broadcloth. During the seventeenth century the whole district developed an expertise in producing coloured cloth, the basis of its prosperity for two hundred years. Factory mills were established after 1800, but by 1850 the local industry was declining in the face of competition from Yorkshire.

Any population sample taken in the district during the early-modern period might therefore be expected to show numerical and social domination by cloth workers. To test this expectation, a sample was constructed from manorial resiant lists, which offer unusual scope in this parish for identifying men and placing them in properties. The enquiry looked for the incidence of male and female kinship-links in the passage of property between residents, to see whether kinship gave property resources, and consequently social influence, to workers in the cloth industry rather than to those in other occupations.

The expected domination of property and society before 1800 by cloth industry workers in Stonehouse was found to be no more than proportional to their numerical presence, and the same applied to other occupations. Kinship networks had produced a mixed society which was cautious about change, a possible factor in the eventual decline of large-scale cloth production in Stroudwater.

This is a study of a single parish, although supported by references to its surrounding area, between dates (1558-1804) set by surviving documentary sources. Every effort has been made to avoid an anecdotal, antiquarian approach and to present the evidence as comprehensively, impartially and repeatably as possible. Administrative records, lacking personal opinions and insights, cannot provide a complete history of a place, but can offer greater understanding of how a community worked, which may help to explain some of the choices people made among the options open to them.

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2) Data Collection Method

All the data collection was done in person, working as far as possible directly with the original documents or with reproductions of them. No other researchers were involved except the editors of printed versions of original documents, or authors quoting such documents, indicated in section 7. There was therefore no need to design methods of monitoring or standardising input by different people.

The fundamental dataset consisted of the names of the men in the resident lists, defined by their inclusion in those documents. Information used to identify them and to construct associated samples of women and additional men was drawn from a wide range of genealogical and other material. All these sources are described in section 4.

Checks on the consistency of the data entered were made manually by comparing sequences and totals arrived at by different routes, which revealed mistakes of transcription or classification. These were usually resolved by reference to the original records. Such errors of fact have been ruled out wherever detected. Occasionally the sources themselves were in conflict, and a judgment had to be made on the most likely factual interpretation from the available evidence. Such subjective judgments have been consistently adopted in the data, although they remain open to correction.

Over the long timespan being studied it was usually sufficient to enter life-event dates as whole years only, converting those before 1752 into new style (before 1752 New Year's Day was March 25). Days and months were noted when important to detail.

Missing Data

When dealing with historical sources it is not always possible to differentiate between a negative result and the unknown. Data missing for either reason has therefore been indicated by leaving the relevant field blank or allowing it to default to zero or 'no'. The analysis has been conducted on positive results.

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3) Technology

The computer systems used to create the database were:

Hardware	Dell PC Dimension XPS P133s
	Umax scanner VISTA-S6E
	Hewlett Packard Laserjet 41 printer
Software	Microsoft Access 1.1, converted to Access 2.0
	Microsoft Word 2.0c
	Microsoft Excel 97
	Microsoft Windows 95 Backup
Size of database	2228 KB Access 2.0 in Backup
Size of documentation file	1207 KB Word 2.0c in Backup

The archival sources used could not be removed from their places of deposit. Although record offices do allow portable computers, their practical use is restricted by considerations of table space and the danger of damage to unwieldy documents while trying to read them and use a keyboard at the same time. Research therefore usually had to be done by pencil and paper in the first instance, including work from microfilm readers. It was possible to obtain some photocopies and photographs, but documents were sometimes too fragile, or too firmly bound into protective covers, to be reproduced, and copying all the material involved would have been very expensive. The scanner listed was used to digitalise sketch maps, not archival sources.

For these reasons a transition had to be managed from source to computer through another physical medium. Portable card indexing and paper files were therefore in constant use alongside the computer, containing much information which is referred to but not written out in the database. As much of each document was transcribed in full as necessary to support different deductions. Summary notes were made as comprehensively as possible, often requiring return visits, to avoid omitting details which might prove to be important in the future.

The sources of data for this study are handwritten on paper or parchment. Paper before 1800 was produced from materials with neutral acidity, and both it and parchment survive well if kept free of heat, damp, mould and insect attack. The inks used were made with iron solutions which leave brown traces even if the dye fades, and can sometimes be read under ultra-violet light even if invisible to the eye. Most of the records were therefore readable if undamaged, although understanding old handwriting and formal documents required some knowledge of paleography.

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4) Sources

Resiant Lists

From the later Anglo-Saxon period onwards the royal authority in England had been exercised through the shire and the hundred courts within it. The hundred in turn kept public control through tithingmen, representing small groups of householders in tithings, which operated a collective bail system. A manor might contain several tithings under the supervision of a petty constable, who was theoretically a royal official, although in practice often appointed at the manor court. The petty constables were required to submit 'resiant lists' to the hundred, containing the names of all those liable to attend each six-monthly court, to ensure that all were enrolled in a tithing.

Resiant lists survive for many of the parishes of the local hundred of Whitstone in its papers from 1780, but those for Stonehouse are not included (Gloucestershire Record Office [GRO] D149/M7/3). This was because Stonehouse had a court leet, that is, its lord was entitled to exercise the hundred police authority through his own court, in a 'view of frankpledge'. Resiant lists were prepared, but they were kept with the manorial papers. They are potentially a fuller record of residents than a schedule of manor tenants would provide. All males over the age of fealty should have been included. In the middle ages boys were sworn to the crown at twelve, but by 1600 this had generally risen to sixteen. In cases where a manor coincides with a parish the lists might therefore produce full twice-yearly accounts of adult male parishioners.

Stonehouse manor did virtually coincide with the parish before it was divided in 1894. Fifty-nine lists dated before 1800 exist: for 1622, 1632, 1657-1659 annually, 1661, 1663-1667 annually, 1675, 1676 (for one 'leete', or half the parish), 1683, 1685, 1691, 1709, 1714-1727 annually, 1729-1734 annually, 1736-1741 annually, 1743-1752 annually (one undated list attributed to 1745 or 1746), then 1772, 1784, 1788, 1793 and 1799 (GRO D445/M7-11). Men over sixty were excused attendance, as they were also excused military service. The upper age limit for inclusion could be flexible, however, and in most lists after 1700 at Stonehouse appears to be taken as seventy.

At first sight the Stonehouse resiant lists offer comprehensive data amenable to comparison with records of all kinds dealing with the whole parish, but their structure is less straightforward than it may at first appear. There is almost no indication of addresses in the lists. By correlating available evidence as described below it did become clear that the underlying approach was to name people in the geographical order of the houses they occupied, but few lists are in the same order for more than a

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4) Sources (cont)

Resiant Lists (cont)

few years together. The majority, 38 out of 59, begin by listing the chief inhabitants at the beginning, which confuses the placing of other names.

There are some lists which proceed round the whole parish without much social differentiation, and these provide valuable positioning data for the leading men (for the years 1675-6, 1683, 1685, 1709, 1716-8, 1722, 1724, 1729, 1743-4, 1745/6, 1772, 1788, 1799). In addition, the list for 1666, although rough, appears to be a straightforward format with groupings by households. Those for 1622, 1667 and 1714 also have no head list, but give a first division of leading inhabitants, with a repeat progress round the lesser men which can produce two reference sites for the same property. Other lists with both head lists and repeats can produce three reference sites. It was also common practice to copy the previous year's list and then amend it by deletions and insertions, or to add changed or new occupiers 'out of order' at the end.

Women are omitted, even when a widow or heiress is known to be the owner or tenant in her own right. This causes similar distortions to those resulting from the head groupings, with the added difficulty that her name does not appear at all. Other evidence can provide clues as to whether a woman occupier may be present, or whether she has male lodgers, servants or subtenants who may be listed if the return gives such detail, but on occasion her existence has to be assumed when exhaustive use of all other explanations for an anomaly have failed. The one exception is the list for 1799, giving 179 men, and 194 women who were then deleted. All the lists describe an apparently arbitrary proportion of the whole parish population, a problem examined in detail in the full thesis. It will be clear that there is wide scope for false assumptions, and therefore that the resiant lists cannot be used reliably in isolation. They are best regarded as a key to, or modifier of, other sources.

Other Manorial Records

In 1558 the manor of Stonehouse was sold by the Earl of Arundel to two Stroudwater clothiers, William Fowler and William Sandford. The written survey of that date details the copyholds and their grantees, the land in each and often its use, the demesne and some of the mills then existing; it also summarises the freeholds. In 1567 the two owners divided the manor between them, each taking a number of copyholds and freeholds. William Fowler kept the manor house and demesne while William Sandford

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4) Sources (cont)

Other Manorial Records (cont)

lived at one of the mills. The manor court appears to have stayed with the Fowlers, but, due to the court leet function described above, the Sandford tenants also attended, and were counted as still owing service to the lord as a result. This means that the surviving manorial records concern the running of common agricultural systems and the maintenance of order in the whole former manor, in spite of the division. The manor court records after 1558 run as books or papers from 1565 to 1752 with only minor gaps (GRO D4289/M1, D340A/M23, D445/M3-11).

Loose court papers may also contain the default lists, the names of those to be fined for failing to attend court, or newly of age and called to swear to keep the peace. They can resemble a resiant list with large gaps, but tend to be more erratic as regards geographical order. Full ones survive for 1604 to 1636, with some years missing, and become more sketchy with time. In theory, a good default list plus the names of those at the court ought to cover the male inhabitants, but the court names are not given in any geographical order, so it would be unwise to assume that artificial resiant lists can be easily generated. When a default list can be compared to a resiant list, such as in 1622, most names in default are on both. Those only in default appear to be younger sons or servants who should be resiants but were not always included as individuals by the constable. When such a list can be compared with the defaulters entered in the court record, the book version is much shorter, perhaps giving only those worth pursuing for a fine. Default lists are no substitute for resiant lists, but at this early date they can help to provide corroborative evidence.

The record for the transmission of copyholds in the court books is not as complete as might be expected, with only some surrenders and admissions written out. Entries in 1586 and 1587 refer to a separate court roll containing grants and surrenders, but this is now lost. Copies of some from 1589 to 1662 are kept with the manorial deeds (GRO D445/T25). Rentals of 1603 and 1621, and reviews of holders in 1675 and 1714, are helpful in filling the gaps (GRO D445/M9, M13, T12). Formal permission is sometimes asked of the court to sublet for several years, and presentments are made of those building or converting housing without court licence. In 1682 a campaign against illegal residents resulted in a list of relatively newly built cottages and those responsible for them (GRO D445/M8). These references contribute to an understanding of the manor's housing stock and property controls, although details about freeholds are lacking unless deeds happen to survive.

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4) Sources (cont)

Maps

Resiant lists are especially valuable if they can be linked to specific properties over time, which requires geographical understanding of what they cover. In 1803 John Elliott, a professional land surveyor and member of a local family, drew up a detailed map of the parish which is the end point of this study (GRO D1347/accession 1347). The schedule which relates to it is lost, but in 1804 Elliott prepared another full schedule on a different numbering scheme, giving owners, some occupiers, areas and field names (GRO P263/MI9). These two documents, the map of 1803 and schedule of 1804, have been correlated by reference to the tithe map of 1839, making it possible to discount developments after 1804.

Maps and schedules drawn up for the construction of the Stroudwater canal in 1775-8 help with changes in roads and land in the south of the parish, and confirm some owners and occupiers (GRO D1180/10/2, D1180/8/2, D1278/P/3, D873/T43). There are some selective estate and deed plans, two being particularly useful. One was drawn in about 1730 for the lord of the manor to show his property in detail and the names of neighbouring landholders (GRO PC 1850). It is also informative by deduction about non-manorial lands at that date, but survives only as a blurred photograph. The other is of the Ebley Mill lands belonging to Gloucester City in 1628, recopied in 1731 and associated with an updated survey of 1744 (GRO Gloucester Borough Records [GBR] J4/1, 4). No other earlier maps of any large areas in the parish are known, although very full written descriptions are given in the manor survey of 1558, and the partition deed of 1567 (GRO D4289/M1, D445/T12), described above.

Deeds

The manor estate records include 20 bundles of deeds of freehold transactions and leases of converted copyholds over the period (GRO D445/T12-24, 26, 28-33). There are many other deeds relating to the parish in the Gloucestershire Record Office, such as those of the Selwyn, Nash and Clifford families (GRO D2957, D1815, D149). The Dutton family, who became the lords Sherborne, had some small landholdings in Stonehouse (GRO Q/RE1 Whitstone Hundred Land Tax, Stonehouse 1776-1784). No deeds or estate records for Stonehouse in this period have been found in neighbouring county record offices or the National Register of Archives lists, apart from the archives of M.P.Hayward of Stonehouse, now deposited in the GRO (D5869), and a few references to the disposal of Sandford family property in Bristol Record Office (accession 11178). The incomplete indexes to deed classes in the Public Record Office, both originals and enrolled copies, have been searched but contain nouseful references.

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4) Sources (cont)

Deeds (cont)

However, the feet of fines (records of actions brought in the court of Common Pleas to establish title, usually as part of a collusive transfer of ownership) refer to Stonehouse in 1588 and 1591 (Public Record Office [PRO] CP25(2)/144/1872/4, CP25(2)/145/1883/4), and copies of others are to be found in local deed series.

Small transactions between parishioners themselves are scattered throughout the period. 'Occupiers' may not be in the property at all, while the real subtenants are not named in the deed. The phrase 'now or late in the occupation of X' may be a repetition of a past situation, sometimes up to a century past. It seems that such wordings were not intended to give an accurate current description to the buyer or lessee, but to make sure that everyone knew which property was being discussed. Occasionally a deed makes an update, in some such format as 'lately occupied by X but now in the occupation of Y'. Even these, however, may be several years at odds with the resiant lists, or tenants named in deeds may sublet for years and reappear in the property much later in their lives. Named owners and occupiers, therefore, are best regarded as being associated with the property, sometimes living in it, or perhaps having family links with tenants or retaining a controlling interest.

Estate Accounts and Surveys

There are only a few manor estate rent accounts, for 1666-7, 1740-53 and 1766, and occasional additional documents such as the sale particulars of 1781, but these do help to identify some real occupiers (GRO D445/E4, E5, E7; D517/1766: the rentals of 1603 and 1621 give only summary entries). One of the chief freeholders in the parish was the church. The glebe lands are detailed in terriers of 1584, 1677 and 1704 and were still considerable in 1803 (GRO Gloucester Diocesan Records [GDR] V5/289T). The terriers refer to neighbouring land holders, helping to fix the position of scattered portions of other properties.

The church also collected tithes, and in order to do so accurately the new vicar in 1709, John Hilton, drew up a geographical census of his parishioners, indicating whether they had families and servants (GRO P316/IN3/1). This account becomes more sketchy towards his death in 1722, but for a few years provides a cross check on all types of holdings.

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4) Sources (cont)

Parish Registers and Genealogical Sources

The parish registers for Stonehouse begin in 1558, although until 1598 they are a transcript of that date on parchment of the original paper register, now lost. There are gaps in the baptisms 1560-3, 1667-9, marriages 1560-5, 1658-9, 1665 and 1667-9, and burials 1561-3, 1665, 1667-9, some of which can be filled in from surviving bishop's transcripts. Otherwise they are in good condition apart from some fading in the 1620s and 1630s. The family relationships of buried wives and children are often given, and fathers of baptised infants are normally named. Mothers' first names are given from 1635, unusually early compared to surrounding parishes, and a great asset in identifying individuals. Occupations occur with baptisms 1680-6 and 1710-20, marriages 1712-18, and burials 1680-93, 1708-26 and 1742-5. The vicars sometimes identify parish officials and people of the same name, or record unusually long lives. Notes of cause of death are more frequent after 1700, especially from smallpox. Nonconformity is not very evident in the parish until the foundation of Ebley Congregational Chapel in 1798 and the rise of the Methodist movement as a separate church after 1795, so the registers can be regarded as generally comprehensive.

Clues to registrations elsewhere can sometimes be gleaned from the Phillimore series of transcribed Gloucestershire marriage registers and Eric Roe's additions and indexes to them, and from the Mormon church's International Genealogical Index, known as the IGI. The latter only contains such information as was submitted by contributors. It concentrates on baptisms and marriages rather than burials, and is by no means comprehensive. Both these sources can be inaccurate, especially the IGI, so searches of original registers are still required.

Marriage allegations, applications for licences to avoid the calling of banns, were often made by people of quite modest social status, especially those remarrying or wanting a ceremony away from home. At their best, they give the age, home parish and occupation of the parties, although experience has shown that the age given may be inaccurate, usually underestimated, by as much as ten years (GRO GDR Q2-3). Those for Gloucester diocese after 1700 are indexed by name, but not place, in the GRO, while those from 1637 to 1700 have been both published and name and place indexed by the Records Section of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. The same body has also produced an updated edition of Ralph Bigland's collected churchyard inscriptions. Both these maintain a high standard of accuracy to the original documents, although Bigland himself sometimes made errors, detectable by comparing register entries. Other genealogical clues can be found in the Heralds' Visitations of

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4) Sources (cont)

Parish Registers and Genealogical Sources (cont)

Gloucestershire of 1623 and 1682-3, which, although concerned with those aspiring to gentry status, depict many families rising from the ranks of the clothiers and yeomanry. The manuscript index to the Gloucester Diocesan Records, known as the Hockaday Abstracts, can also provide useful short cuts to court cases and probate material.

Other Parish Records

The parish poor law records were removed from the church chest in the 1920s by H.E.Hawker, the local station master, a keen local historian and a bookbinder. His indexes to them are helpful, although they include occasional misreadings, and were bound with the documents into volumes with materials which sometimes obscure parts of the original text. His notes suggest entry points to the Hockaday abstracts and printed sources. The records themselves contain settlement certificates by other parishes for people living in Stonehouse 1695-1810 (GRO P316/OV/3/1 and 7/2), settlement examinations 1733-1830 (GRO P316/OV3/4), removal orders to and from the parish 1703-1831 (GRO P316/OV3/2 and 3/3), and apprenticeship indentures 1692-1816 (GRO P316/OV4/1). There are also a few warrants to arrest fathers of bastards 1808-1830, indemnity bonds 1679-1823, applications, notices and decisions in appeals to Quarter Sessions 1713-1830, distress warrants for 1820 and 1830, and a warrant to confine an insane person in 1819 (GRO P316/OV7/2).

Unfortunately there are no surviving overseers' accounts before 1819, and none have been traced elsewhere. Without these it is difficult to present a balanced picture of how the Old Poor Law operated here, occasional sparse annotations on the resiants lists and in the parish registers being almost the only indication of who might have received relief, and who might have paid for it. A few other references can be gleaned from Quarter Sessions records and parliamentary statistics. The parish poor law documents are of great value to the later period under study, however, especially the settlement examinations, since they provide biographical detail and may indicate how a person came to be a resident and by what right he or she remained in the parish. Any description of a person as a pauper or receiving relief also suggests a lack of available economic resources, although not necessarily for life. People might need and receive relief at difficult times in their life cycle such as during child-rearing, widowhood or old age, but be able to maintain themselves when matters eased. It might be possible to see from the resiant lists whether known paupers tended to occupy particular houses.

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4) Sources (cont)

Other Parish Records (cont)

The poor law documents identify some later overseers of the poor. Churchwardens' accounts run only from 1757, but do include church rate accounts from 1758 to 1771, which are a guide to ownership patterns at the time (GRO P316/CW). Accounts for the surveyors of the highways are available from 1766 to 1786, with some from 1750 to 1766 recently discovered but unfit for consultation (GRO P316/SO). They include lists of ratepayers which, although not comprehensive or consistent enough to act as a cross check on the resiants lists, do help to clarify the timing of some movements between 1752 and 1772, as well as naming those acting as overseers. Parish clerks are sometimes identified in accounts and parish registers. All these parish officers would have been people of adequately comfortable circumstances, although not necessarily affluent. The endowment of the school in 1774 provides a list of benefactors, the wealthy among the population (GRO P316/SC).

Diocesan and other Probate Records

The diocese of Gloucester had been established in 1541 out of that of Worcester, with the former St Peter's Abbey in Gloucester becoming the new cathedral. Its authority, fully recorded in the documents sorted and indexed by Hockaday, affected parish life in many ways, but perhaps most practically in the management of property after death. Wills of Stonehouse residents proved in the diocese of Gloucester begin in 1543 and form a steady series of several per decade, increasing after 1700. Separate inventories survive from 1665 onwards, although inventory-type details are sometimes included in wills before this. Administrations for the intestate are included from 1686, with notes of some earlier ones being made in the probate court act books.

Officially the will of anyone having moveable property worth £5 or more in more than one diocese was proved at provincial level, but this path was sometimes taken for larger estates regardless of location. The Public Record Office holds four wills and one administration of Stonehouse residents proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, three of which have accompanying inventories (PRO PROB 3/21/87, 25/67; PROB 4/462; PROB 6/102; PROB 11/157, 367, 583). The value of probate material for family and social history is well established. It is less usual to be able to relate such documents to specific houses. At Stonehouse, 80 of the 133 properties under consideration can be related through the resiant lists and other sources to at least one will or inventory which gives some information, however small, on the ownership and/or internal character of the house. In some cases a series of several can be traced.

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4) Sources (cont)

Diocesan and other Probate Records (cont)

When the maker of a will is living in a house which he owns or formally leases, the will can show when a resiant is a legatee, trustee or relative of his predecessor, rather than simply a new tenant, or whether a widow may be present. It can clarify ownership of freeholds or leasehold terms. Copyholds of Stonehouse manor could not pass by will, but did normally descend by primogeniture through regrants made in the manor court during the lifetime of the father. Wills of copyholders therefore make little mention of the eldest son or daughter, but concentrate on providing for other offspring. Inheritance customs here favoured doing so by buying extra lands or leaving cash bequests, so that the heir could receive the main holding intact, but the interpretation of common law and manorial custom was flexible. Widows normally had a life interest and right of living in at least part of a house. The resiant lists can show when younger siblings or other relatives also lived there, as tenants of the widow or of the next heir.

Probate inventories were drawn up to ensure the proper disposal of moveable goods worth more than £5, which were not covered under the testamentary requirements of common law, and for which the executors or administrators were responsible to the diocesan probate court. They normally relate to the contents of the house, or part of a house, occupied in person by the testator, which might not be his or her property, whereas a will might describe property in which the testator did not live, or bequeath moveables in the care of another person. Inventories can enumerate rooms and their uses, illustrating the relationship of possessions to status and craft. Apart from invaluable data on wealth, they can also help to locate houses through the resiant lists, as they were usually drawn up by at least one of the immediate neighbours of the deceased. They may, however, only give a total value, especially for small estates, since the compilers were under no obligation to work in detail room by room.

Other documents related to deaths, but produced until 1642 by Chancery rather than the church courts, were inquisitions post mortem, conducted through a local jury to establish rights of ownership in estates, especially where some royal revenue might be due. Nine of those in the Public Record Office relating to Stonehouse deal with property of the Fowler, Sandford, Selwyn, Bennett and Gibbes families between 1561 and 1638, giving useful family detail and some subtenants (PRO C142/129/96, 157/78, 258/90, 329/177, 391/49, 513/17, 521/128, 698/45, 749/47).

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4) Sources (cont)

Diocesan and other Probate Records (cont)

Probate was not the only concern of the diocesan courts. They were involved in the rights and wrongs of the living, both matters brought to their attention by individuals, and those reported by churchwardens or detected on visitation. Penances and detection causes illustrate religious observance and morality; depositions and defamation cases provide personal information; probate causes and tithe disputes throw light on property ownership. A few of each are to be found in the Gloucester Diocesan Records for Stonehouse, giving small biographical details to add to other evidence. These are scattered anecdotes rather than a record series, but useful nevertheless.

Quarter Sessions and Land Tax

The role of the sheriff and hundreds in maintaining law and order within the county had been transferred in 1461 to Quarter Sessions. Members of the local gentry, and occasionally those aspiring to join them, sat as amateur magistrates four times a year, required by royal commission to hear cases brought by parish officers and individuals and to administer parliamentary statutes. The earliest record for them in Gloucestershire is the indictment book of 1660-1668, followed by order books for 1672-1868, and sessions rolls and papers for 1728-1840 (GRO Q/SIb/1, SO, SR).

Other papers relate to the Land Tax, nonconformity and the swearing of oaths (GRO Q/REI, RN, RO). Quarter sessions also granted licences to friendly societies, such as that to the Clothworkers Society, licensed to meet at the Golden Cross Inn, Cainscross (in Randwick) in 1766 and 1795 (GRO Q/RSf/2). All these contain references to events in Stonehouse which add detail to individual lives, such as John Dangerfield, a yeoman accused of making a false bond in 1661 (GRO Q/SIb/1 Easter 1661), or James Allen the blacksmith, claiming arson damages in 1744 (GRO Q/SR/term B 1744). Approximate numbers of nonconformists and recusants can be suggested by licences granted to places of worship. Poor relief is occasionally ordered for individuals, but there are no copies of poor rate assessments.

The justices organised the collection of the land tax, levied from 1692 and still arranged by parishes within hundreds. Early returns, along with many other official documents, tended to remain in the private papers of the justice concerned and survive, if at all, among family estate collections. An example is the Gloucestershire militia muster roll for 1608, a document preserved for Lord Berkeley by John Smith of North Nibley, steward of Berkeley Hundred, and passed to Smith's own descendants. From 1780 onwards duplicate copies of the land tax assessments had to be kept by the Clerk

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

4) Sources (cont)

Quarter Sessions and Land Tax (cont)

of the Peace with the Quarter Sessions records, to validate claims to the property franchise, and from about this date they include names of occupiers as well as owners.

Returns for Whitstone hundred, including Stonehouse, run (with occupiers) from 1776, that of 1780 giving a particularly full breakdown. Properties are not described, but it is possible to follow ownership back from a fixed identification by keeping track of the tax paid, since the original valuation, and consequently the charge per property, remained the same relative to the rate imposed per pound sterling, which could be changed. Divisions or amalgamations resulting from sales are marked by corresponding changes in the distribution of the charge, which theoretically had to remain the same in total, as no new land could be created. These adjustments, therefore, can only be traced by analyzing the whole parish. The tax was supposed to be levied on the owner, although sometimes the 'owner' listed is the tenant of a larger estate, and after 1760 leases begin to include the obligation to pay the land tax due. Some payments may be for land rather than houses, and small properties may be omitted.

The ownership pattern and occupiers described by the land tax can be compared with the resiant lists to examine relationships to actual tenants. Both records are giving information about the same properties, but from different points of view according to the reasons why they were compiled. The land tax was concerned with who bore the responsibility for payment, the resiant lists with who was in actual residence in the manor. Such comparisons can only be made when the whole series of both returns and resiant lists have been coordinated, one of either sort of document on its own being mined with hidden gaps and lacking anchor points. Ownership and official tenancy in Stonehouse can be taken further back through the church rate accounts from 1758 to 1771, which share the character of land tax returns, except that the burden of payment fell on the main tenant rather than the owner (GRO P316/CW2/1).

Government Records

Exchequer tax records in the Public Record Office include subsidy assessments with names for Whitstone hundred for 1, 36, 40 and 42 Elizabeth, 1, 8 and 22 James I and 2, 4 and 17 Charles I (PRO E179/115, 116, 247). That for 1 James I contains no entries for Stonehouse. A transcript of that for 29 Elizabeth is in the Bodleian Library (MS Philips-Robinson c210). These name those responsible for larger estates, and the value of the goods or lands on which they were assessed, although after 1558 these sums become more and more unrealistic. Although no addresses are given, they can

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

4) Sources (cont)

Government Records (cont)

help to construct links between the manorial survey of 1558 and the first resiant list of 1622. There are also poll tax assessments for 12, 18 and 30 Charles II, but these give only summary totals for the parishes (PRO E179/116/534, 540).

The Hearth Tax returns for Gloucestershire survive for Michaelmas 1662, Lady Day 1664, and both halves of 1672, but all the returns are imperfect, that for 1662 existing only in abstract, and 1664 missing the relevant hundred of Whitstone. The return for Michaelmas 1672 is the most complete for Stonehouse, with only a few entries damaged (PRO E179/247/14). No discharges for poverty are recorded, and there are no separate exemption certificates for the parish, so the return might be thought to represent all households (PRO E179/116/544). However, it has only 65 entries, listed to some extent in geographical order. After the resiants lists and probate evidence have been used to locate the names listed into known properties, it appears to represent 61 sites, four being shared. Twenty five of the 86 deduced to be operational at this date were omitted, for reasons which are not at all clear. For those included, however, the list indicates their size, and their potential for physical subdivision at that time, since each separate household unit would need the use of a hearth.

It was the responsibility of the Exchequer to recover debts owing to the crown from the estates of the deceased or bankrupt, using a process of examination and extent. This was also used between the 16th and 18th centuries by other creditors, such as the heirs to estates, and could result in detailed inventories similar to those made for probate (PRO E144). However, they are unindexed and, like probate, deal only with moveables, and generally lack addresses or occupations. A sample search gave no results for Stonehouse, and it seemed unlikely that an examination of all the extents would produce material worth the investment of time.

A similar situation exists with regard to the records of the court of Chancery, apart from the inquisitions post mortem already mentioned. Although equity cases can produce rich evidence of property and family relationships, finding them is a long and tortuous matter, since indexing is mainly by name of plaintiff only, and each part of the proceedings is indexed separately. Searches are routinely made by the compilers of the Victoria County History for each place under study, but no cases are cited in the very thorough section on Stonehouse. Between 1600 and 1800 the proportion of litigants from the provinces, at first mainly yeomen and gentry, but later more of the commercial classes, declined. Cases concerning the cloth-working inhabitants of

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

4) Sources (cont)

Government Records (cont)

Stonehouse are likely to be rare, and any disputed wills, the main subject of such cases, would probably have been detected among the other evidence examined. Sample searches of different indexes have not produced any names obviously connected with Stonehouse, and a rare place-name index to pleadings in the reign of James I (PRO class C2) has as its nearest reference a case about the manor of Standish. Chancery records have not therefore been searched on the possibility of finding material, and no other references to chancery cases have been found.

State papers also bear on regional affairs, such as Privy Council correspondence on the Stroudwater cloth trade in 1622 (PRO SP14/128/49), or lists of discharged recusants in Gloucestershire under James II (Calendar of State Papers Domestic, James II, vol II (1686-7), 488, 1252-3). Most such references have been analysed by others in the course of their research, and can be treated in that form as secondary sources, but some need to have specific Stonehouse area material extracted, such as the reports to parliament on poor law expenditure for 1802-3 (House of Commons Parliamentary Papers [B.P.P.] 1803-4, XIII, 188-9), and on the the woollen industry in 1802-6 (B.P.P. 1802-3, V, 243-266; 1805, III, 127-9; 1806, III, 571-583).

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

5) Archival History

The original sources quoted in section 4 have all been deposited in publicly-run record offices or libraries. Their provenance is recorded by those bodies, and derives from the organisations which produced them, or their successors in function, or from private owners to whom they descended mainly through family connections.

The sources were not created to leave a record for posterity, but to serve an immediate purpose for contemporaries. Their survival is the result of chance over time. Although incomplete for that reason, they have not been selected according to any set of criteria connected to the present study, and are in that sense objective.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation

Although work began by physical contact with original records most amenable to pencil and paper research, computer facilities soon became valuable. The main function of the database is to manipulate and reconcile the data from the resiant lists and personal details taken from genealogical sources so that on the one hand the evolution and various occupiers of separate properties can be observed, and on the other the life patterns of individuals moving about between properties can be followed.

The database was developed by a user with no previous experience of such work. Fields and queries were added as required by the research, under a time pressure which made it seem more important to get the information into circulation than to spend time expanding formats. Consequently some mechanisms are inefficiently designed and over-duplicated, and some manual calculations and cross-checks were necessary. Queries were kept in their most frequently used format, but could always be varied to answer specific questions.

Preparatory Search

The end points of the study have already been described, the survey and map by John Elliott of 1803-4 and the manorial survey of 1558. The property sites active in 1804 were identified by Elliott's numbering system, with a few clearly indicated subdivisions and additions. All the available records between the end points were then searched for information on the form of properties.

Geographical Reconstruction

When the manorial resiant lists were examined as part of this source survey, evidence from the other documents searched clearly indicated that the names of known manorial tenants in identifiable holdings were occurring in geographical order, such as might arise from walking along the road and checking off houses. A provisional assignment of property locations could then be made for all the men named in the resiant lists, including those without corroborative location detail, using Surname Set Units. These are groups of names which consistently appear together in a sequence of documents, in such a way that additions, subtractions or changes can be detected, but only by looking at the sequence as a whole.

The process was one of constant revision, negotiating the features of list construction described in section 4. It was best carried through by working with photocopies, as much evidence is contained in the handwriting showing where changes have been made or afterthoughts added, hurried summaries or careful surveys compiled.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Geographical Reconstruction (cont)

Once coherent attributions had been achieved, database construction began as follows:

A) Tables

A:1) **Resiants Lists:** reference numbers (List ID) were progressively assigned to the 59 resiant lists (the title includes 'resiants' with an 's' which later proved difficult to remove after queries had been designed from it). Numbers once assigned are non-transferable, so due to several abortive experiments the first list is numbered 9, and they are entered in order of transcription, not of date. The notes give the number of entries in each list, whether it is full (F) or of top names only (T), whether it starts with a head group (H) or is in standard order (S), and some other comments on the composition. The table includes lists for 1558, 1608 and 1804 compiled from the end point documents and the muster roll of 1608, making a total of 62 entries.

A:2) **Resiants List Entries:** as each list was assigned its ID number it was fully transcribed into this table, an eventual total of 9055 entries. Only the first name, last name and style fields contain what was in the original list, the others being added later from research. The interpretation of some numbers and symbols will be discussed below under the appropriate queries. Some entries are separated from their 'home' lists, having been added later due to omissions or extra research.

A:3) **Properties:** a table of the 133 housing sites under study, as identified from Elliott's map of 1803, and given with his reference numbers. The database assigned its own running numbers to the entries, five being later deleted and renumbered. Properties could then be assigned, using these numbers as the link, to the people listed in the Resiants List Entries table. The area, date and origin arise from research, while the description is of what building is there now, either altered (A), surviving (S) or rebuilt (R), and whether it was manor property (M).

A:4) **Persons:** this table was first set up to handle the problem of the varied spelling of names in the lists. Standard forms in the table were linked to each of the variously spelt forms retained in the Resiants Lists Entries table by the same running number mechanism as with the properties. Later expanded.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) *Database Compilation (cont)*

Geographical Reconstruction (cont)

B) Forms

Two forms were created from the tables to make data entry easier:

B:1) **Resiants Lists:** giving the lists as a framework in date order.

B:2) **Resiants List Entries** reproduces all the entries in order of transcription. This was placed as a subform within the form 'Resiants Lists', grouping the entries per form through the List ID. It was now easier to transcribe the lists and to link the entries through text boxes to the Elliott property references and standard name forms in the other two tables.

C) Queries

Eight initial queries to the tables were set up:

C:1) **RL titles in date order:** to put the 'Resiants Lists' table into date order as an index of the List ID numbers for future searches.

C:2) **Property Refs:** to convert the property running numbers from the 'Properties' table into Elliott references, for use in subsequent queries.

C:3) **RL all entries original order:** to give the 'Resiants List Entries' table as a query with selected fields.

C:4) **RL all lists original names alpha:** to give one example of each of the variable spellings of names, from the 'Resiants List Entries' table.

C:5) **RL per standard name:** first set up to give a list of all entries from different lists under a particular collective name through the 'Persons' table, although individuals were as yet undifferentiated. The original spelling could still be seen in cases of doubt. Later expanded. A version of this query, **RL per standard name (no parameters)** was used in creating form B:2.

C:6) **RL per Elliott date order:** first set up to group chronologically all the list entries attributed to the same property, by entering the Elliott reference. Later expanded.

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Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Geographical Reconstruction (cont)

C:7) **RL per list original with Elliott:** to give all the entries in a particular resiant list, by entering its List ID, in the original order, and with Elliott references shown.

C:8) **RL per list Elliott groups:** to give all the entries in a particular resiant list, by entering its List ID, grouped under Elliott references in the order of the 'Properties' table. Later expanded.

These tables, forms and queries made the list entries easier to manage than in photocopy form, allowing anomalies in the geographical attributions to be more easily identified and alternative interpretations to be tested. They were also used to generate a series of spreadsheets in Excel 97 to assess the comprehensiveness of the lists against population estimates.

Family Reconstruction

Such a set of attributions was only a beginning, since it took no account of personal circumstances. At the very least, men present but omitted from the list because they were over age, or widows in residence, had to be detected to avoid false positioning. Enough family associations at the same property also began to emerge to suggest that such links might have been a main factor in deciding how the actual occupation, as opposed to the tenancy, of houses passed from person to person. To investigate this, genealogies needed to be built and individuals in the resiant lists identified.

The most immediate difficulty was the need to disentangle namesakes. Distinguishing them was evidently a problem for the constables, who used 'senior' and 'junior', once in desperation 'med' for middle, and very occasionally occupations such as 'the weaver' or 'the labourer'. 'Junior' was by no means always the son of 'senior', but might just be younger than his namesake. He might also graduate to being 'senior' when the older man died, if there was another 'junior' waiting in the wings. It became clear that some family trees for the most common parish names had to be compiled, which entailed sweeps of Stonehouse and neighbouring parish registers for particular surnames, producing many namesakes. Not all of these occurred in the resiant lists, but identifying them was essential to clarify which individuals were under discussion. Standard genealogical methods were used to construct family trees, but outlying branches were not pursued unless it became important to do so.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Family Reconstruction (cont)

New entries were made in the database 'Persons' table as individuals were separated, each new person having their quota of resiant list entries reassigned through the 'Resiants Lists Entries' subform. The list sequences already established could be correlated with life dates to help the separation process, and conversely genealogical information could confirm resiant sequences. Identity numbers were assigned to namesakes, the first being the earliest. This included some numbers used only in the family trees, which were kept in paper form. These numbers are shown at the start of the 'Notes' field in the 'Resiants List Entries' table, and after the first name in the 'Persons' table, making it possible to isolate entries for individuals through query C:5. Entering 'John - Gabb', for example, would still produce all entries under that name, but 'John 3 - Gabb' would produce only his. Later analysis has shown that these numbers should have been given their own field, a mistake due to inexperience which was repeated in many of the queries described below. Identity numbers are in arabic form for computer purposes. In the thesis text, following normal genealogical usage, they are put into roman numerals and follow the surname.

At the same time as family trees were being traced, two other forms were designed:

B:3) Persons: this is the central working form in the database, setting out all the genealogical and other information progressively gathered into the 'Persons' table about an individual. Its size and rather crowded appearance arose from adding fields as work proceeded, while trying to keep the whole form visible when working with another window on the screen as well. The purpose of the fields and symbols used will be explained under the relevant queries below.

B:4) RL per standard name: to list the resiant list entries relating to a person, displayed as a subform on the relevant 'Persons' form.

Not all the 'Persons' fields would be completed in every case, but it was necessary for statistical purposes to have a response in the 'or not' ones. A 'don't know' in these cases was therefore treated as a negative. At this stage the only entries were of the men in the resiant lists, but the form made provision for the inclusion of women, on grounds which will be considered in the final sample section below.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Family/Geographical Reconciliation

In the process of reconstructing personal backgrounds some amendments were indicated to the geographical attributions already made, such as probable house moves related to marriages or deaths. These had to be approached with great caution, to preserve the independent evidence of the lists. Family links were not to become the sole reason for changing a property attribution, although they might provide confirmation of it. On the other hand, if a change correlated with all the evidence, and perhaps also simplified the pattern in more than one property, it could be taken to be more likely to be correct. A number of adjustments were made, but in many cases newly discovered family links reinforced the property attributions in the lists already made independently, which encouraged confidence in those which had to stand without corroborative evidence. The resiant lists and their context were brought as close together as possible, although errors and omissions could never be entirely ruled out.

Final Sample

a) Men

All the men named in the resiant lists, once separated and identified, were individually entered on the 'Persons' form. The possibility of adding other names found in deeds, tax lists and other documents was considered, but in practice it was not possible to be sure enough that these were actual or contemporary residents in any particular property. Their existence and connections were therefore noted and researched as part of the information on known resiants. Additional database entries and property attributions were made, however, for the names in the three further lists which have been compiled for 1558, 1608 and 1804. The male sample, a total of 1931 over the period, is of people regarded in their time as residents, belonging to the manor or parish because of their birth or the time they had been present, not just because of what they might have owned. Where they lived was determined by many factors, of which family links have been seen to be one.

b) Women

How women were to be included in the study had now to be settled. Many apparently unmarried women were observed during genealogical research, but it proved virtually impossible to locate them in houses except by assuming that they lived with their parents, which was clearly unjustified given the body of knowledge about service and migration now available. The tendency of formal heiresses to marry, and the marriage connections between resiants already observed, justified concentrating on wives in

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Final Sample (cont)

searching for informal property transmissions. The 'Persons' form was designed to apply equally well to them, although it would not show any resiant list entries. Information about all known wives had been recorded in the 'Notes' field on their husbands' forms, but criteria were needed to decide which wives should be included as separate persons in the database and so be part of the analysis.

The men in the database were next reviewed to select those married before the last reference to that man in the parish, called in future men MBLR. Such a reference might be the marriage itself, if it was in Stonehouse and he had lived there in the years leading up to it, or it might be his burial, or that of a wife or child, or any other mention of him as having an interest in the parish, even if he was no longer a resiant. This filtered out all single men and those who married in Stonehouse some years after they had left but moved away with their brides, or who married elsewhere and apparently did not return. The queries used were:

C:9) **Person IDs:** all the people in the database, in alphabetical order of standard name. This query acts as an index to the 'Persons' form, using the Person ID number and 'Find' command.

C:10) **Person IDs all men alpha:** all the men in the database, in alphabetical order of standard name.

C:11) **MBLR men alpha:** men in the database married before the last reference to them in the parish, in standard name order, from the 'M before LR' Persons field.

C:12) **MBLR men total marriages:** the sum of all the marriages in which the men in query C:11 were involved, from the 'Married X' Persons field.

The total marriages in query C:12 offered a maximum group of wives with possible residence rights in Stonehouse, who could be connected to specific properties. Some of the marriages involved women who were married to more than one of these men, but each marriage was to be treated as a separate case. These wives were then selected if they fulfilled one or more of five criteria, being:

- 1) the mother of a resiant or of another selected wife
i.e. having children who could be located in a property.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Final Sample (cont)

2) left the widow of a resiant

i.e. having residence rights from him, or occupying in her own right under 4-5.

3) the wife of more than one resiant in succession

i.e. able to pass on a widow's life interest, or her own property under 4-5.

A widow's interest was occasionally limited if she remarried

4) the daughter/other relative of a previous occupant of her husband's home, or his

wife, i.e. likely to be the reason why her husband lived there, unless he had rights.

5) the daughter/other relative of the owner/tenant/lessee of her husband's home, or his

wife, i.e. likely to be the reason why her husband lived there, unless he had rights.

The aim was to identify those who might have been able to pass on property interests gained from their marriages (1-3), or might have had rights in person from their own families (1, 4-5), to a house in which they lived. The criteria were designed to discount those who were the daughters of resiants but did not have any obvious link, because of that, with the house(s) in which they lived as wives. They may have had financial or legal interests in other properties, but the thesis is concerned with the passage of physical residence through kinship. Being selected as 'significant' does not mean that these wives did pass on any rights or claims, only that they could have done so.

To select 'significant' wives, all wives were researched genealogically as far as study resources allowed, and the criteria applied as far as possible. There were twelve whose identities were suggested by surrounding evidence, although all but one were known only by their first names. Marriage dates were indicated by baptisms or other references, but the marriage records themselves have not been found. In eight of these cases, family links with certain properties have been allowed to project a woman's marriage. This approach was avoided while making property attributions, to avoid arguing back from the case which was under scrutiny. It is only justified with regard to these marriages by the confidence in such links previously built up from the geographical reconstruction.

Some wives remained unidentified after the various searches were completed, which meant that criteria 4 and 5 could not be applied to them. Those with unknown surnames could be judged by criteria 1-3, which mainly measure the possibility of

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Final Sample (cont)

passing on a husband's rights. They were not easily traceable among local marriages and baptisms, which suggests that they came from further afield, and therefore that not many of the non-significant would turn out to be significant under criteria 4 and 5 even if they were identified. All but two of those completely unidentified were married before 1700, when many parish registers did not name mothers or identify widows. These could only be judged by the first criterion, but they were only 2% of the wives under consideration.

Additional queries were used to carry out a full analysis of the MBLR marriages, C:16 to C:18 being applied as individual women's forms were created:

C:13) **MBLR men/wives not sig/ID alpha:** those men in query C:11, some or all of whose wives are not to be included in the database and are not identified as to maiden surname, from the 'W n/ID' Persons field.

C:14) **MBLR total wives not sig/ID:** the sum of the wives involved in query C:13, from their husbands' 'W n/ID' Persons field. These should have been further broken down into those with unknown maiden surnames and those also with unknown first names, who had to be counted manually from the wives marked as (M) or (W) in the 'Notes' field to the men in query C:14. The wives who are identified but nevertheless are not included should also have had their own field. Using the other figures to calculate them proved to be a laborious process and not a time-saver at all.

C:15) **MBLR widowers alpha:** men in query C:11 who were left widowers, from the 'Widow' Persons field.

C:16) **MBLR widows alpha:** women marked positive in the 'M before LR' Persons field, almost all the wives of men in query C:11, who were left widows, from the 'Widow' Persons field.

C:17) **MBLR wives sig alpha:** women marked positive in the 'M before LR' Persons field and fully identified, almost all the wives of men in query C:11.

C:18) **MBLR wives sig not ID alpha:** women marked positive in the 'M before LR' Persons field but not fully identified, ie having (M) in their first name, almost all the wives of men in query C:11. These should have been further broken down into those

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Final Sample (cont)

with unknown maiden surnames and those also with unknown first names, marked 'Mrs (M)', who had to be counted manually.

An index query for the selected women could then be added:

C:19) **Person IDs all women alpha:** all the women in the database, in alphabetical order of standard name.

The total of significant wives of male residents included as individuals in the database by this selection process is 885. To them are added five early widows whose husbands are not in the database, and five wives of former residents who did not live in Stonehouse during their marriages, but who were mothers or possible transmitters of property.

The final sample is of 1931 men living at known addresses in Stonehouse parish between 1558 and 1804, reconstructed from the resident and compiled lists, 890 of their wives who may have transmitted connections with those properties, and 5 widows of men not in the database but in a similar position.

To see whether sufficient personal information had been found to make analysis of the sample valid, a query counted those identified:

C:20) **Person IDs unknown origins:** men and women for whom no entry is made in the name field of either parent. The 'Father' field is used to record known origins of place when parents are unknown.

Discounting those born before 1558, when little parish registration survives, there are 2604 of the 2826 people in the database whose origins were theoretically findable, of whom 78% were identified at least by place of origin. Among those not identified there are probably some who would show family links if their parents could be found, but many of their surnames occur only once and are not locally frequent. The proportion of origins established is high enough to make worthwhile analysis possible, although the ideal would be to have full identification and origins for the whole sample.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Aim of the Analysis

It was hoped to find evidence in the residence sequences on the question of whether changes in population and housing patterns and in the structure of the cloth industry in Stonehouse in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, described in the thesis, might have been connected. The data from the lists would first be quantified on the basis of properties, and then related to people and their occupations, to see whether kinship links clustered anywhere in the population, and whether such clusters were particularly connected to the cloth industry.

The kinship links at subtenancy level between occupants of the same property site would be examined alongside those between occupants and the owners or official tenants of the property. Each property site was to be treated as a unit, since successive occupants of separate houses within a site could not always be deduced without possibly misleading speculation.

Cohorts and Areas

The compiled 1558 list is too distant from the next one, for 1608, to be included in the study, and is difficult to analyse for property transmission without research into the preceding period. Its function is to define the ownership and type of tenancy of properties for future reference. The other lists are reasonably evenly spread between 1608 and 1804, with the main gaps at about 50 year intervals (around 1650, 1700 and 1750). They fall into four sub-period groups, or cohorts: cohort 1, 1608-1632: cohort 2, 1657-1691: cohort 3, 1709-1752: cohort 4, 1772-1804.

The parish was also divided into six areas of settlement, indicated on the location map (page 31) by the Elliott reference numbers:

Area 1, Oldends and Bonds Mill: sites 2, 27, 28, 32, 41, 43, 45, 48.

Area 2, Gloucester Road, High St and Haywardsend: sites 90-92, 95, 97-100, 104, 106, 108, 109-112, 114-5, 117C/S/I, 140, 142-4, 146, 146E-150, 155A, 156-7, 158 E/W, 160-3, 164A/B, 167, 169, 188-194, 196, 199, 200, 222, 249, 253-4.

Area 3, Bridgend and the Cross: sites 56, 79, 80, 121, 123E/W, 126, 136-7, 182-3.

Area 4, Ryeford and Ebley: sites 239, 242, 246, 301-2, 407-8, 411, 413E/W, 414E/W, 415-7, 419, 444, 446-450.

Area 5, Cainscross and Dudbridge: sites 465-8, 471, 473, 476-7, 479, 484, 486-7, 489E/W, 490-2. Site 489(E) merged in (W) after 1772.

Area 6, Westrip, Old Hill and More Hall: sites 231, 278, 323-4, 363-6, 368, 371, 399, 400, 402, 404, 457, 440, 462-3.

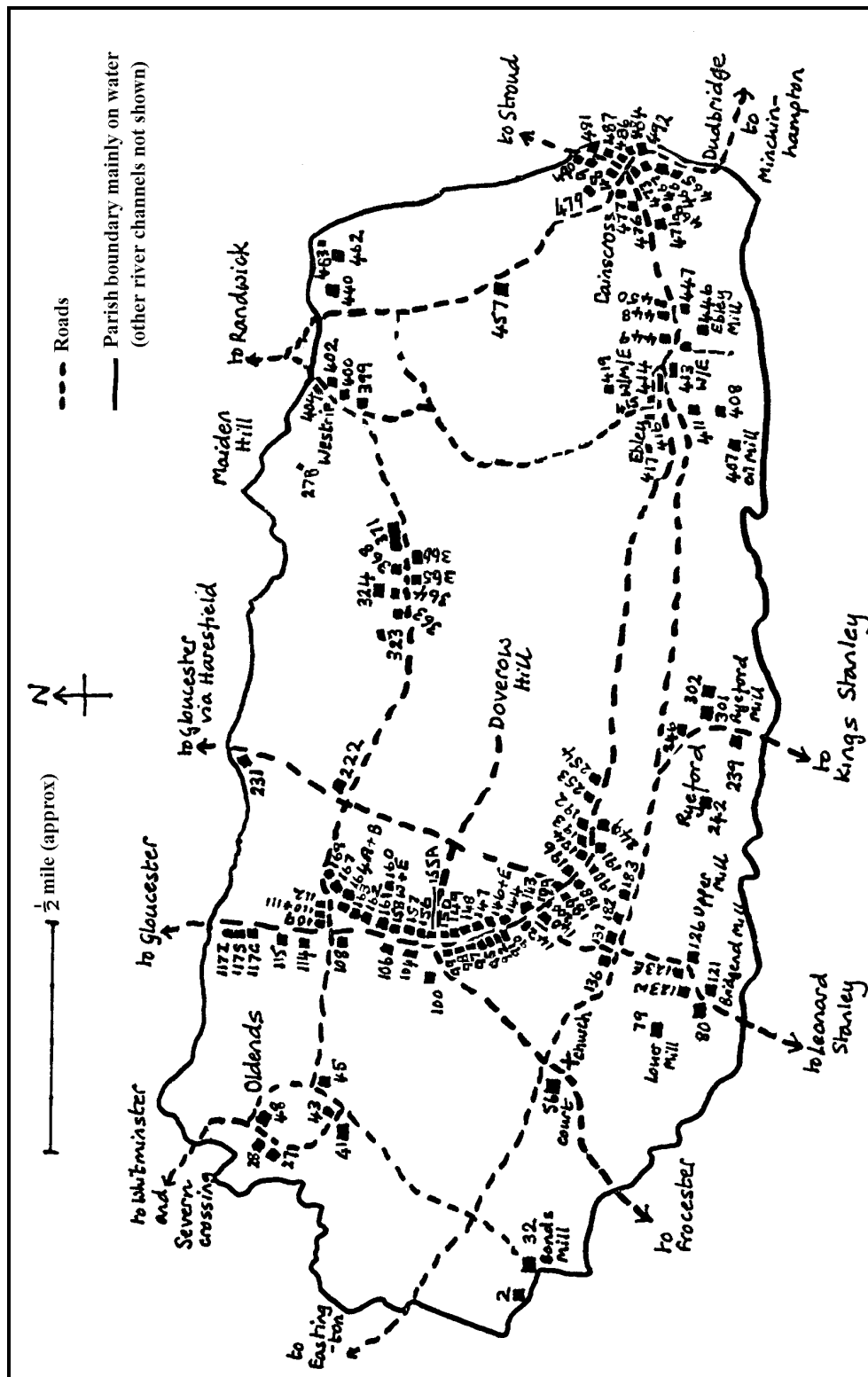
Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Cohorts and Areas (cont)

Stonehouse, property locations. Source: GRO P263/MI9; D1347/accession 1347.



Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Cohorts and Areas (cont)

The number of lists and years per cohort, and properties per area, are not equal in size, therefore absolute totals would not be adequate measures of comparison between them. Statistical methods using analysis of standard deviations would also be inappropriate, since the sample groups would not be equal. The time cohorts described are those into which the dates of the resiant and compiled lists can best be gathered, and the areas are those which seem to have been familiar to the inhabitants of the period, so they were preferred to artificially equalised statistical populations of years or properties. The approach adopted was therefore to compare a proportion within a particular subframe with the corresponding proportion in another, to achieve a valid comparison regardless of size.

Change Events

The change events per property site were now to be measured for number and frequency. A change event was taken to be the first appearance of an individual in a list at a given property. Since the source is the resiant and compiled lists, all the subjects are men, except the three widows listed in the muster roll of 1608, who have been treated for this purpose as men in place of their unlisted husbands. One man might be involved in several changes at different properties, but only in one per property. Each change was noted only in its own cohort, even if the man was still resident in the next. All the changes from 1608 onwards were counted per property and grouped in the six areas. The change event total for each property was divided by the number of inclusive years in that cohort, if the property was present for the whole. The queries used to do this were:

C:21) **Property Areas:** property sites by Elliott reference, listed by the six areas in the parish, in order of date of origin (from the thesis), taken from the 'Properties' table.

C:22) **Property Origins:** property sites by Elliott reference, in order of date of origin, taken from the 'Properties' table.

C:23) **RL per Elliott all ch/events:** all the resiant list entries attributed to a particular property, raised by entering the Elliott reference, and in ascending order of person ID. This made it possible to count the number of changes of occupier by taking the first appearance of each person, which was done manually, but could have been automated by selecting unique values of standard names.

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Change Events (cont)

Those properties appearing part way through a cohort had their totals divided by the number of years for which they were present. A mean was then taken of all the change event frequencies per property by both cohort and area. This gave only an approximate measure of frequency of change, with a tendency to underestimate, since some new names would have appeared first in unlisted years, together with some changes which will have been missed altogether.

Typing Change Events

All these observed new occupants were next reviewed to look for kinship links which might give some reason for their presence in a particular property. The analysis was again based on the men, but referring to the women involved in the links, whose situation will be considered under 'Lifecycles' below. Many subdivisions of types of relative were considered, but because not all family details are known it was decided to keep to a few broad divisions which could be fairly easily identified.

Six types of kinship link were identified among the change events, and noted in the 'Event' field of the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table against the first occurrence of a person in a property. Some very likely links were included with a query and analysed on an equal footing with the definite ones.

a) Type 1: male kinship link to a previous resiant in the same property.

Includes all kinds of relative with the same surname, from sons to distant cousins.

b) Type 2: female kinship link to a previous resiant in the same property.

Includes all relatives through the marriages of daughters and sisters, such as sons in law, also step-relatives, wife's relatives and husbands of widows. Marrying the daughter of another resiant some years after first arrival in the property has not been counted as a type 2 event, since it was probably not the original reason for residence.

c) Type 3: male kinship link to a non-resident owner, lessee or main tenant of the property, who may or may not be resident elsewhere in the parish.

Relationships as for type 1.

This category should give some measure of the degree of investment in property by those who never occupied it in person. These higher holders, 'owners' who did not occupy, have been identified as far as possible from manorial documents, deeds, tax

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Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Typing Change Events (cont)

and rate lists and surveys. Where a property was a copyhold, the copyholder is regarded as the main tenant, often succeeded by lessees. The event is judged at the time it occurred, so a relationship to a previous higher holder who was still alive but no longer in that position would not count as type 3.

d) Type 4: female kinship link to a non-resident owner, lessee or main tenant of the property, who may or may not be resident elsewhere in the parish.

Relationships as for type 2. Limitations as for type 3.

e) Type 1+3: male kinship link to a previous resident who was also an owner, lessee or main tenant of the same house, effectively an 'owner/occupier', and whose 'ownership' is still active at the time of the event in question, either in person, or through his heirs.

Relationships and limitations as for type 3.

f) Type 2+4: female kinship link to a previous resident who was also an owner, lessee or main tenant of the same house. Relationships and limitations as for type 1+3.

Trends among the different types of event from 1608 onwards could be observed through calculations derived from ten more queries:

C:24) **RL entries with typed events:** all entries in the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table with the 'Event' field positive, in alphabetical order of standard names.

C:25) **RL per Elliott typed ch/events:** all the resiant list entries attributed to a particular property and showing a Typed Event, in date order.

C:26-29) **Typed change events C1-4:** all entries in the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table for the Elliott reference entered, in the time cohort named and with the 'Event' field positive, in order of event type.

C:30) **Typed change events per C:** all entries in the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table with the 'Event' field positive, in order of time cohort and in 'Properties' table order within each cohort.

C:31) **Typed change events per category:** all entries in query C:30 of the event type entered, in 'Properties' table order.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (*cont*)

Typing Change Events (cont)

C:32) **Typed change events per list:** all entries in query C:30 in resiant list groups in date order and in 'Properties' table order within them, described by linking several tables and queries.

C:33) **Typed change events per type:** all entries in query C:30 in order of event type and in 'Properties' table order within each type.

The typing of change events did not differentiate between those people who were in a house with their parents and those who had taken responsibility for a tenancy, or who were present as the result of a deliberate move. The resiant lists sometimes gave sons at home with their fathers at an early stage of life, who then moved out or away, as opposed to those sons who stayed or returned to take over from a father in a tenancy. Including these temporarily resident sons in the calculations may have distorted the conclusions reached. The events involving them were therefore selected and removed by using two further queries:

C:34) **Typed change events not sons:** all entries in the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table with the 'Event' field positive and not involving temporarily resident sons, in time cohort order and area order within each cohort. Such sons are marked '@' in the 'Notes' field to the table. The query selects entries without '@', but the operation would have been better managed through a separate field.

C:35) **Typed change events not sons per Elliott:** the same entries as in query C:34, in 'Properties' table order and in date order at each property.

The selection mechanism in query C:34 could be temporarily imported into queries C:25-33 to recheck the trends observed. One further query was added:

C:36) **Typed change events incomers:** all entries in the 'Resiant Lists Entries' table with the 'Event' field positive and marked '£' in the 'Notes' field, in time cohort order and area order within each cohort. This query picks out the marriages conferring property on husbands new to the parish.

Queries C:23 to C:36 were used to generate a series of spreadsheets in Excel 97 to analyse kinship link patterns among the change events.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Lifecycles

The distribution patterns so far studied were based on groupings of typed events per property. To assemble them into individual lifecycles, each 'Persons' form was examined, and any typed events showing in the 'RL per standard name' subform were manually noted in order of occurrence in the 'Kin' field of the 'Persons' form. The time cohorts and areas involved in the events were similarly noted in the 'Time and 'A' 'Persons' fields, but with only one entry for duplicates. Not using a separate trio of fields for each typed event proved to mean that correlation between the fields had to be done by comparing the order of entries or, in cases of duplication, by checking the tables, which slowed down research.

Queries on the 'Persons' table could now be used to look at kinship links in each lifecycle. In the thesis, the situation of women as property transmitters to male beneficiaries was considered separately:

C:37) **Person IDs, all TE:** all the men and women in the database who are involved in one or more Typed Events, in order of area and of time within the area.

C:38) **Person IDs, all men TE:** men, in ID number order, who are involved in one or more Typed Events.

C:39) **Person IDs, all men TE not sons:** men who are involved in one or more Typed Events, and are not temporarily resident sons (see C:34), the sample of men in the final analysis. Such sons are marked '@' in the 'Kin' field, the marking taken manually from the 'Notes' field to the Resiants List Entries table. However, some transmissions marked '@' in the lists are marked '\$' in the 'Kin' field, indicating a son who is temporarily resident at home in one transmission, but was also involved in one or more other Typed Events elsewhere in the parish, and therefore is included in this query. This selection mechanism could be temporarily imported into queries C:40-41. The two groups of excluded or included sons may be selected by entering '@' or '\$' as a subgroup marker in query C:48 below.

C:40) **Person IDs, all men TE/Area:** men in queries C:38 or C:39 involved in one or more Typed Events in a chosen area out of six in the parish, in the order of the four time cohorts used and of the type of event within them.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Lifecycles (cont)

C:41) **Person IDs, all men TE/Cohort:** men in queries C:38 or C:39 involved in one or more Typed Events in a chosen time period out of four, in the order of the six areas used and of the type of event within them.

C:42) **Person IDs female events:** all the women in the database, in ID number order, showing whether they are involved in a Typed Event.

C:43) **Person IDs, all women TE:** women, in ID number order, who are involved in one or more Typed Events.

C:44-45) **Person IDs, all women TE/Area/Cohort:** repeat of C:40-41 for women.

C:46) **Person IDs, men in multi-typed events:** men in query C:38 who are involved in more than one Typed Event. Because the selection is made by stipulating a comma in the 'Kin' Persons field, temporarily resident sons would have to be taken out of this query by multiple alternative criteria. In practice this was done manually.

C:47) **Person IDs, women in multi-typed events:** repeat of query C:46 for women.

C:48) **Person IDs, TE/subgroups:** this query is primarily intended to identify the links behind Typed Events through a woman who is a relative but not the wife of the beneficiary. It asks for an entry of one of the identifying terms used in the 'Kin' Persons field (**n, r/a-z, s, w, £: @ or \$** can also be entered, referring to sons as described in query C:39).

- a) Single Typed Events between husband and wife, the woman being involved in no others, are left unmarked.
- b) **n** - Typed events deriving from a woman not in the database are marked 'n' on the male partner's form.
- c) **r** - Typed Events through a woman who is a relative but not the wife of the beneficiary are marked 'r' on both parties' forms, with a subletter linking groups of several events through the same woman, and some selected single events. For example, entering 'ra' calls up one woman and four men to whom she probably transmitted property. Partners in events marked only 'r' have to be recovered from the 'Notes' field in either 'Persons' or 'Resiants List Entries'.
- d) **s** - Women who transmit both to a husband and to other relatives have the Typed Event they share with their spouse marked 's'.

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Lifecycles (cont)

C:48 (cont)

e) **w** - Women who transmit several times but always to their husband(s) have these Typed Events marked 'w'.

f) **£** - Men and women whose marriages resulted in a man new to the parish gaining property have these Typed Events marked '£', the marking taken manually from the 'Notes' field to the Resiants List Entries table.

All these categories would have been better managed through separate fields.

Occupations

Source of livelihood was the last element to be fed into the analysis, entered in the 'Occupations' field of the 'Persons' table. Men with more than one occupation had them all entered in this field, when separate ones should have been used. Documentary references for the main occupations of about a third of the men in the database were found, but for the others suggestions as to how they made their living had to be constructed. These attributed occupations have been marked with a query, but then analysed on the same terms as those definitely known. The wives in the database have been formally described as sharing in their husbands' work, although their frequently multiple role is discussed in the thesis.

The terminology of occupations has been taken from contemporary practice. It seems that most general workers in the cloth industry finishing trades were referred to as 'clothworkers', with only the specialists such as shearmen given a specific title. There was a temptation to label anyone vaguely connected with cloth as a clothworker, but an attempt has been made to identify the weavers and those men concerned with preparation, described as 'scribblers' for want of more definition. 'Labourer' has been reserved for those apparently involved with work on the land. General workers in tradesmen's workshops have been called by the name of that trade, even if they were probably only young men doing menial tasks.

The process of assigning an occupation by examining lifecycles was based on two assumptions. The first was that a son probably continued in his father's occupation, especially if he stayed in the same premises at least for a time. The second was that like occupations would share working premises with like, especially where heavy equipment such as a forge, shearing frame or broadloom may have been involved. These two assumptions have at all times been modified by special and personal

Residence and Kinship in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1558-1804

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Occupations (cont)

circumstances. By examining each case individually occupations have been attributed throughout the database, representing a 'best guess' at the situation.

Each man was then assigned to a cloth, landed or 'other' (trades) category depending on where his main source of livelihood seemed to lie, whether or not he had a dual occupation. Categories were marked through the 'Cloth occ/not' and 'Land occ/not' checkboxes on the 'Persons' form, ie cloth positive, land positive or neither positive. Women were assigned to the same category as their husbands, in some cases belonging to two if they were remarried to a man in a different category. Men, however, would only be in one each.

The 'Occupations' field was added to many of the queries already described, in some cases becoming the main sorting field, and extending the scope of the analysis. When seen in a query against any resiant list it provided a 'spot check' of occupation distribution in the parish:

C:49) **RL per list occs alpha with Elliott:** all the entries in one resiant list, raised by entering its List ID, in alphabetical order of occupations, and with Elliott references.

Further queries were designed to look at the distribution of occupations and categories throughout the database and among those involved in Typed Events, both men and women, generating data to be used in spreadsheets:

C:50) **Occupation alpha persons:** men of the occupation entered. Those with more than one occupation given should have had them entered in separate fields to avoid problems in counting each type, the known and the conjectural (marked "?"), which were solved manually.

C:51) **Person IDs, men in cloth typed events:** men involved in one or more Typed Events with occupations related to the cloth industry, in alphabetical order of occupation. In this and the three following queries temporarily resident sons can be taken out as in query C:39.

C:52) **Person IDs, men in land typed events:** men involved in one or more Typed Events with occupations related to agriculture, in alphabetical order of occupation.

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6) Database Compilation (cont)

Occupations (cont)

C:53) **Person IDs, men in other typed events:** men involved in one or more Typed Events with occupations related to trades, in alphabetical order of occupation.

C:54) **Typed change events/check:** men involved in one or more Typed Events in an area and in alphabetical order of occupations, raised by entering the area number.

C:55-57) **Person IDs, women in cloth/land/other events:** repeat of queries C:51-53 for women, without the question of sons, as daughters are not given in the resiant lists.

The amount of change in occupation between a man and his father, or a woman's father and her husband, was approached in two queries:

C:58) **Person IDs, all men TE/fathers:** men involved in one or more Typed Events with fathers in the database, in alphabetical order of standard surname, comparing their occupations with those of their fathers.

C:59) **Person IDs, all women TE/fathers:** repeat of query C:58 for women. The mark '~' in the 'Notes' Persons field allows the selection of women who married men in a different occupational categories from their fathers, and when joined by the mark '&' identifies those who through those marriages transmitted property to their husbands.

Other queries identified those at some time in need of poor relief, and those whose age at first marriage could be definitely established:

C:60) **Poor alpha:** all men and women in the database, in alphabetical order, with an entry in the 'Poor' Persons field. P = called poor, PM = married to a pauper, S = called sick, C = called crippled.

C:61) **Person IDs, men known bap/marriage:** all the men in the database whose dates of birth and first marriage are definitely known, on order of date of birth and with age at marriage given in the 'First M' Persons fields.

C:62) **Person IDs, women known bap/marriage:** repeat of query C:61 for women.

The two enquiries into kinship links and occupations in relation to property transmission were set against each other through these searches.

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Dataset Documentation

6) Database Compilation (cont)

Conclusion

A study of a single parish cannot prove any national phenomenon, but it can offer evidence about lives and situations which may restrain theories or corroborate deductions made on a broader scale. Resiant lists appear to be an untapped source, perhaps because large sets surviving annually over a long period, as at Stonehouse, are rare. This database is offered as an approach to their use, in the first instance for a specific analysis of kinship, but also as a way of establishing local population data which reaches much further down the social scale than sources which concentrate on landowners or taxpayers.

The database itself is an unskilled creation. The main lessons to be drawn from the defects observed appear to be that every piece of information for analysis, including alternative answers to questions, should be handled through its own field, and that the database design should be fully thought through before research begins. A more practised software user would no doubt be able to correct these faults.

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Table A:1 Resiants Lists

62 records

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the list
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LIST REF	Text	20	GRO List Reference
COMMENTS	Memo	-	Format and features

Table A:2 Resiants List Entries

9055 records

One-To-Many Relationship from Table A:4 Persons PERSON ID to Table A:2 Resiants List Entries PERSON ID

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
NAME ID	Number (Long)	4	
LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	[List Reference] The ID of the list it was obtained from
FNAME	Text	15	First name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person reference] The person associated with the name
PROPERTY ID	Number (Long)	4	[Property reference] The property associated with the name
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event

Table A:3 Properties

133 records

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PROPERTY ID	Number (Long)	4	[Ref] ID of the property
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
DATE	Text	50	
DESCRIPTION	Text	50	Description of the property
ORIGIN	Memo	-	Earliest reference within study period
AREA	Text	50	Area of property

Table A:4 Persons

2826 records

One-To-Many Relationship from Table A:4 Persons PERSON ID to Table A:2 Resiants List Entries PERSON ID

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
MALE	Yes/No	1	Whether the person is male (yes) or female (no)
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Memo	-	Style, other references
MNAME	Text	50	First known name of mother
MOTHER	Number (Long)	4	The Person ID of the mother
PNAME	Text	50	Name of father
FATHER	Number (Long)	4	The Person ID of the father
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
BIRTHREF	Text	50	Place of baptism or birth, and reference
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease
DEATHREF	Text	50	Place of burial or known decease, and reference
WILL ID	Text	10	Will reference
INVENTORY ID	Text	10	Inventory reference
WIDOW	Text	50	Date last widowed
MARRIED	Number (Double)	8	Number of times married
PAUPER	Text	50	Whether pauper at any time

CHILDREN	Text	50	Whether any children known Y/N
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
M BEFORE LR	Yes/No	1	Whether married before date of last residence
AGE 1ST M	Text	50	age at first marriage if definite
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB
WIVES not sig or ID	Number (Double)	8	number of wives not in DB and not ID
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events

c11.tab Query C:11 MBLR men alpha

SQL Statement
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MALE=Yes) AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c12.tab Query C:12 MBLR men total marriages

SQL Statement
SELECT DISTINCTROW Sum(Persons.MARRIED) AS SumOfMARRIED
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes) AND (Persons.MARRIED Is Not Null))
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
SumOfMARRIED	Number (Double)	8	

c13.tab Query C:13 MBLR men/wives not sig/ID alpha

SQL Statement
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MALE=Yes) AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes) AND (Persons.[WIVES not sig or ID] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c14.tab Query C:14 MBLR total wives not sig/ID

SQL Statement
SELECT DISTINCTROW Sum(Persons.[WIVES not sig or ID]) AS [SumOfWIVES not sig or ID]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes) AND (Persons.MARRIED Is Not Null))
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
SumOfWIVES not sig or ID	Number (Double)	8	

c15.tab**Query C:15 MBLR widowers alpha**

SQL Statement

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.OCCUPATION,
Persons.WIDOW, Persons.DIED
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.WIDOW<>"0") AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
WIDOW	Text	50	Date last widowed
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease

c16.tab**Query C:16 MBLR widows alpha**

SQL Statement

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.OCCUPATION,
Persons.WIDOW, Persons.DIED
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.WIDOW<>"0") AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
NAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
WIDOW	Text	50	Date last widowed
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease

c17.tab**Query C:17 MBLR wives sig alpha**

SQL Statement

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MALE=0) AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c18.tab**Query C:18 MBLR wives sig not ID alpha**

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.FNAME Like "(M)*)") AND (Persons.MALE=0) AND (Persons.[M BEFORE LR]=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence

NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
-------	------	-----	-------------------------

*

Query C:50 Occupation alpha persons

SQL

PARAMETERS Occupation Text;

SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.DIED, Persons.OCCUPATION

FROM Persons

WHERE ((Persons.OCCUPATION Like "*" & [Occupation] & "*") AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))

ORDER BY Persons.LNAME

WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference

c9.tab

Query C:9 Person IDs

SQL

SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.DIED, Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.NOTES

FROM Persons

ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME

WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c10.tab

Query C:10 Person IDs all men alpha

SQL

SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.BORN, Persons.DIED, Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.NOTES, Persons.MALE, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]

FROM Persons

WHERE ((Persons.MALE=Yes))

ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME

WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
MALE	Yes/No	1	Whether the person is male (yes) or female (no)
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not

c19.tab**Query C:19 Person IDs all women alpha**

```
SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES, Persons.OCCUPATION
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MALE=0))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference

c42.tab**Query C:42 Person IDs female events**

```
SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.TIME, Persons.AREA, Persons.NOTES, Persons.OCCUPATION
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MALE=0))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	[Person Reference] ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference

c20.tab**Query C:20 Person IDs unknown origins**

```
SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.BORN,
Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.MNAME Is Null) AND (Persons.PNAME Is Null))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c38.tab**Query C:38 Person IDs, all men TE**

```
SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.TIME, Persons.AREA,
Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2 ID],
Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID], Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID]
```

WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c39.tab

Query C:39 Person IDs, all men TE not sons

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.TIME,
Persons.AREA, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2 ID],
Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Like "[!@]") AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not

*

Query C:40 Person IDs, all men TE/Area

SQL

```
PARAMETERS [Area no:] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.AREA,
Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.AREA Like "[Area no:]+[Area no:]" AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.AREA, Persons.LNAME,
Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

*

Query C:41 Person IDs, all men TE/Cohort

SQL

```
PARAMETERS [Cohort no:] Text;
```

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.AREA, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID],
Persons.TIME, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.TIME Like "*"+[Cohort no:]+"*") AND
(Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.AREA, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c58.tab

Query C:58 Person IDs, all men TE/fathers

```

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.TIME, Persons.AREA,
Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.OCCUPATION, [Person IDs].OCCUPATION AS [Father's occupation],
Persons.BORN, Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON Persons.FATHER = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
Father's occupation	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c37.tab

Query C:37 Person IDs, all TE

```

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.AREA, Persons.TIME,
Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2 ID],
Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID], Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY Persons.AREA, Persons.TIME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	Person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	Person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	Person no of spouse 3 if in DB
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c43.tab

Query C:43 Person IDs, all women TE

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.TIME, Persons.AREA,
Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2 ID],
Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID], Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

*

Query C:44 Person IDs, all women TE/Area/

SQL

```
PARAMETERS [Area no:] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.AREA,
Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.AREA Like "*" + [Area no:] + "*") AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

*

Query C:45 Person IDs, all women TE/Cohort

SQL

```
PARAMETERS [Cohort no:] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.AREA, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID],
Persons.TIME, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.TIME Like "*" + [Cohort no:] + "*") AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.AREA, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.OCCUPATION
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c59.tab

Query C:59 Person IDs, all women TE/fathers

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.TIME, Persons.AREA,
Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.BORN, Persons.OCCUPATION AS [Husband's occupation],
[Person IDs].OCCUPATION AS [Father's occupation], Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON Persons.FATHER = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of Person
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
Husband's occupation	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
Father's occupation	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c51.tab

Query C:51 Person IDs, men in cloth typed events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not

c52.tab

Query C:52 Person IDs, men in land typed events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]=Yes) AND
(Persons.MALE=Yes))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not

c46.tab

Query C:46 Person IDs, men in multi-typed events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]
```

FROM Persons
 WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Like "**,*") AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
 ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
 WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth

c53.tab

Query C:53 Person IDs, men in other typed events

SQL
 SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME,
 Persons.FNAME,Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES
 FROM Persons
 WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes) AND (Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]=No) AND
 (Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]=No))
 ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
 WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c61.tab

Query C:61 Person IDs, men known bap/marriage

SQL
 SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.BORN, Persons.[AGE 1ST M], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
 Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT],
 Persons.[KIN GROUP]
 FROM Persons
 WHERE ((Persons.BORN Like "[!c]****") AND (Persons.[AGE 1ST M] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=Yes))
 ORDER BY Persons.BORN, Persons.[AGE 1ST M] DESC
 WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
AGE 1ST M	Text	50	age at first marriage if definite
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned

*

Query C:48 Person IDs, TE/subgroups

SQL
 PARAMETERS [Enter n, r/subgroup] Text;
 SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.AREA, Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.LNAME,
 Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2
 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID], Persons.NOTES
 FROM Persons
 WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Like "***+[Enter n, r/subgroup]+***"))
 ORDER BY Persons.AREA, Persons.TIME, Persons.[KIN GROUP]
 WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references

c55.tab

Query C:55 Person IDs, women in cloth events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.AREA, Persons.TIME, Persons.LNAME,
Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES,
Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change events
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not

c56.tab

Query C:56 Person IDs, women in land events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]=Yes) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not

c47.tab

Query C:47 Person IDs, women in multi-typed events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES, Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Like "**,*") AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
NOTES	Memo	N/A	Style, other references
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not

c57.tab

Query C:57 Person IDs, women in other events

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.BORN, Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.NOTES
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.[KIN GROUP] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=No) AND (Persons.[CLOTH/NOT]=No) AND
(Persons.[LANDED OC/UN]=No))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned

c62.tab

Query C:62 Person IDs, women known bap/marriage

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.BORN, Persons.[AGE 1ST M], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.[LANDED OC/UN], Persons.[CLOTH/NOT],
Persons.[KIN GROUP]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.BORN Like "[!c]****") AND (Persons.[AGE 1ST M] Is Not Null) AND (Persons.MALE=No))
ORDER BY Persons.BORN, Persons.[AGE 1ST M] DESC
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
AGE 1ST M	Text	50	age at first marriage if definite
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned

c60.tab

Query C:60 Poor alpha

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.DIED, Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME,
Persons.[PERSON ID], Persons.PAUPER, Persons.MALE, Persons.[KIN GROUP]
FROM Persons
WHERE ((Persons.PAUPER Is Not Null))
ORDER BY Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
DIED	Text	10	Year of burial or known decease
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person

PAUPER	Text	50	Whether pauper at any time
MALE	Yes/No	1	Whether the person is male (yes) or female (no)
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned

c21.tab Query C:21 Property Areas

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Properties.AREA, Properties.DATE, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], Properties.ORIGIN
FROM Properties
ORDER BY Properties.AREA, Properties.DATE, Properties.[ELLIOT ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
AREA	Text	50	Area of property
DATE	Text	50	
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
ORIGIN	Memo	N/A	Earliest reference within study period

c22.tab Query C:22 Property Origins

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Properties.DATE, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], Properties.ORIGIN, Properties.AREA
FROM Properties
ORDER BY Properties.DATE, Properties.[ELLIOT ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
DATE	Text	50	
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
ORIGIN	Memo	N/A	Earliest reference within study period
AREA	Text	50	Area of property

c2.tab Query C:2 Property Refs

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Properties.[ELLIOT ID], Properties.DESCRPTION, Properties.[PROPERTY ID],
Properties.AREA
FROM Properties
ORDER BY Properties.[ELLIOT ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
DESCRIPTION	Text	50	Description of the property
PROPERTY ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the property
AREA	Text	50	Area of property

c3.tab Query C:3 RL all entries original order

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[NAME ID], [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID], [Resiants List
Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES,
[Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID], [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT
TYPE]
FROM [Resiants List Entries]
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[NAME ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
NAME ID	Number (Long)	4	
LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	The ID of the list it was obtained from
FNAME	Text	15	First name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
PROPERTY ID	Number (Long)	4	The property associated with the name
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

c4.tab

Query C:4 RL all lists original names alpha

SQL
SELECT DISTINCT [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME
FROM [Resiants List Entries]
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].LNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
FNAME	Text	15	First name

c24.tab

Query C:24 RL entries with typed events

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].OCCUPATION
FROM ([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
FNAME	Text	15	First name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference

*

Query C:23 RL per Elliott all ch/events

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, Persons.OCCUPATION, Properties.[ELLIOT ID]
FROM ((Properties INNER JOIN [Resiants List Entries] ON Properties.[PROPERTY ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) INNER JOIN Persons ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = Persons.[PERSON ID]
WHERE ((Properties.[ELLIOT ID] Like [Elliott No:]))
ORDER BY Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
FNAME	Text	15	First name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()

*

Query C:6 RL per Elliott date order [occs added]

SQL

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Resiants List Entries].TIME, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, Persons.PAUPER, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.[INVENTORY ID], Persons.[WILL ID]
FROM ((Properties INNER JOIN [Resiants List Entries] ON Properties.[PROPERTY ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) INNER JOIN Persons ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = Persons.[PERSON ID]
WHERE ((Properties.[ELLIOT ID] Like [Elliott No:]))
ORDER BY [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
FNAME	Text	15	First name
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
TIME	Ordinal Position:	4	
ELLIOT ID	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
PAUPER	Text	50	Whether pauper at any time
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
INVENTORY ID	Text	10	Inventory reference
WILL ID	Text	10	Will reference

* **Query C:25 RL per Elliott typed ch/events**

```

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants Lists].YEAR, Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, Persons.OCCUPATION, Properties.[ELLIOT ID]
FROM ((Properties INNER JOIN [Resiants List Entries] ON Properties.[PROPERTY ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) INNER JOIN Persons ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = Persons.[PERSON ID]
WHERE ((([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND (Properties.[ELLIOT ID] Like [Elliott No:]))
ORDER BY [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
FNAME	Text	15	First name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()

* **Query C:8 RL per list Elliott groups [occs added]**

```

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, Persons.OCCUPATION, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN Properties ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = Properties.[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN Persons ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = Persons.[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE ((([Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID]=[List number]))
ORDER BY Properties.[PROPERTY ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
------------	-----------	------	-------------

LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	The ID of the list it was obtained from
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
FNAME	Text	15	First name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

* **Query C:49 RL per list occs alpha with Elliott**

SQL
PARAMETERS [List no] Short;
SELECT DISTINCTROW Persons.OCCUPATION, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], Persons.BORN, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
FROM ((Persons INNER JOIN [Resiants List Entries] ON Persons.[PERSON ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]=[List no]))
ORDER BY Persons.OCCUPATION, Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date

* **Query C:7 RL per list original with Elliott**

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[NAME ID], [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID], [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].OCCUPATION, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN Properties ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = Properties.[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID]=[List number]))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[NAME ID]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
NAME ID	Number (Long)	4	
LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	The ID of the list it was obtained from
FNAME	Text	15	First name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date

c5.tab **Query C:5 RL per standard name, and (no parameters)**

SQL

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants Lists].YEAR, Persons.[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, Properties.[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE]
FROM ((Persons INNER JOIN [Resiants List Entries] ON Persons.[PERSON ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN Properties ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = Properties.[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE ((Persons.FNAME Like [First Name]+""") AND (Persons.LNAME=[Last Name]))
ORDER BY [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the person
FNAME	Text	15	First name
LNAME	Text	15	Last name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

c1.tab

Query C:1 RL titles in date order

```

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants Lists].[LIST REF], [ResiantsLists].COMMENTS, [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
FROM [Resiants Lists]
ORDER BY [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LIST REF	Text	20	GRO List Reference
COMMENTS	Memo	N/A	Format and features
LIST ID	Number (Long)	4	ID of the list

*

Query C:26 Typed change events C1

```

SQL
PARAMETERS [Elliott reference] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [RL titles in date order].YEAR, [PropertyRefs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [RL titles in date order] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [RL titles in date order].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID]=[Elliott reference]) AND ([Resiants List Entries].TIME="1"))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text AllowZeroLength:	15 False	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

*

Query C:27 Typed change events C2

```

SQL
PARAMETERS [Elliott reference] Text;

```

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [RL titles in date order].YEAR, [Property
Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List
Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property
Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON
ID]) INNER JOIN [RL titles in date order] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [RL titles in date order].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID]=[Elliott reference]) AND
([Resiants List Entries].TIME="2"))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

* **Query C:28 Typed change events C3**

```

SQL
PARAMETERS [Elliott reference] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [RL titles in date order].YEAR, [Property
Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List
Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTESFROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON
[Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List
Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [RL titles in date order] ON [Resiants List
Entries].[LIST ID] = [RL titles in date order].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID]=[Elliott reference]) AND
([Resiants List Entries].TIME="3"))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

* **Query C:29 Typed change events C4**

```

SQL
PARAMETERS [Elliott reference] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [RL titles in date order].YEAR, [Property
Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List
Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property
Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON
ID]) INNER JOIN [RL titles in date order] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [RL titles in date order].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID]=[Elliott reference]) AND
([Resiants List Entries].TIME="4"))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

c36.tab

Query C:36 Typed change events incomers

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].AREA, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE],
[Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List
Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Person IDs].OCCUPATION, [Resiants ListEntries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property
Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON
ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Resiants List Entries].NOTES Like "[£]*"))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].AREA, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE]
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
AREA	Text	50	Area of property
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

c34.tab

Query C:34 Typed change events not sons

SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID],
[Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].AREA, Persons.[CLOTH/NOT], Persons.[LANDED OC/UN],
Persons.OCCUPATION, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE]
FROM Persons INNER JOIN (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List
Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List
Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) ON Persons.[PERSON ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Resiants List Entries].NOTES Like "[!@]*")) OR
(([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Resiants List Entries].NOTES Is Null))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].AREA, Persons.[CLOTH/NOT], Persons.[LANDED OC/UN],
Persons.OCCUPATION
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;
```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
AREA	Text	50	Area of property
CLOTH/NOT	Yes/No	1	cloth occupation or not
LANDED OC/UN	Yes/No	1	landed occupation or not
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

c35.tab

Query C:35 Typed change events not sons per Elliott

SQL

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].OCCUPATION, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Person IDs].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE]
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Resiants List Entries].NOTES Like "[!@]*")) OR (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null) AND ([Resiants List Entries].NOTES Is Null))
ORDER BY [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

c30.tab

Query C:30 Typed change events per C

SQL

```

SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], Persons.LNAME, Persons.FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], Persons.[KIN GROUP], Persons.[SPOUSE 1 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 2 ID], Persons.[SPOUSE 3 ID]
FROM Persons INNER JOIN (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) ON Persons.[PERSON ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
KIN GROUP	Text	50	Typed change events in which concerned
SPOUSE 1 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 1 if in DB
SPOUSE 2 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 2 if in DB
SPOUSE 3 ID	Text	50	person no of spouse 3 if in DB

*

Query C:31 Typed change events per category

SQL

```

PARAMETERS [Category of typed change event] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, [Person IDs].BORN, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE]
FROM ([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Like "*" + [Category of typed change event] + "*"))
ORDER BY [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants List Entries].LNAME, [Resiants List Entries].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

```

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Last name

FNAME	Text	15	First name
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
BORN	Text	10	Year of baptism or known existence
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change

c32.tab Query C:32 Typed change events per list

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].TIME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list

c33.tab Query C:33 Typed change events per type

SQL
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES, [Resiants List Entries].TIME
FROM (([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] = [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]
WHERE (([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null))
ORDER BY [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME
WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event

*** Query C:54 Typed change events/check**

SQL
PARAMETERS [Area no] Text;
SELECT DISTINCTROW [Person IDs].OCCUPATION, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR, [Resiants List Entries].TIME, Persons.AREA, [Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE], [Property Refs].[ELLIOT ID], [Person IDs].LNAME, [Person IDs].FNAME, [Resiants List Entries].STYLE, [Resiants List Entries].NOTES
FROM Persons INNER JOIN ((([Resiants List Entries] INNER JOIN [Property Refs] ON [Resiants List Entries].[PROPERTY ID] = [Property Refs].[PROPERTY ID]) INNER JOIN [Person IDs] ON [Resiants List

Entries].[PERSON ID] = [Person IDs].[PERSON ID]) INNER JOIN [Resiants Lists] ON [Resiants List Entries].[LIST ID] =
 [Resiants Lists].[LIST ID]) ON Persons.[PERSON ID] = [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID]
 WHERE ((Persons.AREA Like "*" + [Area no:] + "*") AND ([Resiants List Entries].[EVENT TYPE] Is Not Null))
 ORDER BY [Person IDs].OCCUPATION, [Resiants List Entries].[PERSON ID], [Resiants Lists].YEAR
 WITH OWNERACCESS OPTION;

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
OCCUPATION	Text	50	Type of work, and reference
PERSON ID	Number (Long)	4	The person associated with the name
YEAR	Number (Double)	8	Court leet date
TIME	Text	50	Time cohort of change event
AREA	Text	50	Area of property in typed change events
EVENT TYPE	Text	50	Category of relationship at resiant change
ELLIOT ID	Text	10	Number assigned by John Elliott on map 1804, omissions in ()
LNAME	Text	15	Standardised surname
FNAME	Text	25	Standardised first name or names
STYLE	Text	10	Title or style
NOTES	Text	30	Original notes, appearance and position of name in list