

THE DECLINE OF INFANT MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND
WALES 1871-1948: A MEDICAL CONUNDRUM



THE NEW DOCTOR

*"The hidear of a young man like that
a'telling o'me 'ow poor people's
children houghter be fed and looked
after! Why I've buried fourteen o'
my own!"*

INTERIM REPORT

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The Decline Of Infant Mortality In England And Wales 1871-1948: A Medical Conundrum

A few days before Christmas in 1893, Hugh R. Jones M.A., M.D., D.P.H., B Sc., Lond., read a paper to the members of the Royal Statistical Society, for which he received the Howard Medal Prize. Charles Booth, President of the Society, was in the chair. Entitled *The perils and protection of infant life*, Dr Jones – Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Infirmary for Children and Lecturer in Bacteriology at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool – opened his lecture with a lengthy quotation from Virgil's *Aeneid* Book VI, in which he speaks of:

... weeping ghosts of infants, in the first opening of the gate; whom bereaved of sweet life out of the course of nature and snatched from the breast a black day cut off and buried in an untimely grave.

Jones went on to describe the "protection of infant life" as "one of the most intricate and difficult of modern problems ... closely bound up with many of the most widely discussed questions of the day".¹ He referred briefly to a number of these: the labour problem: "because the rise and fall of wages has a direct influence on the rise and fall of the infant death rate"; migration: "it is well known that the perils of infant life are greatest in the towns"; education: "the ignorance which is responsible for so much of the waste of child life exists in spite of national education"; personal savings: "the most popular form of thrift among the working classes (or industrial classes) is child insurance, and to this form of thrift child neglect and child murder have been almost wholly attributed by many persons."

Our interest in Jones' paper lies in its comparative modernity. Like much of today's discussion his is grounded in statistics, mostly from the Registrar General but also from local studies, including his own analysis of infant feeding, based on 500 consecutive cases from the Infirmary of Children, Liverpool.² He also discussed the same issues as those which still appear in the literature: the relationship of infant mortality to fertility and nuptiality; the high infant mortality in urban as compared with rural districts: the state of housing (overcrowding, back-to-back, unsanitary dwellings): the state of the economy: employment of women outside the home: breast feeding (here he draws both on his own and a colleague's studies as well as continental experience): child insurance. He also devoted considerable space to an issue not dealt with very much these days, in this context, namely crime and wilful neglect, including intemperance.

In so far as Jones distils his understanding of the causes of infant mortality into one word, that word would be 'ignorance'. Thus he writes: "as I have already shown, half the deaths of infants are attributable to bad feeding. This bad feeding depends upon ignorance."³ He also argues that the low infant mortality in rural districts as compared to the towns is not due to an "abundance of fresh air ... or the high standard of general education." Rather it was due to the "better training of the young girls who are familiarised from their earliest youth with the care and management of children."⁴ He goes on to praise the efforts of County Medical Officers of Health for initiating schemes aimed at eradicating this ignorance and argues – perceptively it turned out – that "house to house visitation would be best of all."⁵

¹ Jones, H.R., "The perils and protection of infant life", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 57 (1894), p.3.

² *Ibid*, pp 32, 82.

³ *Ibid*, p.76

⁴ *Ibid*, p.76

⁵ *Ibid*, p.77. For recent discussion of the topics covered by Jones see the following (all names and dates in this and following footnotes refer to references in the bibliography): Archer 1987; Armstrong, 1986; Buchanan, 1983; Dworck, 1987; Dyhouse, 1978; Garrett and Reid, 1995; Guha, 1994; Hardy, A. 1993; Hardy, J. 1988; Kintner, 1988; Knodel, 1988; Lamara (n.d.); Lee, 1991; Lewis, 1980; Lithell, 1981A; Lithell, 1981B; Loudon, 1991; Løkke, 1995; McKeown, 1976; Marland, 1993; Morgan, 1993; Parton, 1983; Reves, 1985; Ross, 1993; Szreter, 1988; Szreter, 1994; Watterson, 1986; Watterson, 1988; Williams, 1989; Williams, 1992; Williams and Mooney, 1994; Williams

The partial nature of much work from Jones in 1894 to that of the present day has been its concentration on aggregative data at a high level of aggregation – the country, county, registration district.⁶ As a result there has been a call for "properly researched local studies where there is a chance of refining our detailed understanding."⁷ A number of scholars have argued for a focus on local micro-studies, allowing a move beyond the aggregative level.⁸ To that end some 22 Open University B.Phil. students are now engaged in micro-level studies of 20 sub-registration districts. Table 1 gives the location of these. The areas were selected on various criteria: the availability of infant birth and death registers in combination, or long runs of the former; the variety of socio-economic features displayed; the proximity of suitable OU students willing to take on the task.

Table 1 Location Of Sub-Registration Districts Under Study

Amptill	Bedfordshire
Bath	Somerset
Bexley	Kent
Bungay	Suffolk
Cambridge	Cambridgeshire
Clun	Shropshire
Cholsey	Oxfordshire
Colneis	Suffolk
Dorking	Surrey
Fulham	Middlesex
Hemsworth	Yorkshire
Higham Ferrers	Northamptonshire
Hollingbourne	Kent
Ipswich	Suffolk
Leamington	Warwickshire
Loughborough	Leicestershire
Norwich	Norfolk
Nuneaton	Warwickshire
Sheffield Park	Yorkshire
York	Yorkshire

In this initial phase of the study the focus is on the years 1871–1910. During this period the Registrar General produced quarterly returns of births and of deaths under age one for each of the 2,000 or so sub-registration districts (there were virtually annual changes in the number, as amalgamations occurred or new districts were created). The infant mortality rate (IMR) and the percentage of deaths per quarter has been calculated for each of the sub-registration districts available. The figures reveal considerable variation both geographically and over time.

Many of the districts under study appear to match the national trend of a fall in the 1870s, reversed in the mid-1880s until the turn of the century, followed by a continuous and decisive fall thereafter. This pattern is found in Nuneaton; Loughborough; Norwich; Sheffield Park; York; Bath; Higham Ferrers; Cambridge, and Ipswich. There are a number of exceptions however: in Amptill, Shillington and Cranfield (three small, adjacent sub-districts in Bedfordshire) infant mortality fell throughout the whole period as it did in Bungay, Suffolk. The sub-districts of Lydbury (Shropshire) Hollingbourne (Kent), Cholsey (Oxfordshire), and Colneis (Suffolk) show little change over the period, whereas Hemsworth (West Yorkshire) had a rising trend (from around 120 to 180 infant deaths per 1000 live births) until the turn of the century. Hemsworth experienced massive in-migration and a sizeable increase in population as it turned from a largely agricultural area to a coal mining one, consequent on the discovery of what became known as the Barnsley Main Seam and its subsequent exploitation. Figures 1–6 reproduced in the appendix

and Galley, 1995; Winter, 1982, Wohl, 1985, Woods, 1984; Woods and Woodward, 1984; Woods, 1985; Woods and Hinde, 1987; Woods, Watterson and Woodward, 1989.

⁶There have been notable exceptions e.g. Williams, 1989, 1992.

⁷ Szreter, 1988, p.36.

⁸ Woods, Watterson and Woodward, 1989; Williams and Galley, 1995 and Garrett and Reid, 1995.

illustrate some of these varying patterns of infant mortality in the period 1871-1911. (Figures for *all* sub-registration districts used in the study area available on request).

We have devoted considerable effort to extracting the quarterly returns for sub-registration districts from the Registrar General's Reports, for two reasons. First it allows us to work at a lower level of aggregation than is usual, most recent studies having used full registration districts. Second the vaccination registers are for sub-districts. There were some 2000 of the latter as against 600 of the former. As the study progresses we shall, therefore, be able to compare the statistics we derive from the registers with those from the Quarterly Returns. We expect, however, to work at an even lower level of aggregation, which is one of the original aspects of the project.

When it comes to trying to explain the differences in the IMR (and in our sub-districts it varied from over 200 infant deaths per 1000 live births to around half that figure), we decided it was worth starting with the quarterly fluctuations. Again the vaccination registers will allow us to go to a lower level of aggregation even than this. Looking at the quarterly fluctuations in our sub-districts as a whole we appear to discern two distinct patterns. One shows a regular peaking in the winter quarter (January, February, March), the other shows a pronounced summer peaking (June, July, August). The latter is particularly noticeable in some years and has been put down to epidemics of diarrhoea. Indeed the rise of infant mortality in the 1890s has been said to be 'largely due' to the impact of the weather namely as a result of some particularly hot, dry, summers.⁹ We remain sceptical on this, partly because the reports of deaths from diarrhoea in the Quarterly Returns do not seem sufficient to account for it. The reporting of infant deaths was, however, notoriously deficient at this time. Although the vaccination registers do not give causes of death, we believe we shall be able to spot daily and weekly fluctuations in limited areas that indicate the likelihood of epidemics. There are, however, in some areas other sources, to which we now turn.

Primary Sources Other Than The Vaccination Registers

One of the advantages of the present study is that a relatively large number of researchers, working on different areas, are able to access a greater number and variety of sources. At the same time the Research Directors have made available sources of a local nature that are based centrally. For instance we have been fortunate in that the Local Government Board sent its inspectors to do some highly detailed (down to street and house level) of some of the areas being covered by the study: York (1885 and 1893); Dartford (includes Bexley) 1900; Norwich (1888); Clun (1905); Nuneaton (1900); Ampthill (1879); Hollingbourne (1886 and 1908); Cambridge (1874 and 1908). The Public Health Board did similar studies in an earlier period.

Students have unearthed a number of different sources. For example Bath has returns of births made under the Birth Notification Act which reveal data on breast feeding and cause of death. Ipswich has copies of death registers made at the request of the local Medical Officer of Health. Reports of the latter have been found in newspapers and council minutes. Even parish magazines have revealed information on health and disease. An autobiography of a Queen's Nurse working in Higham Ferrers describes the typhoid epidemic of the late 1880s there. A number of local authorities conducted general surveys of the sanitary conditions in their area. For instance Hemsworth did so in 1921. This covered the previous ten years and discusses housing, water supply, sewerage, toilets, pigs kept near houses etc. The MOH in Nuneaton reported in 1919 that many of the old courts in the town had not changed significantly in 40 years and still lacked modern sanitary facilities. Estate papers from Higham Ferrers in 1900 indicate that there was no public water supply in the towns of Higham Ferrers, Bozeat, Irchester and Irthlingborough and that in order to flush the sewers water had to be carted up from the river. A survey of sanitary conditions in Ampthill in 1892 pointed out that much of the opposition to increasing rates for improvement purposes was due to the chief rate payers living in isolated houses with their own sanitary facilities. A Leicestershire report of 1878 suggested that summer diarrhoea was no longer a disease of the slums, being found equally amongst all social classes. This was in direct contradiction to a report by the MOH in Sheffield in 1874 who said summer diarrhoea did not occur amongst the middle and upper classes.

Data From The Vaccination Registers

⁹ Woods, Watterson, and Woodward.

It must be emphasised that these are early days, the students not having been registered until 1 January 1997. They sent in their first tranche of data from the vaccination registers at the beginning of March 1997, having previously been occupied in making a trawl of other relevant sources in their local archive offices and local studies libraries. What follows are some early analyses, to be treated with some caution, as they are based on the small samples sent in to date.

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Case Studies

Analysis of the first tranche of data taken from the vaccination registers has thrown up a number of provisional hypotheses we think worthy of further exploration. Judged by the standards of historical demographers previously working in this area, our existing data base to date is small, although those working on earlier periods, would not, perhaps, find our numbers especially problematic. However, the main point of the following discussion is to illustrate possible modes of analysis of the data, as well as to develop tentative hypotheses.

The first area to be considered is the sub-registration district of Bungay, which lies due west of Lowestoft on and to the south of the River Waverney. The district has only one town, Bungay itself, which lies on the river and the town's only notable employer was (and is?) Clays the nationally known printer. Otherwise it served an almost exclusively agricultural hinterland. Indeed of the 191 farm labourers who appeared in the birth registers in the years 1900-05 some 42 (22%) lived in Bungay town itself. From the early vaccination register returns, it appears that there was a notable difference in infant mortality between the urban and rural areas of Bungay Sub-District. Table 1 shows the IMR for three groups of parishes, into which the sub-registration district can be divided. The first area is the town of Bungay, with a population of 3832 in 1871 and 3359 in 1911. The second area consists of seven very small parishes, east, west and south of Bungay (by an average of 4 miles), with an average parish population of 228 in 1871 and 199 in 1911. The third includes some even smaller settlements, all of which had the suffix South Elmham in their names, on average some 6 miles from Bungay town, and consisting of six parishes with an average population size of 161 in 1871 and 176 in 1911.

Table 2 Births, Deaths And The Infant Mortality Rate In The Bungay Sub-Registration District 1900-05.

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>IMR</i>
Bungay Town	428	57	133
The Ilketshalls, Flixton, Mettingham, Homersfield	164	15	91
<u>The South Elmhams</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	700	77	110

The differences in infant mortality between the three different types of settlement are statistically significant¹⁰, although the figures are small and require further research before they can be accepted as valid. If these differences hold up, then what is so surprising about them is that they occurred at all. For we are not talking here of large towns, or cities, on the one hand and purely rural areas on the other. Here it would seem that settlements of three or four thousand inhabitants could have a significant impact on infant mortality. Or, to put it more cautiously, living and working in such places would seem to involve a greater risk of a higher IMR than if one lived and worked but a few miles away.

A very similar pattern seems to have also existed in the sub-district of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire. In 1871 it was made up of eight parishes (population sizes in brackets) as follows: (i) Irthlingborough (2171). (ii) Rushden (2122). (iii) Irchester (1398). (iv) Higham Ferrers (1232). (v) Poddington (660). (vi) Wymington (316). (vii) Newton Bromshold (157). (viii) Farndish (75). Many people living in the first four places were boot and shoemakers, whereas agricultural labourers were predominant in the four smaller parishes. An initial examination of the births and infant deaths for the year 1879 showed that the first four small town parishes had a much higher infant mortality rate than the four rural ones, 148 per 1000, as against 31 per 1000.¹¹ The latter however was based on a very small number of births, and it was decided to select 100 births from the rural parishes for 1884 onwards (there is a gap between 1879 and 1884 in the vaccination registers), and match them against the next 100 cases in sequence from the small town parishes. The results are as follows:

¹⁰ Significant at the .10 level, although very nearly reaching the .05 level. All statistical measures in this report are based on the chi-square test.

¹¹ In the small towns there were 48 infant deaths out of a total of 324 births, and in the rural parishes 2 deaths out of 31 births.

Table 3: Infant Mortality In Higham Ferrers Sub-District, 1884-88

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Births</u>	<u>Number Of Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</u>
Irthlingborough, Rushden Irchester & Higham Ferrers	100	12	120 per 1,000
Poddington, Wymington, Newton Bromshold & Farndish	100	6	60 per 1,000

Although the results of Table 3 are not statistically significant, they are consistent with the findings about urban/rural differences found in Bungay. More detailed examination of special occupational groups in the Higham Ferrers district does suggest that there were real differences between the small town and rural village areas. The following gives a breakdown of agricultural labourers in the two types of area:

Table 4: Infant Mortality Amongst Agricultural Labourers In Higham Ferrers Sub-District, 1885-88

	<u>Small Town Parishes</u> (Irthlingborough, Rushden Irchester & Higham Ferrers)	<u>Rural Parishes</u> (Poddington, Wymington, Newton Bromshold & Farndish)
Number Of Births	113	47
Number Of Infant Deaths	14	1
Infant Mortality Rates	124 per 1000	21 per 1000

There were more births to agricultural labourers living in the small towns than in village parishes, perhaps a reflection of traditional farming residential patterns. Infant mortality was five times as high amongst agricultural labourers living in the urban than in the rural parishes, a difference which is statistically significant.¹² There was a similar but less significant pattern among non-agricultural occupations, mainly shoe and boot-makers: infant mortality of those living in the small towns was 124 per 1000, compared to 75 per 1000 in the villages.¹³ These findings are consistent with recent general work which suggests that place was more important than social class in determining levels of infant mortality.¹⁴ However, the results of Table 4 are so unexpected, that very much more research will be necessary before they can be accepted as valid.

Although there were a number of agricultural labourers living in the four Higham Ferrers town parishes, they were mainly dominated by the shoemaking industry. The towns all had railway stations, whereas the four smaller parishes were mainly agricultural and none of them had railways running through them, and perhaps can be characterised as isolated rural villages, even though they were only two or three miles away from the larger parishes. Our central hypothesis to explain the differences between the small industrial towns and the agricultural

¹² Significant at the .05 level.

¹³ Amongst non-agricultural occupations in the sample of 200 consecutive cases, there were 11 infant deaths out of 89 births for families living in the small towns, compared to 4 deaths out of 54 births for those living in the villages.

¹⁴ This supports the recent findings of Garrett and Reid, 1995.

villages, is that the disease environments of the two types of communities were radically different. Even though the small towns only had populations in the range of 1232 to 2171 people, they were sufficiently large to sustain reservoirs of disease and infection, particularly as their dominant trade (shoemaking) put them into constant contact with the larger economic world, whereas the agricultural villages had smaller and more isolated populations, classically associated with lower disease mortality.¹⁵

Similar findings to those for Bungay and Higham Ferrers have begun to emerge for other districts, such as Hollingbourne in Kent, although the samples are not yet large enough to draw firm conclusions. However, there is one other area which appears to contradict this pattern, that of the sub-district of Ampthill in Bedfordshire. Data for the two years 1876 and 1890 indicates that the infant mortality rate for three parishes in the district with populations of over 1,000 was as low as 80 per 1,000 (23 deaths out of 286 births), whereas in the remaining parishes with populations under 1,000 it was as high as 135 per 1000 (33 deaths out of 244 births), a statistically significant difference.¹⁶ George Newman noted in his book on infant mortality in 1906, that in the period 1901-05 the town of Ampthill had a lower infant mortality rate than surrounding villages, even though it had a much higher population density.¹⁷ This creates something of a conundrum, particularly as the town's lower mortality rate was achieved in spite of a very poor water supply in the town. According to a survey of 1891 by the local Medical Officer Of Health about a half the town's 200 wells were contaminated, suggesting that there must have been special factors responsible for its low infant mortality rate. Ampthill was built on a hill made of sandstone, soil that was excellent for drainage, whereas many of the surrounding parishes were built on heavy clay. It is possible that these differences in soil were partly responsible for the pattern of infant mortality, as recent work on southern England in the 1980s found that infant mortality was significantly higher in areas of wet soil, a result which reflects earlier historical findings of high mortality in marshland and wet soil areas.¹⁸ There are indications both in the Ampthill and other districts being studied in the Open University project that soil type may have been a factor in infant mortality, but only much larger samples will allow this hypothesis to be properly evaluated.

Many of the districts covered by the project are of course large urban areas where soil type is not likely to have been relevant. The numbers covered to date are not large enough yet to reach definite conclusions, although there are tentative indications pointing in the direction of certain hypotheses. In Ipswich, infant mortality appears to be heavily concentrated in particular streets, and we suspect that these were slum areas of poor housing, although this has yet to be evaluated through careful analysis of larger samples. Analysis of occupational data in Ipswich indicates that infant mortality was higher amongst labourers' families than the general population - 179 per 1000 (30 deaths out of 168 births) as against 118 per 1000 (85 out of 735) - significant at the .05 level.

In Fulham on the other hand, early results do not suggest that social class was such an important factor. An analysis of 364 births for 1876 (the first year birth and infant death registers are available) shows that infant mortality was 120 per 1000 amongst labourers (9 deaths out of 75 births), 129 per 1000 in other manual working class families (32 out of 249), and 150 per 1000 amongst the middle-class non-manual group (6 out of 40 births). The high figure for middle class infant mortality is not reliable, as the figures are based on such small numbers, but given the importance of the topic a special analysis of mortality by occupational group was undertaken.

One of the problems of social class analysis is the classification of occupations into class groupings. In order to simplify this problem 140 births were selected from professional families and matched consecutively with 140 births of labourers' families for the years 1880/1881. These occupational groups were chosen partly because of their relative unambiguity of description, but also because they tend to define the top and bottom ends of the socio-economic continuum. The vaccination registers allow us to evaluate the classification of social class through examining the names of doctors used to vaccinate the children of different families. The majority of children were vaccinated by the public vaccinator, paid for by the poor law union authorities, but wealthier families used their own private doctors, providing information for an assessment of socio-economic status. Of the 140 professional families in the sample, 93 per cent used private doctors, whereas this was true in only 12 per cent of the 140 labourers'

¹⁵ For example, smallpox was endemic in towns in England throughout the eighteenth century, whereas it took an epidemic form in the countryside. This led to a much higher mortality amongst infants and young children in the former than the latter.

¹⁶ Significant at the .05 level.

¹⁷ Newman, G. (1906) *Infant Mortality: A Social Problem*, London, p.33.

¹⁸ See Munro, L.J. (1994) *Infant Mortality and Water-Logged Soils: Significant Cause for Concern*, Middlesex University; Dobson, M. (1989) "The last hiccup of the old demographic regime: population stagnation and decline in late seventeenth and early eighteenth-century south-east England", *Continuity and Change*, 4, pp 395-428.

families, confirming the differences in socio-economic status between the two groups.¹⁹ The infant mortality pattern was as follows:

Table 5: Infant Mortality Amongst Professional And Labourers' Families In Fulham, 1880-81.

<i>Occupational Group</i>	<i>Number Of Births</i>	<i>Number Of Infant Deaths</i>	<i>IMR</i>
Professional Families	140	24	170/ 1000
Labourers' Families	140	24	170/ 1000

The infant mortality rate was identical in both groups, a high figure of 170 per 1000. Although the sample sizes are small, they do suggest that the lack of a significant social class difference found for the year 1876 was also true of other years. Much more research will be required before this conclusion can be considered generally valid, and the point of the above Table is to illustrate the possibilities of research rather than to suggest firm conclusions.

These early results on Fulham are similar to other provisional findings of the project, that place was more important than social class in determining levels of infant mortality. According to these early findings, a child in an agricultural labourer's family living in a rural village in Higham Ferrers, was much less at risk than a child of a wealthy professional family living in Fulham. There are also indications for other areas that social class differences within a district did not always work in the direction expected from the traditional literature. For example, in the rural districts of Norbury and Lydbury in Shropshire, the infant mortality rate amongst farmers was higher than it was amongst labourers, although as with all findings in this report, this can only provide the basis for a very tentative and provisional conclusion.²⁰

This emphasis on place rather than social class is consistent with the recent work of Garrett and Reid, who analysed a special sample of cases provided by the O.P.C.S.²¹ The vaccination birth and infant death registers lend themselves to this type of analysis because they provide information on individual families, with details of addresses and occupations. Additionally, the details on whether a family used a private doctor or a public vaccinator, will significantly add to the information on social class.

To date, information on 14,574 births and 1,681 infant deaths has been collected for the twenty districts in the project, covering the period 1871-1911. This represents an infant mortality rate of 115 per 1,000, lower than the national average, but this is largely due to the nature of the returns: some of the infant deaths are from vaccination birth registers, which only give about two-thirds of deaths in the first year. The analysis of the infant deaths has to date been carried out using EXCEL. Many of the students now have EXCEL and are sending in their returns on disc. Some initial problems have been ironed out so that we now expect an increasing number to be made this way, thus easing the inputting and analysis of the data.

Turning to other sources we are very encouraged by their range and number. Students have trawled their local archive offices and the Research Directors have made available some local studies deposited in national archives. One student has recently discovered a considerable cache of relevant material (both quantitative and qualitative) in the MH12 class at the PRO. The sources revealed so far ensure that a variety of hypotheses thrown up by the studies conducted at national, county or registration district level, can be tested street by street, parish by parish. In particular we can examine the two conflicting hypotheses: is infant mortality largely a product of who you are or where you are. In some cases detailed newspaper reports on local public health campaigns will enable us to test the outcomes of such initiatives. It is fortunate that large scale maps, usually those produced by the Ordnance Survey, are available in local archives for the period covered by our study. The same applies to the photographic record.

¹⁹ The professional families used a total of sixty-one private doctors. The professional group was defined as including all professional occupations - barristers, accountants, doctors etc - plus those fathers listed as gentlemen and merchants. The analysis of the type of doctor used by families revealed a minor problem with this classification. The fathers listed as musicians and coal merchants tended to use the public vaccinator rather than a private doctor, suggesting that they should not have been included in the professional category.

²⁰ The figures for Norbury for the period 1892-1900 were for farmers: 8 infant deaths out of 111 births (72 per 1000) and labourers: 3 out of 95 (32 per 1000). For Lydbury the figures are: farmers 13 infant deaths out of 114 births (114 per 1000), and agricultural labourers 32 out of 367 (87 per 1000).

²¹ Garrett E. and Reid, A. (1995).

Any empirical results derived from the vaccination registers are at the moment largely of an indicative nature because of the small numbers involved. With larger and more satisfactory samples, we expect to find considerable local variations but with some patterns holding more generally. One such pattern might be the relationship between infant mortality and settlement size. Scholarship to date has overwhelming emphasised the importance of large cities and conurbations since, collectively, they accounted for such a higher proportion of births and infant deaths. Paradoxically, if our initial findings are sustained, it may be that key aspects of infant mortality are to be found in smaller settlements, allowing the precise study of disease environments and how they affected levels of mortality.

However, we recognise the complexity of the factors that shaped infant mortality, and one of the strengths of the project is that it allows for the study of a multitude of factors and influences. The very number of localities chosen for study and the variety of sources to be used, guarantees that no one explanation will be emphasised at the expense of others. However, the high quality of the data on individual families in the vaccination registers should ensure that some surprising and unexpected findings will emerge from the research, which leads us naturally to the second part of this report, the history and nature of the vaccination registers which form the basis of our research.

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A Catalogue of Vaccination Birth And Infant Death Registers in England & Wales, 1872-1948.

The following catalogue has its origin in the Open University research project on infant mortality. We prepared the information in the catalogue to provide basic background information for the research, but the material generated should be of general interest to medical historians, historical demographers and family historians. There are two main grounds for this interest: 1. Vaccination birth and infant death registers are copies of the civil birth and infant death registers for the period 1872-1948. 2. The registers allow detailed studies of the practice of vaccination, including the effects of the anti-vaccination campaign in different local communities.

The lack of access to English and Welsh civil registration returns has long been a matter of regret, hampering both demographic and medical historical research, as well limiting the work of family historians. What has not been generally realised by the research community is that the civil registration returns on births and infant deaths were copied for purposes compulsory vaccination, and that many of the resulting vaccination birth and infant death registers have been deposited in county and other local record offices open to public inspection. This means that for the areas covered by surviving registers, researchers in effect have access to civil birth and infant death registration, without having to pay the fees for individual birth and death certificates.²²

There has been no general listing of vaccination birth and infant death registers previously available, although Jeremy Gibson and his colleagues included some information on the subject in their series on poor law union records.²³ Unfortunately, the information in these publications is not comprehensive, and the listings often confuse vaccination with vaccinators' registers. Gibson and his colleagues had to rely on the information provided by record offices, and the latter have frequently misclassified their own records, making it impossible to accurately identify the registers referred to. This is also a problem that we too have had to deal with, and in our research we discovered on a number of occasions that one type of register was listed under the heading of the other.²⁴ It has not been possible to inspect every register listed in the catalogue, although we have examined them wherever possible, and are confident from looking at a large number of registers and the pattern of catalogue references that most of registers are genuine vaccination birth and infant death registers.

In order to clarify the nature of these registers, we will discuss their historical origin and their relationship to other types of vaccination records. We reproduce examples of the most important class of records, in particular the vaccination birth and infant death registers, in the appendix to this catalogue. Also, we discuss the use that these registers can be put to, extending our understanding of infant mortality, in some cases in an entirely novel way, as well as the history of vaccination and the way it varied from community to community.

²² The information in the infant death register does not however include cause of death.

²³ Gibson, J., Rogers C. and Webb C. (1993) *Poor Law Union Records*, 4 Volumes (Federation of Family History Societies).

²⁴ In one case, we were informed by a county record office that they had no vaccination registers in their archive, only to subsequently discover that they had one of the richest collections in the whole country.

The origin of the organisation of vaccination provision in England and Wales can be traced back to the old poor law of the late sixteenth century. Parishes became responsible for providing food, clothing, housing, and medical services for those in receipt of poor relief, and by the eighteenth century most parishes provided medical relief to the poor, frequently employing parish doctors for the purpose. Smallpox was one of the chief sources of expenditure, partly because of the high cost of nursing and isolation services.²⁵ During the latter half of the eighteenth century, many parish authorities began to pay for the mass inoculation of their poor, often covering the majority of the population.²⁶ Because of the fear of spreading natural smallpox through inoculation, some parishes introduced an element of compulsion in their general inoculations, attempting to cover all members of the population.²⁷

Vaccination gradually began to replace inoculation during the early part of the nineteenth century, and most parish authorities made generous provision for the vaccination of their poor. This was partly due to the heavy expense of nursing and burying those dying from smallpox, compared to the relative cheapness of vaccination. With the introduction of the new poor law, legislation was enacted in 1840 making vaccination the responsibility of the poor law unions.²⁸ The unions were allowed to provide free vaccination to all inhabitants of their constituent parishes, and in 1841 legislation depauperised free vaccination.²⁹ This continued the tradition of parishes providing free inoculation and vaccination to the majority of their populations, and what was novel was the role of the poor law unions as intermediaries between parishes and central government, providing statistics and other information to the poor law commissioners.

In 1853 a major change occurred when vaccination was made compulsory, and boards of guardians were obliged by law to appoint public vaccinators who had to be medically qualified.³⁰ All children were required to be vaccinated within three months of birth and a registration system was introduced to ensure the effectiveness of compulsory vaccination. This system relied on civil registration, which had been organised through the poor law unions. The unions were the basis of the registration districts, which were subdivided into sub-registration areas, run by registrars who were recruited and paid for by the unions. The 1853 Act required the establishment of vaccination districts, which in practice were identical to civil sub-registration districts. This was because the enforcement of the compulsory provisions of the Act depended on the identity of civil and vaccination districts. All registrars were required to compile registers of successful vaccinations, which consisted of copies of the civil birth register plus information on vaccination. At the registration of birth the registrars were obliged to give parents a statutory notice requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months. After vaccination, the vaccinators sent the registrar a certificate of successful vaccination (or insusceptibility to vaccination), who entered details into the register of successful vaccinations.

Although a number of these registers have survived and are copies of the civil birth registers, they have not been included in the present catalogue as they do not give information on infant death, and therefore fall outside the scope of the Open University research project. It may be in the future that the registers of successful vaccination can be used, along with vaccination birth registers, for the study of fertility patterns in the period 1853-1948, but this is beyond the scope of the present introduction.

There were no provisions in the 1853 Act for enforcing compulsory vaccination, and this was clarified by the Public Health Act of 1858 which encouraged boards of guardians to initiate prosecutions.³¹ However, in the following year further legislation was introduced which removed the power of the guardians to prosecute defaulters,³² but this was partly remedied by the 1861 Act which permitted guardians to employ vaccination officers,

²⁵ See for example Razzell, P. (1977) *The Conquest Of Smallpox*, Firlie, p.91.

²⁶ *Ibid*, pp 84-92.

²⁷ *Ibid*, pp 55, 68.

²⁸ The Vaccination Act Of 1840 (*An Act To Extend The Practice Of Vaccination*, 3 & 4 Vict. c.29).

²⁹ The Vaccination Act Of 1841 (*An Act To Amend An Act To Extend The Practice Of Vaccination* (4 & 5 Vict. c.32).

³⁰ The Vaccination Act of 1853 (*An Act Further To Extend And Make Compulsory The Practice Of Vaccination*, 16 & 17 Vict., c.100)

³¹ *The Act For Vesting In The Privy Council Certain Powers For The Protection Of The Public Health* (21 & 22 Vict., c.97)

³² Lambert R.J. (1962) "A Victorian national health service: state vaccination 1855-71", *The Historical Journal*, 5, p 5.

whose main job was to monitor and police compulsory vaccination.³³ The 1867 Vaccination Act strengthened compulsion by introducing repeated fines for non-compliance, as well as allowing the enlargement of vaccination districts (combining sub-registration districts) and improving the quality of vaccination procedures. Public vaccinators were introduced into all areas where they mostly operated from fixed vaccination stations, although in isolated rural areas they were allowed to make periodic visits at places advertised in advance. The Act required the registrar to give everyone registering a birth details of the addresses of vaccination stations and the dates of any periodic visits.³⁴ Children had to be re-examined eight days after vaccination and if the operation was satisfactory, a certificate of successful vaccination was issued by the vaccinator and sent to the registrar. Where illness or other problems prevented vaccination, vaccinators were allowed to issue certificates of postponement. The latter lasted for two months and where there was repeated failure, the vaccinators could give parents a certificate of insusceptibility to vaccination. All these certificates were sent by the vaccinator to the registrar and details entered into the register of successful vaccinations.

In 1871 legislation was introduced requiring all poor law unions to appoint vaccination officers and to set up a system of registration which lasted until 1948. Under the 1871 Act, vaccination officers took over all the functions of the local registrars except for giving parents the statutory notice of compulsory vaccination. In the period 1871-76 there were 649 boards of guardians who appointed a total of 1400 vaccination officers.³⁵ In many instances the same official acted as both registrar and vaccination officer.³⁶ Where they were different, the registrar sent the vaccination officer monthly copies of all births and infant deaths under the age of one year in his registration sub-district. The public vaccinator and private medical practitioners were required to send certificates of successful vaccination, postponement and insusceptibility to the vaccination officer. The latter then completed the vaccination birth register which gave the following information: (i) the registration number in the civil birth register; (ii) when born; (iii) where born; (iv) name of child; (v) sex; (vi) name of father, or if illegitimate, of mother; (vii) occupation of father, or if illegitimate, of mother; (viii) when notice to vaccinate was given to the parent; (ix) date of successful vaccination, postponement or insusceptibility to vaccination; (x) name of medical man who signed the relevant certificate; (xi) date of death of any child who died before vaccination; (xii) reference number in vaccination officer's report book on problem cases.

From the monthly information on infant deaths, the vaccination officer compiled an infant death register, which gave the following information on children dying under the age of one year: (i) the registration number in the civil death register; (ii) when died; (iii) where died; (iv) name of infant; (v) sex; (vi) age at death; (vii) name of father; (viii) occupation of father; (ix) number in birth register if registered in the same sub-district; (x) remarks, covering the reasons for the non-vaccination of children.

In addition to the two above registers, vaccination officers were required to trace unvaccinated children who had moved into or out of their area, and list details of addresses, vaccination status and deaths of such migrating children. It was a legal requirement that this information should be recorded in the vaccination birth register, although in practice it seems that only a minority of vaccination registers complied with this requirement. The operations of vaccination officers are central to an understanding of this catalogue, and so instructions issued to them by the Local Government Board have been reproduced as a special appendix at the end of this introduction.

There has been much confusion in record offices about vaccination birth registers - usually catalogued as vaccination registers - and vaccinators' registers. The latter list all vaccinations carried out by public vaccinators, and include the following information: (i) number of case; (ii) date of vaccination; (iii) name of child vaccinated; (iv) age when vaccinated; (v) address at date of vaccination; (vi) where vaccinated. These vaccinators' registers only include children vaccinated by public vaccinators, excluding those vaccinated privately and those who escaped vaccination or died before vaccination. Sample pages of vaccination birth, infant death and vaccinators' registers are reproduced in the appendix in order to clarify the differences between them.

The format of vaccination birth registers changed slightly in 1898 with the introduction of legislation allowing conscientious objection to compulsory vaccination.³⁷ A column was introduced which listed the date of

³³ The Vaccination Act of 1861 (*An Act To Facilitate Proceedings Before The Justices Under The Acts Relating To Vaccination*, 24 & 25 Vict.c.59)

³⁴ The Vaccination Act of 1867 (*An Act To Consolidate And Amend The Laws Relating To Vaccination*, 30 & 31 Vict., c.84)

³⁵ Lambert, *op.cit.*, pp 12, 13.

³⁶ The 1871 Vaccination Act specifically referred to the appointment of registrars as vaccination officers. See *An Act To Amend The Vaccination Act, 1867*, 34 & 35 Vict., c.84.

³⁷ The 1898 Vaccination Act (*An Act To Amend The Law With Respect To Vaccination*, 61 & 62 Vict., C.49)

exemption, derived from certificates obtained by parents from magistrates. This Act also abolished cumulative penalties for non-compliance with the compulsory provisions of vaccination legislation and extended the maximum period allowed for compulsory vaccination from three to six months. Public vaccination stations were abolished and public vaccinators were required if desired by parents to visit houses for the vaccination of children. The conditions of conscientious objection were further liberalised by the 1907 Vaccination Act, which substituted a statutory declaration for a magistrate's certificate as a means of establishing conscientious objection.³⁸ Other than these changes, vaccination birth and infant death registers remained unchanged between 1872 and 1948, when the system of compulsory vaccination was abolished.³⁹

It is generally agreed that civil registration had reached a high standard of reliability by 1872, and as the vaccination birth and infant death registers are copies of the civil registers for the period 1872-1948, they constitute an unrivalled source of information on infant mortality for the period. However, there are a number of problems with using these registers, which it is only possible to discuss briefly.⁴⁰ One difficulty is that vaccination birth and infant death registers do not always survive for the same areas, and it is only when both types of register are available that a full study of infant mortality is possible. However, some vaccination officers wrote all infant deaths into their birth registers, and where this happens, such a register provides full information on infant mortality without the necessity of nominal record linkage between birth and infant death registers.⁴¹ Also, in some areas the practice of vaccination almost entirely disappeared as a result of anti-vaccination activity (this will be discussed later), and as vaccination officers were required to write in infant death before vaccination, they recorded all infant deaths in their birth registers.⁴²

When full information on infant deaths is lacking, vaccination birth registers can still be used for the study of infant mortality. The Local Government Board collected statistics on the numbers of deaths before vaccination, and according to their published reports, about two-thirds of all infant deaths in late nineteenth century England & Wales occurred before vaccination. This represented a mortality rate of about 100 deaths per 1,000 births and appears to have occurred on average within four months of birth, although this varied from place to place and from one period of time to another.⁴³ It is possible to correct for variations in the average age of vaccination, and we are developing statistical techniques at the Open University to adjust for such variations.⁴⁴ This should enable the study of infant mortality in the early months of life, and because no nominal record linkage is involved, it is possible to cover a larger numbers of cases in a shorter period of time.

Because the vaccination registers involve the tracking of individual children over time, there is not the problem of institutional deaths being allocated to other registration districts. The vaccination officer traced all children until they had been successfully vaccinated, a process which kept children "under observation" for at least the first few months of life, ideal for the historical demographer looking for reliable data. Some children of course left the area in the first year, but in some vaccination registers details of this are noted in the remarks column, in the form of new addresses and whether deaths took place in areas outside the vaccination district. Some registers also list details of all incoming children, which provides data on infant mortality amongst migrant families. However, from a number of registers inspected, migration out of a district in the first year appears to have been a relatively rare

³⁸ The 1907 Vaccination Act. (*An Act To Substitute A Statutory Declaration For The Certificate Required Under Section Two Of The Vaccination Act, 1898, Of Conscientious Objection*, 7 Edw. 7, C. 31.)

³⁹ It was abolished under *The National Health Service Act, 1946*, 9 & 10 Geo.6, c.81, although abolition did not come into force until 1948.

⁴⁰ A full discussion of these problems will only be possible on the completion of the infant mortality project at the Open University.

⁴¹ See for example the Carmarthen vaccination birth register.

⁴² See for example the registers for Wellingborough and Higham Ferrers for the period 1890-1900.

⁴³ The statistics published by the Local Government Board give an indication of these variations. In 1875, there were 86,673 infant deaths before vaccination out of a total of 850,354 births - representing a rate of 101 per 1000 - whereas by 1896 this figure had increased to 99,386 out of 914,205 (109 per 1000), largely as a result of a reduction in the number of vaccinations. Some counties had a much higher rate of unvaccinated children than others. For example, both Bedfordshire and Leicestershire had a rate of about 79 per cent, compared to the national average of 23 per cent. See the Local Government Board reports for 1875 and 1896 in *Parliamentary Papers*, 1878, XXXVII, p.441 and *Parliamentary Paper*, 1899, XXXVII, p.493.

⁴⁴ This work is being carried out by Dr Karen Vines of the Department of Statistics. It will be possible to check the accuracy of the adjustments in areas where full information on infant mortality is available from the infant death registers.

phenomenon, although this has to be checked through future research. Vaccination birth and infant death registers are a good source for the study of migration, particularly as they give information on individual addresses and fathers' occupations.

One other significant problem in using vaccination registers is the change in vaccination districts that occurred during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These changes coincided with the creation of new civil registration districts and sub-districts, which were necessary as a result of the growth of large cities. The boards of guardians were responsible for deciding the size of vaccination and civil registration districts, but this had to be done in conjunction with the Local Government Board who could initiate changes and had the final say in any changes proposed by the local guardians.

It has not been possible to indicate the complex nature of these changes in this catalogue, although we have attempted partly to deal with this problem by listing the parishes included in the sub-registration districts. Although there were some changes in parish boundaries during this period, parishes were probably the most stable registration units up to the middle of the twentieth century. We have listed all the parishes included in civil sub-registration and vaccination districts (the latter were based on the former) for the year 1871, and where sub-registration districts did not exist in that year, have given the parishes for the year 1911.⁴⁵ However, many internal changes probably occurred within districts after 1871, and the parish listings are only meant as a rough guide to the approximate area covered by the catalogue. A lack of an 1871 listing indicates that a district was created after that date, and the listing of parishes in 1911 indicates that the sub-district had been created between 1871 and 1911.

It was after 1911 that the Registrar-General began to publish statistics of birth, marriage and death by administrative district, based on urban and rural sanitary areas. These overlapped with civil registration districts, but the change from one system of registration to another makes it difficult to analyse mortality changes before and after 1911.⁴⁶ Vaccination registers continued to be based on civil registration districts after 1911, and even when boards of guardians were abolished in 1930, the new county councils continued to use civil registration areas as the basis of their vaccination districts, allowing the study of infant mortality in the same basic district uninterruptedly from 1872 to 1948. There were changes throughout this period in the nature of civil registration areas, but the inclusion of data on individual parishes and families in the vaccination registers partly helps to overcome this problem.

We have also given population sizes of all parishes included in this catalogue. The exact relationship between population size and mortality has yet to be determined, but we believe this to be an important dimension in the study of infant mortality, as well as other forms of mortality and disease, and so we have given population sizes for all parishes mainly for the year 1871.

* * * * *

Medical historians have begun to recognise the historical importance of the compulsory provisions of Victorian vaccination legislation, which entailed the growth of a complex administrative structure necessary for its implementation. The latter has been seen as a forerunner of the Welfare State, particularly as regards the development of the public health movement.⁴⁷ Compulsory vaccination in turn has formed a part of the debate about the effectiveness of medicine in relation to the decline of mortality generally, but smallpox mortality in particular.⁴⁸ Even greater interest has been shown in the anti-vaccination movement, partly because of its ideological nature, as well as its impact on nineteenth and twentieth century medicine.⁴⁹ None of the studies of compulsory vaccination and the anti-vaccination movement have used vaccination registers as a source of data, but have relied exclusively on published data from official reports, such as those of the Registrar-General and the Local Government Board. These

⁴⁵ These listings of parishes are taken from the 1871 and 1911 Censuses.

⁴⁶ For a discussion of registration changes see Higgs, E. (1997) "The statistical big bang of 1911: ideology, technological innovation and the production of medical statistics", *Social History Of Medicine*, 9, pp 409-426.

⁴⁷ Lambert, *op.cit.*

⁴⁸ Williams, N. (1994) "The implementation of compulsory health legislation: infant smallpox vaccination in England & Wales, 1840-80", *Journal Of Historical Geography*, 20, pp 396-412.

⁴⁹ Lambert *op.cit.*; MacLeod, R.M. (1967) "Medicine and public opinion: the resistance to compulsory health legislation 1870-1907", *Public Law*, pp 107-28, 231-52; Porter, D. & R. (1988) "The politics of prevention: anti-vaccinationism and public health in nineteenth century England", *Medical History*, 32, pp 231-52; Williams, *op.cit.*

have enabled broad analyses of national and regional trends, but have not allowed the detailed micro-studies of particular communities and occupational groups feasible with vaccination registers.

In order to fully understand compulsory vaccination and the anti-vaccination movement it generated, it is necessary to briefly outline the history of smallpox in the nineteenth century. Before 1837, there are no national statistics of smallpox mortality available for England & Wales, and it is only after that date that trends in mortality can be discussed in any detail. We know from Swedish data, that smallpox mortality had declined very sharply at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, and that most of this decline was probably due to the impact of inoculation and vaccination.⁵⁰ In Sweden by the late 1830s, smallpox was no longer a major cause of death, although it continued to cause major concern throughout the nineteenth century.⁵¹ This was because it was still a highly fatal disease, its virulence probably having increased throughout the whole of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, before declining in the twentieth. The evidence was summarised by McVail in 1919:

"... natural smallpox gradually became throughout the eighteenth century, and up to the epidemic of 1870-73, a more virulent and fatal disease, the maximum fatality being on a large basis of facts 45 per cent, and since then it has irregularly, yet persistently, diminished in fatality until we come to the epidemic of 1902-05 with an unvaccinated rate of 19.3 per cent."⁵²

This increasing virulence was partly disguised by the effect of vaccination in preventing attacks of smallpox and the fact that previously vaccinated people suffered a much lower case-fatality rate than those who were unprotected. It was the latter category that McVail was referring to, and there is a substantial body of statistical evidence to support his conclusion about increasing virulence.⁵³ Smallpox remained a highly fatal disease right through to the end of the nineteenth century. For example, in Gloucester where a strong anti-vaccination campaign had led to a very low rate of vaccination, many unprotected people were attacked by smallpox. Of 772 unprotected people who contracted the disease, 306 died - representing a mortality rate of 39.6 per cent.⁵⁴

We can illustrate the very high fatality of the disease during the 1870-73 epidemic by quoting from the unpublished autobiography of William Mabey:

"Now at this time, a bad attack of smallpox broke out at Weymouth, and the order went forth that everyone was to be vaccinated ... For a whole year the smallpox raged and hundreds died - whole families were wiped out, in one case a father and mother, and six children dying of it. Every morning I had to pass over Weymouth bridge to get to my work, and all along the front I could see lovely bedding from house after house put on the curb to be taken away by the dustman and burnt in the refuse destructor. Anyone who showed the slightest symptoms was taken away at once to the Isolation Hospital, and it was here that many died ... I was working then as ... a sick visitor [and] ... had to be on duty five nights a week which I kept up for nearly a year. I saw some dreadful sights during this time, and the most terrible suffering. One night I called at Mr Webb's house, and after knocking repeatedly without getting any response and hearing a faint sound from within, I opened the door and entered ... When I opened the door the odour was so dreadful that I felt faint and almost fell down, and managed to pull myself and went over to the bed. The poor man held out his hand, but I said, 'I am sorry, Mr Webb, but I daren't shake hands with you.' I then did what I could for him as quickly as possible, for I knew I could not stand the atmosphere for very long, and I also knew that it was only a matter of days with him. Before I left him he begged me to be one of those who would carry him to the grave, and this I did three days later. All these people were buried at Wyke, a new churchyard on the left of the main road, and every day one would meet funerals, almost every family in the town had lost someone. All through the epidemic I did my work, but nearly all the workmen were taken ill and some of them died."⁵⁵

This quote illustrates more effectively than any amount of statistics the virulence of smallpox at this time, and Mabey's account could easily be mistaken for a classic description of the bubonic plague. Nearly one in two of unprotected people were killed by smallpox, and vaccination where it was practised saved many lives. Contemporary studies showed that the vaccinated had a much lower rate of mortality when attacked by smallpox

⁵⁰ Skold, P.(1996) *The Two Faces Of Smallpox*, Umea, pp 517-26.

⁵¹ Skold, *op.cit.*, pp 66, 422.

⁵² J.C. Mcvail, J.C. (1919) *Half A Century Of Smallpox And Vaccination*, London, p.19.

⁵³ Razzell, *op.cit.*, pp 127-133.

⁵⁴ *Public Health* (1896-97), 9, p.216.

⁵⁵ Unpublished autobiography of William Mabey in the Dorset Record Office.

than did the unprotected. For example, the report of one London smallpox hospital showed that during the 1871-73 epidemic, 123 of the 320 unvaccinated cases (38.4%) died, compared to 40 of the 670 vaccinated ones (6.0%).⁵⁶ (The latter figure probably overstates mortality amongst the vaccinated, as some of them may have been vaccinated after contracting the disease.)

In spite of increasing virulence, overall smallpox mortality declined during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and this was due to the practice of inoculation and vaccination.⁵⁷ Smallpox deaths only accounted for about one-and-a-half per cent per cent of all children born in the period 1838-44, even though the disease universally affected all children and had a case-fatality rate of over 30 per cent.⁵⁸ However, although vaccination had played a very significant role in reducing overall smallpox mortality, the degree to which it was practised varied from area to area. When it was neglected, as it was in Gloucester and in Weymouth, smallpox could kill very large numbers of people. This is revealed by the figures for smallpox mortality in the nineteenth century:

Table 1: Smallpox Mortality Rate, Annual Death Rates Per Million People Living In England & Wales⁵⁹

<i>Period</i>	<i>Smallpox Mortality Rate</i>
1838-42	576
1847-50	292
1851-60	222
1861-65	219
1866-70	105
1871-75	411
1876-80	78
1881-85	78
1901-10	13
1921 & 1931	0.2
1939 & 1947	0.3

The resurgence of smallpox that took place in the years 1871-75 was a factor in the passing of the 1871 Vaccination Act, and the subsequent decline in smallpox mortality was probably partly responsible for the willingness of the Government to liberalise the terms of compulsory vaccination in 1898 and 1907.

Most of the research on smallpox in the Victorian period has concentrated on the ideological opposition to vaccination, and little or no work has been done on local epidemics such as that at Weymouth. The vaccination birth and infant death registers do allow the study of the uptake of infant vaccination after 1872, and for the earlier period - from 1853 to 1871 - the practice of vaccination can be charted through the analysis of registers of successful vaccinations. These registers only allow the study of infant vaccination, but these probably constituted a majority in most areas. We know from one national study that there was a sharp increase in vaccination after the introduction of compulsory vaccination in 1853, followed by a slight but significant decline until the passing of the 1867 and 1871 Acts, when the rate increased again.⁶⁰ The vaccination rate decreased during the 1880s as a result of anti-vaccination agitation,⁶¹ although the national trend after 1890 is not clear, as there have been no detailed studies for that period. We know that by 1937 only 34 per cent of children born were vaccinated, compared to 85 per cent born during the period 1872-83.⁶²

⁵⁶ Second Report Of The Local Government Board, *Parliamentary Papers*, 1873, XXIX, p.xxxii.

⁵⁷ See Razzell, *op.cit.*

⁵⁸ See Creighton, C (1896) *The History Of Epidemics*, 2, Cambridge, p.614; Mitchell B.R. and Deane P. (1962)

Abstract Of British Historical Statistics, London, p.29; *Royal Commission On Vaccination*, (1889) 1st Report, p.14.

⁵⁹ These figures are taken from Lambert, R. (1963) *Sir John Simon 1816-1904, And English Social Administration*, London, pp 618, 619, and Logan, W.P.D. (1950-51) "Mortality in England & Wales from 1848 to 1947", *Population Studies*, Vol. 4, pp 138, 139. The figures for 1901-47 are based on averages of male and female rates for the years in question.

⁶⁰ Williams, *op.cit.*, p.400.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² Lambert, *op.cit.*, pp 13, 14.

From the examination of a number of local registers it is clear that there were marked variations in the popularity of vaccination between communities and probably different social groups. For example, the Higham Ferrers register indicates that practically all children were vaccinated in the period 1879-88, but there was a rapid collapse in the practice from 1889 onwards, so that by the year 1890 virtually no children were vaccinated.⁶³ The numbers increased slowly after the introduction of the 1898 Act, which allowed conscientious objection and provided vaccination in homes when requested by parents. The restoration of the system accelerated in the period 1903-06, and after the further liberalisation of the compulsory provisions in 1907, once again, virtually all children were vaccinated a few months after birth. There were however exceptions to this pattern: in two small rural parishes some agricultural labourers continued to vaccinate their children even when the system had collapsed completely elsewhere in the Higham Ferrers district. This may have been the influence of landlords and farmers, supporting the established legal position.

An almost identical pattern was found in the neighbouring area of Wellingborough, where there was the same rapid and total collapse of vaccination in the first six or seven months of 1890. Before that date virtually all children had been vaccinated, whereas during the 1890s only a very small minority underwent the operation. Only 48 out of a total of 1,332 children were vaccinated in 1891 and 1892, and the collapse of vaccination affected all nine parishes within the sub-district. However, of the 48 vaccinated, a disproportionate number came from rural parishes (31% as against 11% of the total population) and from middle class families - 41% of the vaccinated had fathers with non-manual occupations, compared to 11% of the unvaccinated.

The pattern of vaccination was very different in other Northamptonshire areas. The sub-districts of Fotheringhay, Benefield, Oundle, Hardingston, Stilton and Crowland, all maintained very high rates of vaccination - 90 per cent and above - during the 1890s, although when conscientious objection was introduced in 1898, a significant number of parents obtained certificates of exemption for their children. Why some areas should maintain vaccination almost completely, and others reject it entirely, must be a matter for future research. In the case of the Northamptonshire districts, it may be that Wellingborough and Higham Ferrers were more industrial and perhaps more religiously non-conformist than the other districts (there was an association between religious non-conformity and anti-vaccinationism), but this is only a hypothesis to be explored further.

Vaccination registers will not only allow very detailed studies of variations in vaccination both between communities and social classes, but also enable an analysis of changes over time. Because the registers give details of individual families, it will be possible to match births with the baptism entries in Anglican and Non-Conformist baptism registers, enabling an analysis of the role of religious affiliation in resisting compulsory vaccination. Additionally, information on dates of vaccination and subsequent infant mortality will enable an assessment of the dangers of vaccination, a problem that worried contemporaries and fuelled the criticisms of the ant-vaccination campaigners.

But beyond this type of specialist research, the vaccination registers will enable medical, demographic and family historians to engage in a whole series of research projects for different communities. The information on birth, occupation, illegitimacy, geographical mobility, private/ public doctors, infant mortality, and the rejection of vaccination should enable the study of a whole range of topics, particularly as the information is on individual families and children. The latter type of data lends itself to nominal record linkage: with census schedules, rate lists, baptism registers, housing surveys and other suitable material. Our hope is that the present catalogue will facilitate this research, as well as providing an invaluable data base for our study of infant mortality.

⁶³ The number of certificates of postponement also increased during this period, suggesting that families were using postponement as a way of avoiding vaccination.

Appendix

*Instructions To Vaccination Officers Issued By The Local Government Board, 21st of December, 1871.*⁶⁴

1. The duties of a Vaccination Officer, whether already appointed or hereafter appointed by the Guardians, will be to act as registrar of Vaccination for the district to which he is appointed; to see that all children resident therein are duly vaccinated; and, generally, to carry in to effect, under direction of the Guardians, all such provisions of the Vaccination Acts as are not expressly assigned to the execution of other officers.
2. He will receive from the Registrars of Births, and Deaths, and will be responsible for the safe custody of, the "Monthly Lists" of Births and Deaths which will be sent to him under the provisions of the Act of 1871. The first of these lists will be due on the 1st of February 1872, or within three days thereafter. On the lists of Births he will duly enter in columns which are provided for the purposes as shown in the annexed form, all certificates he may receive of the successful vaccination of the children whose names are entered on the lists, or of their insusceptibility to vaccination, or of their having already had small-pox. All such entries must be made immediately on the receipt of the respective certificates. He will compare each monthly list of deaths with the corresponding and with preceding lists of births, and as regards any children included in the death-return whose names are on the birth-lists, but for whom he had not received one of the certificates above referred to, he will enter the death in the column provided. An alphabetical index to his birth-lists will greatly facilitate this comparison. And when, on his personal inquiries, or by information from the Vaccination Officer of another district, or on other reliable authority, he shall have ascertained that a child included in the birth-lists for his district has died in some other district, he shall write off the case in like way.
3. He will enter at the end of each quarter, on blank "birth-list" sheets which will be supplied him for the purpose, certificates which he may have received during the quarter of the successful vaccination, or insusceptibility to vaccination, of children whose births had not been registered at all, or whose district of birth-registration he has been unable to ascertain.
4. The monthly lists of births, together with the supplemental sheets referred to in section 3, shall in the first instance be kept stitched, or otherwise fastened together, in a stiff cover, so as to preserve them from damage or dirt, and shall from time to time be bound into volumes, as the Guardians may direct, and shall constitute the "Vaccination Register" of the district.
5. If any list of births or deaths be not received from a Registrar within one week from the time it is due, the Vaccination Officer shall report this to the Guardians at the next Board Meeting, with a view to the Registrar being immediately called upon for an explanation, and, if need be, to communication with the Local Government Board. A Vaccination Officer who shall lose any of these lists shall be bound to obtain another from the Registrar of Births and Deaths at his own cost.
6. The steps that the Vaccination Officer will be required to take in discharge of his duty to see that all children entered on the birth-lists are duly vaccinated will vary, according as the vaccination district in which the parent resides is one in which continuous weekly public vaccination is maintained, or one in which the public performance of vaccination is only periodical.

I. As regards districts in which there is continuous weekly public vaccination:-

⁶⁴ First Report Of The Local Government Board, *Parliamentary Papers 1872, XXVIII*, pp 77-81.

(a) He will keep his birth-lists examined from week to week, and in each case of default which may arise, he will, *immediately on such default arising*, intimate the fact to the parent. For this purpose a notice in the annexed form, A., or to the like effect, may be used; and such notice may, if he think fit, be sent by post. He should make a mark in the margin of his Vaccination Register in each case in which this intimation of default has been given. If the intimation be not attended to within a reasonable time, say 15 days, or if, in the case of a notice sent by post, the person to whom it was addressed has not been found by the post office, the Vaccination Officer shall at once proceed to make *personal* inquiries, with a view to obtaining the requisite certificate or taking the necessary proceedings.

(b) If on these personal inquiries the parent be found in default, an exact date should be specified by which he must have complied with the law; and a notice in the annexed form, B., or, to the like effect, should be given.

(c) Failing compliance, the Vaccination Officer (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) will report the case to the Guardians at their next Board Meeting for their instructions thereon.

II. As regards districts in which the public vaccination is periodical:-

(a) He will, *previous to each vaccination period*, examine his birth lists, and extract therefrom the names of all parents who would fall into default provided their children were not vaccinated before the termination of the next ensuing attendances, in order that intimation to this effect may be given to such parents *a few days before the attendances commence*, with warning of the penalties which will result from noncompliance. The annexed form, C., or to the like effect, may be used for this purpose. He should make a mark in the margin of his Vaccination Register against each case in which this intimation has been given.

(b) And failing compliance, he will inquire personally into the circumstances of the case, and (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) report the case to the Guardians at their next Board Meeting for their instructions thereon.

He will keep a book, to be called "The Vaccination Officer's Report Book", according to the annexed form, in which he will enter the names, with the other particulars required, of parents of whom personal inquiries may have been made, as above, with the dates of such inquiries. He will note in this book any further action taken in any case, and make any remarks which the case calls for. He will take care to make the necessary reference in column V. of his "Vaccination Register" to each case thus entered in the Report Book.

7. When on his inquiries the Vaccination Officer finds that a child has been successfully vaccinated, but the vaccination not certified, or transmitted, he shall ascertain with whom the default rests, having regard to the requirements of the Vaccination Act, 1867, sections 21, 23, 30, and Vaccination Act, 1871, section 7, and shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the certificate required.

8. All certificates of postponement shall be entered in the Report Book, with the date of the certificate, the name of the practitioner who signed it, and the period for which it was given, with a view to any inquiries which may be necessary at the expiration of that period. He will take care to make the necessary reference in Column V. of his "Vaccination Register" to each case so entered. When certificates of postponement are delivered to him on the form of "Notice of requirement", he will see that the parent is always supplied with a new form of the notice of requirement, with the particulars of attendance, etc, duly filled in.

9. When the Vaccination Officer shall find that any parent, respecting whose child he has not received a certificate of successful vaccination, has removed from the district, he shall take pains to ascertain the Vaccination Officer's district to which such removal has taken place, and shall give notice to the Vaccination Officer of that district, with a view to the vaccination of the child, and the due return of the certificate to himself. And whenever a certificate respecting a child whose birth was registered in the district of some other Vaccination Officer is sent to him, he shall take pains to ascertain the district in which the birth took place, and forward the certificate accordingly.

10. He shall submit to the Guardians, in duplicate, at the end of every quarter or half-year, as they may direct, a summary of his report book, in the form to be prescribed by the Local Government Board, the duplicate to be transmitted to the Local Government Board.
11. The Vaccinating Officer will at all times use his best endeavours to ascertain whether children resident in his district, but not having been born in it, or (if so born) not having had their births registered in it, are unvaccinated, and will, in such cases, take the requisite steps for procuring their vaccination.
12. He will, on outbreaks of small-pox, make any house to house visitations which the Local government Board or the Guardians may direct in reference to vaccination, and will carry out any special instruction they may issue on the subject.
13. As the Guardians' officer for the administration of the Vaccination Acts, he will see that the Registrars of Births and Deaths in his district are kept informed of the arrangements for public vaccination as settled by the contracts, and of all alterations legally made in such arrangements, as well as of his own place of abode, in order that the entries required to be made in these respects by the Registrars on the notices of requirement of vaccination delivered by them to parents may be correct. The best course will be for the Guardians to have the particulars of the arrangements, and the name and address of the Vaccination Officer, printed in red ink on the notice forms with which each Registrar is supplied.
14. He will also see that public notifications of the arrangements for public vaccination are duly given; and especially in districts in which public vaccination is periodical, will see that such notices are distributed and placarded through the districts a week or ten days before the commencement of each period.
15. He will, as far as possible, attend the public vaccination stations during vaccinating hours, and report to the Guardians any insufficiency of accommodation at these stations, or any failure of parents to bring for inspection the children of whom vaccination has been performed, or any other matter concerning the business of the station on which the Guardians may require his report.
16. He will also undertake the distribution of the certificates, books, and other forms issued by the Local Government Board, to the Public Vaccinators and Medical Practitioners in his district.
17. The Vaccinating Officer will further have to inquire into the circumstances of the cases included in the default-lists under the Act of 1867, which will be presented by the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the first week of January 1872, as well as into any other cases in previous default-lists under that Act, which remain unaccounted for in the "Registers of Successful Vaccination". In districts in which there is continuous weekly public vaccination, he will forthwith make personal inquiries, and (unless he shall have been authorised by any general resolution of the Guardians to take legal proceedings without further instructions) report the cases to the Guardians for their instructions.
18. He will receive from the Registrars of Births and Deaths of his district, early in January 1872, and will be responsible for the safe custody of, the "Registers of Successful Vaccinations" which have been kept by those officers under the acts of 1853 and 1867. The Registers kept under the Act of 1853 may, if the Guardians permit, be deposited in the Union Offices; but all Registers which contain entries of births subsequent to December 31 1867, must be retained by the Vaccination Officer. He will duly and forthwith enter in these registers the certificates which he may receive or obtain of the successful vaccination of children whose births are therein recorded. He will write the word "dead" against the names of any of the children whose births are entered in these registers, who he may have died without having been vaccinated. And he will write, *in pencil*, against the respective names, and information (as of removal from district, certificate of postponement and its date, etc) which does not finally dispose of the case.

John Simon, *Medical Officer*.

List Of Vaccination Birth And Infant Death Registers In Record Offices. (1871 Sub-Districts And Their Parish Populations Listed In Brackets.)

1. Bath & North East Somerset Archive (Archives & Record Office, Guildhall, High Street, Bath, BA1 5AW. Tel 01225 477421.)

Bath Poor Law District

Abbey Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-79 (Ref PL 811, 812). [Parishes in 1871: a. St.James (5678). b. St. Peter & St.Paul (2155). c. St.Michael: (2679).

Bathwick Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1914 (Ref PL 813-821). (ii) [Parishes in 1871: a. Monkton Combe (1388). b. Claverton: (165). c. Bathampton (387). d. Bathwick (Bath) (5271).

Batheaston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1914 (Ref PL822-831). [Parishes in 1871: a. Walcot, part of parish (Soper's Farm) (25). b. Bathford: (964). c. Batheaston (1645). d. St.Catherine (160). e. Swainswick (579). f. Langridge (40). g. Woolley (64). h. Charlcombe (577). i. Weston (3570)].

Lansdown Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-84 (Ref PL 832, 833). [Parishes in 1871: Walcot, part of (14587).]

Lyncombe Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1912 (Ref PL 834-842). [Parishes in 1871: Lyncombe & Widcombe (11020).]

Twerton Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1912 (Ref PL 843-851). [Parishes in 1871: a. Dunkerton (1048). b. Combe Hay (172). c. Wellow (1117). d. Charterhouse-Hinton (566). e. South Stoke (355). f. Englishcombe (533). g. Twerton: (3634)].

Walcot Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1912 (Ref PL 852-860): [Parishes in 1871: Walcot, part of (11167).

2. Bedfordshire Record Office (County Hall, Couldwell Street, Bedford, MK42 9AP. Tel: 01234-363222)

a Amphill District

Amphill, Shillington & Cranfield Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1873-74, 1875-76, 1890-91, 1898-1900, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1912-13, Infant Death Registers 1906-10 (Ref PUAH 3/1-6 and PUAV 15/1). *Shillington Sub-District:* Vaccination Birth Register 1914-23 (Ref PUAV15/2). *Amphill Sub-District:* Vaccination Birth Register 1914-1925 (Ref PUAV 15/ 3,4,6). *Cranfield Sub-District:* Vaccination Birth Register 1914-23, 1932-35 (Ref PUAV 15/ 5 and PUAV 26/1). [Parishes in Amphill Sub-District in 1871: a. Hawnes (1023). b. Houghton Conquest (734). c. Amphill (2387). d. Maulden (1524). f. Flitton (677). g. Pulloxhill (625). h. Westoning (725). i. Flitwick (842) j. Steppingley (254). k. Millbrook (368).] [Parishes in Shillington Sub-District in 1871: a. Shillington (2173). b. Gravenhurst, Upper & Lower (483). c. Higham Gobion (100). d. Flitton (also in Amphill Sub-District) (718). f. Clophill (1220). [Parishes in Cranfield Sub-District in 1871: a. Marston-Moretaine (1219). b. Lidlington (827). c. Cranfield (1529).]

b Bedford District

Barford, Harrold, Riseley, Sharnbrook and Turvey Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1880-1883 (Ref PUBV 15/ 1-3). Infant Death Register, 1883-85 (Ref PUBV 16/1). [Parishes in Barford Sub-District in 1871: Ravensden (495). Wilden (513). Colmworth (508). Roxton (596). Great Bardford (847).] [Parishes in Harrold Sub-District in 1871: Pavenham (517). Felmersham (527). Odell (485). Harrold (1042). Chellington (104). Carlton (525).] [Parishes in Riseley Sub-District in 1871: Bolnhurst (317). Keysoe (869). Riseley (1028). Melchbourne (245). Yelden (285).] [Parishes in Sharnbrook Sub-District in 1871: Knotting (183). Souldrop (254). Sharnbrook (838). Colworth Farm (2) Bletsoe (392). Thurleigh (619). Milton-Ernest (440).] [Parishes in Turvey Sub-District in 1871: Turvey (1117). Stevington (735). Stagsden (141).]

c Leighton Buzzard District

Leighton Buzzard, Edlesborough, Ivinghoe and Wing Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1875-77 and 1926-28 (Ref PULBH 3/1 and 9). [Parishes in Leighton Buzzard Sub-District in 1871: Leighton Buzzard (7917). Grove (23). Linslade (1633). Stoke-Hammond (369).] [Parishes in Edlesborough Sub-District in 1871: Slapton (325). Edlesborough (387). Eaton-Bray (1640).] [Parishes in Ivinghoe Sub-District in 1871: Cheddington (745). Ivinghoe (1722).] [Parishes in Wing Sub-District in 1871: Soulbury (551). Wing (1520). Mentmore (408).]

d Luton District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891 (Ref PULH 3/1). [Parishes in 1871: Totternhoe (720). Houghton Regis (2412). Dunstable (4558). Whipsnade (205). Studham (839). Kensworth (891). Caddington (1162). Luton (20733). Sundon (445). Streatley (334). Barton in the Clay (1017).]

3. Berkshire Record Office (Shire Hall, Shinfield Park, Reading, RG2 9XD. Tel 01734 233182)

a Abingdon District

Abingdon & Fyfield Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1883 - 1910 (Ref: G/A 11/1-7). [Parishes in Abingdon Sub-District in 1871: Marcham (804). Frilford (148). Garford (166). St.Helen's Abingdon (5732). Northcourt (280). Sandford (92). Shippon (210). Cholsall (23). St.Nicholas (606). Radley (521). Sunningwell (370). Bagley Wood (12). Chandling's Farm (6).] [Parishes in Fyfield Sub-District in 1871: Hamney (134). Kingston-Bagpuize (264). Fyfield (396). Tubney (191). Appleton (613). Draycott Moor (229).]

b Bradfield District

Mortimer and Tilehurst Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-72 and 1879-1881 (Ref G/B 45/1-2). (Includes information on infant deaths under one year.). [Parishes in Mortimer Sub-District in 1871: Beenham Vallence (556). Aldermaston (583). Padworth (273). Stratfield-Mortimer (1375). Ufton-Nervet (364). Sulhampstead (330). Burghfield (1197).] [Parishes in Tilehurst Sub-District in 1871: Englefield (356). Tidmarsh (183). Sulham (139). Tilehurst (2418). Purley (194). Pangbourn (757). Whitchuch (836). Mapledurham (479).]

c Cookham District [later renamed Maidenhead]

Bray and Cookham Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1892-99 (Ref: G/M 11/1-4). [Parishes in Bray in 1871: Waltham (861). Shottesbrook (134). White Waltham (985). Bray (2717). Maidenhead, part of (3135).] [Parishes in Cookham Sub-District in 1871: Hurley (1193). Bisham (652). Cookham (2158). Maidenhead, part of (3135).]

d Wallingford District

Cholsey Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1889-1917 (Ref G/W17/1-6). [Parishes in 1871: a. Blewbury, part of parish in Aston-Upthore Liberty (169). b. Aston-Tirrold (366). c. Moulsoford (168). d. Cholsey (1362). e. South Moreton. (372). f. North Moreton. (357). g. Didcot (or Dudcot) (369). h. Hogbourne (941). i. Long Wittenham (629). j. Little Wittenham (629). k. Brightwell (703). l. Sotwell (180). m. Dorchester - part of civil parish in Oxfordshire (866).]

e Wokingham District

Wokingham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1902-1917. (Ref G/Wo 18/1-3). [Parishes in 1871: Shinfield (1298). Arborfield (270). Swallowfield (1258). Finchampstead (630). Barkham (240). Wokingham (4652).]

4. Birkenhead Central Library, (Borough Road, Birkenhead, Wirral, L41 2XB. Tel 0151-65261060).

Birkenhead District

Birkenhead North Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1931-1940 (Ref B/603/128). [Not located in 1871 or 1911 censuses.]

5. Birmingham City Central Library (Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, B3 3HQ. Tel. 0121-235-4217)

King's Norton District (All Records Uncatalogued)

Edbaston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1880, 1893-1922 (excluding 1896, 1900, 1903, 1905-06, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919). Infant Death Register 1878-1918, 1920-21 [Parishes in 1871: a. Northfield (4609). b. Edgbaston (17442).]

Harborne Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1893-99, 1901, 1903-05, Infant Death Register 1878-1918, 1920-21. [Parishes in 1871: Harborne (5105). Smethwick (17158).]

Kings Norton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1878, 1893-1922 (excluding 1900, 1905-06, 1913, 1915). Infant Death Register 1872-1918. [Parishes in 1871: Beoly (644). Kings Norton: (21845).]
Smethwick Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1908-10, 1912-22. Infant Death Register 1908-23. [Parishes in 1911: Smethwick County Borough (70694).]

6. Bromley Central Library (High Street, Bromley, Kent, BR1 1EX. Tel 0181-460-9955)

Bromley District: Vaccination Birth Register 1896-1921. (Ref 846 G/By NPv1/1-26). [Parishes in 1871: Bromley (10674). Beckenham (6090). Hayes (621). West Wickham (884). Keston (717). Down (523). Cudham (1068). Knockholt (676). Farnborough (1086). Chelsford (903). Orpington (2371). St.Mary's Cray (2371). Chislehurst (3313) Foots Cray (390). North Cray (562).]

7. Cambridgeshire Record Office (Shire Hall, Cambridge, CB3 0AP. Tel 01223 317281)

a Cambridge District (Co-Incides With Cambridge Borough): Vaccination Birth Register 1885, 1905-1931. (Ref G/C/XVb 1-41). Infant Death Registers, 1912-15 (Ref G/C/XVd 1-4). [Parishes in 1871: a. St. Andrew The Less. (15958). b. St Benedict (982). c. St.Mary The Less (892). d. St Botolph. (614) e. St.Edward (482). f. St.Mary The Great (724). g. St Michael (324). h. St.Andrew The Great (2387). i. Holy Trinity (1998). j. All Saints (1135). k. Holy Sepulchre (394). l. St.Clement (846). m. St.Giles (2336). n. St.Peter (618).]

b Caxton District

Caxton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-1933 (Ref G/CA/XVb 1-19). [Parishes in 1871: Great Gransden: (713). Yelling (396). Papworth St.Agnes (155). Gamlingay (2063). Little Gransden (305). Eltisley (504). Croxton (308). Papworth St.Everard (137). Elsworth (802). Knapwell (154). Caxton (631). Bourn (973). Longstowe (277). Hatley St.George (97). East Hatley (155). Tadlow (232). Croydon cum Clapton (545). Arrington (305). Wimpole (419). Orwell (801). Little Eversden (261). Great Eversden (380). Kingston (322). Caldecot (120). Toft (358). Hardwick (248).]

c Chesterton District

Shelford Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1900-09. (Ref G/Ch/XVb 1-2). [Parishes in 1871: Stapleford (594). Great Shelford (1005). Little Shelford (510). Hauxton (289). Newton (218). Harston (917). Haslingfield (871). Harleton (335). Comberton (619). Barton (418). Madingley (267). Coton (340). Grantchester (844). Trumpington (841).]

Cherry Hinton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-13, 1924-33 (Ref G/Ch/XVb 3-4). [Parishes in 1911: Barton (276). Cherry Hinton (3757). Comberton (438). Coton (316). Fen Ditton (759). Fulbourn (1901). Grantchester (1689). Great Shelford (1466). Great Wilbraham (467). Harlton (216). Harston (671). Haslingford (533). Hauxton (244). Horningsea (361). Little Shelford (341). Little Wilbraham (341). Newton (276). Stapleford (501). Stow cum Quy (327). Teversham (242). Trumpington (1269).]

Chesterton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1922-31 (Ref G/Ch/XVb 5). [Parishes in 1911: Chesterton (11534). Childerley (26). Cottenham (2416). Dry Drayton (434). Girton (534).]

d Linton District

Duxford Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1913-32 (Ref G/L/Xvb 1-2). [Parishes in 1871: Babraham: 298). Pampisford (79). Sawston (341). Whittlesford (167). Duxford (881). Ickleton (155). Hinxton (89).]

Linton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1913-32 (Ref G/L/XVb 3-4). [Parishes in 1871: Great Abington (63). Little Abington (70). Hildersham (241). Linton (1838). Bartlow (93). Castle-Camps (891). Shudy-Camps (322). Hadstock (482). Bartlow End (209).]

8. Cheshire Record Office (Duke Street, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 1RL. Tel. 01244 602573)

a Nantwich District

Bunbury Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1906-10. (Ref LGN 2022/14). [Parishes in 1871: Church Minshull (391). Wattenhall (231). Rushton (366). Eaton (465). Utkinton (578). Tarporley (1243). Tiverton (652). Tilstone-Fearnall (215). Beeston (317). Bunbury (965). Alpraham (576). Calveley (263). Wardle (162). Haughton (144). Spurstow (499). Ridley (111). Peckforton (205). Burwardsley (522).]

Wrenbury Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-1909. (Ref LGN 2022/15/ 1-4). (Includes information on all infant deaths). [Parishes included in 1871: Chorley (172). Wrenbury with Frith (537). Woodcott (33). Broomhall (119). Dodcutt cum Wilkesley (598). Sound (253). Audlem (521). Buerton (504). Hankelow (266). Baddiley (323). Newhall (95). Chomondeley (292). Egerton (119). Bickerton (377). Bulkeley (190).]

b Runcorn District

Runcorn Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1930-35 (Ref LGR 2/1-4). [Parishes in 1871: Aston Grange (28). Aston by Sutton (220). Sutton (363). Stockham (43). Norton (394). Halton (1620). Runcorn (12066). Weston (1460). Clifton (113).]

Frodsham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1931 (Ref LGR 3/ 1-21). [Parishes in 1871: Frodsham (3109). Helsby (716). Alvanley (325). Manley (339). Newton by Frodsham (124). Kingsley (1121). Norley (695). Kingswood (187).]

9. Cornwall Record Office (County Hall, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY. Tel. 01872 73698)

St. Germans District

Saltash Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-26 (Ref PU/GERA/18). [Parishes in 1871: Landrake (667). St. Erney (90). Saltash (3670). Botusfleming (248). Landulph (513). Pillaton (385). Quethiocl (661). St. Mellion (303).]

10. Cumbria Record Office (The Castle, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA3 8UR. Tel 01228 812416)

Brampton District

Brampton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1928, Infant Death Register 1899-1918, & 1927. (Ref SPUB/ vaccinations). [Parishes in 1871: Brampton (3557). Farlam (1362). Midgeholme (119). Nether Denton (291). Upper Denton (106). Waterhead, part of (76). Burtholme (25).]

11. Devon Record Office (Castle Street, Exeter, EX4 3PU. Tel. 01392 384253)

a Totnes District

Sub-Districts of Dartmouth, Brixham, Paignton, Harberton and Totnes: Vaccination Birth Register 1875-80, 1883-1909, 1916, 1921-34 (Ref PLU 114-58). [Parishes in Dartmouth Sub-District in 1871: Kingswear (415). Dartmouth, St. Petrox (859). Dartmouth St. Saviour (2329). Townsatll (2080). Dittisham (698).] [Parishes in Brixham Sub-District in 1871: Churston-Ferrers (731). Brixham (6542).] [Parishes in Paignton Sub-District in 1871: Marldon (559). Paignton (3590). Stoke-Gabriel (684).] [Parishes in Harberton Sub-District in 1871: Rattery (459). Harberton (1315). Cornworthy (471). Halwell (348). Moreleigh (115).] [Parishes in Totnes in 1871: Ashprington (565). Totnes (3468). Berry-Pomeroy (1090). Little Hempston (231). Dartington (652).]

b. St. Thomas, Exeter District

Sub-Districts of East Budleigh, Exmouth, Woodbury, Heavitree, Topsham, St. Thomas and Kenton: Vaccination Birth Register 1905, 1907, 1912-18 (Ref PLU St Thomas PLU 45-53). [Parishes in East Budleigh Sub-District in 1871: Otterton (1103). Colaton-Raleigh (812). Bicton (181). Dotton (11). East Budleigh (2897).] [Parishes in Exmouth Sub-District in 1871: Littleham (244). Exmouth (5660). Withycombe-Rawleigh (620). Lypmston (1013).] [Parishes in Woodbury Sub-District in 1871: Woodbury (1967). Farrington (308). Aylesbeare (414). Newton-Poppleford (676). Rockbeare (485).] [Parishes in Heavitree Sub-District in 1871: Heavitree (3484). St. Leonard (1712). Pinhoe (530). Poltimore (332). Haxham (125). Rowe (286). Nether Exe (80). Stoke Canon (445).] [Parishes in Topsham in 1871: Honiton Clist (353). Sowton (398). St. Mary Clist (173). St. George Clist (306). Topsham (3121).] [Parishes in St. Thomas Sub-District in 1871: Bramford-Speke (479). Upton-Pyne (430). Whitestone (544). St. Thomas the Apostle (5156).] [Parishes in Kenton Sub-District in 1871: Kenn, part of (998). Exminster (1922). Powderham (235). Kenton, part of (1834). Mamhead (192). Ashcombe (213).]

c. Newton Abbot District

Torquay Borough: Vaccination Birth Register 1919-39 (Ref 4582A/TZ 2-17). [Parishes in 1871: St. Mary (4626). Tormoham with Torquay (21657).]

12. Devon Record Office (Tuly Street, Barnstable, EX32 7EJ. Tel 01271 388608)

Torrington District

Great Torrington Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1877-79 (Ref PLU Torrington/77-80). [Parishes in 1871: Frithelstock (594). Little Torrington (622). Great Torrington (3529). Huntshaw (211). Wear-Gifford (499).]

13. Doncaster Archives (King Edward Road, Doncaster, DN4 0NA. Tel 01302 859811)

Doncaster Borough: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-43 (Ref AHA1/3B/1-8) (Also register of deaths available for Doncaster Borough for 1875-1939, Ref AHA1/1/1-6.) [Parishes in 1911: Doncaster Metropolitan Borough (30516).]

14. Durham Record Office (County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UL. Tel 0191 3834211)

Durham District

Brandon Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-28 (Ref CC/H95-113). [Parishes in 1911: Bearpark (1758). Brancepeth (384). Brandon and Byshottles (17667). Broom (3260). Framwellgate Moor ((2552). Hett (369). Kimblesworth (1221). Stockley (2769). Sunderland Bridge (1431). Tudhoe (7872). Willington (5962).]

15. Dyfed Record Office (County Hall, Carmarthen, Dyfed, SA31 1JP. Tel. 01267 234567)

a Carmarthen District

Carmarthen Borough Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1919. (Uncatalogued). [Parishes in 1871: Llangain (355). Carmarthen (10488). Abergwilly (2072).]

16. Dyfed Record Office (County Office, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 2DE. Tel 01970 617581)

a Aberystwyth District

Aberystwyth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1898-1930 (Ref BG 1252-3). [Parishes in 1911: Llanychaiarn (622). Aberystwith (6720). Uchayndre (439). Issayndre (418). Upper Vainor (387). Lower Vainor (315). Broncastellan (191). Clarach (232). Lower Llanbadarnycroyddin (762).]

Geneu'r Glyn Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879-1930 (Ref CBG1254-56). [Parishes in 1871: Elerch (275). Henllys (534). Cynnillmawr (585). Ceulanymaesmawr (941). Cyfoethybrenin (1240). Tyrmynach (398). Llancynfelin (1050).]

b Lampeter District

Llanybyther Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1893. Infant Death Register 1871-1893 (Ref CBGLP16). [Parishes in 1911: Llanllwny (728). Llanfihgelrhosycorn (625). Llanybyther (1227).]

Lampeter Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1900-13. Infant Death Register, May 1912 (Ref CBGLP16). [Parishes in 1911: Bettwsbleddrws (228). Llanyby (285). Trefilan (302). Silian (301). Lampeter (1697).]

Llanwenog Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1893 (Ref CBGLP16). [Parishes in 1871: Llanwenog (1473). Llanwnen (317).]

Pencarreg Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1900-14 (Ref CBGLP16). [Parishes in 1871: Pencarreg (1208). Llanycrwys (471). Cellan (518). Llanfairclydogau (593).]

17. East Sussex Record Office (The Maltings, Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex BN7 1YT. Tel 01273 482341)

Steyning District

Preston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1905-22 (Ref G9/67/1-6). [Parishes in 1911: Patcham (1463). Preston (29, 457).]

18. Essex Record Office (County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1LX. Tel 01245 492211)

a Saffron Walden District [Uncatalogued]

Saffron Walden Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1932-48. Infant Death Register 1940-47. [Parishes in 1871: Debden (892). Newport (917). Widdington (386). Quendon (170). Rickling (532). Clavering (1077). Wicken-Bonant (210). Arkesden (456). Langley (438).]

Linton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1933-35 [Parishes in 1911: Bartlow (3755). Bartlow End (90). Castle Camps (670). Great Abington (255). Hadstock (383).]

Stanstead Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1932-39. [Parishes in 1911: Berden (296). Birchanger (919). Elsenham (422). Farnham (391). Ilenham (741). Manuden (576). Stansted Mountfitchet (2344). Ugley (335).]

b Dunmow District

Dunmow Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1907-09 (Ref G/DN3). [Parishes in 1871: Little Easton (335). Great Dunmow (2983). Little Dunmow (359). Barnston (204). Great Canfield (436). Little Canfield (306). Takeley (926).]

Thaxted Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-11 (Ref G/DN4). Infant Death Register 1907-16 (Ref G/DN2). [Parishes in 1871: Great Easton 931. Tilty (91). Broxton (761). Chickney (63). Thaxted (2188). Little Bardfield (467).]

19. Flintshire Record Office (The Old Rectory, Hawarden, Flintshire, CH5 3NR. Tel 01244-532364)

a Hawarden District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-30 (Ref G/A/154/1-22). [Parishes in 1911: Buckley Hawarden (2643). Buckley Mold (3690). East Saltney (2289). Hawarden (6490). Higher Kinnerton (310). Hope (4806). Marford and Hoseley 265). Sealand (755). Tryddyn (1351). West Saltney (4305).]

b Holywell District

Flint Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1883-4 (Ref G/B/154/1). [Parishes in 1871: Halkin (1324). Flint (844). Northop (4050).]

Holywell Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1911-19 (Ref G/B/154/2-3). [Parishes in 1871: Holywell (9983). Ysceifiog (1379). Nannerch (318).]

Mold Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-83, 1900-01. (Ref G/B/154/4-25). [Parishes in 1871: Cilcen (948). Mold (12886).]

20. Glamorgan Record Office (County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NE. Tel 01222-780282)

a Bridgend District

Bridgend Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1895-1948, (Ref U/B 60/1-15) [Parishes in 1871: St. Andrews Minor (13). Wick (384). St. Brides Major (766). Ewenny (295). Coyty (3251). Newcastle (3450). Laleston (571). Merthyr-Mawr (144). Tythegston (1490). Newton-Nottage (1455). Pyle (883). Kenfigg (270). Skerr (13).]

Ogmore Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1919-1921 (Ref U/B 60/2) [Parishes in 1911: Bettws (2203). Llandyfodwg (8227). Llangenor (16311). St. Bride's Minor (1464). Yaysawdre (1526).]

21. Gwent Record Office (County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 2XH. Tel 01633 838838)

a. Monmouthshire County Council

Abergavenny Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1936-48 (Ref CPHC 101-04). [Parishes in 1871: Llantillio-Pertholey (1089). Abergavenny (6318). Llangattock nigh Husk (255). Lower Llanover (384). Llanellen (384). Llanwenarth Citra (286). Llanfoist, part of (415).]

Abertillery Urban District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-48 (Ref CPHC 105-08) [Parishes in 1911: Abertilly (25763).]

Ebbw Vale Urban District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-48 (Ref CPHC 117-21) [Parishes in 1911: Ebbw Vale (15763).]

Llanarth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1937-39 (Ref CPHC 122). [Parishes in 1871: Bettwsnewydd (99). Bryngwyn (289). Llanarth (277). Llanvairkilgadin (349). Llanvihangel nigh Husk (113). Llansaintfraed (22). Llanthwyrhytherch (403).]

Llanhilleth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-39 (Ref CPHC 123). [Parishes in 1911: Llanhilleth (9652).]

Llanvihangel Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1937-39 (Ref CPHC 125). Vaccination Birth Register 1936-48 (Ref CPHC 126-28). [Parishes in 1871: Llanvapley (131). Llanthewyskirrid (96). Llanvetherine (238). Llangattock-Llingoed (208). Llanvihangel-Crucorney (485). Oldcastle (59). Cwmyoy (630).]

Mynyddislwyn Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1936-48 (Ref CPHC 129-33). [Parishes in 1871: Mynyddislwyn (7126). Bedwas, part of (1501). Machen (2864).]

Panteg Urban District: Vaccination Birth Register 1931-39 (Ref CPHC 134-35). [Parishes in 1911: Panteg (5036).]

Pontypool Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-45 (Ref CPHC 136-39). [Parishes in 1871: Llanhilleth (1172). Trevethin with Pontypool (20650). Mamhilad (360). Llanvihangelpontymoile (344). Panteague (2761).]

Rhymney Urban District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-48 (Ref CPHC 140-43). [Parishes in 1911: Rhymney (11138).]

Rogerstone Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1934-45 (Ref CPHC 144-46). [Parishes in 1911: Coedkernew (179). Dufryn (284). Graig (1150). Machen Lower (212). Machen Upper (1705). Marshfield (592). Michaelston y Vedw (194). Peterstone Wentlloog (125). Risca (14149). Rogerstone (3433). Rumney (930). St.Bride's Wentlloog (185). St. Mellons (676).]

Trelleck Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1931-39 (Ref CPHC 152). [Parishes in 1871: Wonastow (146). Mitchel-Troy (382). Penalt (484). Llandogo (679). Trelleck (949). Llanishen (278). Llangoven (89). Cwmcarvan (321). Penclawdd (70). Ragland (886). Llandenny (412).]

Usk Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1927-48 (Ref CPHC 153-57). [Parishes in 1871: Usk (1949). Llanbaddock (413). Monkswood (157). Goytre (620). Kemeys Commander (69). Trostre (143). Gwernesney (68). Llangeview (144). Llanllowell (74). Llantrissant (285).]

b. Bedwelty District

Tredeggar Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1880-81 (Ref C.SW.BG.B.M5-90) 1934-48 (Ref CPHC 147-51). [Parishes in 1871: Bedwelty, part of, including Tredeggar (33697).]

Aberystroth and Rock Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1896 (Ref C.SW.BG.Bm5-91). [Parishes in Aberystroth Sub-District: Aberystroth (15468).] [Parishes in Rock Bedwelty Sub-District in 1871: Bedwelty, part of (2598).]

c. Newport District

St.Woolos Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1887-89, 1901-04 (Ref CSWBG/NM5 145-53, 174). [Parishes in 1871: St. Bride Wentlooge (246). Peterstone (174). Marshfield (553). Coedkernew (150). Bassaleg (2545). Risca (3864). Henllis (202). Bettws (83). Malpas (319). Llanvihangel-Llantarnam (2621). Michaelstonevedw (497).]

Newport Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1886-1909, 1912-26 (Ref CSWBG/NM5 154-65, 176-200). Infant Death Register 1925 (Ref C.SW.BG/N.M5-62). [Parishes in 1871: St. Woollos (W) (20033). Newport Borough (9844).]

Caerleon Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879-1901 (Ref CSWBG/N M5 154-65), 1929-48 (Ref CPHC 109-12) [Parishes in 1871: Llanvaches (268). Penhow (268). Llanmartin (154). Llanwern (7). Bishton (157). Wilcrick (32). Llandeenny (46). Magor (670). Whitson (92). Goldcliff (255). Nash (278). Christchurch (4170). Llangstone (187). Kemeys Inferior (130). Tredunnoch (147). Llanhenock (219). Llanhenock (1550).]

Llantarnam Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-25 (Ref CSWBG/N M5.63, 201-14, 64) 1933-39 (Ref CPHC 124) [Parishes in 1911: Bettws (8182). Henllys (347). Llanvihangel (7058). Malpas (685).]

d. Chepstow District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879-1886 (Ref C.SW.BG/C.M5-27), 1934-48 (Ref CPHC 113-116). [Parishes in 1871: Portscuett (244). Caldicot (962). Ifton (23). Roggiatt (52). Llanvihangel nesr Roggiatt (39). Undy (400). St.Bride Nethrwent (113). Caerwent (390). Llanvair-Disoed (181). Shire Newton (859). Itton (204). Newchurch (596). Kilgwrrwg (103). Wolves Newton (199). Llangwm (381). Llansoy (175). Llanvihangeltormynydd (175). Trelleck Grange (120). Little Tintern (250). Chapel Hill (367). Penterry (36). St.Arvars (440). St.Kingsmark (5). St.Arvars Grange Farm (15). Chepstow (3347). Mounon (69). Matherne (511). St.Pierre and Runstone (88). Tidenham (1508). Lancut (11). Woollaston (998). Alvington (408). Lydney (3353). Hewelsfield (395). St.Briavels (1315).]

22. Gwynedd Record Office (County Offices, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 1SH. Tel 01286-679088)
a Caernarfon District

Sub-District of Carnarvon: Vaccination Birth Register 1885-1902 (Ref XG2/201-05). Infant Death Register 1884-98 (Ref XG2/ 211). [Parishes in 1871: Llanbeblig including Carnarvon (11039). Llanfaglan (242).]

Sub-District of Llanrug: Vaccination Birth Register 1880-86 (Ref XG2/206-09). [Parishes in 1871: Bettwsgarmon (112). Llanberis (2507). Llanrug (2720). Llanddeiniolen (6574). Llanfairisgaer (1554).]

b Conway District

Llandudno Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1903-04, 1920-27 (Ref XG/3/1249-1250) [Parishes in 1911: Llandudno cum Eglwys Rhos (10469). Llangwstenin (1726). Pearhyn (859).]

Conway Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1922-30, 1933-37 (Ref XG/3/1254, 1258-1260). [Parishes in 1871: Dwygyflech (1623). Conway (W) (1862). Gyffin (562).]

23. Hammersmith & Fulham Archives (The Lila Huset, 191 Talgarth Road, Hammersmith, London, W6 8BJ. Tel 0181 741 5159.)

Fulham District

Fulham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-78, 1880-85, 1887-1934, 1936-1945 (Ref MBF/PH/157). Infant Death Registers 1876-88 (Ref PAF/1/331-333). [Parishes in 1871: Fulham Parish (23,350).]

St.Paul's, Hammersmith Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1875. Infant Death Register 1871-86 (Ref PAH/1/219-222). [Parishes in 1871: Hammersmith, part of (36029).]

St.Peter's Hammersmith Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879, 1882-85. Infant Death Register 1871-75 (Ref PAH/1/223). [Parishes in 1871: Hammersmith, part of (6662).]

24. Hertfordshire Record Office (County Hall, Hertford, Hertfordshire, SG13 8DE. Tel 01992 555114)

Ware District

Standon Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920 (Ref BG/WAR103). [Parishes in 1871: Little Munden (581). Great Munden (447). Standon (2259).]

25. Huntingdonshire Record Office (Grammar School Walk, Huntingdon, PE18 6LF. Tel 01480 425842)

St.Ives District

St.Ives Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1901-02, 1910-18 (Ref 2178/4/1-7). [Parishes In 1871: Holywell cum Needingworth (746). St.Ives (3248). Houghton (508). Wyton (310). Hemingford Abbots (488). Hemingford Grey (991). Fen Stanton (1074). Hilton (369).]

Swavesey Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1921-29 (In Cambridge Record Office, Ref G/S/XVb). [Parishes in 1871: Over (1155). Swavesey (1335). Lolworth (171). Boxworth (331). Conington (202). Fen Drayton (458).]

26. Isle of Anglesey Record Office (Shirehall, Llangefni, Isle of Anglesey. Tel 01248 752563)

Bangor District

Bangor Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1892-93, 1910-11 (Ref WG 3/951-52). [Parishes in 1871: Bangor (W) (10825). Llandegai (3393).]

27. Kent Record Office (County Hall, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 1XQ. Tel 01622 694363))

a West Ashford District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-99 (Ref Npv 2/1-17) [Parishes in 1871: Smarden (1168). Egerton (862). Pluckley and Pevington (818). Little Chart (270). Charing (1298). Westwell (999). Hothfield (311). Bethersden (1154). Great Chart (745). Ashford (8458). Kingsnorth (8458). Shadoxhurst (217).]

b Blean District

Sturry Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1901-14 (Ref G/BI Npv 1/1-3). [Parishes in 1871: Archbishop's palace (192). Christchurch (202). St.Gregory (1337). Staplegate (267). St.Dunstan (1673). Hackington (640). Blean (593). Sturry (1040). Westbere (196). Hoath (346).]

Whitstable Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1913-16 (Ref G/BI Npv 1/4-5). [Parishes in 1871: Swalecliff (164). Whitstable (4881). Seasalter (1379).]

c. Dartford District

Bexley Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1889-1921 (Ref G/Da NPv 2/1-33). [Parishes in 1871: Bexley (6448). East Wickham (942). Erith (8289). Crayford (3887).]

Dartford Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1893-1912 (Ref G/Da NPv 2/34-53). [Parishes in 1871: Dartford (8298). Stone near Dartford (1617). Swanscombe (3105). Darenth (670). Wilmington (1105). Sutton at Hone (1671).]

Erith Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1903-22 (Ref G/Da NPv 2/54-73) [Parishes in 1911: Erith (27,750).]

Farningham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1898-1912 (Ref G/Da NPv 2/74-79). [Parishes in 1871: Horton-Kirby (1382). Farningham (854). Eynsford (1433). Lullingstone (53). Kingsdown (421). Ridley (81). Ash (655). Hartley (252). Fawkham (262). Longfield (189). Southfleet (730).]

d Dover District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891, 1895, 1898/9. 1903-25 (Ref G/Do NPv 1/1-30) [Parishes in 1871: Ringwould (890). Oxney (30). East Langdon (317). West Langdon (115). St.Margaret at Cliffe (820). West Cliffe (128). Whitfield (315). Guston (728). Charlton, near Dover (5340). Dover Castle, Liberties (1002). Dover, East Cliffe (240). Dover, St.James (4333). Dover, St.Mary (10005). Hougham (5435). Buckland (2612) River (551). Ewell (557). Coldred (140). Lydden (188). Sibertswold (504). Wootton (127). Denton (153). Alkham (523). Capel-Ferne (172). Poulton (24).]

e Faversham District: Vaccination Birth Register 1890-99 (Ref G/F NPv 2/1-7). [Parishes in 1871: Dunkirk (747). Hernhill (747). Graveney (236). Boughton under Blean (1661). Selling (720). Sheldwich (633). Badlesmere (1330). Leaveland (90). Throwley (590). Ospringle (1098). Preston next Faversham (2007). Faversham (7973). Goodenstone (54). Davington (221). Oare (242). Luddenham (226). Buckland (68). Stone next Faversham (82). Norton (140). Eastling (492). Stalisfield (331). Newnham (430). Doddington (566). Linsted (1165). Teynham (1694).]

f Maidstone District: Vaccination Birth Register 1898-1914 (Ref G/Ma NPv 1-20). [Parishes in 1871: Yalding (2678). Nettlestead (562). Teston (300). West Farleigh (390). Hunton (939). Marden (2333). Staplehurst (1749). Loddington (41). Linton (901). Boughton-Monchelsea (1082). Otham (355). Bearsted (623). Loose (1566). East Farleigh (1625). Barming (646). West Barming (31). Maidstone 26196).]

g Malling District: Vaccination Birth Register 1893-1916 (Ref G/MI NPv 1/1-7). [Parishes in 1871: Wouldham (818). Burham (1172). Aylesford (2100). Allington (93). Ditton (287). East Malling (2077). Snodland and Paddlesworth (1844). Birling (718). Ryarsh (475). Leybourne (271). West Malling (2326). Watlington (1320). East Peckham (2312). West Peckham (425). Mereworth (913). Shipborne (459). Offham (448). Addington (261). Trotterscliffe (288). Stansted (425). Wrotham (3201). Ightham (1150).]

h Milton District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1929 (Ref G/Mi NPv 2/1-58). [Parishes in 1871: Bapchild (404). Rodersham (373). Kingsdown (93). Milstead (256). Bredgar (569). Tunstall (238). Bredgar (238). Tunstall (238). Borden (1191). Sittingbourne (6148). Tong (342). Murston (718). Milton next Sittingbourne (3463). Bobbing (459). Newton (1013). Hartlip (355). Rainham (2082). Upchurch (777). Lower Halstow (508). Iwade (228).]

i Tenterden District

Tenterden Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-99, 1911-20 (Ref G/Te NPv 1/1-8). [Parishes in 1871: Ebony (36). Tenterden (3557). Appledore (136). Kenardington (42). Woodchurch (258). High Halden (124).]

Rolvenden Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-84 (Ref G/Te NPv 1/9-10). [Parishes in 1871: Neweden (125). Rolvenden (1388). Biddenden (1419). Wittersham (949). Stone (410).]

j Thanet District

Broadstairs Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1902-1913 (Ref G/Th Npv 1-4) [Parishes in 1911: St. Peter (10, 095).]

Margate Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1910 (Ref G/Th Npv 5). [Parishes in 1871: Margate, St. John The Baptist (13903).]

Ramsgate Sub-District Vaccination Birth Register 1900-09 (Ref G/Th NPv 6-15). [Parishes in 1871: St. Peter (3847). St. Lawrence (5346). Ramsgate (14640).]

k Tunbridge District

Tunbridge Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1916 (Ref G/To Npv 2/1-18). [Parishes in 1871: Bidborough (250). Ashurst (214). Speldhurst (4391). Tunbridge, part of (19893).]

Tunbridge Wells Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1935 (Ref G/To NPv 2/19-42). [Parishes in 1871: Tunbridge, part of (9863). Hadlow (2753). Capel (572). Tudely (542).]

l Hollingbourne District

Hollingbourne Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1875-88. Infant Death Register 1876-89 (Ref G/Hb Npv 1/1) [Parishes in 1871: a. Bexley (1472). b. Debting (319). c. Bredhurst (161). d. Stockbury (590). e. Thornham (556);. f. Hucking (121). g. Bicknor (43). h. Wormshill (251). l. Hollingbourne (1176).]

28. Kent Record Office (Civic Centre, Strood, Rochester, Kent, ME2 4AW. Tel 01634 732714)

a North Aylesford District

Strood and Northfleet Sub Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1881-1929 (Ref G/St.NPv/2/1-42) {Parishes in Strood Sub-District in 1871: Higham (1098). CluiFFE at Hoo 1290. Frindsbury (3092). Strood (4348). Cuxton 421. Halling (838).} [Parishes in Northfleet Sub-District in 1871: Northfleet (6515). Ifield (77). Nurted (47). Meopham (1142). Luddesdown (273). cobham (998). Denton (161). Chalk (345). Shorne and Merston 896.]

b Medway District

Gillingham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1919-29 (Ref G/Me NPv/1-22). [Parishes in 1871: Chatham, part of (20968). Gillingham (19936). Grange (187). Lidsing (37).]

29. Lancashire Record Office (Bow Lane, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 2RE. Tel 01772 263036)

Lancaster District

Warton & Heaton Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1885-87, 1890-92, 1893-98, 1904-06 (Ref PUL/31/1-5). [Parishes in Warton Sub-District in 1871: Slyne with Hest (307). Bolton-le-Sands (753). Warton with Lindeth (1035). Carnforth (1091). Silverdale (343). Yealand-Redmayne (227). Yealand-Conyers (300). Priest Hutton (185).]

30. Leicestershire Record Office (Long Street, Wigston Magna, Leicester, LE8 2AH. Tel 0116-2571080)

a Blaby District

Enderby Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1913-29 (Ref G/5/154/1). [Parishes in 1871: Whetstone (1088). Cosby (944). Narborough (753). Huncote (409). Enderby (1390). Lubbethorpe (73). Glenfield (553). Braunstone (215). Kirby Muxloe (342). Braunstone Frith (7). Freak's Ground (15). New Found Pool (60). New Parks (69). Kirby Frith (13). Leicester Forest East (89). Leicester Forest West (34). Thurlaston (536). Knoll and Bassett House (11). Croft (299). Potters Marston (21).]

b Loughborough District

Loughborough Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1883-1932 (Ref G/7/154/1-47). Infant Death Register 1887-1916 (Ref G/7/149/1-13). [Parishes in 1871: a. Charley (38). b. Loughborough Township (11456). c. Woodthorpe Township (61). d. Knight-Thorpe Township (71). e. Dishley cum Thorpacre (153). f. Garendon (55). g. Sheepshed (3784). h. Belton (684). i. Long Whatton (756). j. Hathern (1120).]

Castle Donnington Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1915-26 and 1929-30 (Ref G/7/154/50-54) [Parishes in 1911: Castle Donnington (2529). Diseworth (331). Hemington (383). Isley Walton (36). Kegworth (2220). Kingston upon Soar (265). Langley Priory (22). Lockington (143). Ratcliffe upon Soar (127).]

c Lutterworth District

Lutterworth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1878-88, 1893-1907 (Ref G/8/149/1-5). [Parishes in 1871: Monks Kirby (618). Pailton (628). Stretton under Foss (327). Copston Magna (92). Willey (133). Wibtoft (86). Bittesby (16). Wigston Parva (60). Great Claybrooke (404). Little Claybrooke (61). Ullesthorpe (490). Ashby Parva (141). Leire (354). Frowlesworth (258). Broughton-Astley (746). Dunton-Bassett (496). Ashby Magna (275). Willoughby-Waterless (377). Pestling Parva (161). Gilmorton (732). Bitteswell (400). Lutterworth (2080). Cottesbach (111). Shawell (205). Catthorpe (154). Swinford (375). Misterton (536). South Kilworth (402). North Kilworth (434). Kimcote (476). Bruntingthorpe (368). Arnesby (478). Peatling Magna (228). Knaptoft (53). Shearsby (299). Walton in Knaptoft (219). Welford (962).]

31. Lincolnshire Record Office (St.Rumbold Street, Lincoln, LN2 5AB. Tel 01522 525158)

Lincoln District

Lincoln Home Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1883-91 (Ref PL10/801/1-7). [Parishes in 1871: North Carlton (135). South Carlton (172). Burton (209). Riseholme (73). Nettleham (922). Grange de Lings (48). Repham (377). Fiskerton (515). Cherry-Willingham (146). Greetwell (49). Canwick (198). Bracebridge (1203). Boultham (99). Lincoln (26766).]

Lincoln South-West Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1906-09 (Ref PL10/801/8). [Parishes in 1871: Skinnand (22). Navenby (1000). Boothby-Graffoe (200). Metherringham (1652). Dunston (598). Coleby (423). Aubourn (246). Haddington (91). Harmston (368). Nocton (518). Potter-Hanworth (447). Branston (1337). Waddington (855). Mere (55). South Hyckham, part of (90). North Hyckham (468). Thorpe on the Hill (350). Eagle (71). Eagle Hall (71). Eagle Woodhouse (11). Morton (4). Swinethorpe (48). Doddington (177). Whisby (98). Skellingthorpe (726). Washingborough (580). Heighington (574). Bardney (1460). Stainfield (178).]

32. Greater London Record Office (40 Northampton Road, London, EC1R OHB. Tel 10171-332-3820)

a. Poplar District

Bow & Bromley Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872 (Ref Po BG 279). [Parishes in 1871: St.Mary Stratford-le-Bow (26055). St.Leonard's, Bromley (41266).]

b. Pancras District

Camden Town Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1880-81 (Ref St P BG 268). [Parishes in 1871: St. Pancras, part of (17943).]

33. Norfolk Record Office (Gildengate House, Anglia Square, Upper Green Lane, Norwich, NR3 1AX. Tel 01603-761349)

a. Freebridge Lynn District: Vaccination Birth Register 1911-1914 (Ref C/GP9/105). [Parishes in 1871: Great Massingham (887). Little Massingham (122). Harpley (445). Flitcham cum Appleton (509). Sandringham (81). West Newton (346). Hillington (309). Roydon (204). Grimstone (1256). Congham (317). Leziat (221). Gayton (835). Gayton-Thorpe (165). Ashwick (97). Castle Acre 1359. West Acre (438). East Walton (160). Pentney (557). West Bilney (242). East Winch 436. Middleton (935). North Runcton (268). Setchey (99). West Winch (415). Mintlyn (23). Bawsey (35). Castle Rising (379). Babingley (76). Wolferton (219). North Wootton (298). South Wootton (187). Gaywood (1489).]

b. Lodden District: Vaccination Birth Register 1877-86 (Ref C/GP12/250). [Parishes in 1871: Heckingham (296). Loddon (1134). Sisland (75). Chedgrave (356). Hardley (244). Langley (318). Carleton St.Peter (85). Claxton (206). Ashby (228). Thurton (219). Norton Subcourse (366). Thurlton (390). Thorpe next Haddiscoe (87). Haddiscoe (378). Toft Monks (401). Wheatacre All Saints (180). Burgh St.Peter (332). Aldeby (580). Gillingham (400). Geldeston (325). Ellingham (388). Kirby Cane (400). Stockton ((130). Raveningham (255). Hales (305). Burgh-Apton (521). Hellington (79). Alington (170). Yeleverton (81). Howe (110). Brooke (701). Kirstead (252). Seething (402). Mundham (269). Thwaite St.Mary 111. Broome (490). Ditchingham (974). Hedenham (269). Woodton (490). Bedingham (309). Topcroft (364).]

c Walshingham District

Fakenham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1878-98 (Ref C/GP19/133). [Parishes in 1871: Toftrees (71). South Rainham (158). East Rainham (161). West Rainham (353). Helhoughton (350). Tatterford (70). Tatterset (169). Dunton cum Doughton (177). Shereford (74). Sculthorpe (654). Fakenham (2481). Alethorpe (6). Hempton (484). Pudding-Norton (19). Testerton (20). Pensthorpe (13). Great Ryburgh (590). Little Ryburgh (152). Stibbard (466). Fulmodestone cum Croxton (390). Kettlestone (176). Little Snoring (250).]

d Depwade District: Vaccination Birth Register 1924-28 (Ref C/GP3/230). [Parishes in 1871: Earsham (643). Denton (525). Alburgh (545). Wortwell (454). Redenhall (1699). Starston (492). Needham (394). Brockdish (426). Thorpe Abbots (231). Rushall (246). Dickleburgh (839). Thelveton (145). Billingford (220). Scole (640). Frenze (21). Diss (3851). Burston (406). Shimpling (197). Gissing (463). Tivetshall St. Mary (287). Tivetshall St. Margaret (343). Pulham (2073). Hardwick (195). Shelton (171). Morningthorpe (130). Fritton (197). Hempnall (1005). Tasburgh (428). Tharston (359). Stratton St. Michael (243). Long Stratton St. Mary (646). Wacton (249). Great Moulton (393). Aslacton (295). Fornsett St. Peter (670). Fornsett St. Mary (281). Hapton (212). Ashwellthorpe (369). Fundenhall (363). Tacolnestone (435). Bunwell (898). Carleton-Rode (866). Tibenham (707).]

e Mutford & Yarmouth Districts

Gorleston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1877-1921. Yarmouth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1911-20. Yarmouth & Gorleston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1926-35 (Ref WE2 54-83) [Parishes in Yarmouth Sub-District in 1871: Southern Yarmouth (1505). Northern Yarmouth (19661).] [Parishes in Gorleston in 1871: Hopton (309). Fritton (221). Burgh Castle (409). Bradwell (339). Belton (582). Gorleston (6653).]

f Norwich Borough District: Vaccination Birth Register 1882-1948. Infant Death Register 1882-1948. (Uncatalogued). [Parishes in 1871 by district: (i) Coslany: a. Hellseden Hamlet (376) b. St. Clement (4426). c. St. Martin At Oak (2450). d. St. Mary At Coslany (1277). e. St. Michael At Coslany (1277). f. St. George Colegate (1463). g. St. Augustine (1730). (ii) East Wymer: a. St. Paul (2962). b. St. Saviour (1492). c. St. Edmund (734). d. St. Simon & St. Jude (293). e. St. Peter Hungate (360). f. St. Michael At Plea (287). g. St. Martin At Palace (892). h. St. Helen (594). i. St. James (Civil Parish) (1501). j. Pockthorpe Hamlet (St. James Parish) (2714). k. Thorpe Hamlet (Thorpe St. Andrews Parish) (2714). l. St. Mary In The Marsh (521). (iii) Conisford: a. St. George Tombland (877). b. Sir Peter Per Mountergate (3061). c. St. John Timberhill (1340). d. All Saints (591). e. St. Michael At Thorne: (1719). f. St. Julian (784). g. St. Ethelred (587). h. St. John Sepulchre (2737). i. St. Peter Southgate : (573). j. Trowse Millgate, Carrow & Bracondale Hamlets, Parish Of Trowse (485). (iv) Mancroft: a. Lakenham (5265). b. Eaton St. Andrew (1056) c. Town Close (273). d. St. Stephen (4178). e. St. Peter Mancroft (2242). f. St. Giles (1563). (v) West Wymer: a. St. Andrew (919). b. St. John Maddermarket (484). c. St. Gregory (832). d. St. Lawrence (656). e. St. Margaret (657). f. St. Swithin (826). g. St. Benedict (1659). h. Heigham (18671). i. Earham (206).]

34. Northamptonshire Record Office (Wootton Hall Park, Northampton, NN4 8BQ. Tel 01604 762129)

a Oundle District

Oundle Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1884-1913, 1917-20 (Ref PL 7/488-494). [Parishes in 1871: a. Winwick (part in Northants. and part in Hunts.) (340). b. Little Gidding (Hunts.) (53). c. Great Gidding (547). d. Thurning (Northants. and Hunts, 204). e. Luddington In The Brook (104). f. Hemmington (176). g. Barnwell St. Andrews (118). h. Barnwell All Saints (118). i. Lilford cum Wigsthorpe (168). j. Thorpe Archurch (178). k. Wadenhoe (253). l. Pilton (149). m. Stoke Doyle (142). n. Oundle (3021). o. Polebrook (461). p. Lutton (203).]

Fotheringay Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1884-93, 1899-1902 (Ref PL7/495-496). [Parishes in 1871: King's Cliffe (1259). Apethorpe (243). Yarwell (395). Nassington (629). Wood Newton (491). Southwick (265). Glapthorn (370). Cotterstock (191). Tansor (231). Fotheringhay (229). Warmington (695). Elton (900).]

b Wellingborough District

Earls Barton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891-1903 (Ref PL 12/374-377). [Parishes in 1871: Sywell (248). Mears Ashby (533).]

Higham Ferrers Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879-1910 (Ref PL12/378-403). Infant Death Register 1871-93 (Ref PL12/161-162). [Parishes in 1871: a. Farndish, Beds. (75). b. Poddington, Beds. (660). c. Wymington,

Beds. (316). d. Irchester (1398). e. Higham Park (1871). (f) Newton Bromshold (157). g. Rushden (2122). h. Higham Ferrers (1232). i. Irthlingborough (2171).]

Wellingborough Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1883-94 (Ref PL12/ 404-415). Infant Death Register 1882-86, 1892-95 (Ref PL12/159-160) [Parishes in 1871: a. Finedon (2096). b. Wellingborough: (9385) c. Great Doddington (626). d. Wilby (463). e. Hardwick (103). f. Great Harrowden (117). g. Little Harrowden: (743). h. Orlingbury (295). i. Isham: (456).]

c Hardistone District

Hardistone Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1903 (Ref PL4/ 772-776). [Parishes in 1871: Great Houghton (369). Hardingstone (2497). Preston Deanery (83). Piddington (572). Hackleton (475). Horton (101). Quinton (120).]

Milton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1905 (Ref PL4/ 777-779, 792-794). [Parishes in 1871: Courteenhall (146). Roade (676). Milton (701). Rothersthorpe (293). Collingtree (230). Wootton (791).]

Brafield Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-79 (Ref PL4/ 780). [Parishes in 1871: Yardley-Hastings (1188). Castle Ashby (197). Whiston (63). Denton (619). Brafield on the Green (596). Cogenhoe (367). Little Houghton (575).]

d Peterborough District

Crowland Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1886-1905 (Ref PL8/403-408). [Parishes in 1871: Glinton (413). Etton (171). Helpstone (736). Maxey (574). Northborough (245). Peakirk (241). Borough Fen (154). Newborough (715). Eye (1396). Crowland (3168).]

Peterborough Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1904-1918 (Ref PL8/ 408-422). [Parishes in 1871: Standground (1234). Fletton (1662). Woodstone (698). Petersborough (15499). Castor (1427). Marholm (147). Paston (1096).]

Stilton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1895-1912 (Ref PL8/ 423-426). [Parishes in 1871: Water Newton (161). Alwalton (304). Chesterton (133). Haddon (146). Morborn (96). Folksworth (209). Washingley (107). Caldecot (60). Denton (81). Glatton (946). Stilton (731). Yaxley (1393). Orton Waterville (306). Orton Longville (259). Farcet (759).]

Thorney Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1882-1905 (Ref PL8/ 427-429). [Parishes in 1871: Thorney (2099).]

35. North East Lincolnshire Council Archive (Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HX. Tel 01472 323585)

Caistor District

Great Grimsby Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1875-76 (Ref 309/1). [Parishes in 1871: Humberstone (254). Clee with Weelsby (2058). Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe (1768). Great Grimsby (20244). Scartho (210). Waltham (807). Brigsley (165). Ashby with Fenby (296). Hawerby with Beesby (87). Newton le Wold (180). East Ravendale (83). West Ravendale (46). Hatchcliffe (181). Bellsby (187). Barnoldby-le-Beck (208). Irby upon Humber (189). Aylesby (121). Laceby (1025). Bradley (96). Little Coates (66). Great Coates (228). Healing (102). Stallingsborough (461). Immingham (237). Habrough (394).]

36. Northumberland Record Office (Melton Park, North Gosforth, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE3 5QX. Tel 0191 2362680)

Rothbury District

Rothbury Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1932 (Ref NRO 3421) [Parishes in 1871: Alnham (132). Prendwick (57). Unthank (26). Screnwood (37). Netherton, North Side (75). Netherton, South Side (72). Callaley and Yetlington (275). Little Ryle (36). Great Ryle (74). Whittingham (597). Lorbottle (95). High and Low Trewitt (109). Cartington (108). Flotterton (75). Warton (61). Thropton (234). Snitter (127). Debdon (18). Rothbury-(1074). Whitton (70). Newton (61). Great Tosson and Rye Hill (119). Little Tosson (28). Bickerton (16). Caistron (34). Fallowlees (10). Hollinghill (107). Hesley-Hurst (27). Raw (74). Pauperhaugh (52). Mount Healey (98). Lee Ward (107). Brinkburn, South (32). Brinkburn, High (163). Brinkburn, Low (57). Long Framlington (442). Todburn (25). Wingates (122). Coatyards (12). Nunny Kirk (39). Healey and Comb Hill (36). Ewesley (20). Ritton Colt Park (54).

Ritton Whitehouse (31). Greenleighton (13). Harwood (29). Hartington (59). Hartington Hall (26). Rothley (146). Fairnley (12).]

37. North Yorkshire Record Office (Malpas Road, Northallerton, Yorkshire. Tel 01609 777585)

a. Bedale District

Masham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1896-1928 (Ref MIC 3122). Infant Death Register 1896-1923 (Ref MIC3122-3123). [Parishes in 1871: Well (357). Snape with Thorpe (491). Thornton-Waplass (177). Thirn (102). Rookwith (55). Clifton upon Ure (54). Masham (1062). Swinton with Warthermask (171). Ilton cum Pott (152). Burton upon Ure (118).]

b Pickering District

Lastingham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891-1904 (Ref BG/Pi). [Parishes in 1871: Lastingham (229). Spaunton (132). Rosedale, West Side (798). Rosedale, East Side (2041). Cropton (2041). Hartoft (165). Turnhill (15).]

Pickering Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-28 (Ref BG/Pi). [Parishes in 1871: Cawthorne (20). Wrelton (238). Aislaby (166). Middleton (279). Pickering (3689). Kingthorpe (39). Newton (238). Marishes (304).]

Allerston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1909-1928 (Ref BG/Pi). [Parishes in 1871: Thornton Dale (796). Ellerburn (643). Allerston (407). Ebberston (598).]

38. Nottinghamshire Record Office (County House, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham, NG2 1AG. Tel 0115 9581634)

a Basford District

Greasley & Ilkeston Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1906 (Ref PUB /7/1/1). [Parishes in Greasley Sub-District in 1871: Kirkby in Ashfield. (3075). Selston (3670). Annesley (1201). Felley (7282). Greasley (7282). Eastwood (1039). Codnor Park (1039). Codnor (3689).] [Parishes in Ilkeston Sub-District in 1871: Heanor (4888). Shipley (680). Ilkeston (9662). Cossall (235). Trowell (270).]

Hucknall, Arnold, Carlton, Wilford & Beeston Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1906-08 (Ref PUB /7/1/2-5) [Parishes in Arnold Sub-District in 1871: Linby (257). Newstaed Priory (200). Papplewick (270). Calverton (1319). Woodborough (898). Arnold (4634). Lambley (796).] [Parishes in Carlton Sub-District in 1871: Burton-Joyce (669). Gedling (379). Carlton (2807). Stoke-Bardolph (168). Colwick (101). West Breidgford (237). Gamston (99).] [Parishes in Wilford Sub-District in 1871: Ruddington (2436). Bradmore (267). Bunny (226). Gotham (917). Thrumpton (194). Barton in Fabis (266). Clifton with Glapton (390). Wilford (669).] [Parishes in Beeston Sub-District in 1871: Beeston (11336). Bilborough (197). Strelley (197). Wollaton (550).] [Parishes in Hucknall Torkard Sub-District in 1871: Hucknall Torkard (15870). Linby (273). Newstead (961). Papplewick (320).]

b Bingham District

Ratcliffe on Trent Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-82 (Ref PUD 4/3/1-6). [Parishes in 1871: Tythby (84). Cropwell Butler (608). Cropwell-Bishop (616). Colston-Basset (348). Owthorpe (113). Kinoulton (391). Hickling (559). Widmerpool (149). Keyworth (749). Staunton on the Wolds (119). Lodge on the Wolds (5). Plumtree (273). Normanton on the Wolds (151). Clipston (74). Edwalton (107). Tollerton (127). Cotgrave (831). Holme Pierrepont (191). Ratcliffe upon Trent (1340). Shelford (510). Saxondale (99).]

Bingham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1879-1921 (Ref PUD 4/6/1-21). [Parishes in 1871: Flawborough (62). Shelton (132). Sibthorpe (141). Flintham (452). Kneeton (117). East Bridgford (934). Car-Colston (263). Screveton (219). Hawksworth (167). Thoroton (188). Orston (464). Scarrington (231). Bingham (1629). Whatton (360). Aslockton (407). Elton (84). Granby (422). Langar (356). Wiverton Hall (39). Barkestone (330). Plungar (224).]

c East Retford District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1919 (Ref PUE 4/1/1-21). [Parishes in 1871: Gringley on the Hill (869). Everton with Harwell (677). Seftworth (99). Scrooby (203). Mattersey (308). Clayworth (434). Wiseton (133). North Wheatley (406). South Wheatley (35). Barnby Moor (228). Ranskill (322). Torworth (202). Sutton (382). Lound (374). Hayton (252). Clarborough (2648). Sturton (70). Littleborough (70). North Leverton (267). Hablesthorpe (130). East Retford (3194). South Leverton (488). Cottam (90). Treswell (266). Rampton (453). Headon with Upton (231). Grove (117). West Retford (691). Babworth (726). Ordsall (2473). Eaton (131). Gamston

(251). Elksley (377). Askham (290). Darlton (172). East Drayton (248). Stokeham (53). Laneham (379). Dunham (250). Ragnall (186). Fledborough (123). Marnham (231). Normanton upon Trent (360). Tuxford (1016). East Markham (816). West Markham (171). Bevercoates (33). West Drayton (98). Bothamsall (262). Haughton (66).]

d Newark District

Bennington Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1881-1909 (Ref PUN 4/1/1-2). [Parishes in 1871: Fardon (652). Hawton (225). Balderton (1009). Cotham (88). Staunton (108). Kilvington (30). Alverton (7). Long Bennington (941). Bennington Grange (6). Westborough 217). Foston (393). Allington (408). Sedgebrook (245).]

Balderton Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1910-32 (Ref PUN 4/1/3-4). [Parishes in 1911: Alverton (33). Balderton (2824). Barnby in the Willows (250). Bennington Grange (11). Coddington (480). Cotham (130). Kilvington (28). Long Bennington (701).]

e Southwell District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-79, 1910-21. Infant Death Register 1871-76, 1910-1921. (Ref PUS 6/4/1-8 and PUS 6/5/1-12). [Parishes in 1871: Bulcote (118). Lowdham (728). Caythorpe (262). Gunthorpe (327). Gonalstone (133). Hoveringham (331). Syerston (184). Elston (479). Thorpe (107). east Stoke (257). Park Leys (9). Rolleston (246). Fiskerton (277). Morton (120). Bleasby (279). Thurgaton (332). Epperstone (436). Oxton (636). Farnsfield (1004). Edingley (352). Halam (327). Halloughton (67). Southwell (3205). Upton (532). Averham (165). Staythorpe (60). Kelham (157). South Muskham (279). Hockerton (110). Winkbourne (142). Kirklington (205). Bilsthorpe (191). Eakring (540). Rufford (345). Wellow (406). Edwinstowe (1003). Ollerton (831). Clipstone (221). Budby (107). Perlethorpe (139). Walesby (286). Kirton (164). Boughton (344). Egmontan (281). Laxton (547). Weston (375). Sutton upon Trent (1056). Norwell (478). Carlton upon Trent 222). Norwell Woodhouse (113). Ossington (199). Kneesal (332). Kersall (76). Ompton (81). Maplebeck (122). Caunton (502). Cromwell (161). Holme (107). North Muskham (552). Bathley (222). Grassthorpe (69).]

f. Worksop District

Worksop Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1910-21 (Ref PUW 7/3/1-12). [Parishes in 1871: Worksop (10409). Welbeck (49).]

Carlton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1902-21 (Ref PUW 7/4/1-7). [Parishes in 1871: Carlton in Lindrick (234). Wallingswells (26). Blyth (156). Hodsock (41). Styrrup (65). Harworth (203). Firbeck (47). Letwell (25).]

39. St. Helens Local History Archives (Community Education and Leisure Services Department, The Gamble Building, Victoria Square, St. Helens, Merseyside, WA10 1DY)

St. Helens Borough Council : Vaccination Birth Register 1900-37 (Ref S/MH/7)

Register of deaths for Borough of St.Helens available for the period 1926-52. (Ref S/MH/8). [Parishes in 1911: St. Helens (96551). Windle (901).]

40 Sheffield City Archives (52 Shoreham Street, Sheffield, S1 4SP. Tel 0114 2734711)

Sheffield Borough

Park Ward: Vaccination Birth Register 1895-1926 (Samples every 10 years) (Ref CA28/9-15). (Population in 1871: 18,722).

Eccleshall Ward: Vaccination Birth Register 1903-1925 (Samples every 10 years) (Ref CA29/16-19). [Population not listed in 1871 or 1911 censuses.]

Norton Ward: Vaccination Birth Register 1889 (Ref CA28/20). [Population not listed in 1871 or 1911 censuses.]

41. Shropshire Record Office (Castle Gates, Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ. Tel 01743 255350)

Clun District

Lydbury Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1888-1911 (Ref PL6/250-251). [Parishes in 1871: North Lydbury (1001). Edgton (200). Hordely Hall (10). Hopesay (699). Dinmore (6).]

Norbury Sub District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891-1903 (Ref PL6/252). [Parishes in 1871: More (252). Norbury (421). Ratlinghope (295). Wentnor (694). Mindtown (38).]

42 Somerset Record Office (Obridge Road, Taunton, TA2 7PU. Tel 01823 278805)

a Axbridge District

Banwell Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1881-86 (Ref D/G/Ax 154/1). [Parishes in 1871: Uphill (477). Hutton (362). Locking (140). Weston-Suoer-Mare (10568). Steep Holme (6). Kewstoke (645). Wick St. Lawrence (240). Worle (906). Banwell (1748).]

Weston-Super-Mare Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1891-93 (Ref D/G/Ax 154/2) [Parishes in 1911: Banwell (1408). Bleadon (603). Christon (60). Hutton (295). Kewstoke (401). Locking (116). Loxton (128). Steep Holme Island (5). Uphill (648). Weston super Mare (23235). Wick St. Lawrence (197). Worle (1497).]

b Bedminster & Long Ashton Districts

St. George's Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-74, 1885-98 (Ref D/G/Bd 154/3-5). [Parishes in 1871: Walton in Gordano (345). Weston in Gordano (192). Clapton (230). Portishead (2131). Portbury (766). Easton in Gordano (2137). Abbot's Leigh (355).]

c Bridgewater District

Bridgewater Sub-District Vaccination Birth Register 1899-1901, 1909-11, 1911-13 (Ref D/G/Bw 154/1-3). [Parishes in 1871: Bridgewater, part of (12627). Durleigh (166). Wembdon (1107). Chilton Trinity (102). Chedzoy (384).]

d Chard District

Chard District Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1875-81 (Ref D/G/CH 154/1). [Parishes in 1871: Chard (5636). Chaffcombe (280). Cricket St. Thomas (110). Winsham (991).]

Combe St. Nicholas Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-78, 1890-95 (Ref D/G/CH 154/2-3). [Parishes in 1871: Buckland St. Mary (717). Combe St. Nicholas (1215). Whitestaunton (263). Knowle St. Giles (118). Yarcombe (757). Wambrook (291).]

e Clutton District

Chew Magna Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-78, 1886-97 (Ref D/G/CL 154/1-3). [Parishes in 1871: Stowey (151). Chew-Stoke (693). Chew Magna (1838). Norton-Hawkfield (34). Norton Malreward (98). Stanton-Drwe (553). Publow (670). St. Thomas in Pensford (323).]

Harptree Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-74, 1891-94, 1909-11 (Ref D/G/CL 154/4-6). [Parishes in 1871: Nemnett-Thrubwell (261). Ubley (338). Compton-Martin (534). West Harptree (471). East Harptree (675). Litton (285). North Widcombe (101). Hinton-Blewitt (301). Cameley (497).]

f Yeovil District

Martock Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1876-78 (Ref D/G/Y 154/1/1). [Parishes in 1871: Martock (3091). Tintinhull (432). Stoke Under Hamdon (1391). Montacute (954).]

South Petherton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1876-78 (Ref D/G/Y 154/2/1). [Parishes in 1871: West Chinnock (497). Chiselborough (421). Norton under Hamdon (496). South Petherton (2573).]

Yeovil Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1878-79 (Ref D/G/Y 154/3/1). [Parishes in 1871: Thorne-Coffin (97). Lufton (25). Brimpton (129). Preston-Plucknett (305). Yeovil (9368). Mudford (401).]

43. Staffordshire Record Office (County Buildings, Eastgate Street, Stafford, ST16 2LZ. Tel: 01785-278380).

West Bromwich District

Wednesbury Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-35 (Ref D333/1-16). [Parishes in 1871: Wednesbury (25030).]

Dudley District

Dudley Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1915-35 (Ref 332/1-17). [Parishes in 1871: Dudley (43782). Dudley Castle Hill (2).]

Rowley Regis Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-35 (Ref 332/18-33). [Parishes in 1871: Rowley Regis (23534).]

Sedgley Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-35 (Ref 332/34-47). Infant Death Register 1923-25 (Ref 332/47). [Parishes in 1871: Sedgley (37355).]

Tipton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-35 (Ref 332/48-62). [Parishes in 1871: Tipton (29445).]

Newcastle-Under-Lyme District: Vaccination Birth And Infant Death Registers 1895-1924 (Ref D1338/4/13-57). [Parishes in 1871: Newcastle-Under-Lyme (15538). Keele (1052). Madeley (2175). Betley (826). Bateley (273). Talke (3945). Eardley End (180). Knowl End (224). Holme End (1692). Audley (1647). Bignall End (1191). Park End (76).]

Stone District

Eccleshall Sub-District Vaccination Birth Register 1872-1873, 1879-80 (Ref D883/6/1-2). [Parishes in 1871: Chebsey (487). Eccleshall (1484). Horseley (544). Wootton (214). Walton (122). Three Farms (19). Aspley (101). Slindon (101). Millmoe (119). Coldmoe (40). Cotes (310). Pershall (101). Sugnall (129). Charnes (104). Chatcull (74). Podmore (41). Bromley (19). Broughton & Croxton (815). Standon (329). Swinnerton (876).]

Stone Sub-District Vaccination Birth Register 1872-74, 1880-85 (Ref D883/6/3-5), Infant Death Register 1872-77, 1885-94 (Ref D883/6/9-10). [Parishes in 1871: Milwich (575). Sandon (576). Stone (8937).]

Trentham Sub-District Vaccination Birth Register 1872-74, 1880-81, 1887-88 (Ref D883/6/6-8), Infant Death Register 1872-84 (D883/6/11-12). [Parishes in 1871: Barleston (733). Normacot (1450). Blurtons Lightwood Forest (4584). Hanchurch (148). Butterson (64). Clayton Griffith (58). Trentham (635). Hanford (882).]

Stourbridge District

Halesowen Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1908 (Ref D585/1/6/31-64). [Parishes in 1871: Cradley (4700). Lutley (141). Hasbury (1966). Hawn (496). Cakemore (464). Ridgacre (563). Hill (1644). Halesowen (2984). Lapal (321). Illey (97).]

Kingswinford Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-99 (Ref D585/1/6/88-140). [Parishes in 1871: Kingswinford (35041).]

Stockport Central Library (Wellington Road South, Stockport, SK1 3RS. Tel 0161 4744530)

Stockport District

Heaton Norris Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1899, 1901-02. [Parishes in 1871: Reddish (2329). Heaton-Norris (16481).]

44. Suffolk Record Office (Clapham Road South, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1DR. Tel 01502 503308)

a. Wangford District

Beccles Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1945 (Ref 36/HB8/ 1-19). [Parishes in 1871: St.Andrew Ilketshall (465). Shipmeadow (287). Barsham (217). Beccles (4844). Ringsfield (338). Bedisham (165). Shadingfield (201). Sotterley (219). Willingham (155). Ellough (127). Weston (250). Worligham (200). North Cove (238).]

Bungay Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1892-1929 (Ref 36/HB7/1-10). Infant Death Register 1884-1929 (Ref 36/HB6/1). [Parishes in 1871: a. St.Lawrence Ilketshall (244). b. St.Margaret Ilketshall (295). c. St.Peter South Elmham (76). d. St.Michael South Elmham (139). e. All Saints South Elmham (190). St.Nicholas South Elmham (80). g. St.James South Elmham (268). h. St.Margaret South Elmham (143). i. St.Cross South Elmham [or Sandcroft] (234) j. Homersfield (178). k. Flexton. (217). l. Bungay. (3832). m. Mittingham. (348). n. St.John Ilketshall (87).]

b. Mutford District

Belton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1914-17 (Ref 34/HB2/1). [Parishes in 1911: Ashby (107). Belton (850). Bradwell (598). Burgh Castle (529). Fritton (227). Herringfleet (282). Hopton (304). Lound (348). Somerleyton (526).]

Lowestoft Borough: Vaccination Birth Register 1924, 1927-33 (Ref 34/HB2/1/ 3). [Parishes in 1871: Lowestoft (13620). Oulton (864). Flixton (52). Gunton (76). Corton (594). Blundeston (716). Somerlyton (599). Herringfleet (230). Ashby (95). Lound (422).]

45. Suffolk Record Office (Gatacre Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IPI 2LQ. Tel 01473 264541)

Woodbridge District

Colneis/ Felixstowe Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1884-1947 (Ref ADA 12HB2/1-12). Infant Death Register 1883-1929 (Ref ADA 12/HF1/1-3). [Parishes in 1871: a. Brightwell (67). b. Foxhall (213). c. Bucklesham: (321). d. Purdis Farm (29). e. Alnesbourn Priory (56). f. Nacton (591). g. Levington (169). h. Trimley St. Martin (411). i. Stratton Hall Farm (19). j. Trimley St. Mary (411). k. Walton: (1016). l. Felixstowe (760). m. Falkenham (272). n. Kirton (615). o. Hemley (76). p. Newbourn (161). q. Waldringfield (228). r. Martlesham (454).]

Ipswich District

Ipswich Sub-District (Co-Incides with Union): Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1930, 1940-58, 47 volumes (Ref DC/3/8/1-47). (Although no vaccination infant death register, civil death register for Ipswich for 1851-1945.) [Parishes in 1871: St. Mary Stoke (3080). St. Peter (4121). St. Nicholas (1913). St. Mary at the Elms (1205). St. Matthew (7444). Whitton with Thurlston (542). St. Lawrence (424). St. Mary at the Quay (1013). Shire Hall Yard (294). St. Clement (7632). Warren Houses (20). St. Mary at the Tower (930). St. Stephen (630). St. Helen (3662). St. Margaret (9615). Westerfield (314).]

46. Suffolk Record Office (77 Raingate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2AR. Tel 01284 722522)

Risbridge District

Havershill Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1907-29 (Ref 2746/5/3-9). Infant Death Register 1909-25 (Ref 2746/5/1-2). [Parishes in 1871: Steeple Bumpstead (1179). Helion Bumpstead (847). Sturmere (330). Haverhill (3031). Kedington (980). Barnardiston (288). Little Wratting (217). Great Wratting (446). Withersfield (670).]

Clare Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1920-38 (Ref 2746/5/10-14). [Parishes in 1871: Poslingford 398). Hundon (1116). Clare (1887). Stoke by Clare (867). Whixoe (170). Birdbrook (682). Ashen (325). Ovington (142).]

47. Surrey Record Office (County Hall, Penryn Road, Kingston on Thames, Surrey, KT1 2DN. Tel 0181 541 9065)

a. Chertsey District

Chertsey, Walton & Chobham Sub-Districts: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-4, 1875-7, 1878-79 (Ref BG1/63/1-6).

Chobham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1882-4 (Ref BG1/63/7). *Walton Sub-District:* Vaccination Birth Register 1886, 1888-9 (Ref BG1/63/8). (All the above registers include infant death registers.) [Parishes in Chertsey Sub-District in 1871: a. Chertsey (7762). b. Byfleet: (915). c. Pyrford. (357).] [Parishes in Walton Sub-District in 1871: a. Walton-On-Thames (5383). b. Weybridge (2604).] [Parishes in Chobham Sub-District in 1871: a. Horsell (897). b. Chobham: (2261). c. Windlesham (2364). d. Bisley (494).]

b. Dorking District

Capel & Dorking Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1889-1927 (Ref BG2/63/1-6) [Parishes in Capel in 1871: Abinger (860). Wotton (845). Ockley (766). Capel (1271). Newdigate (698).] [Parishes in Dorking in 1871: Dorking: (8567). Effingham: (566). Mickleham (787).]

c. Farnham District

Frimley Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1896-7 (Ref BG4/63/1). [Parishes in 1871: Ash (1269). Normandy (347). Frimley (3212). Seal with Tongham (737). Aldershot (21682).]

d. Kingston District

Wimbledon & Hampton Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1894-96 (Ref BG8/63/1-3). [Parishes in Wimbledon in 1871: Wimbledon (9087).] [Parishes in Hampton: Hampton (3915). Hampton Wick (2207). Teddington (4063).]

Kingston & Esher Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1896 (Ref BG8/63/4). [Parishes in Kingston in 1871: Kingston (25159). Ham With hatch (1550). Hook (364). Malden (416).] [Parishes in Esher in 1871: Long Ditton

(1367). Talworth (469). Claygate (576). Thames Ditton (1084). Ember and Weston (885). Esher (1815). East Molesey (2409). West Molesey (563).]

48. Tyne & Wear Archives (Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 4JA. Tel 0191 2326789))

Newcastle Upon Tyne District

Whickham Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-1912 (Ref T213/169-185). [Parishes in 1871: Whickham (6482).]

49. Warwickshire Record Office (Priory Park, Cape Road, Warwick, CV34 4JS. Tel 01926-412735)

a Warwick District

Warwick Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1919 (Ref CR 51/ 1797-1823). Infant Death Register 1874-1919 (Ref CR 51/ 1851-1855). [Parishes in 1871: a. Warwick St.Mary (6265) b. Warwick St. Nicholas (4721). c. Guy's Cliffe (16).]

Leamington Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1884-1912, 1930-32 (Ref CR51/ 1824-38). Infant Death Register 1901-15 (Ref CR51/1856). [Parishes in 1871: a. Leamington Priors (20910). b. Milverton (1813).]

Kenilworth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1873-1907 (Ref CR51/ 1839-50). Infant Death Register 1875-1887 (Ref CR 51/ 1857-1859). [Parishes in 1871: Ashow (139). Stoneleigh (1201). Babbenhall (301). Bagington (225). Stivichall (66). Kenilworth (3880). Honily (54). Leek Wootton (414).]

b. Nuneaton District

Nuneaton Sub-District (Co-Incides With Union): Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1924 (Ref CR51/404-457). Infant Death Registers 1872-1925 (Ref CR51/459-502). [Parishes in 1871: a. Caldecote. (124). b. Weddington. (84). c. Nuneaton (7399) d. Arley (206). e. Astley (308). f. Chilvers Coton (2654). g. Bulkington. (1653).]

50. West Glamorgan Record Office (County Hall, Swansea, SA1 3SN. Tel 01792 471589)

Neath District

Glyncorwg Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1902-29 (Ref U/N Vac3/1-6). Infant Death Register 1917-24 (Ref U/N Vac 6). [Parishes in 1911: Glyncorwg (8688).]

Margam Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1928 (Ref U/N Vac/7/1-50). Infant Death Register 1872-1916 (Ref U/N Vac/10/1-6). [Parishes in 1871: Margam (5205). Higher Llangynwyd (2154). Aberavon (3396). Michaelstone (5920).]

Port Talbot Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1935-38 (Ref U/N Vac/12/1). Infant Death Register 1935-48 (Ref U/N Vac 12/4). [Not listed in 1871 or 1911 censuses.]

Ystradfalltey Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1896-1901 (Ref U/N Vac 13). [Parishes in 1871: Cadaxton (1821). Glyncorwg (1058). Ystradvelltey (719).]

51. West Yorkshire Archive Service (Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE. Tel 01924 305980))

Hemsworth District

Hemsworth Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1871-1906 (Ref BG3 9/2/1-30). *Hemsworth Eastern District:* Vaccination Birth Register 1907-1921 (Ref BG3 9/2/31-40). [Parishes in Hemsworth Sub-District in 1871: a. Ackworth (1846). b. Wragby Parish - i. Hessle & Hill Top Township (210). ii. West Hardwick Township (80). c. Huntwick cum Nostell and Foulby (522). d. Felkirk Parish. i. Hovercroft and Cold Hiendley Township (133). ii. South Hiendly Township (329) iii. Shafton Township (261). iv. Brierley Township (386). e. Hemsworth (993). f. Badsworth (190). g. Upton (203). h. Thorp-Audlin (202). i. Kirk Smeaton: (341). m. Hampshall Stubbs (21). n. North Elmsall (216). o. South Elmsall (440). p. South Kirkby (522). q. Great Houghton (250). r. Little Houghton (96).]

52. York City Archives (Art Gallery Building, Exhibition Square, York, YO1 2EW. Tel 01904 551878.)

York City & Rural Areas Sub-District: Vaccination Birth Register 1872-1907 (Uncatalogued). [Parishes in York listed by district: (i) *Skelton*: a. Benningbrough: (84). b. Overton: (56). c. Skelton (350). d. Rawcliffe (123). e. Wigginton (371). f. Haxby (603). (ii) *Bootham*: a. Towthorpe (15087). b. Earswick (126). c. Huntington (529). d. Clifton (3296). e. Mary Gate St. Olave (1142). f. St.Giles In The Suburbs (1142). g. Mint Yard (59). h. St.Wilfred (193). i. St.Michael le Belfry (892). j. St.Martin-le-Grand (490). k. St.Helen Stonegate (488). l. Davy Hall (14). m. Minster Yard With Beddern (779). n. St.John Delpike (394). o. Holy Trinity, Goodramgate (394). p. St.Andrews (610). q. Holy Trinity, King's Court (610). r. St.Sampson (716). s. St.Peter The Little (325). t. All Saints Pavement (411). u. St.Michael Spurrier Gate (440). v. St.Mary Castlegate, part of (987). (iii) *Micklegate*: a. All Saints, North Street (1380). b. Holy Trinity Micklegate (1878). c. St.John Micklegate (787). d. St.Martin Micklegate With St.Gregory (796). e. St.Mary Bishopshill Junior (5064). f. St.Mary Bishopshill Senior (4017). g. Holgate (296). h. Copmanthorpe (327). i. Dringhouses (381). j. Middlethorpe (116). k. Acaster-Malbis (262). l. Bishop Thorpe (471). m. Askham-Richard (238). (iv) *Walmgate*: a. St.Maurice In The Suburbs (5032). b. St.Cuthbert With St.Helen On The Walls And All Saints Peasholes (3154). c. St.Saviour (2576). d. St.Crux (846). e. St.Denis In Walmgate (1178). f. St.George. g. St.Margaret Walmgate (1745). h. St.Peter-le-Willow (531). i. St.Lawrence (2361). j. St.Nicholas In The Suburbs (221). k. Heslington St.Paul (246). l. Heslington St.Lawrence (325). m. Gate Fulford (3537). n. Water Fulford (41). o. St.Mary Castlegate (170). p. Heworth (610). q. Osbaldwick (198). (v) *Escrick*: a. Naburn (485). b. Stillingfleet with Moreby (485). c. Escrick (651). d. Deighton (651). e. Thorganby with West Cottingwith (190). f. Wheldrake (603). (vi) *Dunnington*: a. Langwith (39). b. Elvington (449). c. Kexby (194). d. Stamford Bridge with Scoreby (159). e. Dunnington (1840). f. Grimston (505). g. Murton (168). h. Holtby (141). i. Stockton on the Forest (424). j. Warthill Copyhold (167). k. Warthill Freehold (25). l. Gate Helmsley (218). (vii) *Flaxton*: a. Stensall (478). b. Lillings Ambo (176). c. Flaxton on the Moor (352). d. Harton (141). e. Bossall and Butter Crambe (141). f. Claxton (243). g. Sand Hutton (210).]

APPENDIX

Figure 1 Fulham: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births 1871-1910

Figure 2 Fulham: Infant deaths per quarter as a percentage of infant deaths per year 1871-1900

Figure 3 Ampthill: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births 1871-1910

Figure 4 Ampthill: Infant deaths per quarter as a percentage of infant deaths per year 1871-1910

Figure 5 Hemsworth: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births 1871-1910

Figure 6 Hemsworth: Infant deaths per quarter as a percentage of infant deaths per year 1871-1910

Figure 7 Vaccination Birth Register from the Carmarthen Sub District April 1900

Figure 8 Infant Death Register from the Loughborough Sub-District January 1889

Figure 9 Vaccinator's Register from the Whitford Sub-District January-February 1906

Figure 10 Number of registers of births (in black) and of deaths under 1 year (grey) provided for vaccination officers 1872-1948 and now deposited in record offices and libraries in England and Wales

Figure 1 Fulham: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births 1871-1910

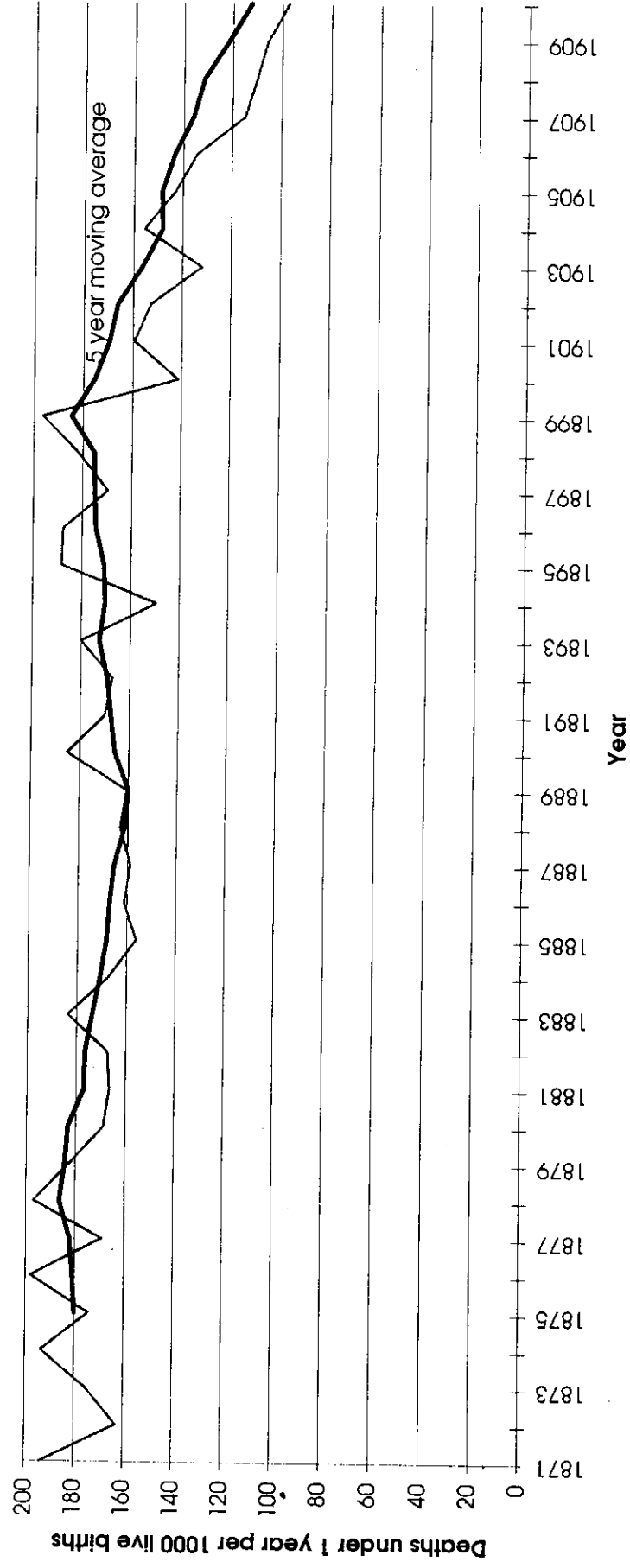


Figure 2 Fulham: Infant Deaths per Quarter as a Percentage of Infant Deaths per Year, 1871 - 1910

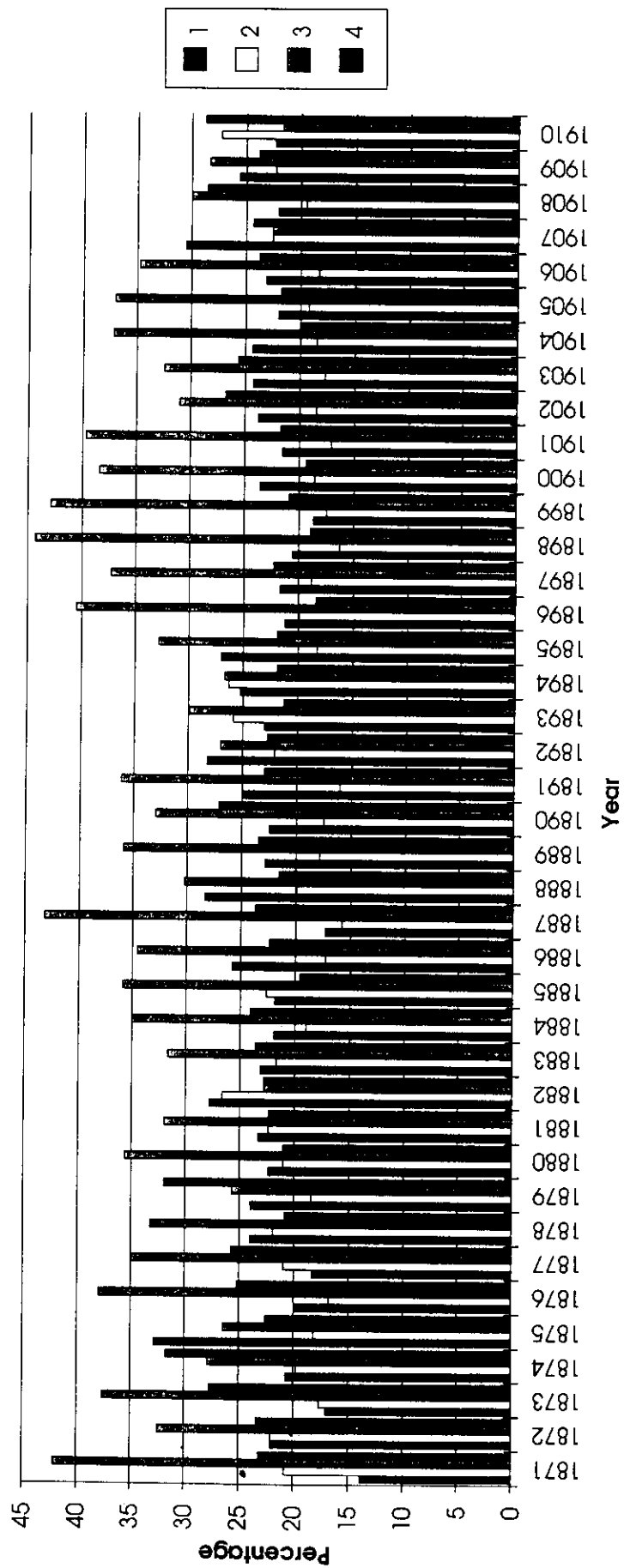
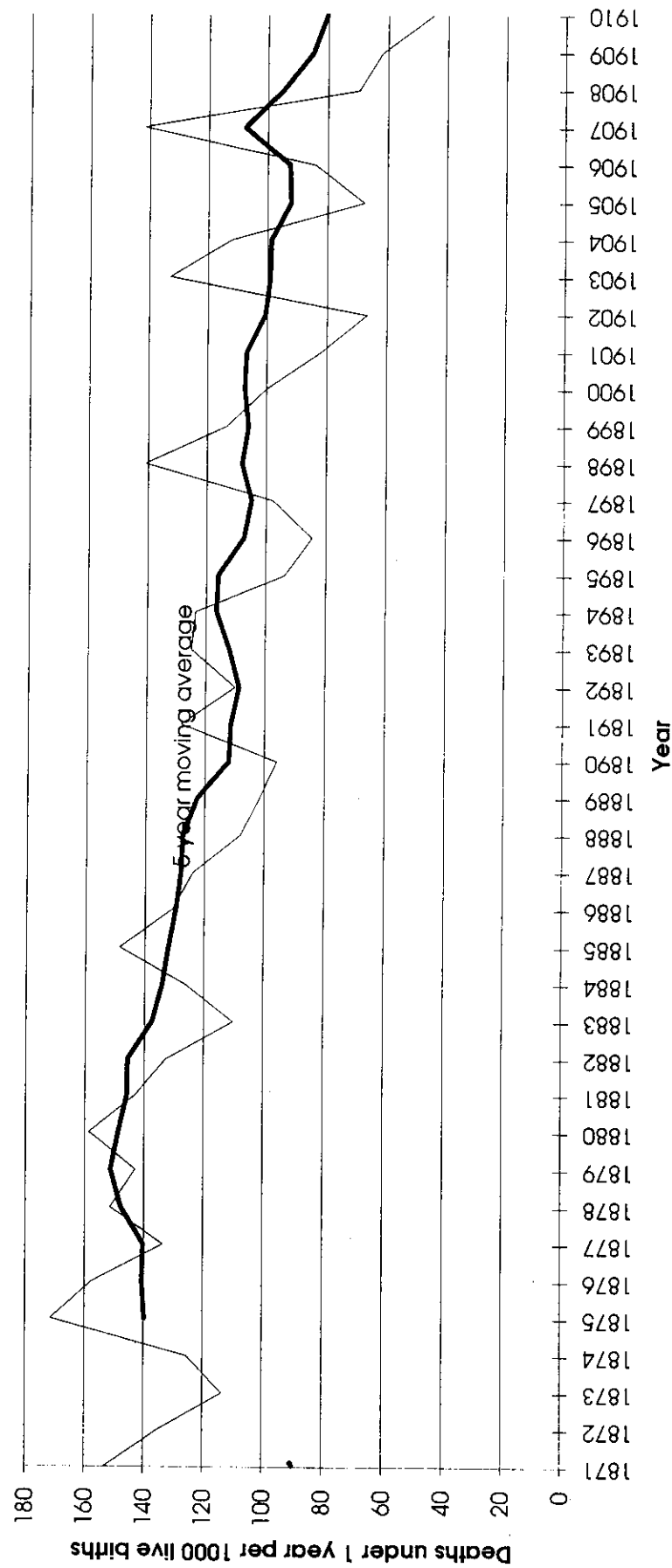
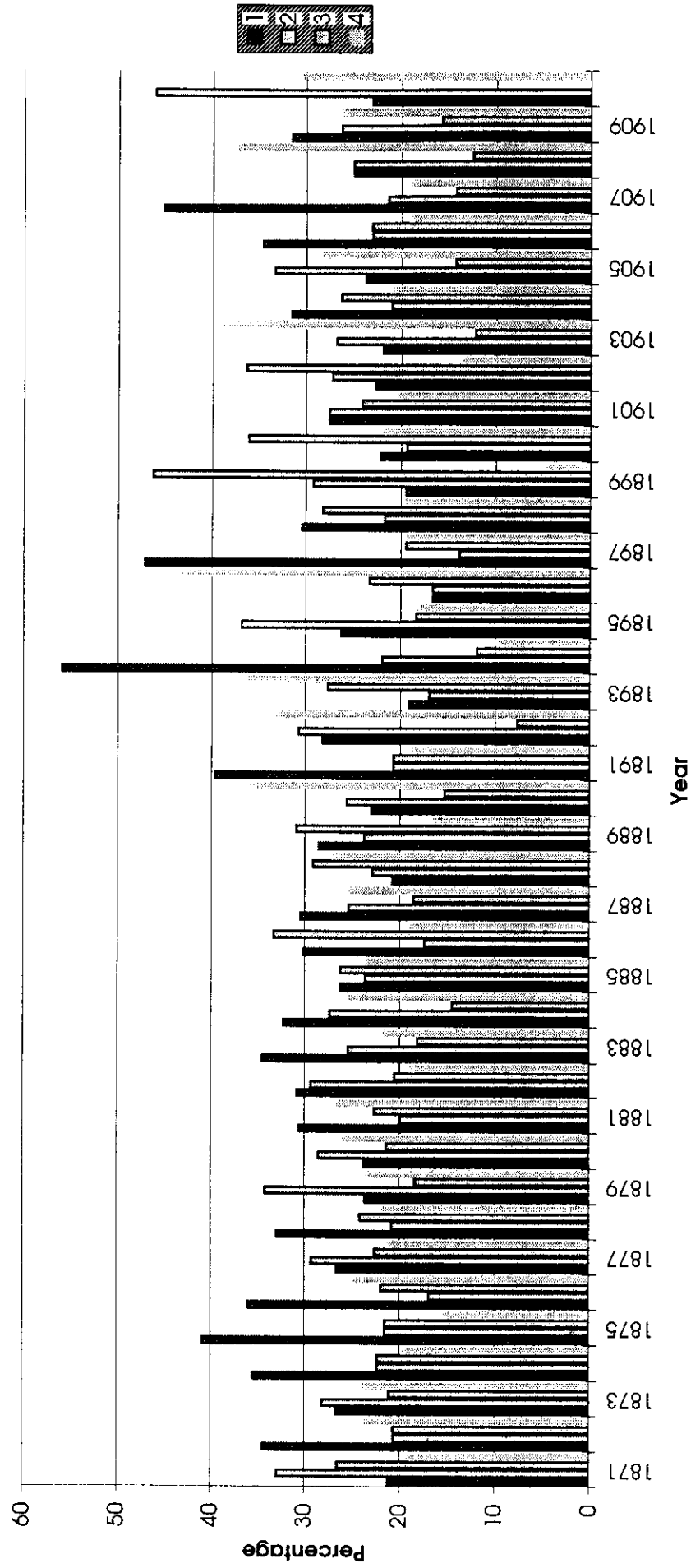


Figure 3 Amphthill: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births



Source: Registrar General's Quarterly returns of births and deaths under 1 year

Figure 4 Ampthill: Infant Deaths per Quarter as a Percentage of Infant Deaths per Year, 1871-1910



Source: Registrar General Quarterly Returns

Figure 5 Hemsworth: Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births 1871-1910

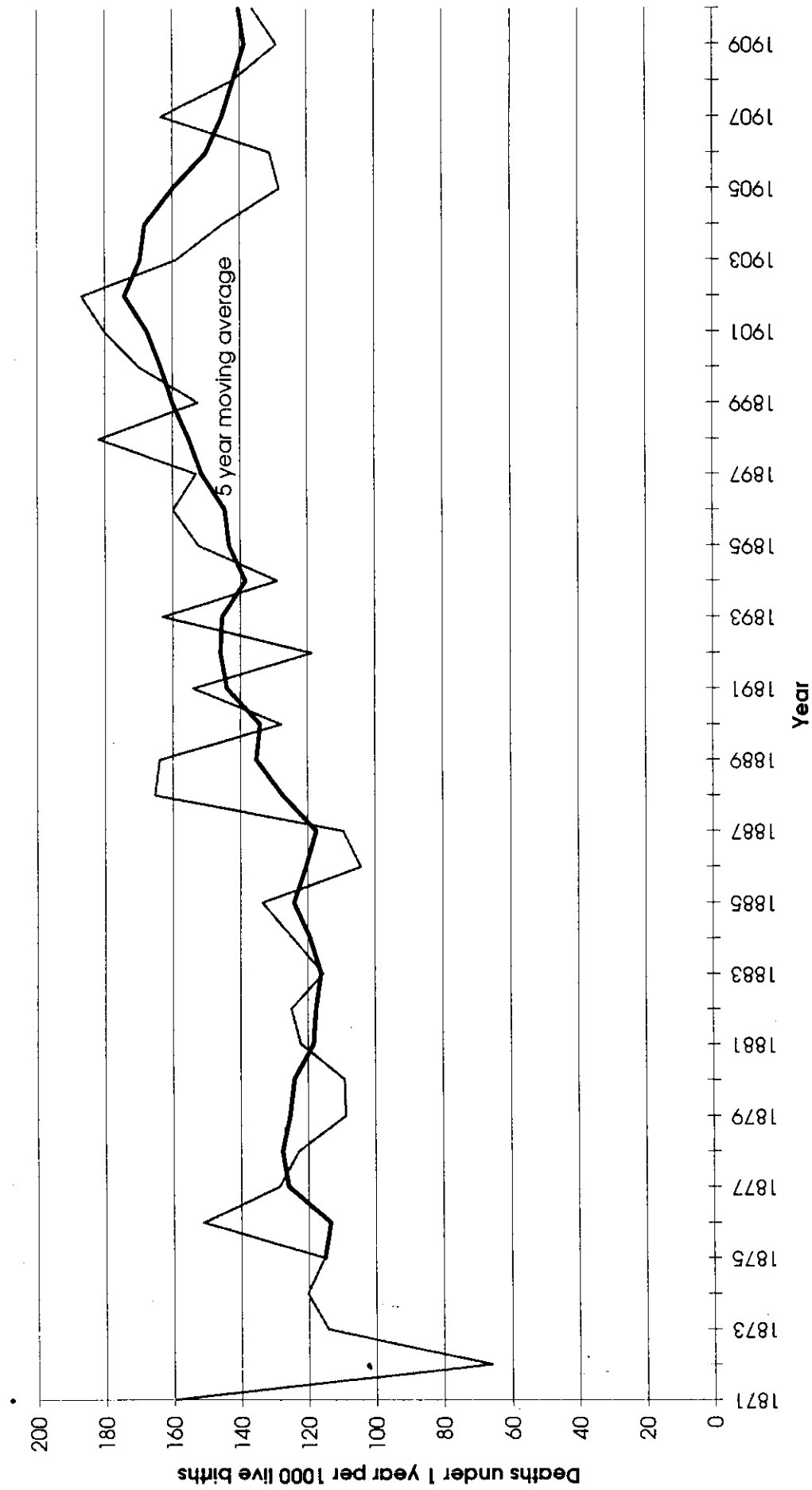
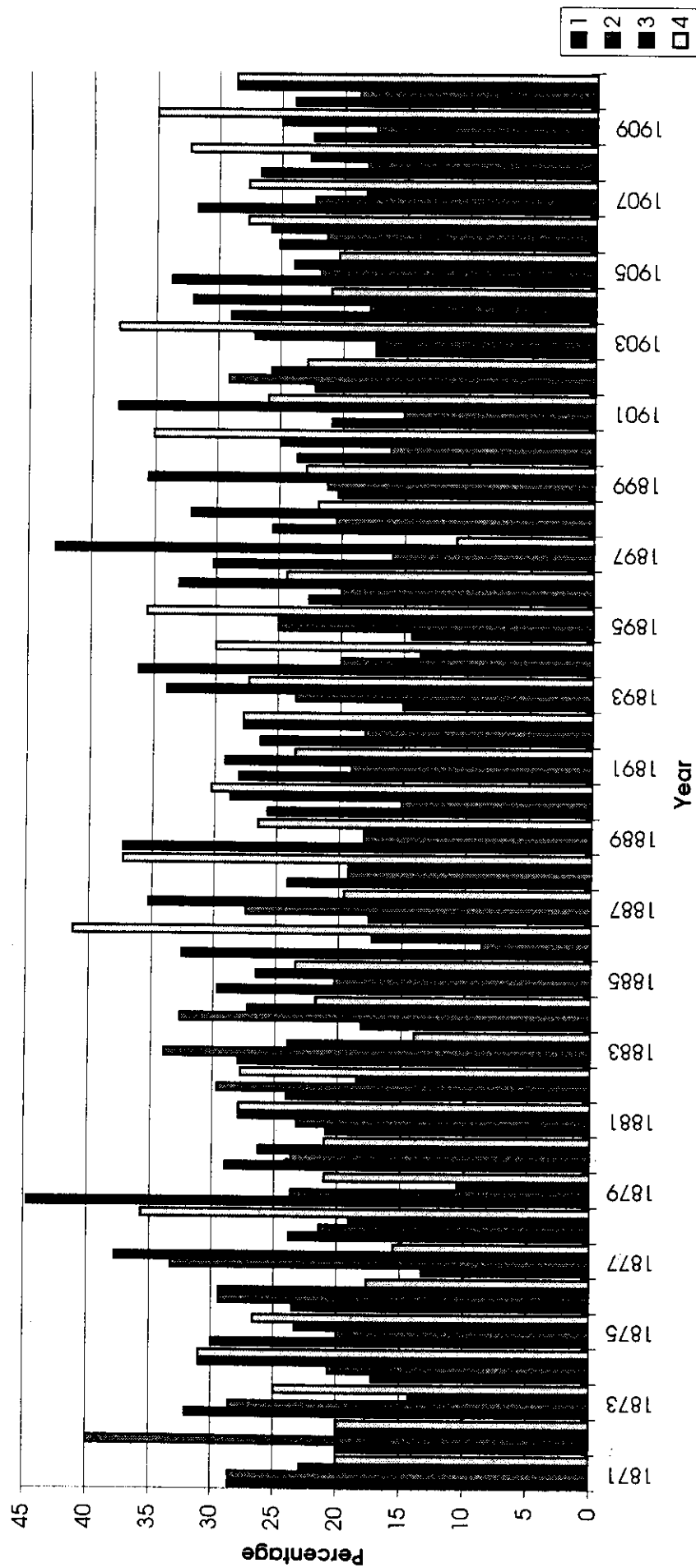


Figure 6 Hemsworth: Infant Deaths per Quarter as a Percentage of all Infant Deaths, 1871-1910



Form 7 Vaccination Birth Register from the Carmarthen Sub District April 1900

I, John Davies in the Sub-District of Carmarthen
 the District of Mr. John Davies Vaccination Officer, made under 31 and 33 Vic., c. 98, s. 8.
 Cols. 1 to 9 of this form are to be filled up by the Registrar; those in Cols. 1 to 11 are to be filled up by the Vaccination Officer.
 Provision is made in Cols. 8-9 for the Registrar's Minute, showing the date of giving the Notice, and to whom given.

VACCINATION REGISTER.
Carmarthen Union.
John Davies District.
John Davies Vaccination Officer.

Extract from the Register Book of Births relating to each Child									Minutes of Notice given pursuant to 30 and 31 Vic., c. 81, s. 15.			
When born.	Where born.	Name of child.	Sex.	Name and Surname of the Father, or (if the child be illegitimate) of the Mother.	Rank, Occupation, or Profession of Parent.	When given.	To whom given.					
20 Jan	Glasgow City	John Davies	Boy	John Davies	Timber Trades	1	li.					
22 Jan	Glasgow City	Arthur Davies	Boy	Arthur Davies	Coach Cakes	2	li.					
23 Jan	Glasgow City	John Davies	Girl	John Davies	Carpenter	3	li.					
24 Feb	Glasgow City	Thomas Davies	Girl	Thomas Davies	Licensed Victualler	6	li.					
28 Feb	Glasgow City	John Davies	Girl	John Davies	Licensed Victualler	8	li.					

Register of Certificates.					Date of Certificate given pursuant to 30 and 31 Vic., c. 81, s. 15.		
Date of Medical Certificate of Success in Vaccination.	Date of Certificate of Success in Vaccination.	Name of the Medical Man by whom the Certificate is Signed.	Date of Certificate under Sec. 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898.	Date of Death of Child having been vaccinated before.			
20 Jan 1900	20 Jan 1900	David Davies	IV.	V.			
22 Jan 1900	22 Jan 1900	David Davies	IV.	V.			
23 Jan 1900	23 Jan 1900	David Davies	IV.	V.			
24 Feb 1900	24 Feb 1900	David Davies	IV.	V.			
28 Feb 1900	28 Feb 1900	David Davies	IV.	V.			

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Register.
 John Davies Registrar.
 1900

* Be careful to insert such particulars as will enable the Vaccination Officer readily to find the address.

Figure 8 Infant Death Register from the Loughborough Sub-District January 1889

RETURN of DEATHS of Infants under Twelve Months of Age, Registered during the Month of January in the Sub-District of Loughborough within the District of Mr. Moores Vaccination Officer, made under 34 and 35 Vict., c. 98, s. 8.

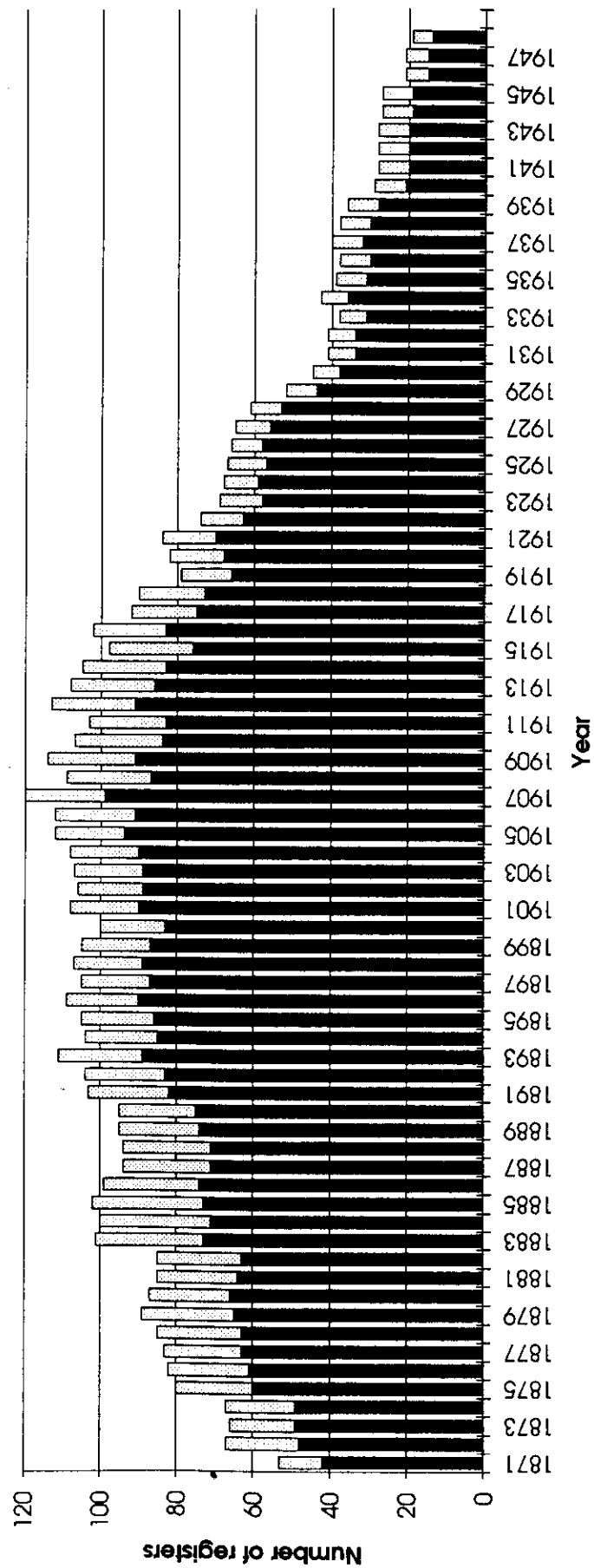
Extracts from the Register Book of Deaths relating to each Child.									
No. in Death Register	When Died	Where Died	Name and Surname of Infant	Sex	Age	Name and Surname of the Father, or (if the child be illegitimate) of the Mother	Rank, Occupation, or Profession of Parent	No. in Both Registers registered in this Sub-District, and the Registrar is in possession of the Registers	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
357	21 st Decr	Chapel St. Hospital	Mary Elizabeth Benson	f	8 m	James Benson	J. W. R.	293	Vac.
358	22 Decr	23 Granville St.	Elleanor Benson	f	4 m	Henry Benson	J. W. R.	87	
359	26 Decr	24 Kings Heath Road	Martha Mary Benson	f	4 m	James Benson	J. W. R.	493	Vac.
360	26 Decr	24 Kings Heath Road	Martha Mary Benson	f	4 m	James Benson	J. W. R.	28	Vac.
361	30 Decr	24 Kings Heath Road	William Benson	m	1 m	John Benson	Tailor	239	

I certify this to be a true Return. Witness my hand this 1st day of January 1889.
J. W. R. Registrar.

Figure 9 Vaccinator's Register from the Whitford Sub-District January-February 1906

[illegible]

Figure 10: Number of registers of births (in black) and of deaths under 1 year (grey) provided for vaccination officers 1871-1948 and now deposited in record offices and libraries in England and Wales



Source: Vaccination Registers in local record offices

