

Appendix A. Exploration of the available parish register and probate data by county

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A.1 Bedfordshire

A.1.1 Parish register data

Table A.1.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Bedfordshire)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1708	1728	1782	1817
ARU coverage ¹	69%	8%	9%	100%
Observations ²	8,010	1,362	1,632	18,978

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.1.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, made available by the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service – for which I would like to express my gratitude. This index yielded approximately 16,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

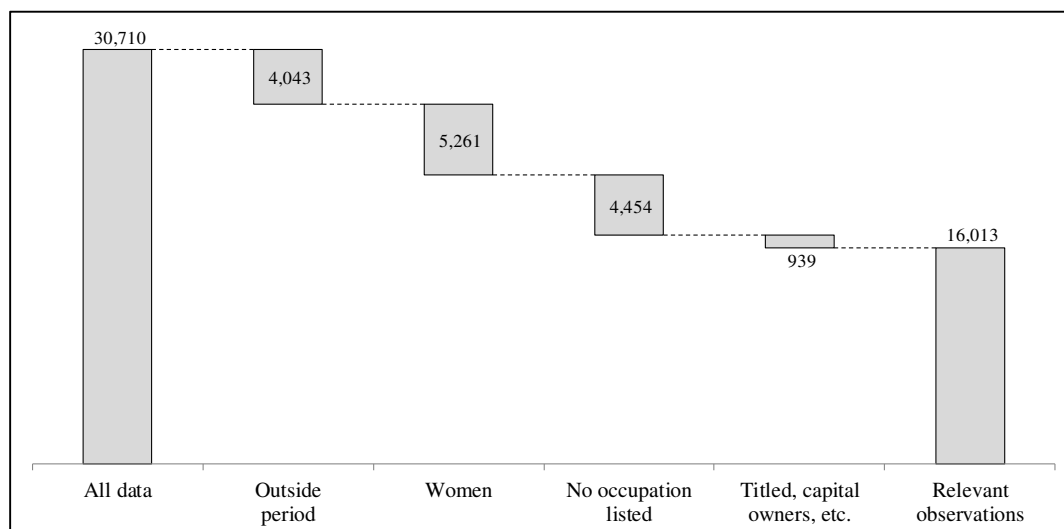


Figure A.1.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Bedfordshire)

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These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, as the figure below shows.

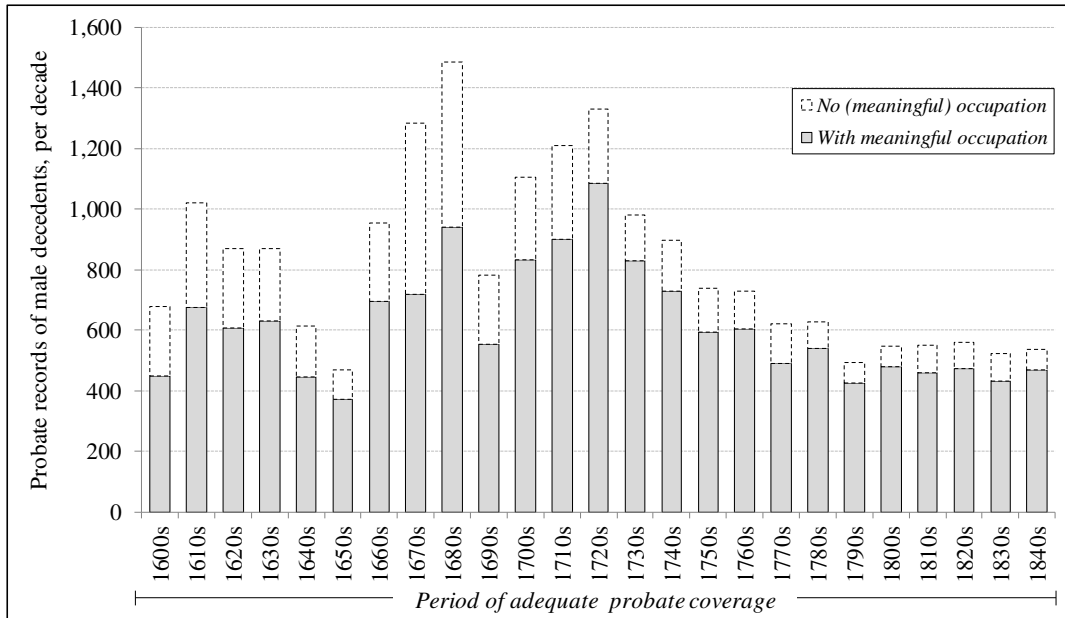


Figure A.1.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Bedfordshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from twelve per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to twenty-four per cent in the early eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

Table A.1.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Bedfordshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	15%	19%	24%	19%	12%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in four local probate courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. The vast majority (ninety-two per cent) of the documents were proved in the main Archdeaconry Court of Bedford. Although there were slight differences between the male occupational structures in this court and the other, minor courts, model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of the minor courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.1.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Bedfordshire)

A.2 Berkshire

A.2.1 Parish register data

Table A.2.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Berkshire)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1703	1743	1774	1817
ARU coverage ¹	8%	1%	1%	100%
Observations ²	1,478	692	777	30,955

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.2.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Berkshire Record Office and the Berkshire Family History Society, and combined with an additional index for documents proved at the Peculiar Court of Faringdon, made available by the Berkshire Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. Combined, these indexes yielded approximately 23,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

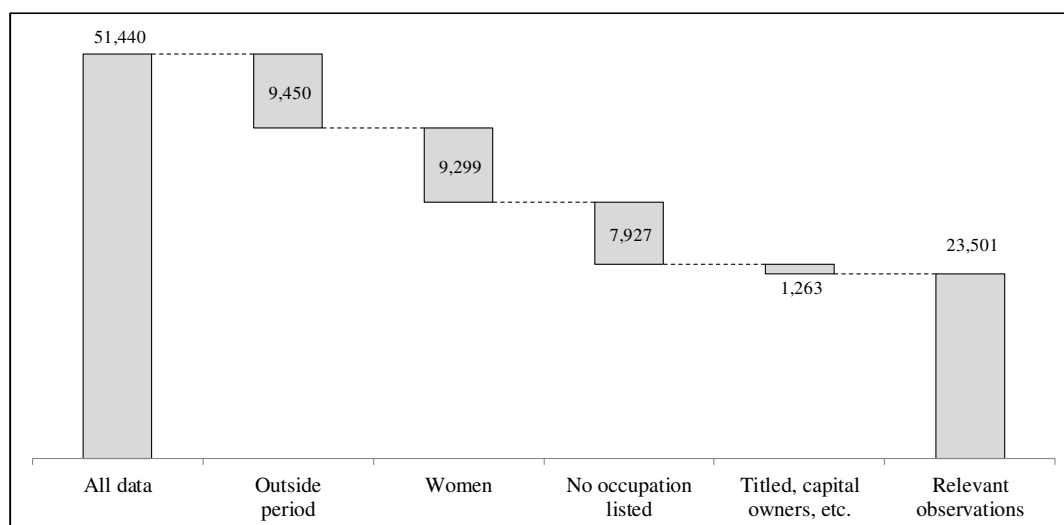


Figure A.2.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Berkshire)

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These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage for the seventeenth- and early eighteenth century is superior to later decades.

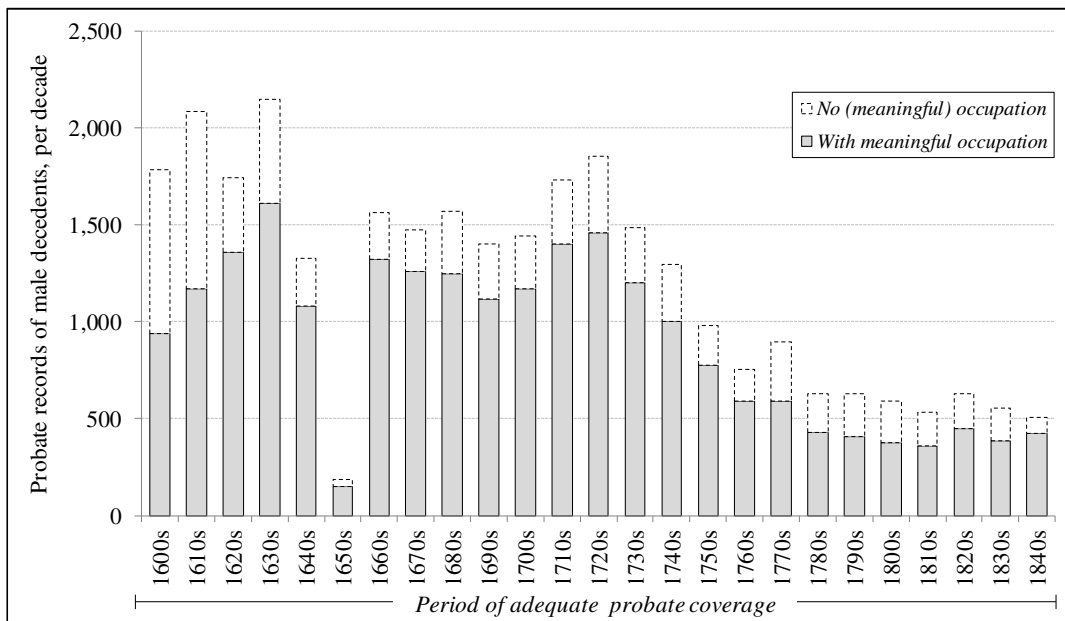


Figure A.2.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Berkshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from six per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to twenty-seven per cent in the early seventeenth century, as the table below shows.

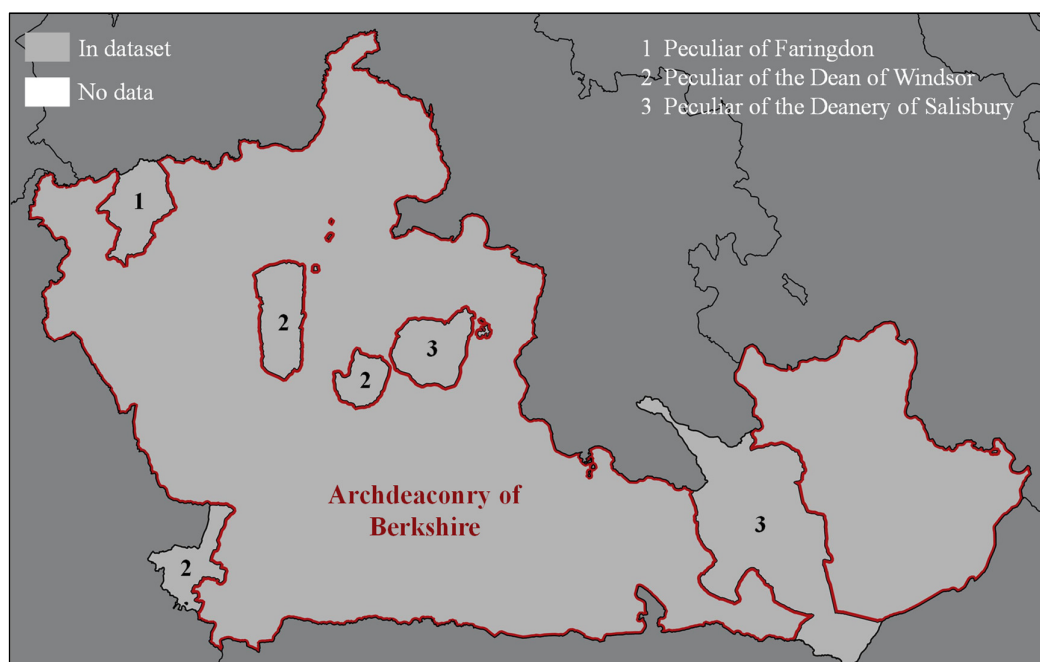
Table A.2.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Berkshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	27%	22%	22%	12%	6%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in four local probate courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. The vast majority (eighty-seven per cent) of the documents were proved in the main Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire. Since the male occupational structure of the Archdeaconry Court area was virtually identical to that of the three peculiar courts, and since those minor courts made up such a small share of the total dataset, it is not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of the

minor courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.2.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Berkshire)

A.3 Buckinghamshire

A.3.1 Parish register data

Table A.3.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Buckinghamshire)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1705	1753	1778	1817
ARU coverage ¹	23%	4%	2%	100%
Observations ²	5,632	1,894	1,515	30,431

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.3.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 14,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

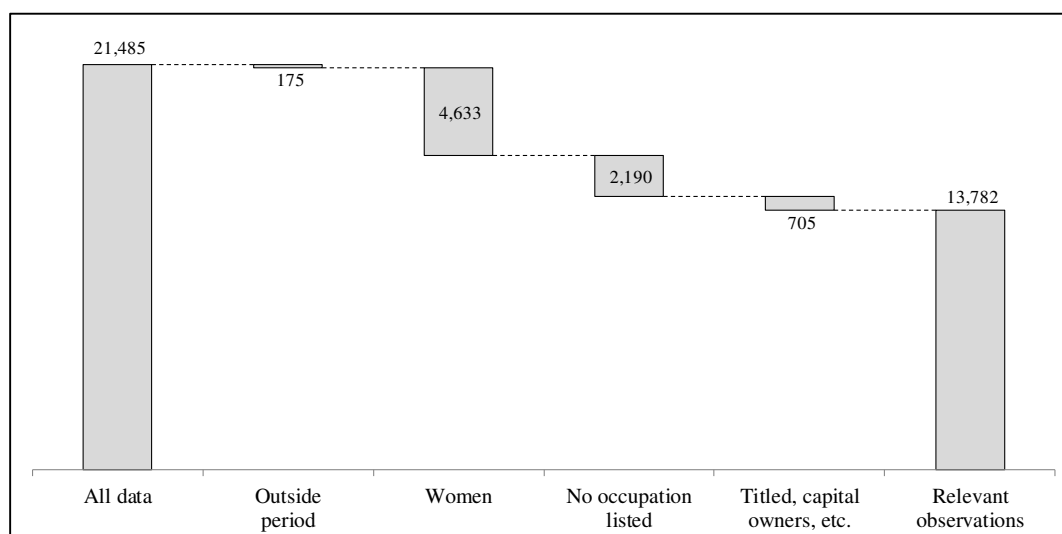


Figure A.3.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Buckinghamshire)

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These occupational observations provided adequate coverage from the mid seventeenth century onwards, as the figure below shows.

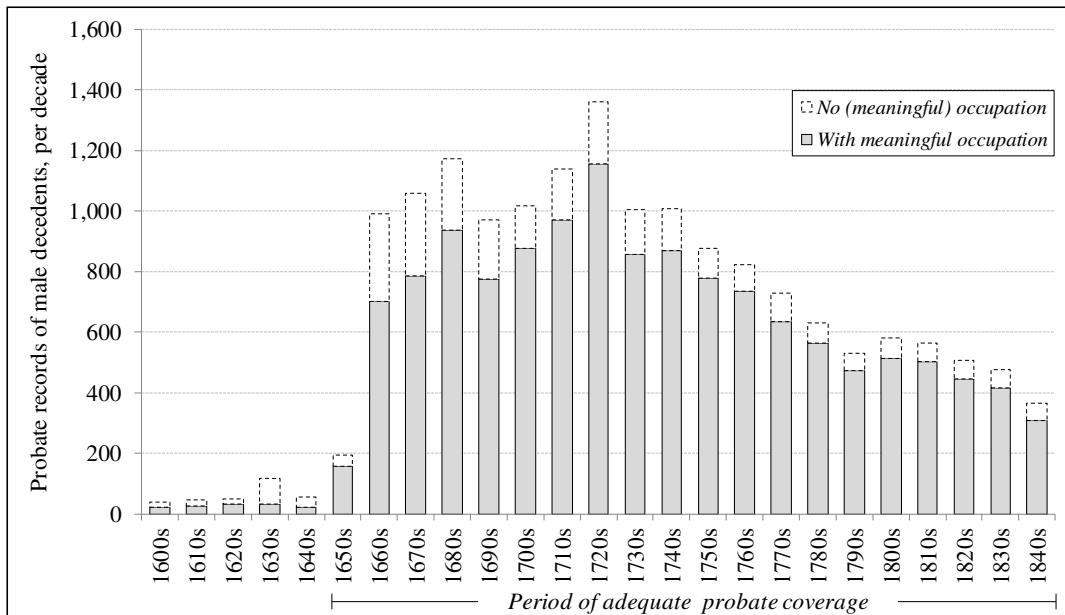


Figure A.3.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Buckinghamshire)

During this post-1650 period, probate coverage varied from eight per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to seventeen per cent in the early eighteenth century, as a calculation based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county shows. This is set out in the table below.

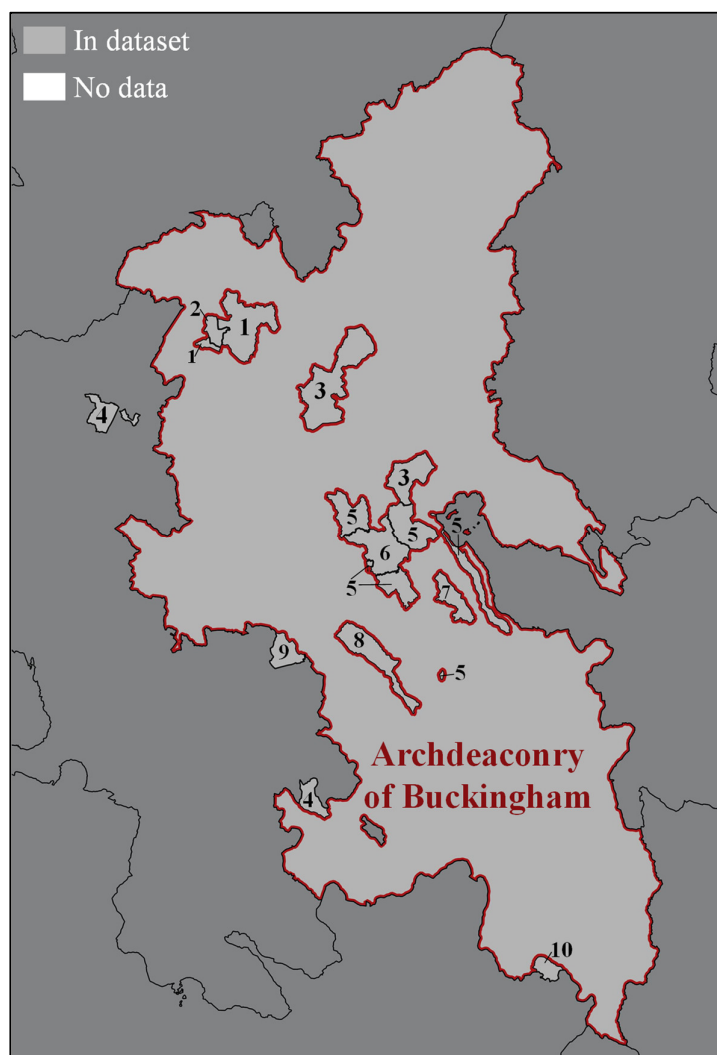
Table A.3.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Buckinghamshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	1%	16%	17%	14%	8%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in eleven local probate courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. The vast majority (eighty-eight per cent) of the documents were proved in the main Archdeaconry Court of Buckingham. Early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that the occupational structure of the area covered by the Archdeaconry Court differed considerably from that covered by the ten minor courts.

Nevertheless, model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of the minor courts in the dataset would have had only a minor (i.e. less than two percentage points) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.3.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Buckinghamshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of Buckingham
- 2 Peculiar of Gawcott
- 3 Archdeaconry of St Albans
- 4 Bishop and Archdeaconry of Oxford
- 5 Peculiar of Bierton
- 6 Peculiar of Aylesbury
- 7 Peculiar of Halton
- 8 Peculiar of Monks Risborough
- 9 Peculiar of Banbury
- 10 Peculiar of the Provost of Eton

A.4 Cambridgeshire

A.4.1 Parish register data

Table A.4.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Cambridgeshire)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1712	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	15%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	2,095	-	-	30,011

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.4.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Cambridgeshire County Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 20,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

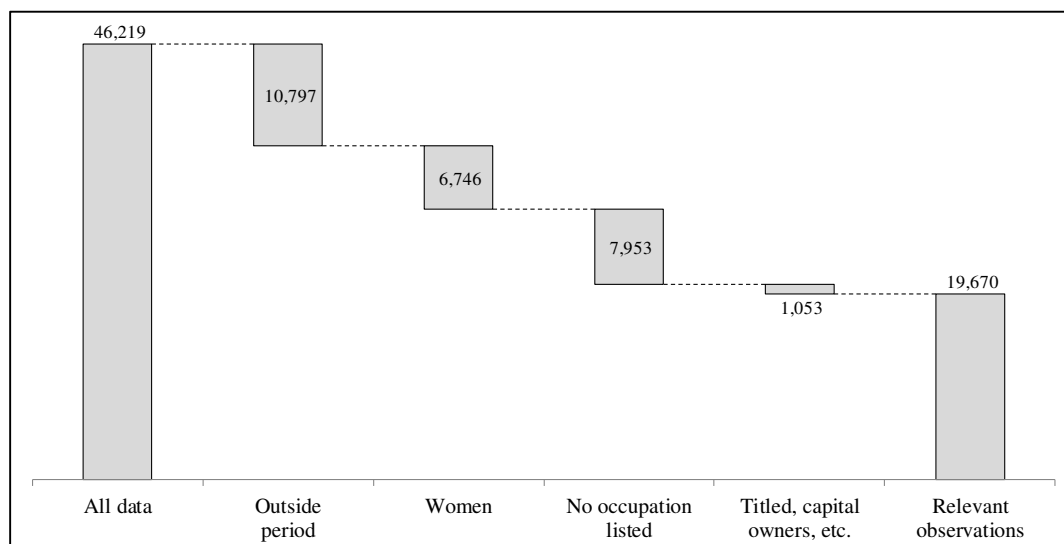


Figure A.4.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Cambridgeshire)

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These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows.

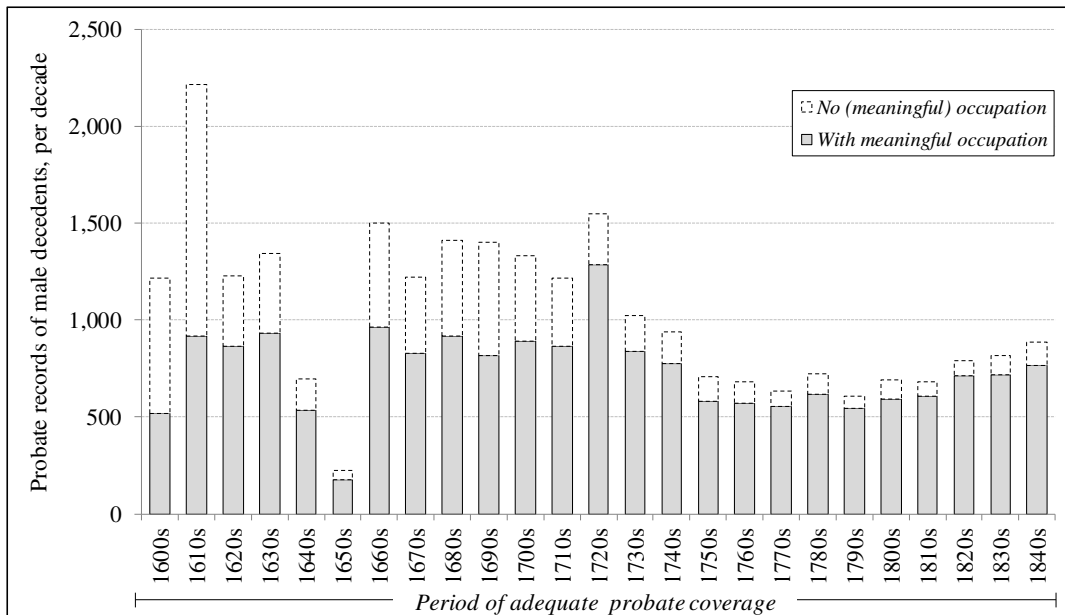


Figure A.4.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Cambridgeshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from eleven per cent around in the early seventeenth century to sixteen per cent in the early eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

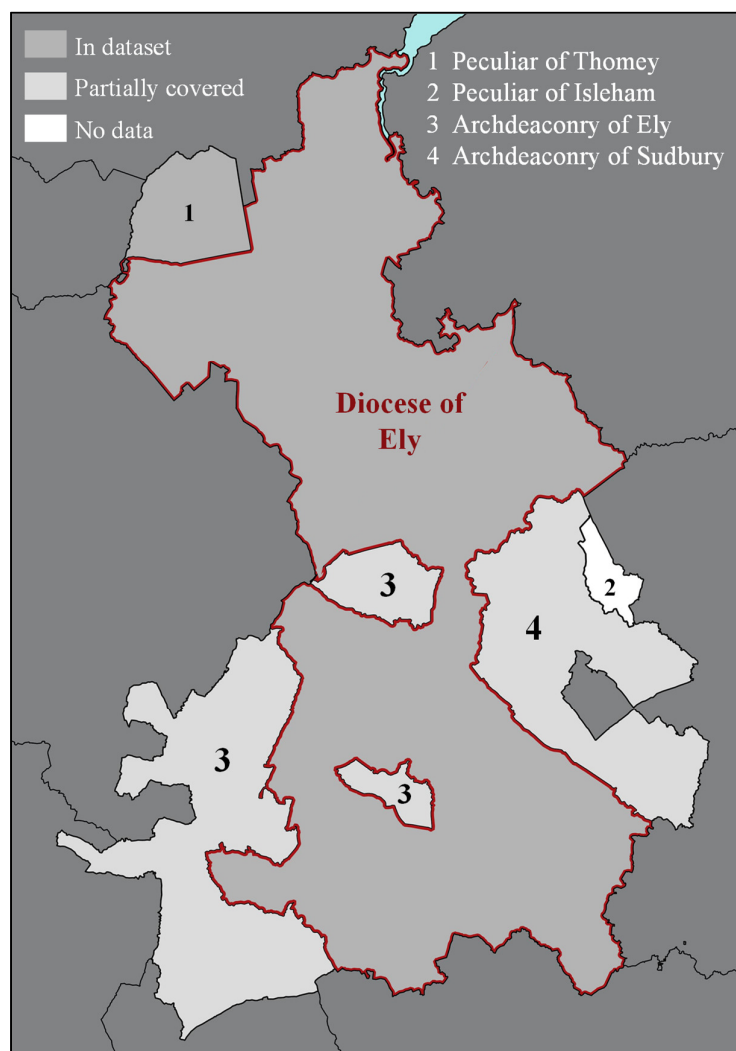
Table A.4.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Cambridgeshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	11%	12%	16%	13%	11%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in five local probate courts, as depicted in the map below, some of which are only partially covered by the index or, in the case of the Peculiar Court of Isleham, are missing altogether. Early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that the male occupational structure of the Consistory Court differed somewhat (i.e. was more agricultural) than that of the combined minor courts. Nevertheless, model calculations show that over- or underrepresentation of the minor courts in the dataset has a relatively small (i.e. two percentage

points or less) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county. Thus, despite only providing partial coverage, the probate data is an adequate basis for estimating Cambridgeshire's historical occupational structure.



Map A.4.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Cambridgeshire)

A.5 Cheshire

A.5.1 Parish register data

Table A.5.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Cheshire)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1724	1754	1785	1817
ARU coverage ¹	30%	18%	20%	100%
Observations ²	8,622	5,354	9,420	60,233

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.5.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by Cheshire Archives and Local Studies – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 42,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

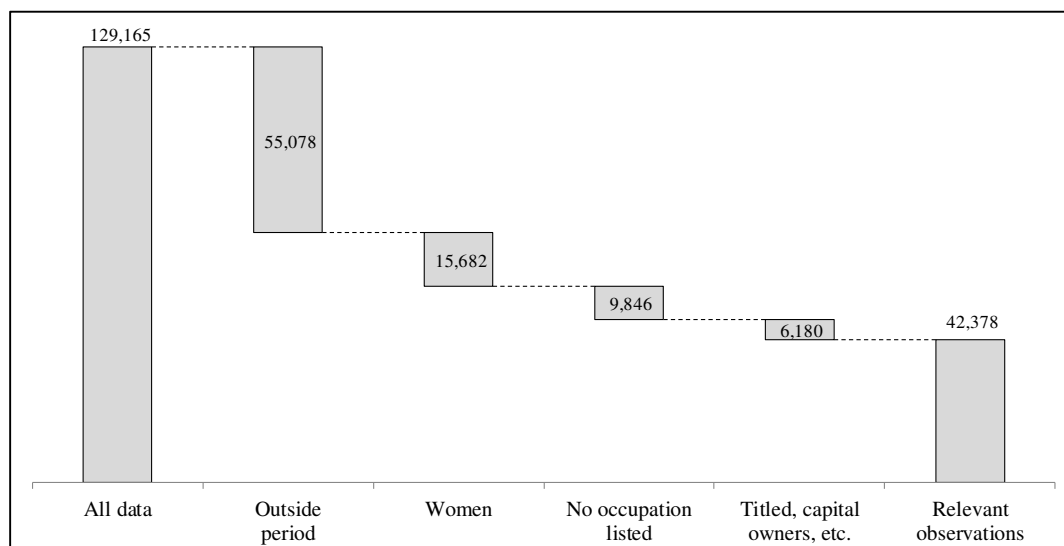


Figure A.5.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Cheshire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows.

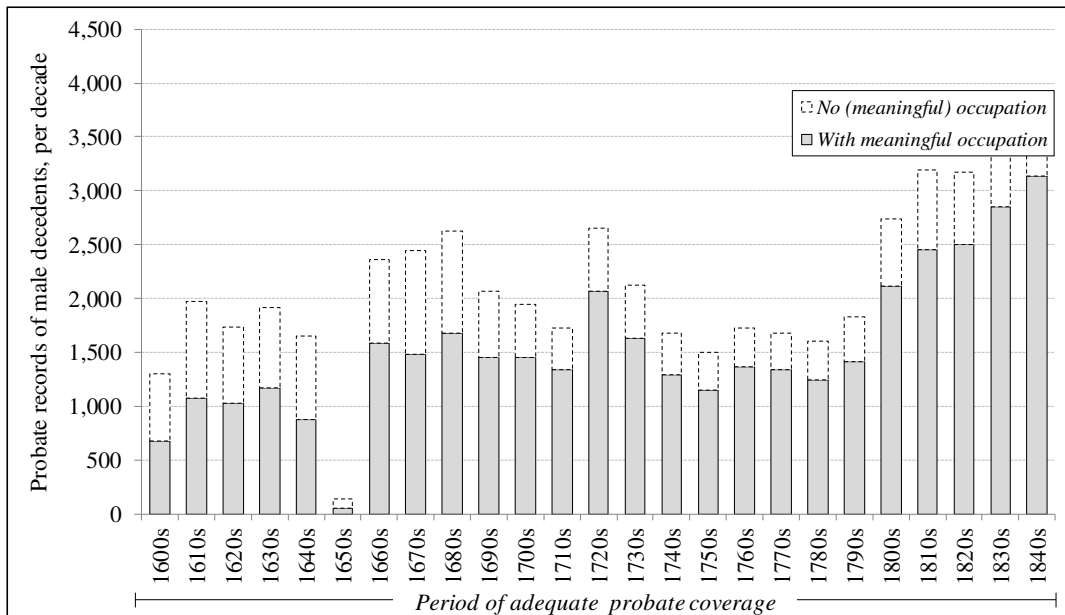


Figure A.5.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Cheshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from sixteen per cent after 1740, to twenty-three per cent in the second half of the seventeenth century, as the table below shows.

Table A.5.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Cheshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	17%	23%	22%	16%	16%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in a single probate court, the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Chester, which (thus) covered the entire county.

A.6 Cornwall

A.6.1 Parish register data

Table A.6.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Cornwall)

Period	Early 18th century	Mid 18th century	Late 18th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	-	1756	1788	1817
ARU coverage ¹	-	1%	2%	100%
Observations ²	-	337	875	63,567

¹ Share of 1813-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.6.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Cornwall Record. This index yielded approximately 30,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

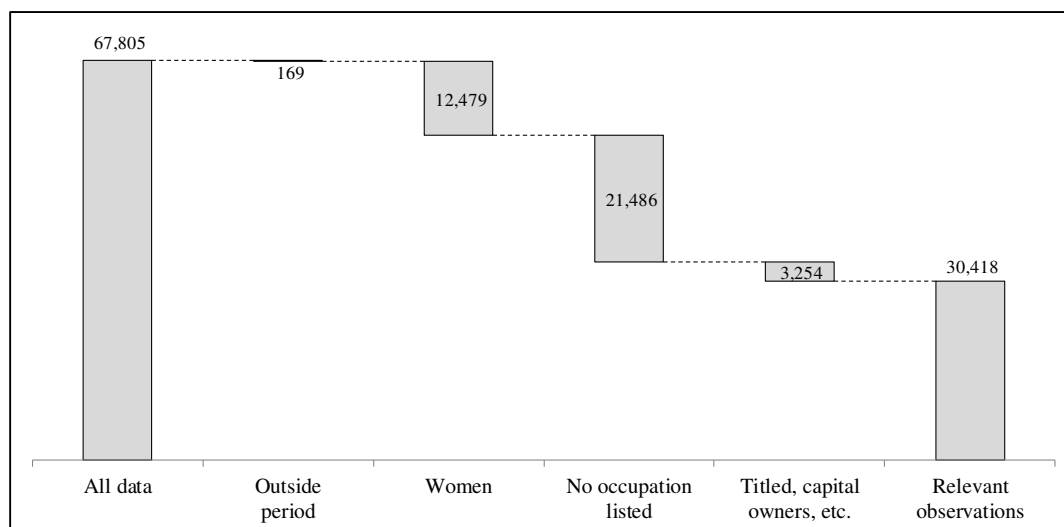


Figure A.6.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Cornwall)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows.

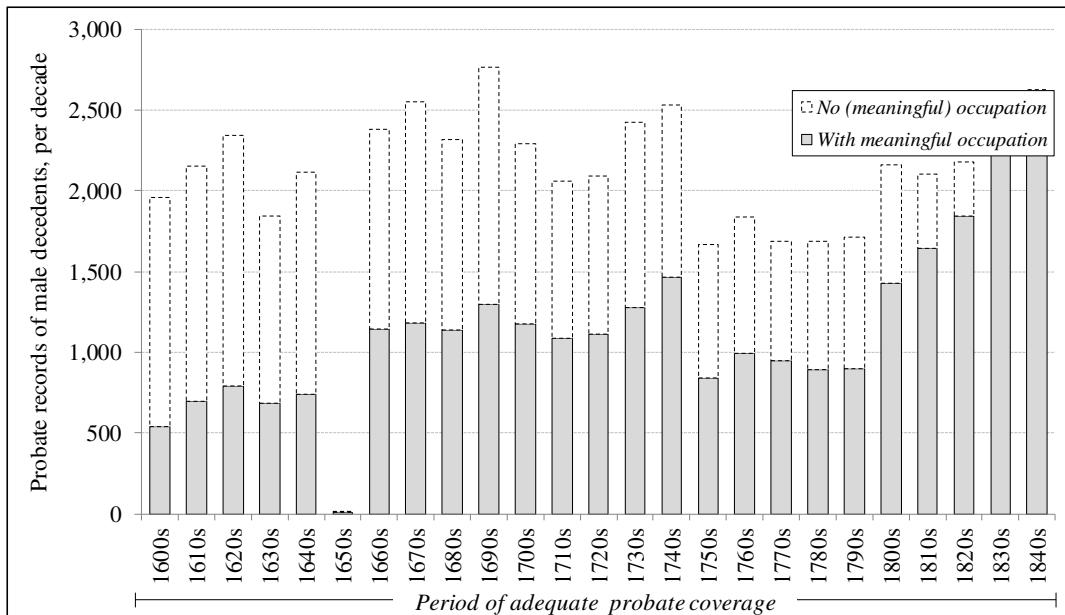


Figure A.6.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Cornwall)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from nine per cent in the first half of the seventeenth century, to thirteen per cent in the second half of that century, as the table below shows.

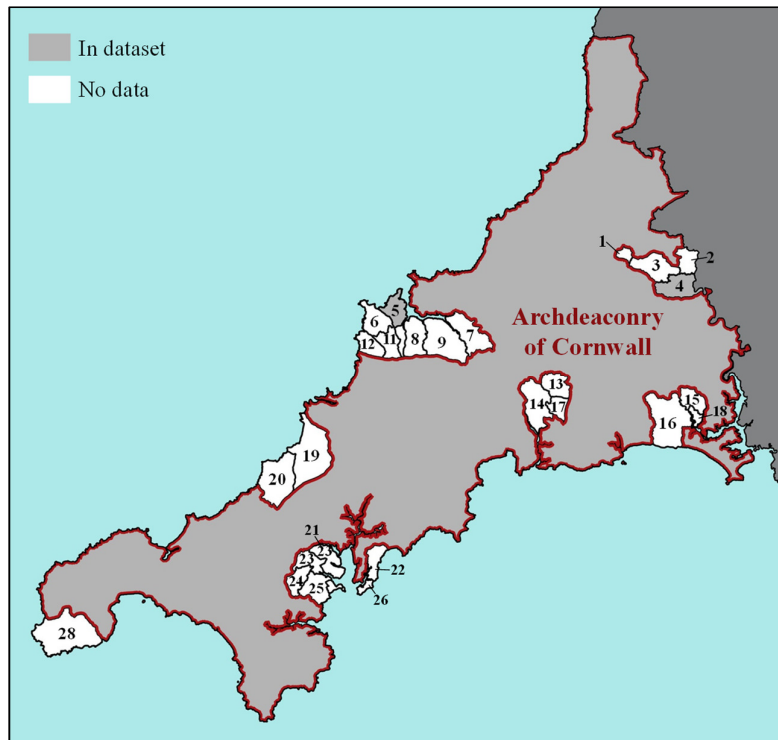
Table A.6.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Cornwall)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	9%	13%	12%	12%	10%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall and no fewer than twenty-eight peculiar courts, only two of which are included in the index. The twenty-six other peculiar courts are not covered because documents proved in these courts were stored in the archives of the Exeter Consistory Court, which were destroyed in the Exeter Blitz. However, an analysis of the early-nineteenth-century parish registers shows that the Archdeaconry Court covered more than eighty per cent of the contemporary population, and that the occupational

composition of the covered population was very similar (i.e. within one percentage point) to that of the county as a whole.



Map A.6.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Cornwall)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Episcopal Peculiar of Trewen | 15 Episcopal Peculiar of Landrake with St Erney |
| 2 Episcopal Peculiar of Lawhitton | 16 Episcopal Peculiar of St Germans |
| 3 Episcopal Peculiar of South Petherwin | 17 Peculiar of Boconnoc (Dean and Chapter of Exeter) |
| 4 Episcopal Peculiar of Lezant | 18 Episcopal Peculiar of St Erney |
| 5 Episcopal Peculiar of Padstow | 19 Peculiar of Perranzabuloe (Dean and Chapter of Exeter) |
| 6 Episcopal Peculiar of St Merryn | 20 Peculiar of St Agnes (Dean and Chapter of Exeter) |
| 7 Episcopal Peculiar of Egloshayle | 21 Episcopal Peculiar of Mylor |
| 8 Episcopal Peculiar of St Issey | 22 Episcopal Peculiar of St Gerrans |
| 9 Episcopal Peculiar of St Breock | 23 Episcopal Peculiar of St Gluvias |
| 10 Episcopal Peculiar of Little Petherick | 24 Episcopal Peculiar of Mabe |
| 11 Episcopal Peculiar of St Ervan | 25 Episcopal Peculiar of Budock |
| 12 Episcopal Peculiar of St Eval | 26 Episcopal Peculiar of St Anthony in Roseland |
| 13 Peculiar of Bradoc (Dean and Chapter of Exeter) | 27 Episcopal Peculiar of Falmouth |
| 14 Peculiar of St Winnow (Dean and Chapter of Exeter) | 28 Royal Peculiar of St Buryan |

A.7 Cumberland

A.7.1 Parish register data

Table A.7.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Cumberland)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 19th century
Mid year	1721	1745	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	6%	1%	39%	100%
Observations ²	702	1,043	7,968	36,183

¹ Share of 913-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.7.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to probate documents proved at Richmond, created by Lancashire Archives, and from an index to probate documents proved at Carlisle, created by the Cumbria Archive Service. A small number of data originate in a third index, of probate documents proved at Durham, created by the Durham County Record Office. I am grateful to all three record offices for making these indexes available to me.

Together, they yielded approximately 29,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

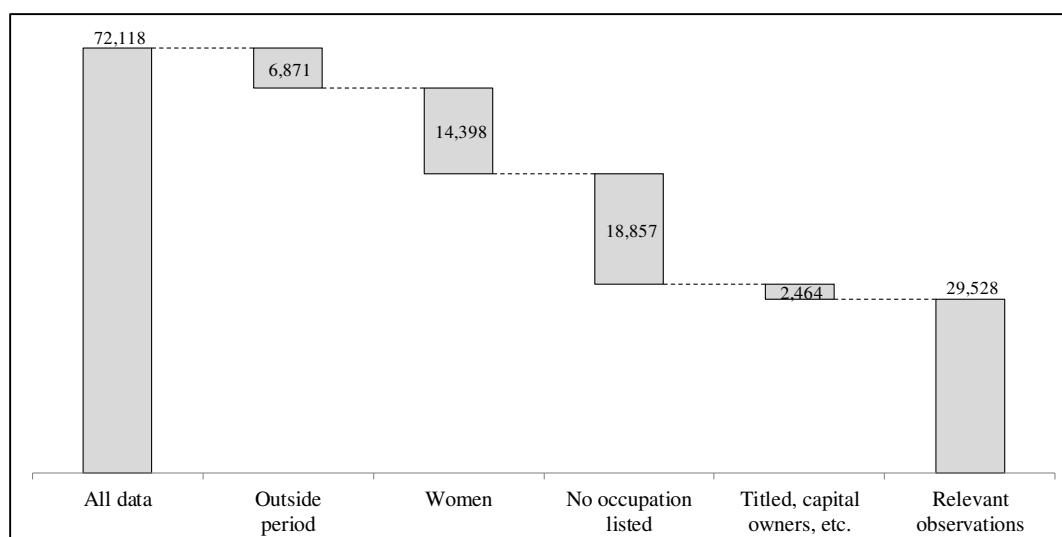


Figure A.7.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Cumberland)

Appendix A

The three indexes provide adequate coverage from the 1660s onwards although, as the figure below shows, the number of useable observations varied considerably over time.

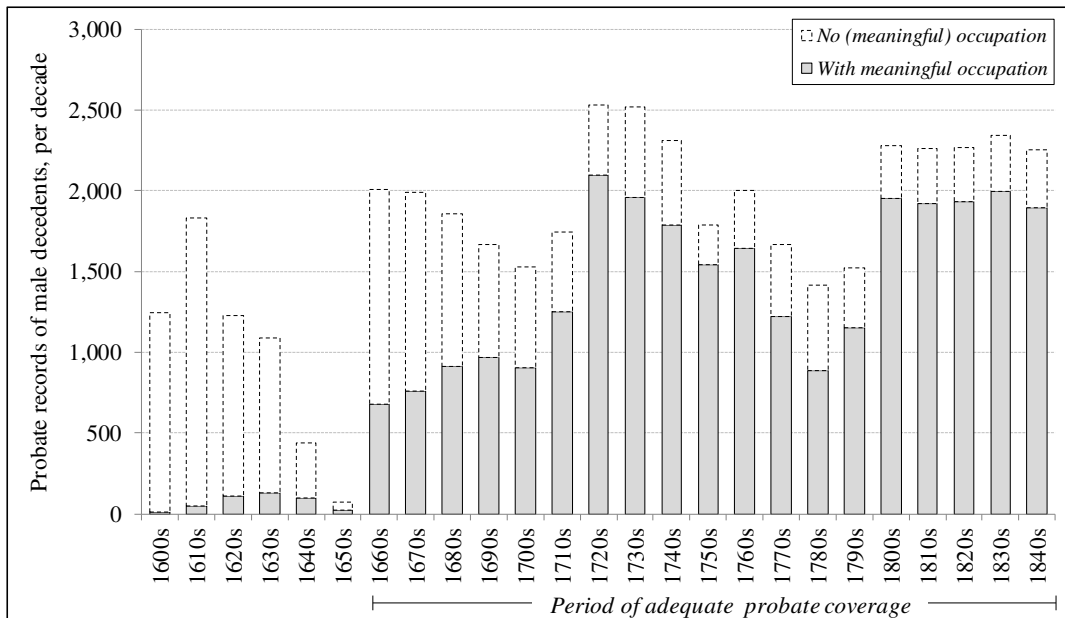


Figure A.7.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Cumberland)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage after 1660 varied from fourteen per cent in the latter half of the seventeenth century, to twenty-six per cent in the mid eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

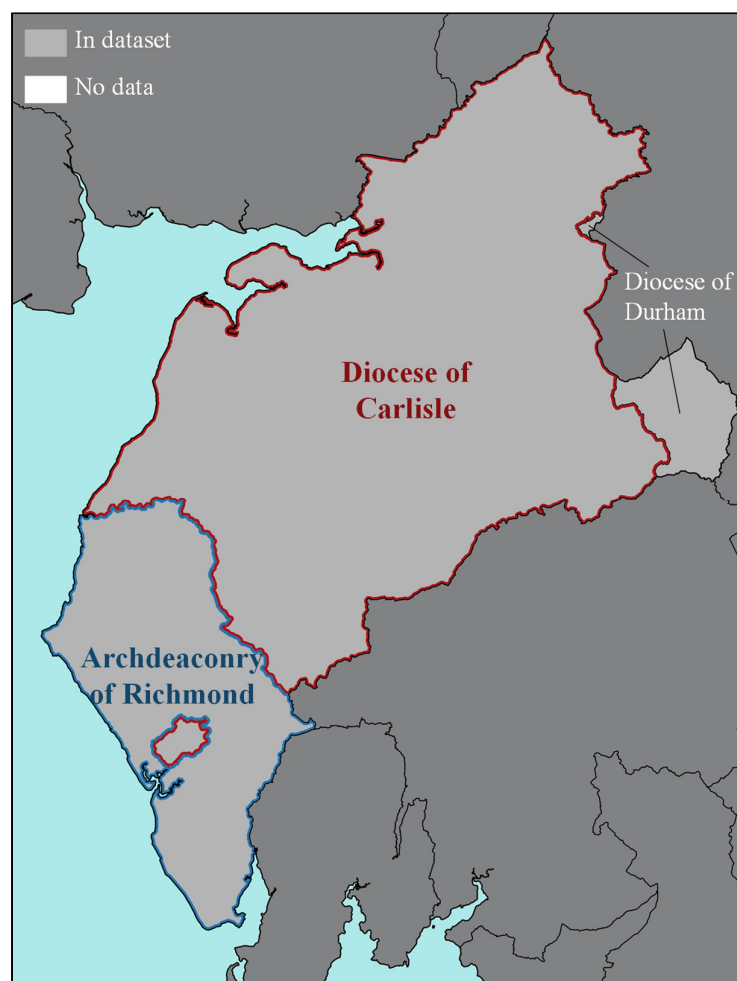
Table A.7.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Cumberland)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	2%	14%	23%	26%	20%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Cumberland probate documents were proved in three major ecclesiastical courts, corresponding to the three indexes discussed above. They are depicted in the map below. Nearly seventy per cent of the documents were proved in the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Carlisle. Since the occupational structure of the male populations captured by the three courts were very similar, it is not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of any

of the courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.7.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Cumberland)

A.8 Derbyshire

A.8.1 Parish register data

Table A.8.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Derbyshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1705	-	1786	1817
ARU coverage ¹	2%	-	1%	100%
Observations ²	112	-	388	45,728

¹ Share of 913-20 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.8.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to probate documents, proved at Lichfield, created and made available – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 16,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

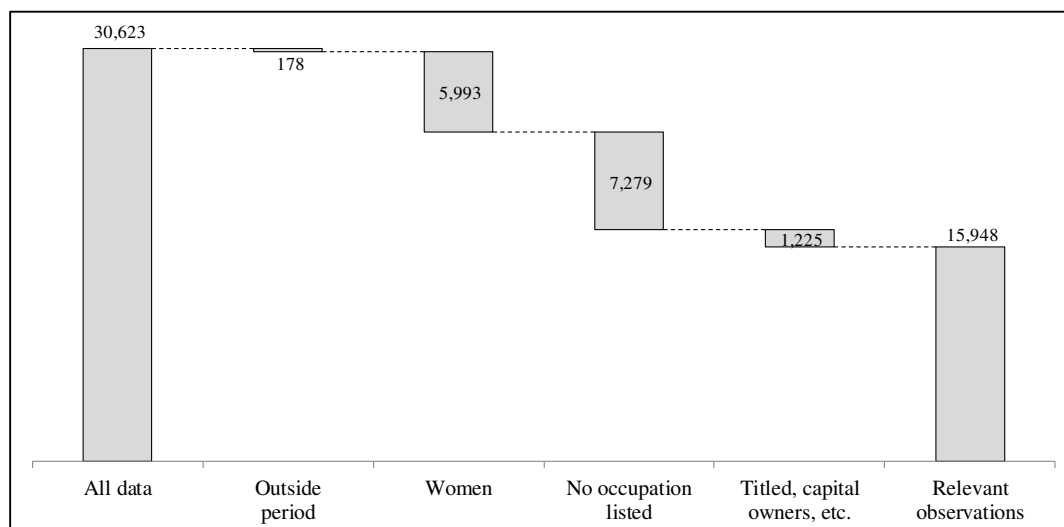


Figure A.8.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Derbyshire)

Appendix A

The Lichfield Record Office electronic index is work in progress, and new documents are constantly being added. When I received the index, in March 2015, documents dated from 1640 to 1770 had been indexed, as is also clear from the figure below. The datasets for the counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Warwickshire are also largely derived from this index.

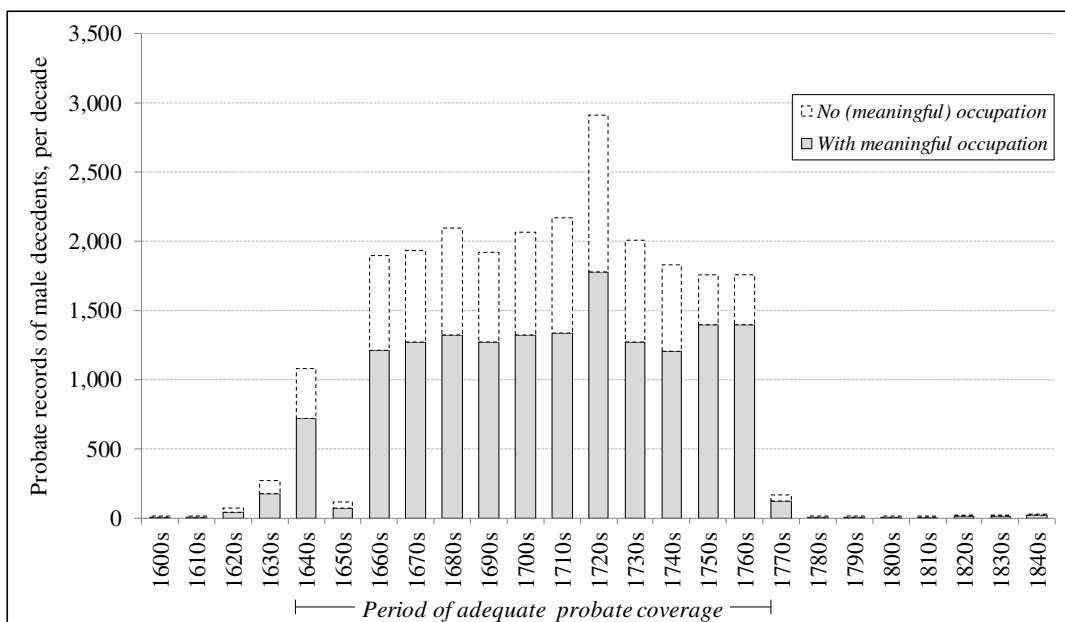


Figure A.8.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Derbyshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage in the fully-covered period was around twenty per cent, as the table below shows.

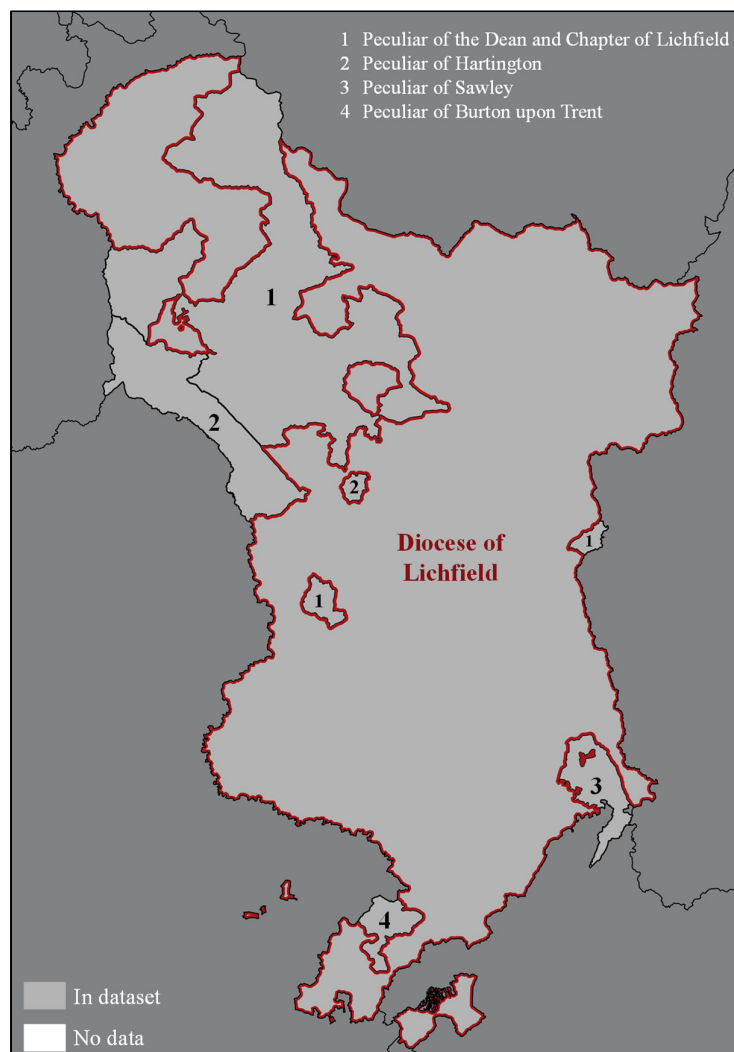
Table A.8.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Derbyshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	4%	20%	20%	15%	0%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Lichfield and in four peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below. Probate documents from all of these courts are included in the probate dataset. The vast majority (eighty-five per cent) of the documents were proved in the Consistory Court. Although the male occupational structure of the Consistory Court area was somewhat different (i.e. less agricultural) than that of the peculiar

courts, the relatively small population share of these minor courts mean that potential over- or underrepresentation of the minor courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county, as model calculations show.



Map A.8.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Derbyshire)

A.9 Devon

A.9.1 Parish register data

Table A.9.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Devon)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1744	1783	1817
ARU coverage ¹	3%	0%	1%	100%
Observations ²	1,191	277	655	104,067

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.9.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Devon Wills Project.¹ The dataset yielded approximately 39,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

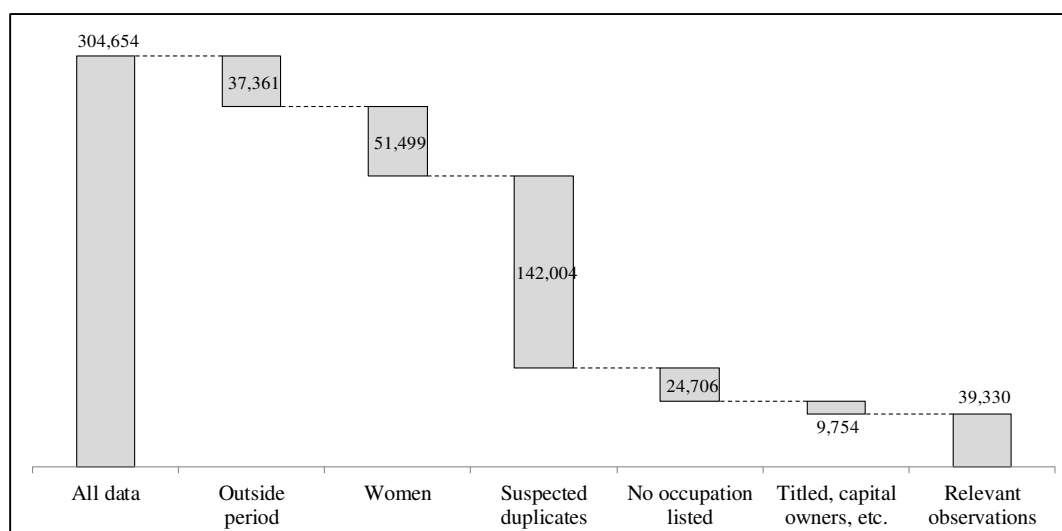


Figure A.9.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Devon)

¹ I am grateful to the Devon Family History Society, the Devon Heritage Centre, GENUKI/Devon, and the Plymouth and West Devon Record Offices for creating this dataset, and making it available to me, with special thanks to Richard Grylls and Brian Randell.

Appendix A

Because most of the Devonshire probate documents were stored at Exeter, and destroyed in the Exeter Blitz, the Devon index of wills does not provide the same quality of coverage as indexes to probate documents at other counties. The original index contained many duplicates – which were removed – and documents from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) are heavily overrepresented. This, unavoidably, negatively affects the quality of the Devonshire occupational structure estimates.

The index provided reasonable coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period. The high number of observations during the Interregnum is a result of the index's over-dependence on PCC data, as discussed above.

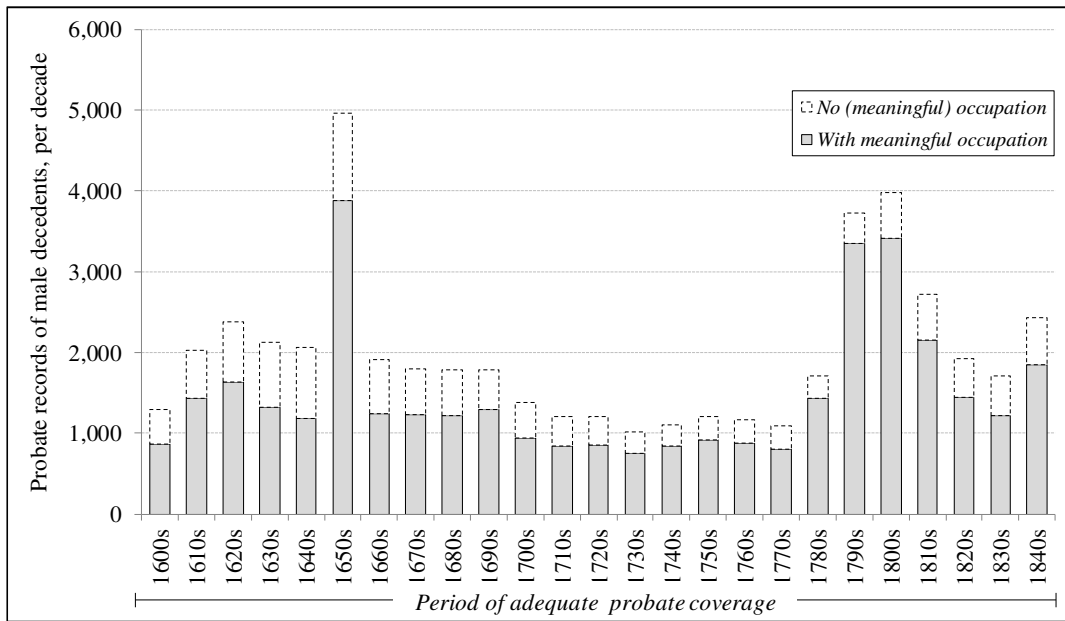


Figure A.9.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Devon)

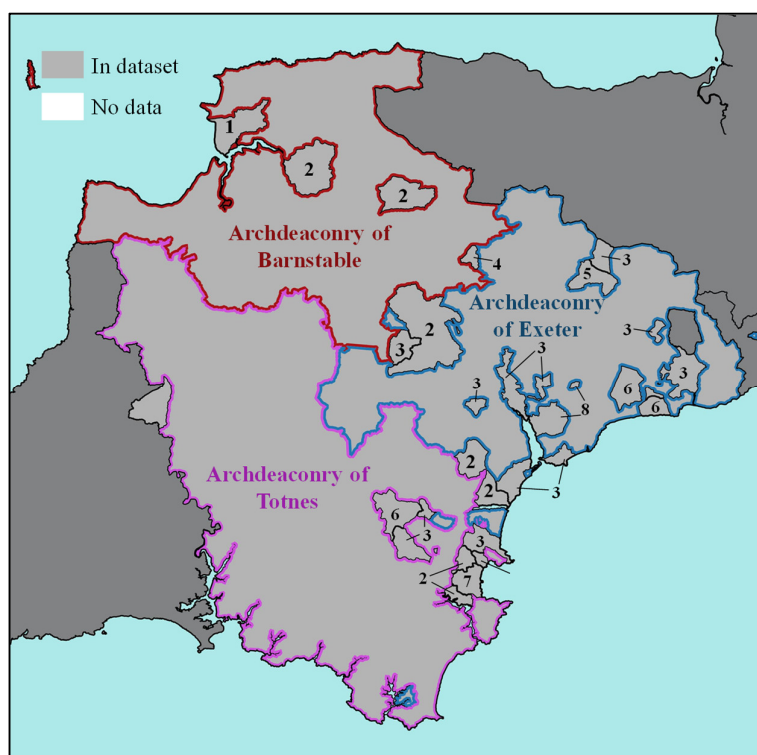
Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied between four and nine per cent.

Table A.9.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Devon)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	7%	5%	4%	5%	9%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Devonshire probate documents were proved at three archdeaconry and nine peculiar courts, all of which are represented in the dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data indicates that area under jurisdiction of the Archdeaconry Court of Totness represents slightly less than half of the contemporary population, with the nine peculiar courts representing only twelve per cent. The occupational compositions of the male populations covered by the three main courts were largely similar, and it is therefore not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of any of the courts in the dataset would have had a limited (i.e. less than two percentage points) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.9.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Devon)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Dean of Exeter
- 2 Peculiar of the Bishop of Exeter
- 3 Peculiar of the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter
- 4 Peculiar of the Manor of Templeton
- 5 Peculiar of the Prebend of Uffculme
- 6 Peculiar of the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter
- 7 Archdeaconry of Cornwall
- 8 Peculiar of the Custos and College of Vicars Choral in Exeter
- 9 Peculiar of the Manor of Cockington

A.10 Dorset

A.10.1 Parish register data

Table A.10.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Dorset)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	2%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	592	-	-	32,689

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.10.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index created and made available by the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre – for which I would like to express my gratitude. For Dorset, this index only contains documents which were proved at the peculiar courts which fell under the higher ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Consistory Court of Salisbury. Although a printed index to probate documents proved at the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset exists, this does not list occupations. The index to the Salisbury peculiars yielded approximately 4,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

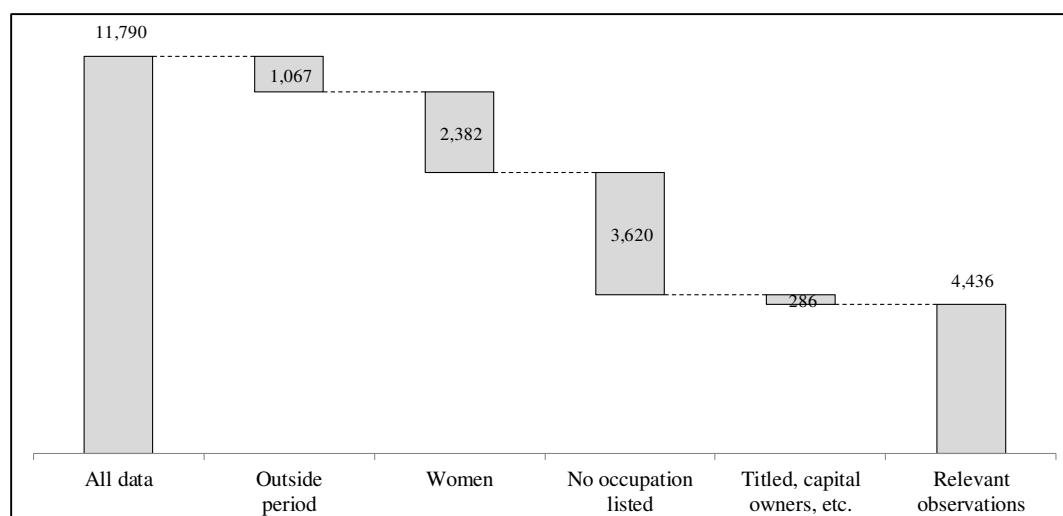


Figure A.10.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Dorset)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided limited but fairly even coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows.

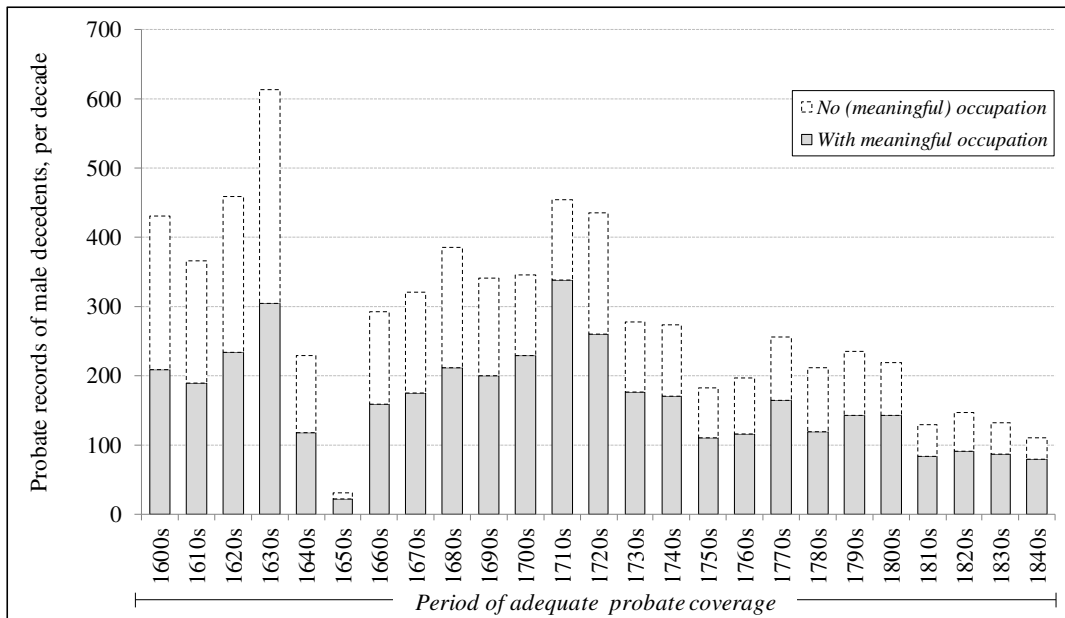


Figure A.10.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Dorset)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from two to four per cent over the period, as the table below shows.

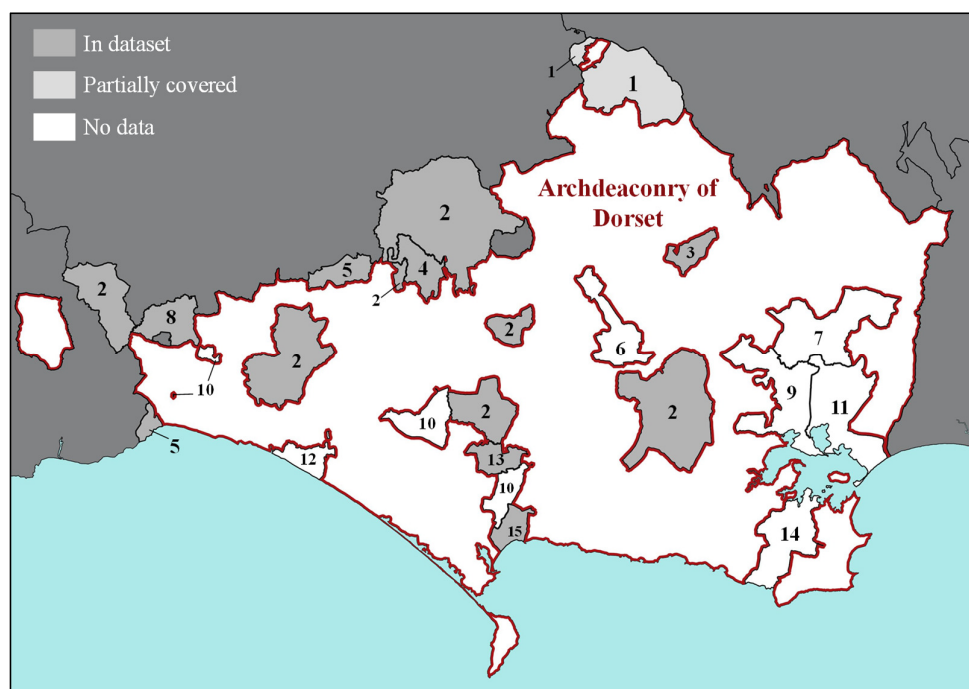
Table A.10.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Dorset)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Most Dorset probate documents were proved at the Archdeaconry Court for the county. As discussed above, these are not included in the dataset. Of the fifteen peculiar courts, eight were Salisbury peculiars. These are contained in the index, as depicted in the map below. One additional peculiar court (Gillingham) was found to be partially covered by the Wiltshire and Hampshire indexes. The covered peculiars represent only about twenty per cent of the contemporary population of the county. An analysis of the early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows that the occupational structure of the covered courts was not too dissimilar

from the rest of the county. Nevertheless, this same analysis shows that an occupational structure estimate based on the covered peculiar courts probably underestimates the primary sector by circa four percentage points, and overestimates the secondary sector by the same figure.



Map A.10.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Dorset)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of Gillingham
- 2 Peciliar of the Dean of Salisbury
- 3 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury
- 4 Peculiar of the Prebend of Yetminster
- 5 Peculiar of the Prebend of Lyme Regis and Halstock
- 6 Peculiar of Milton Abbas
- 7 Peculiar of Wimborne Minster
- 8 Diocese of Exeter
- 9 Peculiar of Sturminster Marshall
- 10 Peculiar of the Manor of Frampton
- 11 Peculiar of Great Canford and Poole
- 12 Peculiar of Burton Bradstock
- 13 Peculiar of the Prebend of Fordington and Writhlington
- 14 Peculiar of Corfe Castle
- 15 Peculiar of the Prebend of Preston and Sutton Poyntz

A.11 Durham and Northumberland

A.11.1 Parish register data

Table A.11.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Durham and Northumberland)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1717	1760	1791	1817
ARU coverage ¹	5%	6%	12%	100%
Observations ²	5,368	8,318	24,005	84,576

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.11.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Durham University Library's North East Inheritance project – for which I would like to express my gratitude. Since different probate documents for the same decedent were listed on separate lines, the original index contained many duplicates, which were removed. The dataset yielded approximately 35,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

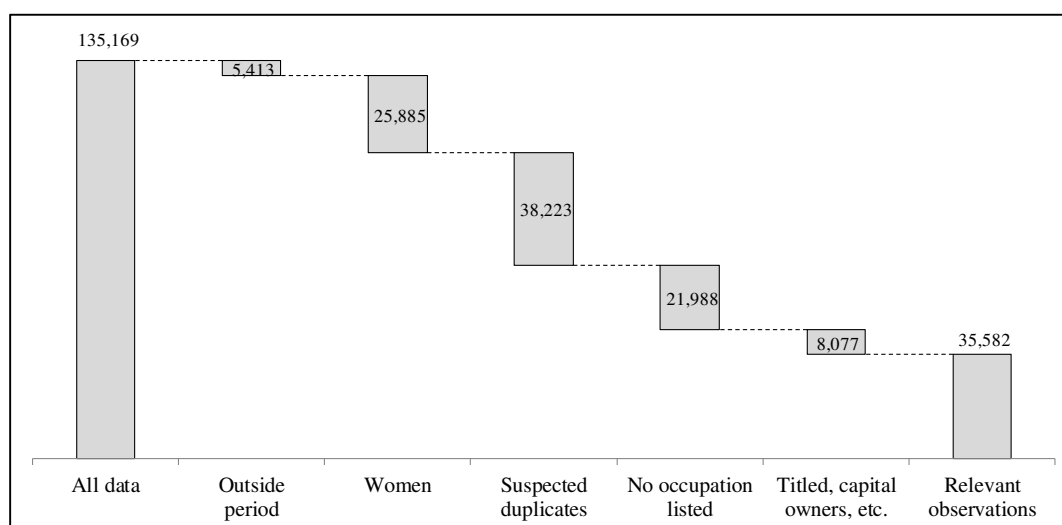


Figure A.11.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Durham and Northumberland)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided reasonable coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage improves after 1660.

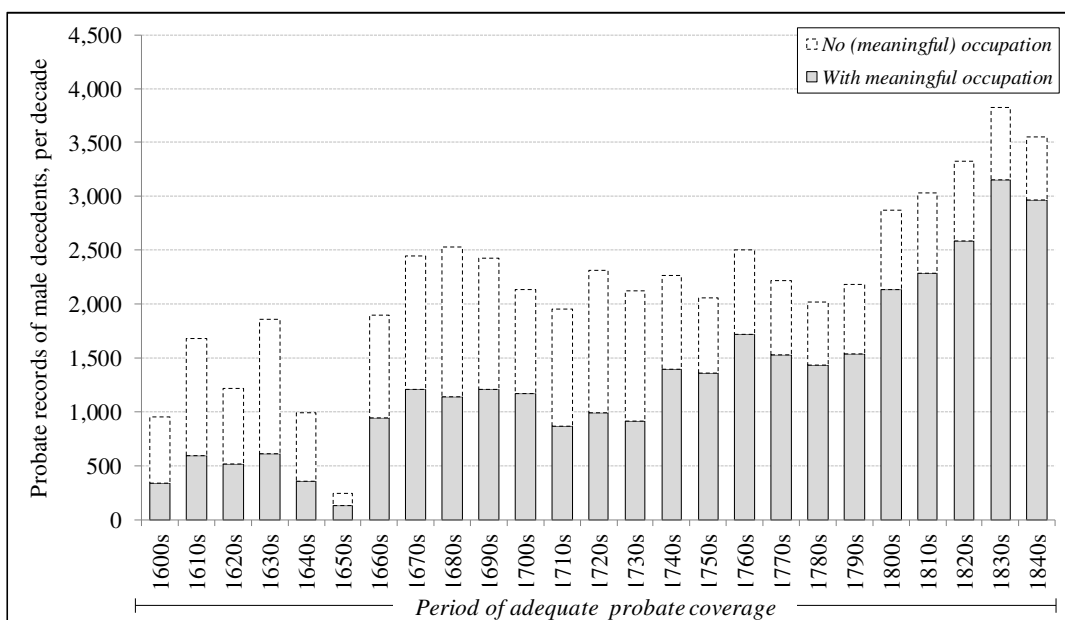


Figure A.11.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Durham and Northumberland)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in these two counties, it can be calculated that probate coverage increased from four per cent at the beginning of the period to eleven per cent at the end, as the table below shows.

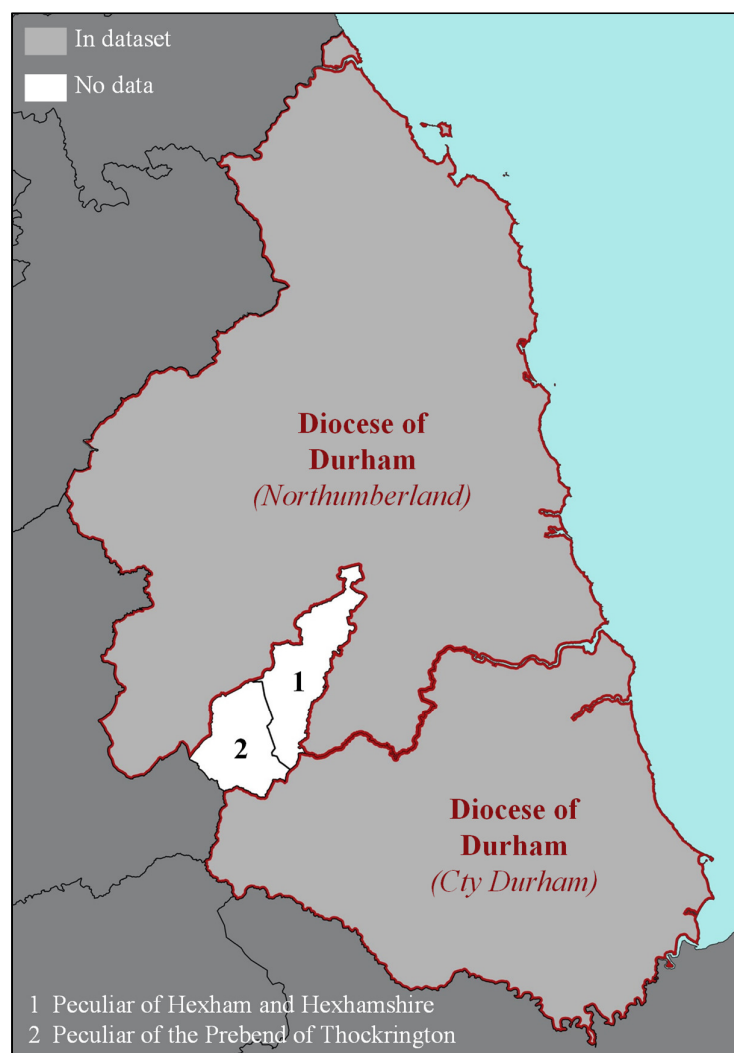
Table A.11.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Durham and Northumberland)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	4%	7%	6%	10%	11%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Probate documents in these counties were proved at the Consistory Court of Durham Diocese and at two peculiars courts, as depicted in the map below. The peculiar court documents are not included in the dataset. However, an analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data indicates that the Consistory Court represented over ninety per cent of the population and it is therefore not surprising that model calculations show that the absence of probate data from the

peculiar courts has a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the accuracy of the overall male occupational structure of the two counties.



Map A.11.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Durham and Northumberland)

A.12 Essex

A.12.1 Parish register data

Table A.12.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Essex)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1710	1752	1778	1817
ARU coverage ¹	0%	1%	1%	100%
Observations ²	872	1,173	757	64,633

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.12.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Essex Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 34,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

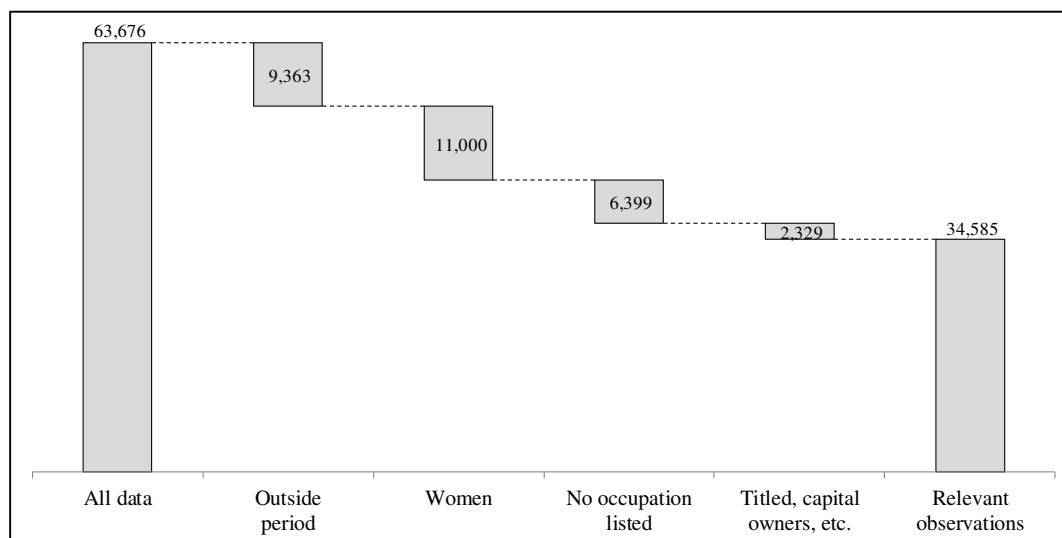


Figure A.12.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Essex)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage gradually declines over time.

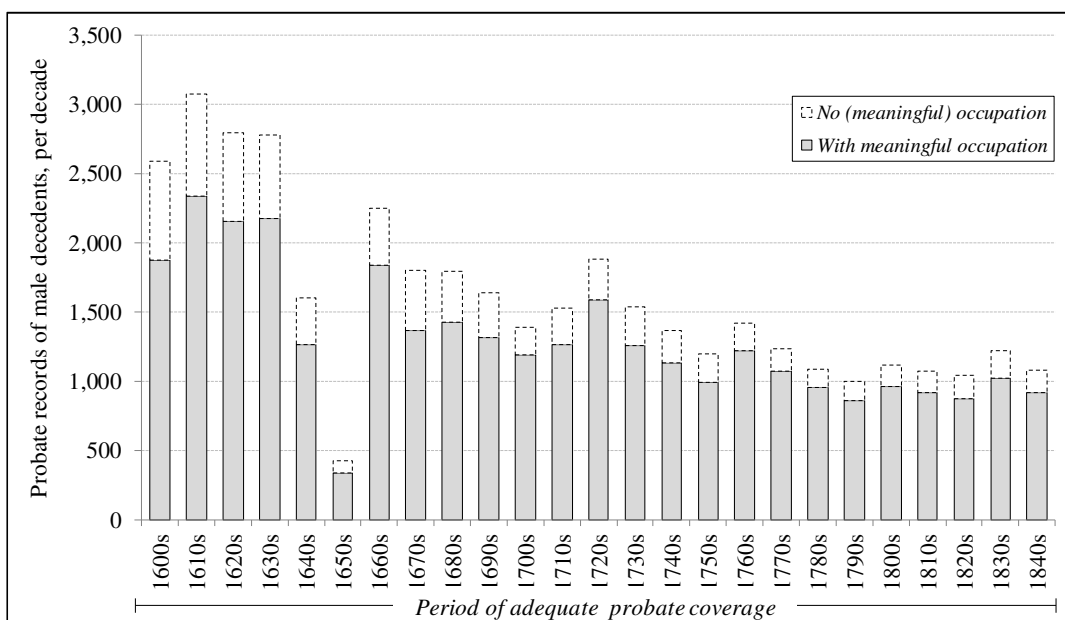


Figure A.12.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Essex)

This is also clear from the table below: based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage declined from fifteen per cent to seven per cent over the period.

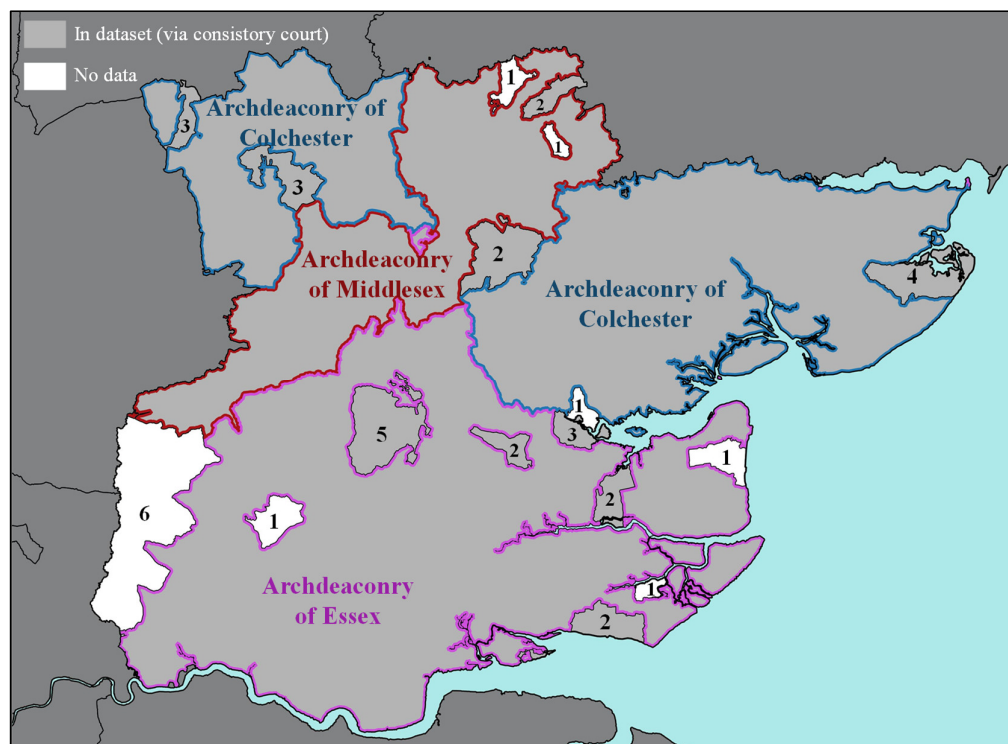
Table A.12.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Essex)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	15%	12%	10%	9%	7%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in four major and six smaller probate courts, as depicted in the map below. With the exception of two minor courts, which together represent fewer than ten per cent of the contemporary population, all probate courts are included in the dataset. Model calculations using early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that potential over- or underrepresentation of some of these courts, as well as the absence of data from the two missing

minor courts, cannot have more than a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the accuracy of the overall male occupational structure estimate.



Map A.12.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Essex)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's
- 2 Peculiar of Deanery of Bocking
- 3 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster
- 4 Peculiar of the Liberty of the Sokens
- 5 Peculiar of Writtle with Roxwell
- 6 Commissary of the Bishop of London

A.13 Gloucestershire

A.13.1 Parish register data

Table A.13.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Gloucestershire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1767	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	9%	1%	-	100%
Observations ²	2,973	341	-	73,823

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.13.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Gloucestershire Archives – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 30,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

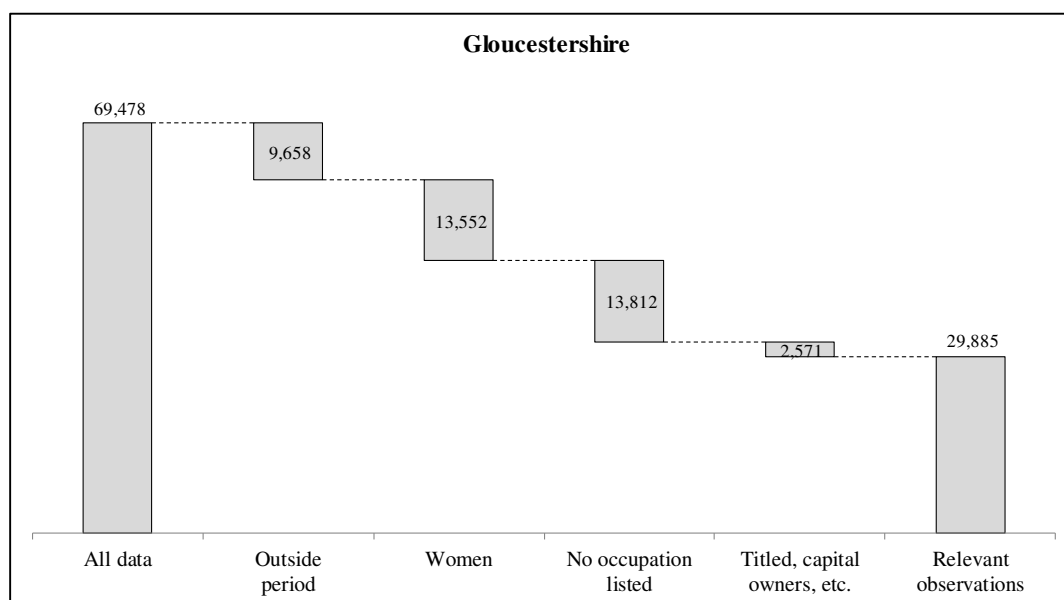


Figure A.13.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Gloucestershire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for most of the 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as well as three decades at the end of the eighteenth century, as the figure below shows.

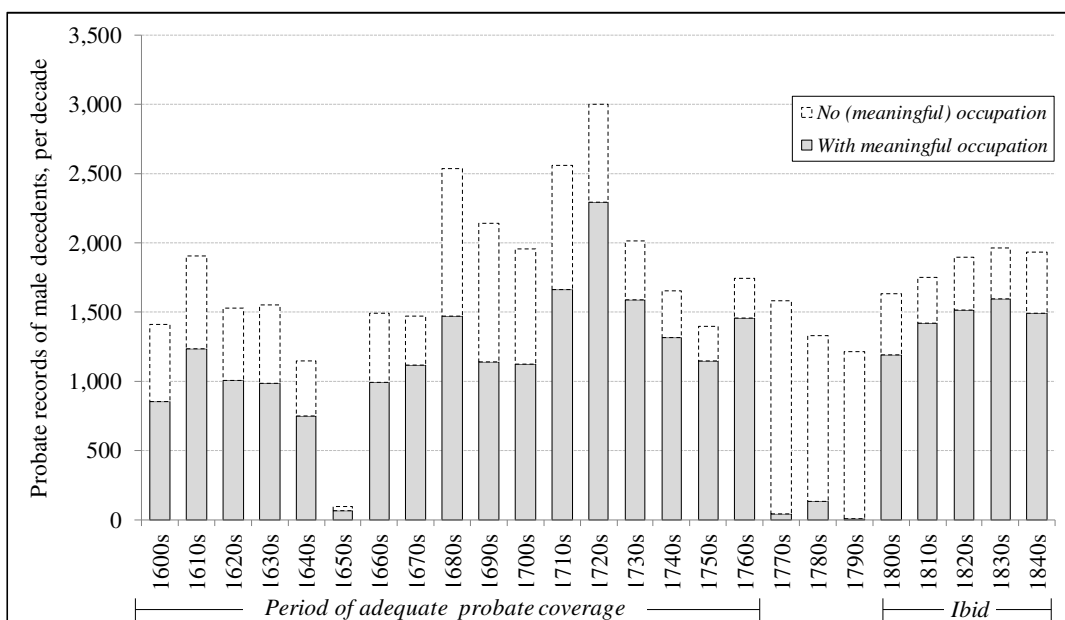


Figure A.13.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Gloucestershire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from five per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to twelve per cent in the early seventeenth century, as the table below shows. It should be noted that the 1780-1820 figures are depressed as a result of the ‘missing decades’ discussed above, with early-nineteenth-century coverage actually around ten per cent of male decedents.

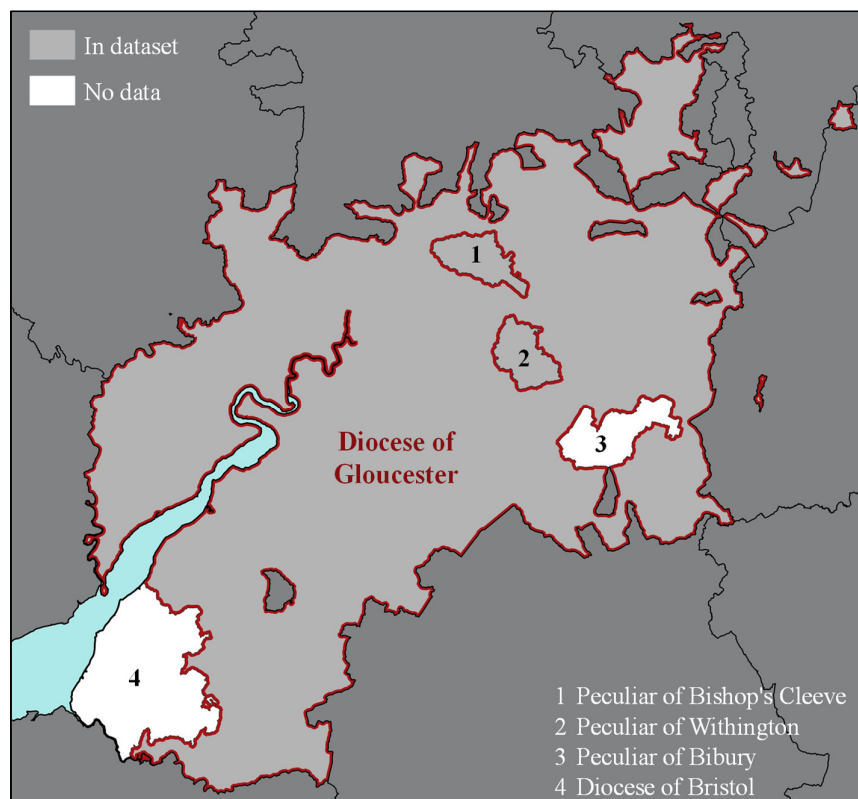
Table A.13.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Gloucestershire, excluding Bristol Diocese)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	12%	11%	14%	8%	5%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Gloucestershire probate documents were proved at two consistory courts, namely those of Gloucester and Bristol, and at three peculiar courts. The peculiar of Bidbury and the Bristol records are not included in the index, as indicated in the map below. Although a printed index to

Bristol Consistory wills exists, this does not include occupations. Estimates for Gloucestershire in this dissertation therefore explicitly exclude Bristol and its surroundings. For the remaining part of the county, the area covered by the index represents circa ninety-seven per cent of the contemporary population and, therefore, a reliable basis for accurate occupational estimates.



Map A.13.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Gloucestershire)

A.14 Hampshire

A.14.1 Parish register data

Table A.14.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Hampshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1744	1777	1817
ARU coverage ¹	6%	1%	2%	100%
Observations ²	1,580	264	727	71,158

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.14.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Hampshire Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 48,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

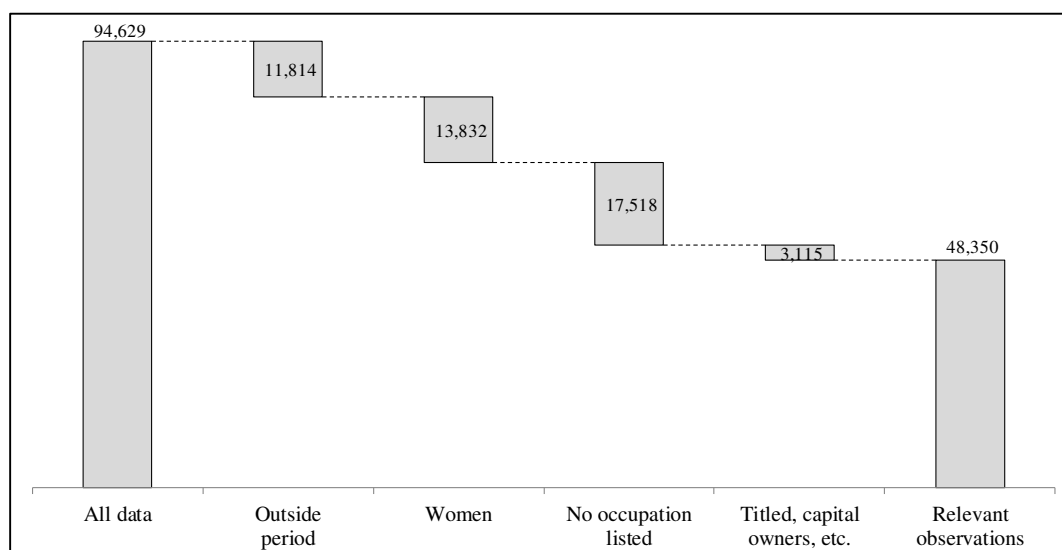


Figure A.14.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Hampshire)

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows.

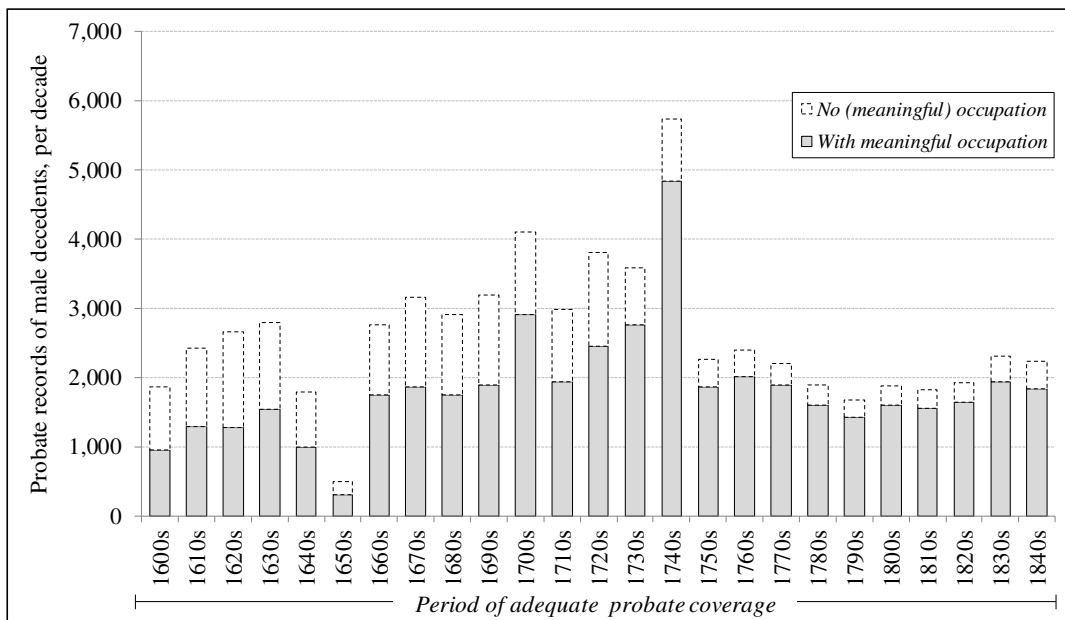


Figure A.14.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Hampshire)

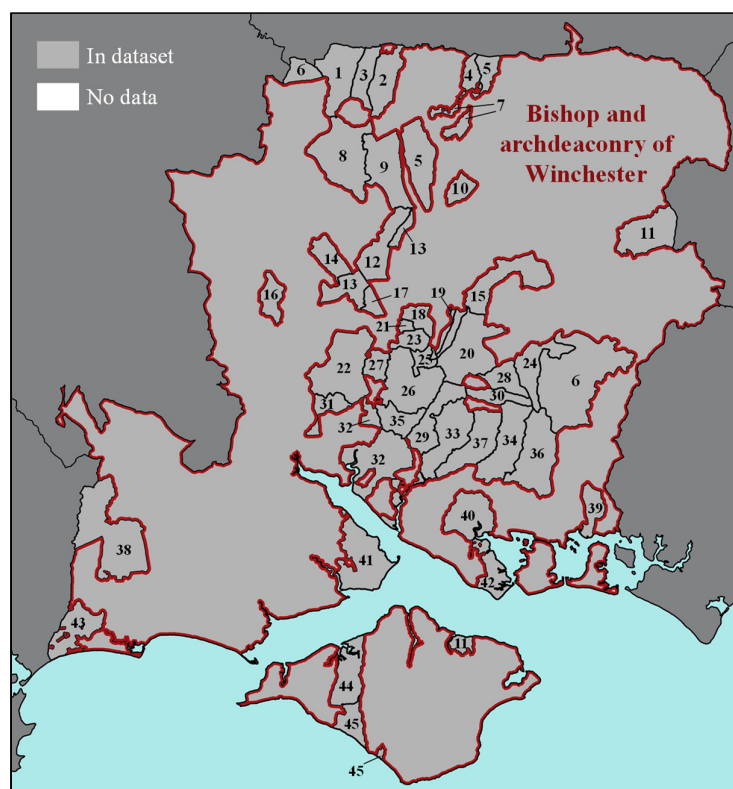
Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from twelve per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to twenty-one per cent in the 1740-80 period.

Table A.14.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Hampshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	14%	16%	18%	21%	12%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Hampshire probate documents were proved at the Court of the Bishop and Archdeaconry of Winchester and no fewer than forty-five peculiar courts which, as depicted in the map below, are all included in the probate dataset. Despite their number, the area covered by the peculiar courts represented only slightly more than twenty per cent of the population. Since, as an analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows, the occupational structures of the parts of the county covered by the main court and the (combined) peculiar courts were fairly similar, it is unsurprising that model calculations indicate that the accuracy of the overall male occupational structure is insensitive to potential under- or overrepresentations of any of these courts.



Map A.14.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Hampshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Peculiar of East Woodhay | 24 Peculiar of West Meon |
| 2 Peculiar of Burghclere | 25 Peculiar of Morestead |
| 3 Peculiar of Highclere | 26 Peculiar of Twyford |
| 4 Peculiar of Baughurst | 27 Peculiar of Compton |
| 5 Peculiar of Overton | 28 Peculiar of Warnford |
| 6 Peculiar of East Meon | 29 Peculiar of Upham |
| 7 Peculiar of Hannington | 30 Peculiar of Exton |
| 8 Peculiar of Hurstbourne Priors | 31 Peculiar of North Baddesley |
| 9 Peculiar of Whitechurch | 32 Peculiar of South Stoneham |
| 10 Peculiar of North Waltham | 33 Peculiar of Bishops Waltham |
| 11 Peculiar of Binstead | 34 Peculiar of Meonstoke |
| 12 Peculiar of Wonston | 35 Peculiar of Bishopstoke |
| 13 Peculiar of Crawley | 36 Peculiar of Hambledon |
| 14 Peculiar of Chilbolton | 37 Peculiar of Droxford |
| 15 Peculiar of Old Alresford | 38 Peculiar of Ringwood |
| 16 Peculiar of Houghton | 39 Peculiar of Havant |
| 17 Peculiar of Littleton | 40 Peculiar of Fareham |
| 18 Peculiar of Easton | 41 Peculiar of Fawley |
| 19 Peculiar of Ovington | 42 Peculiar of Alverstoke |
| 20 Peculiar of Cheriton | 43 Peculiar of Holdenhurst |
| 21 Peculiar of Winnall | 44 Peculiar of Calbourne |
| 22 Peculiar of Hursley | 45 Peculiar of Brighthorne |
| 23 Peculiar of Chilcombe | |

A.15 Herefordshire

A.15.1 Parish register data

Table A.15.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Herefordshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1705	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	11%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	2,361	-	-	22,322

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.15.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, made available to me by Ian Galbraith of Origins.net – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 6,200 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below. A small number of observations, in an area of Herefordshire covered by the Archdeaconry Court of Brecon, stem from the index to Welsh probate documents.²



Figure A.15.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Herefordshire)

² See the section of north and south Wales for a discussion of this index.

These occupational observations provided reasonable coverage up to 1700, with the (expected) exception of the Interregnum. An eighteenth- and nineteenth-century index also exists, hosted online by Herefordshire Archive and Records and containing over 45,000 entries, but this does not list occupations.

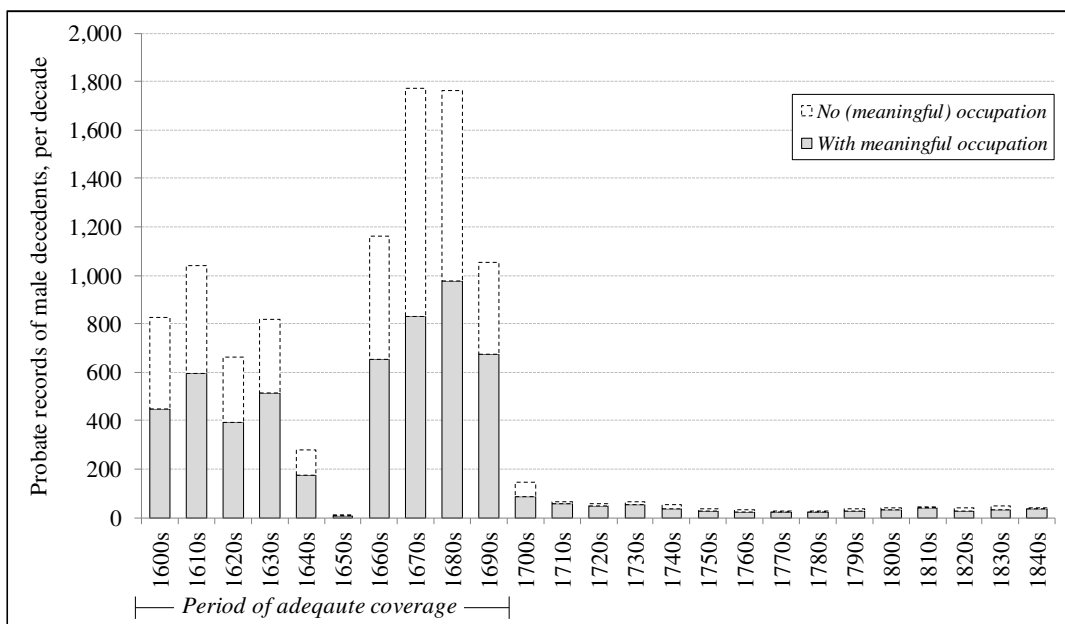


Figure A.15.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Herefordshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage during the seventeenth century increased from nine per cent in the first half to seventeen per cent in the second half of the century, as the table below shows.

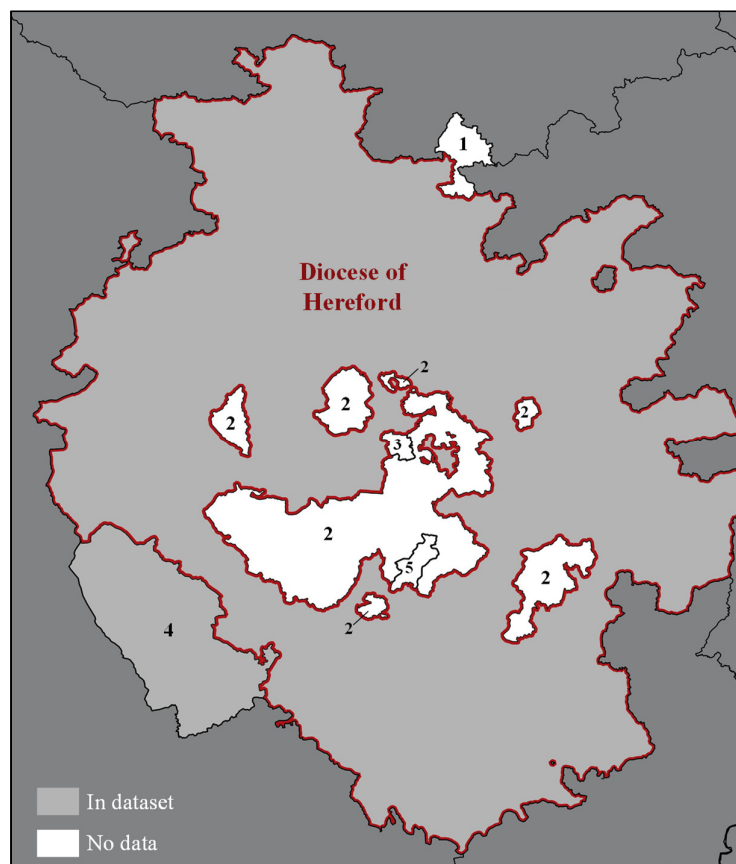
Table A.15.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Herefordshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	9%	17%	1%	1%	1%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

As depicted in the map below, Herefordshire probate documents were proved mainly in the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Hereford, but circa twenty per cent of the county's population was covered by five smaller courts, only one of which, the aforementioned

Archdeaconry Court of Brecon, is included in the dataset. Based on an analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data, it appears likely however, that the lack of data from the missing court only reduces the accuracy of the overall county estimates by, at most, two percentage points.



Map A.15.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Herefordshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of Little Hereford and Ashford Carbonell
- 2 Deanery of Hereford
- 3 Peculiar of Moreton Magna
- 4 Archdeaconry of Brecon
- 5 Peculiar of Upper Bullingham

A.16 Hertfordshire

A.16.1 Parish register data

Table A.16.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Hertfordshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1707	1746	1775	1817
ARU coverage ¹	9%	5%	4%	100%
Observations ²	1,967	1,295	1,244	29,203

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.16.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Hertfordshire Record Office and hosted online at Origins.net. The dataset yielded approximately 15,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

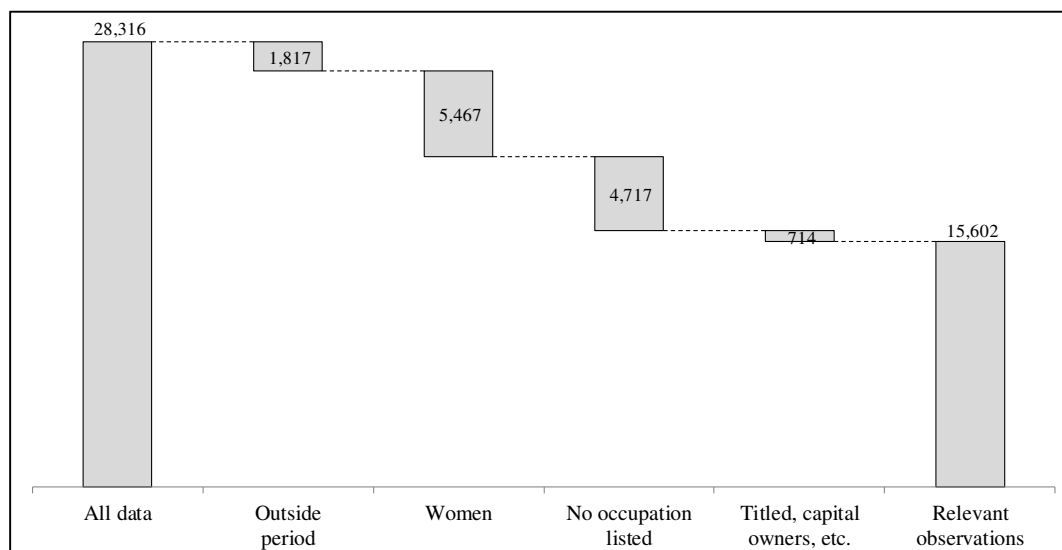


Figure A.16.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Hertfordshire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage for the seventeenth- and early eighteenth century is superior to later decades.

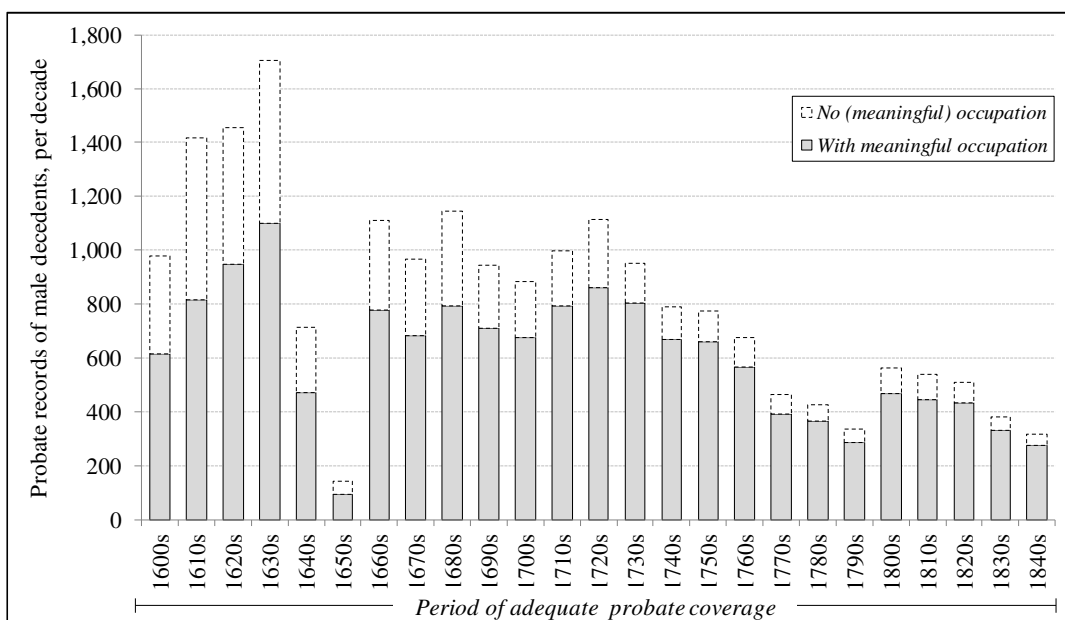


Figure A.16.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Hertfordshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage declined from sixteen to six per cent over the period, as the table below shows.

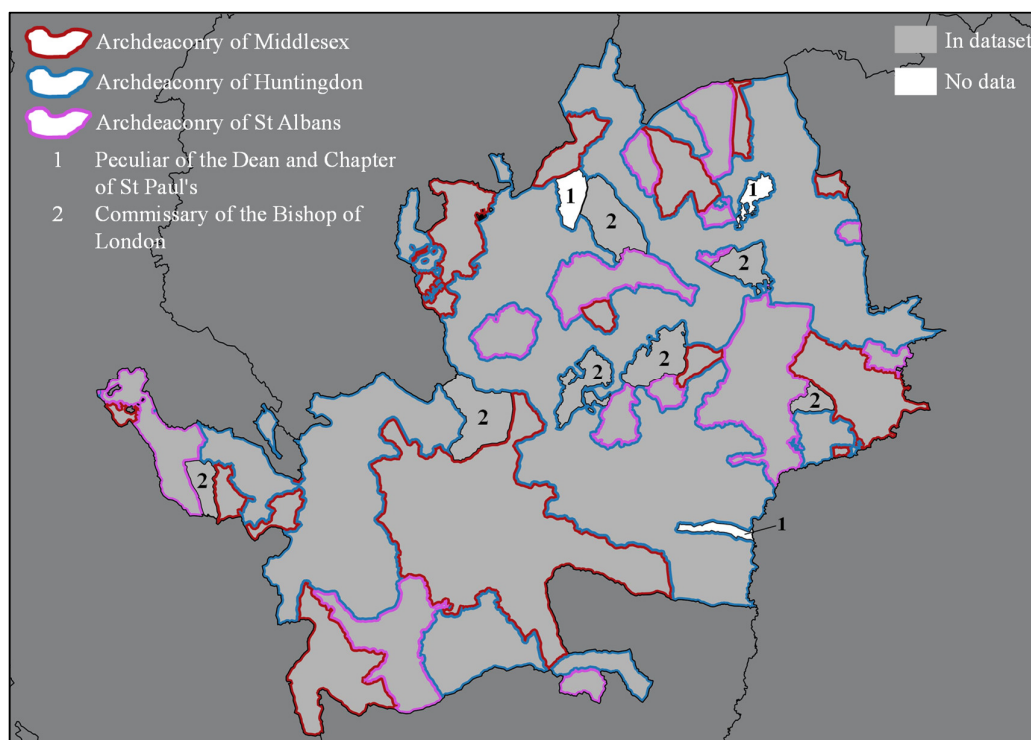
Table A.16.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Hertfordshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	16%	14%	14%	10%	6%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Hertfordshire probate documents were proved in a complex mix of three archdeaconry and two minor ecclesiastical courts, as depicted in the map below. With the exception of the Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of London, all courts are included in the probate dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register documents shows that the male occupational structures of the populations covered by the several courts were very similar, and it is therefore

unsurprising that model calculations indicate that potential over- or underrepresentation of one or several of these courts in the dataset would have a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall estimate.



Map A.16.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Hertfordshire)

A.17 Huntingdonshire

A.17.1 Parish register data

Table A.17.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Huntingdonshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1715	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	18%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	1,145	-	-	10,999

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.17.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by Huntingdonshire Archives – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 6,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

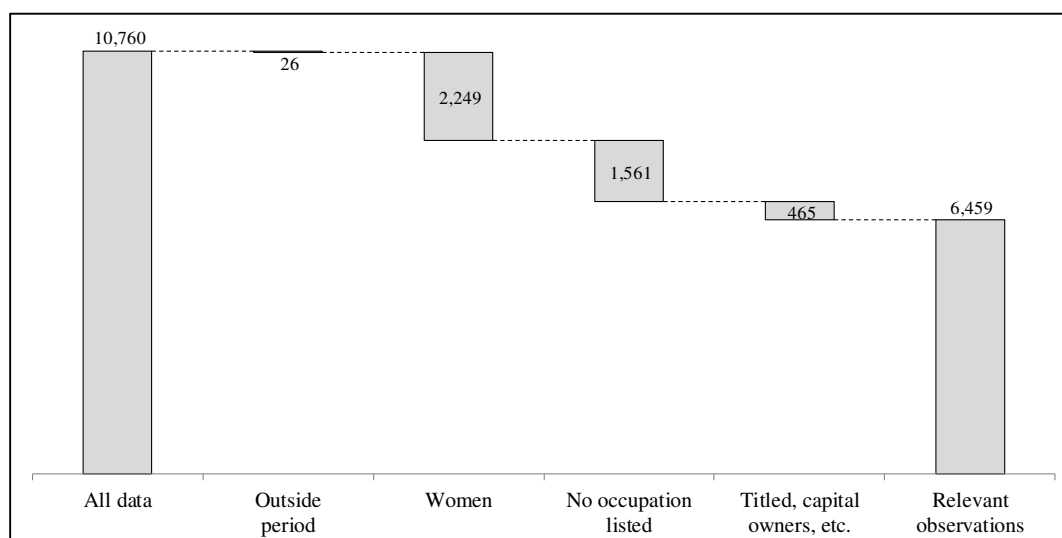


Figure A.17.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Huntingdonshire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage from 1660, with numbers declining during the eighteenth century, as shown in the figure below.

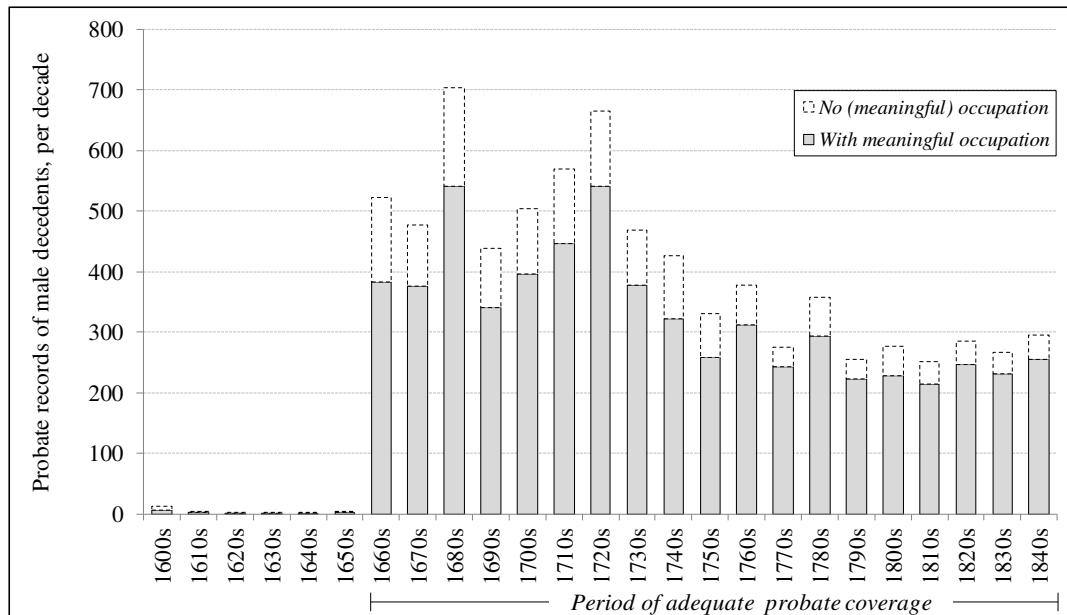


Figure A.17.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Huntingdonshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from ten per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to nineteen per cent in the early eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

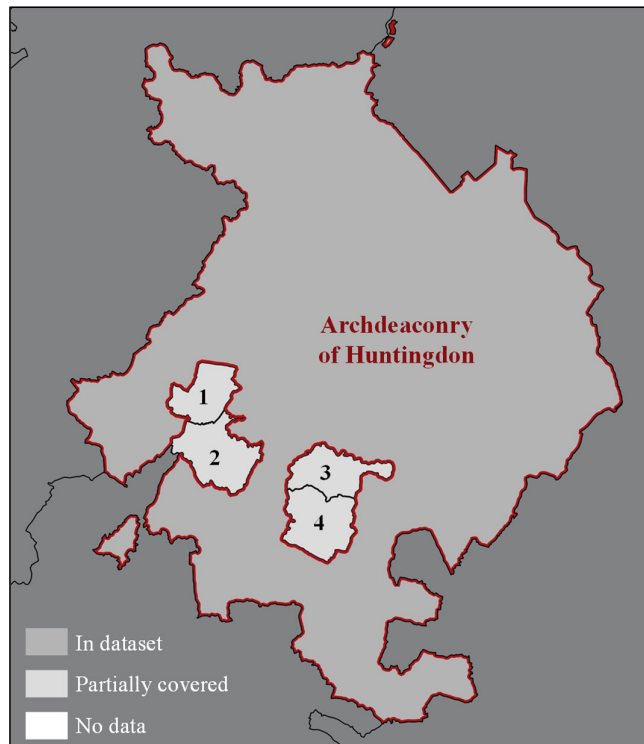
Table A.17.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Huntingdonshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	0%	15%	19%	14%	10%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Huntingdonshire probate documents were proved in the Archdeaconry Court and in four peculiar courts, as indicated in the map below. The population covered by peculiar courts is underrepresented in the dataset, but made up only eight per cent of the total Huntingdonshire population. Furthermore, model calculations on early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that the occupational structure in the area covered by the Archdeaconry Court was

virtually identical to that in the (combined) peculiar courts, minimising the effects of the underrepresentation of these courts in the dataset.



Map A.17.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Huntingdonshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Prebend of Leighton Bromswold
- 2 Peculiar of the Prebend of Stow Longa
- 3 Peculiar of Brampton
- 4 Peculiar of Buckden

A.18 Kent

A.18.1 Parish register data

Table A.18.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Kent)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1744	1788	1817
ARU coverage ¹	9%	0%	0%	100%
Observations ²	6,881	75	308	108,612

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.18.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Kent History and Library Centre – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 25,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

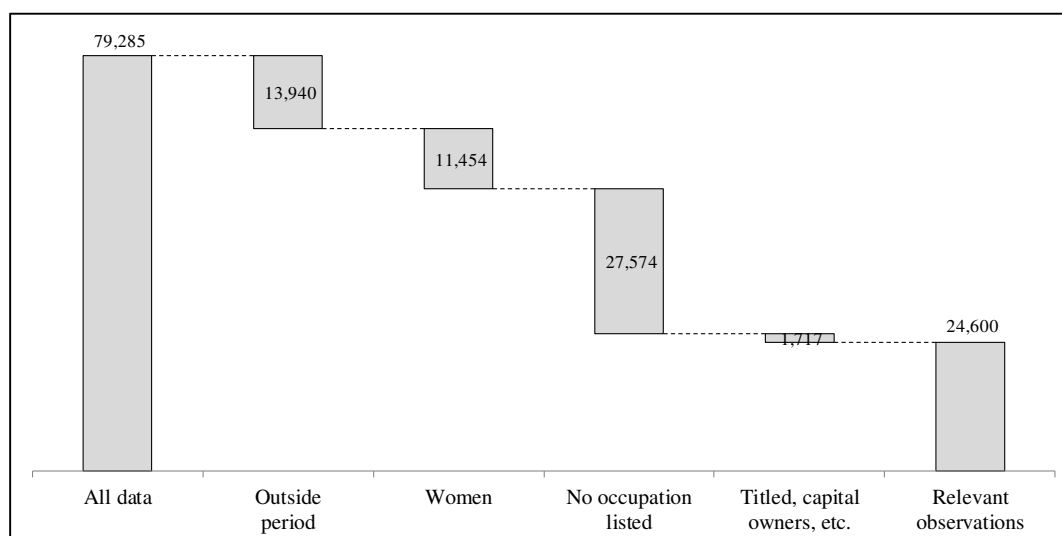


Figure A.18.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Kent)

Appendix A

Except for the Interregnum, these occupational observations provided reasonable coverage for the period up to 1760, with minimal coverage thereafter.

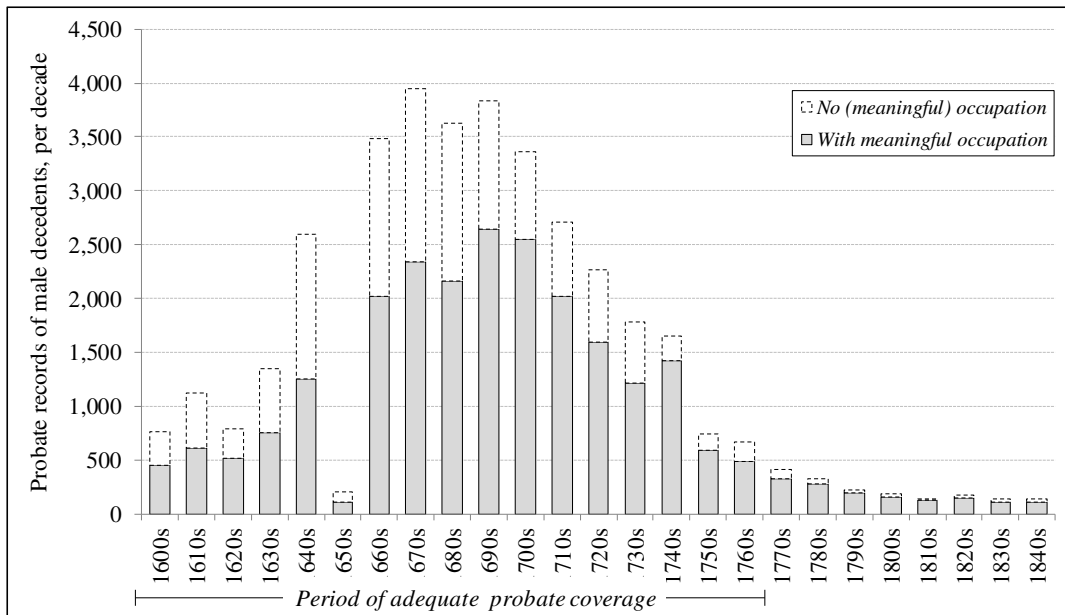


Figure A.18.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Kent)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from as low as one per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to sixteen per cent in the late seventeenth century, as the table below shows.

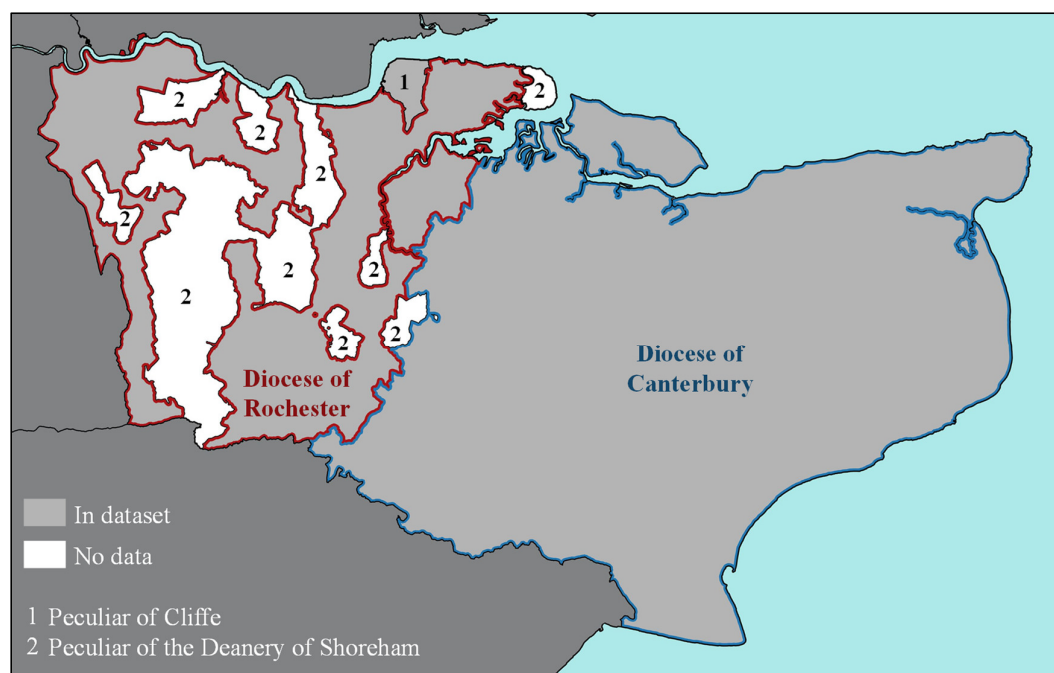
Table A.18.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Kent)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	5%	16%	12%	4%	1%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

As depicted in the map below, Kent probate documents were proved in the consistory courts of Canterbury and Rochester, and in two peculiar courts, one of which, that of the Deanery of Shoreham, is not included in the dataset. However, this missing court represents only eight per cent of the contemporary population, and therefore only minimally affects the accuracy of the overall occupational estimates for the county. Model calculations using early-nineteenth-century parish register data also show that potential over- or underrepresentation of the other courts in

the dataset would only have a small (i.e. less than two percentage points) effect on the overall estimate.



Map A.18.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Kent)

A.19 Lancashire

A.19.1 Parish register data

Table A.19.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Lancashire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1723	1753	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	35%	22%	25%	100%
Observations ²	17,581	22,076	40,852	219,331

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.19.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to probate documents south of the Ribble, derived from several printed indexes published by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and combined with the Lancashire listings from the index to wills proved at Richmond, created by Lancashire Archives.³ The dataset yielded approximately 85,500 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

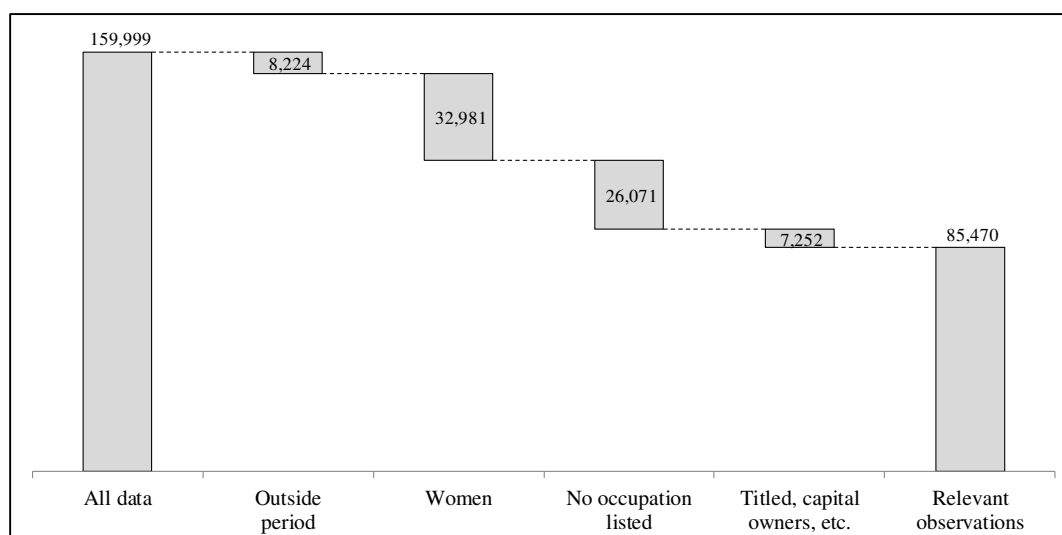


Figure A.19.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Lancashire)

³ Volumes 2, 4, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 37, 38, 44, 45, 52, 62, 63, 78, 79, 107 113, 118, and 120 of the Record Society series. For the Richmond index, see the discussion in the Cumberland section.

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided reasonable coverage from about 1630, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, with the number of observations rising over time.

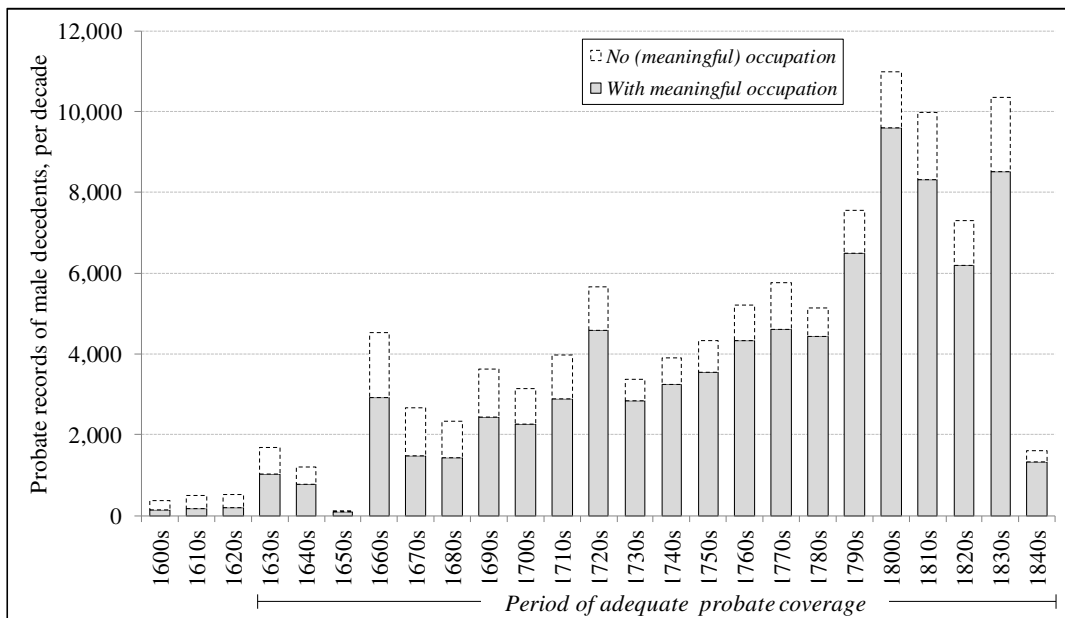


Figure A.19.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Lancashire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage increased from just three per cent in the early seventeenth century, to sixteen per cent in the second half of the eighteenth century.

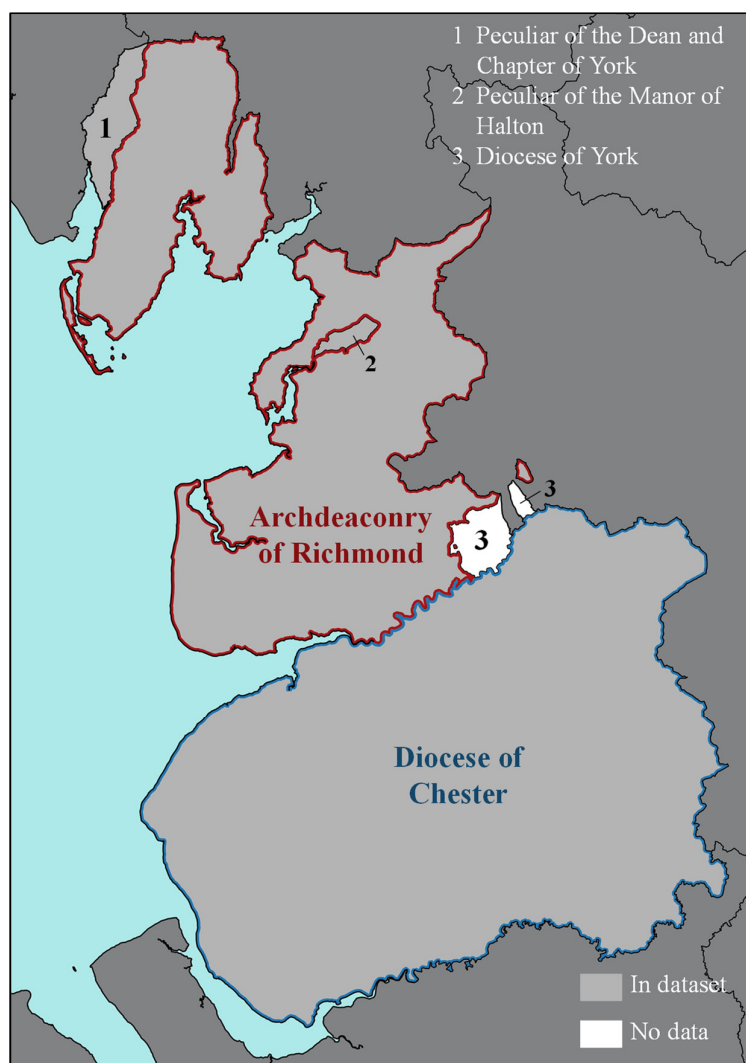
Table A.19.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Lancashire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	3%	11%	15%	16%	15%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Lancashire probate documents were proved mainly at the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Chester and at the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond, complemented by two peculiar courts and the York Consistory Court. With the exception of the latter court, all are included in the dataset. The occupational structure in the areas covered by the two main courts differed greatly. To avoid over- or underrepresentation of any of these courts in the dataset negatively affecting the reliability of the occupational estimates for the county, calculations were made separately for

both each of the two main courts. These were subsequently recombined into county-wide estimates, weighted by their contemporary population totals.



Map A.19.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Lancashire)

A.20 Leicestershire

A.20.1 Parish register data

Table A.20.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Leicestershire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1755	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	7%	1%	2%	100%
Observations ²	1,355	638	362	37,894

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.20.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 16,300 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

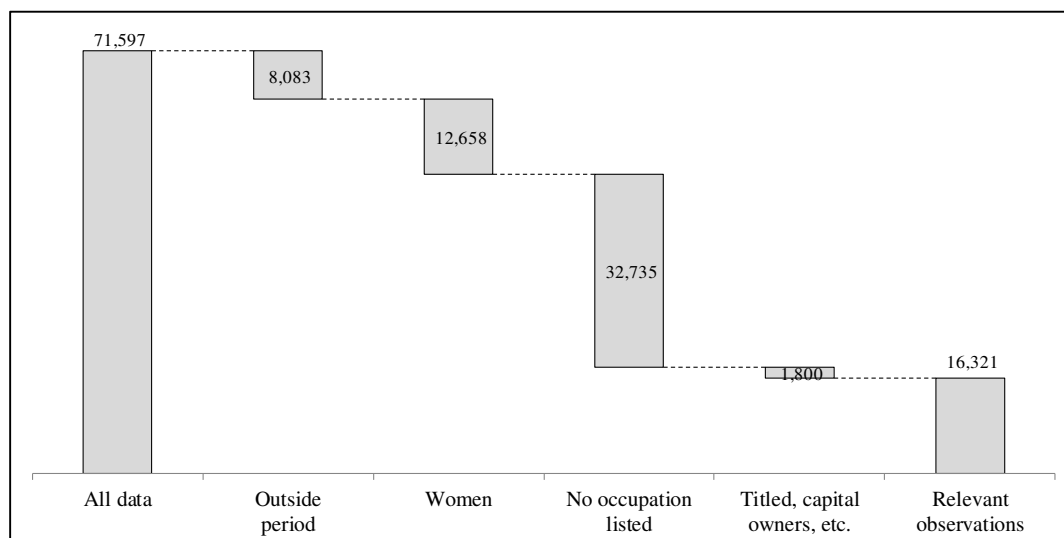


Figure A.20.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Leicestershire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage only for the post 1750 period, as (virtually) no occupations were included for earlier documents, as is clear from the figure below.

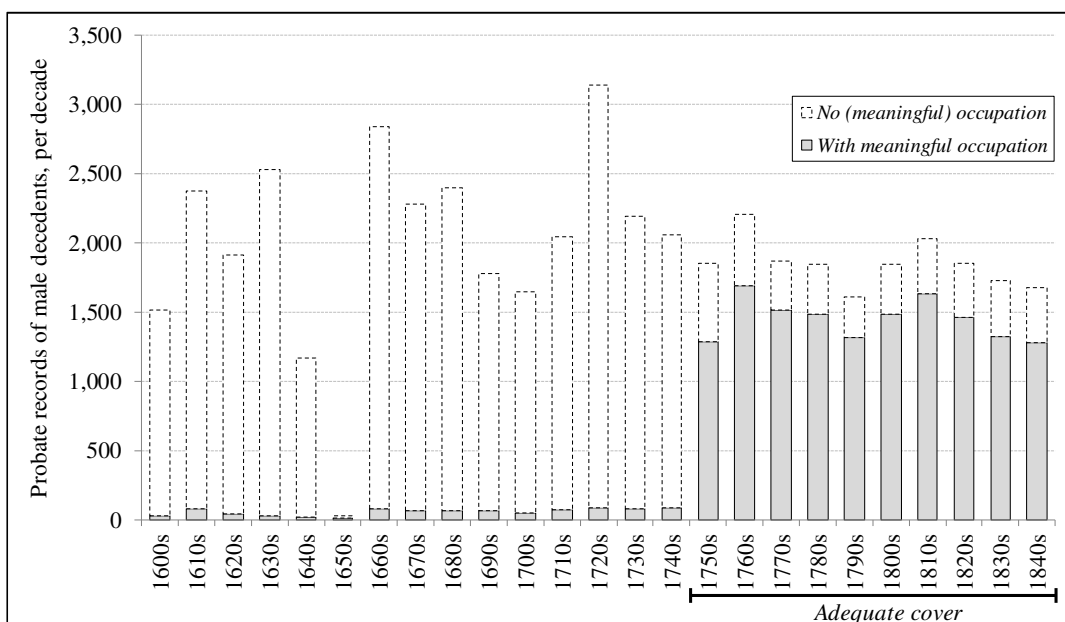


Figure A.20.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Leicestershire)

In that post-1750 period, however, coverage is close to twenty per cent of male decedents, as the table below shows.

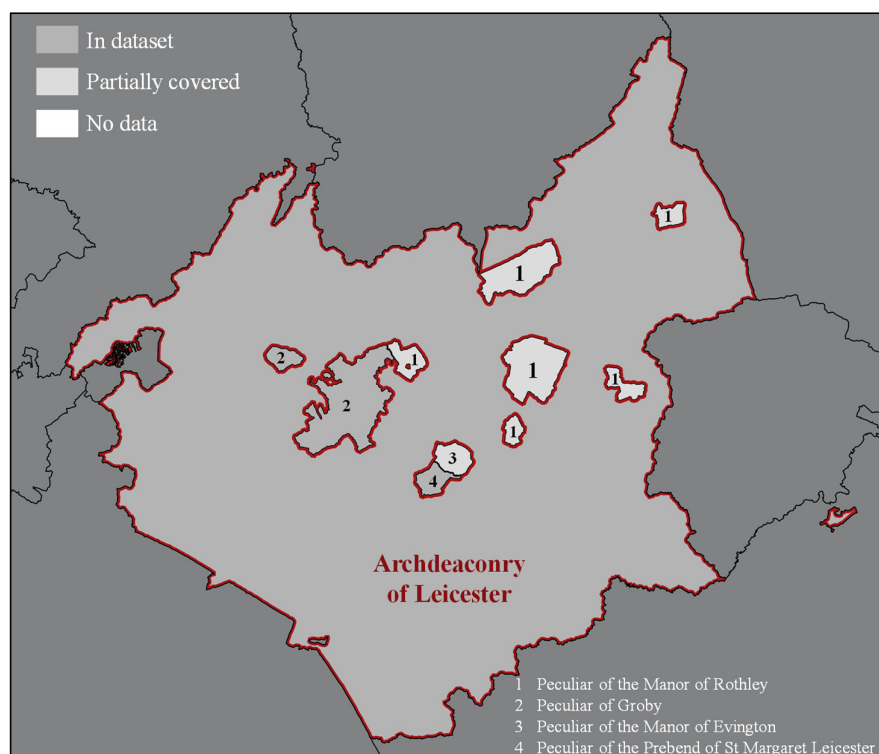
Table A.20.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Leicestershire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	1%	2%	2%	19%	18%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Leicestershire probate documents were proved in the county's Archdeaconry Court and four peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below. All of these courts are included in the probate dataset, although coverage for the Court of the Peculiar of the Manor of Rothley is only partial. Since this court represented only two per cent of the contemporary population, and since the other three peculiar courts only represented another three per cent, it is not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of these minor courts in the dataset

would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure of the county.



Map A.20.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Leicestershire)

A.21 Lincolnshire and Rutland

A.21.1 Parish register data

Table A.21.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Lincolnshire and Rutland)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1707	1750	1779	1817
ARU coverage ¹	6%	2%	2%	100%
Observations ²	3,757	1,115	2,163	76,313

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.21.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from two electronic indexes for Lincolnshire, created and made available by the Lincolnshire Archives, and an index to Rutland wills, from the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office; I would like to express my gratitude to both record offices. The dataset yielded approximately 22,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

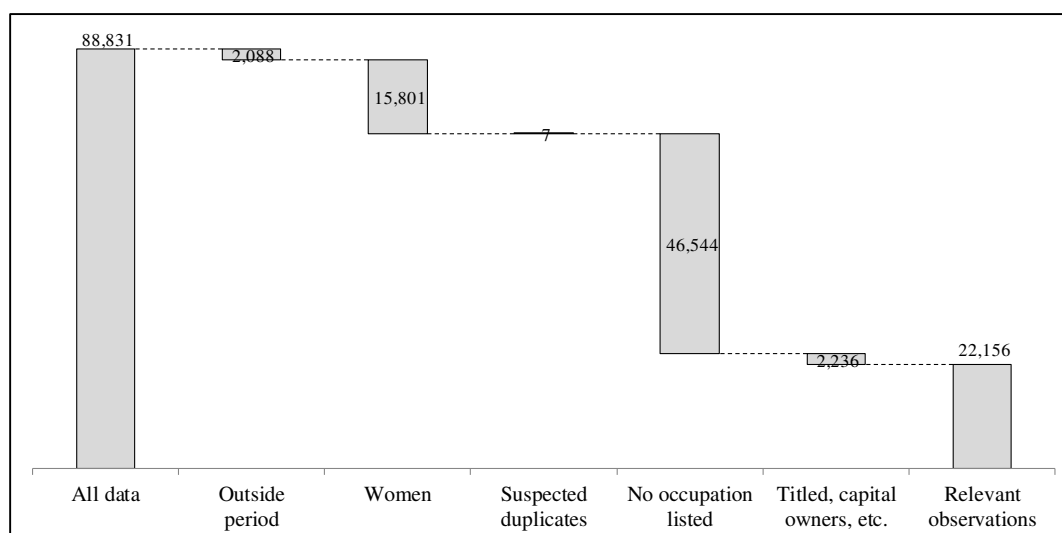


Figure A.21.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Lincolnshire and Rutland)

Appendix A

The best of the two Lincolnshire indexes only covers the eighteenth century; the other index for that county starts in the 1660s and runs into the nineteenth century, but lists occupations for only a small minority of decedents. The Rutland index covers the entire 1600-1850, but provides occupations for few of the indexed documents. As a result, coverage over time is rather uneven and can only really be judged as adequate in the 1670-1810 period, as the figure below shows.

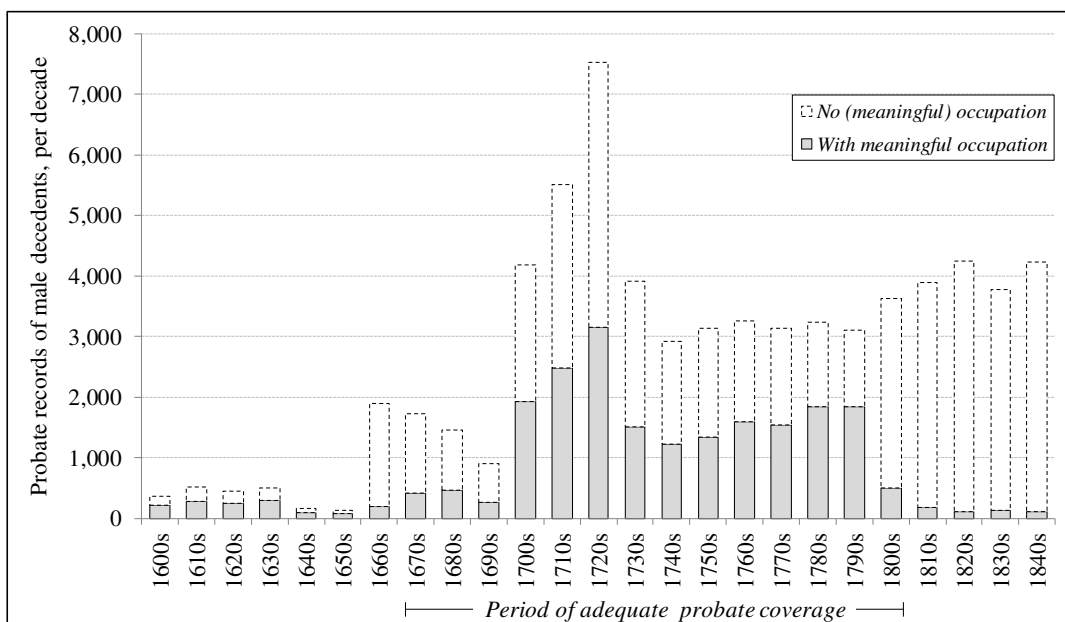


Figure A.21.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Lincolnshire and Rutland)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in the two counties, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from one or two per cent in the seventeenth century, to sixteen per cent in the early eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

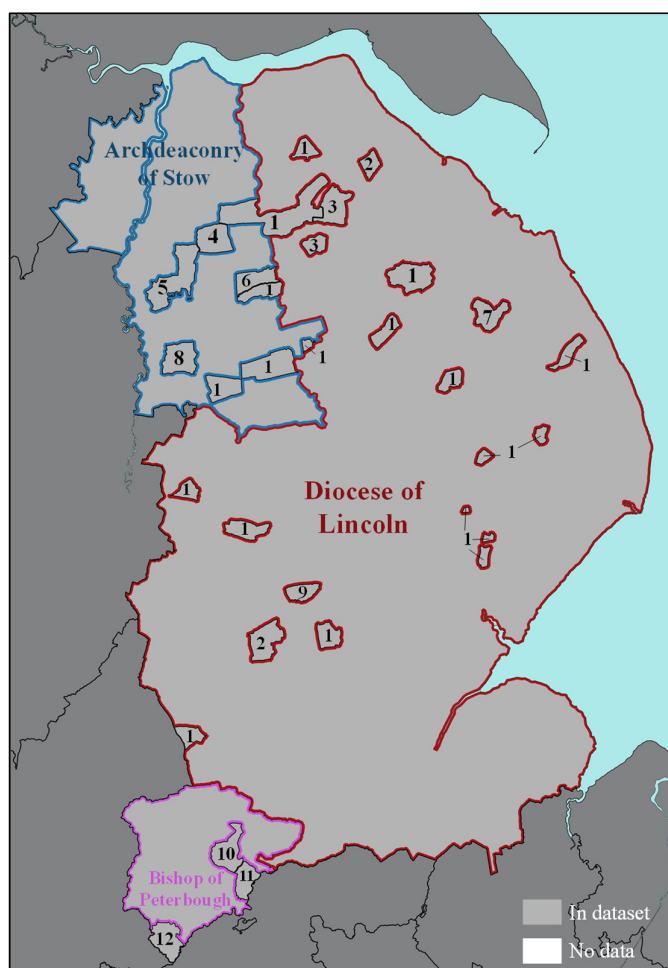
Table A.21.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Lincolnshire and Rutland)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	1%	2%	16%	13%	8%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in two consistory and one archdeaconry court, as well as twelve peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate

dataset. The areas covered by the several courts differed significantly in occupational composition, and model calculations based on early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that potential over- or underrepresentation by one or several courts would have somewhat (up to three percentage points) affected the accuracy of the overall occupational estimates,



Map A.21.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Lincolnshire and Rutland)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln
- 2 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Heydour
- 3 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Caistor
- 4 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Kirton in Lindsey
- 5 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Corringham
- 6 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Bishop Norton
- 7 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Louth
- 8 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Stow in Lindsey
- 9 Peculiar of the Prebendal of Sleaford
- 10 Peculiar of Empingham
- 11 Peculiar of Ketton
- 12 Peculiar of Liddington

A.22 Middlesex, including London

A.22.1 Parish register data

Table A.22.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Middlesex)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1706	1757	1778	1818
ARU coverage ¹	14%	2%	5%	100%
Observations ²	28,061	9,605	13,851	233,029

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.22.2 Probate data

London and Middlesex were covered by a highly complex landscape of probate courts.⁴ Unfortunately, indexes containing populations are available for only four of these courts, and then only incompletely, for a few years, and often lacking in occupational information. It was therefore decided that these were too poor a starting point for probate-based occupational estimates, and the four existing indexes were not included in the dataset. Pre-1817, the occupational estimates for London and Middlesex, as included in the bottom-up national estimates, were therefore based on the recent work by Field and Shaw-Taylor on the Fleet marriage registers.⁵

⁴ Which, in addition to the relatively large share of wealthier individuals in the London population, also explains the large number of London wills proved at the PCC rather than the local courts.

⁵ Field and Shaw-Taylor, 'The Male Occupational Structure of London, c.1710-52: a new perspective' (Unpublished paper, Cambridge, 2016).

A.23 Norfolk

A.23.1 Parish register data

Table A.23.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Norfolk)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	1%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	591	-	-	85,220

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.23.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Norfolk Record Office – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset also contains a small number of observations derived from the index for the Consistory Court of Ely.⁶ The dataset yielded approximately 26,400 relevant occupational observations for the county of Norfolk, as set out in the figure below.

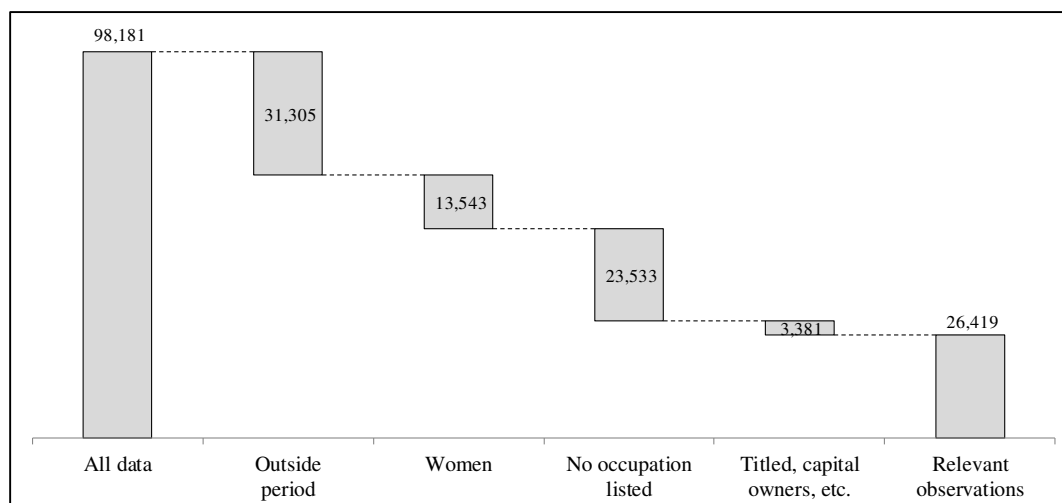


Figure A.23.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Norfolk)

⁶ Discussed in the Cambridgeshire section of this appendix.

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, with overall numbers of observations varying markedly over time.

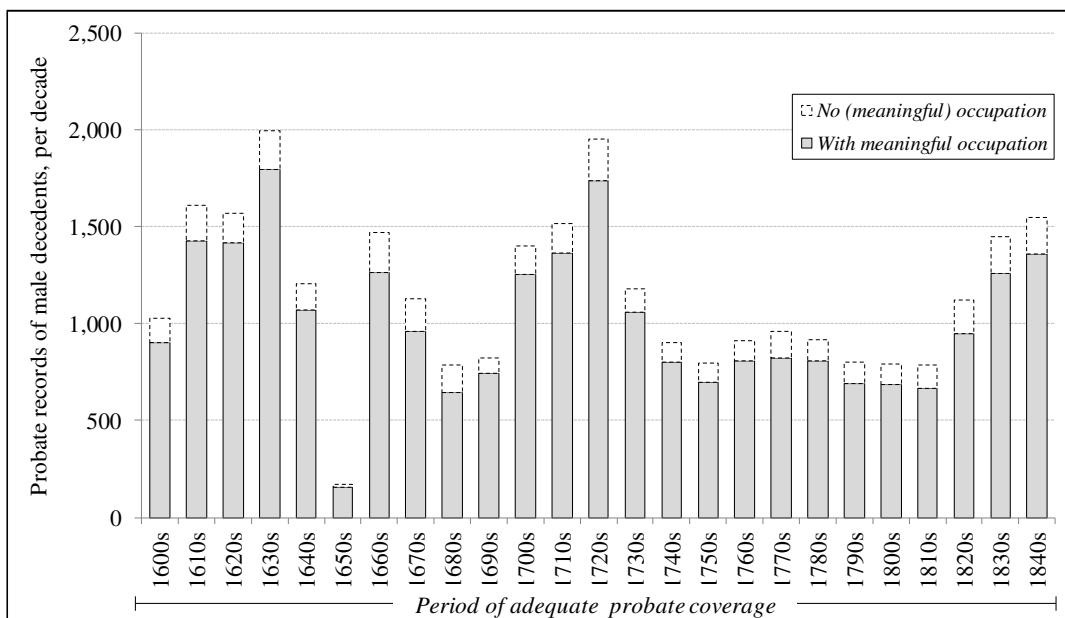


Figure A.23.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Norfolk)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from five to ten per cent over the period, as the table below shows.

Table A.23.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Norfolk)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	10%	5%	8%	5%	5%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Norfolk probate documents were proved in the two main archdeaconry courts and three local peculiar courts, with a sliver of the county falling under the jurisdiction of the Ely Consistory Court, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. The areas covered by the several courts differed significantly in occupational composition, and model calculations based on early-nineteenth-century parish register data show that potential over- or underrepresentation by one or several courts would have somewhat (up to three percentage points) affected the accuracy of the overall occupational estimates.



Map A.23.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Norfolk)

A.24 Northamptonshire

A.24.1 Parish register data

Table A.24.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Northamptonshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1706	1756	1782	1817
ARU coverage ¹	20%	3%	4%	100%
Observations ²	5,790	1,805	1,561	34,685

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.24.2 Probate data

A card index to probate documents held by the Northamptonshire Record Office has recently been digitised by Findmypast.com, but this index was not available for this research.

Occupational estimates for Northamptonshire pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including Northamptonshire in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not really sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

A.25 Nottinghamshire

A.25.1 Parish register data

Table A.25.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Nottinghamshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1714	1756	1782	1817
ARU coverage ¹	6%	1%	5%	100%
Observations ²	900	613	1,590	40,839

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.25.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created and made available by the Nottinghamshire Archives – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 20,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

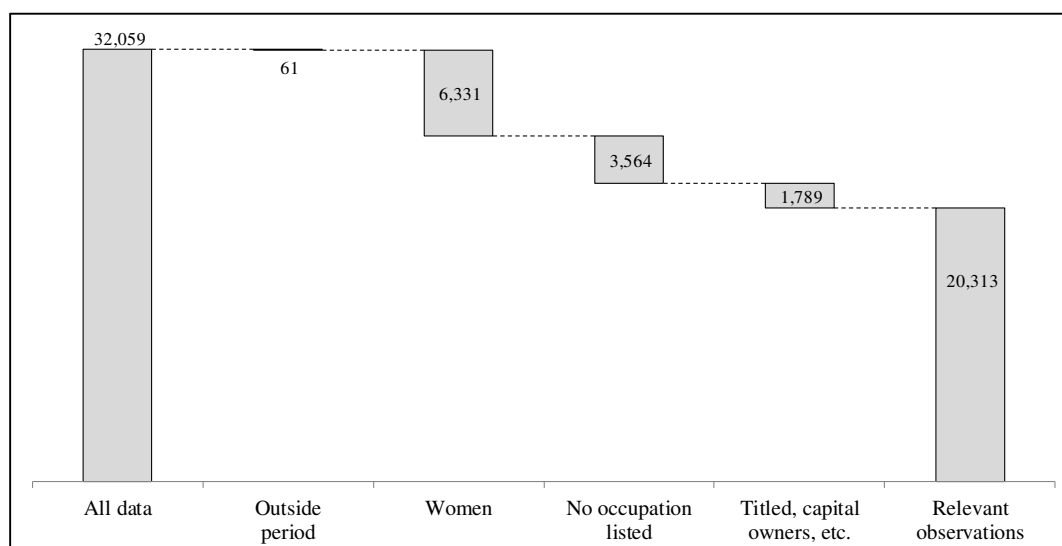


Figure A.25.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Nottinghamshire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, with overall numbers of observations varying markedly over time.

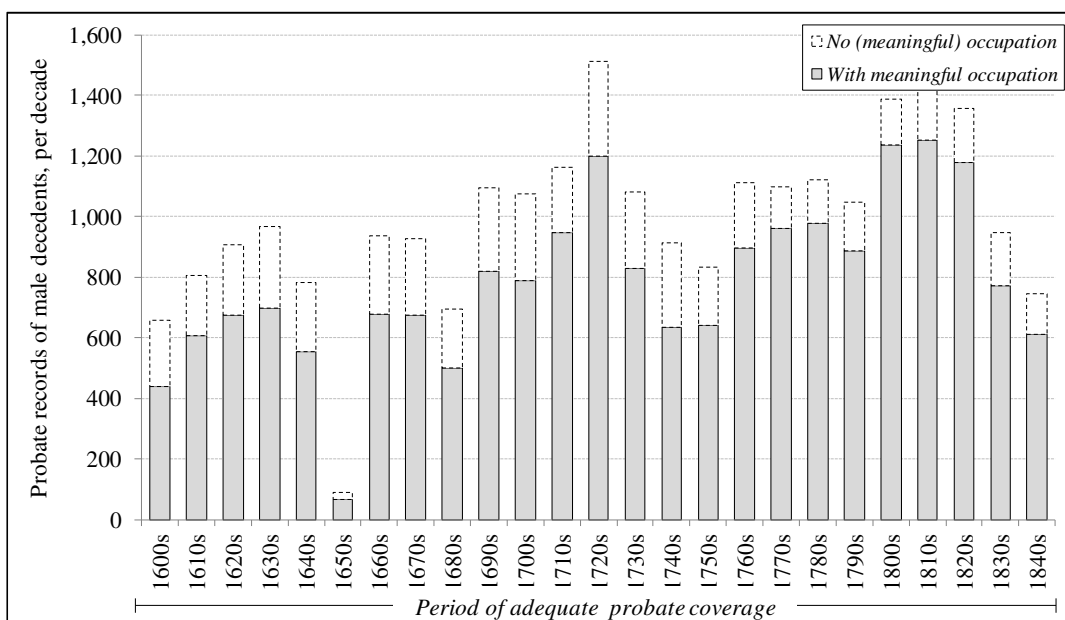


Figure A.25.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Nottinghamshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage increased from eight to nine per cent of the male population in the seventeenth to up to fourteen per cent thereafter, as the table below shows.

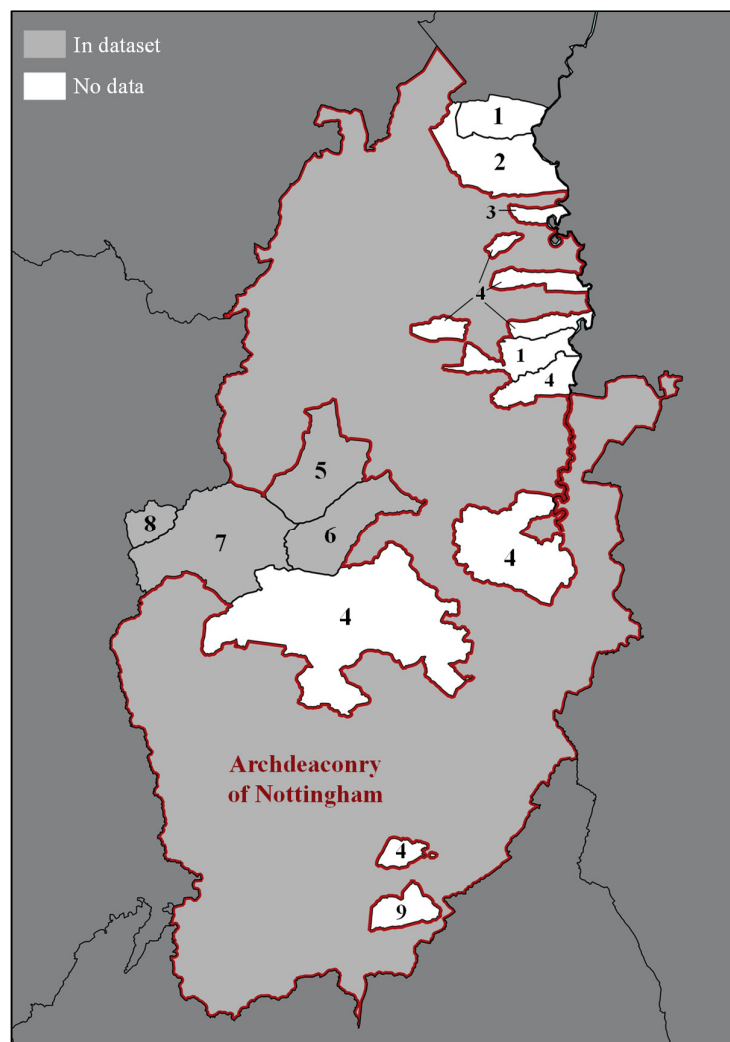
Table A.25.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Nottinghamshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	9%	8%	14%	14%	13%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Nottinghamshire probate documents were proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Nottingham and nine peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below. Five of the peculiar courts are not included in the dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish registers shows that these five missing courts represented ten per cent of the contemporary population of the county. Since they were considerably more agricultural than the area covered by the dataset, this negatively

affects the accuracy of the occupational estimates for Nottinghamshire, by up to two percentage points.



Map A.25.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Nottinghamshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York
- 2 Peculiar of the Manor of Gringley-on-the-Hill
- 3 Peculiar of the Prebend of Bole
- 4 Peculiar of Southwell
- 5 Peculiar of the Manor of Edwinstowe
- 6 Peculiar of the Manor of Rufford Abbey
- 7 Peculiar of the Manor of Mansfield
- 8 Peculiar of the Manor of Skegby and Teversal
- 9 Peculiar of Kinoulton

A.26 Oxfordshire

A.26.1 Parish register data

Table A.26.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Oxfordshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1707	1755	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	22%	3%	2%	100%
Observations ²	4,442	1,021	1,350	32,828

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.26.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to local probate documents, created by the Oxfordshire History Centre, and made available to me by Ian Galbraith of Origins.net – for which I would like to express my gratitude. The dataset yielded approximately 24,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

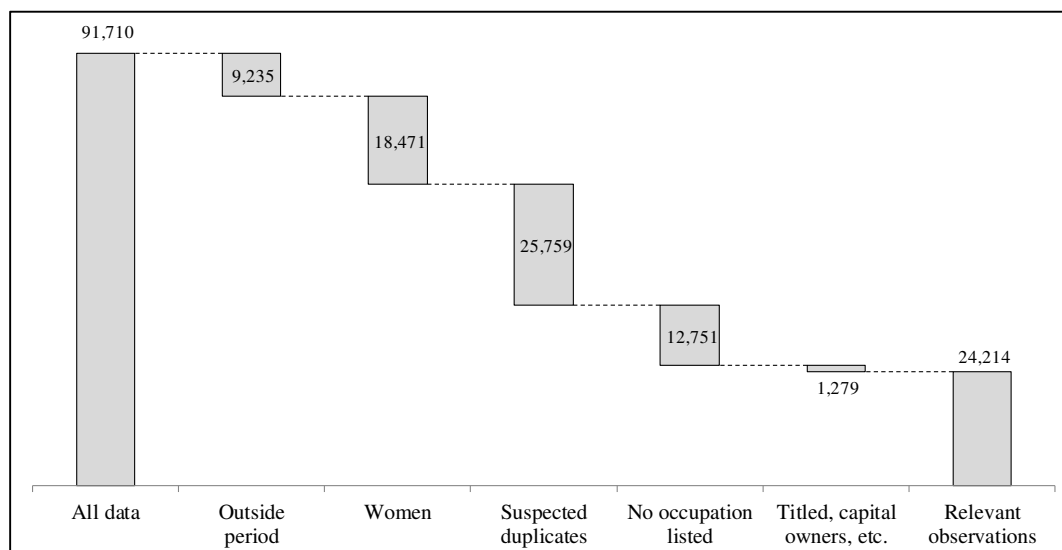


Figure A.26.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Oxfordshire)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage for the seventeenth- and early eighteenth century is superior to later decades.

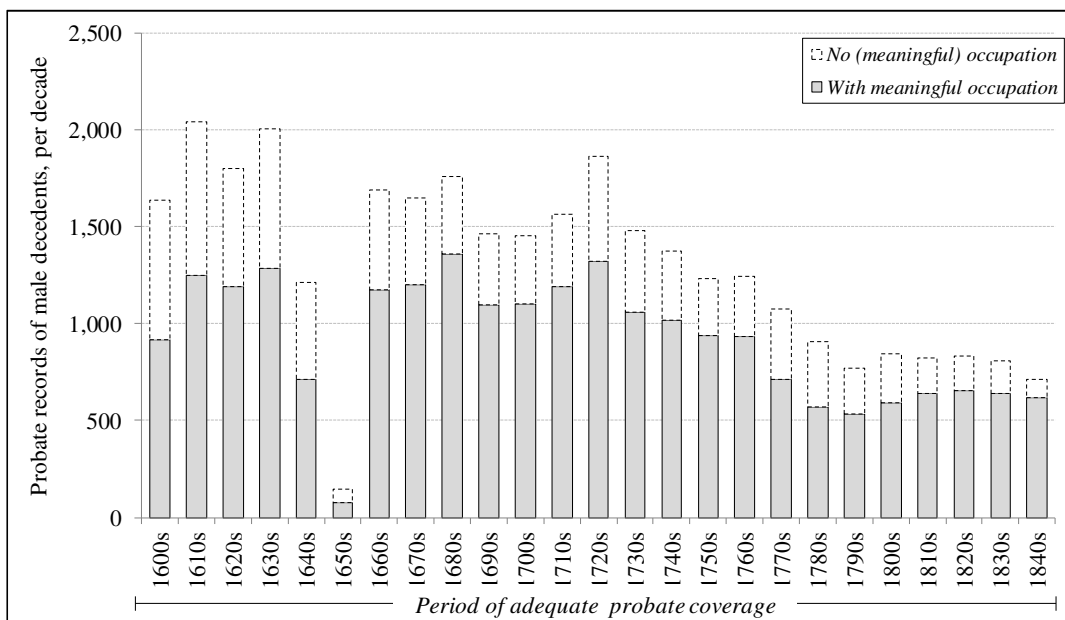


Figure A.26.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Oxfordshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage declined from twenty-one per cent in the late seventeenth century to nine per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, as the table below shows.

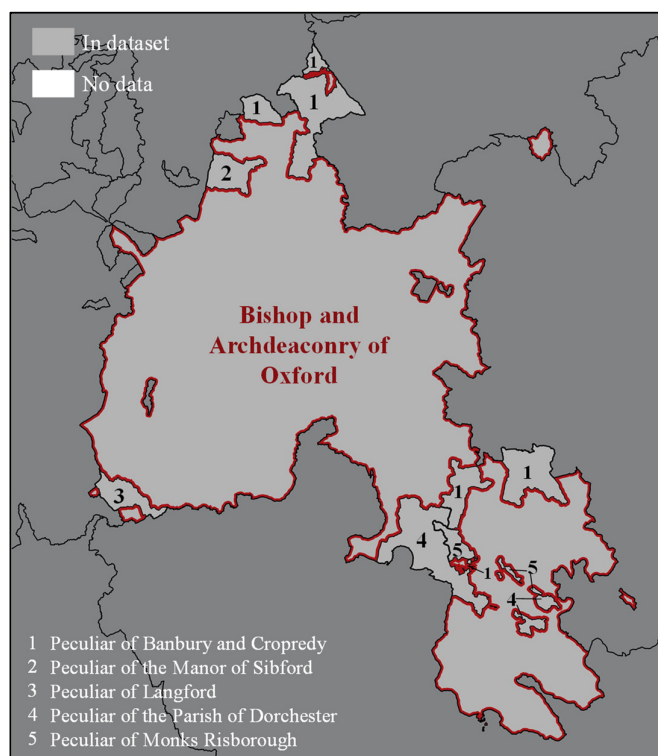
Table A.26.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Oxfordshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	20%	21%	19%	15%	9%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Oxfordshire probate documents were proved at the Court of the Bishop and Archdeacons of Oxford and at five peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data indicates that the main court represents the vast majority (eighty-five per cent) of the contemporary population. Since, furthermore, the occupational structure of the parts of the county covered by the main and peculiar courts differed little in occupational composition, it is not surprising that model

calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of any of the courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational structure estimate for the county.



Map A.26.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Oxfordshire)

A.27 Shropshire

A.27.1 Parish register data

Table A.27.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Shropshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1704	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	5%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	1,168	-	-	47,315

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.27.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are mostly derived from two electronic indexes, both discussed above, namely the one to probate documents proved at Lichfield and the one to the Diocese of Hereford.⁷ A small number of observations was derived from the Welsh indexes.⁸ The dataset yielded approximately 13,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

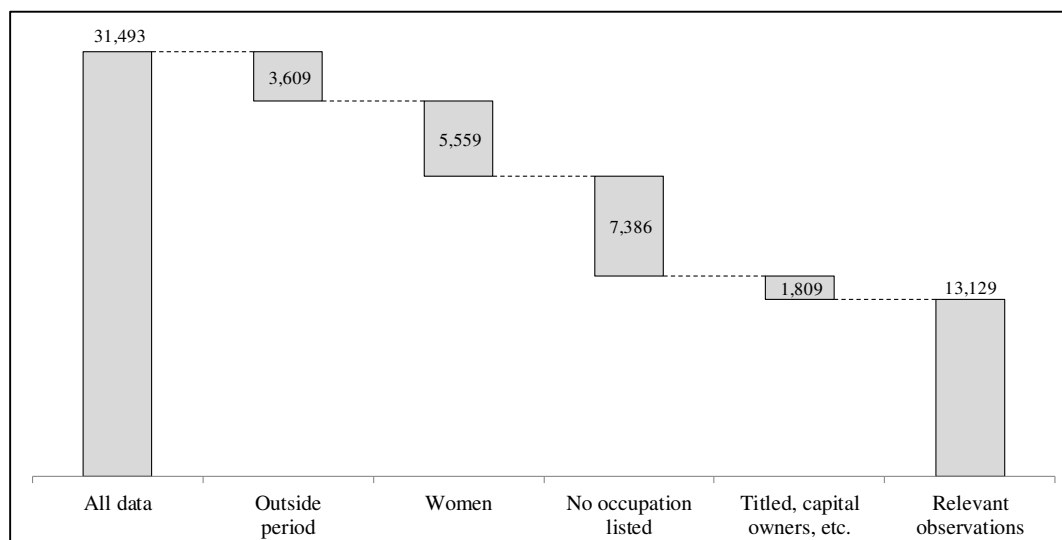


Figure A.27.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Shropshire)

⁷ For the Lichfield index, see the section of Staffordshire in this appendix; for the Hereford index, see the section on Herefordshire.

⁸ See the sections on north and south Wales in this appendix.

Appendix A

None of the three indexes on which the Shropshire dataset is based adequately covers the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the Hereford index covering only the seventeenth century, and the Lichfield index covering only the 1640-1760 period. As a result, the total number of observations varied strongly over times, as shown in the figure below.

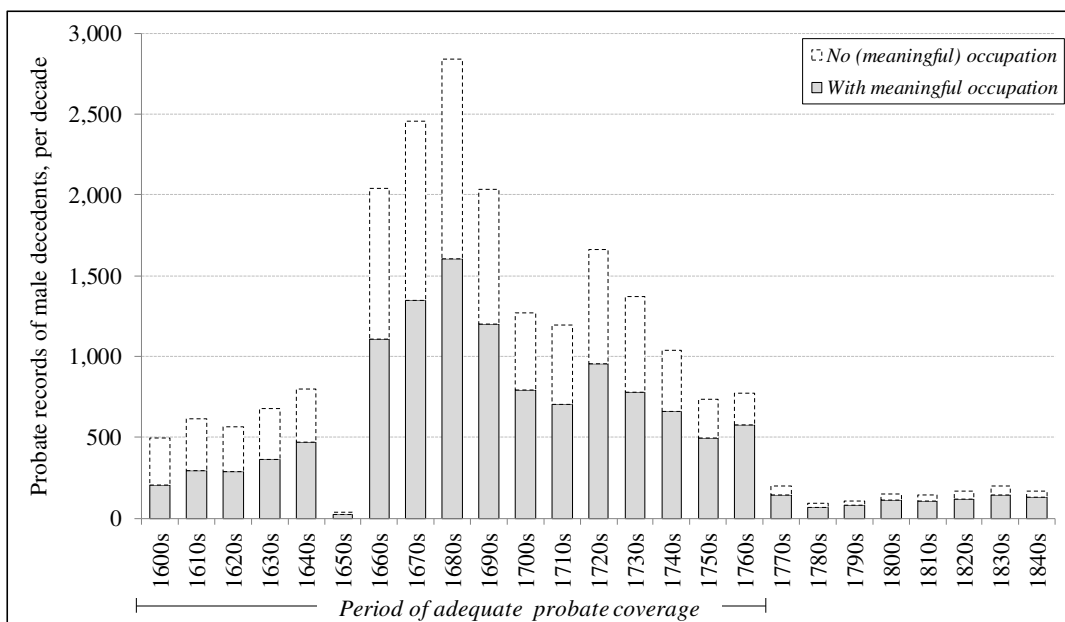


Figure A.27.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Shropshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from a meagre one per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to seventeen per cent in the late seventeenth century, as the table below shows.

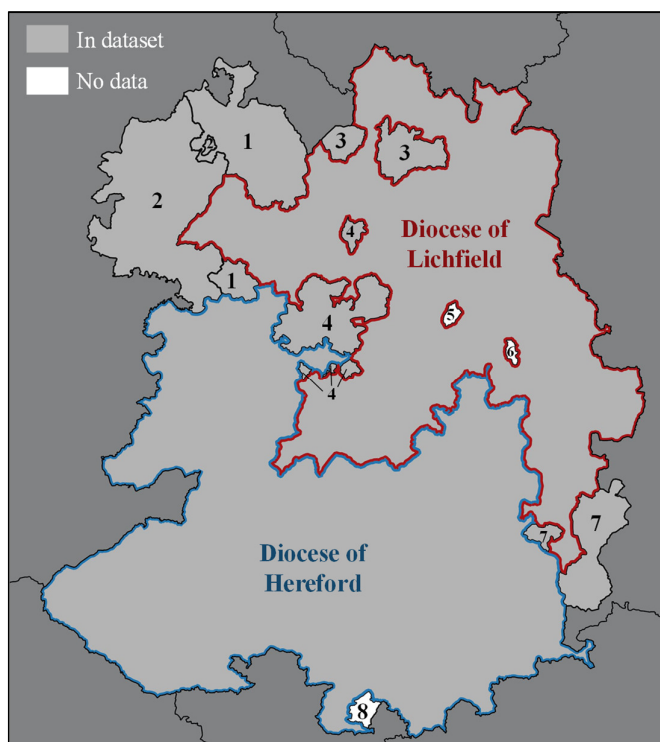
Table A.27.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Shropshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	5%	17%	10%	6%	1%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Shropshire probate records were proved in three consistory courts (Lichfield, Hereford, and St Asaph). Seven peculiar courts further complicated the landscape of jurisdictions, as depicted in the map below. All of these courts are included in the probate dataset although, as discussed above, they each only provide data for part of the 1600-1850 period. Fortunately, as an analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows, the occupational composition of the areas

covered by the two main courts (Lichfield and Hereford) were very similar. Together, these two courts represented more than three-quarters of the contemporary population. As a result, the changing composition of the dataset over time in terms of covered probate jurisdictions has a limited effect on the accuracy of the overall occupational estimate; model calculations suggest that the effect is less than two percentage points.



Map A.27.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Shropshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of the Manor of Ellesmere
- 2 Diocese of St Asaph
- 3 Peculiar of Prees
- 4 Peculiar of the Royal Free Chapel of Shrewsbury St Mary
- 5 Peculiar of Longdon on Tern
- 6 Peculiar of Wombridge Abbey
- 7 Peculiar Deanery of Bridgnorth
- 8 Peculiar of Ashford Carbonell

A.28 Somerset

A.28.1 Parish register data

Table A.28.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Somerset)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	-	1791	1817
ARU coverage ¹	2%	-	0%	100%
Observations ²	3,146	-	616	75,631

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.28.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from a printed index to the county's probate inventories, created by Adrian Webb and published by the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society.⁹ A printed index to other testamentary documents is available, but only runs to 1600, and was therefore not included in the dataset.¹⁰ The dataset yielded approximately 1,600 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below.

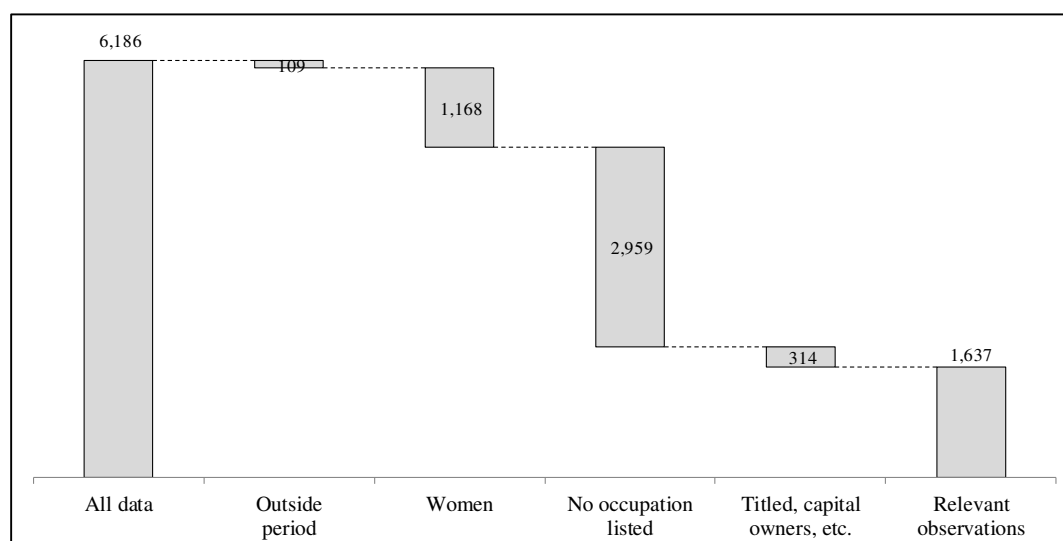


Figure A.28.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Somerset)

⁹ Webb, *Index of Somerset probate inventories*, 2nd. edn (Weymouth: Somerset & Dorset Family History Society, 2000).

¹⁰ Volume 16 (*Somerset Wills, 1385-1600*) of the publications of the Somerset Record Society.

Appendix A

Since, as in other counties, the number of probate inventories made declined sharply in the eighteenth century, the dataset only provides adequate coverage between 1630 and 1740 (excluding the Interregnum), as the figure below shows.

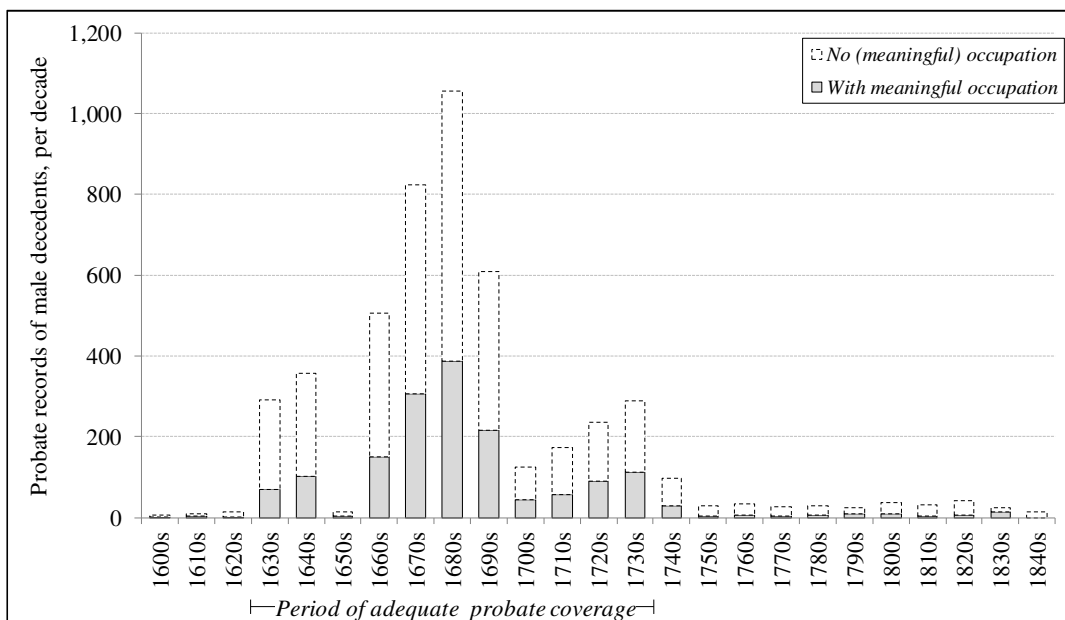


Figure A.28.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Somerset)

Since only probate inventories are included in the dataset, the share of male decedents whose occupation is known is rather low for this county. Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that even at its ‘peek’, in the late seventeenth century, coverage was only about two per cent, as shown in the table below.

Table A.28.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Somerset)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Somerset probate documents were proved in three major ecclesiastical courts, namely those of the Archdeacons of Taunton, Wells, and the Diocese of Bath and Wells. The landscape was further complicated by the fact that some areas of the county were covered by the Consistory Court of Bristol and by twenty-six peculiar courts. Given the low number of observations in the dataset, no attempt was made to use these as the basis of historical

occupational maps, and the individual documents were therefore not linked to the GIS or to the individual probate courts, making it impossible to judge how uniformly they cover the county. This, combined with the fact that only very few observations are available, and only for part of the 1600-1850 period, pre-1817 occupational estimates for Somerset presented in this dissertation should be used with caution, as their accuracy is considerably lower than for (most) other counties.

A.29 Staffordshire

A.29.1 Parish register data

Table A.29.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Staffordshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1706	1746	1787	1817
ARU coverage ¹	3%	0%	1%	100%
Observations ²	2,665	52	2,061	86,990

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.29.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from the same index to probate documents proved at Lichfield, created by the Lichfield Record Office, from which the datasets for Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and (parts of) Shropshire are derived.¹¹ This yielded approximately 18,200 relevant occupational observations for Staffordshire, as set out in the figure below.

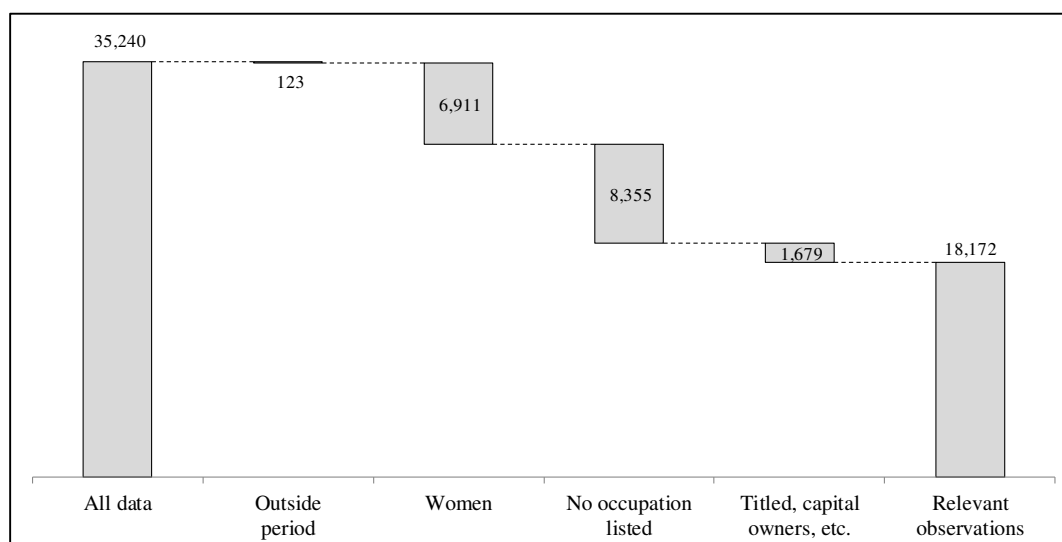


Figure A.29.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Staffordshire)

¹¹ Discussed in more detail in the section of Derbyshire in this appendix.

Appendix A

As discussed in the Derbyshire section of this appendix, the Lichfield index is a work in progress and currently only covers the 1640-1770 time period, excluding the Interregnum, as shown in the figure below.

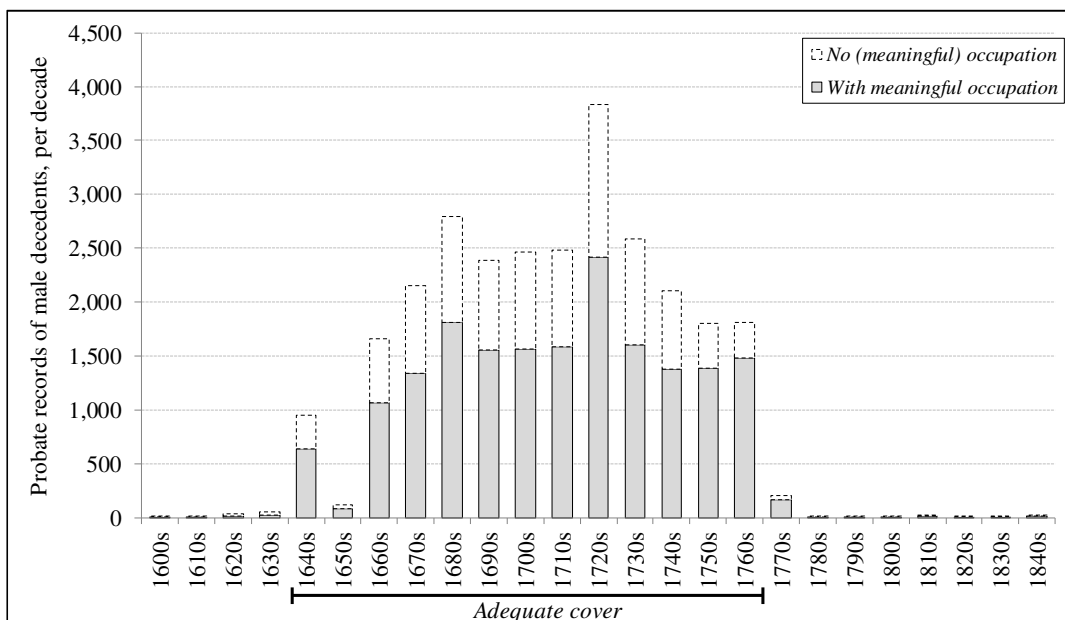


Figure A.29.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Staffordshire)

For that 1640-1770 time period, however, coverage is comparatively high, with occupations known for up to nineteen per cent of Staffordshire male decedents, as the table below shows.

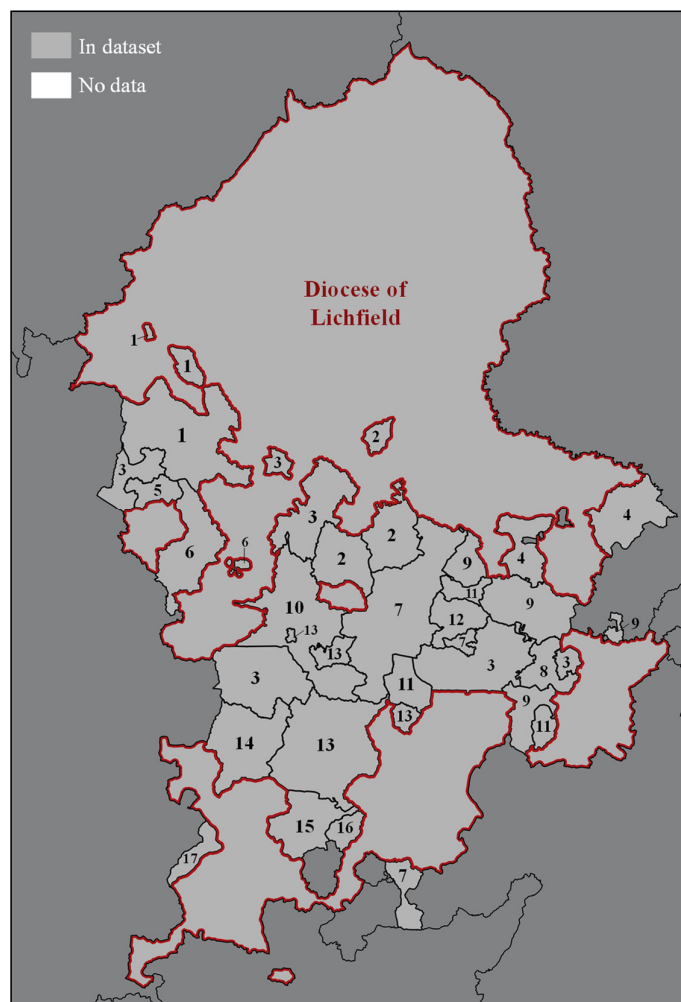
Table A.29.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Staffordshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	2%	17%	19%	11%	0%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

In addition to the Lichfield Consistory Court, Staffordshire probate documents were proved at seventeen peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. In contrast to most other counties, the peculiar court data represents a significant share of the historical population. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows that thirty-eight per cent of the contemporary population lived in areas covered by the peculiar courts. Since, however, the occupational composition of those areas was close to identical to

that of the population covered by the Consistory Court, it is not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of the minor courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational estimates for the county.



Map A.29.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Staffordshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of Eccleshall
- 2 Peculiar of Colwich
- 3 Peculiar of the Dean of Lichfield
- 4 Peculiar of Burton upon Trent
- 5 Peculiar of High Offley and Flixton
- 6 Peculiar of the Manor of Gnosall
- 7 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield
- 8 Peculiar of Whittington and Baswich
- 9 Peculiar of Alrewas and Weeford
- 10 Peculiar of Penkridge
- 11 Peculiar of Hansacre and Armitage
- 12 Peculiar of Longdon
- 13 Peculiar of Wolverhampton
- 14 Peculiar of Tettenhall
- 15 Peculiar of the Manor of Sedgely
- 16 Peculiar of the Prebend of Prees or Pipe Minor
- 17 Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth

A.30 Suffolk

A.30.1 Parish register data

Table A.30.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Suffolk)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	1759	1786	1817
ARU coverage ¹	5%	0%	1%	100%
Observations ²	2,061	34	753	61,859

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.30.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from the electronic index received from the Norfolk Record Office, which lists a substantial number of Suffolk documents since the Norwich Consistory Court was the next-level-up ecclesiastical court to the two local Archdeaconry Courts (Sudbury and Suffolk). Printed indexes to other testamentary documents proved at these two Archdeaconry Courts also exist, covering the years up to 1700 and from 1900, published by the British Record Society, but these were not available for me in electronic form and have therefore not (yet) been included in the dataset.¹² The (current) Suffolk dataset yielded approximately 9,000 relevant occupational observations, as set out in the figure below. Because it only contains documents from the (higher-level) Consistory Court, it is of inferior quality to the dataset for most other counties.

¹² British Record Society volumes 90, 91, 95, 96, and 118.

Appendix A

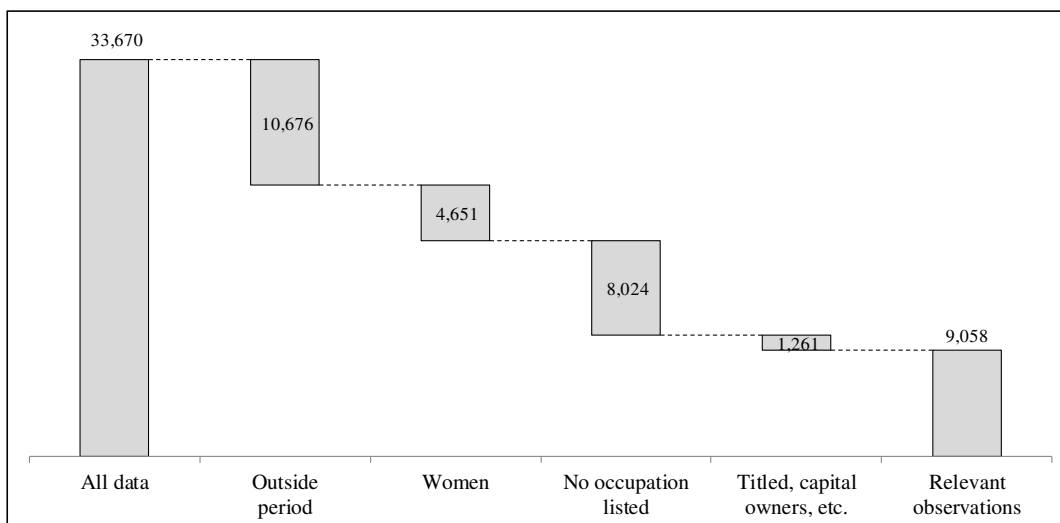


Figure A.30.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Suffolk)

These occupational observations provided fairly even coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum, as the figure below shows.

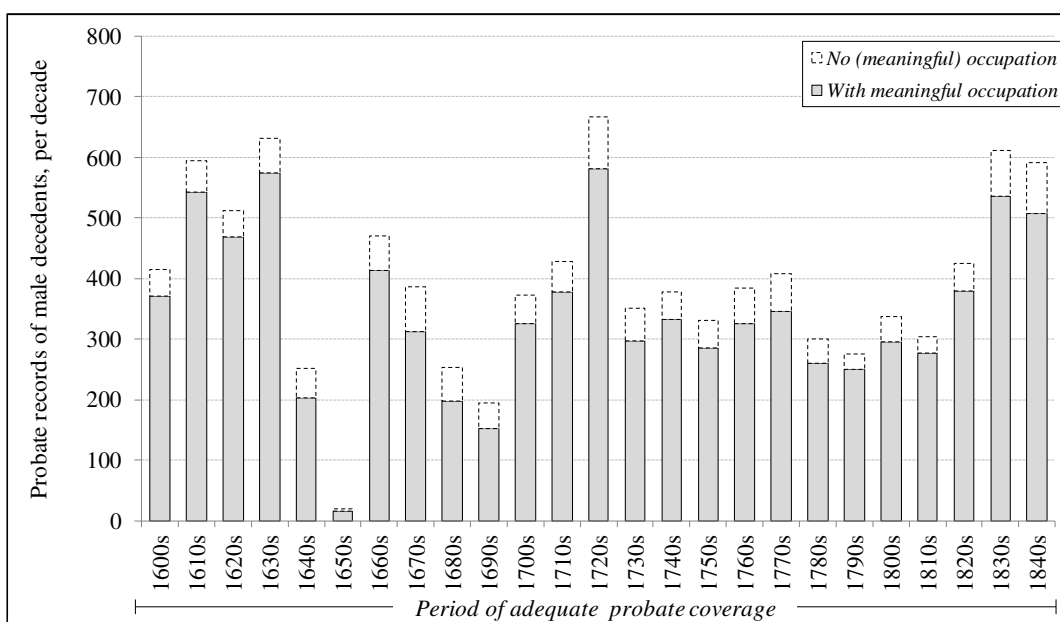


Figure A.30.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Suffolk)

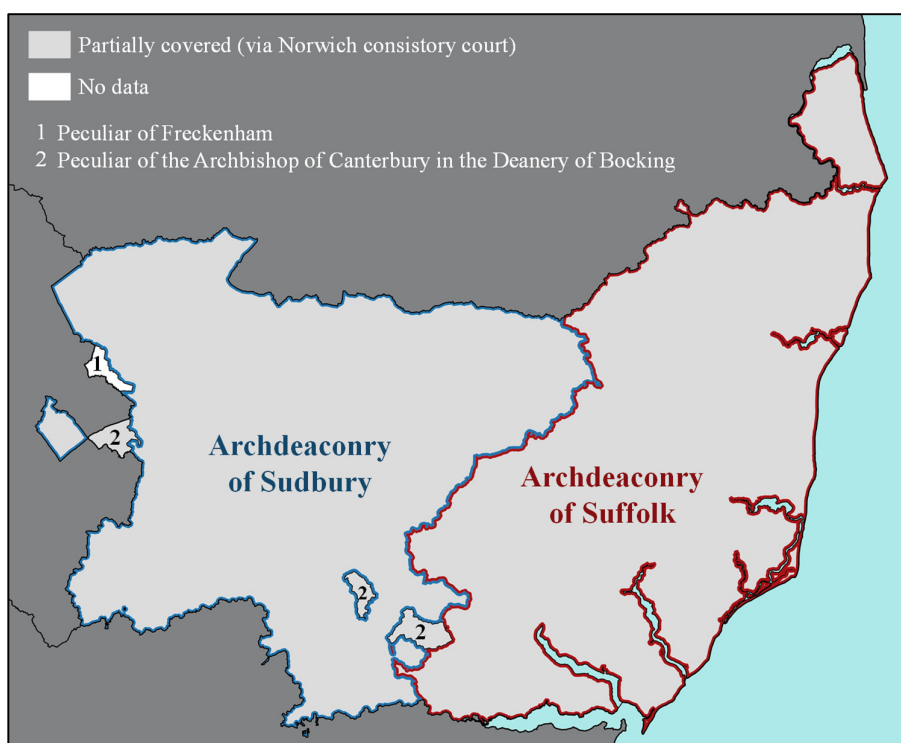
The relatively low quality of the current dataset for Suffolk is clear from the table below, which estimates the number of male decedents for which occupational information is provided by the dataset, based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time. This coverage did not exceed four per cent of the male population.

Table A.30.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Suffolk)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

As discussed above, Suffolk probate documents were proved at two Archdeaconry Courts. Additionally, small areas of the county were covered by two peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below, one of which is included in the dataset. Since the occupational composition of the areas covered by the two main courts was very similar, potential over- or underrepresentation of one of these courts would have had only limited effect on the overall occupational estimate, as is confirmed by model calculations using early-nineteenth-century parish register data. Nevertheless, as discussed above, the accuracy of the Suffolk estimates is relatively low.



Map A.30.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Suffolk)

A.31 Surrey

A.31.1 Parish register data

Table A.31.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Surrey)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	1756	1774	1817
ARU coverage ¹	21%	3%	3%	100%
Observations ²	10,969	7,411	9,410	82,705

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.31.2 Probate data

Indexes to probate records from Surrey have been published in a series of booklets, but are not available electronically and have therefore not (yet) been included in the dataset.¹³ Occupational estimates for Surrey pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore combine rural Surrey with rural Middlesex, and the parts of London in Surrey with those in Middlesex, using a mixture of back-projection techniques on/from parish register data and interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including Surrey in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

¹³ Numbers 3, 9, 17, 21, 23, 25, and 30 in the Record Series published by the West Surrey Family History Society.

A.32 Sussex

A.32.1 Parish register data

Table A.32.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Sussex)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	-	-	1817
ARU coverage ¹	12%	-	-	100%
Observations ²	3,393	-	-	55,920

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.32.2 Probate data

An electronic list of Sussex probate documents exists, based on the 1915 index published by the British Record Society but, like the printed index, it does not contain occupations.¹⁴ Estimates for Sussex pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including Sussex in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

¹⁴ The printed index is volume 49 of the British Record Society series.

A.33 Warwickshire

A.33.1 Parish register data

Table A.33.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Warwickshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	1749	1788	1817
ARU coverage ¹	13%	1%	0%	100%
Observations ²	2,422	326	113	61,598

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.33.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from the index to probate documents proved at Lichfield from which the datasets for Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and (parts of) Shropshire are also derived.¹⁵ This yielded approximately 12,200 relevant occupational observations for Warwickshire, as set out in the figure below. As will be discussed, the south-western part of the county fell under the jurisdiction of a different Consistory Court, for which no occupational is available, and which is therefore not covered by the dataset.

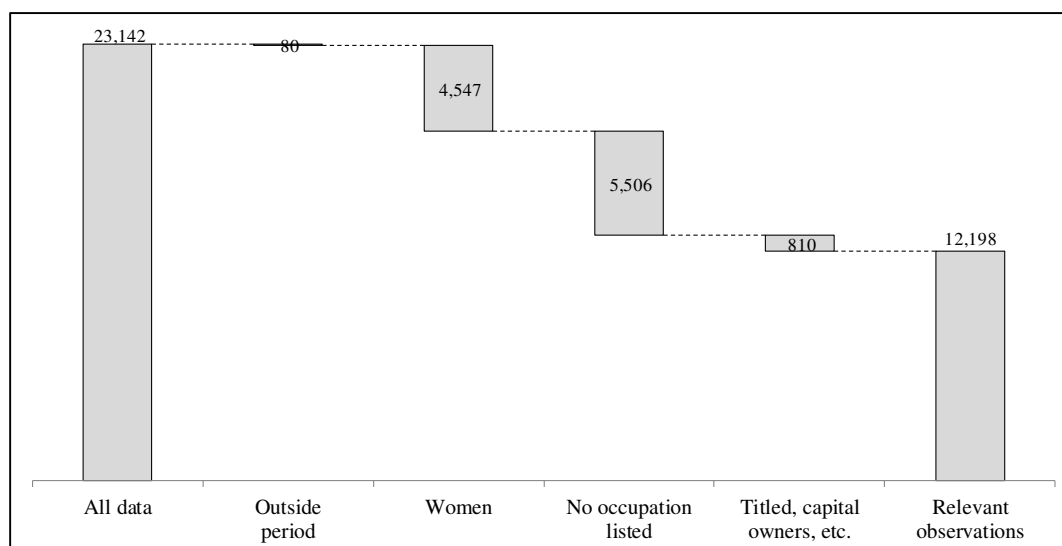


Figure A.33.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Warwickshire)

¹⁵ Discussed in more detail in the section of Derbyshire in this appendix.

Appendix A

As discussed in the Derbyshire section of this appendix, the Lichfield index is a work in progress and currently only covers the 1640-1770 time period, excluding the Interregnum, as shown in the figure below.

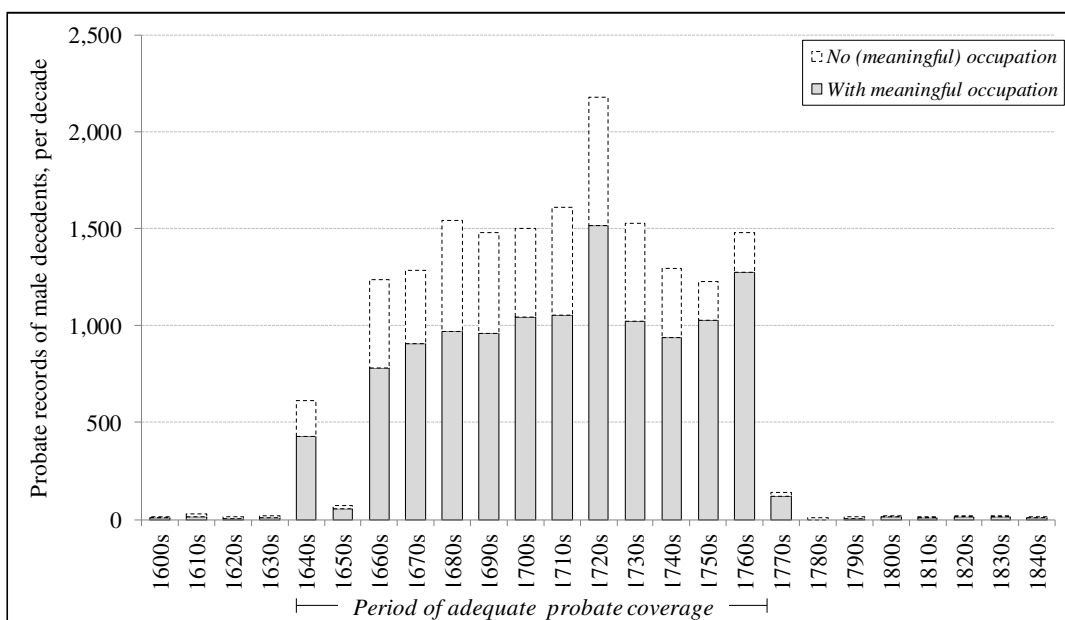


Figure A.33.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Warwickshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that the dataset provides occupational information for circa fifteen per cent of adult male decedents during the 1640-1770 period, as the table below shows.

Table A.33.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Warwickshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	2%	14%	15%	9%	0%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The Lichfield Consistory Court was the court of probate only for the north-eastern part of Warwickshire; the south-western part of the county came under jurisdiction of the Diocese of Worcester and is (therefore) not covered in the dataset. Furthermore, as the map below shows, significant areas of the county were covered by eleven peculiar courts, most of which are not included in the dataset. A small area, under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Gloucester is

included in the data, via the index provided by the Gloucestershire Archives. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data indicates that more than eighty per cent of the contemporary male population is covered in the dataset. However, because the areas not covered by the dataset differed strongly in occupational composition from the covered areas, being much more rural and agricultural, model calculations indicate that the overall occupational estimate for Warwickshire derived from the probate dataset is likely to overestimate the secondary sector share of the male labour force by up to five per cent.



Map A.33.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Warwickshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Peculiar of Merevale
- 2 Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield
- 3 Peculiar of Barston
- 4 Peculiar of Temple Balsall
- 5 Peculiar of Knowle
- 6 Peculiar of Packwood
- 7 Peculiar of Baddesley Clinton
- 8 Peculiar of Stratford-upon-Avon
- 9 Peculiar of Bishop's Tachbrook
- 10 Peculiar of Hampton Lucy
- 11 Peculiar of Bishop's Itchington
- 12 Diocese of Gloucester

A.34 Westmorland

A.34.1 Parish register data

Table A.34.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Westmorland)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1720	-	1780	1817
ARU coverage ¹	6%	-	36%	100%
Observations ²	468	-	3,008	12,254

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.34.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county are derived from an electronic index to probate documents proved at Richmond, created by Lancashire Archives, and from an index to probate documents proved at Carlisle, created by the Cumbria Archive Service – similar to the origins of the Cumberland dataset. It yielded approximately 13,200 relevant occupational observations for Westmorland, as set out in the figure below.

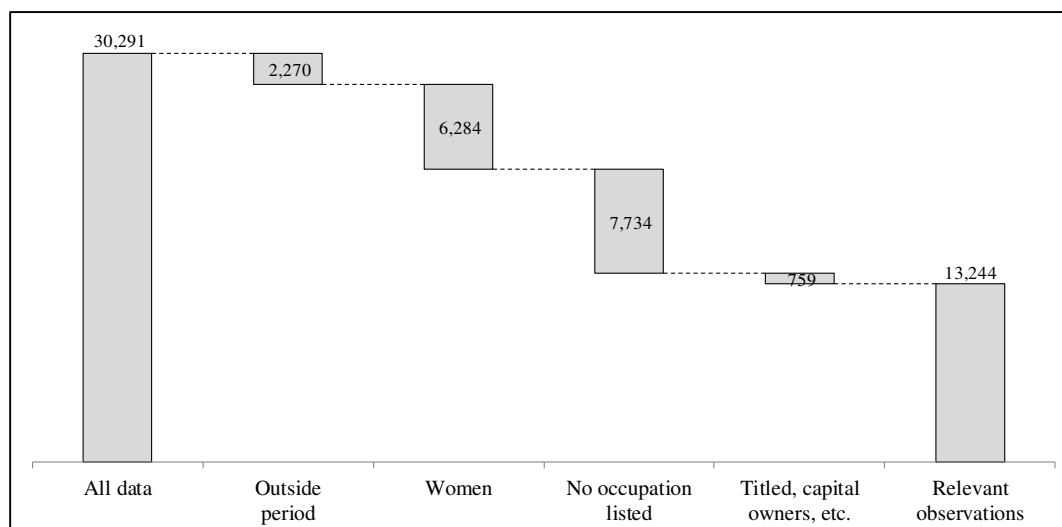


Figure A.34.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Westmorland)

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for most of 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum, and with the first decades of the seventeenth century only poorly covered, as the figure below shows.

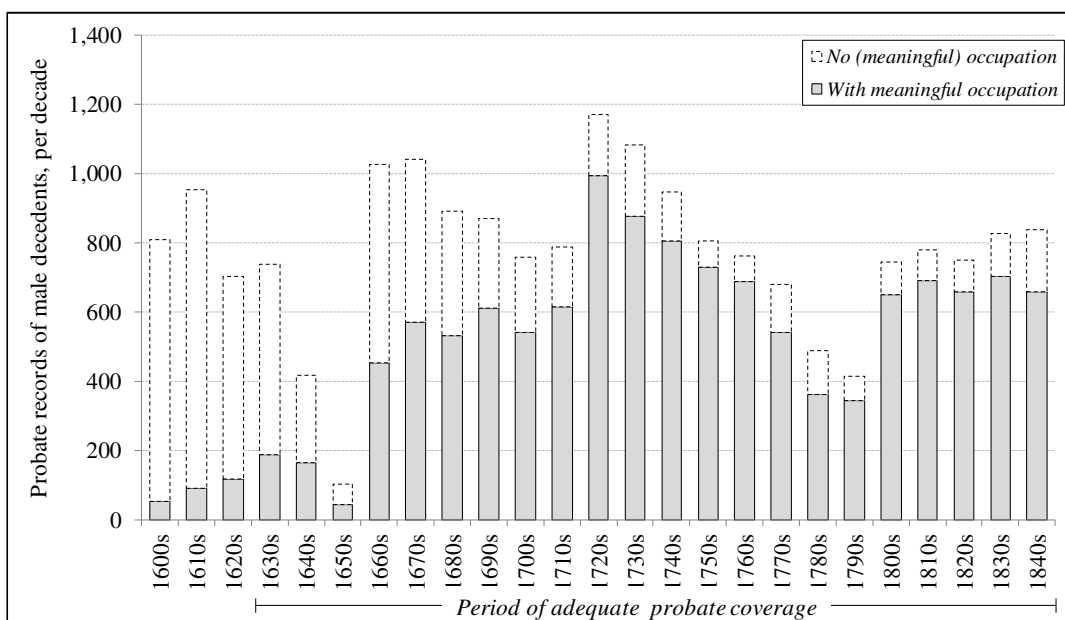


Figure A.34.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Westmorland)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from only three per cent in the early seventeenth century to more than twenty-five per cent in the eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

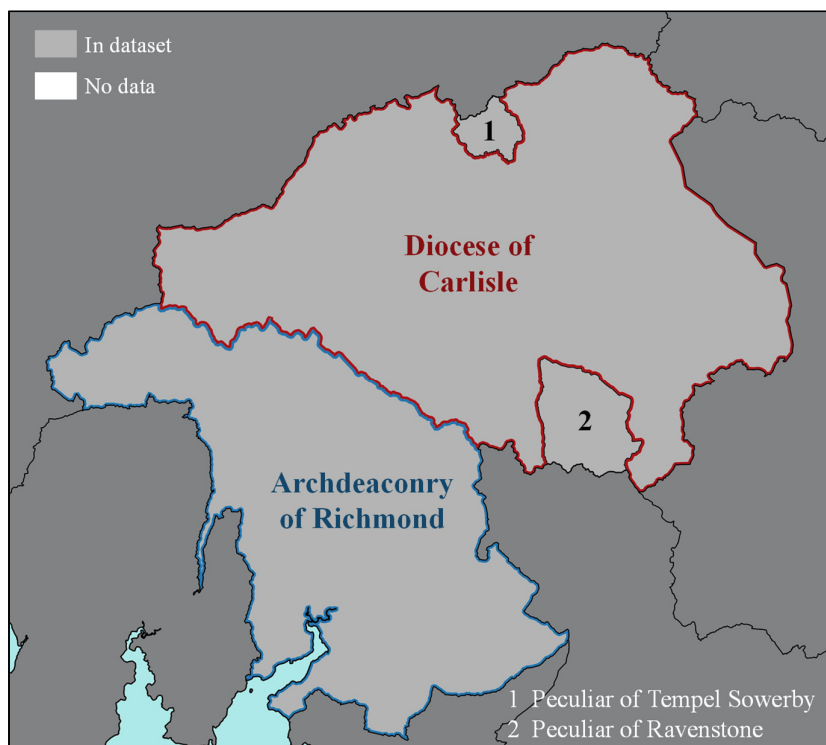
Table A.34.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Westmorland)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	3%	15%	25%	30%	20%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

Westmorland probate documents were proved in two major ecclesiastical courts, corresponding to the two indexes discussed above, and in two peculiar courts, as depicted in the map below. All courts are covered in the dataset. Nearly sixty per cent of the documents were proved in the Richmond Archdeaconry Court. Since the occupational structure of the male populations captured by the two main courts differed substantially, with the area covered by the Diocese of

Carlisle being much more rural and agricultural, potential over- or underrepresentation of any of these courts in the dataset would have had a noticeable (i.e. up to three percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational estimate of the county. As a result, the Westmorland occupational estimate is less precise than for many other counties.



Map A.34.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Westmorland)

A.35 Wiltshire

A.35.1 Parish register data

Table A.35.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Wiltshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1703	1756	1775	1817
ARU coverage ¹	19%	1%	1%	100%
Observations ²	7,264	553	615	48,216

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.35.2 Probate data

The probate data for this county stem from the same electronic index created by the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre from which the Dorset data are derived.¹⁶ It yielded approximately 36,000 relevant occupational observations for the county of Wiltshire, as set out in the figure below.

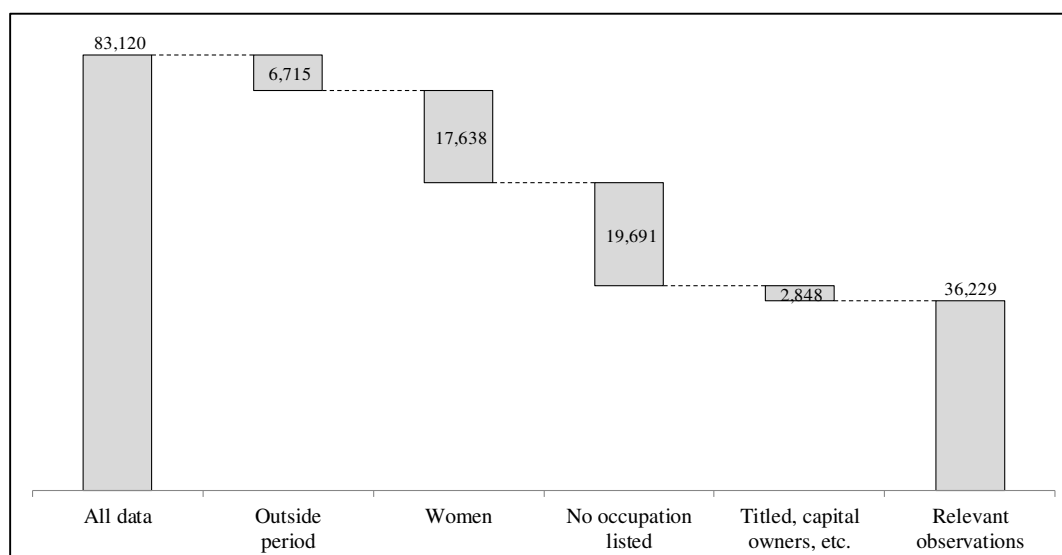


Figure A.35.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (Wiltshire)

¹⁶ See the Dorset section of this appendix.

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage for the whole 1600-1850 time period, with the (obvious) exception of the Interregnum as the figure below shows, but it is clear that coverage for the late seventeenth- and early eighteenth century is superior to later and earlier decades.

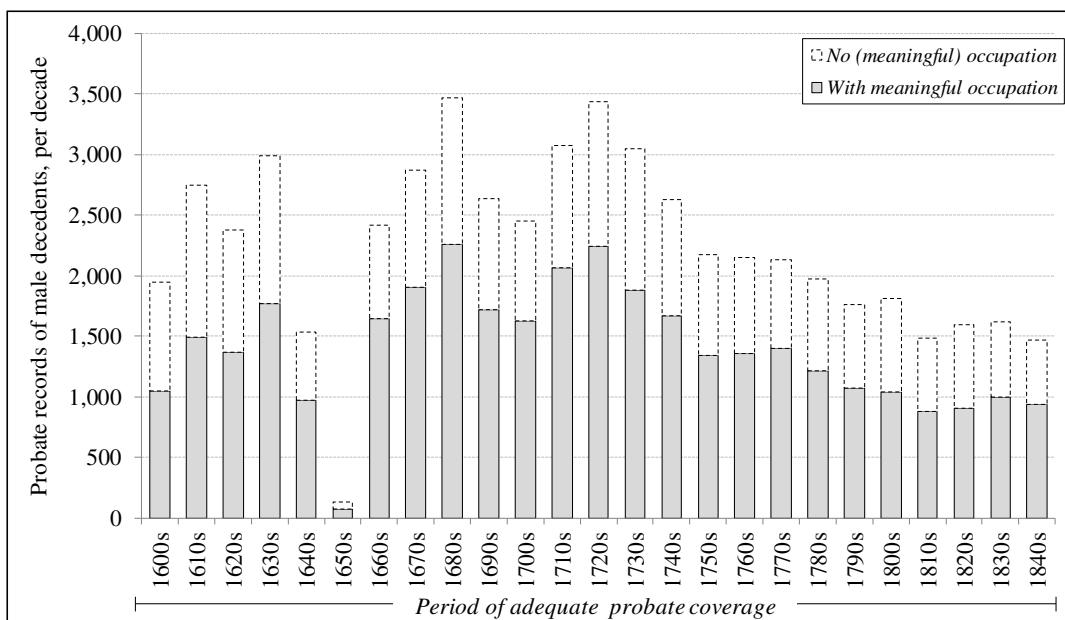


Figure A.35.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (Wiltshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time in this county, it can be calculated that probate coverage varied from ten per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, to eighteen per cent in the early eighteenth century, as the table below shows.

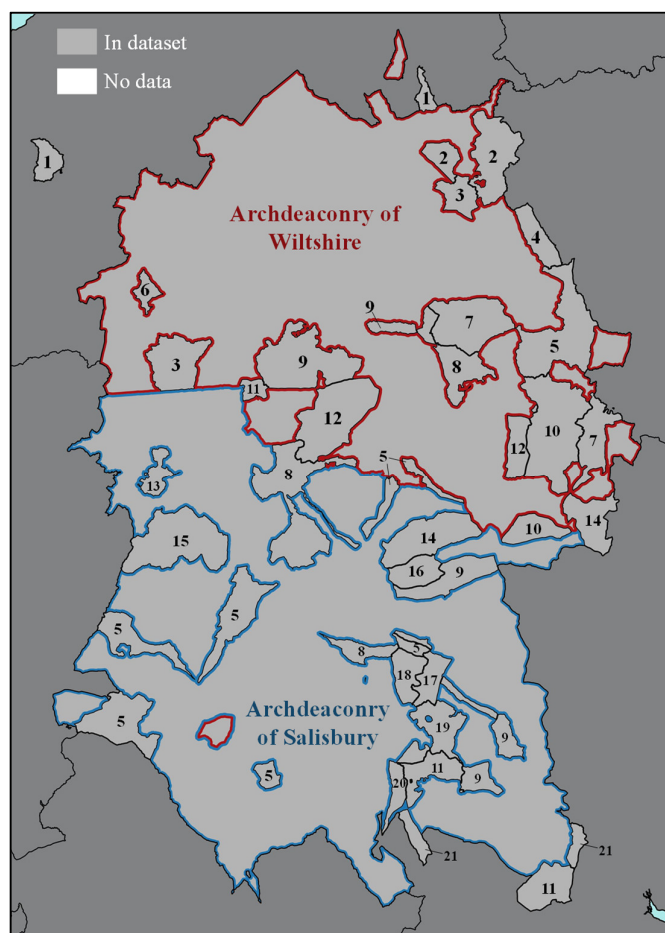
Table A.35.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (Wiltshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	14%	18%	18%	14%	10%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in the Archdeaconry Courts of Wiltshire and Salisbury, and in twenty-one other ecclesiastical courts, as depicted in the map below. All of these are included in the probate dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data indicates that roughly one third of the population is covered by each of the main archdeaconry court, with the remaining one third covered by the smaller courts. The occupational composition

of these three ‘thirds’ of the population varied considerably. As a result, potential over- or underrepresentation of any of these groups in the dataset would have had a small but noticeable (i.e. up to two percentage points) effect on the overall occupational estimate for the county.



Map A.35.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (Wiltshire)

Legend to the minor probate courts in the map above

- 1 Diocese of Gloucester
- 2 Peculiar of the Prebend of Highworth
- 3 Peculiar of the Perpetual Vicar of Corsham
- 4 Peculiar of the Prebend of Bishopstone
- 5 Peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury
- 6 Peculiar of Castle Combe
- 7 Peculiar of the Dean and Canons of Windsor in Wantage
- 8 Diocese of Salisbury
- 9 Peculiar of the Treasurer in the Prebend of Calne
- 10 Peculiar of the Lord Warden of Savernake Forest
- 11 Peculiar of the Dean of and Chapter of Salisbury
- 12 Peculiar of the Prebend of Hurstbourne and Burbage
- 13 Peculiar of Trowbrige
- 14 Peculiar of the Prebend of Chute and Chisenbury
- 15 Peculiar of the Precentor of Salisbury
- 16 Peculiar of the Prebend of Netheravon
- 17 Peculiar of the Prebend of Durnford
- 18 Peculiar of the Prebend of Wilsford and Woodford.
- 19 Archdeaconry of the Sub-Dean of Salisbury
- 20 Peculiar of the Prebend of Combe (Bisset) and Harnham
- 21 Archdeaconry of Winchester

A.36 Worcestershire

A.36.1 Parish register data

Table A.36.1. Parish register coverage by time period (Worcestershire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1702	1757	1776	1817
ARU coverage ¹	11%	1%	1%	100%
Observations ²	2,728	1,015	1,479	44,439

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.36.2 Probate data

Printed indexes to probate documents proved at the Worcester Consistory Court exist, and contain occupations, but only go up to 1652, and have therefore not (yet) been included in the probate dataset.¹⁷ Occupational estimates for Worcestershire pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including the Worcestershire in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

¹⁷ Volumes 31 and 39 of the British Record Society series.

A.37 East Riding of Yorkshire, including York and Ainsty

A.37.1 Parish register data

Table A.37.1. Parish register coverage by time period (East Riding of Yorkshire, including York and Ainsty)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1720	1754	1785	1817
ARU coverage ¹	27%	31%	60%	100%
Observations ²	6,523	5,943	16,459	43,510

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.37.2 Probate data

Printed indexes to Yorkshire probate documents exist, published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.¹⁸ Although these indexes contain occupations, and are therefore of value for probate-based occupational estimates, they only go up to the year 1688, and have not been digitised. They have, therefore, not (yet) been included in the probate database.

Occupational estimates for the East Riding of Yorkshire pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including the East Riding in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

¹⁸ YAR volumes 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 49, 60, 68, and 89.

A.38 North Riding of Yorkshire

A.38.1 Parish register data

Table A.38.1. Parish register coverage by time period (North Riding of Yorkshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1722	1756	1785	1817
ARU coverage ¹	19%	14%	36%	100%
Observations ²	4,497	5,082	13,800	42,488

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.38.2 Probate data

Probate data availability for the North Riding is comparable to the other two ridings of Yorkshire. Printed indexes to Yorkshire probate documents exist, published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.¹⁹ Although these indexes contain occupations, and are therefore of value for probate-based occupational estimates, they only go up to the year 1688, and have not been digitised. They have, therefore, not (yet) been included in the probate database. The database does contain an overview of North Riding probate documents proved at Durham, but these cover only a very small and non-representative part of the county. Occupational estimates for the North Riding of Yorkshire pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including the North Riding in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

¹⁹ YAR volumes 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 49, 60, 68, and 89.

A.39 West Riding of Yorkshire

A.39.1 Parish register data

Table A.39.1. Parish register coverage by time period (West Riding of Yorkshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1721	1752	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	34%	23%	38%	100%
Observations ²	20,408	20,744	44,655	175,878

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.39.2 Probate data

Probate data availability for the West Riding is comparable to the other two ridings of Yorkshire. Printed indexes to Yorkshire probate documents exist, published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.²⁰ Although these indexes contain occupations, and are therefore of value for probate-based occupational estimates, they only go up to the year 1688, and have not been digitised. They have, therefore, not (yet) been included in the probate database. The database does contain an overview of West Riding probate documents proved at Richmond, but these cover only a very small and non-representative part of the county. Occupational estimates for the West Riding of Yorkshire pre-1817, as included in the national estimates presented in this dissertation, therefore use back-projection techniques on/from parish register data, as well as interpolations based on occupational developments in neighbouring and (somewhat) comparable counties. Although ‘good enough’ for including the West Riding in the national estimates, the resulting county estimates are not sufficiently reliable and precise to serve as the basis for local analyses and conclusions.

²⁰ YAR volumes 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 49, 60, 68, and 89.

A.40 North Wales

A.40.1 Parish register data

Table A.40.1. Parish register coverage by time period (North Wales)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1709	1755	1784	1817
ARU coverage ¹	8%	18%	17%	100%
Observations ²	3,206	7,786	12,754	62,388

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.40.2 Probate data

The Welsh data in the probate databases are derived from an electronic index to the country's probate documents, created and made available by the National Library of Wales – for which I would like to express my gratitude. A minor number of additional observations derives from the probate indexes for Chester and Hereford Diocese, which covered small areas of North Wales.²¹ The dataset yielded approximately 35,000 relevant occupational observations for North Wales, as set out in the figure below.

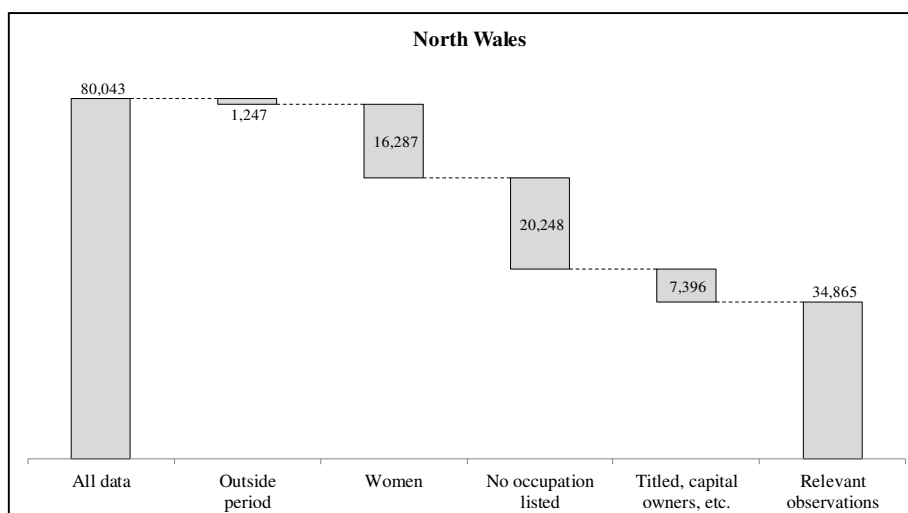


Figure A.40.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (North Wales)

²¹ For a description of these indexes, refer to the Cheshire and Herefordshire sections in this appendix.

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage from the 1660s onwards, as the figure below shows, with numbers of useable observations gradually increasing over time.

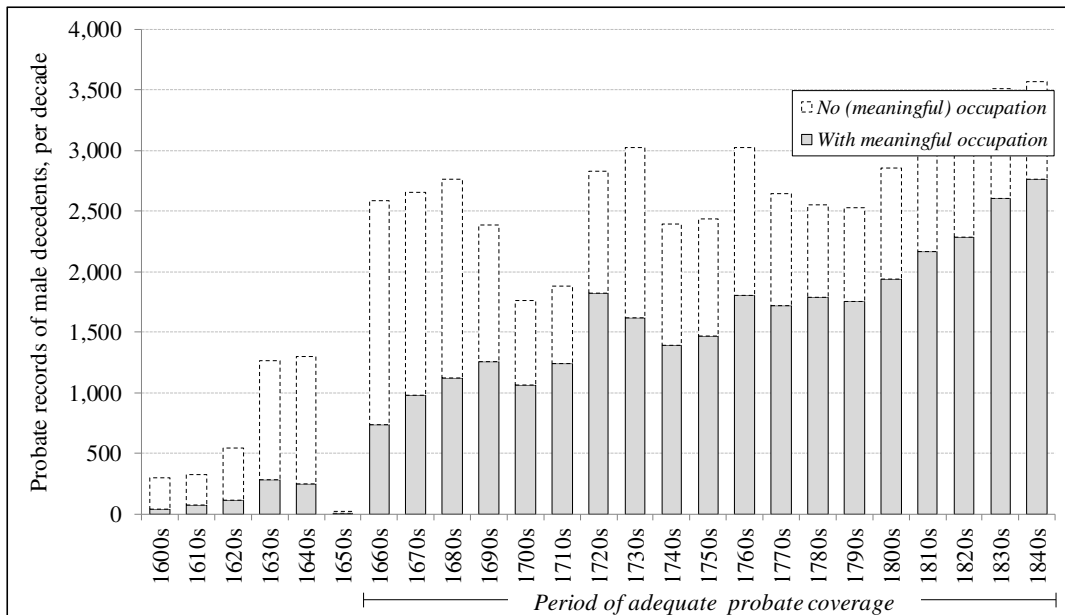


Figure A.40.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (North Wales)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time, it can be calculated that probate occupational coverage in North Wales increased from two per cent of male decedents in the early seventeenth century to seventeen per cent around the turn of the nineteenth century, as the table below shows.

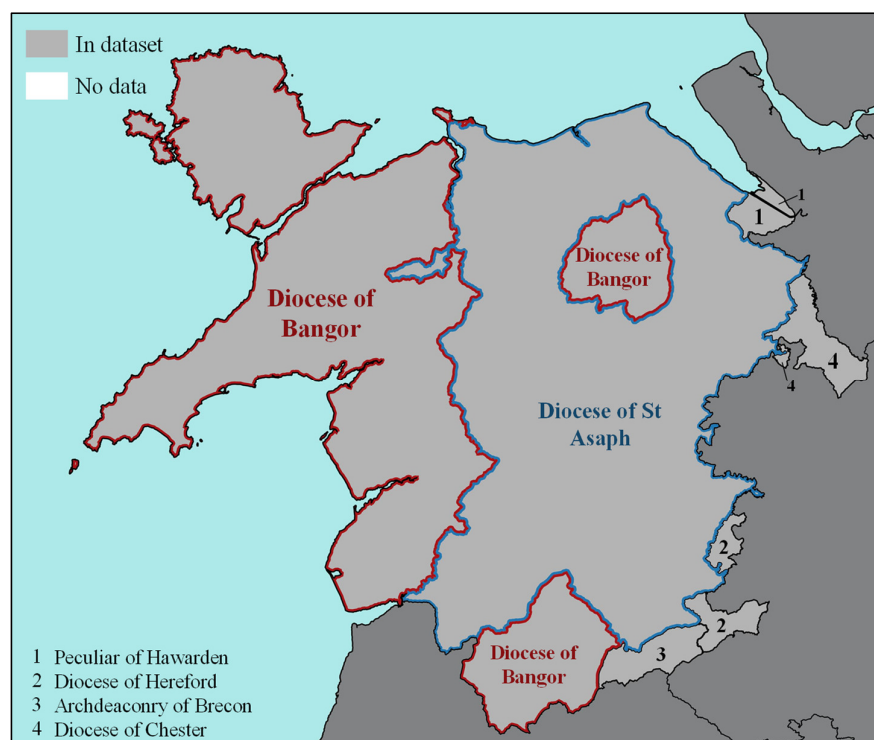
Table A.40.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (North Wales)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	2%	10%	14%	16%	17%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

The probate documents were proved in the two main Consistory Courts (Bangor and St Asaph) and four (locally) minor courts, as depicted in the map below, all of which are included in the probate dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows that just over half of the population of North Wales lived in the areas covered by the Diocese of St Asaph. Since the occupational structure of this Diocese was virtually identical to that of the other half of North Wales, it is not surprising that model calculations show that potential over- or

underrepresentation of any of the courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational estimate.



Map A.40.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (North Wales)

A.41 South Wales, including Monmouthshire

A.41.1 Parish register data

Table A.41.1. Parish register coverage by time period (South Wales, including Monmouthshire)

Period	Early 9th century	Mid 9th century	Late 9th century	Early 10th century
Mid year	1707	1745	1786	1817
ARU coverage ¹	3%	1%	1%	100%
Observations ²	1,411	711	876	72,107

¹ Share of 913-11 Anglican Registration Units reliably covered in this period

² Upwardly adjusted to an eight-year period where fewer than eight years of data collected

A.41.2 Probate data

The probate database's entries for South Wales derive from the same National Library of Wales index to Welsh probate documents as the North Welsh entries.²² This yielded approximately 35,000 relevant occupational observations for South Wales, as set out in the figure below.

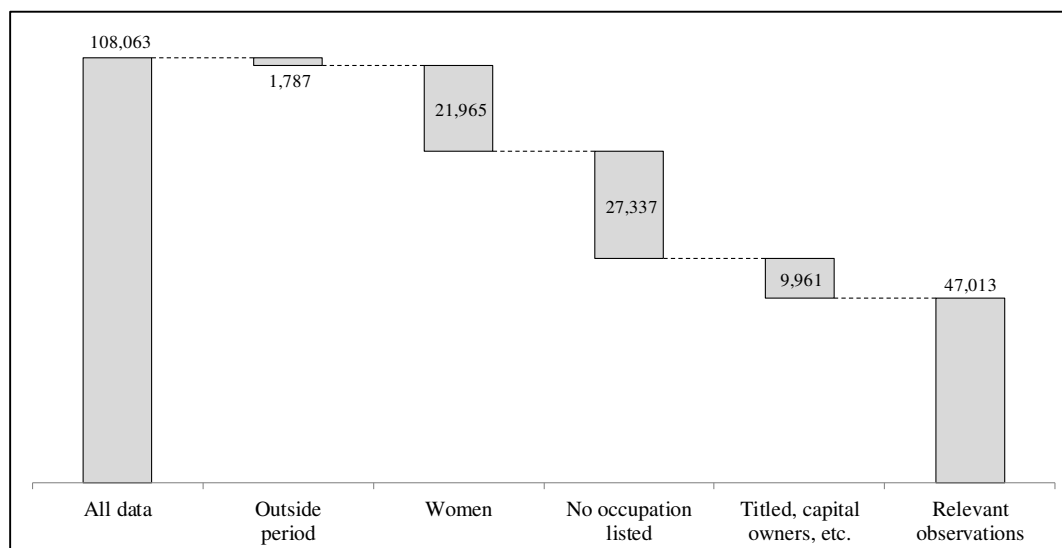


Figure A.41.1. The number of observations in the testamentary dataset (South Wales, including Monmouthshire)

²² See the section on North Wales in this appendix.

Appendix A

These occupational observations provided adequate coverage from the 1660s onwards, as the figure below shows, with numbers of useable observations gradually increasing over time.

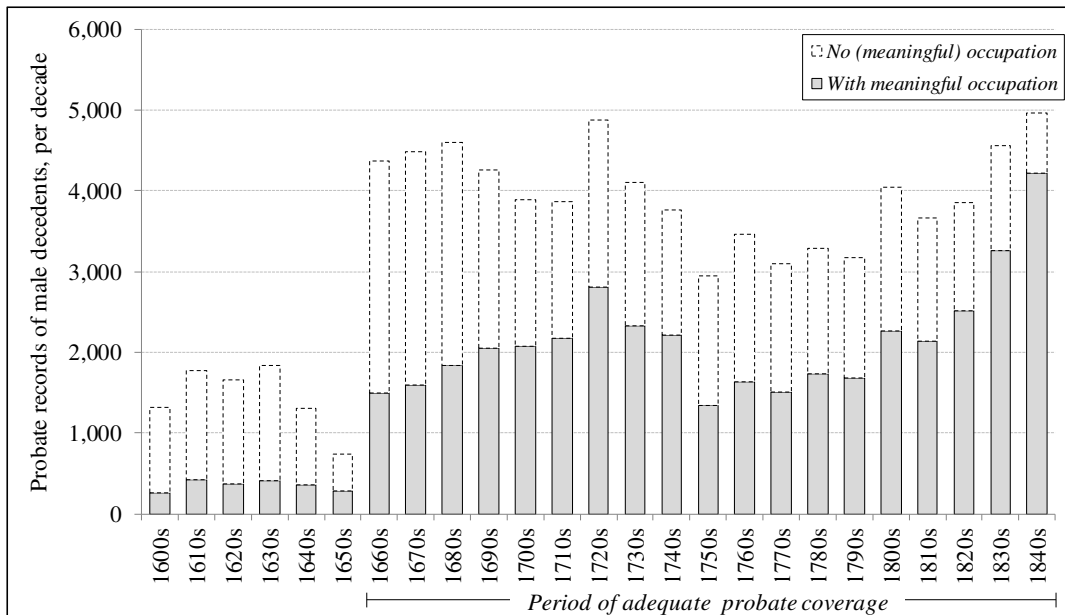


Figure A.41.2. The number of male occupational observations per decade (South Wales, including Monmouthshire)

Based on estimated numbers of adult male deaths over time, it can be calculated that probate occupational coverage in South Wales increased from three per cent of male decedents in the early seventeenth century to thirteen per cent a century later, as the table below shows.

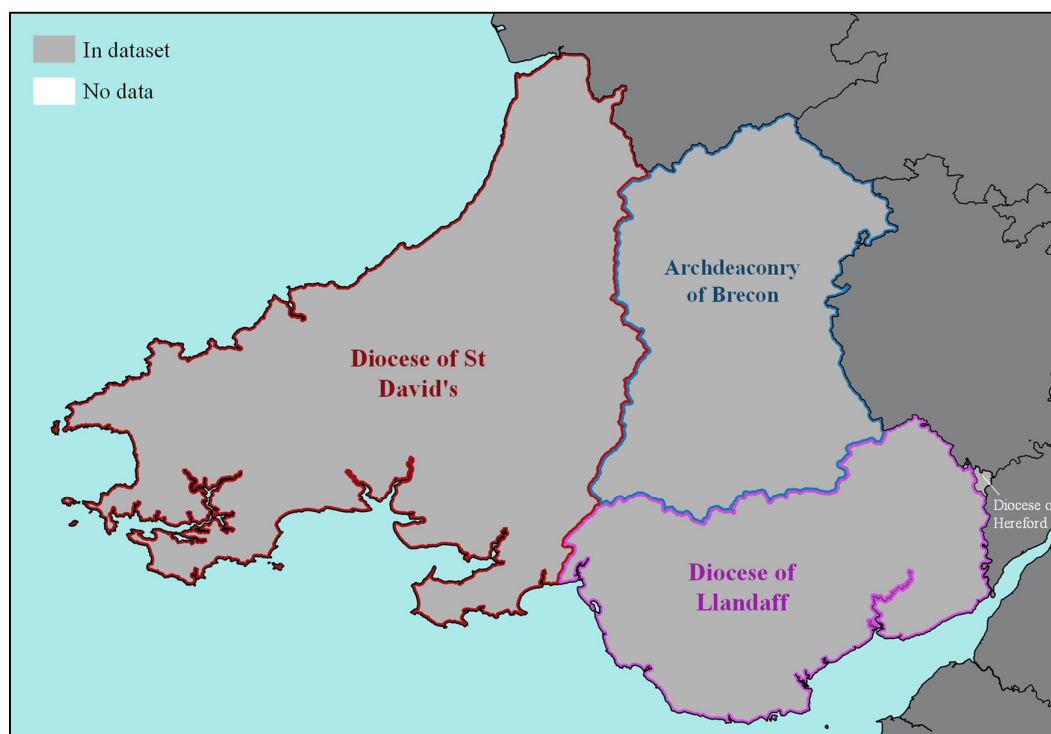
Table A.41.2. Approximate share of adult male decedents leaving testamentary evidence (South Wales, including Monmouthshire)

	1600-1650	1660-1700	1700-1740	1740-1780	1780-1820
Coverage	3%	11%	13%	10%	10%

Notes: These percentages provide a measure of the total share of men leaving a will or other probate document, so include men for which these documents do not provide a (useful) occupation. For sources and the method of calculation, see Table 2 in the main text.

As depicted in the map below, the probate documents were proved in three major local probate courts: the Consistory Court of St David's, the Archdeaconry Court of Brecon, and the Consistory Court of Llandaff. All three courts are included in the probate dataset. An analysis of early-nineteenth-century parish register data shows that slightly more than half of the population of North Wales lived in the area covered by the Diocese of St David's, with the Diocese of Llandaff and the Archdeaconry of Brecon covering a third and a sixth of the population,

respectively. Model calculations show that potential over- or underrepresentation of any of the courts in the dataset would have had a negligible (i.e. less than one percentage point) effect on the overall male occupational estimate.



Map A.41.1. Probate jurisdictions and their coverage in the testamentary dataset (South Wales, including Monmouthshire)

