

Contents

Pre	face		page xv
Conversion table for imperial to metric units		xvi	
1	Introd	luction	1
	1.1	Mortality and demographic theory	3
	1.2	Malnutrition and famine	5
	1.3	Lethal infectious diseases	8
	1.4	Readership	10
2	Tools	for demography and epidemiology	16
	2.1	Parish registers – a valuable data base for theoretical	
		population study	16
	2.2	Time-series analysis – a valuable tool for historical	
		demography	18
	2.3	Matrix modelling of human populations	31
3	Identi	fication of population oscillations: a case study	34
	3.1	Marginal farming conditions in northwest England	34
	3.2	Annual burials in the parish register series of Penrith,	
		1557–1812	38
	3.3	Annual baptisms in the parish register series of	
		Penrith, 1557–1812	39
	3.4	Cross-correlations between the burial and baptism	
		series	43
	3.5	Endogenous versus exogenous oscillations	44
	3.6	Anatomy of a mortality crisis: the plague at Penrith	47
	3.7	The births loop at Penrith during the period	
		1557–1750	49

vii



viii		Contents	
	3.8	Are endogenous oscillations detectable in other	
		communities?	51
	3.9	Conclusions	53
4	Densit	ty-dependent control and feedback	55
	4.1	Use of a Leslie matrix to model the endogenous	
		oscillations	55
	4.2	The 30-year cycle in baptisms	58
	4.3	Feedback: model no. 2	60
	4.4	Homeostasis and density-dependent constraints in a	
		single human population	64
	4.5	Use of the family reconstitution study to validate the	
		model	64
	4.6	The role of migration	69
	4.7	A migratory feedback vector for the matrix model	71
	4.8	Conclusions	74
5	Model	lling the endogenous oscillations and predictions from time-	
	series	analysis	75
	5.1	30-year cycles	77
	5.2	Estimations of the fertility function	77
	5.3	Mean age at marriage	80
	5.4	Estimations of the mortality function of a population	
		by time-series analysis	81
	5.5	Why is the wavelength of endogenous oscillations	
		approximately 43 years?	83
6	Cycles	in the grain price series	87
	6.1	Sources for the data series	89
	6.2	Cycles in the wheat price index	90
	6.3	Oats and barley price indices	92
	6.4	Correspondence between the grain price indices	94
	6.5	The effect of seasonal temperature on wheat prices	97
	6.6	The effect of rainfall on wheat prices	101
	6.7	Wheat prices and short wavelength temperature cycles	102
	6.8	Use of a predicted wheat prices series: distinction	
		between the medium and short wavelength oscillations	
		in the wheat price series	103
	6.9	What drove the different cycles in wheat prices?	104
	6.10	Rust and other parasitic infestations of grain crops	106



		Contents	ix
	6.11	Conclusions	109
	6.12	Appendix: Statistical considerations	110
7	Interac	ctions of exogenous cycles: a case study	113
	7.1	Introduction	113
	7.2	Driving the short wavelength population oscillations at Penrith	114
	7.3	Short wavelength mortality oscillations in the	
		population dynamics	115
	7.4	Infant mortality at Penrith	120
	7.5	How does malnutrition affect child and infant mortality?	125
	7.6	Analysis of neonatal and post-neonatal mortality in	
		the crisis of 1623 at Penrith	127
	7.7	Conclusions: the effects of malnutrition on infant	
	, . ,	mortality	129
	7.8	The short wavelength oscillation in baptisms at Penrith	131
	7.9	Short wavelength oscillation in immigration at Penrith	131
	7.10	Medium wavelength oscillations in adult burials at	
		Penrith	132
	7.11	Medium wavelength oscillations in migration at Penrith	132
	7.12	Interactions between the different oscillations: an overview	132
	7.13	Variation in the interaction of exogenous cycles in	
		different cohorts	137
	7.14	Summary of exogenous cycles at Penrith	140
	7.15	Appendix: Stationarity of the Penrith data series	142
8	Morta	lity crises and the effects of the price of wool	145
	8.1	Mortality crises in northwestern England	145
	8.2	Other economic factors affecting the population	
		dynamics	146
	8.3	The effect of wool prices on the mortality cycles at Penrith, 1587–1643	147
	8.4	Computation of a 'hardship index'	151
	8.5	Did wheat prices drive wool prices during the period	
	8.6	before 1650? Effects of wool prices on the economy and demography	153
	0.7	of Penrith after 1650	155
	8.7	The mortality crisis of 1623 in northwestern England	157



X		Contents	
	8.8	Wheat versus wool: factors determining mortality in six northwestern parishes, 1587–1643	161
	8.9	Interaction of the economic factors that affect the	
		population dynamics at Lancaster, 1600-1785	163
	8.10	Paradoxical effect of wool prices on infant mortality	
		at York	165
9	Mode	lling epidemics for the demographer: the dynamics of	
	smallp	oox in London	169
	9.1	Smallpox mortality in London, 1650-1900	171
	9.2	Modelling the smallpox epidemics	173
	9.3	Theory of the dynamics of infectious diseases	175
	9.4	Conclusions from the linearised model of infectious	
		diseases	177
	9.5	Changes in the interepidemic interval	180
	9.6	Driving the epidemics, 1647–1800	181
	9.7	The effects of vaccination (cohorts IV and V)	183
	9.8	Change to SEIR dynamics in cohorts V and VI	184
	9.9	Age of catching smallpox	184
	9.10	Is there an underlying 5-year oscillation in smallpox epidemics?	185
	9.11	Long wavelength oscillations in smallpox mortality	186
	9.12	Conclusions	188
10	Non-li	near modelling of the 2-yearly epidemics of smallpox:	
		nesis of chaos?	189
	10.1	Deaths in smallpox epidemics in Scotland	189
	10.2	Smallpox epidemics at Chester	190
	10.3	Drivers for the smallpox epidemics at Chester	195
	10.4	Smallpox at York	197
	10.5	Linear versus non-linear models of the 2-yearly smallpox epidemics	201
	10.6	Conclusions from the non-linear model	205
	10.7	Can white noise pump up the smallpox epidemics?	207
	10.8	Examples of modelling the London smallpox epidemics:	207
		can the system be driven by an oscillation in $\delta\beta$ that	
		is not at the resonant frequency?	208
	10.9	The response of the non-linear model to a progressive	•
		increase in $\delta\beta$	211
	10.10	Chaos and epidemics of infectious diseases	214



		Contents	xi
	10.11	Chaos and the modelling of smallpox epidemics	216
	10.12	Do the theoretical models of chaos in epidemic systems	
		have any basis in reality?	217
	10.13	Theoretical considerations of the effects of population	
		size and density	218
	10.14	Comparison of the linearised and non-linear models	
		of infectious diseases	219
11	Measle	es and whooping cough in London	222
	11.1	Measles epidemics in London, 1630–1837	222
	11.2	Annual measles deaths in London	224
	11.3	The interepidemic interval	225
	11.4	Effects of population size and density on the biology	
		of the measles epidemics	225
	11.5	Were the measles epidemics driven?	228
	11.6	Effects of malnutrition during pregnancy on measles	
		epidemics	229
	11.7	Whooping cough epidemics in London	231
	11.8	Annual whooping cough death series in London, 1701–1812	231
	11.9	Periodicity of whooping cough epidemics	233
	11.10	Driving the epidemics	234
	11.11	Dynamics of whooping cough epidemics after 1785	236
	11.12	Conclusions: whooping cough in underdeveloped	
		countries today	238
	11.13	Demographic analysis of the interacting effects of	
		three lethal infectious diseases	238
12	Integr	ation of the dynamics of infectious diseases with the	
	demog	graphy of London	244
	12.1	Incorporation of the death rate from the disease into	
		the mathematical model	245
	12.2	Criteria to be satisfied by the model	248
	12.3	Modelling the London smallpox mortality in	
		1750–1780	248
	12.4	Modelling smallpox mortality in London during	
		cohort II (1710–1740)	252
	12.5	The effect of changing the variables on the response of	25
	10.5	the model	254
	12.6	Modelling the measles epidemics in London	263



xii		Contents	
	12.7 12.8	Theoretical considerations of the effect of vaccination Conclusions: interacting effects of nutrition on the	264
		detailed epidemiology of infectious diseases	267
13	Small	pox in rural towns in England in the 17th and 18th centuries	270
	13.1	Smallpox epidemics in a rural town	271
	13.2	What drives the smallpox epidemics at Penrith?	272
	13.3	Dominant effect of the size of the pool of susceptibles	275
	13.4	Did infants have a natural immunity to smallpox?	276
	13.5	Non-linear modelling of the smallpox epidemics in rural towns	276
	13.6	Could a noisy input drive the epidemics in rural towns?	280
	13.7	Case fatality rate from smallpox	281
	13.8	Smallpox at Thornton-in-Lonsdale	283
	13.9	Driving the epidemics at Thornton-in-Lonsdale	286
	13.10	Smallpox in other rural communities	290
	13.11	Classification of smallpox epidemics and integration	
		with population dynamics	299
14		ious diseases in England and Wales in the 19th century	303
	14.1	Measles in England and Wales, 1847–1893	304
	14.2	Modelling the measles epidemics in England and Wales	306
	14.3	Smallpox deaths in England and Wales, 1847–1893	309
	14.4	Scarlet fever in England and Wales	310
	14.5	Annual scarlet fever deaths in England and Wales,	
		1847–1893	310
	14.6	Seasonal drivers for the scarlet fever epidemics	311
	14.7	Effects of malnutrition on the biology of scarlet fever	311
	14.8	Age of children dying of scarlet fever	314
	14.9	Modelling the dynamics of scarlet fever in England and Wales, 1847–1877	314
	14.10	Reasons for the decline in scarlet fever mortality	315
	14.11	Diphtheria in England and Wales, 1855–1893	316
	14.12	Overview of the interactions of lethal infectious	
		diseases in England and Wales in the 19th century: effects of malnutrition	210
			319
15	_	ectives – towards a metapopulation study	321
	15.1	Mortality cycles in 404 aggregated parishes	324
	15.2	Metapopulation dynamics	325



	Contents	xiii
15.3	The spread of the plague in northwest England, a study	
	in metapopulation dynamics	328
15.4	Migration and dispersion in the metapopulation	330
References		335
Index		348