

European Social Science History Congress
2012 Glasgow meeting
Family/Demography Call For Papers

This is a very short list of topics proposed for the 2012 Glasgow meeting with the name and contact information of the organizer(s). We encourage you to organize more. The conference will be April 11-14, 2012. The deadline for pre-registration of papers and panels is May 1, 2011. Proposed panels need to have 4-5 papers and chair and discussant. We ask panels to have 4-5 papers because there are always drop-outs and we want to avoid panels with only 1-2 papers at the time of the congress. While one person can serve as both chair and discussant, it is better that these functions are served by different people. None of the presenters in a panel may serve as chair or discussant.

“Historical Demography in Comparative Perspective”

Eilidh Garrett eilidh.garrett@btinternet.com and Alice Reid amr1001@cam.ac.uk

We have had proposals for Scottish Historical Demography and German Historical Demography. Since there is so much interest in visiting topics of historical demography, we encourage paper proposals on any aspect of historical demography that can be included in topical panels addressing fertility, mortality, nuptiality, etc in comparison with Scottish and/or German historical demography.

“The History of Demography in Comparative Perspective”

Heinrich Hartmann heinrich.hartmann@unibas.ch and Corinna Unger c.unger@jacobs-university.de

This panel proposes to discuss the history of demography as a scientific field and the the role of demographers in societies and in policy making.

"The History of Historical Demography further explored"

Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux fauve@msh-paris.fr) and Paulo Matos plmatos@gmail.com

The creation in 1960 of an International Commission of Historical Demography (ICHHD) within the International Committee for Historical Sciences (CISH), at its General Assembly in Stockholm, marked the birth of Historical Demography as a field. The discipline is now 50 years-old and new directions are discussed. The proposed panel session will aim present the life course of historical demography, its inventors and beginnings in four or five different countries. Presentations should reconstruct the long term development of Historical Demography as a discipline, at least since the early 1960s.

“European Long Term History of Families without Marriage: From the bastardy prone sub-society to PACS” Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux fauve@msh-paris.fr and Daniela Detesan detesandaniela1976@yahoo.com .

This session intends to make links between long term models of illegitimacy in the European past, inegalitarian family transmission systems, female labour migration, sexual nonconformism, secularization of marriage, and the rising socio-demographic importance of stable couples that do not marry and raise children, through the present.

“State Formation and Family Formation, 1500-1800” Arne Solli arne.solli@ahkr.uib.no .

This session aims to address the effect of changing state policies towards marriage, division of farm holdings and inheritance or succession practices in shaping practices of family formation during the early modern period.

“Nation Building, Life Course and Family Formation, 1750-1900” Arne Solli arne.solli@ahkr.uib.no .

This session aims to address the effect of state policies designed to develop a modern nation state upon life course and family formation. For example, public schools could prevent children leaving home early and serve to standardize life-course transitions.

“The Role of the State in Shaping Family Decisions” Marie-Pierre Arrizabalaga Marie-Pierre.Arrizabalaga@u-cergy.fr .

This session aims to address the role of state legislation in shaping family decisions.

“The Effects of Immunization Legislation against Infectious Diseases” Hiroshi Kawaguchi kawag@tezukayama-u.ac.jp

This session aims to compare the effects of legislation regarding immunization legislation in the 19th century.

“Women, Family Income and Expenditure in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries” Beatrice Moring bke.moring@ntlworld.com

The aim of the session is to analyse the collaborative activities of family members in achieving what has been called “the household income.” Where such data is available it is also the aim to discuss the structure of the family expenditure. The session will welcome papers about earnings of women and children, keeping lodgers as a source of income, consumption patterns affected by the gender composition of the household and of course budget studies. It is a well known fact that, while large quantities of economic and population statistics were collected in the 19th century, data on the earnings of women were often not recorded. It has therefore often been necessary to approach the issue of the economic situation of families through sources that have their origin in social surveys, oral history or even anthropological collections. Some budget studies were however made by statistical offices, in connection with labour and cost surveys, with the intention of finding out the living standard of working families. The question of the earnings of women and children and their importance for the family

economy is not only a survival issue, but can also illuminate the power structure within the family and the bargaining of family members to achieve a greater share of the family pool.

“Family Networks and Family Welfare” Alice Kasakoff alice_bee@earthlink.net

Students of China have been using the term “networked families” to describe a pattern in urban China today where parents live apart from their children but still retain strong intergenerational ties. This concept is similar to the “family entourage” used by French sociologists, who are also describing a modern phenomenon. But were there not cases of this in the past? This session will explore ties between related households with emphasis upon intergenerational ties. To what extent did such networked families develop from systems with extended, joint or stem families? Was the same degree of support provided when the older generation lived apart from the younger generation as when they lived together? What were the particular challenges faced by “networked families”? Finally, how did networked families differ in different cultural and historical contexts?

“Fertility and Reproduction in the Urban Setting” Mary Louise Nagata mnagata@fmarion.edu

Theories of urban population claim that high mortality meant that immigration was necessary to maintain the population. But, what about fertility or replacement? If replacement fertility were also high, it could balance the relatively higher mortality. What was urban fertility? At the same time, what we really need to know is not fertility with infant mortality, but replacement and this will allow better comparison with societies where actual fertility information is thin.

“Interfaith, Interethnic and International Marriage” Marilyn Bernard
marylin.bernard@gmail.com and Ioan Bolovan (bolovani@yahoo.com)

This session intends to highlight the way the inhabitants of many countries all over the world looked at interfaith, interethnic and international marriages in the modern era and the way they look at them nowadays. How did the Church, the state, societies and families succeed/or fail to deal with the problem of interfaith, interethnic and international marriages? The panel we propose transcends history, comprising an interdisciplinary approach: anthropology, historical demography, theology and history of mentalities. In such a context, it would be interesting to see how the people looked at interfaith, interethnic and international marriages, basically a way in which, alongside other social and political mechanisms, one could gradually change his or her ethnic and confessional identity.

“European Censuses and NAPP Harmonization” Martin Dribe martin.dribe@ekh.lu.se and Per Axelsson per.axelsson@cesam.umu.se

This session intends to discuss cross-national differences in enumeration procedures and elaborate linking between different material and databases. We invite papers that examine ways of preparing and harmonizing census data using the international standard format set by the Minnesota Population Center.

“Godparenthood Strategies: A long term perspective” Guido Alfani alfani@unibocconi.it and Vincent Gourdon vincent.gourdon@aliceposta.it

“In Honour of Robert Woods: Historical Demographer” Diego Ramiro-Farinas drarmiro@ieg.csic.es and Frans Van Poppel poppel@nidi.nl

Robert (Bob) Woods, one of Britain’s eminent historical demographers who also researched in medical history and population geography died in February 2011 of pancreatic cancer at the age of 61. This panel is intended as a memorial to commemorate his contributions to the field.

“Suburban Populations, 16th to 20th centuries” Fabrice Boudjaaba fabrice.boudjaaba@gmail.com and Virginie De Luca Barruse virginie.delucabarruse@u-picardie.fr.

Suburbs and their populations, peripheral because of their location and situation of dependence on the city center, are most often the subject of a definition by default; their history has often been written as the continuity of the history of the city itself. Yet in terms of population history, populations in the city and its suburbs can hardly be considered similar populations. It seems that the suburbs offer specific demographic models and specific forms of family organization and residence, characterized by the juxtaposition of a sedentary population and recent immigrant populations, which should not be confused with the models of city centers. How might we juxtapose these models? Does the geographic origin of those who settle in the suburbs lead to a variety of demographic models? In these areas strongly influenced by the intensity of population mobility, can we observe a convergence of demographic behavior between sedentary populations and arriving populations, leading ultimately to the emergence of a demographic model specific to the suburbs? Can we determine a “convergence time”: how fast do demographic models merge into a new model that would be specific to the suburbs? Proposals are welcome for papers that consider demographic characteristics and behaviors (fertility, etc.), migrations, forms of family organizations of suburban populations, or systems of alliance between the people who live in this type of space. The studies should examine the early modern or modern periods. Some of the papers will be published in a special issue of *Annales de Démographie Historique*.

Illegitimacy in colonial context (European Empires 16th-20th centuries) Vincent Gourdon vincentgourdon@orange.fr and François-Joseph Ruggiu francois_joseph_ruggiu@hotmail.com

This session focuses on one of the main characteristic of the family in the colonial context: illegitimacy, that is to say births out of wedlock sanctioned by churches or by public authorities. Especially at the beginning of settlements, the unbalanced sex ratio inside colonists’ communities, the lack of norms and institutions, the domination exercised by white males on large and diversified female populations (especially natives or slaves), the overthrowing of the ancient manners to conclude marriages among the dominated populations, lead to high ratios of illegitimacy. This session will embrace all ways to work on it, from the quantitative analysis to the understanding of their cultural and socioeconomic consequences. All European empires, from the 16th to the 20th centuries, will be considered, but the emphasis will be put on the settlement colonies either in America or Africa.

