

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exploring changes in gamekeeper numbers in England (1851–1921)

Juliet Bailey

Centre for Regional and Local History, School of History Politics and International Relations, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom

Email: jb867@le.ac.uk

Abstract

The gamekeeper played an important role in the development of modern gamebird shooting but has been peripheral in many analyses of the sport, which have tended to focus on the poacher, the landed elite, or the game laws. This study places the gamekeeper in a central position and, for a selection of counties, provides a detailed examination and comparison of changes in gamekeeper numbers between 1851 and 1921. The influence on gamekeeper numbers of population changes, estate area, landowner numbers and poaching prosecutions were also examined. Significant differences were found between the counties in gamekeeper numbers, and the magnitude and timing of changes in these. Average estate area varied greatly with no direct link to the area of the county, or to the number of gamekeepers on an estate. The type of quarry and interest of the landowner were important in determining the number of gamekeepers employed. In some counties, there may have been a link between the level of poaching and gamekeeper numbers, but there were significant differences between the counties. The results indicated a complex, regionally nuanced, picture in which factors such as the location, primary quarry and poaching pressure, as well as the interests of the landowner and the depth of his pockets, determined gamekeeper numbers.

Introduction

Shooting and hunting have been favoured pursuits of the privileged in British society for centuries and the history of these sports intertwines with the wider history of agriculture and the rural landscape: almost half the agricultural land in England and Wales was preserved for shooting during the nineteenth century, although much was also farmed.¹ The game laws of England and Wales enacted between 1773 and 1831, with later modifications, underpinned the development of the modern shooting estate, which reached its pinnacle in the late Victorian and Edwardian periods.² Gamebird shooting became highly fashionable among the landed elite and patronage – particularly royal patronage – and was important to the growth of the shooting estate, with the shooting party important for developing and cementing social and political ties.³ Although fashion was key to the popularisation of shooting, other factors were important in determining where the elite went to shoot, as the large numbers of gamebirds needed for a top-quality shoot could only be provided if the soil and climate were suitable – upland heather-covered moors for grouse and ploughland and grain crops for partridge and pheasant.⁴ Rabbits and hares required open land on sandy soils, but were increasingly seen as vermin, with gamebirds the primary target.⁵ In East Anglia, poor, sandy soils were converted to lucrative shooting estates as agriculture became economically unviable during the later nineteenth century, while the heather-dominated northern

moors were agriculturally suitable only for sheep.⁶ If soil and climate were suitable, the landscape could be modified to provide food, clear lines of sight and cover for birds.⁷ Ease of access was also a factor, with the major pheasant areas in East Anglia just a few hours by train from London while grouse-trains were laid on to take sportsmen to the moors.⁸ Pressure to increase bags drove changes in bird-rearing techniques – such as semi-captive rearing of pheasant and partridge – and new shooting practices – such as the introduction of beating and battues.⁹ The development of modern breech-loading shotguns was also key.¹⁰ Crucial to any successful shooting estate were the gamekeepers who reared the birds, protected them from vermin, detected and deterred poachers, managed the landscape, and organised the shoots.¹¹

The evolution of the game laws, the role of the elite in the development of shooting estates, and the incidence of poaching and motives of the poacher, have all been examined,¹² but the gamekeeper has been a peripheral character in these analyses, often portrayed as the bad guy, fighting hard done by poachers.¹³ Generally, gamekeepers have been central in practical manuals and autobiographies, but featured only in passing in studies of rural society, although P. B. Munsche examined their role in the eighteenth century and Stephen Ridgwell considered their roles and representations in the late Victorian and Edwardian periods.¹⁴ Apart from the works of Harvey Osborne and Michael Winstanley, who considered gamekeeper numbers when examining rural and urban poaching in Victorian England, there has been no systematic examination of the numbers and locations of gamekeepers.¹⁵ Where gamekeeper numbers have been given, national data were often used, with the unstated assumption that these reflected local trends, although some authors have commented on the high number of gamekeepers in southern and eastern counties, where game preservation was common, and the low numbers in midland counties where fox hunting dominated.¹⁶ Using census returns for England and Wales, plus selected English counties, this work examines gamekeeper numbers from 1851 until 1921, and then explores changes in gamekeeper numbers in relation to population changes, landowner numbers, estate area and poaching prosecutions.

Working with census data

From 1851 on, 'Gamekeeper' was a specified census occupation and numbers were extracted from the published statistical reports for 1851–1921 (few women gamekeepers were recorded, so the analyses include only men).¹⁷ The census reports provided the population for England and Wales and for each county, in total and excluding the boroughs and cities (termed the administrative country from 1891). The latter numbers were used here and defined as the 'rural' population. By excluding cities and boroughs, it was possible to examine changes in gamekeeper numbers as a proportion of the population in the areas where they worked and mitigate the effect of growth in urban populations. Comparison of gamekeeper numbers in administrative and entire counties for 1921, the only year they were provided, showed that, generally, more than 97 per cent of the gamekeepers were located outside cities and boroughs.

As with any dataset, there are issues of data quality and reliability. In the census, gamekeeper included gamekeeper, deer park keeper, warrener, and keeper of the fox cover. The individual contributions of each role could not be determined, although most were probably gamekeepers, followed by warreners, with other occupations less common. Inaccuracies in data collection and recording, from mistakes at the data collection stage to analysis or printing errors, have also been reported.¹⁸ Other issues included the listing of those with more than one occupation under their first-stated occupation only, the inclusion of visiting, retired or unemployed gamekeepers, and de facto gamekeepers who did not have a job title that reflected this role.¹⁹ Despite these issues, the counts of those employed in game preservation were obtained using repeatable and standardised methods.

National trends in gamekeeper numbers

In 1851, there were 7,542 gamekeepers in England and Wales, representing 0.14 per cent of the rural male population (Table 1). Their numbers increased by almost 5,000 (65 per cent) by 1871, stabilised from 1871 until 1881, and then rose by another 4,000 (33 per cent) to 16,677 in the two decades to 1901. Numbers peaked in 1911 at 17,148, an increase of just three per cent over 1901. From 1861 to 1881, around 0.2 per cent of the rural male population were gamekeepers, after which the proportion declined, presumably due to the effect of population increases as gamekeepers actually increased in number (Table 1). The number and proportion of gamekeepers dropped by about half from 1911 to 1921, to 9,367 and 0.08 per cent.

The period 1851–1911 coincided with the development of modern shooting estates and the restructuring and commercialisation of the sport. The increasing interest in game shooting can be seen from the number of game licences – the data include licences to employ a gamekeeper as well as to shoot game – issued for England and Wales from 1871 until 1921, which rose from 55,536 in 1871, to 62,501 in 1901, before declining in 1911 (54,079) and rising again in 1921 (64,064).²⁰ Far more game licences were issued than there were gamekeepers (Table 1), indicating that many landowners shot game on their land without employing a gamekeeper.

The Edwardian period (1901–10) was the pinnacle of large-scale game shooting, with the gun-loving Edward VII as figurehead, although gamekeeper numbers nationally increased only slightly during his reign (Table 1).²¹ Large numbers of gamekeepers joined the forces in the First World War and both shooting and bird rearing declined.²² Many gamekeepers were killed – David S. D. Jones identified nine gamekeepers from the royal Sandringham estate who died – as were significant numbers of landowners or their heirs – Walford estimated almost one thousand while others suggested about one in five of those who served.²³ Although few estates were left without heirs, economic factors, including increased income tax and death duties, alongside agricultural decline, resulted in the sale of estates and the decline of the shooting party.²⁴ John Martin suggested that after 1918, shooting grew in popularity among industrialists and tycoons but, of every one hundred shoots prior to 1914, barely five remained by 1939.²⁵ The advent of mechanisation, better transport and decreased reliance on estate-reared birds also reduced the need for gamekeepers and numbers never recovered to the 1911 levels.²⁶

Gamekeeper numbers in selected counties

Although national trends in gamekeeper numbers have been discussed by multiple authors, there has been little detailed examination of the changes at county level.²⁷ The seven English counties considered represent regions where different birds formed the primary quarry, and which developed shooting to different extents. The northern counties of Lancashire and Northumberland both had extensive moorland areas where grouse dominated but differed in their proximity to large urban areas. Norfolk and Suffolk, both renowned shooting counties, shared social, environmental, and economic factors. Berkshire, the smallest county and the closest to London, also had royal patronage and was environmentally similar to Norfolk and Suffolk. Finally, the western counties of Devon and Gloucestershire had extensive areas suitable for gamebirds but failed to develop into major shooting counties. Previous work on Devon, Lancashire, Norfolk, and Suffolk focused primarily on poaching, but Berkshire, Gloucestershire and Northumberland have received little attention.²⁸

Gamekeeper numbers, extracted from the censuses from 1851–1921, showed great variation both between counties and over time (Table 1). Lancashire had the most gamekeepers of the studied counties in 1851, and remained second highest until 1891, while Norfolk had most gamekeepers from 1861 until 1921 (Table 1).²⁹ Gamekeeper numbers in Suffolk, another prominent shooting county, grew significantly but only exceeded those of Lancashire in 1891 and always remained behind Norfolk. Gamekeeper numbers in Lancashire declined after 1871, while those

Table 1. Rural male population number and per cent of gamekeepers in England and Wales and selected counties (1851–1921)

	England & Wales	Berkshire	Devon	Gloucestershire	Lancashire	Norfolk	Northumberland	Suffolk
1851								
Male population	5,227,858	63,527	183,943	118,636	306,602	161,145	80,624	139,037
Gamekeepers (No.)	7,542	188	142	178	423	359	152	315
Gamekeepers (%)	0.14%	0.30%	0.08%	0.15%	0.14%	0.22%	0.19%	0.23%
1861								
Male population	5,597,445	63,381	177,096	116,545	484,038	149,023	85,991	133,788
Gamekeepers (No.)	9,848	254	260	209	480	517	224	377
Gamekeepers (%)	0.18%	0.40%	0.15%	0.18%	0.10%	0.35%	0.26%	0.28%
1871								
Male population	5,953,458	67,326	198,197	125,184	564,171	166,475	88,466	140,873
Gamekeepers (No.)	12,429	313	330	224	554	648	326	457
Gamekeepers (%)	0.21%	0.46%	0.17%	0.18%	0.10%	0.39%	0.37%	0.32%
1881								
Male population	6,742,585	72,790	183,963	131,714	741,990	166,227	99,248	140,137
Gamekeepers (No.)	12,633	281	384	218	544	712	383	512
Gamekeepers (%)	0.19%	0.39%	0.21%	0.17%	0.07%	0.43%	0.39%	0.37%
1891								
Male population	10,404,571	86,647	213,390	182,985	848,459	156,535	160,435	149,605
Gamekeepers (No.)	13,814	389	444	253	524	839	168	648
Gamekeepers (%)	0.13%	0.45%	0.21%	0.14%	0.06%	0.54%	0.10%	0.43%

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

	England & Wales	Berkshire	Devon	Gloucestershire	Lancashire	Norfolk	Northumberland	Suffolk
1901								
Male population	11,340,921	87,735	203,150	156,716	874,234	154,110	195,570	150,665
Gamekeepers (No.)	16,677	364	633	333	512	1,111	481	847
Gamekeepers (%)	0.15%	0.41%	0.31%	0.21%	0.06%	0.72%	0.25%	0.56%
1911								
Male population	12,234,013	95,610	214,286	156,274	835,691	159,381	186,482	158,396
Gamekeepers (No.)	17,148	422	494	328	365	1,192	555	900
Gamekeepers (%)	0.14%	0.44%	0.23%	0.21%	0.04%	0.75%	0.30%	0.57%
1921								
Male population	12,104,238	97,589	200,381	155,425	829,438	156,894	202,218	156,969
Gamekeepers (No.)	9,367	234	241	171	270	643	272	436
Gamekeepers (%)	0.08%	0.24%	0.12%	0.11%	0.03%	0.41%	0.13%	0.28%

Sources: 1851: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of Great Britain, Population Tables, II: Ages, Civil Conditions, Occupations and Birth-place of the People with the Numbers and Ages of the Blind, the Deaf-and-dumb, and the Inmates of Workhouses, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals, Vol. I.* (London, 1854), pp. cc–cciii, ccxxiii, 83, 275, 281, 357, 445, 631, 763.1861: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Population Tables, Numbers and Distribution of the People of England and Wales, Vol. II* (London, 1862), pp. xix–xx, xxxiv, 99, 281, 288, 369, 460, 628, 764.1871: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Population Tables, Areas, Houses and Inhabitants, Vol. I* (London, 1873), pp. xii–xvii; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales Population Abstracts, Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations, and Birth-places of the People, Vol. III* (London, 1873), pp. xxxix, 79, 191, 197, 250, 306, 422, 516.1881: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Population Tables, Areas, Houses and Inhabitants, Vol. I* (London, 1883), pp. vii–viii; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, and Birth-places of the People, Vol. III* (London, 1883), pp. xix, 66, 142, 192, 241, 341, 440.1891: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Area, Houses and Population, Vol. I.* (London, 1893), p. vi; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Return of Number of Males and Females in England and Wales at Censuses 1871, 1881, and 1891 under Occupational Headings* (London, 1895), p. 10; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, Birth-places and Infirmities, Vol. III* (London, 1893), pp. 58, 150, 197, 242, 346, 466.1901: His Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Summary Tables, Area, Houses and Population; Also Population Classified by Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, Birthplaces and Infirmities* (London, 1903), pp. 42–3; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Berks* (London, 1903), p. 43; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Devon* (London, 1903), p. 11; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Gloucester* (London, 1903), p.11; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Lancaster* (London, 1903), p. 15; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Norfolk* (London, 1903), p. 12; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Northumberland* (London, 1903), p. 6; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Suffolk* (London, 1903), p. 11.1911: His Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Summary Tables, Areas, Families or Separate Occupiers and Population* (London, 1915), pp. 6–8; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *Census of England and Wales, Occupations and Industries Vol. X, Part 2* (London, 1913), pp. 2, 26, 86, 161, 257, 419, 440, 539, 548.1921: His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Berks* (London, 1923), p. 38; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Devon* (London, 1923), p. 66; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Gloucester* (London, 1923), p. 52; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Lancaster* (London, 1923), p. 168; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Norfolk* (London, 1923), p. 56; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Northumberland* (London, 1923), p. 54; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Suffolk* (London, 1923), pp. 58–9; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, Occupations Tables* (London, 1924), p. 34; His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1921 Census of England and Wales, General Tables comprising: Population, Housing, Institutions, Ages and Marital Conditions, Education, Birthplace and Nationality, Welsh Language* (London, 1925), pp. 6–8.

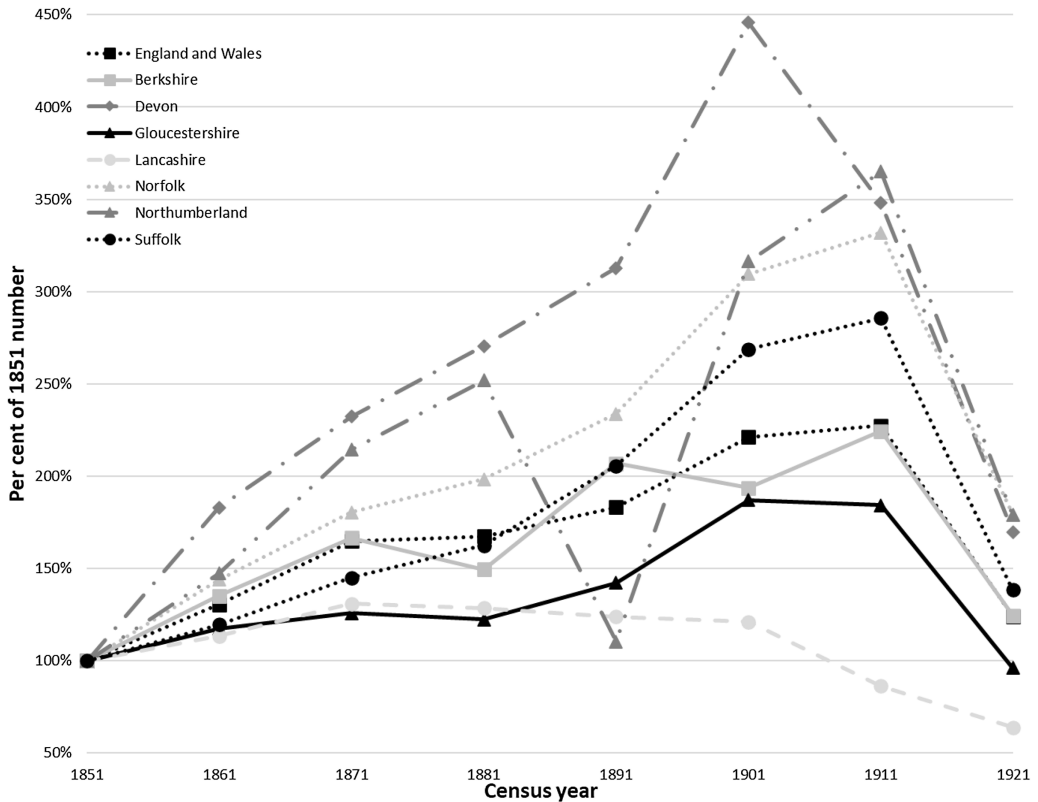


Figure 1. Numbers of gamekeepers as a percentage of the 1851 number for selected counties and nationally (1851–1921).

in other counties continued to increase (Table 1), so that by 1911 only Gloucestershire had fewer gamekeepers (365 against 328).

As gamekeeper numbers varied greatly both between and within counties, to provide a standardised view, the value for 1851 was set to 100 per cent and the number in each subsequent census calculated as a percentage of this (Figure 1). In England and Wales, the number of gamekeepers reached 225 per cent of the 1851 level in 1901 and 1911, before declining sharply by 1921. Several of the seven counties broadly followed the trend of England and Wales but they differed in the amount of growth and decline. Suffolk, Norfolk and Northumberland (excluding the 1891 number), like England and Wales, peaked in 1911 but with greater growth (Figure 1). (The anomaly in the Northumberland data suggested an error in the published number for gamekeepers. Printing errors are not unknown: in 1911, for example, gamekeepers were omitted entirely from the list of occupations in Leicestershire.)³⁰ Norfolk and Suffolk showed the greatest numerical increase in gamekeepers but not the highest percentage increase. This occurred in Devon, which had fewest gamekeepers in 1851 but increased to 446 per cent of the 1851 level by 1901, before a sharp decline (Figure 1). In Gloucestershire, peak numbers occurred in 1901 rather than 1911, but the growth trend was similar to, although lower than, that of England and Wales at all dates. Numbers in Berkshire fluctuated more than the other counties but peaked in 1911 (Figure 1). Lancashire followed Gloucestershire until 1881, but then diverged significantly from this and the other counties so that, by 1921, there were half as many gamekeepers as in 1851, the lowest proportion of the counties (Figure 1). In general, gamekeeper numbers showed fastest growth between 1881 and 1901 and a large drop between 1911 and 1921. With the exception of Lancashire, peak gamekeeper

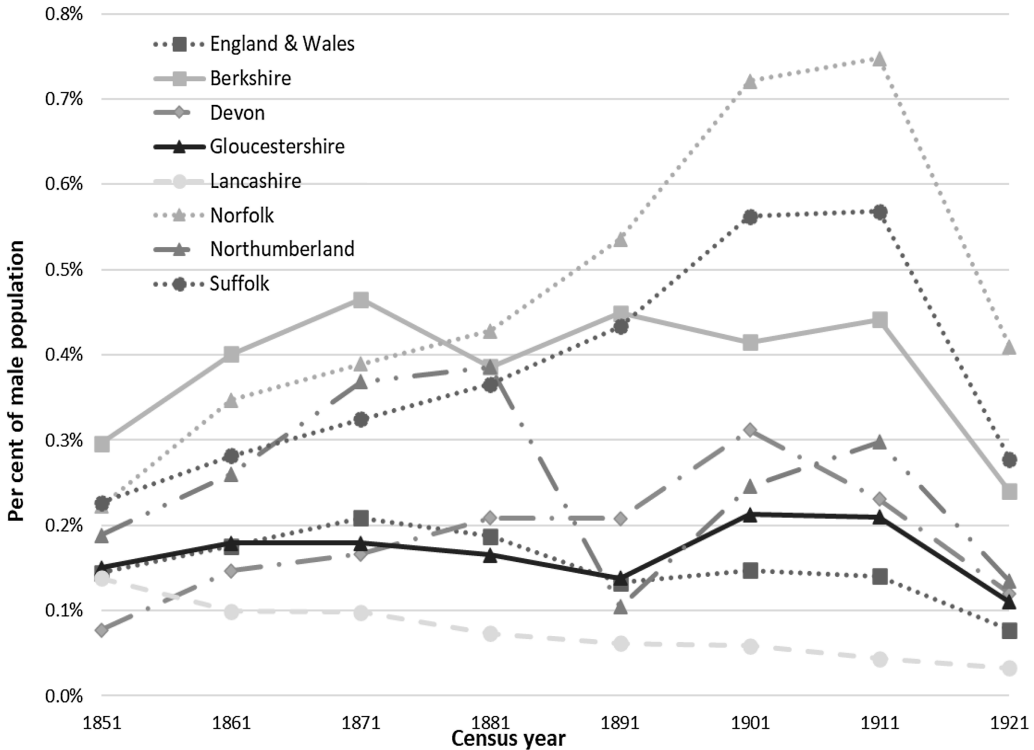


Figure 2. Gamekeepers as a percentage of the rural male population for selected counties and England and Wales (1851–1921).

numbers occurred in 1901 or 1911, although the magnitude and timing of the growth and decline differed between counties.

Previous analyses of gamekeeper numbers concluded that numbers stagnated in the north as industrialisation grew, while increasing in the south and east.³¹ The data presented here support this suggestion as East Anglia and Berkshire – representing the south and east – showed increases in gamekeeper numbers until 1911, while numbers in Lancashire, representing the industrial north, plateaued as industrialisation increased. Northumberland, which was less industrialised than Lancashire, demonstrated the second highest proportional increase in gamekeeper numbers, suggesting that industrialisation was more important than northern location in driving any stagnation. The dramatic declines in gamekeeper numbers recorded between 1911 and 1921 were at least partly due to the impact of the First World War, but, in some counties, numbers started to decline earlier suggesting that the war was not the only factor.³²

It was possible that differences in growth and decline of gamekeeper numbers between the counties passively reflected changes in the rural male population. If so, the proportion of gamekeepers at each census should show little variation, but the analyses showed significant differences between the counties, although some common trends were visible (Figure 2). In England and Wales, the proportion of gamekeepers was around 0.2 per cent of the rural male population 1861–81, and then declined steadily (Table 1; Figure 2). Devon and Gloucestershire tracked England and Wales until 1881 (Figure 2) but then diverged. The proportion in Devon more than tripled by 1901, while Gloucestershire plateaued at around 0.2 per cent from 1861–1911. These trends did not correlate with rural population changes. In Devon, increased proportion of gamekeepers came at a time of minimal population growth unlike in Gloucestershire where the

population grew until 1891 before declining (Table 1). The proportion of gamekeepers in the rural populations of Berkshire, Norfolk and Suffolk was significantly higher than in England and Wales at all dates (Figure 2). Norfolk and Suffolk peaked in 1911, while Berkshire showed steady growth until 1871, followed by fluctuation around 0.45 per cent until 1911. In Norfolk and Suffolk, these increases came when the rural male population was static, while in Berkshire the population grew by about one third while the proportion of gamekeepers fluctuated (Table 1).

Despite Lancashire having one of the highest numbers of gamekeepers at most dates, the county had the lowest proportion in the rural male population after 1861, with levels at or below 0.1 per cent (Figure 2). Here, the population (Table 1) more than doubled between 1851 and 1881 but was relatively stable from 1891 until 1921, the period of sharpest decline in the proportion of gamekeepers. The proportion of gamekeepers in Northumberland showed similar trends to Norfolk, Suffolk, and Berkshire until 1881 (Figure 2), but from 1901 (excluding 1891), Northumberland grouped with Devon and Gloucestershire. In Northumberland, the proportion of gamekeepers doubled between 1851 and 1881, at a period when the population was relatively stable but as the population increased from 1891, the proportion of gamekeepers declined, even though the number increased (Figure 2; Table 1). Although some counties had periods when the proportion of gamekeepers in the male population was stable, elsewhere the number of gamekeepers changed in the absence of population changes or grew despite population declines. There was, thus, no consistent link between gamekeeper numbers and the rural male population, including the general decline in the number of agricultural labourers in the late nineteenth century.³³

Estate sizes and gamekeeper numbers

Analysis of the census data highlighted differences between the counties in gamekeeper numbers and the timing and extent of growth. Patronage, ease of access and environmental suitability have all been suggested to influence gamekeeper numbers but there has been no consideration of any effect of county area, landowner number and estate area, or the number of gamekeepers per estate.³⁴ In 1883, John Bateman grouped the landowners in each English county into eight categories and listed the number in each category and the acres they owned, providing a source for the number of landowners and estate area. The numbers for Bateman's first three groups have been used as being most likely to employ gamekeepers, as an estate of more than 1,000 acres has been used to distinguish gentry estates from those owned by men of lesser status:³⁵

1. Peers including Peeresses and Peers eldest sons;
2. Great Landowners including all estates held by commoners owning at least 3,000 acres, if the rental reaches £3,000 per annum;
3. Squires including estates of between 1,000 and 3,000 acres, and such estates as would be included in the previous class if their rental reached £3,000.

Bateman's data was not without its issues, although it provided a snapshot of land ownership during the period of this study. Estates changed ownership on marriage, sale, or death but, although this process accelerated significantly after 1918, the number and size of estates remained broadly unchanged for much of the nineteenth century.³⁶ Also, Bateman assigned Peers and Great Landowners to one county, even if they owned land in more than one, resulting in some inaccuracy in numbers. Finally, not all of the estate area would have been agricultural or sporting land, some would have been industrial or urban, with most estates having a mix of land uses.

The data indicated that large counties generally had more landowners than smaller ones, but there were significant differences in the number of landowners in counties of similar area (Table 2): for example, Lancashire was 90 per cent of the area of Norfolk but had only 68 per cent as many landowners. In all counties, around 10 per cent of the landowners were peers

Table 2. Number of major landowners per county using Bateman's categories

County	County acreage	Peers	Great land-owners	Squires	Total
Berkshire	462,000	6	20	40	66
Devon	1,655,000	17	50	108	175
Gloucestershire	784,000	7	34	55	96
Lancashire	1,208,000	10	36	79	125
Norfolk	1,356,000	15	55	113	183
Northumberland	1,290,000	9	53	84	146
Suffolk	944,000	10	36	65	111

Source: Bateman, *The Great Landowners*, pp. 501–09.

Table 3. County area, holdings of major landowners and average estate area

County	County acreage	Landowner acreage	Per cent of county	No. of land-owners	Average estate acreage
Berkshire	462,000	236,453	51	66	3,583
Devon	1,655,000	765,254	46	175	4,373
Gloucestershire	784,000	368,693	47	96	3,841
Lancashire	1,208,000	488,192	40	125	3,906
Norfolk	1,356,000	687,770	51	183	10,421
Northumberland	1,290,000	967,545	75	146	14,660
Suffolk	944,000	476,148	50	111	7,214

Source: Bateman, *The Great Landowners*, pp. 501–09.

and two-thirds were squires (Table 2). The proportion of a county owned by these landowners was generally about 50 per cent (Table 3), although Lancashire was slightly lower and Northumberland much higher. As a result, Northumberland, third largest county by area, had 200,000 acres more owned by major landowners than the largest county, Devon. Dividing acres held by the number of landowners provided an estimate of average estate area (Table 3). Berkshire, Devon, Gloucestershire, and Lancashire had the smallest average areas, about 4,000 acres. In Lancashire and Devon, this resulted from a low proportion of land owned by Bateman's three groups and a high number of landowners (Table 3), while in Berkshire and Gloucestershire had fewer landowners but were smallest by area. Norfolk and Northumberland, both large counties, had an average estate area of over 10,000 acres. In Northumberland, 146 landowners owned 75 per cent of the county while, in Norfolk, half was owned by 183 landowners. Suffolk, a mid-sized county, had intermediate average estate area and number of landowners (Table 3).

Having established an average estate area per county, gamekeeper density (i.e., the average number of gamekeepers per estate) was calculated by dividing the number of gamekeepers (Table 1) by the number of landowners (Table 2).³⁷ Based on the number of gamekeepers per estate in 1851, and the timing and extent of growth and decline, the counties fell into three groups (Figure 3). The first group (Berkshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk) had two to three gamekeepers per estate in 1851 and demonstrated steady growth until 1881, followed by a rapid increase until 1901, stabilisation from 1901 until 1911, and decline to 1921 (Figure 3). In Berkshire, shooting estates (and presumably gamekeepers) were concentrated around Windsor and Bracknell, plus

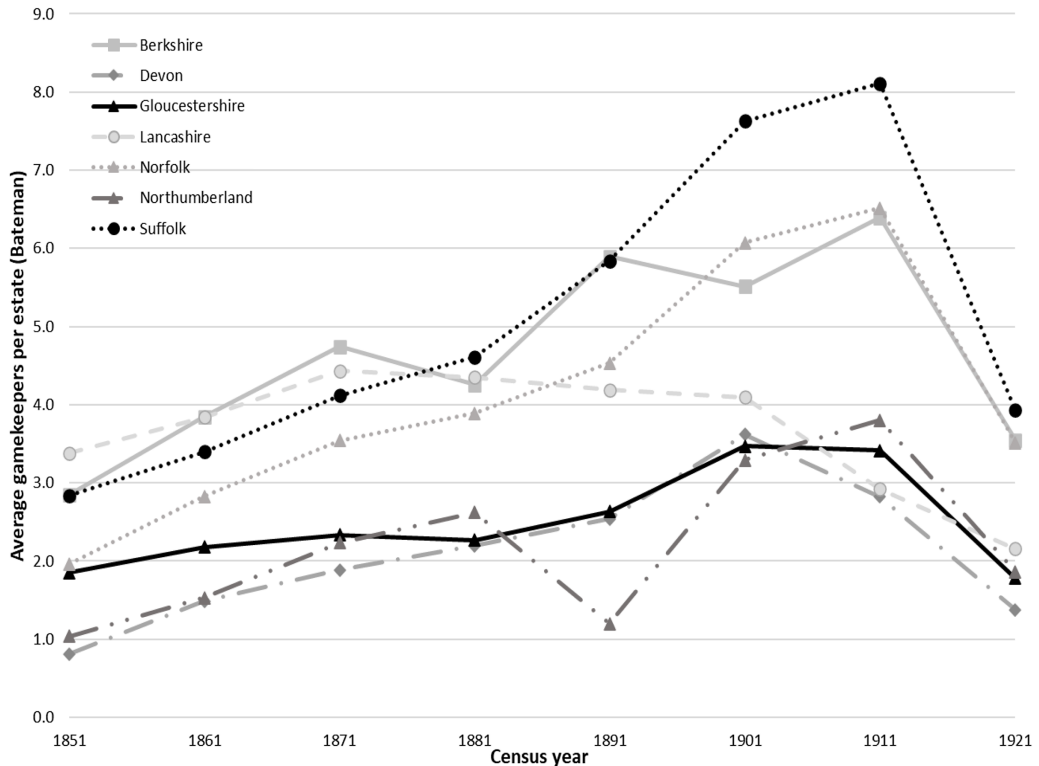


Figure 3. Gamekeepers per estate by county and census year using data from Bateman, *The Great Landowners*.

west of Reading in the Kennet valley, as estates elsewhere were generally too small to support significant numbers of pheasant or partridge.³⁸ Suffolk consistently had more gamekeepers per estate than Norfolk, up to eight in 1911, despite the average estate being 30 per cent smaller. The high density of gamekeepers on estates in East Anglia was not unexpected as many of the best pheasant estates in England lay on the Norfolk-Suffolk border, and significant income could be earned by turning sheep pasture into shooting, as long as estates were adequately preserved.³⁹

Devon, Gloucestershire, and Northumberland, the second group, showed similar trends of growth and decline to the first group but around half the number of gamekeepers per estate – between three and four (Figure 3). Northumberland had fewer gamekeepers per estate than counties with similar average estate area (Table 3), presumably reflecting both the concentration on grouse shooting and the county's relative unpopularity among the shooting elite.⁴⁰ Much of Gloucestershire was suited to game rearing but, although there was some good pheasant shooting, numbers shot were low compared to more extensively preserved counties, and partridge shooting declined as ploughland was turned to grass, particularly between 1875 and 1905, a development that may have resulted in the relatively low increase in the number of gamekeepers per estate (Figure 3).⁴¹ Lancashire started with most gamekeepers per estate, around four, but then entered a period of relative stability, rather than growth, so by 1901 numbers were more similar to Gloucestershire than Norfolk and from there on the decline mirrored those of Gloucestershire and Northumberland (Figure 3). The absence of growth may be related to the relocation of shooting estates to remote plateaus in an effort to avoid the ravages caused by poaching gangs from industrial areas.⁴²

Archer listed twenty major game estates in Lancashire in the nineteenth century, which, assuming there were four gamekeepers per estate, would have employed 15 per cent of the gamekeepers

(eighty from 544 in 1881 and sixty from 365 in 1911), indicating that most gamekeepers were employed on minor estates.⁴³ The 1911 report from the Committee of Inquiry on Grouse Disease (the Committee) concluded that many grouse moors employed one gamekeeper per 6,000 to 10,000 acres, when a more appropriate ratio was one per 2,000 to 4,000 acres.⁴⁴ Based on this recommended ratio, the average 4,000-acre estate in Lancashire in 1911 should have had one or two gamekeepers, with five on the larger estates of Northumberland. Figure 3 shows four gamekeepers per average estate in Lancashire until 1901, higher than the Committee's recommendation while, in Northumberland, numbers peaked at three per estate – around one per 5,000 acres – below the Committee's recommendation. The Abbeystead estate of the Earl of Sefton in Lancashire was a major grouse estate in the late Victorian and Edwardian periods.⁴⁵ The Earl owned 20,250 acres in total, of which the shooting estate comprised around 8,000, about twice the average for Lancashire and, using Figure 3, could be estimated to employ seven gamekeepers in 1851, nine in 1881 and six in 1911.⁴⁶ The Over Wyresdale census returns, which covered the estate and adjacent hamlets, included one gamekeeper in 1851, eight in 1881, and 10 in 1911, numbers that reflected the development of the moor for grouse shooting by the Earl, but which were only close to the Figure 3 estimate in 1881.⁴⁷ Using the recommended ratio of the Committee, this moor should have around four keepers, fewer than observed in 1881 and 1911, demonstrating it was more heavily kept than average. The greater density of gamekeepers in Lancashire until 1901, compared to Northumberland, might reflect differences in the popularity of shooting in each, as well as pressures in Lancashire from poaching gangs.

John Martin suggested that heavily managed estates in East Anglia using the labour-intensive Euston method of bird rearing employed one gamekeeper per 800 acres or, using average estate area (Table 3), ten per estate in Suffolk and thirteen in Norfolk.⁴⁸ In Norfolk, the Earl of Orford owned 12,000 acres at Wolterton while Lord Suffield owned 11,000 acres in Gunton and Suffield parishes.⁴⁹ Both estates were close to the average acreage for Norfolk (Table 3) giving an estimate (Figure 3) of two gamekeepers in 1851, four in 1881 and six or seven in 1911. In fact, the census returns showed that Lord Suffield employed four gamekeepers in 1851 and 1881, and just three in 1911, while at Wolterton there was one in 1851, two in 1881 and 10 in 1911, suggesting rising investment in shooting at Wolterton in the Edwardian period, but not in Gunton.⁵⁰ The census data did not match either the estimates of John Martin or those based on Figure 3. Abbeystead had as many gamekeepers as Wolterton suggesting that the interest of the landowner in shooting, and the depth of his pockets, was more important in determining the number of gamekeepers employed than estate area.

In the examples given, the number of gamekeepers per estate estimated using Figure 3 differed from those calculated by other means. To explore this discrepancy further, landowner numbers were obtained from Walford who, in his 1919 review of county families, provided a list for each county, although he did not give estate areas (Table 4).⁵¹ Walford included all landowners who qualified as what he termed 'county families', even if they also owned major estates elsewhere, unlike Bateman who assigned a landowner to a single county. Like Bateman, Walford did not distinguish agricultural/sporting estates from industrial or urban ones, although his use of 'county' families, suggested a focus on those with land. In all counties except Northumberland, Walford listed more landowners than in Bateman's first three categories, suggesting that he included families belonging to Bateman's fourth group: Greater Yeoman with estates between 300 and 1,000 acres (Table 4).⁵²

Using Walford's landowner number to estimate the average number of gamekeepers per estate over time (the density), reduced the number for all counties, except Northumberland (Figure 4). Norfolk and Suffolk changed places as Norfolk now had about 0.5 more gamekeepers per estate than Suffolk. Lancashire tracked with Norfolk and Suffolk until 1871, rather than 1881, and averaged about three gamekeepers per estate until 1901, closer to the ratio recommended by the Committee (Figure 4). Gamekeepers increased in Northumberland from about one per estate in 1851 to a peak of just over four by 1901 (excluding 1891), still below the Committee's

Table 4. Number of county families based on Walford

County	Number of families	Per cent of Bateman
Berkshire	156	236%
Devon	250	143%
Gloucestershire	191	199%
Lancashire	191	153%
Norfolk	197	108%
Northumberland	127	87%
Suffolk	160	144%

Source: Walford, *The County Families*, pp. 1501–27.

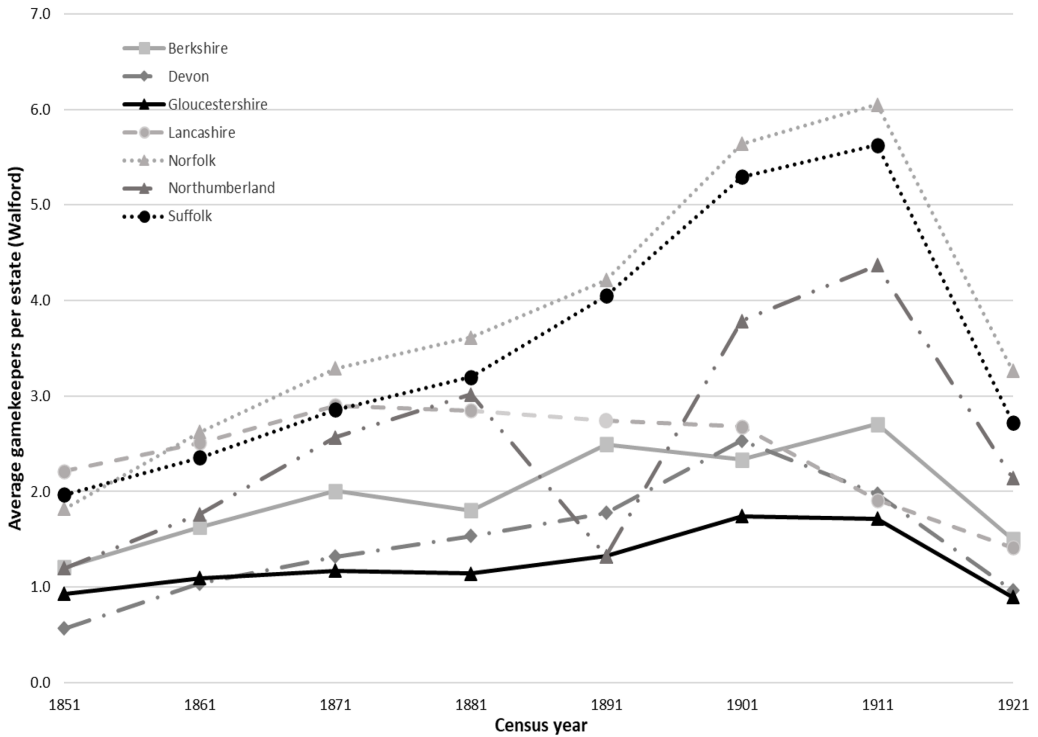


Figure 4. Gamekeepers per estate by county and census year using data from Walford.

Source: Walford, *The County Families*, pp. 1501–27.

recommended ratio. The lowered number of gamekeepers per estate for Berkshire grouped it with Gloucestershire and Devon, rather than Norfolk and Suffolk (Figure 4).

Considering landowner numbers and estate area provided context to the census data and suggested how the density of gamekeepers changed at the estate level, although with no recognition of how much of an estate was devoted to shooting. It was not clear whether landowner numbers from Bateman or Walford provided a better estimate of the number employing gamekeepers, and the truth probably lies between the two but, for every large estate employing multiple gamekeepers, there were several employing just one or two. The number of estates employing gamekeepers

would have changed over time, something that could be examined by looking at the local distribution of gamekeepers in census returns.

To examine whether peak employment of gamekeepers coincided with the highest numbers of birds shot, records for the number of birds shot in a day were examined. The record for grouse shot on 12th August (2,929) – the first day of the grouse season – at Abbeystead came from 1915, while records for partridge in Norfolk were set in 1905 (Holkham: 1,671; Sandringham: 1,342), and for pheasants in East Anglia in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century (e.g., Debden (1905): 1,144).⁵³ In general, record bags occurred after the period of rapidly increasing gamekeeper numbers (usually 1891–1901), at a time when numbers were stabilising or, in the case of Lancashire, had declined significantly. This time lag perhaps reflected the time taken for new gamekeepers to learn their roles, build up gamebird numbers, get the estate into good condition, optimise bird rearing, and reduce vermin. The landowner who wished to develop a new shooting estate needed patience in addition to abundant funds, with little return in the early years.

Poaching and gamekeeper numbers

Catching and deterring poachers were key parts of the gamekeeper's role. This section examines poaching prosecutions and gamekeeper numbers to gauge the impact of gamekeepers on poaching. Jones, Archer and Carter, among others, enumerated poaching prosecutions, examined who poached and why, and the incidence of poaching gangs, but not with reference to gamekeeper numbers.⁵⁴ Osborne, and Osborne and Winstanley, provided numbers for poaching prosecutions and gamekeepers in selected counties, concluding that more gamekeepers increased the likelihood of detection, but not sufficiently to account for the general decline in prosecutions, and that socio-economic and other factors also played an important part.⁵⁵

From 1857 onwards, the annual criminal statistics provided county-by-county numbers for individuals prosecuted for daytime trespass in search of game or night poaching – the most likely offences to involve a gamekeeper – separately from prosecutions under the 1862 Poaching Prevention Act, which were brought by the Police.⁵⁶ Although not without their flaws, including the absence of county-level data for 1921 due to reorganisation of the statistics, counts were made under consistent rules, allowing meaningful comparisons against gamekeeper numbers for census years from 1861–1911.⁵⁷ Previous authors have discussed trends in poaching prosecutions in depth, so only brief details are given.⁵⁸ In England and Wales, more individuals were prosecuted in 1871 and 1881 (9,810 and 9,930: Table 5) than in 1861 (8452), but numbers declined after 1881, reaching 3,925 in 1911. There was a slight rise in 1921 (4379), perhaps related to the return of (unemployed) soldiers from military service.⁵⁹ Across the counties (Table 5), the number of prosecutions ranged from a low of 97 (Gloucestershire, 1861) to a high of 434 (Lancashire, 1871), with large variations over time.

To compare the timing and extent of the changes at county level, the number of prosecutions was calculated as a percentage of the 1861 number (Table 5). Nationally, and in all counties, prosecutions peaked in 1871 or 1881, before declining to a minimum in 1911, in line with observations from other authors.⁶⁰ David Jones suggested that poaching prosecutions in East Anglia peaked in the 1880s, a finding in line with the data presented here (Table 5).⁶¹ Osborne and Winstanley suggested that, from 1865–9, northern counties had two or three times as many poaching prosecutions as East Anglia, a finding that, in 1871, applied to Lancashire but not to Northumberland, which had significantly fewer prosecutions than Norfolk or Suffolk, perhaps related to its relative lack of industrialisation (Table 5).⁶² The same authors identified a peak in prosecutions, nationally and in industrialising counties, in the late 1870s, which would fall between the data points used here.⁶³ Gloucestershire demonstrated an exceptionally large increase in prosecutions, and a smaller decline by 1911 (Table 5). The general decline in prosecutions after 1881 may be partly due to the passing of the 1880 Ground Game Act, which allowed tenants the right to shoot ground

Table 5. Number of poaching prosecutions, and compared to 1861, for census years (1861–1911)

	1861		1871		1881		1891		1901		1911	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
England and Wales	8452	100%	9810	116%	9930	117%	7214	85%	6994	83%	3925	46%
Berkshire	181	100%	117	65%	190	105%	96	53%	86	48%	45	25%
Devon	210	100%	299	142%	216	103%	98	47%	193	92%	63	30%
Gloucestershire	97	100%	195	201%	196	202%	157	162%	170	175%	70	72%
Lancashire	404	100%	434	107%	429	106%	252	62%	241	60%	107	26%
Norfolk	260	100%	217	83%	361	139%	232	89%	218	84%	121	47%
Northumberland	137	100%	177	129%	120	88%	89	65%	96	70%	44	32%
Suffolk	239	100%	262	110%	360	151%	307	128%	203	85%	95	40%

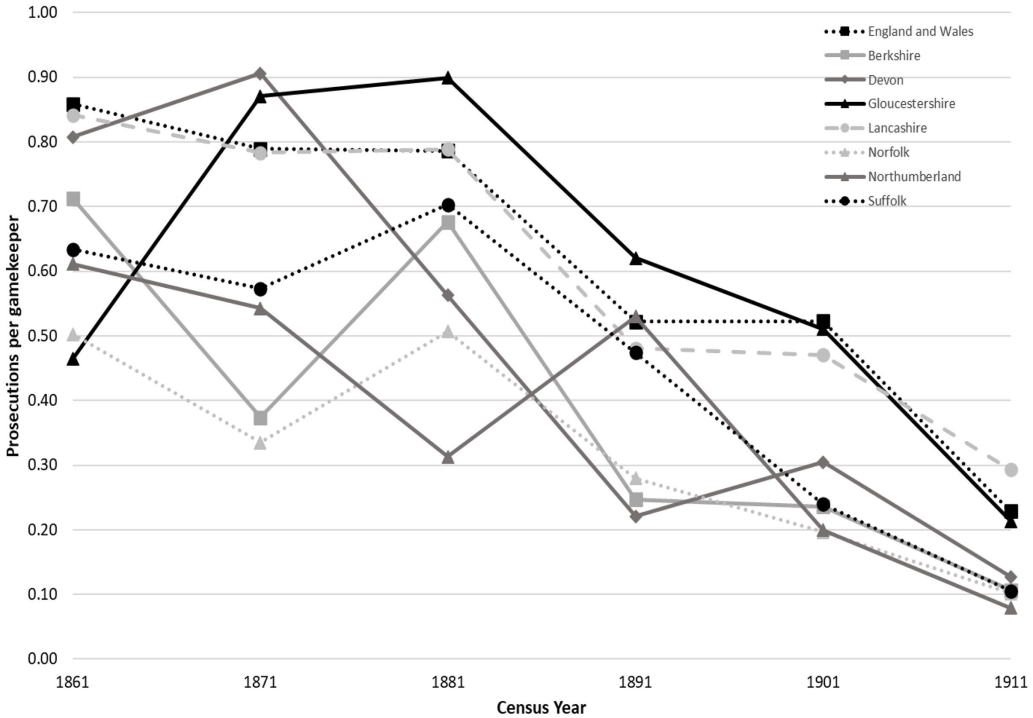


Figure 5. Poaching prosecutions per gamekeeper in census years (1861–1911) for selected counties and England and Wales.

game such as rabbits, but later rises in prosecutions suggested that other factors were also important.⁶⁴

The number of prosecutions per gamekeeper was calculated to provide a measure of the influence of gamekeepers on poaching. England and Wales had a peak of 0.86 prosecutions per gamekeeper in 1861, but this dropped to 0.23 by 1911 (Figure 5). Lancashire and Devon started at a similar level to England and Wales but, while Lancashire tracked the national trend of gradual decline, Devon peaked at 0.9 in 1871, before a fourfold decline by 1891, a slight increase in 1901 and a final decline (Figure 5). In Gloucestershire, prosecutions per gamekeeper rose from the lowest ratio (0.46) in 1861 to around 0.9 in 1871 and 1881, and remained above 0.5 until 1901, before dropping to the national level by 1911. The remaining counties showed peaks and troughs, but all remained below the national level at all dates and declined to around 0.1 prosecutions per gamekeeper by 1911 (Figure 5).

Gamekeepers might influence poaching prosecutions either because more gamekeepers resulted in increased detection of poachers and prosecutions, or because they deterred casual poachers, thus reducing prosecutions. Lancashire demonstrated national levels of prosecutions per gamekeeper until 1881, when it had high numbers of gamekeepers, suggesting that here more gamekeepers might have resulted in increased detection and prosecution, with detection declining later as the number of gamekeepers fell. In Norfolk, prosecutions per gamekeeper were some of the lowest but increased from 1871 to 1881, suggesting increased detection by the increasing number of gamekeepers, but declined from 1891 as gamekeeper numbers reached their peak, perhaps reflecting deterrence. In large counties with few gamekeepers, such as Devon or Northumberland, encounters between locals and gamekeepers would be less common, reducing the risk of detection and prosecution and hiding any link to gamekeeper numbers. Both counties demonstrated declines in prosecutions per gamekeeper (excluding 1891 for Northumberland),

although Devon showed a dramatic drop from 1871 to 1891 while prosecutions per gamekeeper in Northumberland did not decline until later (Figure 5).⁶⁵ Despite having relatively few gamekeepers, in 1871 and 1881, Gloucestershire had very high levels of prosecutions (Figure 5). Previous authors have suggested a correlation between agricultural wages and poaching, which may be a factor as Gloucestershire had most prosecutions when agricultural wages in the county were at their lowest.⁶⁶ Examination of assize and poor law records might provide evidence to substantiate any link between wages and poaching. Gamekeepers in Gloucestershire seem to have been particularly assiduous in catching and prosecuting offenders as their density was only around 0.6 per 1,000 acres at this period, much lower than in counties with fewer prosecutions, suggesting pressure from landowners to protect their game, perhaps as a reaction to the conditions of agricultural labourers. Poaching prosecutions per gamekeeper began to decline as the rural population of Gloucestershire started to drop, suggesting that rural depopulation may also have played a role in reducing poaching prosecutions.

As suggested by other authors, increasing gamekeeper numbers may, at times, have resulted in more prosecutions, or deterred the casual poacher, but the influence in each county differed across time and from other counties, making it difficult to distinguish correlation from causation.⁶⁷ The data do not support the suggestion that, in the Edwardian period, 'where game was heavily preserved, poaching remained common', as heavily preserved counties like Norfolk and Suffolk had relatively few prosecutions in this period.⁶⁸ Even within heavily kept counties, the distribution of gamekeepers was patchy, therefore many areas would have had few gamekeepers and a reduced possibility of detection.⁶⁹ Factors such as the increasing concentration of the population in cities, improvements in standards of living and the growth of alternative pastimes and self-improvement through churches, clubs and institutes would have contributed to declining poaching prosecutions and masked the influence of gamekeepers.⁷⁰

Conclusions

This article explored gamekeeper numbers from the mid-Victorian period until after the First World War, nationally and in a section of English counties. Although the national growth in gamekeeper numbers from 1851 until 1911 was mirrored within most counties, there were differences in the timing of peak numbers and in the amount of growth. Devon, for example, showed the greatest proportional increase in gamekeeper numbers, although remaining lightly kept compared to Norfolk and Suffolk, while gamekeeper numbers in Lancashire began declining about thirty years earlier than in the other counties, both observations which merit further study. In general, the proportion of gamekeepers in the population peaked in 1901 or 1911 and declined steeply by 1921. Differences in population growth between the counties did not account for the different trends in gamekeeper numbers.

Factors such as county area, average estate area and gamekeepers per estate were examined for the first time. County area did not correlate with gamekeeper numbers, with some large counties having many gamekeepers, while others had few. There also were significant differences between the studied counties in estate area and gamekeepers per estate. Estates in Northumberland were, on average, four times the area of those in Berkshire but, using Bateman's data, had fewer gamekeepers, perhaps reflecting differences in quarry (grouse or pheasant) and popularity. Gloucestershire stood out for the high level of poaching prosecutions, an observation that deserves further analysis. In general, the counties furthest from London showed the lowest growth in gamekeeper numbers and had the fewest gamekeepers per estate. Lancashire had the most gamekeepers in the early years, but numbers stagnated here while they grew elsewhere. The counties with many gamekeepers, in total and per estate – Norfolk, Suffolk and (to a lesser extent) Berkshire – had significant royal estates and patronage by the landed elite. The enthusiasm of landowners in these counties for game shooting – alongside the poor suitability of much of the soil for intensive

agriculture and the relative ease of access – drove development of extensive shooting and increased gamekeeper numbers. The data suggested a link between gamekeeper numbers and poaching prosecutions in some counties, but this was masked by the influence of other factors. In each county, gamekeeper numbers responded to local circumstances, so care is needed when applying inferences from one county to another or applying national data to regions.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to thank Professor Kevin Schürer, formerly at the University of Leicester and now at the University of Cambridge, for his support during the writing of the dissertation on which this work is based. The author would also like to thank the editors and anonymous reviewers for their helpful and insightful comments on earlier versions of this work.

Competing interests. The author declares none.

Notes

- 1 John Martin, 'British game shooting in transition, 1900–1945', *Agricultural History*, 85 (2011), 205; Stephen Tapper, *Game Heritage: An Ecological Review from Shooting and Gamekeeping Records* (Fordingbridge, UK, 1992), p. 11.
- 2 P. B. Munsche, *Gentlemen and Poachers: The English Game Laws 1671–1831* (Cambridge, 1981).
- 3 Edward Bujak, *English Landed Society in the Great War: Defending the Realm* (London, 2018), pp. 68–9; Alastair Durie, 'Game shooting: An elite sport c. 1870–1980', *Sport in History*, 28 (2008), 433–4; John Martin, 'The transformation of lowland game shooting in England and Wales in the twentieth century: the neglected metamorphosis', *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 29 (2012), 1142–5; Jane Ridley, 'The sport of kings: Shooting and the court of Edward VII', *The Court Historian*, 18 (2013), 189–205; J. Matson, *Sandringham Days: The Domestic Life of the Royal Family in Norfolk, 1862–1952* (Stroud, UK, 2015), pp. 51–2; Alastair Durie, 'Unconscious benefactors: grouse-shooting in Scotland, 1780–1914', *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 15 (1998), 64.
- 4 Mike Huggins, 'Sport and the British upper classes c. 1500–2000: a historiographic overview', *Sport in History*, 28 (2008), 373–4; Andrew Done and Richard Muir, 'The landscape history of grouse shooting in the Yorkshire Dales', *Rural History*, 12 (2001), 195–6; F. M. L. Thompson, 'Landowners and the Rural Community', in G. E. Mingay, ed., *The Victorian Countryside* (London, 1981), p. 461; Martin 'Transformation', pp. 1141–3.
- 5 Thompson, 'Landowners', p. 461.
- 6 Harvey Osborne and Michael Winstanley, 'Rural and urban poaching in Victorian England', *Rural History*, 17 (2006), 200; Done and Muir, 'Landscape', pp. 195–6.
- 7 Huggins, 'Sport', pp. 373–4; Done and Muir, 'Landscape', pp. 204–09.
- 8 Done and Muir, 'Landscape', pp. 200–01; Martin, 'Transformation', p. 1144.
- 9 Munsche, *Gentlemen*, pp. 39–42; Martin, 'Transformation', p. 1144; Brian P. Martin, *The Great Shoots: Britain's Best – Past and Present*, 2nd edn (Chicago, IL, 2007), p. 49; Martin, 'British game', p. 210; Edward Bujak, 'Sport and the Survival of Landed Society in late Victorian Suffolk', in R.W. Hoyle, ed., *Our Hunting Fathers: Field Sports in England after 1850* (Lancaster, 2007), p. 94.
- 10 Ridley, 'Sport of kings', p. 197; Durie, 'Game shooting', p. 435.
- 11 David S. D. Jones, *Gamekeeping: An Illustrated History* (Chicago, IL, 2014), p. 14; P. B. Munsche, 'The gamekeeper and English rural society, 1660–1830', *Journal of British Studies*, 20 (1981), 91; Durie, 'Game shooting', p. 437.
- 12 Durie, 'Game shooting', pp. 431–49; Chester Kirby, 'The English game law system', *The American Historical Review*, 38 (1933), 240–62; Harvey Osborne, 'John Bright's poacher: poaching, politics and the illicit trade in live game in early Victorian England', *Agricultural History Review*, 66 (2018), 215–37; J. E. Archer, 'Poaching gangs and violence: The urban—rural divide in nineteenth-century Lancashire', *British Journal of Criminology*, 39 (1999), 25–38; Rosemary Muge, 'Poverty, Protest and Sport: Poaching in the East Midlands c. 1820–c. 1900' (unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Nottingham, UK, 2017).
- 13 Stephen Ridgwell, "'K is for keeper": the roles and representation of the English gamekeeper, c. 1880–1914', *Rural History*, 33 (2021), 2; Alun Howkins, *Reshaping Rural England: A Social History 1850–1925* (London, 1991), pp. 121–7; Thompson, 'Landowners', pp. 459–60; Martin, 'Transformation', p. 1145.
- 14 Brian P. Martin, *Tales of the Old Gamekeepers* (Newton Abbott, UK, 1989); O. Jones and M. Woodward, *A Gamekeeper's Notebook* (Ludlow, UK, 2002); Munsche, 'The gamekeeper', pp. 82–105; David J. V. Jones, 'The poacher: a study in Victorian crime and protest', *The Historical Journal*, 22 (1979), pp. 825–60; Ridgwell, "'K is for keeper'", pp. 1–22.
- 15 H. Osborne and M. Winstanley, 'Rural and urban poaching in Victorian England', *Rural History*, 17 (2006), 187–212; Harvey Osborne, 'The Preservation and Poaching of Salmon in Victorian England; Fresh Perspectives on Nineteenth-century Poaching Crime' (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Lancaster, UK, 2000), pp. 165–204.
- 16 R.W. Hoyle, 'Introduction', in Hoyle, ed., *Our Hunting Fathers*, p. 11; Thompson, 'Landowners', p. 462.
- 17 Census of England and Wales, *Instructions to the Clerks Employed in Classifying the Occupations and Ages of the People* (London, 1881), p. 36; Kevin Schürer, Tatiana Penkova and Yanshan Shi, 'Standardising and coding birthplace strings and

occupational titles in the British censuses of 1851 to 1911', *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, 48 (2015), 195–213.

18 W. D. Adair, 'Can we trust the census reports? Lessons from a study of domestic servants in Tenbury, Worcestershire, 1851 and 1861', *Family and Community History*, 5 (2002), 99–110; John R. Edwards and Stephen P. Walker, 'Accountants in the British census', *Accounting Historians Journal*, 34 (2007), 43–74.

19 Matthew Woollard, 'The classification of multiple occupational titles in the 1881 census of England and Wales', *Local Population Studies*, 72 (2004), 37–41; K. Schürer and E. Higgs, Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) 1851–1911 [data collection] (UK Data Service, SN: 7481, 2020) <<http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-7481-2>>.

20 House of Commons, *Twenty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue on the Duties under their Management* (London, 1885), pp. 182–3; House of Commons, *Thirty-fifth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the Year Ended 31st March 1892* (London, 1892), p. 16; House of Commons, *Forty-ninth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue for the Year Ended 31st March 1906* (London, 1906), pp. 68–9; House of Commons, *Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise for the Year Ended 31st March 1920* (London, 1920), p. 107; House of Commons, *Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise for the Year Ended 31st March 1921* (London, 1921), p. 136.

21 Ridley, 'Sport of kings', pp. 200–1.

22 Bujak, *English Landed Society*, pp. 70–2.

23 Jones, *Gamekeeping*, p. 204; M. Beard, *English Landed Gentry in the Twentieth Century* (London, 1989), p. 25; F. M. L. Thompson, *English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century* (Toronto, 1963), pp. 527–45; E. Walford, *The County Families of the United Kingdom* (London, 1919), Preface.

24 Jones, *Gamekeeping*, pp. 203–07, 215; Durie, 'Game shooting', pp. 441–2; Bujak, *English Landed Society*, pp. 67–80.

25 Martin, 'Transformation', p. 1147.

26 Durie, 'Game shooting', pp. 443–4.

27 Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 192–4; Ridgwell, "'K is for keeper'", pp. 3–5; Durie, 'Game shooting', p. 43.

28 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 187–212; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 173–4; Archer, 'Poaching gangs', pp. 25–38; J. H. Porter, 'Tenant right: Devonshire and the 1880 Ground Game Act', *Agricultural History Review*, 30 (1986), 188–97; J. H. Porter, 'Poaching and Social Conflicts in Late Victorian Devon', in Barry Stapleton, ed., *Rural Social Change and Conflicts since 1800* (Humberside, UK, 1982), pp. 96–108.

29 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', p. 197.

30 His Majesty's Stationery Office, *1911 Census of England and Wales, Occupations and Industries Vol. X, Part 2* (London, 1913), p. 260.

31 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 199–203.

32 Durie, 'Game shooting', pp. 441–2; Martin, 'Transformation', pp. 1146–8; Jones, *Gamekeeping*, pp. 203–07.

33 W. A. Armstrong, 'The Workforce', in Mingay, ed., *The Victorian Countryside*, p. 494; Howkins, *Reshaping Rural England*, pp. 171–2.

34 Durie, 'Game shooting', pp. 433–4; Ridley, 'Sport of kings', pp. 189–205; Martin, 'British game', p. 205; Tapper, *Game Heritage*, p. 11; Thompson, 'Landowners', p. 461; Martin 'Transformation', pp. 1141–3.

35 John Bateman, *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland, a List of all Owners of Three Thousand Acres and Upwards, Worth £3000 a Year also One Thousand Three Hundred Owners of Two Thousand Acres and Upwards in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Their Acreage and Income from Land, Culled from the Modern Domesday Book; also Their Colleges, Clubs, and Services, Corrected in the Vast Majority of Cases by the Owners Themselves* (London, 1883), pp. 501–09; D. C. Moore, 'The Gentry', in Mingay, ed., *The Victorian Countryside*, p. 389.

36 Thompson, *English Landed Society*, pp. 27–35; Moore, 'The Gentry', pp. 389–90.

37 Thompson, *English Landed Society*, pp. 33–43.

38 P. H. Ditchfield and W. Page, eds, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Berkshire, Volume 2* (London, 1907), p. 300.

39 W. Page, ed., *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Suffolk, Volume 2* (London, 1907), pp. 364–5.

40 Roger Longrigg, *The English Squire and his Sport* (London, 1977), pp. 249–54; Jones, *Gamekeeping*, p. 89.

41 W. Page, ed., *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Gloucestershire, Volume 2* (London, 1907), pp. 243–4, 299–300.

42 H. Hopkins, *The Long Affray: The Poaching Wars 1760–1914* (London, 1985), p. 202; Archer, 'Poaching gangs', p. 27; Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 197–200.

43 J. E. Archer, 'A Reckless Spirit of Enterprise: Game-Preserving and Poaching in Nineteenth-Century Lancashire', in D. W. Howell and K. O. Morgan, eds, *Crime, Protest and Police in Modern British Society* (Cardiff, 1999), pp. 150–2.

44 Committee of Inquiry on Grouse Disease, *The Grouse in Health and Disease* (London, 1911), pp. 434–5.

45 W. Farrer and J. Brownbill, eds, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Lancashire, Volume 2* (London, 1908), p. 482; Archer, 'A Reckless Spirit', pp. 150–2.

46 Bateman, *Great Landowners*, p. 401.

47 Gamekeeper numbers were counted from census returns on <www.ancestry.co.uk>

- 48 Martin, 'British game', p. 210.
- 49 Bateman, *Great Landowners*, pp. 346, 430.
- 50 Schürer and Higgs, Integrated Census.
- 51 Walford, *County Families*, pp. 1501–27.
- 52 Bateman, *Great Landowners*, p. 501.
- 53 Martin, 'Transformation', p. 1144; D. Johnson, *Victorian Shooting Days: East Anglia 1810–1910* (Woodbridge, UK, 1981), pp. 22–3; R. W. Hoyle, 'Royalty and the Diversity of Field Sports, c. 1840–c. 1981', in Hoyle, ed., *Our Hunting Fathers*, p. 54; John E. Archer, 'Poachers Abroad', in G. E. Mingay, ed., *The Unquiet Countryside* (London, 1989), p. 55; Hugh S. Gladstone, *Record Bags and Shooting Records* (London, 1922), pp. 37, 48, 50.
- 54 Jones, 'The poacher', pp. 825–60; Archer, 'Poaching gangs', pp. 25–8; Archer, 'A Reckless Spirit', p. 159; M. J. Carter, *Peasants and Poachers* (Woodbridge, UK, 2018), pp. 12–37; Muge, 'Poverty', pp. 126–63.
- 55 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 200–04; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', p. 197.
- 56 House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics, 1861, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1862), pp. 25–9; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1871, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1872), pp. 25–9; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1881, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1882), pp. 25–9; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1891, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1892), pp. 25–9; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1901, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1902), pp. 64–6; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1911, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1912), pp. 42–3; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 196–7.
- 57 V. A. C. Gatrell and T. B. Hadden, 'Criminal Statistics and Their Interpretation', in E. A. Wrigley, ed., *Nineteenth-century Society: Essays in the Use of Quantitative Methods for the Study of Social Data* (Cambridge, 1972), pp. 336–41; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 18–20; Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 188–9; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics 1919, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1921), p. 2.
- 58 See Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 188–96 and references therein.
- 59 Stephen Ridgwell, 'Poaching and its representation in Edwardian England, c. 1901–14', *Rural History*, 31 (2020), 35–51; House of Commons, *Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1922: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1923), p. 24.
- 60 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 188–92; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 169–77; Ridgwell "K is for keeper", p. 3.
- 61 Jones, 'The poacher', pp. 830–1.
- 62 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', p. 189.
- 63 *Ibid.*, pp. 189–94.
- 64 *Ibid.*
- 65 Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', p. 194.
- 66 *Ibid.*, pp. 177–81; Alun Howkins, 'Economic Crime and Class Law: Poaching and the Game Laws, 1840–1880', in S. B. Burman and B. E. Harrell-Bond, eds, *The Imposition of Law* (London, 1979), pp. 279–82; Hopkins, *The Long Affray*, p. 203; Jones, 'The poacher', p. 836; E. H. Hunt, *Regional Wage Variations in Britain 1850–1914* (Oxford, 1973), pp. 62–3.
- 67 Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 315–18.
- 68 Ridgwell, 'Poaching', p. 38.
- 69 Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 194–5.
- 70 Osborne and Winstanley, 'Rural and urban', pp. 190, 200–04; Osborne, 'Preservation and Poaching', pp. 197, 318–20.

References

- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1851 Census of Great Britain, Population Tables, II: Ages, Civil Conditions, Occupations and Birth-place of the People with the Numbers and Ages of the Blind, the Deaf-and-dumb, and the Inmates of Workhouses, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals, Vol. I.* (London, 1854).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1861 Census of England and Wales, Population Tables: Numbers and Distribution of the People of England and Wales, Vol. II* (London, 1862).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1871 Census of England and Wales, Population Tables: Areas, Houses and Inhabitants, Vol. I* (London, 1873).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1871 Census of England and Wales, Population Abstracts: Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations, and Birth-places of the People, Vol. III* (London, 1873).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1881 Census of England and Wales, Population Tables: Areas, Houses and Inhabitants, Vol. I* (London, 1883).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1881 Census of England and Wales, Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, and Birth-places of the People, Vol. III* (London, 1883).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1891 Census of England and Wales, Area, Houses and Population, Vol. I.* (London, 1893).

- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1891 Census of England and Wales, Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, Birthplaces and Infirmities, Vol. III* (London, 1893).
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1891 Census of England and Wales, Return of Number of Males and Females in England and Wales at Censuses 1871, 1881, and 1891 under Occupational Headings* (London, 1895).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, Summary Tables, Area, Houses and Population; Also Population Classified by Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, Birthplaces and Infirmities* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Berks* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Devon* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Gloucester* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Lancaster* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Norfolk* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Northumberland* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1901 Census of England and Wales, County of Suffolk* (London, 1903).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1911 Census of England and Wales, Occupations and Industries, Vol. X, Part 2* (London, 1913).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1911 Census of England and Wales, Summary Tables: Areas, Families or Separate Occupiers and Population* (London, 1915).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Berks* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Devon* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Gloucester* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Lancaster* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Norfolk* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Northumberland* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, County of Suffolk* (London, 1923).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, Occupations Tables* (London, 1924).
- His Majesty's Stationery Office**, *1921 Census of England and Wales, General Tables comprising: Population, Housing, Institutions, Ages and Marital Conditions, Education, Birthplace and Nationality, Welsh Language* (London, 1925).
- House of Commons**, *Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise for the Year Ended 31st March 1920* (London, 1920).
- House of Commons**, *Forty-ninth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the Year Ended 31st March 1906* (London, 1906).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1861, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1862).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1871, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1872).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1881, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1882).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1891, England and Wales, Part I: Police – Criminal Proceedings – Prisons* (London, 1892).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1901, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1902).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1911, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1912).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics 1919, England and Wales, Part I: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1921).
- House of Commons**, *Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1922: Criminal Statistics* (London, 1923).
- House of Commons**, *Thirty-fifth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the Year Ended 31st March 1892* (London, 1892).
- House of Commons**, *Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise for the Year Ended 31st March 1921* (London, 1921).
- House of Commons**, *Twenty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue on the Duties under their Management* (London, 1885).