
CONTENTIOUS GATHERING IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1828-1833:

PROVISIONAL PLANS FOR ENUMERATION AND CODING

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University of Michigan

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Introduction*

For some time, our group has been studying patterns of conflict in western European countries over the last few centuries. In very general terms, we have been trying to learn how large-scale changes such as industrialization and statemaking affect the capacity and propensity for collective action of different segments of the populations affected by those changes. In our view, conflict is simply one aspect of collective action: to varying degrees, the pursuit of common goals of one group hampers the pursuit of common goals by other groups. We have been concentrating our attention on relatively visible forms of conflict in hopes of keeping the research manageable, yet of shedding light on the alteration of a wide range of collective action in the course of large-scale social change.

Up to the present, our most substantial analyses have dealt with strikes and with collective violence in Italy, Germany and, especially, France for varying intervals between 1830 and 1968. In those cases, we have generally attempted a uniform, comprehensive enumeration and description of events meeting our criteria in the entire country over some substantial block of time. That included, for example, an analysis of the roughly 36,000 individual strikes reported in the French Statistique des Grèves from 1890 through 1935. In those countries, we have also undertaken detailed studies of some particular events, period, places and/or populations -- for in-

* We are grateful to Sam Cohn, Carol Conell, Chris Lord, Mike Polen and Emilie Schmeidler for advice. The National Science Foundation is supporting the research described here.

stance, a close look at the Parisian insurrection of June, 1848. In some of those cases we have examined forms of collective action other than strikes and violent encounters; that includes such efforts as an attempt to trace the emergence of the demonstration as a form of action. Finally, some members of the group have studied similar phenomena in North America, Scandinavia and Great Britain.

Our newest large effort is a study of conflicts in Great Britain from 1828 through 1833. We have several different incentives for undertaking the new analysis. First, our analyses of violent events in Italy, Germany and France appeared to confirm our supposition that the violence was on the whole the by-product of the intervention of further interested parties in actions which were not intrinsically violent and which occurred frequently without significant violence. In particular, we were interested in the frequency with which the violence began with the intervention of troops, police and other specialized repressive forces. Since the only nonviolent events of which we had made large, systematic enumerations for some of the same periods and places were strikes, however, we did not have the evidence to look closely at that relationship between nonviolent and violent collective actions.

Second, it seemed worth making a sustained comparison between patterns of conflict in nineteenth-century Britain and those we had found on the Continent. Students of modern Europe often think of nineteenth-century Britain's experience as a kind of success story -- at least in "avoiding" the revolutions which occurred in France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere. A close study of conflicts in Britain should give us the means to rethink that question. More important, it should provide firmer ground for choosing among obvious alternative explanations of the differences between Britain and the continent: that Britain had fewer of the kinds of people who made

nineteenth-century revolutions and rebellions, that the most likely rebels had fewer grievances, that repression was more effective in Britain, and so on.

Our original hope was to examine the changing patterns of conflict in Britain throughout the nineteenth century. With a wide range of non-violent events to consider, however, that would have required an enormous effort -- many times the already formidable effort per year in our studies of France and Germany. After some preliminary enumerations in scattered years from the end of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth, we narrowed our attention to 1828-1833. That period recommends itself for several reasons. First, it was a time of major movements, conflicts and collective actions: Catholic Emancipation, Reform agitation, industrial conflict, the attack on select vestries, and the great agrarian rebellions of 1830. Second, there exist excellent historical studies of some of the period's conflicts -- for example, Captain Swing, by E.J. Hobsbawm and George Rudé -- with which we can compare our own results. Third, we have some reason to believe that the period acted as an historical pivot in something like the same way that the revolutions of 1848 did in France and Germany: marking, and perhaps producing, a shift from reactive to proactive, from "backward-looking" to "forward-looking" collective action on the part of ordinary people.

In that period, we are attempting to enumerate, describe and analyze a large share of all the "contentious gatherings" which occurred in England, Scotland and Wales. Roughly speaking, a contentious gathering is an occasion in which ten or more persons outside the government gather in the same place and make a visible claim which, if realized, would affect the interests of some specific person(s) or group(s) outside their own number. In principle, these gatherings include just about all the events covered

in our earlier enumerations of strikes and collective violence. They also include a great many other events: demonstrations, petition meetings, delegations, group poaching, and plenty of others. Drawing the boundaries both generously and consistently is a delicate and laborious task.

We are still adjusting the procedures for that task. After doing a trial enumeration and summary coding of some events from 1830, we did a preliminary scanning of thirty randomly selected ten-day blocks from the entire six-year period, then proceeded to enumerate systematically from the beginning of 1828. We have completed the preliminary enumeration of 1828. We find the events via a complete issue-by-issue reading of the Morning Chronicle, the Times, Gentlemen's Magazine, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Mirror of Parliament and the Annual Register. Once the events are enumerated, we plan to look for more information about them in the papers of the Home Office (of which we have already built up substantial selections via photocopy and microfilm), in other periodicals, and in secondary historical works. We are still making plans for coding of the information in machine-readable form. The file for the six-year period will probably describe on the order of 25,000 events.

We are also slowly making plans for the collection of data on the populations and areas "at risk" to contentious gatherings. The units of observation will certainly include all counties of England, Scotland and Wales. They will probably include complete sets of hundreds of parishes within selected counties. If possible, they will also include particular populations of potential actors -- for example, the handloom weavers of Lancashire and the agricultural laborers of Leicestershire. Ultimately the choice of units and of kinds of data concerning those units will result from a compromise between the arguments we are seeking to test and the costs of getting the relevant evidence.

Figure 1 provides a simplified sketch of this study's theoretical agenda. It states the problem as the short-run explanation of the extent of a single actor's collective action. Here are the definitions of the elements:

interests: the shared advantages or disadvantages likely to accrue to the population in question as a consequence of various possible interactions with other populations.

organization: the extent of common identity and unifying structure among the individuals in the population.

mobilization: the extent of resources under the collective control of the actor.

power: the extent to which the outcomes of the actor's interactions with other actors favor its interests over those of the others.

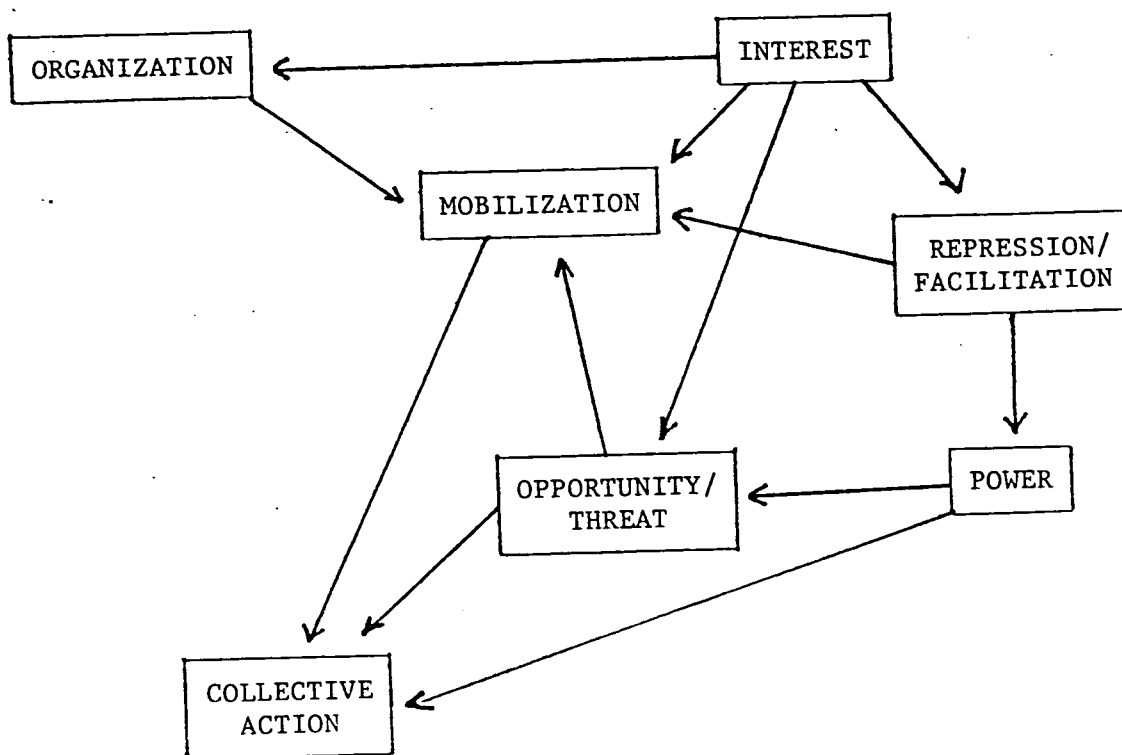
repression: the costs of collective action to the actor resulting from interaction with other groups. Facilitation consists of other groups' provision of incentives to act.

opportunity/threat: the extent to which other groups are either a) vulnerable to new claims which would, if successful, enhance the actor's realization of its interests or b) threatening to make claims which would, if successful, reduce the actor's realization of its interests.

collective action: the extent of a contender's joint action in pursuit of common ends.

Figure 1 states the broad argument that the actor's current level of col-

Figure 1. A Sketch of the Theoretical Agenda



lective action is mainly a function of its mobilization level, of the combination of opportunities and threats it faces, and of its power position. It states, among other things, that interest does not translate directly into collective action, but operates through its effect on group organization, mobilization, and subjection to repression and facilitation, as well as being filtered through the current configuration of opportunity and threat. All this may be obvious. But it breaks with a large part of the social science literature on "collective behavior", "protest" and "disorder". A major task in our study of Great Britain is to specify, refine and model these relationships.

Figure 2 presents a simple hypothesis concerning the usual distribution of governmental repression, facilitation and toleration (toleration = the absence of either repression or facilitation) as a function of the scale of collective action and the power of the group involved. It says that very weak groups have a range of smaller-scale actions open to them, will find themselves repressed if they exceed a certain scale, and never receive governmental facilitation for their collective action. Somewhat more powerful groups, according to this hypothesis, will be repressed for almost any collective action beyond a very small scale, but will still receive no facilitation. Beyond some critical point in group power, the extent of facilitation for smaller-scale actions increased as the extent of repression for large-scale actions declines. At the extreme, the group is the government or controls the government; there, all its collective actions are facilitated and none repressed. Two tasks of the study of Great Britain are to determine whether something like this general set of relationships does obtain, and to state how it varies with the current organization or political position of the government.

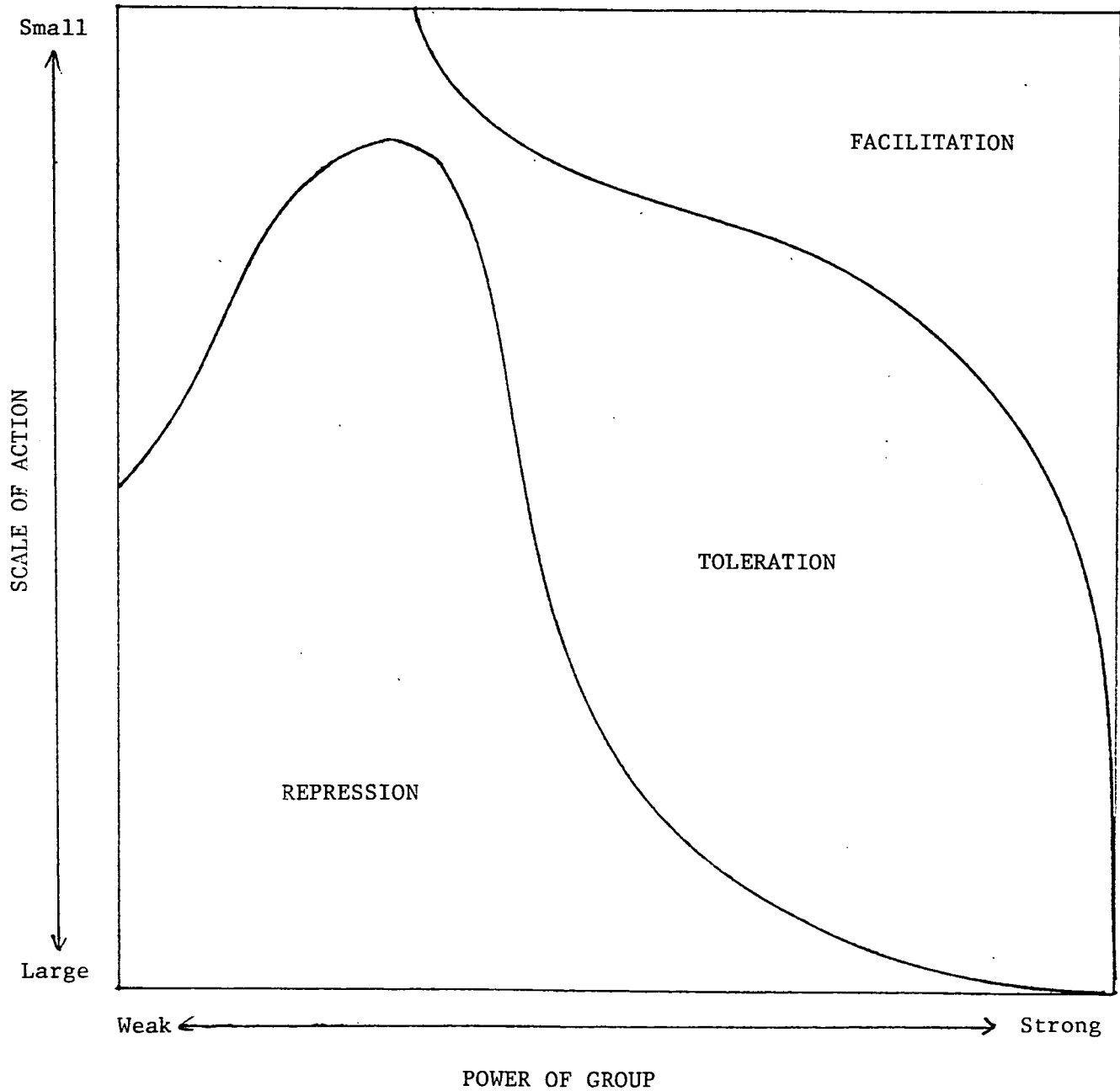
We are particularly interested in exploring a series of related prob-

lems which are hidden in Figure 2:

1. What determines the extent to which governments repress or facilitate a given category of collective actions? Even if the diagram is correct in suggesting that the scale of the action is inversely related to its acceptability, other factors clearly matter. We witness the legalization of the strike during the nineteenth century in most western countries, but generally much later than the legalization of electoral gatherings of similar or larger size.
2. To what extent, and under what conditions, does the toleration or facilitation of a given type of action by a particular group diminish the likelihood that other groups will be punished for that same type of action? It appears, for example, that the British government's toleration of the Catholic Association during the 1820s made it easier for other non-Catholic groups to form associations and use them politically.
3. Is it true, as it seems to be, that for any particular period and set of interacting populations, the forms of collective action tend to fall into a few relatively well-defined routines -- what we might call a repertoire of collective action? The repertoire of European workers in the nineteenth century, for example, commonly included the blacklist, the turnout of a single shop, the petitioning of authorities, the threat to destroy equipment and a few other forms of action, but not the sit-down strike, the demonstration, and so on. If so, why? If so, how and why does the repertoire change?
4. Is it not true that governmental repression and facilitation play a major part in the choice among forms of action which are in the reper-

Figure 2:

HYPOTHETICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESSION AS A FUNCTION OF THE SCALE OF COLLECTIVE ACTION AND THE POWER OF THE ACTOR.



toire? European nineteenth-century governments appear to have had some short-run success in channeling working-class collective action away from attempts to control production decisions and toward attempts to control consumption -- for example, by tolerating Friendly Societies and repressing trade unions. How strong is that channeling effect?

Figure 3 is somewhat more complex than the previous two. It sums up my thinking about the conditions in which a run-of-the-mill contender for power is likely to carry on collective action. The diagram as a whole relates the collective goods produced as a result of the contender's action to the resources expended in the action. A run-of-the-mill contender has two bands of interest: a) in not falling below the 0 line -- in not receiving collective bads; b) in a narrowly-defined set of collective goods: recognition of a union, let us say, or the abolition of slavery. As a consequence of the contender's current power position, there is a schedule of probable returns from different levels of collective action. That schedule takes an S-shape on the hypothesis that small amounts of action bring punishment, the rate of return increases beyond some crucial minimum as other groups yield to pressure, but beyond some further point the group's acquisition of collective goods begins to threaten the interests of other groups sufficiently for them to organize a concerted resistance.

The current state of opportunity and threat limits which portions of the curve of probable return are actually available. The contender's current level of mobilization limits the amount of resources the contender can actually expend. In this hypothetical case the curve of probable returns crosses the two bands of the contender's defined interest. Furthermore, the current positions of opportunity, threat and mobilization make those

interest areas available. Therefore two ranges of action are likely: a lower-level action to forestall collective bads, a higher-level action to acquire collective goods. By lowering the opportunity line, raising the threat line, reducing the mobilization level, or depressing the curve of probable returns, we can define situations in which we would expect only defensive action, or no action at all.

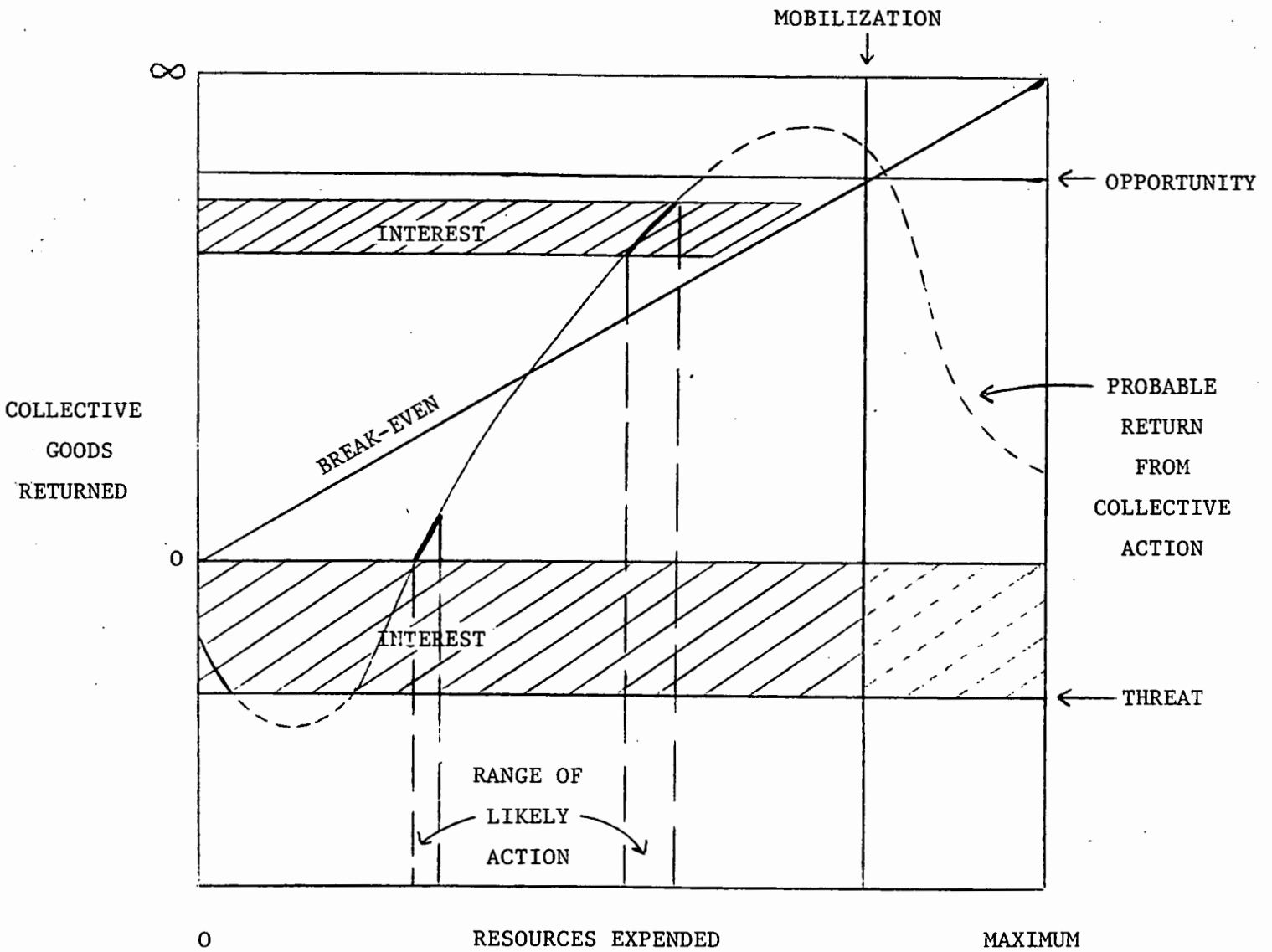
It is a long way from these simple, abstract models to the complex, concrete contentious gatherings of Britain in 1830. The arguments and queries we have laid out here mainly concern a single actor; the events we observe, on the other hand, are often complex interactions among several groups. The arguments tend to assume that we can observe the full range of a given actor's collective action, and observe it continuously. In fact, the best our study of Britain can do is to portray the actor's appearances in a series of contentious gatherings. The arguments center on groups, but the observations deal with events -- and only some of the relevant events.

We have two ways to bridge the gap. One is to shift the observations toward groups. The other is to shift the models toward events. It should be possible to identify or to develop models which deal with the effects of mobilization, repression and group organization, yet apply to contentious gatherings. It should be possible to give strategic interaction a larger and more explicit place than it occupies in simple arguments. It should be possible to deal more effectively with changes in the forms and distributions of collective action as functions of industrialization, urbanization, statemaking and the expansion of capitalism.

The four remaining sections of this report are 1) a summary of rule and procedures for identifying relevant events, and assembling dossiers

Figure 3:

IDEALIZED SKETCH OF CONDITIONS FOR ACTION OF A RUN-OF-THE-MILL CONTENDER.



concerning them for coding; 2) a general agenda for coding; 3) illustrative material from the enumeration of events in February 1828, 4) a selected list of papers from the research group as a whole.

EVENTS TO BE ENUMERATED

The events are "contentious gatherings" (CGs), occasions in which ten or more persons outside the government gather in the same place and make a visible claim which, if realized, would affect the interests of some specific person(s) or group(s) outside their own number. Most CGs in our period fall into one or more of the following categories: 1) collective violence, 2) meetings, 3) demonstrations, 4) parades, 5) assemblies, 6) rallies, 7) celebrations, 8) delegations, 9) strikes, 10) union activities. More precisely, the events included are all occasions:

1. reported in the London Times, Morning Chronicle, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Annual Register, Gentlemen's Magazine and/or The Mirror of Parliament.
2. occurring in England, Scotland or Wales,
3. beginning on any date from 1 January 1828 through 31 December 1833,
4. in which ten or more persons outside the government:
 - a. gather in the same place,
 - b. make a visible claim which, if realized, would affect the interests of some specific person(s) or group(s) outside their own number.

Terms which therefore require working definitions

reported

occurring

in England, Scotland, Wales

beginning

persons
 outside the government
 gather
 same place
 visible claim affecting interests
 specific person(s) or group(s)

DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF THUMB

reported. Any mention in any context. If, for example, an M.P. lays on the table a petition "from a numerous meeting in Oldham" which conforms to all our other criteria, that meeting enters the sample. In parliamentary debates, mentions of meetings do not need numerical information to be included. For example, if Mirror of Parliament reports a meeting of parishioners at Preston to petition Parliament, but makes no mention of how many people attended the meeting, we will assume provisionally that at least 10 people took part.

occurring in England, Scotland or Wales Ten or more people must have gathered within the political boundaries (including territorial waters) of England, Scotland or Wales. If any part of the action occurs within those boundaries, the entire event falls into the sample.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine how many people are involved in an event or action. In vague cases take the following terms to mean at least ten people:

AFFRAY	DEMONSTRATION	MOB	RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGE
ASSEMBLY	DISTURBANCE	MULTITUDE	THRONG
BRAWL	GANG	NUMEROUS	TUMULTOUS ASSEMBLY
CONCOURSE	GATHERING	RALLY	
CROWD	GENERAL BODY/BODY	RIOT	

beginning on any date from 1 January 1828 through 31 December 1833

The event begins at the first point at which at least ten of the people who eventually make the visible claim are gathered without further dispersal before they make the claim. The day begins at midnight.

- 1) use exact date when given.
- 2) use calendar to assign date if day of the week is given. Example, "Tuesday" or "Tuesday last"; when there is not reason to believe that the date could be off by a week or more.
- 3) if it is unclear that the article is giving you an exact date, (for example, the article is from another newspaper) then assign the date using the calendar and use on the approximate dating tags, WITHIN: 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months. Fill out a date comment card to explain your reasons for that choice.
- 4) in Parliamentary Debates, when no clear date is given, assign a month, the same as the newspaper report the article is in, except if it is the first day of that month, then use the last month. Then date the day 00 and fill in the year and sequence number and add, approximately within 3 months. So a mention of a meeting in an April 16th London Times would read as follows:

828-04-00-01 app. w/in 3 months.

Also number the log page in the same manner. The 00 page should come at the end of each month.

You can gather that if the event is reported in a London paper and takes place in or near London, that yesterday or a day given is close enough to be the calendar date assigned. In that case, no comment card need be filled out, and no approximate date need be assigned.

persons Any human being who can reasonably be presumed to have intentionally participated in the making of the claim

outside the government When officers are acting in the capacity given them by their offices and no group of ten or more non-officers is acting with them, we exclude the action. If ten or more officers act together but on their own responsibility, we include their action. Among the sets of people commonly named in discussions of English governments in the nineteenth century, we are actually distinguishing three categories, (a) officers, (b) public committees, and (c) citizenry. As officers, we are considering:

Aldermen	Judges	Police Constables
Bailiffs	Justices	Privy Councilers
Beadles	Justices of the Peace	Schoolboards
Boroughreeves	Lord Lieutenants	Sheriffs
Burgesses	Magistrates	Scotch Guards
Churchwardens	Mayors	Special Constables
Common Councilers	Members of Parliament	Surveyors
Constables	Military (see below*)	Town Councilers
Coroners	Militia	Yeomanry
Directors of the Poor	Ministers	and others of
Grand Juries	Overseers of the Poor	essentially
Guardians of the Poor	Paymasters	similar position.
Horse Guards	Police	

*(Military): Cavalry, Infantry, Dragoons, Hussars, Marines, Blues, Greys.

As public committees we are considering Town Meetings, Vestries, Select Vestries, Liveries, Improvement Commissions, Police Commissions, and es-

entially similar organizations.

As segments of the citizenry we are considering Freeholders, Householders, Inhabitants, Landowners, Leypayers, Occupiers, Parishioners, Ratepayers, Tithepayers and essentially similar collections of people. One day we may well want to analyze the actions of public committees, of segments of the citizenry, and of other groups (such as members of particular crafts, associations, age-sex groups or families) separately. For the present, the crucial distinction separates officers from all the rest. Officers often appear as parties in collective actions involving public committees, segments of the citizenry and/or other groups. But the only circumstances under which their concerted action qualifies by itself is when they take part in a group of ten or more persons who on their own responsibility assemble to make a publicly visible claim, demand or complaint.

As citizens we are considering everyone else.

gather same place Ten or more persons, meeting, assembling or any of the key words used in Page 14 to define a get-together. Place is defined as:

- a) specific location, church, inn, field,
 - b) secondary location, town, parish, city,
 - c) area location, county, hundred, etc.
- or any combination of these.

visible claims affecting interests of some specific persons or groups

We are trying to prepare a comprehensive list of occasions where people outside the government assemble to make a publicly visible claim, demand, or complaint. At one time or another, we use all the following words to

describe what we're after: claims, demands, complaints, grievances, aspirations, interests, dissatisfactions. Some of these words, such as "demands", clearly have an object outside the group. Others, like "dissatisfactions", do not necessarily have outside objects; one can easily be dissatisfied with oneself. We want to concentrate on actions which do have a target outside the acting group. Let's talk about claims and objects of claims. We are trying to build a sample of gatherings in which -- or by which -- people articulate claims on actors outside their own group.

What sorts of claims? Basically, any expectation which would, if realized, require the other actor to expend valued resources: money, labor-power, information, and so on. What sorts of actors? Basically, any other set of real people. That excludes a group's claims on itself. It excludes a group's claims on supernatural or imaginary beings. It does not however, exclude claims on an imaginary "power structure", if the group identifies some real people with that structure. Nor does it exclude claims on real people in their capacities as self-declared agents of supernatural beings or imaginary groups: priests, soothsayers, charlatans, members of invented conspiracies. It does not exclude claims on real people present at the same gathering, just so long as there is a we/they separation between actors and objects which is not simply an internal division of the acting group and which is more durable than the gathering itself. In fact, "any other set of real people" does not exclude any individual anywhere, just so long as there is a gathering in which enough people articulate claims on that individual.

When describing the possible content of such claims, we enumerate:

- a) petitioning or addressing or memorializing local or national government, either for or against government;

- b) opposition to government policy, form of government or particular agents of it;
- c) support for government;
- d) support for an enemy of government;
- e) control of local government or institution;
- f) other grievances and dissatisfactions, including religious, social or economic issues, discussion of complaints about wages, hours or conditions of work;

Here are some rules of thumb for the identification of qualifying and non-qualifying claims:

1. In the absence of contradictory information, collective violence constitutes prima facie evidence of a claim. If ten or more persons act together to attack, damage or forcibly seize a person or object, that is provisional evidence of a claim.
2. Even if the ultimate aim of the activity is the making of some sort of claim, purely organizational efforts do not qualify in themselves. For example, the creation of a local Reform Association does not in itself constitute a claim. If, on the other hand, ten or more persons who are organizing an association state a qualifying claim as they do so, that claim counts.
3. Benefit suppers, balls, expositions and the like do not qualify in themselves, regardless of the cause for which they are conducted. If, however, we acquire further evidence of the making of a claim (e.g. a claim-making proclamation by the organizers of the benefit,

or a widely-cheered claim-making speech in the course of the event), a benefit qualifies in the same way any other gathering qualifies.

4. A speech by a single person which states a claim, articulates a grievance or makes a demand constitutes evidence of a collective claim under any of these conditions: a) the group formally adopts the speaker's views by petition, resolution or memorial; b) the reporter explicitly imputes approval of the claim to the participants in the gathering; c) the group manifestly voices an opinion by cheering, jeering or other vocal display.

5. If a gathering includes two or more factions, at least one of which has ten or more participants, claims made by one of the factions on another if the issues and divisions in question extend beyond the particular gathering and the particular set of participants. For example, when Henry Hunt and his supporters show up at a parish vestry meeting and challenge the powers of the local elite to control the election of new vestry officers, the division extends beyond that meeting and the claim qualifies.

6. Explicit support for government, or denial of support to government, qualifies. It can take the form of support for institutions (Parliament, the present government, the constitution) or of support for specific officers of government: the aldermen, bailiffs, beadles, boroughreeves, and so on, listed earlier. It can take the form of deliberate denial of support for these institutions or officers. The institutions and officers must be currently in office; for example, a celebrating banquet for a member-elect of Parliament does not in itself qualify. Evidence of such support or denial includes a) participation in events,

including celebrations and festivities, whose commonly-understood purpose is the display of support, e.g. Lord Mayor's Day parade; b) the reporter's imputation of support or rejection; c) articulation of a sentiment through cheering, jeering, and so on, however, a simple toast (e.g. "To the King") does not qualify in itself, even if participants cheer.

7. Gatherings explicitly conducted to support or condemn an action of government state qualifying claims if the participants themselves articulate sentiments by passing resolutions, cheering speeches, and so on.

8. Simple expressions of support or rejection do not qualify if the objects are a) non-governmental institutions or officers in Britain or elsewhere, b) governmental institutions or officers outside of Britain. If a gathering makes further claims on either of these categories of objects, however, the claims qualify. For example, a banquet in honor of the deposed king of Spain would not qualify unless the participants directly stated the demand that he be reinstated.

BOUNDARIES OF CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS

Most CGs will occur on one day at one location; however, many will last longer and/or will take place at several sites, so we must delineate boundaries in time and space. Activities will be considered to be part of the same CG if:

1. they occur on the same day, or on consecutive days and
2. there is strong evidence of overlapping personnel within the citizen formation(s), such as continuous interaction between two or more of the formations identified in the initial activity' and

3. the activities involve the same issue, or some directly related issue (e.g. the escalation of demands).

Activities that meet the above criteria will be defined as one CG even through they occur in different locations (e.g. different towns).

If an event qualifies on the grounds of the kind of action and kind of group involved, but we lack sufficient information to assign it a time and place in Britain from 1828 through 1833, we exclude the event pending further information. If only one of these elements -- time or place -- is uncertain, we include the event pending further information.

GENERAL AGENDA FOR CODING

This is a provisional set of plans for the preparation of a machine-readable description of each CG. The record for a single event will contain the following sections:

1. EVENT as a whole, including identification and summary descriptions of all major features.
2. PLACE: one unit per place in which the event occurred.
3. FORMATION: one unit per formation participating in the event.
4. ACTION-PHASE: one unit per action by any formation.
5. SOURCE: one unit per source from which information concerning this event was drawn.
6. COMMENTS: one unit per comment. All keyed to specific locations in sections 1-5.

1. Event Section

identification number: starting date plus sequence number on that date

accuracy of starting date

day of week on which event began

date on which event ended

accuracy of ending date

duration: days

duration: hours

low estimate of total participants

high estimate of total participants

best estimate of total participants

best estimate of person-days + margin of error

best estimate of person-hours + margin of error

best estimate of arrests during event + margin of error

best estimate of arrests after event + margin of error

best estimate of wounded during event + margin of error

best estimate of killed during event + margin of error

number of formations

summary of formation type(s)

summary of participation by authorities

summary of repression exercised during event

summary of repression exercised after event

summary of major target(s) of action

broad event type

summary of background

summary of outcome

2. Place Section

one unit per place in which the action occurred. A "place" is any named location, plus any unnamed location in which we have strong reason to believe that some portion of the action occurred. We produce a unit for "someplace" in two circumstances: 1) we cannot locate the action in at

least one specific parish; 2) we have strong reason to believe that some portion of the action occurred outside the places for which the account contains specific names. A "name" can be very general: by the river, on the road, at the market, and so on.

a) for initial coding

principal name of place, alphabetic. Parish takes priority. If it is impossible, name county; if county is impossible, country. Place inferred locations in parenthesis. Thus OXFORD means the account specifically mentions Oxford, (OXFORD) that we have inferred the location from the account or its context.

detailed name of place, alphabetic. Blank if we have a parish name and no other place information. SOMEPLACE if the principal place is a county or a country (England, Scotland, Wales) and we have no further information on location within the county or country; a more specific designation such as "near Norwich" (in parenthesis if inferred) takes precedence over SOMEPLACE. SOMEPLACE ELSE for additional places not specifically named.

b) for coding after alphabetic sort of place sections

sequence number for grid square location: 0 if some portion definitely took place in this grid square location, 1 to 9 if one of a cluster of 1 to 9 possible continuous grid square locations, used to describe irregular shapes, e.g. a street, town, riverbank, road. Note: this means that a single place record may contain 1 to 9 subrecords for grid square location.

grid square location per Gazetteer: two letters plus five digits

vertical location within grid square: 0 if not known, 1 to 9 if known

horizontal location within grid square: 0 if not known, 1 to 9 if known

margin of error for grid square location

location in British census of 1831: nine digits

NOTE on the Place Section. This is not the only information on places that we will eventually have available for analysis. We plan to construct a separate Place File including at least all parishes in which events occurred and all counties, whether or not events occurred in them. The addition of further places, if any, will depend on cost, convenience and analytic urgency. The likely items of information in such a file are:

name of the administrative unit (parish, etc.)

proper name of the place

position within administrative hierarchy: parish, hundred, county, etc.

grid square location per Gazetteer

location in 1831 census

population in 1831

other characteristics of that place: presence or absence of market, extent of manufacturing, etc.

characteristics of specific location within that place: inn, church, public square, shop, etc.

enumeration of all events occurring in that place

3. Formation Section

One unit per formation known to be present. Every participant must be assigned to at least one formation. So must every action: if we know some action occurred, but can't assign it to a specific formation, we create a formation named SOMEONE. There may be more than one SOMEONE. In that case, we name them SOMEONE 1, SOMEONE 2,....

A formation is a set of people who act together and/or interact with another formation in the course of the event. The first formation named must

have 10+ members. We divide the remainder into as few formations as possible: generally one formation for each set of people who act distinguishably in the course of the event.

formation numbers: two digits

overlap with other formations: list of other formation's numbers

relation of this formation to event: participant, spectator, etc.

name(s) of formation: alphabetic, including SOMEONE (in parenthesis if the name is inferred rather than given explicitly)

social composition of formation: alphabetic, including DK (don't know)

other words describing formation: alphabetic, including NONE [in parenthesis if inferred from account, e.g. (LED BY TAILOR)].

place of origin or normal residence: alphabetic, including DK

words used to describe magnitude of formation: alphabetic, including NONE [in parenthesis if inferred from account, e.g. (GROUP FILLED SQUARE)]

number of participants: low estimate (50+ = at least 50, 101+ = more than 100, etc.)

number of participants: high estimate

number of participants: best estimate

source of best estimate: code (when the available accounts contain more than one estimate, write COMMENT)

number of person-days: best estimate (00 = unknown, 01 = participation lasted less than one day)

number of person hours: best estimate. 00 = unknown, 01 = less than 1 hour.

Person-days and person-hours are additive. For example, 025, 075 means 25 person-days + 75 person-hours, a reasonable estimate for a formation of 25 people in continuous action for 1 day plus three more hours. 01, 75 means 0 person-days + 75 person-hours. Note alternative estimates as COMMENTS.

source of best estimate: code

best estimate of number arrested. Note alternative estimates as COMMENTS.

source of best estimate: code

best estimate of number wounded. Note alternative estimates as COMMENTS.

source of best estimate: code

best estimate of number killed. Note alternative estimates as COMMENTS.

source of best estimate: code

NOTE: best estimates of person-days, person-hours, arrests, wounded, killed, must each sum to totals given in EVENT SECTION

4. Action-Phase Section

An event begins at the first point at which at least ten of the people who eventually make a claim which would qualify the event for inclusion in our sample are gathered without dispersing before they make the claim. The event ends when the last set of people which has made such a claim in the course of the event disperses. If new claims by 10+ people which would independently qualify the event for inclusion arise in the course of the event, they keep the event going.

A new action-phase begin when any formation begins a new action. At least one phase must describe action before the events begins; when possible, there should be one such unit for each formation present at the beginning of the event. At least one phase must describe action after the event ends; when possible, there should be one such unit form each formation which survived to the end of the event.

If more than one formation changes action at the same time, we make a phase unit for each formation and assign each unit the same time.

The minimum record contains at least one phase each: 1) before the event

begins; 2) at the beginning of the event; 3) in the course of the event;
4) at the end of the event; 5) after the event.

Every formation named must appear in at least one action-phase.

Sequence number: first new phase at this time. Two digits; 00 = sometime

Order number for multiple phases which start simultaneously: one digit

date; year, month, day

clock time: 2400 = midnight; 0000 = unknown

relation to event: 1 = before event begins; 2 = action initiating event;

3 = in course of event; 4 = action ending event; 5 = after event ends

formation number: 00 = someone (if used, we must enumerate a SOMEONE formation; 99 = all formations

action: alphabetic, including DK (definitely permits phrases such as ATTEMPT TO; in parenthesis if our summary or inference, without parenthesis if direct transcription of words in account)

object of action: alphabetic, including DK, NONE, FORMATION 23, etc.

immediate consequences for object: alphabetic, including DK, NONE (consequences occurring during same action-phase only; use after-event phases for later consequences).

5. Source Section

One unit per source. In principle, there should be one source unit per cover sheet and one cover sheet per source unit.

name of source: alphabetic. Standard abbreviations for major sources

location within source: information will vary with type of source. For newspapers, for example, location will typically be date, page, location on page

further identifying information: includes NONE. May cite headline, indicate location in footnote, and so on.

comments on source: alphabetic. Includes NONE. May mention quality, contradiction of other sources, use made in coding.

6. Comment Section

One unit per comment. May be keyed to any location within EVENT, PLACE, FORMATION, ACTION-PHASE, OR SOURCE sections. In some cases, the codebook will require the coder who uses a certain code to make a COMMENT.

location in record: numerical code

comment: alphabetic

CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS ENUMERATED IN

FEBRUARY 1828

<u>Type of CG</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Issue</u>
meeting	Weymouth	02-02	parliamentary election
meeting	London	02-02	protection of victualler trade
meeting	Poultry	02-04	test corporation acts
meeting	Edinburgh	02-04	petition king about political favors
gathering	Liverpool	02-05	election to parliament
gathering	Durham	02-05	local election
gathering	Dover	02-06	election to parliament
violence	London	02-06	crowd attacks informer
parade	Weymouth	02-07	election
meeting	Sheffield	02-07	vestry, church rates
violence	Newbury	02-07	crowd attacks informer
demonstration	Weymouth	02-09	election
meeting	Windsor	02-10	tax on carts
gathering-crowd	Weymouth	02-11	election
gathering-mob	London	02-13	threatens informer
gathering-crowd	Durham	02-13	country elections
meeting	London	02-15	licensed vs. non-licensed sellers
violence	Atherstone	02-16	poaching affray
meeting	Leicester	02-18	coin laws
gathering	Weymouth	02-18	election victory celebration
meeting	Mary-la-bonne	02-20	parish rates
violence	Scarborough	02-28	smuggling affray
meeting	Sheffield	February approximately	test and corporation acts

<u>Type of CG</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Issue</u>
meeting	Islington	February approximately	test and corporation acts
meeting	London	February approximately	test and corporation acts
meeting	Honiton	February approximately	test and corporation acts
meeting	Dorchester	February approximately	test and corporation acts
meeting	Manchester	February approximately	stamp duties

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

() Hansard () HOP

(✓) LONDON TIMES

page 1 column 2

Top
Middle
Bottom

- () Spindel
- (✓) Schweitzer
- () Lord () Guest
- () Eaton () Lewis
- () Burke () Dunkle
- () Burns () Driver

() MORNING CHRONICLE

date 2-18-1828 day M

First Line: A7 A VERY NUMEROUS MEETING ...

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY (see memo # 6)

- (1) VIOLENCE ()
 - property damage (), seizure of property, spaces or persons (),
 - personal injury (), threat of any of the above ().
- (2) MEETINGS (✓)
 - () Election () support for enemy of government
 - () Vestry () control of local government/institution
 - () Livery (✓) other grievances and dissatisfactions
 - () Dinner (✓) opposition to other peoples or groups
 - () Political club/party () objectives unclear
 - () with petition, address, etc. () notices, requests (for past or future meetings)
 - () opposition to government () other (list)
 - () support for government
- (3-8) GATHERINGS
 - demonstrations (), parade (), assemblies, crowds, mobs (), gatherings (),
 - rallies (), special celebrations (),
 - other ()
- (9) DELEGATIONS, DEPUTATIONS ()
- (10) LABOR ACTIVITIES ()
 - strike, turnout (), lockout (), combination or union mention (),
 - threats to stop work (), work stoppages (), return to work (),
 - deputations of workers ().
- (11) LEGAL ACTIONS ()
 - arrests (), examinations (), pretrial info. (), trials/court proceedings ()
 - sentences, executions, etc. (). Be sure to check the appropriate areas above that pertain to the action that brought about the arrest or trial.

EXTRA EXTRA

swearing in of special constables (), arson or suspected arson (), machine breaking, destruction of looms or threshers, etc. ().

Objective of action INTERFERENCE IN THEIR TRADE

Participants LICENSED VICTUALLERS

Number NUMEROUS Leaders CHARLES BLEADEN

Date 2-15-1828 FRI Duration (if known) 1 day or less, a few days, more

Location LONDON TAVERN, LONDON, MIDDLESEX

specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish county

COMMENTS ON BACK? (✓) 4-76 (6) Bobbi
SAME AS MC EVENT

PINSBURY DISPENSARY, No. 29, St. John's Street.—A GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be held at the House of the Dispensary, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February, at Seven o'clock precisely.
G. GOSWELL-STREET, Feb. 13, 1834. THOMAS LAWRENCE, Sec.

IMPERIAL GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY
 Office, 10, Coleman-street, Feb. 11, 1834.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** of the PROPRIETORS of SHARES of and in the **IMPERIAL GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY** will be held at the Old London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the city of London, on Thursday, the 23rd day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the place of Thomas Stock, Esq. appointed Deputy Governor; and of an Auditor, in the place of James M. Nichol, who has resigned.
 By order,
BARTHOLOMEW MATHRAW, Clerk of the Company.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be held at the Physicians' Tavern, on Friday, the 23rd day of February instant, to consider the expediency of making an alteration in the first Regulation of the Institution, by confirming the Regulation of the last General Meeting, respecting the terms upon which Parochial Paupers and Domestic Servants of Persons not Governors of the Institution, shall in future be received into the Hospital.
 The Chair to be taken at Three o'clock precisely.
CHARLES MURRAY, Sec.

A very numerous **MEETING** of **LICENSED VICTUALLERS**, held at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1834.
CHARLES BLEADEN, Esq. having been called to the Chair.
 It was resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Meeting that the privileges and business of the Licensed Victuallers have for a long time past been grievously interfered with and injured by various persons opening and conducting houses of entertainment without a Magistrate's License.
 That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Legislature, in enacting and wording the Public House License, has expressly prohibited unlicensed persons from allowing any excisable articles to be consumed upon their premises.
 That it is the opinion of this Meeting that no individual can open or conduct any house of entertainment without a License from the Magistrate to do.
 That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that under the sanction which the Magistrate's License gives to the house of a Licensed Victualler, the greater part of this Meeting give large premiums and pay high rents for the houses they occupy, and which will come to be of any more value than other premises of a similar magnitude, if persons can conduct houses of entertainment without the License of the Magistrate.
 That this Meeting, viewing with satisfaction the proceedings that have already taken place under the superintendance of the Committee, relative to stopping the proceedings of the Committee in such way as may be deemed most expedient; and that the Committee have the power to add to their number, and that they be requested to form four District Committees as soon as they find it advisable to do.
 That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Treasurer and Committee for their past services, and that they be requested to continue to act in those offices.
CHARLES BLEADEN, Chairman.
 Also, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Charles Bleaden, Esq. for his essential and valuable attention to the business of the Association, and for his excellent conduct as Chairman on this occasion.

HOPE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6, New Bridge-street, London; No. 1, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh; and No. 11, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. M.P. Chairman.
JOHN DAINSBOTTOM, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman.
ASSURANCES upon LIVES continue to be effected by this Company upon the most advantageous terms to the Assured—and Two-thirds of the Profits are divided amongst Assureds Septennially.
WILLIAM BURT, Actuary.

CITY of DUBLIN TONTINE.—The, Subscribers to the Life Annuity granted by the Corporation of the City of Dublin, on the 23rd day of June, 1778, who are to be paid their Interest in London, may receive **HALF-A-YEAR'S ANNUITY**, due on the 23rd day of December last, by applying at the Banking-house of Sir James Leach and Co. Lombard-street, on Wednesday, 23rd day of February, and every other Wednesday, between the hours of Ten o'clock and Two. The Subscribers to bid in their Bonds and a Certificate of the Life of the Nominee. It is requested, that in case of death, the sum may be given as above, for the future benefit and regulation of each Class.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **JOHN JOHNSON**, of the same Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton,

addressed. The **GLASS** can be seen, which exhibits growing Plants of all the different kinds, the most interesting to the Agriculturists for alternate Husbandry, adapted to soils of which they have got plenty on Sale; and "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," will be information on the subject.—New Growth of from town, on the direct road to Dover.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING AND DRESSING CASES.—H. and C. attention of the Public to the **REDUCED PRICES** of **TRAVELLING CASES**, which are manufactured of the best materials.
 Double-fold Writing Case . . . 20s. Large L. Do. Do. to hold sealcase . . . 25s. Do. Do. to hold sealcase . . . 25s. Best B. Instruments . . . 15s. Comp.
 112, Strand, near Strand

ROOT'S PATENT WATER-BRETTA, from 112 upwards, introduced and sold by the Patentee, 121, Church-street, and at the Manufactory, 23, Church-street, bretha possesses the beauty, lightness and at the same time, the great advantage of Umbrellas upon an improved principle.—N.B. It is stamped on the border of each Umbrella.

FIRE-SIDE AMUSEMENT
REGULAR DANCING FIGURES will be given by **J. COLLET**, at his apartments, 40, Ranelagh, a short time longer, previous to his return that Ladies and Gentlemen may not throw away all they have determined on seeing the Picture, he is well aware that few will see them who are not called by curiosity to become purchasers, it is possible to form the least idea of the merit of the Picture from them. No charge for seeing (Nine in the Morning until Eight in the Eve) Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the country are invited to see the Pictures in the most copious description of Figures in historical and classical costume, according to the invention with a piece of the same of **Thomas Jackson**. The genuine Pictures are only to be seen at 40, Ranelagh.

HARNESS and SADDLERY
 Foster Green, Strand.—T. CLARK & Co. Stability and Carriage, this old established second division of Foster Green, where stock of Carriage, Carriage, Saddle, which merit inspection from its quality, and moderate price. Every description of Saddle, Saddle, Saddle, &c. &c.

PATENT WIRE GAUZE
LIAM FOX, No. 21, New-street, Strand from the Patentee, No. 29, Oxford-street, is the Right for making various **WIRE** articles, being most respectfully to inform the Merchants in general, that Patterns of his Invention may now be seen at 21, Whitebrook; where date attention.

WIRE GAUZE WINDOW
 to all others in durability, durability, Oil or Wax; Servants' ditta, and Stable Litter and ornamental articles, of the same and Wire-work and Iron Fence Manufacture at St. Andrew's Church, Nursery and Working Iron Bunkers, Gates, Virandas, Galleries, Article, ditta and ornamental, in town or country.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—**W. A. GOSWELL-STREET, No. 112, Strand**, respectably and in Patent, that he continues to be the Patentee of the **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, on his improved principle a single tooth to a complete set, which he guarantees every comfort in articulation and it thus preserves the original form of the mouth every other operation on the Teeth and Gums than half the usual charges. Address

NEW SYSTEM.—TOOTH
DR. TRINCHARD cured without pain, PAIN APPLICATION, and the most successful way, by the Invention, Mr. J. P. CLARK, Bedford-square.—Medical Gentlemen and new operations, which must ultimately be the result of the operation.

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

() Hansard () HOP
() LONDON TIMES
(✓) MORNING CHRONICLE

page 1 column 1
date 2-18-1828 day M

Top
Middle
Bottom

() Spindel
() Schweitzer
(✓) Lord () Guest
() Eaton () Lewis
() Burke () Dunkle
() Burns () Driver

First Line: AT A VERY NUMEROUS
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY (see memo # 6)

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property damage (), seizure of property, spaces or persons (),
personal injury (), threat of any of the above ().
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 - () Livery (✓) other grievances and dissatisfactions
 - () Dinner (✓) opposition to other peoples or groups
 - () Political club/party () objectives unclear
 - () with petition, address, etc. (✓) notices, requests (for past or future meetings)
 - () opposition to government () other (list)
 - () support for government

(3-8) GATHERINGS
demonstrations (), parade (), assemblies, crowds, mobs (), gatherings (),
rallies (), special celebrations (),
other ()

(9) DELEGATIONS, DEPUTATIONS ()

(10) LABOR ACTIVITIES ()
strike, turnout (), lockout (), combination or union mention (),
threats to stop work (), work stoppages (), return to work (),
deputations of workers ().

(11) LEGAL ACTIONS ()
arrests (), examinations (), pretrial info. (), trials/court proceedings ()
sentences, executions, etc. (). Be sure to check the appropriate areas above that
pertain to the action that brought about the arrest or trial.

EXTRA EXTRA
swearing in of special constables (), arson or suspected arson (),
machine breaking, destruction of looms or threshers, etc. ().

Objective of action AGAINST NON-LICENSED SELLERS

Participants LICENSED VICTUALLERS

Number NUMEROUS Leaders CHAS. BLEADEN

Date FRI 2-15-1828 Duration (if known) 1 day or less, a few days, more
Yesterday, last week, a few days ago

Location LONDON TAVERN, LONDON,
specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish

MIDDLESEX
county

OF AND / Command, burden (to... This ship has O'poe and mast... and will carry A'curgon. For... 24, Br...

US and CEYLON, with leave... (in a few days, being nearly loaded)... calling coppered ship CEYLON, A 1... burden 300 tons; lying in the... most superior accommodations for... For freight or passage apply... 24, Birchblaine, Carlhill.

THE WALES direct, as a... considerable part of her cargo on... the fast sailing Ship CARO... W. HOWES, Commander lying... and accommodation constructed... passengers to the colonies. For... Broad-brook, C, Old Broad-street, r...

GENS LAND and NEW... (fast trader, has great part of her... the coppered brig MAGNET, A 1... burden 220 tons; lying in... superior accommodations for cabin and... of passage apply to Buckler, Bar... lane.

ENT LAND, succeeds the... (in about a fortnight, the new ship... DDD, Commander. This vessel, by... only take a few tons of good... accommodations for passengers, of... For freight or passage apply to... Wm. Martin and Co., 18, East Indi...

3 HOURS.—Hull and London... (to be advertised fully informed, they... CE. FREDERICK and YORKSHIRE... follows:—... London, Saturday, the 8th of March... of the tower... day, the 10th of March, at 7 o'clock... to run on the same days during the...

(led of Mr. W. L. Hall, Customhouse... (the day previous before 6 o'clock... of cockroaches, Water-lanes and... Berckhlin, 21 St. Giles (one cabin... Separate cabin for ladies, and female... 1 guinea per wheel.

TUNNEL.—The Directors... (here has been expended in making the... (the tunnel, about 2500 ft. of... machinery £28,500, making the sum on... of the tunnel within the north embank... (of the present accident) will require... (the directors having authorized the receipt of... following Bankers and Gentlemen... donations in aid of the prosecution of...

Co. Messrs. Remington and Co.
Co. Messrs. Fryer, Toywood, and Co.
Co. Messrs. Sansom and Co.
Co. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith
Co. Messrs. Groppe & Co., Liverpool
Co. Messrs. Gurney and Co., Norwich
Co. Messrs. Gurney & Co., Wiltshire
Co. Messrs. Leyland and Co.
Co. Messrs. Maynard and Co., Liverpool
Co. Messrs. Harb and Co., Bradford
Co. Messrs. C. F. Henshaw, 23, Corn Exchange
Co. Messrs. Dr. Galt, 11, Rotherhithe
Co. Messrs. Paulin, Esq., and Messrs. Hatchell
Co. Messrs. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr
Co. Messrs. Bathhall-street.

Rev. William O'Callaghan	£1	10
Rev. J. S. J. J. J.	1	10
Mr. H. N. Bates	1	10
Mr. J. Bates	1	10
Mr. O'Connell	1	10
Mr. Harrow	1	10
Mr. Powell	1	10
Bonquet and Co.	10	10
Mr. S. S. S.	10	10
Advertisement	£100	10
Messrs. The Smiths	25	00
Co. J. J. J.	10	00
Mr. J. J. J. & Co.	10	00
Mr. J. J. J.	5	00
Mr. J. J. J.	1	10
Mr. J. J. J.	1	10
Mr. J. J. J.	1	10

of the last General Meeting, respecting the terms upon which... (of the Institution shall, in future, be received into the Hospital 12... chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON and MIDDLESEX request the Friends and Supporters of the Sheriff's Fund, and those who are interested in the diminution of crime, to attend a PUBLIC MEETING at the London Conference, Ludgate-hill, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of giving it a more permanent and efficient character, and of adopting such measures as may appear to be necessary for carrying the same into effect.

Mr. Sheriff SPOTISWOOD in the chair.
EDWARD FOSS, Treasurer.
The chair will be taken at 11 o'clock precisely.
Subscriptions in aid of the benevolent purposes of this Fund are received by the Sheriffs by the Under-Sheriff, Edward Foss, Esq., 21, Essex-street, the Treasurers, and William Richardson, Esq., 14, White-brook; by Mr. Wainman, the Keeper of Newgate; and by Messrs. Courts and Co., Strand; and Messrs. Fryer and Chapman, St. Michael's-court, Paulney.
Accommodation for Ladies will be provided.

MIL. PETERSDORFF'S LECTURES on the THEORY and PRACTICE of the LAWS of ENGLAND will commence on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 21, at half past 6 o'clock precisely. For a syllabus and terms apply to Mr. H. Butterworth, 17, Beak-hill, 7, Fleet-street; or Mr. Petersdorff's clerk, New-court, Temple.

A very numerous MEETING of LICENSED VICTUALLERS, held at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 16th day of February, 1838.

CHARLES BLEADEN, Esq., having been called to the chair: It was resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Meeting that the privileges and business of the Licensed Victuallers have for a long time past been grievously interfered with, and injured by various persons, opening and conducting houses of entertainment without a legitimate license. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Legislature, in enacting and working the Foreign Wine License, has expressly prohibited unlicensed persons from allowing any excisable articles to be consumed on their premises.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that no individual can open or conduct any house of entertainment without a license from the magistrates to do so.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that under the sanction which the magistrates license gives to the houses of a Licensed Victualler, the greater part of this Meeting give large premiums and pay high rents for the houses they occupy, and will cease to be of any more value than other premises of a similar magnitude, if persons can conduct houses of entertainment without the license of the magistrates.

That this Meeting, viewing with satisfaction the proceedings that have already taken place, under the superintendance and direction of the Committee, resolve to support the proceedings of the Committee in such way as may be deemed most expedient, and that the Committee have the power to add to their number, and that they be requested to form four District Committees as soon as they find it advisable so to do.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Treasurer and Committee for their past services, and that they be requested to continue to act in their offices. CHARLES BLEADEN, Chairman.
Also that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Charles Bleaden, Esq., for his essential and valuable attention to the business of the Association, and for his excellent conduct as chairman on this occasion.

DIRESSENT DISTRESS.—The present inclement aspect of the weather induces the Committee of the WIDOWS' FRIEND and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to press their appeal to the benevolence of the public with increasing urgency. The sum derived from their former appeals have, in consequence of the mildness of the season hitherto, been comparatively small, affording no further supply than would answer the claims of the current moment. While, therefore, they are thankful for the contributions already received, they beg leave to state that they are not in a condition to meet the present emergency without the continued assistance of their friends, and the support of a kindly and generous public, to which they have never yet applied in vain. The Committee respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:—

By the Rev. H. Budd	John Bowell, Esq. (ann.)	£1	10
Wm. Park, Esq. (annual)	J. P. Vincent, Esq. (annual)	1	10
Ed. W. J.	37 North Drummonds		
John Chippendale, Esq.	John Wint, Esq. (annual)	5	50
H. H.	W. C. Black, Esq. (annual)	5	00
Mr. Clarke	T. L. Cover, Esq.	10	00
Arthur Pott, Esq.	Mr. Pott	1	10
Miss Ware	J. C. J.	2	00
D. Scott, Esq.	By Messrs. Hoare		
J. D.	John Vallant, Esq. (ann.)	10	00
Mr. Holland	C. L.	5	00
By the Treasurer	Geo. Baber, Esq.	5	00
A Lady	F. Grant, Esq.	5	00
By Messrs. Rolfe and Son	John Dyson, Esq.	5	00
J. S. C.	Thos. Wilson, Esq.	5	00
Mr. Winson, Farningham	Henry Glesor, Esq.	10	00
Ken	By Messrs. Hoare		
Ed. H., Esq.	John Vallant, Esq. (ann.)	10	00
By Mr. Stewart	C. L.	5	00
Mrs. Stevenson (annual)	Geo. Baber, Esq.	5	00
Ed. H., Esq.	F. Grant, Esq.	5	00
By Messrs. Hatchard and Son	John Dyson, Esq.	5	00
Mrs. Stevenson (annual)	Thos. Wilson, Esq.	5	00
Ed. H., Esq.	Henry Glesor, Esq.	10	00
By Messrs. Hatchard and Son	By Messrs. Hoare		
Mrs. Stevenson (annual)	John Vallant, Esq. (ann.)	10	00
Ed. H., Esq.	C. L.	5	00
By Messrs. Hatchard and Son	Geo. Baber, Esq.	5	00
Mrs. Stevenson (annual)	F. Grant, Esq.	5	00
Ed. H., Esq.	John Dyson, Esq.	5	00
By Messrs. Hatchard and Son	Thos. Wilson, Esq.	5	00
Mrs. Stevenson (annual)	Henry Glesor, Esq.	10	00
Ed. H., Esq.	By Messrs. Hoare		
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GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

() Hansard () HOP

() LONDON TIMES

(✓) MORNING CHRONICLE

page 3 column 2

date 2-11-1828 day M

Top
Middle
Bottom

() Spindel
() Schweitzer
() Lord () Guest
() Eaton () Lewis
() Burke () Dunkle
() Burns () Driver

First Line: Weymouth

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY (see memo # 6)

(1) VIOLENCE ()

property damage (), seizure of property, spaces or persons (),
personal injury (), threat of any of the above ().

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() Election	() support for enemy of government
() Vestry	() control of local government/institution
() Livery	() other grievances and dissatisfactions
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() with petition, address, etc.	() notices, requests (for past or future meetings)
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(3-8) GATHERINGS

demonstrations (✓), parade (), assemblies, crowds, mobs (✓), gatherings (),
rallies (), special celebrations (),
other ()

(9) DELEGATIONS, DEPUTATIONS ()

(10) LABOR ACTIVITIES ()

strike, turnout (), lockout (), combination or union mention (),
threats to stop work (), work stoppages (), return to work (),
deputations of workers ().

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arrests (), examinations (), pretrial info. (), trials/court proceedings (),
sentences, executions, etc. (). Be sure to check the appropriate areas above that
pertain to the action that brought about the arrest or trial.

EXTRA

EXTRA

swearing in of special constables (), arson or suspected arson (),
machine breaking, destruction of looms or threshers, etc. ().

Objective of action ELECTION

Participants FRIENDS OF MR. SUGDEN

Number LARGE CONCOURSE Leaders MR. SUGDEN

Date Feb. 7, 1828 Thurs Duration (if known) _____
Yesterday, last week, a few days ago 1 day or less, a few days, more

Location AT THE GATE, Weymouth, _____, _____
specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish

county

at the 'Castle have by completion, which augurs his Majesty will remove The Court ensemble in brill- of the gilding being re- and, and its very richness ornaments and the appro- of convenience—a sub- it strikes the eye the the greatest advantages, dark passages that con- into a dreary labyrinth: structure, worthy of that the reputation of a wise de of promoter and patron

led to have a performance every Wednesday. The attended on Saturday, by "Oh Araby," and his and encores.

ain greatly pleased to see the present week. Richard a Wednesday night, were but was the Queen in the ay, and performed with Mr. Lee (late Private) the chief character in which gained him consider- her first appearance, as today, and was extremely by no means acquittal to them of the 7th Hussars, on which occasion there beauty in the boxes. This Royal, Drury-lane, and Dublin, appeared as Bar- will allow Peter Williams ing about it. Mr. Larion will appear in two of his Gazette, Feb. 8.

of the present season has of the trees and shrubs in rapidly. The north side a made great progress on be formed of the whole ly finished, and the walks other continue mild the although there are several

PRESENT WEEK.
by Mr. Kemble appearing in *Vivian Prescott*—the by Lady, of whom great real world. It is her which will, of course, Madame Vestris appear character in which Mim action of the public. We h. Kem will appear on 15th of the effects of

through in Parliament, and I hope that it will meet with your unanimous and cordial approbation.

A show of hands was called for, when some twenty hands were held up. Proclamation was then made for any person who could show any cause why Sir Robert Harry Inglis should not be declared duly elected, or who wished to demand a poll, to come forward. No one answering to this challenge, the Mayor declared that Sir Robert Harry Inglis had been duly elected a Burgess, to represent that borough in Parliament.

The Corporation and their friends afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Town Hall, which was provided by Mr. Sharpin. After dinner, the "Sturdy Independence of the Burgesses of Ripon and Parity of Election," were toasted in many a hearty bumper.—*Leeds Mercury.*

WEYMOUTH, FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr. Sugden made his public entry into this town yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock, a large concourse of his friends and adherents assembled at the triumphant gate (less than a quarter of a mile hence), where they awaited his arrival amid the clang of military music. When the carriage drove up, the horses were taken from it; and "See the conquering Hero comes" was struck up by the band & chorused by the multitude. Just as the array was setting forward, some purple lights illuminated the scene, which, by throwing their broad glare on the congregated masses around, and casting fitful gleams on the bosom of the bay on the right, produced a coup d'oeil equally pleasing and romantic. The carriage was dragged through the town amid the shouts and acclamations of the purple party; although these were partially interrupted by the unwelcome bray of the "Blues," who were not a little assisted on the occasion by the shrill wail of the females, and the wailing voices of the children, who are all devoted Blues. The assemblage stopped at Lucie's Hotel, where Mr. Sugden alighted, and mounted the coach box to address the people. "I promised to be here," said the Learned Gentleman, "and here I am (loud applause). I will give up to no Blue in devotion to the inhabitants of this town, for whose welfare I feel the strongest attachment. If, indeed, a love for the people, and a regard for their rights, are the characteristics of a True Blue man, I at once avow myself to be one (bursts of applause—'Go it, little fellow!'). I trust, by your exertions, that I shall be completely successful in the approaching contest; but, whatever may be the result of it, you may rely on my sacred promise, that I shall not quit the field until the last freholder has been polled (continued applause; 'Hurra for the game little chap'). Accept of my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me this evening (The shouts which followed the conclusion of this brief address were quite deafening.) Mr. Sugden afterwards, amidst a profusion of well wishes, with difficulty effected an entrance into the hotel.

In reference to a paragraph from the Insolvent Debtors' Court in *The Morning Chronicle* of Friday, we are informed that there is no person of the name of Ogston holding the situation of Writer to the East India Company.

On Saturday an inquisition was held at the Nigh Head, Bethnal Green, on the body of a well-dressed man, name unknown, apparently about twenty-three years of age. It appeared from the evidence that on the day before (Friday) the body of the deceased was dragged out of the Regent's Canal, near Bonner's Hall, Bethnal Green. Nothing was found on his person but a silk pocket handkerchief, with the initials J. P. marked on it. No one had appeared to own the body, nor was there any clue to discover who the deceased was. A Verdict of Found Drowned was recorded.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. Galba, No. 4, Sydney-place, Stamford-hill, was burglariously entered. The thieves reaped a rich harvest, and made their escape with a

fire; the door of lock on it that it every word that in are not allowed.

No man or woman within the rooms of Your Act of Pa that the female debt drops, associated in with 33 men. There in case of fever.

Debtors are allowed billings a week to observe by gift a sin he may live on the re there is no interest King's Bench and t (See Stapylton on l yet that great Gov for his prisoners ma No debtor is allow writing desk, or so linen or writhing at fellow prisoners.

Employment is p own trade. Why of he has five pence a I ask you, Sir, th jail in England with dominions of our " when we have propo accident at Navari tharics will enable u I have slightly deen

Apply, Sir, to the recommending them will, perhaps, disc continues to discre differ from other ed ties of the Game La

I therefore recor your advice. And, with which the hi should some moria tary of State for the I prove my qualif complete incompet self in this deligat rate, but instantly ac reticapeaculation, & I had enforced thot the Magistrates to sworn to execute. I c

"The Secretary sex; that if they cor cine, and food with classification—if th the buildings, and ceners and their le due regulations, wi commend the disc county of Sussex; ment of the Magin shall advise the law regiments of Yeom the preservation of drapery of the Mill

But here, Sir, re the progress of my

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

() Hansard () HOP

(✓) LONDON TIMES

page 3 column 3

Top
Middle
Bottom

- () Spindel
- (✓) Schweitzer
- () Lord () Guest
- () Eaton () Lewis
- () Burke () Dunkle
- () Burns () Driver

() MORNING CHRONICLE date 2-11-1828 day M

First Line: Weymouth Fri. Feb 8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY (see memo # 6)

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EXTRA EXTRA
 swearing in of special constables (), arson or suspected arson (),
 machine breaking, destruction of looms or threshers, etc. ().

Objective of action Sugden's Public ENTRY INTO TOWN

Participants FRIENDS AND ADHERENTS

Number LARGE CONCOURSE Leaders NA

Date _____ Duration (if known) _____
 Yesterday, last week, a few days ago 1 day or less, a few days, more

Location TRIUMPHANT GATE, WEYMOUTH, _____
 specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish

county _____

since *The Times* has commanded Europe, has it advocated, with its now dead, the Wellington, the Melbourne, the Goulburn, the (in the reaction of 1828; and without mercy during their long government, and who were ejected from shore of treason both to their country any discretion or show any for- none, but in their own hypocrisy. It is all very fine and fair in every trusting—to say, "Wait; they will see how they will act;" but the election is already before you, and it

and Victoria!

plight of the most mistaken justice, and experimentally a knot of oligarchs and found pernicious to the people

of the present men, that combinations,—that it is no longer its body not in its head, but a people might have been admitted for the to predicate of the Duke of Wel- without an Eldon, to be sure, to Tell not the public of Mr. Can- contriving in office to establish the unnatural aneur at his principles and his plans tri- heritor of Mr. Canning's genius in a hundred of his mighty mantle has the

whom, are your hopes of a con- If you say, upon the collective un- of which it is re-constructed, and list of the names is not sufficient to you say, upon Mr. Huskisson; what one, or even in conjunction with the Chief Secretary?

at St. Stephen's island; Pall Mall with

in the department of home legis- much to be originated by Mr. Hus- him, do you expect to see *both sides* and Mr. Peel? Is it re-arrangement church expenditure—is it improve- ment, or a repeal of that bundle of man and people embodied in the six own language—wait and see.

am anxious to speak with deference of his country, but the sphere of Let him depart from the from his candid nature can never long himself if he hopes to carry into ex- of his enlarged philanthropy and of his friend. Can he wash the courses of the stars? If these col- can tried, Sir, I would say with you, after all, perhaps they are patriots

just perceive, Sir, by a report of the the question of his future policy at he said, to Lord Lansdowne's party, is now in power; he could not, gone out with Lord Lansdowne, from the friends with whom he had to singular in the business, he could down, consistently enough! This language at least, and it explains to

the election was decided: between 60 and 70 boatmen and others came in a body and voted for Mr. Trant, which made him 100 and upwards a-head; this force, however, was soon repelled by Mr. Halcomb's friends, who continued polling until the period of closing, when the numbers were

For Mr. Trant..... 595 | For Mr. Halcomb..... 512
Majority..... 83.

This is without the tenders on account of receiving parol relief, of which there are some on both sides; but Mr. Halcomb has the greatest number; and it is conjectured that if they are allowed to be added as votes, he would have a majority above Mr. Trant.

Each candidate severally addressed his friends, and requested them to renew their exertions for to-morrow. The noise was so great whilst Mr. Trant was speaking, that nothing could be heard, and he was obliged to desist.
Feb. 8.

WEYMOUTH, FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr. Sugden made his public entry into this town yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock a large concourse of his friends and adherents assembled at the triumphant gate (less than a quarter of a mile hence), where they awaited his arrival amid the clang of military music. When the carriage drove up, the horses were taken from it; and "See the conquering hero come!" was struck up by the band, and chorused by the multitude. Just as the array was setting forward, some purple lights illuminated the scene, which, by throwing their broad glare on the congregated masses around, and casting fitful gleams on the bosom of the bay on the right, produced a *coup d'œil* equally pleasing and romantic. The carriage was dragged through the town amid the shouts and acclamations of the purple party; although these were partially interrupted by the unwelcome bray of the "Blues," who were not a little assisted on the occasion by the shrill wobble of the females, and the dmy voices of the children, who are all devoted Blues. The assemblage stopped at Luce's hotel, where Mr. Sugden alighted, and mounted the coach-box to address the people. "I promised to be here," said the learned gentleman, "and here I am. (Loud applause.) I will give up to no Blue in devotion to the inhabitants of this town, for whose welfare I feel the strongest attachment. If, indeed, a love for the people, and a regard for their rights, are the characteristics of a True Blue man, I at once vow myself to be one. (Bursts of applause—'Go it, little fellow.') I trust, by your exertions, that I shall be completely successful in the approaching contest; but, whatever may be the result of it, you may rely on my sacred promise, that I shall not quit the field, until the last freeholder has been polled. (Continued applause; 'Hurra for the game little chap.') Accept of my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me this evening." The shouts which followed the conclusion of this brief address were quite deafening. Mr. Sugden afterwards, amidst a profusion of good wishes, with difficulty effected an entrance into the hotel.

In the evening the learned gentleman again addressed his friends; and, after thanking them for their zeal and services, and expressing the highest hopes of success, admonished them to be peaceable and orderly, and not to injure the cause which they supported by riot or disorder. The same sentiment was also fervently echoed by Major Weyland on the same evening; but, much as we wish to see their exhortations attended to, I still dread the repetition of the scenes of violence and outrage which stained the annals of the last election.

RIPON.

Yesterday, the ceremony of electing a member to represent this borough in Parliament, to supply the vacancy occasioned in the representation, by the acceptance of the office of Vice-Chancellor by Sir Launcelot Shadwell, took place at the Town-hall. Our readers are probably aware that the elective franchise in the borough of Ripon is limited to the occupiers of burrage tenures, the whole number of which does not exceed 100, of which Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, the patroness and most liberal benefactress of the borough, possesses a decided majority, and of course really returns the member sent from this borough to Parliament. At eleven o'clock in the morning, the Mayor, Wm. Morton, Esq., who is the returning officer, attended by the members of the cor-

rector, and that the election was
The Judges delivered their
that there had been a proper acce
valid election of Mayor.

Rule discharged with costs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for a criminal information should not be granted of the county of Lancaster at the instance of three persons of and Lomas, from whose affidavits it appeared, that Cooper out shooting on the 17th of September after two of the magistrates in the neighbourhood, where the left some birds. They found the of the landlord, who acted that poacher, and that the three men, and nothing to do with them. A laid against them—not for shooting, but for having game in the magistrate threatened the law forward and give evidence against alchouse could be taken away. then the magistrate got his own parade informations against the m of Worley, from whom the m deavoured to procure evidence, testimony the informations were three other informations were for shooting without being qualified the men were convicted on which they had been before acquitted afterwards laid against the men v late King, known by the name Upon these also the magistrates penalties, amounting together to had never been summoned to a and yet he was convicted jobal viction, therefore, as to him w and he (Mr. Brougham) moved the convictions into this Court. ceeding to detail other parts of stopped by

Lord TENTERDEN, who ac enough to entitle you to a rule

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

(Sittings at

GILLEY v. THE BU

This case has already been re- though it is not one of general dispute being the validity of a rendered curious, however, by which have been placed on the membered amounted to 43, and made to reduce them.

Mr. Sergeant WILDE, a fee calling on the defendant to show he had obtained to plead sever aside, or why the plaintiff should the declaration.

Mr. Sergeant E. LAWES, in Merewether, appeared to show fore commencing his argument pardon his mentioning the es been published in the newspaper ment) which were calculated to and to injure the defence to the

Mr. Justice PARK told the rest assured the Court would by any thing that might have

Mr. Ser. E. LAWES called short time and he condemned ment, and considered it to be Mr. Justice GASELIER obser case where the facts were to b

SELECTED PAPERS, 1963-1976, FROM THE STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND COLLECTIVE ACTION.

This list is incomplete, but it includes all the reports which still have any importance. * means extra copies were available on 15 January 1977. We don't usually duplicate items once they are in print.

Risto Alapuro

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- 1976 "On the Political Mobilization of the Agrarian Population in Finland: Problems and Hypotheses," Scandinavian Political Studies 11: 51-76.

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