CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1828-1834

PROVISIONAL PLANS FOR ENUMERATION AND CODING

Charles Tilly and R.A. Schweitzer

University of Michigan

Revised September 1977

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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-

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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; they include 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 1834. 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 nonviolent 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 1828-1834. 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 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 15,000 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.

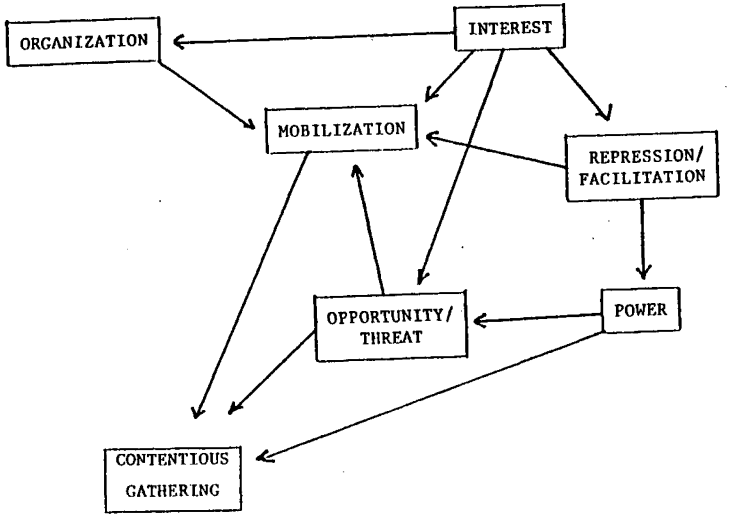
repression: the costs of collective action to the actor resulting from interaction with other groups. Facilitation consists of other groups' provision of incentives to act.

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.

contentious gathering: 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 increases 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:

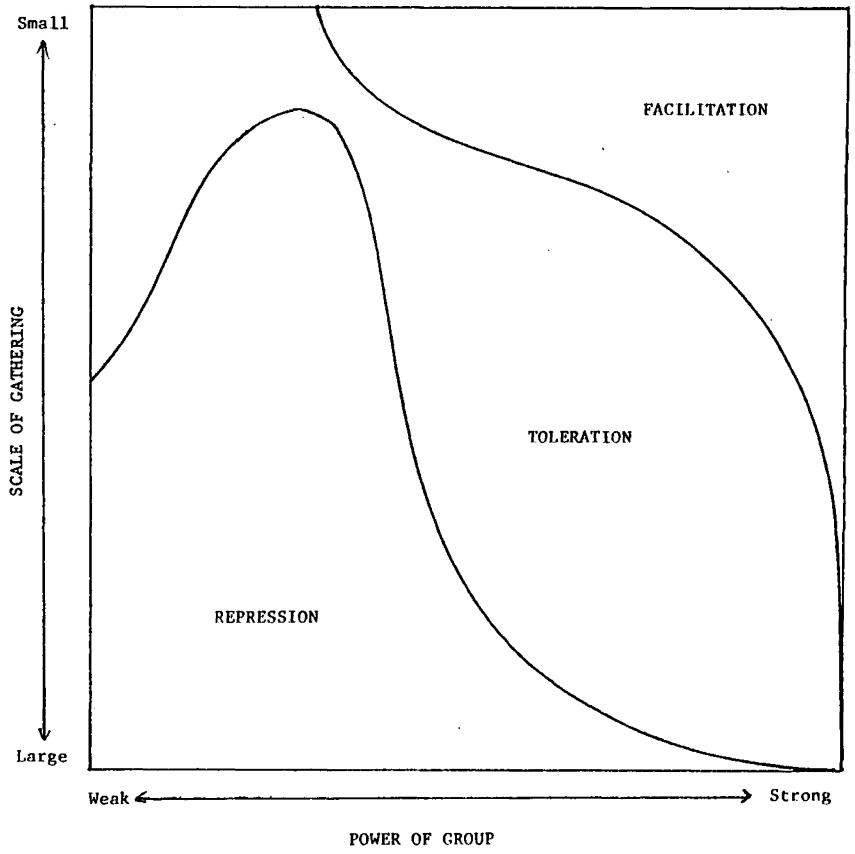
1. What determines the extent to which governments repress or facilitate a given category of contentious gatherings? Even if the diagram is correct in suggesting that the scale of the action is inversely related to its acceptability, other factors clearly matter. In most countries, we witness the legalization of the strike during the nineteenth century, 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 contentious gatherings tend to fall into a few relatively well-defined routines -- what we might call a repertoire of contentious gatherings? 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?

Figure 2:

HYPOTHETICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESSION AS A FUNCTION OF THE SCALE OF THE CONTENTIOUS GATHERING AND THE POWER OF THE ACTOR.



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 repertoire? 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 some ideas about the conditions in which a run-of-the-mill contender for power is likely to carry on contentious gatherings. 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 returns from different levels of contentious gathering. That schedule takes on an S-shape on the hypotheses that: 1) small amounts of action bring punishment; 2) the rate of return increases beyond some crucial minimum as other groups yield to pressure; but 3) 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 probably 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 contentious gathering, 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.

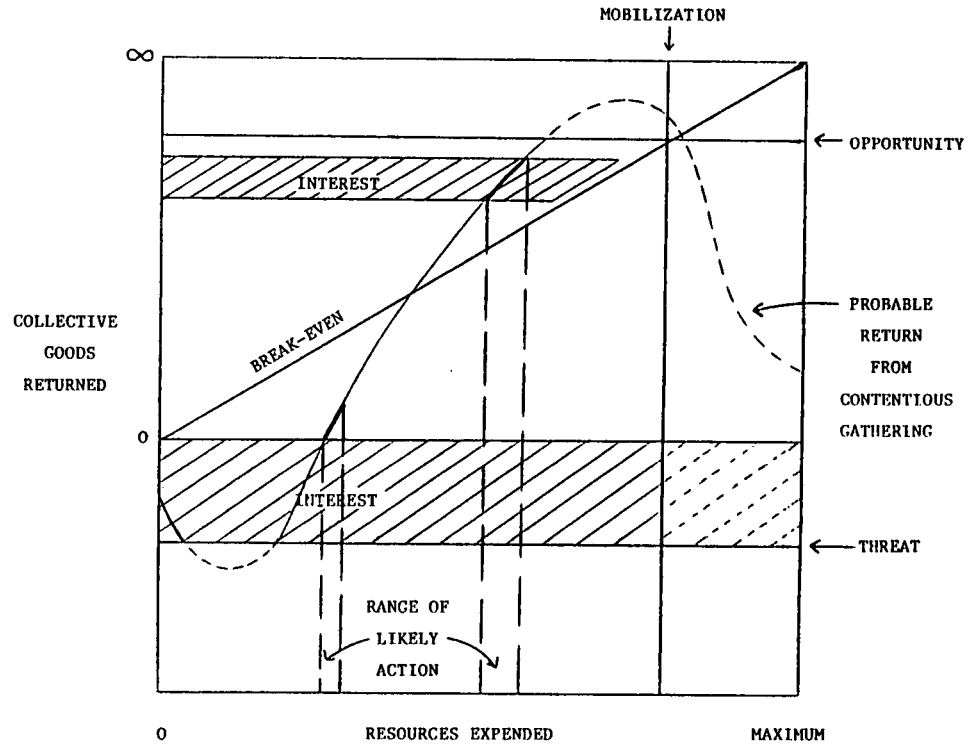
We have two ways to bridge the gap. One is to shift the observations toward groups. The other is to shift the models toward events. It should be possible to identify or to develop models which deal with the effects of mobilization, repression and group organization, yet apply to contentious gatherings. 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.

Our concrete research program, then, begins with the enumeration of contentious gatherings which occurred in Great Britain from 1828 through 1834. We enumerate all contentious gatherings reported in any of six standard periodicals. Having enumerated them, we seek additional evidence about the events, about the settings in which they occurred, and about the people involved. The additional evidence comes from the same periodicals, from other periodicals, from published historical works, from government reports such as censuses or parliamentary inquiries, and from British archives. We code the evidence into standard, machine-readable form, and build files suitable for computer-assisted analysis. We then undertake two major sorts of analyses: 1) attempts to describe and explain the broad patterns of variation in different types of contentious gatherings from time to time, place to place and group to group; 2) efforts to specify, refine, revise and test the line of argument sketched earlier in this paper. In the process, we hope to create new and better models of contention.

The remainder of this paper describes some of the research procedures. Its four sections are: 1) a summary of rules and routines for identifying relevant events, and assembling dossiers 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.

Figure 3:

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



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 1834;
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	outside the government
occurring	gather
in England, Scotland, Wales	same place
beginning	visible claim affecting interests
persons	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 ten 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, we take the following terms to mean at least ten people:

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

Beginning on any date from 1 January 1828 through 31 December 1834. 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 provided calendar to assign the exact date if the day of the week is given and there is no reason to believe the date could be off by a week or more. For example, the account might report "Tuesday" or "Tuesday last".
3. If it is unclear whether the article is giving you an exact date (for example, the article is from another newspaper), assign an approximate date by referring to the calendar in your reader packet. Be sure to note the guidelines you used, i.e., within one week, two weeks, one month, two months, or three months; and fill out a date comment card, explaining your reasons for the choice.
4. When no clear date is given for Parliamentary debates events, assign a month, the same month as the newspaper edition in which the report appears -- unless it's the first day of that month, in which case you should use the preceding month. Then date the day 00, fill in the year and the sequence number, and add "approximately within three months". A mention of a meeting in an April 16th London Times would therefore 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. This same procedure should be followed for events reported without dates in Hansard's and Mirror of Parliament.

If an event is reported in a London paper and takes place in or near London, "yesterday" or a day given is close enough to be the calendar date assigned. 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 a 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 nineteenth-century English governments, we actually distinguish three categories: a) officers, b) public committees, and c) citizenry. As officers, we are considering:

ALDERMEN	HORSE GUARDS	PAYMASTERS
BAILIFFS	JUDGES	POLICE
BEADLES	JUSTICES	POLICE CONSTABLES
BOROUGHREEVES	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE	PRIVY COUNCILERS
BURGESSES	LORD LIEUTENANTS	SCHOOLBOARDS
CHURCHWARDENS	MAGISTRATES	SHERIFFS
COMMON COUNCILERS	MAYORS	SCOTCH GUARDS
CONSTABLES	MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	SPECIAL CONSTABLES
CORONERS	MILITARY*	SURVEYORS
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR	MILITIA	TOWN COUNCILERS
GRAND JURIES	MINISTERS	YEOMANRY
GUARDIANS OF THE POOR	OVERSEERS OF THE POOR	

and others of essentially similar position.

As public committees we are considering

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONS	SELECT VESTRIES
LIVERIES	TOWN MEETINGS
POLICE COMMISSIONS	VESTRIES

and other essentially similar organizations.

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

As segments of the citizenry we are considering:

FREEHOLDERS	LANDOWNERS	PARISIONERS
HOUSEHOLDERS	LEYPAYERS	RATEPAYERS
INHABITANTS	OCCUPIERS	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 contentious gatherings 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 or assembling, or any of the key words used on page 15 to define a gathering. Place may be a(n):

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. 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 focus on actions which do have a target outside the acting group. These are claims and objects of claims. What we are trying to do is to compile 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 also 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; e.g., priests, soothsayers, charlatans, or 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) mention of a claim on another group's power or resources;

b) petitioning, addressing or memorializing local or national government, either in opposition or support of something;

c) opposition or support for government policy, a governmental body, or agents of a government;

d) support for an enemy of government, e.g., France;

e) control of local government or institution, e.g., police or vestry;

f) other grievances and dissatisfactions, including religious, social or economic issues, discussions 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 state a qualifying claim as they organize an association, that claim counts and the event qualifies.
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), that 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 them must have ten or more participants in order to qualify. Further, claims made by one of the factions on another must extend beyond the particular gathering and beyond 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 also 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 celebration 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, simple toasts (e.g., "to the King") do not qualify by themselves, even if participants cheer.
7. Gatherings explicitly conducted to support or condemn an action of government state qualifying claims if and when the participants themselves articulate sentiments. This can be done by pass-

ing 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 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.
9. Court Crowds: Articulated sentiment for or against an officer acting in an official capacity qualifies the event. A verdict decided by a jury (non-officers) would disqualify the event, while articulated sentiment towards one handed down by a judge (officer) qualifies.
10. Elections: Gatherings and meetings in support of particular candidates sometimes qualify as a contentious gathering. The event should be considered routine electioneering (thus no claim is made) unless support, cheering, etc. are directed towards a candidate running for re-election; that is, one who, at the time of the election, is an office holder. Office holders-elect are not considered officers.
11. Wardmotes: Wardmotes are meetings of parishioners. More often than not, a wardmote is held to elect local officials. In addition to our rule of thumb for elections, a wardmote qualifies as a contentious gathering if the meeting resolves thanks to an official.

BOUNDARIES OF CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS

Most CGs will occur on one day at one location. Many, however, 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 contentious 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 though 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 between 1828 and 1834, 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.

"HOLD"

The "HOLD" file is a temporary storage arrangement for dubious events. Assembly files are arranged in order of year from right to left. Vertically, each year will be in the following order: top drawer, "CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS" (CGs); second drawer, "HOLD": third drawer, "NON-QUALIFYING" (NQ). In the final stage of assembly, only the CG and NQ files will remain. Preliminary sifting through the HOLD file begins at the end of each quarter (three months) of the year being assembled. Final sorting and dissolution of all HOLD events takes place at the end of the last quarter.

When a quarter of a year has been assembled and logged, begin a preliminary sorting through the HOLD file. Try to match HOLD articles with logged events. Many HOLD articles will either match directly with, or provide background for, logged events. Write the full event number in the boxes on top of each matching coversheet. Write "BACKGROUND" directly under the event number boxes when applicable. Always review the event carefully to be sure that the HOLD does match with the CG. Place matching coversheets with the logged event and return to the CG drawer.

The next step is to review the remaining articles carefully. Occasionally qualifying factors were overlooked. Match all corresponding articles in the HOLD file and clip them together; then review the event as a whole. Note that it is not unusual to find that data necessary for qualifying an event can only be found in a group of articles.

A group of HOLD articles may also provide sufficient evidence to NQ an event. Be sure to fill out a green form briefly stating why you think the event should be NQ. Give all NQ events to your supervisors. NEVER PLACE A NEW ARTICLE IN THE NQ FILE WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SUPERVISOR.

All remaining articles will be returned to the HOLD file until the last quarter of the year has been assembled. Then each HOLD and NQ event will be carefully reviewed and sorted. At this point, all remaining HOLD events will be assigned to the CG or NQ files.

GENERAL AGENDA FOR CODING

After the microfilm readers have enumerated coversheets for events in the newspapers and other sources, the photocopies of those events are produced. Then all the like accounts are assembled into a "dossier" for each event. Added to the dossier are such items as identification numbers, place name information, and starting date. Qualifying and non-qualifying events are separated and the qualifying events are arranged in chronological

order by date of occurrence. Then coding editors enumerate the "formations" and "action-phases" (see explanations below) for each qualifying event. Finally, the questionnaires* for each event need to be completed by coders. When complete, each dossier will contain: 1) a green coversheet for the event; 2) blue formations enumeration forms (information regarding all formations is contained on this form); 3) one or more yellow action-phase enumeration forms (likewise, this information is transcribed in coding); and 4) any coversheets and photocopies from the six standard sources that pertain to the event.

Below is listed 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 in the questionnaire:

1. EVENT: as a whole, including identification and summary descriptions of all major features;
2. FORMATION: one unit per formation participating in the event;
3. ACTION-PHASES: one unit per action by any formation;
4. PLACE: one unit per place in which the event occurred;
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;
7. INFORMATION: general comments on event as a whole.

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* Basically, the questionnaire is just a simplified set of questions that must be answered, using the information provided in the photocopies of the event. The burden of proof for any answer lies with the accounts, not in inference.

1. EVENT SECTION

Placed here is summary information covering the event as a whole. The information is obtained by asking the following questions:

1. CG ID #

spaces 1-3 last three digits of year: 828, 829 . . . = 1828, 1829 . . .

4-5 month: 01 = January; 12 = December; 00 = unknown

6-7 day of month: 01-31; 00 = unknown

8-9 sequence number: 01-99 = number assigned to the event in the log for this particular date. The log book is a chronological list for all enumerated events. There is a separate volume for each year.

The date is our best estimate of the day on which the contentious gathering began. The event begins at the first point at which at least ten of the people who eventually make the visible claim which qualifies the event are gathered without further dispersal before they make the claim. The day begins at midnight. If, for instance, a group of eleven workers gathers in front of their employer's house at 11 p.m. on 27 August and remains there until beginning to shout demands at 1 a.m. on 28 August, the contentious gathering begins on 27 August. If it is the first event enumerated on that date, and the year is 1829, the ID number is 829 08 27 01.

Search the account(s) to see if an exact starting date is reported or strongly implied. If not, use the following rules of thumb:

If the source is a daily newspaper, use the day prior to the newspaper's date of publication, and make a judgment as to how many weeks earlier the event could have occurred: within one week, within two weeks, and so on.

If the source is a weekly, monthly, or annual periodical, make the estimate within three months.

If the source is a Parliamentary debate, assign the year and month of the debate, and state the day of the month as 00. In the absence of further information concerning the date of the event, estimate the number of weeks as thirteen—that is, about three months.

The editor will assign an ID number to each event, and enter it in the log. If you discover that the assigned starting date is incorrect or dubious, return the event file to the editor with a note explaining your objection.

2. Day of Event. Check the box that corresponds to the correct day of the week the CG began.

3. Accuracy of Starting Date.

Choices: a) exact; b) approximate, within _____ weeks.

The editor will make a provisional determination of the starting date's accuracy, and note it on the cover sheet. If you agree with the editor's assignment of a starting date, but disagree with the editor's judgment of the date's accuracy, enter your own estimate and write a COMMENT.

4. Date Event Ends. If the event is one day or less in length, check the "Same as start" box; otherwise, place an approximate date in the other box. If the date the event ends is not the same as the starting date and an exact date is known, e.g., January 3, 1828, cross off "Approx., w/in" and place the date the event ends in the box provided, e.g., 828-01-03.

5. Duration. One day or less = 01. If unable to ascertain duration, use NA (no information). Check the "Guess" box if your estimate is not based on textual information contained in the articles. The same conventions

hold true for hours of duration. "01" is standard for meetings unless the reports provide specific evidence of longer duration.

6. Type of Event. The editor should have this information listed on the event coversheet. Just transcribe it.

7. Major Issue or Claim. This pertains to the event as a whole; for example, reform, Catholic emancipation, or poaching. If all formations present take similar positions toward the issue, record that position, e.g., "For Catholic Emancipation". If the formations are clearly divided over the issue, record that, e.g., "Catholic Emancipation Pro vs. Con".

8. Location. List here all places the action occurs. Include specific places, such as inns or street locations, parishes, cities, towns and counties when available.

9. Location Code #s. Leave blank.

10. Sources. Check the boxes that will note all the different sources that are represented in the event. Looking at the coversheet will give you that information.

11 & 12. Total Participants. If exact figures are given in the accounts, then use them. Use the three categories of "Low", "High", and "Best Guess". Be sure to check the area under #12 that notes how the figures in the boxes were derived. If the only information given is vague, e.g., "very numerous meeting", do not attempt to guess specific numbers: check the box "Impossible to Judge"; check "Other" under "How determined"; and in the box at the right put the words which describe the meeting, e.g., "very numerous", etc. In cases where the numerical terms apply to one formation only, e.g., "mob", insert QWO (qualifying word only) in the box next to "Other". The word "mob" will then be included on line 9 of the formation sheet.

13-16. Person-Days/Person-Hours. Person-hours represents the time that persons who are physically present at the CG spend in the course of the event. Persons who are not physically present during the CG contribute no person-hours to the total. In the absence of better information, calculate person-hours for a given formation by multiplying:

Estimated Number of Persons in this Formation **X** Estimated Duration of this Formation's Participation **=** Estimated Person-Hours

In absence of better information, calculate a conservative margin of error:

$$\frac{\text{Highest Plausible Estimate of Person-Hours} - \text{Lowest Plausible Estimate of Person-Hours}}{2} = \text{Margin of Error}$$

If, for example, you are coding a formation which you estimate to include 200-300 people (250 ± 50), whose participation you estimate as lasting two to four hours (3 ± 1), you may calculate:

A) 250 Persons x 3 Hours = 750 Person-Hours

B) $\frac{(\text{Highest Plausible} = 300 \times 4 = 1{,}200 \text{ Person-Hours}) - (\text{Lowest Plausible} = 200 \times 2 = 400 \text{ Person-Hours})}{2}$ = 400 = Person-Hours Margin of Error

Often your information will allow you to be more precise. For instance, you may have clear indications that, of about 250 formation members, roughly 50 participated for 3 hours and the other 200 for less than one hour. A plausible summary would be:

(50 x 3) + (200 x 1) = 350 Person-Hours; Margin of Error: 100 Person-Hours

Use whatever temporal information is in the account (for instance, a report that the gathering took place "in the evening") to set rough limits on duration. Where the basis for the estimate is slim, simply assign a large margin of error. If there is no reasonable way to estimate duration and/or participants, however, do not hesitate to check "Impossible to Judge". For instance, if Parliament is a formation which figures in, the exact number of members who are actually participating will usually be impossible to determine.

Note: Any part of an hour expended by a person counts as a full person-hour. If the event lasted for less than one calendar day, the estimate of person-days will be 00.

17-24. Arrests, Wounded, and Killed. These sections are provided to make note of any consequences of the contentious gathering. If the account(s) denote any of these activities as occurring, place the correct numbers in the boxes; add a margin of error/comment if the accounts do not give exact information. If the event is a violent gathering, yet no woundings or arrests, etc. are specifically mentioned, or numbers are impossible to judge, check "Impossible to Judge". If the account gives no information about arrests, woundings, killings, etc. and the event is not a violent gathering, place 00 in boxes 17-24.

25-28. Assembler-Coder, etc. Transcribe the assembler's name and date from the event coversheet. Enter your four-part ID # (consisting of your three initials and an assigned number) and today's date in block 26. Leave the other two numbers blank.

29. Section Coded. After you complete coding each section, check off the corresponding box here. This will enable us to be sure at a glance that each part of the questionnaire has been completed.

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY
EVENT SECTION P, E-1 E
Bobbi 6-77

GBS

1 CG ID# (9 digits) Year ___ Month ___ Day ___ No. ___

2 Day of Event: S M T W T F S NA

3 Accuracy of starting date: ☐ Exact Approx. w/in

4 Date event ends: ☐ Same as start Approx. w/in

5 Duration: Days ☐ Guess ☐ Hours ☐ Guess ☐

6 Type of event: ☐ Violence ☐ Meeting ☐ Gathering ☐ Delegation ☐ Other

7 Major issue, or claim:

8 Location: 9 Location code #'s

	/
	/
	/
	/
	/
	/
	/

10 Sources: ☐ MC ☐ LT ☐ GM ☐ AR ☐ HPD ☐ MOP ☐ Other

11 Total participants: Low High
Best guess Impossible To Judge ☐

12 How determined: ☐ Guess ☐ #'s in report ☐ Other (list)

13 # of person-days: Estimate 14 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

15 # of person-hours: Estimate 16 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

17 Arrests during event: 18 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

19 Arrests after event: 20 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

21 Wounded during event: 22 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

23 Killed during event: 24 Margin of error ± Impossible to judge ☐

25 Assembler Date / / 26 Coder Date / /

27 Check coder Date / / 28 Punched Date / /

29 Section coded ☐ E ☐ F ☐ A ☐ P ☐ S ☐ C ☐ I

30 Total number of formations enumerated For coder use only

31 # of formations participating directly in the event

30. Total Number of Formations. Count the number enumerated on the enclosed form #77-1 and enter it in the box.

31. Formations Participating Directly in Event. This number is derived by subtracting the absent formations enumerated from the total number of formations enumerated for the event. The number on line 31 should reflect all formations that were physically present within the time limits of the event. Bystanders who make no claim should not be included in box 31; other enumerated formations that are not present, e.g., Parliament, are not included in box 31.

2. 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.

IDENTIFYING FORMATIONS INSTRUCTIONS. One of the first tasks in coding the event is to identify how many formations were present throughout the confines of the contentious gathering. The question is: how many formations are there in this event? In enumerating formations, we use this line of reasoning: Some set of peoplemakes the claim which qualifies the event in the first place. What sort of claim? Basically, any expectation which would, if realized, require the other actor(s) to expend valued resources: money, labor, power, information, and so on. What sort of actors? Basically any set (a set may be one person) of people.

The following approach should facilitate the process of enumerating formations. First, skim over the article(s) to familiarize yourself with the actors participating in the event. Next, jot down a rough list of the actors present during the event. Use the GBS Formations Enumeration Form, but leave plenty of space between names to allow for revisions. Third, revise the list according to the rules below. Finally, review your list carefully to make sure that it corresponds with our rules. If any formations remain elusive or confusing, be sure to note them and consult your supervisor.

All events will have at least two formations. The set of persons making a claim comprises one single formation unless we have strong evidence to the contrary per our definitions provided below. The formation makes a claim on some other set of people. Those other people (one or more) were not necessarily present at the gathering. The set of people on whom a claim was made always counts as a separate formation.

Formation One: Every contentious gathering will have at least one set of ten or more persons making a claim (see CLAIMS) that originally qualified the event. In some cases, more than one set of persons make different claims. When this occurs, simply choose one of these sets and label it Formation #1. The purpose of this is to begin your list at an obvious point; uniform numbering of formations will occur during the action-phase stage of coding. Note that the ten-or-more-persons criterion applies only to the first formation on your list; thereafter, "claim" will refer to its general usage. That is why it is important to give some thought to your choice of a first formation.

Formation Two. The second formation on your list will always be the set of persons to whom the claim of Formation One directs its claim. Write the name of this formation in the "Object of Action" column.

Subsequent Formation(s). Subsequent formations may have the above qualities and may in addition:

1. be less than ten persons;
2. overlap with Formation One or Formation Two;
3. be a subset of Formation One or Formation Two;
4. have no relationship other than presence to the first two formations.

Subsequent formations are identified as being somehow apart from the first two formations on your list or from other formations, because they include at least one of the following characteristics:

1. they are identified by observer(s) or reporter(s) as having a distinctly different name and making a distinctively different claim than other formations;
2. they are the object of another formation's claim;
3. they take a distinctively different action than other formations;
4. they, as a subset of another formation, start or stop making a claim at a distinctively different point in time from the others;
5. they, as a subset of another formation, start or stop being the object of a claim at a distinctively different point in time from the others;
6. however similar to another formation, they are geographically separate from the others.

These rules will help you sort out the various formations on your preliminary list. Subdividing formations into two or more formations can only

be done in accordance with our rules. Again, when a formation does not seem to fit our rules, note it to your supervisor.

Bystanders. After subdividing formations, there will often be a set (or even several sets) of persons who do not fit the claim-object pattern. In many cases those people present acted only as witnesses or bystanders present during any phase of the event. The sets of persons will fall into a separate formation labeled "Bystanders" unless they have otherwise received another name from the reporter(s) or observer(s) of the event. We only enumerate such a formation when our sources contain positive evidence of its presence.

Having listed and subdivided the various formations, review your revised list carefully before going on. Make sure the list includes all formations possible per our instructions, that the list is legibly correct in the placement of formations in one (or more) of the three columns, and that the event number is clearly written at the top of the Formations Enumeration Form.

GENERAL RULES. Any formation that does not actually participate in the event, unless it is the object of a claim, will usually be an optional formation.

When the object of a claim is not a person, e.g., a law, then the set of people, e.g., Parliament, Home Office, making or enforcing the law will generally be the object of the claim.

When there exists an account differential, include the information that can be documented. Be conservative, and in cases of this type, have your supervisor review the newspaper accounts.

We will enumerate as a formation any persons who convene a meeting if there is a "difference" between convenors and those who participate in the meeting and make the claim, e.g., the mayor who calls an election (voting)

to order and acts as its M.C.

Any member(s) of a formation who make(s) rhetorical flourishes during an event will not become a separate formation, unless he/she/they make(s) a new claim.

An actor will be enumerated separately only if there is no conclusive proof that he/she is part of another formation.

Optional formations that act before or after the event, and that are subgroups of a larger formation, will not split the formation(s) acting during the event; e.g., poachers who are arrested after the event do not take their own formation but are part of the initial larger group of poachers. However, if a single formation splits during the event to become two groups with different actions, they will be enumerated separately, and their formation number before they split will actually be two numbers, for instance, 02 + 03.

SPECIAL NOTES. Meetings. Most meetings will have only two or three formations: the group calling the meeting and the objects of their claims. Things like internal divisions, arguing, cheering, and booing do not extend beyond the meeting itself. The claim must be more durable than the meeting itself.

Any meeting that has more than the above stated scenario, please see your supervisor: e.g., 818 02 11 01:

Meeting, Leicester, regarding corn laws; three formations:
01 Persons of the working class (present)
02 Parliament (not present, object of claim)
03 Church of England

That is all! Do not try to make up any more.

Violent Events. Most are simply two formation types, e.g.: 1) poachers, and 2) gameskeepers. If someone is shot/injured or killed and the action goes in another location and time, then this/these person(s) stop(s)

being the object of a claim and is another formation. But again the proof is in the account; it must say so; no inferences.

Elections. Voicing support for a candidate is prima facie evidence of a claim, e.g., making a speech at an election in favor of candidate "A". In the absence of support, more explicit information is needed than just general dissatisfaction to qualify the person as a separate formation, e.g., claims that would carry outside the specific election gathering.

CODING INSTRUCTIONS. One section (three pages) must be completed for each formation listed on the "Formations Enumeration Sheet 77-1" included with the event. Begin by placing your coder ID number in the top box.

1. Event #. Fill in the nine-digit ID number located on the top of the event coversheet form 76-3.
2. Total # of Formations. List in this box the sum total of all the formations listed on form 77-1. This will also be the total number of formation sections you will complete.
3. Number of Formations, Summary Name. The first box requires the ID number of the formation being coded in this section. Box #2 is the name the editor has given this formation. Transcribe both from the 77-1 form.
4. Overlaps. If any of this formation's members were part of another formation at any time, place in the boxes the ID number(s) of the other formation(s).
5. Relationship to CG. This answer can be gotten from form 77-1; the heading under which the formation is listed will give its relationship. If questions arise, make a comment (see section C comments) and contact your supervisor. If you have a formation which is the object of a claim but not present at the event, check "Other" and write "object of claim not present" in the box

at the right. Similarly, if the formation is the object of a claim and some members are present at the event, while others are not present, indicate this in the "Other" section, i.e., "object of a claim, some participating, some not present".

6. Names. If the account(s) give(s) this formation any name other than the one used in #3 as its summary name, list them in the boxes provided. For a one-person formation, include all names given to this formation on line 6; i.e., if the summary name of this formation is the mayor, his proper name will appear in line 6 and line 7. If the summary name for this formation is Mr. Williams, include his name again on lines 6 and 7.

7. Individual Names. If the account(s) give(s) names of single actors within the formation, whether they be given names like "John Bird" or descriptive names like "the evil bossman", write them in the boxes provided. Individual names of formation members should appear on line 7 even if they appear on line 6, and/or they are the summary name of the formation. In a regular formation, individual names and additional qualifying information should be recorded on this line, e.g., Mr. Williams, M.P., chairman, or Mr. Williams of London.

8. Normal Residence. Again, if the account gives information on the place of residence of this formation, fill in the appropriate boxes. If a reasonable guess can be made, use parentheses around the words to note it's a guess. Again, don't be afraid to use "no information". Note: Parliament is always "no info". If more than one location is given as the normal residence of this formation (for example, inhabitants of Mary-le-bonne and St. Luke's), do not record this information under "Specific Places", "Town",

"Parish", or "County". Check "Other" and write "see comment". Write a comment to the effect that a multiple residence is given.

9. Numerical/Geographic Extent. Here we want words given in the account that provide us with some knowledge of the size of this formation—such things as "filled the square" or "many hundreds". If none appears, check the "None" box. If you have a one-person formation, place "someone", "Mr. Williams", etc. in box #1 of this item.

10. Specific Number. Here simply answer the questions "yes" or "no". If "yes", give the wording in the article(s). Separate multiple reports by means of a slash(/). If you have a one-person formation, check "yes", and write "one person" or "one name" in the box at the right.

11. Estimate of People. These boxes are designed to help us get a set of numbers that describes the numerical content of the formation. If exact numbers are given, fill in all the boxes with the same number. If there are differing accounts of numbers, use those. If making an educated guess, try to balance the figures.

12. Source of Guess. Here simply tell how you arrived at the figures used above. If you have a one-person formation, check "Word(s) in Text" and the information in the account which indicated number: "someone", "Mr. Thompson".

13-14. Person-Days/Person-Hours. The number of person-days is the estimated number of days the event is in progress, multiplied by the estimated number of people in the formation (best guess). If the event lasted for less than one day, i.e., 24 hours, the estimate of person-days will be 00*. The estimate of person-hours is

* Ignore boxes to the right of items 13 and 14; also, under item 15, fifth box, ignore second half of sentence reading "NA exact amount of hours . . ."

the estimated number of hours in which the formation participated, multiplied by the estimated number of people in that formation. You should figure your margin of error (which is the margin of error for both people and days/hours multiplied together) so that, at the lowest estimate, there are still ten people participating in the event. When you are unable to determine the number of days, hours, or people (for instance, if Parliament is a formation which figures in, the exact number of members who are actually participating will be impossible to determine), write "NA" in boxes 13 and 14.

15. Source of Estimate. Tell how you made the person-days/hours choices. Check "Impossible to Judge" only if you have NA in either box 13 or 14. Check "Dates in text make it clear less than one day" only if you have a specific number of participants, and some information exists in the account that the event began and ended on the same day.

16. Consequences. If any members of this formation were arrested, wounded, or killed, give the number. If some were but you can't tell how many, check "Can't Tell". If zero, check "None"; then give your reason for making that choice. If the event was a violent gathering and the text implies that perhaps someone was injured, but specific information is not stated (e.g., "stones were thrown"), under "Wounded" you would check "Can't Tell". Under "Basis of Estimate", check "In Text"; and in the box provided under "From", write "stones were thrown". In some cases you may have to infer violence (e.g., "the dragoons were called in"), and in that case check "Inferred" under "Basis of Estimate".

F

Formation Section: Fill out one sheet per formation. Page F-1 Coder # ____ ____ ____ ____

1 Event: Year ____ ____ | Month ____ ____ | Day ____ ____ | No. ____ ____

2 Total # of formations: ____

3 Number of this formation: ____ Summary name for this formation: ____

4 Does this formation overlap with any other formation(s) in the same event?

☐ No ☐ Yes: Which ones? Give formations #s ____ ____ ____ ____

5 What is the relationship between this formation and the Contentious Gathering?

☐ Participants, making a claim

☐ Participants, object of a claim

☐ Participants, both making and receiving claims

☐ Spectator, bystander

☐ Involved in action before or after CG only:

How? ____

☐ Other: ____

6 Name(s) given to this formation in account(s): ☐ None

1 ____ 4 ____

2 ____ 5 ____

3 ____ 6 ____

7 If the account(s) list any individual names of formation members, list them:

1 ____ 6 ____

2 ____ 7 ____

3 ____ 8 ____

4 ____ 9 ____

5 ____ 10 ____

☐ None

Formation Section P, F-2 F

Event | Year | Month | Day | No. |

Individual names mentioned in account(s): (continued)

11. 16.
12. 17.
13. 18.
14. 19.
15. 20.

If more than 20 names, use another page.

8
The normal residence of this formation is:

☐ No information given, can't guess residence.

Specific place | Town

Parish | County

☐ Other

Use parentheses if making a guess.

9
Words in account(s) describing numerical and/or geographic extent of this formation:

None ☐

1. 3.
2. 4.

10
Do the accounts report a specific number (approximate or exact) for this formation?

☐ No
☐ Yes
☐ Yes, multiple reports

11
Your estimates of the number of people in this formation:

Low
High
Best guess
Impossible to judge ☐

Event | | | | |
Coder | | | | |

12 Source(s) of your best guess:

☐ Couldn't guess ☐ Number(s) in text
☐ Word(s) in text
☐ Other How

13
Your estimate of the number of person-days in this formation:

00 = Impossible to judge.
01 = CC less than 1 day

14
Your estimate of the number of person-hours in this formation:

00 = Impossible to judge
01 = CC less than 1 hr.

15
Source of your estimate:

☐ Impossible to judge (must be 00,00 above)
☐ Number in text
☐ Word(s) in text
☐ Other How?
☐ Dates in text make it clear less than one day. NA exact amount of hours: must be 01-00 above.

16
How many numbers of this formation were:

	#	Can't tell	None	Basis of estimate: In text	Inferred	From
Arrested?						
Wounded?						
Killed?						

17
Any other word(s) in account(s) describing this formation? None ☐

17. Other Words. Finally, if the account(s) give(s) any more words that describe this formation, fill them in here.

Note: Any part of an hour expended by a person counts as a full person-hour.

3. ACTION-PHASES SECTION

ACTION-PHASES ENUMERATION INSTRUCTIONS. Loosely speaking, the action-phases add up to a narrative of the contentious gathering from the viewpoint of an observer who is mainly interested in the concerted making of claims. Since we also distinguish formations on the basis of the making and receiving of claims, the enumeration of formations and of action-phases depends on each other—and must be consistent with each other.

A new action-phase begins whenever any formation:

1. begins to make a claim;
2. begins a new response to a claim;
3. visibly ceases a response to a claim;
4. visibly ceases to make a claim;
5. changes location;
6. changes personnel.

If two or more formations make the same change at the same time, a single new action-phase begins; it simply has more than one actor. If two or more formations make different changes at the same time—for example, one begins to make a new claim, and the other begins to respond to that claim—two or more simultaneous action phases occur. We handle the sequence in this way:

	Chronological Sequence	Order Number	Action
Distinct Times	05	01	Group A and B arrive on the scene.
	06	01	Group C arrives on the scene.
Simultaneous	07	01	Groups A and B attack group C.
	07	02	Group C defends itself.

If you know something happened but can find no way to put it into the chronological order, give it a sequence code of 00:

Chronological Sequence	Order Number	Action
09	01	Police break up demonstrators.
09	02	Demonstrators flee.
00	01	Spectators wounded by flying glass.

Action-phases may occur before the contentious gathering begins. That gives you a chance to record preparations and background events involving the basic formations. The contentious gathering itself consists of one or more distinct action-phases. Further action-phases may occur after the CG ends. There you have a chance to record consequences and relevant later events. Note when the phase occurred (i.e., before/during/after) by checking the box in the "Detail" section of yellow form 77-2.

Start your analysis with a rough list of phases of action, using the six rules: makes a claim, responds to a claim, stops making a claim, stops responding, changes location, changes personnel. Then identify every formation which changes action at each phase. List the formations involved in each phase, and see whether you have to create simultaneous action-phases to describe their changes of action. In general, every formation you enumerated earlier should appear in at least one action-phase, and every formation you coded earlier as participating directly in the CG should appear

in at least one of the action-phases within the CG itself.

Start each form by filling in the event number, your name and today's date. Then begin with the first action-phase; label it 01 01 and record the number codes of all formations involved in each phase. Next, describe the phase with general terms in narrative form. Summaries and inferences are only permissible in the "General Description" section of each phase and sequence. The "Detail" section is reserved for direct-quote descriptions of each and every action-phase and sequence. Remember, at all times, the burden of proof of all action-phases rests upon the textual accounts. This proof must be supported with direct quotations, however brief, for each and every choice. Use only the most pertinent quotes when articles are excessively long or detailed.

When you have exhausted the sequence possibilities of your 01 action-phase, begin on the 02 action-phase and repeat the process. To keep track of each sequence of an action-phase, write the action-phase number in the "Phase Sequence" column, followed by the sequence number.

Below is a short example of how action-phases were recorded for event #828-01-28-03, the "Fusileers Brawl". The formations are 01, Fusileers; 02, Citizens ("George Wiltshire and two other men"); 03, More Soldiers; 04, Officials ("officer of the guard and the constable"); 05, Someone (arrester of soldier).

CBS FORMATIONS ENUMERATION FORM: 77-1

Event ID# Year 8 2 8 | Month 0 1 | Day 2 8 | No. 0 3 Enumerator Master Date - -77

FORMATION NAME THAT MAKES A CLAIM	CLAIM IT MAKES	FORMATION THAT IS OBJECT OF THE CLAIM	WHAT OTHER RELATIONSHIP DOES THIS FORMATION HAVE TO THE CG?
01 soldiers: 30+	Violence	02 Wiltshire and two others	
03 more soldiers	Violence	02	
04 officer and constable	Quelling riot	01 + 03 soldiers	
05 someone	take 01 into custody	01 a soldier (part of 01)	

0

ACTION PHASE ENUMERATION FORM: 77-2

Event Number: 8 2 8 (Year) | 0 1 (Month) | 2 8 (Day) | 0 3 (Number) Name: Master

Date:

Phase Sequence		Occurs before, during or after CG?
01	Formations: 0 2	Detail: B [X] D A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: 02 enters pub	"on Monday night, George Wiltshire, and two other men went into a public house . . ."
02	Formations: 0 1 0 2	Detail: B [X] D A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: argument over foot-tramping	Wiltshire, by accident, trod upon the foot of one of the Soldiers " . . the soldier insisted it was an intentional insult . . ."
03	Formations: 0 1 0 2	Detail: B [X] D A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: general uproar	. . . a general uproar ensued
04	Formations: 0 1 0 3	Detail: B [X] D A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: 03 called in	Not thinking their party sufficiently strong, the soldiers sent for a number of their companions from an adjoining room.
05	Formations: 0 1 0 2 0 3	Detail: B [X] D A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Desperate scuffle	"A desperate scuffle took place in which Wiltshire had his head laid open . . ."

(. . .) = Inference. " . . . " = Direct quote. ◯ = Personal comments.

No markings = Summary of text

ACTION PHASE ENUMERATION FORM: 77-2

Event Number: 8 2 8 (Year) | 0 1 (Month) | 2 8 (Day) | 0 3 (Number) Name:

Date:

Phase Sequence		Occurs before, during or after CG?
06	Formations: 0 4	Detail: B [X] A
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: officials arrive 04	"The officer on guard at the Castle, and the Constable, were immediately sent for and peace and tranquility was soon restored"
07	Formations: 0 1 0 5	Detail: B D [X]
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: soldier arrested (part of 01)	"The soldier who was the subject of the disturbance has been placed in confinement . . ."
08	Formations: 0 1	Detail: B D [X]
01	GENERAL DESCRIPTION: (soldier confined for judgment) 01	" . . . and it is understood he will be punished for the offence."
	Formations:	Detail: B D A
	GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	
	Formations:	Detail: B D A
	GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	

(. . .) = Inference. " . . . " = Direct quote. ◯ = Personal comments.

No markings = Summary of text

ACTION-PHASES SECTION "A". This form is basically a "cleaned-up" version of the action-phase enumeration form. The coding editor has already set out the action-phases for you. Review them by reading the article and seeing if any important information is being omitted. Bring questions to your supervisor's attention. Your task is to transcribe the rough work of the editor on these coding forms in a clean, readable way.

1. Numbers. Event ID and coder numbers are to be added to the boxes on the top. Number the first sheet 01, the second 02, and so on. Then copy the phase and sequence numbers in these two boxes, two digits per box.
2. Formations. List the formations involved in the phase. Again, just transcribe the number from the editor's form.
3. General Description. This contains the basic idea of what happened in the phase. This description must contain the formation numbers. Example: 01 attacks 02; 04 watches.
4. Detail. This box should contain a description of the action that is worded as closely as possible to the actual text. Enclose a wording with " " when quoting directly; with ( ) when noting an inference; and with a circle when commenting personally. When no markings appear around the wording, that will indicate a summary.
5. Repeat these steps for each action-phase listed on the enumeration sheet. If you need more than one sheet, obtain it from the appropriate drawer in 216A. Be sure to fill in the box the total number used. If only one form is used, write "1" in the box.
6. Write B ("before"), D ("during"), or A ("after") in the upper right-hand corner of the right-hand box. This information should be indicated by a check in the small row of boxes on the right-hand column of the action-phase sheet included with the event you are coding.

ACTION PHASES SECTION P, A-1 A

Event Year Month Day No.

Coder

1 Number	2 Formations	3 General Description	4 Detail
Number	Formations	General Description	Detail
Number	Formations	General Description	Detail
Number	Formations	General Description	Detail
Number	Formations	General Description	Detail

☐ More than one form used Total number used ☐

7. Remember to use " " for direct quotes from report; ( ) for inferences; a circle for personal comments; and clear, unmarked wording for summaries and paraphrases. For example, if inferring a meeting from the phrase, "Friendly Society held at . . . ", enter (01 meets).

ACTION-PHASES SPECIAL NOTES. Resolutions have only one action-phase unless they make distinctively different claims, in which case there is a separate action phase for each resolution that makes a new claim.

Rhetorical flourishes made by a member of a formation do not warrant separate action-phases, e.g., as in election speeches.

Trials after the event. Try to limit "trial" information to one general action-phase.

Inferences. You may not infer that, for example, a meeting was opened or that poaching occurred prior to the qualifying event unless the account specifically mentions it. This rule applies to any situation where the account does not give detail for an implied action.

4. PLACE NAME 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.

Initial Coding. Principal name of place, alphabetic. Parish name takes priority. If it is impossible, name county; if county is impossible, country. Enclose inferred locations in parentheses. Thus OXFORD means the account specifically mentions Oxford; and (OXFORD) means that we have

Event	Year	Month	Day	No.	Coder #			

PLACE NAME SECTION P, P-1: Fill out one section for each place an action occurs. P

1.	Principal place List parish first, then county.	A)
	Detailed place	B)
2.	Principal place List parish first, then county.	A)
	Detailed place	B)
3.	Principal place List parish first, then county.	A)
	Detailed place	B)
4.	Prinicpal place List parish first, then county	A)
	Detailed place	B)
5.	Principal place List parish first, then county	A)
	Detailed place	B)
6.	Principal place List parish first, then county	A)
	Detailed place	B)

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 parentheses if inferred), takes precedence over SOMEPLACE. SOMEPLACE ELSE for additional places not specifically named.

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 but no specific location within square is known; 1 to 0 if one of a cluster of one to nine 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 one to nine subrecords for grid square location.

Grid square location per Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain: two letters plus six spaces;

Vertical location within 1K grid square: * if not known, 0 to 9 if known;

Horizontal location within 1K grid square: * if not known, 0 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 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.

PLACE NAME SECTION CODING INSTRUCTIONS. Begin by writing the event ID number and your coder number in the top two boxes.

Next, fill out one box for each place in which the event occurred. In box A list the parish, city, and county. This information should be listed on the green event coversheet form 76-3. If it is not, consult your supervisor. In box B give the more detailed place information, such as "King's Arms Tavern" or "Guildhall, Fleet Street".

If there are missing data, such as a parish, town or city with no county name, write a comment to that effect. See "Comment Section 'C'". If the reports do not name the geographic unit, but its identity is clear from the context, e.g., "London Tavern, in the Strand", place the name of the unit in parentheses, e.g., (London).

If you need room for more than six places, use another form available in the cabinets in room 216A.

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.

SOURCE SECTION CODING INSTRUCTIONS. Each reader coversheet must have a source section completed detailing its contents. Begin by writing the event # and coder initials in the first two boxes.

1. Write out the source name: London Times, Morning Chronicle, etc.
2. Locations: give the date of publication of the newspaper or month of the periodical. Also give page and column numbers, plus the locations on those columns.
3. Type of report: check the category that best suits the article. Eyewitness reports are those that specify that the writer was present at the event, as opposed to a regular article in the narrative style.

4, 5, & 6. To be completed if a second source or another article in the first source enumerated is present in the file.

7. If additional materials beyond the normal six sources are included, note it in this section.

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.

COMMENT SECTION CODING INSTRUCTIONS. As usual, enter the event ID and coder information numbers in the top two boxes. If a section being coded requires a comment or explanation, use this section, one box per comment. Be sure to complete the appropriate information in the boxes pertaining to the section being commented upon, such as the item # or formation being discussed.

Note: If you use more than one comment sheet, check the box above the first comment section and note the number of sheets being used.

SOURCE SECTION P, S-1 S

Event Year ___ Month __ Day __ No. __ Coder # ____

1 Name of Source

2 Locations: Date Month Day Year Page Column

Top Middle Bottom Volume Number (if needed)

3 Type of Report:

- ☐ Editorial/letter in newspaper
- ☐ Advertisement or notice
- ☐ Eyewitness report
- ☐ Another newspaper's account
- ☐ Trial (legal activity) report
- ☐ Parliamentary report
- ☐ Regular article
- ☐ Other

List name List

4 Name of Source

5 Locations: Date Month Day Year Page Column

Top Middle Bottom Volume Number (if needed)

6 Type of Report:

- ☐ Editorial/letter in newspaper
- ☐ Advertisement or notice
- ☐ Eyewitness report
- ☐ Another newspaper's account
- ☐ Trial (legal activity) report
- ☐ Parliamentary report
- ☐ Regular article
- ☐ Other

List name List

7 Additional materials that pertain to this event, specifically or in general:

- ☐ Dissertation
- ☐ None
- ☐ Background paper: list title
- ☐ Book: list title
- ☐ Other: list:

Comments:

☐ None

Event [_ _ _][_ _][_ _][_ _] Coder [_ _ _ _]
Year Month Day No.

COMMENT SECTION P, C-1 (use one square per comment only) C

More than one sheet used [ ] # [ ]

1) Location, section letter [ ] item # [ ] formation # [ ] source # [ ]
place # [ ] action phase # [ ]

2) Location, section letter [ ] item # [ ] formation # [ ] source # [ ]
place # [ ] action phase # [ ]

3) Location, section letter [ ] item # [ ] formation # [ ] source # [ ]
place # [ ] action phase # [ ]

4) Location, section letter [ ] item # [ ] formation # [ ] source # [ ]
place # [ ] action phase # [ ]

7. INFORMATION SECTION

This section allows for general comments by both the coder and any check coders.

INFORMATION SECTION CODING INSTRUCTIONS. Begin by entering the event ID number in the first box.

1. Your name, first and last.
2. Your coder number, consisting of your three initials and an assigned number.
3. Write today's date, e.g., 06-07-77.
4. Write here any general comments about your coding of this event, such as, "It was easy.", or "Action-phases didn't make much sense.", etc.

Stop. Next section for check coding only.

CHECK CODING INSTRUCTIONS

5. Your name, first and last.
6. Your three initials plus number.
7. General comments on the checking, scores if available, ease of reading, etc.

Event | Year | Month | Day | No. |

INFORMATION ON CODING SECTION P, I-1

1) Name of coder:

2) Coder number:

3) Date coded:

4) General notes on coding of this event:

5) Check coder name:

6) Check coder number:

7) General notes on check coding:

CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS ENUMERATED IN

FEBRUARY 1828

Type of CG	Place	Date	Issue
meeting	Weymouth	02-02	up-coming parliamentary election
meeting	London	02-02	protection of victualler trade
meeting	Poultry	02-04	application to repeal test and corporation acts
meeting	Edinburgh	02-04	petition king about political favors
gathering/crowd	Liverpool	02-05	election to parliament, day #1
gathering/crowd	Durham	02-05	local election
gathering/crowd	Dover	02-06	election to parliament, day #3
violence	London	02-06	crowd attacks police informer
parade	Weymouth	02-07	pre-election activities
meeting	Sheffield	02-07	vestry, church rates
violence	Newbury	02-07	crowd attacks poaching informer
demonstration	Weymouth	02-09	election, day #1
meeting	Windsor	02-10	tax on carts
gathering/crowd	Weymouth	02-11	election, day #2
gathering/mob	London	02-13	mob threatens informer
gathering/crowd	Durham	02-13	country elections, day #1
meeting	London	02-15	licensed vs. non-licensed sellers
violence	Atherstone	02-16	poaching affray
meeting	Leicester	02-18	coin laws
gathering/crowd	Weymouth	02-18	election victory celebration, day #8
meeting	Marylabonne	02-20	parish rates
gathering	Weymouth	02-22	post-election activities, day #10
violence	London	02-25	mob attacks watchman
violence	Scarborough	02-28	smuggling affray
violence	Bethnal Green	02-28	riot over poor rates

Type of CG	Place	Date	Issue 62. petitions regarding:
meeting	Islington	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	London	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Honiton	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Dorchester	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Manchester	February, no fixed date	stamp duties
meeting	Hackney	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Thames Ditton	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Holywell	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Finsbury	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Scotland	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	London	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Newcastle	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Kingsland	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Marylebonne	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Shaftsbury	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts
meeting	Bow (London)	February, no fixed date	test and corporation acts

Today's date 7 - 3 - 1976

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

( ) Hansard ( ) HOP
( ) LONDON TIMES page 3 column 2 Top (Middle) Bottom
(✓) MORNING CHRONICLE date 2-11-1828 day M

( )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 ( ).

(2) MEETINGS ( )
( ) Election
( ) Vestry
( ) Livery
( ) Dinner
( ) Political club/party
( ) with petition, address, etc.
( ) opposition to government
( ) support for government
( ) support for enemy of government
( ) control of local government/institution
( ) other grievances and dissatisfactions
( ) opposition to other peoples or groups
( ) objectives unclear
( ) notices, requests (for past or future meetings)
( ) other (list)

(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 procedings ( ) sentences, executions, etc. ( ). Be sure to check the appropiate 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.

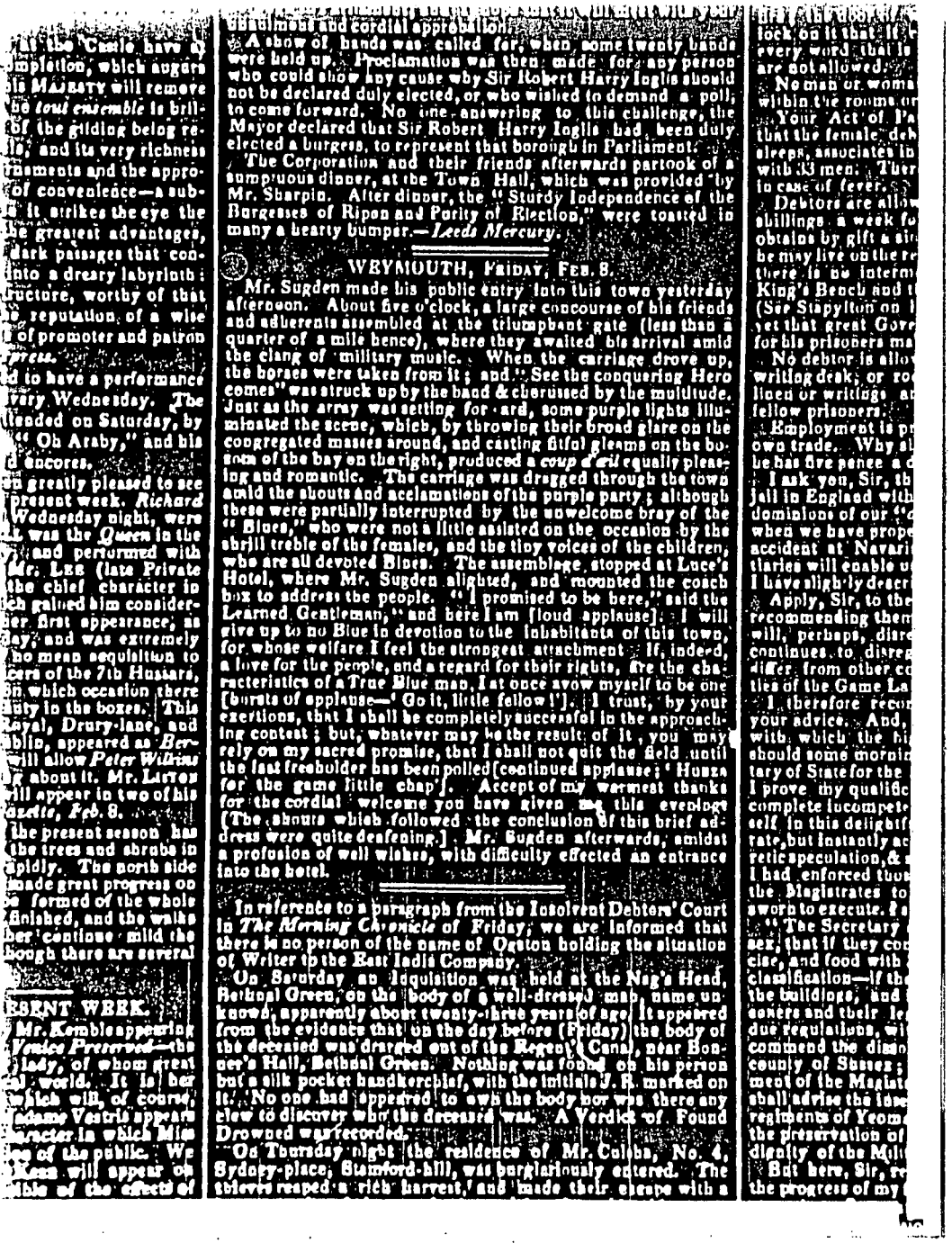
Number LARGE CONCOURSE Leaders MR. SUGDEN

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

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

NA (county)

COMMENTS ON BACK? ( ) 4-76 (6) Bobbi



...the Castle have ...mpletion, which augurs ...is MAJESTY will remove ...he *tout ensemble* is brill- ...of the gilding being re- ...h, and its very richness ...naments and the appro- ...of convenience—a sub- ...it strikes the eye the ...he greatest advantages, ...dark passages that con- ...into a dreary labyrinth ...ructure, worthy of that ...reputation of a wise ...of promoter and patron ...press.

...d to have a performance ...very Wednesday. The ...leaded on Saturday, by ..."Oh Araby," and his ...d encores.

...n greatly pleased to see ...present week. *Richard* ...Wednesday night, were ...t was the *Queen* in the ...and performed with ...Mr. LEE (late Private ...the chief character in ...ch gained him consider- ...ter first appearance, as ...ay, and was extremely ...no mean acquisition to ...ers of the 7th Hussars, ...in which occasion there ...ity in the boxes. This ...ayal, Drury-lane, and ...blin, appeared as *Ber-* ...will allow *Peter Williams* ...about it. Mr. LISTON ...ill appear in two of his ...*dette*, Feb. 8.

...the present season has ...the trees and shrubs in ...pidly. The north side ...made great progress on ...be formed of the whole ...finished, and the walks ...her continue mild the ...hough there are several

...BRENT WEEK.

...Mr. Kemble appearing ...*Venice Preserved*—the ...lady, of whom great ...d world. It is her ...which will, of course, ...Madame Vestris appears ...character in which Miss ...ce of the public. We ...Vestris will appear on ...ible of the effects of ...tainment 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 Purity 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 & chorussed 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 treble of the females, and the tiny 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 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 freeholder has been polled [continued applause; 'Huzza 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 Nag's 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. R. marked on it. No one had appeared to own the body nor was there any clew to discover who the deceased was. A Verdict of Found Drowned was recorded.

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

...lock, on it that it ...every word that is ...are not allowed. ...No man or woma... ...within the rooms or ...Your Act of Pa... ...that the female, deb... ...sleeps, associates in... ...with 33 men. Ther... ...in case of fever. ...Debtors are allow... ...shillings a week fo... ...obtains by gift a sir... ...he may live on the r... ...there is no interm... ...King's Bench and t... ...(Sir Stapylton on ... ...yet that great Gorr... ...for his prisoners ma... ...No debtor is allo... ...writing desk; or ro... ...linen or writings a... ...fellow prisoners. ...Employment is pr... ...own trade. Why sh... ...he has five pence a d... ...I ask you, Sir, th... ...jail in England with... ...dominions of our "d... ...when we have prope... ...accident at Navari... ...tiaries will enable u... ...I have slightly descr... ...Apply, Sir, to the ... ...recommending them ... ...will, perhaps, disre... ...continues to disreg... ...differ from other co... ...ties of the Game La... ...I therefore recom... ...your advice. And, ...with which the hi... ...should some morni... ...tary of State for the ... ...I prove thy qualific... ...complete incompete... ...self in this delightf... ...rate, but instantly ac... ...retic speculation, & ... ...I had enforced thos... ...the Magistrates to ... ...sworn to execute. I a... ..."The Secretary ... ...sex, that if they con... ...cise, and food with ... ...classification—if th... ...the buildings, and ... ...owners and their le... ...due regulations, wi... ...commend the discr... ...county of Sussex; ... ...ment of the Magist... ...shall advise the lieu... ...regiments of Yeom... ...the preservation of ... ...dignity of the Mili... ...But here, Sir, I re... ...the progress of my ...

-65-

Today's date 6 - 29 - 1976

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET 3-76

( ) Hansard ( ) HOP
(✓) LONDON TIMES page 1 column 2 Top (Middle) Bottom
( ) MORNING CHRONICLE date 2-18-1828 day M

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

First Line: AT 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
( ) Vestry
( ) Livery
( ) Dinner
( ) Political club/party
( ) with petition, address, etc.
( ) opposition to government
( ) support for government
( ) support for enemy of government
( ) control of local government/institution
(✓) other grievances and dissatisfactions
(✓) opposition to other peoples or groups
( ) objectives unclear
( ) notices, requests (for past or future meetings)
( ) other (list)

(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 procedings ( ),
sentences, executions, etc. ( ). Be sure to check the appropiate 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)
Yesterday, last week, a few days ago — 1 day or less, a few days, more

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

MIDDLESEX
county

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

[illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be holden at the House of the Dispensary, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, at Seven o'clock precisely.
64, Goswell-street, Feb. 13, 1828. THOMAS LAWRANCE, Sec.

IMPERIAL GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.
Office, 10, Coleman-street, Feb. 13, 1828.

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 28th 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 Stokes, Esq. appointed Deputy Governor; and of an Auditor, in the place of James M'Mahon, who has resigned.
By order,
BARTHOLOMEW MAYHEW, Clerk of the Company.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 29th day of February instant, to consider the expediency of making an alteration in the first Regulation of the Institution, by confirming the Resolution 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.

AT a very numerous MEETING of LICENSED VICTUALLERS, held at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1828,
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 Foreign Wine License, has expressly prohibited unlicensed persons from allowing any exciseable 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 so 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 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 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 adviseable 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 those offices. CHARLES BLEADEN, Chairman.

Also, that the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Charles Bleaden, Esq. for his especial 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. 5, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh; and No. 18, Westmorland-street, Dublin.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. M.P. Chairman.
JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, 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 Assurers Septennially.
WILLIAM BURY, Actuary.

CITY of DUBLIN TONTINE.—The Subscribers to the Life Annuities granted by the Corporation of the City of Dublin, on the 24th day of June, 1778, who are to be paid their Interest in London, may receive HALF-A-YEAR'S ANNUITY, due 24th day of December last, by applying at the Banking-house of Sir James Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street, on Wednesday, 20th day of February, and every other Wednesday, between the hours of Ten o'clock and Two. The Subscribers to bring with them their Bonds and a Certificate of the Life of the Nominee. It is requested, that in case of death notice may be given as above, for the future benefit and regulation of each Class.

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

[illegible] most interesting to the Agriculturists for alternate Husbandry, adapted to soils, of which they have constantly on Sale; and "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," will fe[…] information on the subject.—New Cross is o[…] from town, on the direct road to Dover.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELL[…] and DRESSING CASES.—H. and W[…] attention of the Public to the REDUCED […] LING CASES, which are manufactured of […]

Bouffet	18s. to 25s.	Large […]
Double-fold Writing Case	20s.	Do. Do. […]
Do. Do. to hold foolscap	26s.	[…] ment […]
Pouch Dressing, with best Instruments	17s.	Real B[…] comp[…]

172, Strand, near Arunde[…]

FOOT'S PATENT WAT[…]BRELLA, from 11s. upwards, manufactured and sold by the Patentee, 124, Cheapsid[e …] street, and at the Manufactory, 23, Church-str[eet …] brella possesses all the beauty, lightness and […] at the same time, the great advantage of […] Umbrellas upon an improved principle.—N.B. […] is stamped on the border of each Umbrella.

FIRESIDE AMUSEMENT[…]GICAL DANCING FIGURES will b[e …] J. COLLES, at his apartments, 49, Rathbo[ne …] a short time longer, previous to his return […] that Ladies and Gentlemen may not throw […] till they have determined on seeing the Fi[gures …] he is well aware that few will see them who […] pelled by curiosity to become purchasers, […] possible to form the least idea of the merit […] derived from them. No charge for seeing […] Nine in the Morning until Eight in the Eve[ning …] Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the co[untry …] spurious description of Figures in imitation […] cipled persons are endeavouring to foist upo[n …] tion with a person of the name of Demp[sey …] Jackson. The genuine Figures are only to b[e …]

HARNESS and SADDLER[Y …] Exeter Change, Strand.—T. CLAR[K …] Nobility and Gentry, this old established […] second division of Exeter Change, where […] stock of Carriage, Curricle, Stanhope, P[…] which merit inspection from its quality, Str[…] moderate price. Every description of Sadd[…] Jockeys, Break Tackle, &c. &c.

PATENT WIRE GAUZE A[…] LIAM FOX, No. 20, New-street, Bir[mingham …] from the Patentee, No. 370, Oxford-street, L[…] Right for making various WIRE ARTIC[LES …] begs most respectfully to inform the Me[…] Trade in general, that Patterns of his impro[ved …] &c. may now be seen at 21, Walbrook; whe[re …] diate attention.

WIRE GAUZE WINDOW[…] to all others in elegance, durability, […] Oil or Wax; Servants' ditto, and Stable L[…] ful and ornamental articles, of the same mat[erial …] Wire-work and Iron Fence Manufacturer[s …] St. Andrew's Church. Nursery and Drawing […] Iron Hurdles, Gates, Virandas, Galleries, […] article, useful and ornamental, in town or c[ountry …]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—M[…] goon, Dentist, 33, Fleet-street, respect[fully …] Gentry, and his Friends, that he continues to [… ARTI]FICIAL TEETH, on his improved principle, […] a single tooth to a complete set, which he g[…] wearer every comfort in articulation and […] time preserve the original form of the mout[h …] every other operation on the Teeth and Gu[ms …] more than half the usual charges. At home […]

NEW SYSTEM.—TOOTH[…] DER TEETH CURED without pai[n …] DYNE APPLICATION, and afterwards […] usual way, by the Inventor, Mr. J. P. CLAR[K …] Bedford-square.—Medical Gentlemen and […] ness operations, which must ultimately […] known. Every operation connected with […]

67.

8 2 8 0 2 0 6 0 2 Today's date 9 - 1 1977

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY COVERSHEET

( )Casey ( )Schweitzer
( )Palm ( )Guest
( )Reiss ( )Mehlman
( )Ripley ( )Bloomingdale
( ) ( )Nimelman

( )LONDON TIMES page 3 column 5 Top / Middle / Bottom

(X)MORNING CHRONICLE date 02-14-1828 day Th

First Line: ____________________

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
( ) Vestry
( ) Livery
( ) Dinner
( ) Political club/party
( ) with petition, address, etc.
( ) opposition to government
( ) support for government
( ) support for enemy of government
( ) control of local government/institution
( ) other grievances and dissatisfactions
( ) opposition to other peoples or groups
( ) objectives unclear
( ) notices, requests (for future meetings)
( ) other (list) ____________________

(3-8) GATHERINGS
demonstrations ( ), parade ( ), assemblies, crowds, mobs (circle one) (✓),
gatherings ( ), rallies ( ), special celebrations ( ),
other (list) ____________________

(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 actions ( ),
sentences, executions, etc. ( ). Be sure to check the appropriate areas above that pertain to the Action that brought about the arrest or trial.

Objective of action INJURY INFORMER

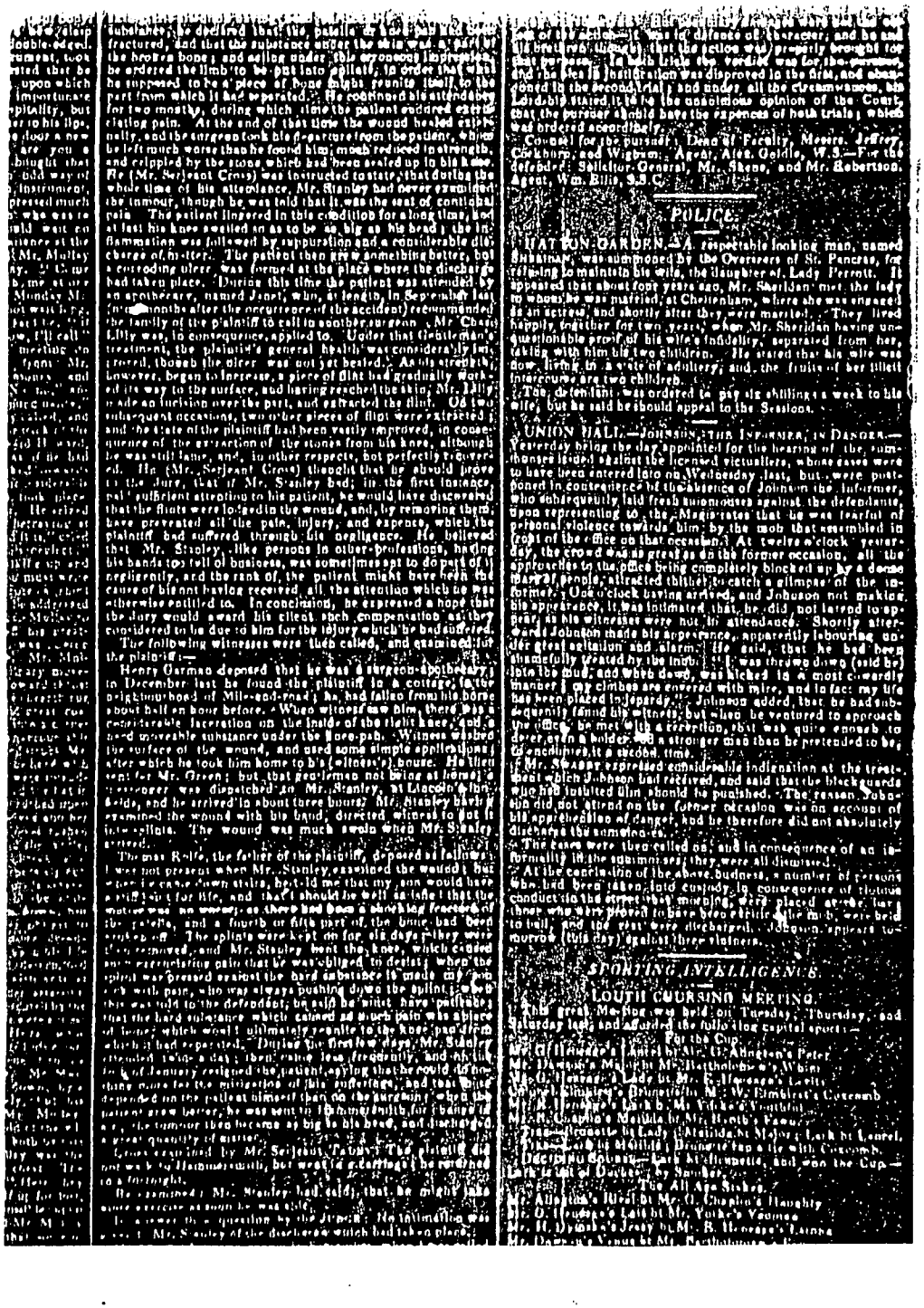
Participants MOB

Number 10+ Leaders NA

Date Weds 02-06-1828 Duration (if known) ____
Yesterday, last week, a few days ago one day or less, a few days, more

Location UNION HALL, LONDON, NA, MIDDLESEX
Specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish county

COMMENTS ON BACK? ( ) 4-76, Rev. 4-77 Bobbi/CML



SELECTED PAPERS, 1963-1977, 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 August 1977. We don't usually duplicate items once they are in print.

Risto Alapuro

1974 "Peasants, States, and the Capitalist World System: A Review" CRSO (Center for Research on Social Organization) Working Paper 103.

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

1976b "Regional Variations in Political Mobilization. On the Incorporation of the Agrarian Population into the State in Finland, 1907-1932," Scandinavian Journal of History, 1: 215-242.

1977 "Peasants, States, and the Capitalist World System," Acta Sociologica, 20: 181-193; revised version of Alapuro 1974.

Ronald Aminzade

1972 "Mobilization and Political Violence: The Case of the Working Class of Marseille, France, 1830-1871," Working Paper.

1973 "Revolution and Collective Political Violence: The Case of the Working Class of Marseille, France, 1830-1871" CRSO Working Paper 86. Revised, condensed version of Aminzade 1972, lacking the earlier paper's detailed observations on individual industries.

*1976a "A Marxist Approach to Occupational Classification," CRSO Working Paper 132.

1977 "Breaking the Chains of Dependency: From Patronage to Class Politics," CRSO Working Paper 142; forthcoming in the Journal of Urban History.

Kenneth Amoroso

1968 "Industrialization, Urbanization: Effects on Disturbances (England, 1800-1850)," Working Paper.

Roderick Aya

1975 "The Missed Revolution. The Fate of Rural Rebels in Sicily and Southern Spain, 1840-1950." (Papers in European

and Mediterranean Societies, Anthropologisch-Sociologisch Centrum, Universiteit van Amsterdam, no. 3.)

Oliver Carsten

*1977 "Work and the Lodge: Fraternalism in Meriden and New Britain, Connecticut," CRSO Working Paper 157.

Lynn Eden

*1976 "Poker, Especially Political Poker."

Muhammad Fiaz

1973 "Inter-Industry Propensity to Strike in France, 1891 to 1930," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in Sociology, University of Toronto.

William Gleberzon

1967 "Memorandum: The French Resistance, 1940-1944," Working Paper.

Michael Hanagan

1976a "The Logic of Solidarity: Social Structure in a French Town," CRSO Working Paper 144; forthcoming in the Journal of Urban History.

1976b "Artisans and Industrial Workers: Work Structure, Technological Change, and Worker Militancy in Three French Towns: 1870-1914." Unpublished doctoral dissertation in history, University of Michigan.

James Lang

1975 Conquest and Commerce: Spain and England in the Americas (New York: Academic Press).

Lynn Lees

1965 "Area Report: England," Working Paper.

Lynn Lees and Charles Tilly

1972 "The People of June 1848," CRSO Working Paper 70.

*1974 "Le peuple de juin 1848," Annales: Economies, Sociétés Civilisations, 29: 1061-1091; revised, abridged French translation of Lees and Tilly 1972.

1975 "The People of June 1848," in Roger Price, ed., Revolution and Reaction. 1848 and the Second French Republic (London: Croom Helm).

Allan Levett

1975 "Centralization of City Police in the Nineteenth Century United States," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, University of Michigan.

Bruce Levine

*1970 "Economic Development and Social Mobilization: Spain, 1830-1923," Working Paper.

Joan Lind

1973 "Foreign and Domestic Conflict. The British and Swedish Labor Movements, 1900-1950," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, University of Michigan.

1974 "Political Power and Collective Action: British and Swedish Labor Movements, 1900-1950," CRSO Working Paper #100.

1975 "Tribute Systems," Working Paper.

Kenneth A. Lockridge

*1976 "Modernization, the American Revolution, and Man," CRSO Working Paper #129; revised version forthcoming in Don E. Fehrenbacher and Richard Maxwell Brown, eds., Tradition, Conflict and Modernization: Perspectives on the American Revolution, (N.Y.: Academic Press).

Abdul Qaiyum Lodhi

1971 "Urbanization, Criminality and Collective Violence: A Study in Sociology," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, University of Toronto.

A.Q. Lodhi and Charles Tilly

1973 "Urbanization, Criminality and Collective Violence in Nineteenth-Century France," American Journal of Sociology, 79: 296-318.

John Merriman

1972 "Radicalization and Repression: The Experience of the Limousin, 1848-1851," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in history, University of Michigan.

1974 "Social Conflict in France and the Limoges Revolution of April 27, 1848," Societas, 4: 21-38.

1975a "The Demoiselles of the Ariege, 1829-1831," in John M. Merriman, ed., 1830 in France (N.Y.: New Viewpoints).

1975b "Radicalization and Repression: A Study of the Demobilization of the 'Democ-Socs' during the Second French Republic," in Robert Price, ed., Revolution and Reaction 1848 and the Second French Republic (London: Croom Helm).

1976 "The Norman Fires of 1830: Incendiaries and Fear in Rural France," French Historical Studies, 9: 451-466.

1977 Before the Coup (New Haven: Yale University Press, forthcoming).

Frank Munger

1972 "The Use of Criminal Statistics in the Study of Collective Conflict: First Impressions," Working Paper.

1974 "A Comparison of the Dissatisfactions and Collective Action Models of Protest: The Case of the Working Classes of Lancashire, England, 1793-1830," CRSO Working Paper #105; presented to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association.

1977 "Popular Protest and its Suppression in Early Nineteenth-Century Lancashire, England: A Study of Theories of Protest and Repression," unpublished doctoral dissertation in sociology, University of Michigan.

Catherine Paradeise

1971 "La criminalité à Paris au début du XIXe siècle," Working Paper.

Michael Pearlman

*1977a "Great Britain, 1828-1834: Historiography and Selected Bibliography," CRSO Working Paper #159.

*1977b "Some Political Issues in Nineteenth-Century Britain. Part One: The Government and Workers' Associations, the Rural Rebellions of 1830, Parish Government, Catholic Emancipation," CRSO Working Paper #160.

Jeff Pearson

1970 "On Watching the State and Contenders in a Parliamentary Context," Working Paper.

Michael R. Polen

1972 "The J-curve explanation of collective violence: a replication," unpublished master's thesis in sociology, Bowling Green State University.

William G. Roy

1973 "Collective Violence, Political Contention and Repression in France, 1866-1965," CRSO Working Paper #86.

1974 "Endogenous and Exogeneous Explanations of Late Nineteenth-Century U.S. Imperialism," CRSO Working Paper #97; presented to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association.

1975 "Integration of a National Business Elite: The U.S., 1890-1905," CRSO Working Paper #120.

1977 "Inter-Industry Vesting of Interests in a National Polity over Time: The United States, 1886-1905," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, University of Michigan.

James Rule and Charles Tilly

1965 Measuring Political Upheaval (Center of International Studies, Princeton University).

1972 "1830 and the Unnatural History of Revolution," Journal of Social Issues, 28: 49-76.

1975 "Political Process in Revolutionary France, 1830-1832," in John M. Merriman, ed., 1830 in France (New York: New Viewpoints).

Joan Scott and Louise A. Tilly

1975 "Women's Work and the Family in Nineteenth-Century Europe," Comparative Studies in Society and History, 17: 36-64.

Edward Shorter

1965 "Area Report: Germany," Working Paper.

1971 The Historian and the Computer (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall).

Edward Shorter and Charles Tilly

1971a "The Shape of Strikes in France, 1830-1960," Comparative Studies in Society and History, 13:60-86.

1971b "Le déclin de la grève violente en France de 1890 à 1935," Le Mouvement Social, 79: 95-118.

1971c "Strike Waves in France, 1890-1968," CRSO Working Paper #63.

1972 "Internationale Unterschiede in der Streikbewegung, 1900-1968," presented to the International Tagung der Historiker der Arbeiterbewegung, VIII Linzer Konferenz.

*1973 "Les vagues de grèves en France, 1890-1968," Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations, 28: 857-887; revised French version of Shorter and Tilly 1971c.

1974 Strikes in France, 1830-1968 (New York and Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

David Snyder

1969 "Non fanno sempre l'amore: Collective Violence in Italy, 1880-1900," Working Paper.

1970 "Industrialization and Industrial Conflict in Italy, 1878-1903," Working Paper.

1974 "Determinants of Industrial Conflict: Historical Models of Strikes in France, Italy and the United States," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, University of Michigan.

1975 "Institutional Setting and Industrial Conflict: Comparative Analyses of France, Italy and the United States," American Sociological Review, 40: 259-278.

1976 "Theoretical and Methodological Problems in the Analysis of Governmental Coercion and Collective Violence," Journal of Political and Military Sociology, 4: 277-293.

David Snyder and William B. Kelly

1976 "Industrial Violence in Italy, 1878-1903," American Journal of Sociology, 82: 131-162.

David Snyder and Charles Tilly

1972 "Hardship and Collective Violence in France, 1830-1960," CRSO Working Paper #72; revised version published as "Hardship and Collective Violence in France, 1830-1960," American Sociological Review, 37: 520-532.

1973 "How to Get from Here to There," American Sociological Review, 38: 501-504 (reply to criticism of 1972).

1974 "On Debating and Falsifying Theories of Collective Violence," American Sociological Review, 39: 610-612 (reply to further criticism of 1972).

Charles Tilly

1963a "Queries on Social Change and Political Upheaval in France," Working Paper.

1963b "The Evolution of Political Disturbances in France, 1830-1960," presented to the American Sociological Association.

1964 "Reflections on the Revolutions of Paris: A Review of Recent Historical Writings," Social Problems, 12: 99-121; reprinted in Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series.

1969a "A travers le chaos des vivantes cités," in Paul Meadows and Ephraim H. Mizruchi, eds., Urbanism, Urbanization and Change (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley).

1969b "Methods for the Study of Collective Violence," in Ralph W. Conant and Molly Apple Levin, eds., Problems in the Study of Community Violence (New York: Praeger).

1969c "Collective Violence in European Perspective," in Hugh Davis Graham and Ted Robert Gurr, eds., Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office; also published in slightly different formats by Signet and Bantam).

1970a "The Changing Place of Collective Violence," in Melvin Richter, ed., Essays in Social and Political History (Cambridge: Harvard University Press).

*1970b "Introduction" to Jacques Godechot, The Taking of the Bastille (New York: Scribner's).

1970c "Clio and Minerva," in John C. McKinney and Edward Tiryakian, eds., Theoretical Sociology: Perspectives and Development (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts).

1970d "The Historical Study of Political Conflict," presented to the Daedalus Conference on New Trends in History, Rome.

1972a "The Modernization of Political Conflict in France," in Edward B. Harvey, ed., Perspectives on Modernization: Essays in Memory of Ian Weinberg (Toronto: University of Toronto Press).

1972b "How Protest Modernized in France, 1845 to 1855," in William Aydelotte, Allan Bogue and Robert Fogel, eds., The Dimensions of Quantitative Research in History (Princeton: Princeton University Press).

1972c "Quantification in History, as Seen from France," in Jacob M. Price and Val Lorwin, eds., The Dimensions of the Past (New Haven and London: Yale University Press).

1973a "Population and Pedagogy in France," History of Education Quarterly, summer: 113-128.

1973b "Does Modernization Breed Revolution?" Comparative Politics, April: 425-447.

1973c "Food Supply and State-Making in Europe," Peasant Studies Newsletter, 2: 1-10.

1973d "The Chaos of the Living City," in Herbert Hirsch and David C. Perry, eds., Violence as Politics; also reprinted in Charles Tilly, ed., An Urban World (Boston: Little, Brown, 1974), and Terry Clark, ed., Comparative Community Politics (New York: Wiley, 1974).

1974a "Preface" to Anton Blok, The Mafia of a Sicilian Village (New York: Harper and Row).

1974b "Computers in Historical Analysis," Computers and the Humanities, 7: 323-336.

1974c "Do Communities Act?" Sociological Inquiry, 43: 209-240; and in Marcia Pelly Efrat, ed., The Community: Approaches and Applications (New York: Free Press).

1974d "Town and Country in Revolution," in John Wilson Lewis, ed., Peasant Rebellion and Communist Revolution in Asia (Stanford: Stanford University Press).

1975a "Revolution and Collective Violence," in Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson Polsby, eds., Handbook of Political Science (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley), Vol. III.

1975b-d "Reflections on the History of European Statemaking," "Food Supply and Public Order in Modern Europe," and "Postscript: European Statemaking and Theories of Political Transformation," in Charles Tilly, ed., The Formation of National States in Western Europe (Princeton: Princeton University Press).

*1975e "Major Forms of Collective Action in Modern Europe," CRSO Working Paper 123; revised versions: C. Tilly 1976r, 1977c.

1976a-c "The Historical Study of Vital Processes," "Questions and Conclusions," and "A Bibliography on Historical Studies of Changing Fertility," in Charles Tilly, ed., Historical Studies of Changing Fertility (Princeton: Princeton University Press, forthcoming).

*1976d "The Long Revolt Against Industrial Capitalism," CRSO Working Paper #126 (revised text of television lecture).

*1976e "L'Action Collective en France avant et après la Révolution," CWES (Center for Western European Studies, University of Michigan) Discussion Paper; Marc Bloch Lecture, Centre Interuniversitaire d'Etudes Européennes, Montreal.

*1976f "Preliminary Notes on Migration in European History," CWES Discussion Paper; presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Conference on Human Migration: Patterns, Implications, Policies; New Harmony, Indiana.

*1976g "Collective Action in England and America, 1765-1775," CWES Discussion Paper; later version forthcoming in Don E. Fehrenbacher and Richard Maxwell Brown, eds., Tradition, Conflict, and Modernization: Perspectives on the American Revolution (New York: Academic Press).

*1976h "Peeping through the Windows of the Wealthy," [essay-review on Frederick Cople Jaher, ed., The Rich, the Well-Born, and the Powerful, and Edward Pessen, Riches, Class, and Power before the Civil War,] Journal of Urban History, 2: 131-134.

*1976i "The Uselessness of Durkheim in the Historical Study of Social Change," keynote address to the Spring Institute Society for Social Research, University of Chicago; CRSO Working Paper #155.

*1976j "Contention for Power; or, Lynn and Leviathian," Working Paper.

*1976k "Sentiments and Activities in History," address to conference in honor of George Homans, Harvard University; CRSO Working Paper #154.

*1976l "Getting it Together in Burgundy," CRSO Working Paper #128; revised version forthcoming in Theory and Society.

*1976m "A Selected Bibliography on European Urbanization," CWES Discussion Paper.

1976n "Rural Collective Action in Modern Europe," in Joseph Spielberg and Scott Whiteford, eds., Forging Nations: A Comparative View of Rural Ferment and Revolt (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press).

1976o The Vendée (Cambridge: Harvard University Press); paperback edition of 1964 book, with new preface.

1976p La Vendea (Turin: Rosenberg and Sellier), Italian translation of The Vendée, with special preface for Italian readers by Charles Tilly, and with introduction by Sandro Lombardini.

1976q "Introduction," to Bede Lackner and Kenneth R. Philp, eds., The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures. Essays on Modern European Revolutionary History (Austin: University of Texas Press, forthcoming).

1976r "Major Forms of Collective Action in Modern Europe," Theory and Society, 2: 365-375.

*1976s "Migration in Modern European History," CRSO Working Paper #145.

*1976t "Sociology, History, and the Origins of the European Proletariat," CRSO Working Paper #148; revised version of address to American Historical Association.

*1976u "Cities and Migration," CRSO Working Paper #147; revised text of dialogue written for television.

*1977a "Historical Analysis of Political Processes," CRSO Working Paper #149; draft of chapter in Karl Deutsch, ed., Methods of Political Behavior Research: A Handbook (New York: Free Press).

*1977b "Repertoires of Contention in America and Britain, 1750-1830," CRSO Working Paper #151; revised version to be published in a volume edited by Mayer Zald and John D. McCarthy.

1977c "Hauptformen kollektiver Aktion in Westeuropa, 1500-1975," Geschichte und Gesellschaft, 3: 153-163; revised version of C. Tilly 1975e.

*1977d "Talking Modern," Peasant Studies, 6: 66-68; essay review on Inkeles and Smith, Becoming Modern.

*1977e From Mobilization to Revolution (Reading Mass.: Addison-Wesley, forthcoming); CRSO Working Paper #156.

Charles Tilly, Karen Fonde and Ann O'Shea

1972 "Statistics on the Urbanization of Europe, 1500-1950," Working Paper.

Charles Tilly, Allan Levett, A.Q. Lodhi and Frank Munger

*1974 "How Policing Affected the Visibility of Crime in Nineteenth-Century Europe and America," CRSO Working Paper #115.

Charles Tilly and R.A. Schweitzer

*1977 "Contentious Gatherings in Great Britain, 1828-1833: Provisional Plans for Enumeration and Coding," CRSO Working Paper #150.

Charles Tilly, Louise Tilly and Richard Tilly

*1974a, b "The Rebellious Century: France" and "The Rebellious Century: Italy," précis for Tyssen Stiftung conference on The Rebellious Century at Münster, West Germany.

1975 The Rebellious Century, 1830-1930 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press).

Louise A. Tilly

1966 "Area Report: Italy," Working Paper.

1971 "The Food Riot as a Form of Political Conflict in France," Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 2: 23-57; French version in Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations, 27 (1972), 731-757; Spanish version in Revista de Occidente, 122 (1973), 208-248.

1972a "I Fatti di Maggio: The Working Class of Milan and the Rebellion of 1898," in Robert Bezucha, ed., Modern European Social History (New York: D.C. Heath).

1972b "Women at Work in Milan, Italy . . . 1880-World War I," presented to the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

1972c "Materials for the Quantitative History of France since 1789," in Jacob M. Price and Val Lorwin, eds., The Dimensions of the Past (New Haven and London: Yale University Press).

1973 "The Working Class of Milan, 1881-1911," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in history, University of Toronto.

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