
SOURCE READING FOR CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS
IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITISH NEWSPAPERS

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December 1978

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GREAT BRITAIN STUDY
Briefing Paper # 7

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Great Britain Study Briefing Papers

1. "Great Britain, 1828-1834: Historiography and Selected Bibliography," by Michael Pearlman, June 1977: issued as CRSO Working Paper #159.
2. "Some Political Issues in Nineteenth-Century Britain. Part One: The Government and Workers' Associations, the Rural Rebellions of 1830, Parish Government, Catholic Emancipation," by Michael Pearlman, July 1977: issued as CRSO Working Paper #160.
3. "Some Political Issues in Nineteenth-Century Britain. Part Two: The Rights of Collective Association and Assembly; Parliamentary Reform; Industrial Conflict," by Michael Pearlman: issued as CRSO Working Paper #165, November 1977.
4. "Contentious Gatherings in Great Britain, 1828-1834: Provisional Plans for Enumeration and Coding," by Charles Tilly and R.A. Schweitzer, revised version, September 1977: issued as CRSO Working Paper #163.
5. "British Contentious Gatherings of 1828," by John Boyd, R.A. Schweitzer, and Charles Tilly, March 1978: issued as CRSO Working Paper #171.
6. "Interactive, Direct-Entry Approaches to Contentious Gathering Event Files," by R.A. Schweitzer and Steven C. Simmons, October 1978: issued as CRSO Working Paper #183.
7. "Source Reading for Contentious Gatherings in Nineteenth-Century British Newspapers," by R.A. Schweitzer, December 1978: issued as CRSO Working Paper #186.

I. General Objectives

We feel akin to genealogists who try to trace their ancestry. They find a village where their family is supposed to have originated. They want to begin the search for the family tree rightaway, but first, how do they discover which of the Who's in Whoville are theirs? It is a very trying task to attempt to corner the market on Who's.

We are trying to collect information on what we call "contentious gatherings": occasions in which groups of ten or more persons (who are non-governmental) gather in the same place to make a claim that, if realized, would cause another party to expend valued resources. Our object is clear: to read through seven pre-selected sources (Annual Register, Gentleman's Magazine, London Times, Morning Chronicle, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Mirror of Parliament, and Votes and Proceedings) and note any article that mentions a contentious gathering or a notice that such a gathering may occur. Our problem is complex: to develop a method by which we can be assured that we are removing from the sources the highest possible amounts of material without spending an excessive amount of time reading them, for we might well spend our entire allotted budget just reading and rereading materials if we have inadequate instructions, training of staff readers, or supervision. The path to a clear set of procedures is no bed of roses. We have tried numerous strategies and methods to achieve the desired results. In this paper, the steps undertaken to achieve our goal of quality reading will be discussed, and the final procedures we now undertake as standard practice will be detailed.

II. Early Approaches

The real beginning of this particular source-reading problem occurred with the study of "collective actions" (a variation on the term contentious gathering) in Lancashire county, England, that was the doctoral research of

Frank Munger. Munger began his research by hiring a number of student readers and sitting down with them (myself being among them) to explain the general idea of his study and ask us to try reading some of the Lancaster Gazette, a newspaper. He reviewed what we had found and encouraged us to bring any questions to his attention. We certainly followed at least that part of his instructions to the letter, as there were numerous articles and materials that we could not clearly understand. After a time, either through fatigue from our questions or growing confidence in our abilities, he began using our reading as the materials from which his data base would be built. As it turned out, the readers were very conscientious and the material relatively easy to read, so the data collected was of a fairly complete nature.

As this project wound down, a new one wound up. The beginnings of a study of contention in Great Britain as a whole were taking shape. This project was to be of a much greater scope and would encompass vast amounts of reading: two daily newspapers with an average of six pages each for a seven-year period, plus numerous volumes of parliamentary debates. It was felt among the people interested in such a project that it would take a large amount of staff time to read all this material and that there must be a bit more control over the instructions and training of these new data collectors. Little did we know that a bit more control would evolve into an elaborate system. However, Monday-night quarterbacking aside, we began to set up a program to collect contentious gathering articles from our sources.

The first order of business was to prepare a set of reading instructions. A one-page summary of the items of interest was prepared and handed out to the student readers who were hired (see Appendix A). A set of forms was prepared to indicate the articles that were to be noted. The Munger study had used a simple-format form to note collective actions; a newer and slightly more detailed form was now used (see Appendix B). But both

of these forms still required the reader to write out much of the information about the articles by hand. For an evolutionary view of the development of recording sheets (cover sheets), see Appendix C. The reader instructions were politely vague and left explicit definitions of terms to the imagination of the reader. This was not from any lack of desire for perfection, but from not having a clear idea of exactly what articles were to be included, and from not knowing just how much time and effort would have to go into the development of a system that would work to a closer tolerance.

Once we began to narrow the scope of the study, the tasks at least became clearer to see if not somewhat easier to explain and teach. We had hoped to read materials from a wide spectrum of British history; 1790 to 1900 was the time period first selected. This proved to be impractical. There were not enough dollars in the till or time in the lives of our readers. We finally decided to narrow the years to be read down to 1828 to 1833 (1834 was added later).^{*} Once that adjustment was made, newspaper reading began in earnest.

The study at this time was characterized by a small staff of part-time readers and supervisors. Work was carried on at the university library without a watchful eye. Supervision was informal. Once a week, the readers gathered with a supervisor to discuss problems and raise specific questions. The discussions centered on what material was read, not on how to read it. Readers were asked to turn in the work, which would then be reviewed and feedback given them. Unfortunately, with many readers, the reviewing began to pile up, and constant mistakes were not brought to the readers' attention quickly enough. Moreover, there was no systematic attempt at training or supervision of the staff. As the defects in the system became apparent, :

^{*}For more specific information, see "Contentious Gatherings in Great Britain, 1828-1834: Provisional Plans for Enumeration and Coding," CRSO Working Paper No. 163 by Charles Tilly and R.A. Schweitzer, September 1977.

some ad hoc attempts were made to standardize the procedures. For an archeological look at the development of reader instructions, see Appendix D. There was still no formal evaluation of the data collected or real comparison of the readers' abilities and talents. Much of the trouble was directly related to the varying time periods being read. Not having a permanent full-time staff member available to act as supervisor also allowed questions to go unanswered and problems to fester. A procedure was installed part-way through the reading to try to bring about some sort of evaluation of the readers. A two-week period was selected, and each reader was assigned that particular period to read. Readers' coversheets were compared with one another to get an idea of how they were doing. The readers who fared poorly were given more instruction.

A critical turning point came in our study. We received a grant from the National Science Foundation to carry on this project for a five-year period. Since we now had more time, more money, and a number of permanent staff hours to devote to the project, it was possible to rethink the whole data-collecting process. The reading of the material had progressed to the point that there was a substantial set of readings already completed. We now had to decide exactly how to analyze what we had and where to go next.

III. Reliability Checks on Early Readings

Once we had narrowed our choice of years to be fully enumerated to 1828-1833, we wondered just how exact our previous reading of the period had been. To check this, we took two sample readings that had been completed by the majority of our readers. These sections had been read as part of an earlier check-reading completed some months before (see above). We then assembled from that section a list of all the materials we considered necessary to enumerate. All the articles we wanted to note had now been identified. We then compared all readers to this ideal enumeration

and tabulated our results.

What we found was the following: test one showed an average inclusion rate of 36 percent, or readers noted only 20 of the 57 articles we wanted. Test two showed an increase in efficiency, but only by 14 percent to a rate of 50 percent. An analysis of articles by type showed no specific categories of material being omitted.

With this information in hand, we now saw four choices: 1) be happy with what we had: an inclusion rate anywhere in a range from 40 to 60 percent of what is ideally there; 2) reread 1828 in both papers, Morning Chronicle and London Times, and do a comparison to the first reading to see what a whole year looks like, then make a selective decision to reread materials; 3) reread the entire 6 years: 12 newspaper years; 4) reread everything with new procedures, i.e.:

- a) new reader instructions;
- b) more systematic sample recording sheet (coversheet);
- c) more frequent checking of readers by giving test reads;
- d) checking over each block (ten consecutive published newspaper days) read in general fashion to note problems;
- e) breaking down the reading into small assignments;
- f) more personal contact with each reader;
- g) more discussion of problems, plus a possible reward system;
- h) more selective screening of people hired to read;
- i) reading done close at hand rather than at the library to allow for closer supervision and quicker attention to questions.

After much debate and speculation, it was decided to take a variant on number four. We would upgrade our procedures as much as possible and selectively reread random sample sections of newspaper. We could then have extensive materials on which to base our further decisions, i.e. what to reread, and how well these new procedures were working.

Chart A

Check Reading Number One July 1 through 15, 1831 London Times

<u>Reader Name</u>	<u>Number of Articles Noted</u>	<u>Percent Score of the Whole</u>
Baldwin	22	39%
Brouwer	15	26
Carry	21	37
Dunkle	20	35
Fairfax	15	26
Hayden	11	19
Kirkland	14	25
Lord	23	40
McGraw	24	42
Marraquin	37	63
Base	57	100
Average Score	20	36%

Distribution of Noted Articles by Type

<u>Name</u>	<u>Violence</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Deputation</u>	<u>Trial</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
Baldwin	1	11	1	1	3	5
Brouwer	0	9	0	0	3	3
Carry	1	10	1	0	4	5
Dunkle	1	9	2	0	2	6
Fairfax	1	7	1	0	3	3
Hayden	2	4	0	0	2	3
Kirkland	2	7	0	0	2	3
Lord	4	12	1	2	3	1
McGraw	1	15	0	1	1	6
Marraquin	5	15	2	0	8	7
Base	9	24	3	2	7	12

Chart B

Check Reading Number Two

October 1 through 15, 1830

London Times

<u>Reader Name</u>	<u>Number of Articles Noted</u>	<u>Percent Score of the Whole</u>
Baldwin	25	48%
Carry	22	42
Coopersmith	33	63
Dunkle	23	44
Fairfax	20	38
Hayden	22	42
Kirkland	23	44
Marraquin	38	73
McGraw	24	46
Base	52	100
Average Score	26	50%

Distribution of Noted Articles by Type

<u>Name</u>	<u>Violence</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Deputation</u>	<u>Trial</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
Baldwin	6	15	2	0	0	2
Carry	3	17	1	0	0	1
Coopersmith	8	17	4	0	0	4
Dunkle	6	13	2	0	1	1
Fairfax	5	14	1	0	0	0
Hayden	4	15	1	0	0	2
Kirkland	5	16	1	0	0	1
Marraquin	9	20	3	0	0	5
McGraw	5	17	1	0	1	1
Base	10	26	7	0	2	7

IV. Resulting Changes in Procedures

We began by trying to pull together a much more informative set of materials for the readers to have on hand when reading. We took the time to provide lists of major towns and London parishes; we also included common Irish place names so that materials from Ireland could easily be excluded at the time of initial reading. Our basic goal was to discover what caused readers to not include the articles we wanted and provide them with materials that would facilitate their including articles we wanted. For example, readers could not always distinguish clearly when 10 or more people were present at a gathering; often the article simply did not give any number information. So we collected (with the aid of an Oxford English Dictionary) a list of key words that we felt indicated ten or more people (words such as mob or assembly) and included the list in the memo so that readers could have a better idea of how to establish numbers criteria.

We did this same type of problem-solving with all the areas that readers had expressed as questionable in the previous instructions. The study also hired a full-time supervisor whose job it was to be around to quiz readers on how they were doing and to be available to answer questions and solve problems. A deliberate effort was made to get and give feedback to readers on their work almost as soon as it was completed. Reading was moved from the library to the Perry Building, where closer supervision could be given on the technique of reviewing sources. A new, more complete cover-sheet or abstraction sheet requiring less writing and simpler checking was developed, and the forms were printed on colored paper to distinguish sources, rather than being mimeographed on white paper. We tried to upgrade the general appearance and quality of all the materials used in the study to give the readers the impression that we had a quality operation and that we expected them to contribute to it. For a more complete discussion of the final procedures we arrived at, see part seven, "Current Procedures."

V. Selection and Reading of Sample Blocks

We decided to test our new reader instructions and supervisory methods by randomly selecting and rereading fifteen ten-day blocks of each newspaper. We took the six-year period and divided it into blocks based on ten days on which the newspapers were published (no Sunday papers). There ended up being 219 ten-day blocks overall. Then we took a random number table and selected fifteen numbers off the top line, and those were the time periods that we began to reread. In switching to new instructions, we had retained some of our old readers. So as not to alert them to the fact that this was a test, we integrated the new materials into their work like so many of the other trials of procedure changes that had gone on before. I believe that, with all the resulting changes and shifting of their normal work habits, they realized that it was a new approach to data collection, and that this affected their attitude towards the study as a whole.

Reading then began on the new test, and in a remarkably short time the material was completed. The results were then compared with the first reading of that same section (the reading compiled under the previous instructions). In addition to simply wanting a comparison of the new procedures as compared to the old, we also wanted to try to incorporate a procedure that would test against the optimum number of events we wanted readers to remove. So we had one day (randomly selected) read intensively (an exacting line-by-line reading) to give us the optimum number of events we wanted so that we had at least one day in each sample to compare.

VI. Reliability Checks and their Results

The following is an explanation of the results of that test reading (pages 10 and 11):

Item 1 shows the dates of the randomly selected blocks.

Item 2 gives the identification of the readers who read the sections, both the first and second times. The readers are listed by an assigned

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY RANDOM BLOCK ANALYSIS, 6/76: MORNING CHRONICLE

Blocks read	Dates Read	Readers by #: first / second	Intensive Day Results			Reading Check				New Additions	
			Contentious gatherings	Coversheets	Total	First reader %	Intersection: %	Second reader %	Second reader new base %	Contentious gatherings	Coversheets
1	2/11-21/1833	23/17	3/3	2/2	5of5	49%	49%	100%	95%	25	03
2	2/24-3/6/1829	23/17	5/6	2/3	7of9	67%	53%	86%	81%	12	03
3	12/30/1831-1/10/1832	32/23	2/2	6/6	8of8	59%	54%	95%	90%	23	24
4	2/27-3/8/1832	23/17	3/3	1/1	4of4	49%	47%	98%	92%	21	09
5	11/19-30/1829	23/17	3/4	1/2	4of6	68%	55%	86%	83%	05	02
6	5/31-6/11/1828	23/34	2/2	none	2of2	37%	30%	93%	88%	16	03
7	3/1-11/1831	NA/17	8/8	4/4	12of12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	9/13-24/1828	23/36	2/2	none	2of2	30%	27%	97%	91%	17	06
9	6/5-16/1830	NA/17	1/2	none	1of2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	12/14-25/1832	23/23	11/11	1/1	12of12	83%	83%	99%	93%	37	07
11	9/18-29/1830	NA/37	5/6	1/1	6of7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	11/16-28/1830	NA/23	20/21	12/12	32of33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	4/25-5/5/1832	23/24	6/8	1/1	7of9	49%	49%	100%	94%	20	04
14	10/8-20/1831	23/35	21/23	3/3	24of26	85%	83%	98%	93%	34	09
15	8/5-15/1833	23,32/35	5/5	2/3	7of8	33%	32%	99%	93%	32	25
			A	B	C	A	B	C	D	A	B
	1	2	3			4				5	

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY RANDOM BLOCK ANALYSIS, 6/76: LONDON TIMES

Blocks read	Dates Read	Readers by #: first / second	Intensive Day Results			Reading Check				New Additions	
			Contentious gatherings	Coversheets	Total	First reader %	Intersection %	Second reader %	Second reader new base %	Contentious gatherings	Coversheets
1	2/11-21/1833	24/17	3/4	0/1	3of5	48%	46%	98%	92%	27	15
2	2/24-3/6/1829	24/17	5/5	none	5of5	50%	49%	99%	94%	61	09
3	12/30/1831- 1/10/1832	16, 32, 10/35	1/1	8/8	9of9	67%	67%	100%	95%	11	13
4	2/27-3/8/1832	10/34	1/2	1/2	2of4	63%	61%	98%	93%	09	11
5	11/19-30/1829	16/23	2/2	2/2	4of4	28%	26%	97%	93%	18	10
6	5/31-6/11/1828	31/38	4/4	1/1	5of5	65%	62%	96%	92%	12	07
7	3/1-11/1831	NA/37	19/19	5/7	24of26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	9/13-24/1828	20/36	1/1	none	1of1	38%	38%	100%	95%	09	04
9	6/5-16/1830	NA/36	1/1	none	1of1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	12/14-25/1832	20, 32/ 17	12/13	4/4	16of17	39%	38%	99%	93%	102	15
11	9/18-29/1830	NA/38	3/3	1/1	4of4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	11/16-26/1830	NA/23	18/18	25/25	43of43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	4/25-5/5/1832	32/34	8/8	2/2	10of10	70%	70%	100%	94%	10	05
14	10/8-20/1831	31/35	44/45	13/14	57of59	66%	64%	98%	93%	136	34
15	8/5-15/1833	33/34	7/7	2/2	9of9	26%	24%	99%	93%	40	33
			A	B	C	A	B	C	D	A	B
	1	2		3				4		5	

number, e.g. Chris Lord is 23 and Becky Dunkle is 17.

Item 3, "Intensive Day Results," lists three numbers. When a reader finished a block, her/his reporting of events was compared with those read for the intensive day. For example, Block 1 of the Morning Chronicle indicates "3/3" under the column "Contentious gatherings." This means that the intensive reader found three events as did the rereader. Similarly, in the "Coversheets" column (items that are not clearly contentious gatherings but are not definitely non-qualifying), each reader had two coversheets. The "Total" column therefore records "5 of 5" for Block 1.

Item 4 compares the results of the new reading with those of the first reading. Item 4A, "First reader %," represents the percent of coversheets completed by Reader 1 (the first person to read the material under the old procedures) -- out of the total number of different coversheets thus far prepared by all readers of a particular block. Item 4B, the "Intersection %" column, notes the percent of coversheets that both readers had in common from/in their readings:

First Reader's Coversheets	B	B	Second Reader's Coversheets
----------------------------	---	---	-----------------------------

Coversheets that both readers noted

percent of total coversheets completed for that block by the second reader using the expanded procedure. 100% means that the second reader did not miss any coversheets/events that were completed/noted by the first. Item 4D is an adjusted percent of 4C rebased upon the total results of the intensive-day reading; i.e. what percent of the total number of coversheets we actually wanted did Reader 2 enumerate?

Item 5, "New Additions," notes the total number of new contentious

gatherings and coversheets discovered by our rereading of the material. Block 4 of Morning Chronicle notes 21 new contentious gatherings and 9 new coversheets.

NA (non-ascertainable) indicates sections where material read first was unavailable to check against the new readings.

Conclusions from our sample reading were quite revealing. If we compare columns 4A and 4C we can see a dramatic increase in efficiency by every reader using the new procedures. The new readings were so good that we took the average score and used it as our base to determine an acceptable starting level for any new readers. Now anyone who scores 92.3 percent or better on their beginning test blocks will be allowed to begin producing materials for the data set. Even though some of the first reading was of a high quality (80 percent range), none of the first reads tested had a level high enough to warrant their inclusion into the data set. This showed us that we would probably have to read the entire 1828 to 1833 period to acquire a level of acceptable quality.

VII. Current Procedures

We have striven to develop a comprehensive system of training and educating readers as to the products of their labors. This process begins at the hiring stage. Since most readers are student, part-time staff, their introduction into the working system is for a limited time span, and care must be taken to ensure a high level of competence and general understanding. First, at the interview stage, we point out that the job is not "an easy one." We mention that the worker could find a less intensive and demanding job selling tickets at a local theatre. It is noted, however, that this job does provide an opportunity to learn historical data-gathering methods and organizational techniques, plus there is that feeling of "getting the history firsthand," which always seems to interest people.

At the interview, we also give the potential employee a copy of our reading instructions (see Appendix E) and a historical background paper or two to review at her/his leisure (see list of GBS Briefing Papers at the beginning of this article). We also explain our indoctrination procedures which consist first of a "test day" reading, whereby the reader reviews the instructional materials beforehand and then at the microfilm machine reads one day of newspaper specially selected. This day has been read previously so that we know for sure all the materials we want removed. The day also has many events that test the readers ability to apply the rules.

The test day reading accomplishes two objectives; first, it shows the prospective reader what the work will be like in general; and second, it gives us a chance to compare their work with all the other people who have read that same day. As it turns out, this test reading is a very good gauge of how well a reader will work overall. A sample chart follows that shows how we rate the sample day's reading results. Readers who do well on the test always do well in the normal process of readings, and people who score in the top 40 percent also do well and some improve to the point of being excellent. However, those who do poorly on the test have usually not panned out as good readers in our later readings.

After the test reading is completed, a discussion session with the reader will include a discussion of material they neglected to include and a decision to let them keep on reading or to move them to less difficult work. After officially being hired, the worker is given five days in a section to read of newspaper that has been previously enumerated. Upon completion, this material is checked over against our ideal list of cover-sheets. The articles missed are pointed out to the reader as well as the forms that were not completed correctly as per the instructions. Readers are then asked to explain why they failed to include these articles.

GBS One-Day Test Read Summary Information Sheet

		Reader Number													Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Event Number	1	x			x	x			x		x				5/13
	2														0/13
	3				x					x					2/13
	4														0/13
	5									x			x		1/13
	6		x							x					2/13
	7		x		x	x	x				x	x			7/13
	8	x			x			x	x	x	x	x			6/13
	9				x	x		x	x		x	x	x		8/13
	T	2/9	2/9	0/9	5/9	3/9	1/9	2/9	3/9	4/9	4/9	3/9	2/9	0/9	

		Reader Number														Total
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Event Number	1	x	x		x	x							x	x	10/26	
	2	x	x	x	x	x			x		x			x	9/26	
	3								x		x				4/26	
	4														0/26	
	5	x					x				x	x			6/26	
	6										x				3/26	
	7	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19/26	
	8	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	16/26	
	9	x	x	x	x		x					x	x		15/26	
	T	6/9	5/9	4/9	5/9	4/9	2/9	1/9	4/9	2/9	5/9	4/9	4/9	4/9	4/9	

See following page for explanations.

This chart shows the results of the one-day test read that each new reader takes. The far-left column, "Event Number," corresponds to the following list:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Place*</u>	<u>ID Type§</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1	5	B	V	Sheep killing, Hatfield Peveral Parish
2	2	5	T	D	Delegation of weavers, London
3	2	5	B	G/C	Crowd at election, London
4	2	5	B	M	Meeting of weavers, London
5	3	2	T	M	Meeting of wine and spirit merchants, London
6	3	2	B	M	Parish meeting, Maryléboné, London
7	3	4	M	M	Election meeting, Chester
8	3	5	B	L	Legal action, Debden, Essex
9	4	3	M	LA	Trial for combination, London

*B=bottom of page; M=middle; T=top.

§V=violence; D=delegation; or deputation; G/C=gathering or crowd, M=meeting; L=legal actions; LA=labor activities.

Each "x" indicates an event the reader missed. The rate at the bottom of each column shows the total misses for the reader out of a total of nine possible misses for each reader. The rate in the far-right column of table A shows the total misses for each event made by the first thirteen readers; the far-right column of table B shows the total missed for all 26 readers out of a possible total of 26 misses for each event.

Through this type of dialogue, workers can begin to get an understanding of what materials they miss that we include and an idea of the complexities of the job. Each assignment is scored on a percentage basis. An ideal score is, of course, 100 percent, although we are satisfied to have the reader working in the 90 percent inclusion range. Usually the assignments consist of a 5-day reading test, then a second 5 days if the first was not a score of at least 90 percent, a 10-day test scored exactly like the 5, and successive 10-day tests until a score of 90 percent or above is reached. This usually occurs upon completion of the first 10-day test. Readers who require the third and fourth test may need intensive instructions or may be better utilized at other tasks.

Once a score of 92 percent or better is reached, the reader is given regular 10-day assignments of new newspaper reading that will be used in the data set. As each 10-day block is completed and turned in, it is also checked against whatever materials we have on hand from sample readings done before this type of checking system was initiated. Percentage scores are determined, and readers are consulted as to why they missed anything from the first reading and on incorrectly completed coversheets. If a reader scores less than 92 percent on a block, the reader is asked to read the materials again to ensure a high inclusion level. As a further check, after a few assignments, we give the readers a block (unknownst to the reader) for which we have intensive information. In the training process we inform readers that we will be slipping in unannounced test blocks. This is done as a check against the reader's general level of competence. It is scored just like the 5- and 10-day tests. Again a level of 92 percent is required.

This elaborate set of procedures, of checks and counterchecks, has proved itself worthwhile. Reading levels have remained high. Separate random checks produce no new startling information. Most workers can pro-

duce at a 95 percent level or above. An advantageous side effect of all this has been the development of competition among readers. Many readers are dismayed at not receiving 100 percent scores, and those who do poorly are encouraged by their counterparts to join in the competition.

Some recent results of the unannounced test blocks are:

1. Zaborski, June 1978
Morning Chronicle block 104: score 95 percent
2. Thurston, May 1978
London Times block 168: score 97 percent
3. Fowler December 1978
London Times block 185: score 97 percent.

A Historical Note on the Appendices

The material following has come from the archives of the different projects described above and from the collections of those involved in developing the strategies for those projects. Appendices A and B are from 1973. Appendix C shows the development of recording sheets from 1973 to the end of 1978. Appendices D and E relate the development of the associated reading instructions from early 1973 to the present.

Appendix A

Collective Conflict in
Great Britain: 1780-1900

Munger-Polen

We are interested in replicating C. Tilly's study of collective violence in France, with an extension to the analysis of several non-violent forms of collective action. Our aim is to collect data that will permit fairly rigorous testing of the major linkages in Tilly's political process theory of collective action. For this reason, we have not limited our proposed sample to collective violent events, but have included strikes and non-violent reactions to collective action by both governmental and non-governmental groups.

Our list of events that fall into the sample (plus some tentative size limitations) looks like like this:

- 1) Collective violence--Here we follow Tilly's definition of a "disturbance" (with a smaller size cut-off): "continuous interactions involving at least one group of 20 or more persons in the course of which someone seized or damaged persons or objects over resistance."
- 2) Strikes--We mention strikes separately from our other categories both to insure that coders will pick them up and to note that the inclusion level for strikes is considerably smaller than that for the other items, e.g. 5 or more. Munger's study of Lancashire indicates that such a low cut-off is necessary in order to include most strikes.
- 3) Violent or nonviolent collective actions in which the government or its agents were mediators in or opponents of the action. Both loyalists (supportive) and opposition (non-supportive) actions vis a vis the government are included. Of special interest here may be the responses of non-governmental groups to governmental reactions to the activities of other groups. Size limit: e.g., 10 or more.
- 4) Non-governmental reactions to collective action. This designation is intended to gather information on collective conflicts in which the government plays no direct role. Size limit: 10 or more.

Incidentally, collective action is defined as "the application of ^{pooled} resources to common ends."

Appendix B

Frank Munger
Winter 1973

PRIMARY SOURCE ABSTRACT

Political Action

1. Source _____ 2. Date _____ 3. Pages _____

4. Abstracter _____ 5. Type of Event _____

6. Location	7. Antecedents/presumed origins
-------------	---------------------------------

Violent Political Action: 8. Precipitating Events: _____

9. Targets: _____

10. Casualties _____ 11. Property Damage _____

All Political Action: 12. Participants: _____

13. Leadership: _____

14. Repressive Forces: _____

15. General Description: _____

16. Duration _____

17. Linkage with other political action	18. Consequences
---	------------------

Reader _____

Newspaper _____ Date _____ Page _____

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

DATE: Date _____ Approx. Date-Key Words: Recently, a few days ago, last week, Other _____

No location in time

LOCATION: Location (verbatim): _____

No location

SIZE: (Give sizes of participating groups if given - below.)

No size

PARTICIPANTS: List major participants: _____
(and sizes)

Are Causes and objectives of major citizen participants described?: YES NO

Description of Participants:

Some participants are missing from the description (e.g. some repressive forces.): YES NO

The report gives detailed identification of participants: YES SOME PARTICIPANTS NO

The report gives details of causes and objectives: YES NO

DETAILS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION:

1. Preparation, antecedents, causes:	GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Duration:	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Damage:	DETAILED	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Injuries: CAUSES <input type="checkbox"/> #s <input type="checkbox"/>	DETAILED	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Interaction and development:	DETAILED	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Repression and consequences:	DETAILED	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOTAL LENGTH OF REPORT: OneLine Sev. Lines OnePar. Sv. Par More

Source _____ Date _____ Abstracter _____

Type of Event _____

Location.	Antecedents/presumed origins
-----------	------------------------------

Violent Political Action: Precipitating Events: _____

Targets _____

Casualties _____ Property Damage _____

Arrests, etc. _____

All Political Action: Participants _____

(Leaders) _____

(repressive forces) _____

General Description _____

(Duration) _____

LINKAGE:	CONSEQUENCES:
----------	---------------

Source _____ Date _____ Abstracter _____

Type of Event _____

Location.	Antecedents/presumed origins
-----------	------------------------------

Violent Political Action: Precipitating Events: _____

Targets _____

Casualties _____ Property Damage _____

Arrests, etc. _____

All Political Action: Participants _____

(Leaders) _____

(repressive forces) _____

General Description _____

(Duration) _____

LINKAGE:	CONSEQUENCES:
----------	---------------

REPORT OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCE

1. Title _____ 2. No. _____ 3. Recorder _____

4. Date _____ 5. Source _____

6. Location _____ 7. Antecedents-Presumed Origins _____

8. Precipitating Events _____

9. Description _____

10. Objectives: _____ NONE _____ OBSERVERS _____ EXPLICIT _____

11. Casualties _____

12. Property Damage _____ 13. Duration _____

14. Participants _____

15. Repressive Forces _____

16. Linkage with other disturbances _____ 17. Consequences _____

18. References _____

_____ Notes on back _____ Additional sheets dealing with this

_____ Xerox _____ Further information on continuation sheet

GREAT BRITAIN NEWSPAPER
SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET

Winter, 1974

PAPER _____

Reader: Bates	()	Polen	()
Brouwer	()	Powell	()
Fireman	()	Vieceli	()
Lord	()	Woods	()
McKinley	()	Chopp	()
Munger	()	Chromiak	()

Date _____

Page:column _____

Other notes about
this event: Yes () No () DK ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*Violence	()	Petition	()
*Assembly (outdoor)		Election	()
Mob		Trial	()
Demonstration	()	*Strike	()
Crowd			
Meeting (indoor)	()		
Other	()		

OBJECTIVES: _____

PARTICIPANTS: _____
(and sizes) _____

DATE: _____ Approximate date keywords: Recently, a few days ago,
last week, etc. _____
No date ()

LOCATION: (verbatim) _____
No location ()

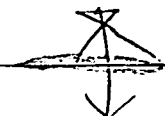
TOTAL LENGTH OF REPORT: Oneline (); Sev. lines (); One paragraph ();
Several paragraphs (); MORE () _____

*DETAILS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION:

		<u>Coverage</u>		
		DETAILED ()	SHORT ()	NONE ()
1. Antecedents, preparation, causes:		()	()	()
2. Duration:	"	()	()	()
3. Damage:	No damage ()	" ()	" ()	" ()
4. Injuries:	No injuries ();#s()	" ()	" ()	" ()
5. Interaction and development:	"	()	()	()
6. Repression and consequences:	"	()	()	()

COMMENTS: _____

3.4.181



GREAT BRITAIN STUDY -- SAMPLE RECORDING SHEET

Sept 1974

London Times	Pages _____	Columns _____	Top	()Chromiak	()Lafata
Morning Chronicle	Date _____	Day _____	Middle	()Dumble	()Viecelli
			Bottom	()Hile	()Woods
				Other _____	

First line

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Check as many as applicable (See Memo 5a)

Communications with Government

- () Address () Delegation, Deputation
 () Memorial () Other: _____

Meetings

- () Discuss any activities above, even if action was not taken
 () Petition () Make demand or request
 () Express support of govt. () Support enemy of govt. (esp. France)
 () Control of local govt. () Control of municipal institutions
 () Local police, improvements () Other grievances or dissatisfactions
 () Vestry () Opposition to other people, groups
 () Other _____

Elections: Local or National How many? _____

- () Ad or announcement () News
 () Support of candidate () Meeting
 () Results, returns () Accusations, frauds

Labor Activities

- () Strike, turnout () Lockout
 () Combination, labour union

Gatherings

- () Crowd, mob, assembly () Rally, demonstration, parade, procession
 () Violence, threat () Dinner
 () People # _____ () Special Celebration (King's birthday, etc.)
 () Property # _____ () Other _____

1829-1832 ONLY (See Memo 5b)

- () Arson, suspected arson () Machine breaking
 () "Swing" () Burning ricks, destroy farm property
 () Posting or moving troops () Swearing in special constables
 () Warnings by JP or magistrates not to gather, protest, or riot

Legal Actions Regarding Any of the Above Activities

- () Official action to prevent any of the above
 () Arrests () Pretrial examinations
 () Trials () Sentences, executions, etc.
 () Trials for seditious libel

- () Slogans

PARTICIPANTS: _____

Number _____ Leaders _____

DATE: _____ DURATION _____

Yesterday, last week, a few days ago 1 day or less, a few days, more

LOCATION _____
 (name of inn, square, field, etc.) (village, town, city) (parish and county)

COMMENTS ON BACK

- () Beckett
- () Floyd
- () Grzelewski
- () McKesson
- () Nimelman
- () Palm
- () Reiss
- () Thurston
- () Schweitzer
- ()

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Today's date - 1978

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY COVERSHEETS

page _____ column _____ Top
 date _____ day _____ Middle
 Bottom

- () London Times
- () Morning Chronicle

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

(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 _____

Participants _____

Number _____ Leaders _____

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

Location _____
 Specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city parish

COMMENTS ON BACK? ()

_____ county

To: Newspaper Readers
From: Frank Munger, Mike Polen

Description of the Project

For the next six months at least we will be engaged in reading 18th and 19th century English newspapers and collecting material on a variety of subjects closely related to the political and economic development of Great Britain. For the time being we have chosen to provide readers with a list of types of events or activities to look for instead of a single general definition. The list appears below. In addition, we are encouraging readers to express doubts and gripes freely. Among other things we hope to have a bi-weekly meeting of readers for that purpose.

I. Pre-test procedure.

At this point in the study we are attempting to evaluate different newspapers for completeness of coverage. We are also collecting a small sample of events scattered throughout the period between 1780 and 1900 which we will cover in detail eventually. We are trying to kill both birds with one stone by asking you to fill out a Newspaper Sample Recording Sheet for each event which you find in your newspaper. The recording sheet provides a systematic record of the place, time and participants in an event and allows some crude evaluation of the length and completeness of the article reporting the event. We would like to ask you to write one additional piece of information on the sheet (for which, by accident, no space was provided): in a convenient corner - upper right seems most convenient for us probably - write a one line description of the event. Just a few words, or one, will do in most cases. E.g. "Food riot", "Petition against corn laws", etc.

II. List of activities to report.

Petitioning, addressing, memorializing local or national government. (Memorializing means to send a bill of grievances or requests to an official.)

Special cases: Include - loyalist address sent to government in support of its policies,
Include - meetings to discuss any of the above even if the petition is not sent.

Include - delegations sent to government to convey petitions, or requests, demands, complaints, etc.

Include - Parliamentary response to petitions.

Strikes, turn-outs, and any mention of "combinations"

Violence - Any event where at least 10 persons are taking part (vague terms such as "crowd" "assembly", "a number of" are assumed to mean 10 or more - WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE IT) and where there is property damage, seizure of property, personal injury, or immediate threat of any of these.

Demonstrations, parades,
Meetings, Assemblies,
Gatherings, Rallys
and all non-violent assemblies (non-governmental)
to discuss or publicize any of the following
genral issues:

Opposition to government policy, to
the form of government, or to
particular ministers.

Support for government.

Support for an enemy of the government.
(specifically the French)

Other grievances and dissatisfactions.

Control of local government, local
minicipal institutions, local police.

*C-9.1
Concerning changes
in food prices, or
regarding industrial
disputes.*

Memo #2 Great Britain Project
November 15, 1973

To: Newspaper Readers
From: Fireman, Munger, Polen

- I. From this date, sample recording sheets marked "English Newspaper Sample" are inoperative. We hope the new forms will be easier and more efficient.
- II. The reading that has been done so far has prompted us to expand the original list of activities on which we would like you to report (Memo #1) in two ways. We have broadened the range of activities to be included under some of the types of action, and we have added some types to the list. These changes are noted in the following list with an asterisk (*).
- III. List of activities to report.

Petitioning, addressing, memorializing local or national government.
(Memorializing means to send a bill of grievances or requests to an official.)

Include: loyalist addresses sent to government in support of its policies,

meetings to discuss any of the above even if the petition is not sent,

delegations sent to government to convey petitions, or requests, demands, complaints, etc.,

Parliamentary response to petitions,

*petitions from individuals, even if their group affiliation is unclear.

Sometimes it is not clear that the receptor of a petition is a governmental agent (e.g., due to the range of titles among officials, especially at the local level). When in doubt, please include any petition.

*Petitions--if no mention of meeting or gathering, they are not to be included.

Strikes, turn-outs, and any mention of "combinations."

Continued on Next Page

Memo #2

Page 2

Violence. This means any event where at least 10 persons are taking part (vague terms such as "crowd," "assembly," "a number of," are assumed to mean 10 or more - if in doubt, include it) and where there is property damage, seizure of property, personal injury, or immediate threat of any of these.

Note: If the report, for example, is of a trial of 7 persons for participating in a violent event in which at least 10 persons may be assumed to have taken part, the event should be included. The size criterion applies to the event, not to the number of defendants.

Demonstrations, parades, meetings, assemblies, gatherings, rallies, and all non-violent assemblies (non-governmental) to discuss or publicize any of the following general issues:

opposition to governmental policy, to the form of government, or to particular ministers,

support for government,

support for an enemy of government (specifically the French),

control of local government, local municipal institutions, local police,

*all routine meetings of political clubs or political parties,

*all reports of activities related to local or national elections,

other grievances and dissatisfactions.

*Prosecutions for seditious libel.

Please make separate recording sheets for each event, except under either of the following conditions:

- 1) you encounter a long list of petitions in the Parliamentary reporting section of the newspaper.
- 2) you encounter large clusters of information about election returns.

In these cases, simply list the appropriate information on one recording sheet, or if this will be a lot of work, just record a brief statement of what's there, e.g., "a page and a half of election returns."

[This memo superseded by memo 5 on May 30, 1974. Nothing was read under memos 3 or 4.]

Continued on Next Page

Original.
1-9-74

Memo #3, Great Britain Project
To: Newspaper readers
From: Frank Munger, Mike Polen
Re: Administrative stuff

We continue to encourage you to include all events for which you have any uncertainty; remember the rule: WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE IT! We can always exclude it later if necessary.

New Business

We are instituting some new procedures in the interests of organization and efficiency. Please drop off your cover sheets at least once a week. They should be placed in a drawer in a filing cabinet in the lobby of the Perry Building (the dark green cabinet). Cover sheets will be read, comments will be noted on them, and we will place a red X in the upper right hand corner of the events to be xeroxed, before the next weekly meeting. You can read over them any time, and take them to make xerox copies when you are ready. Always note in the logbook in the filing cabinet the dates and newspaper of the sheets you are taking, plus your name. Weekly meetings will be used to provide feedback on the cover sheets, for encouragement, to listen to gripes, to receive memorials, awards, etc.

*** We are asking that every reader spend at least six (6) hours per week reading. For weeks in which you can't manage 6 hours, we ask some advance notice. We will not require more than fifteen (15) hours in any week without prior notice and your agreement. We are establishing a log in which readers weekly hours and output (numbers of newspaper days and events) are being recorded.

*** Reliability checking has already begun!

We are posting office hours and can arrange meetings if you let us know in advance; we're happy to discuss anything you want to talk about.

Memo #4 GREAT BRITAIN PROJECT
May 21, 1974

TO: Newspaper Readers
FROM: Fireman, Munger, Polen

The pre-test is working! We have learned a lot, the offshoot being some modifications in the types of activities we are asking you to include from here on.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES TO REPORT:

- 1) MEETINGS to discuss petitioning, addressing, or memorializing local or national government, even if the petitions or memorials are not sent. (Memorializing means to send a bill of grievances or requests to an official.) This includes addresses in support of government policies as well as those expressing anti-government sentiments.
- 2) DELEGATIONS sent to government to convey petitions, or requests, demands, complaints, etc.
- 3) STRIKES, TURN-OUTS, and any mention of "COMBINATIONS" (the British term for unions).
- 4) VIOLENCE. This means any event where at least 10 persons are taking part (vague terms such as "crowd", "assembly", "a number of" are assumed to mean at least 10--IF IN DOUBT, INCLUDE IT) and where there is property damage, seizure of property, personal injury, or immediate threat of any of these.
- 5) MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, PARADES, ASSEMBLIES, GATHERINGS, RALLIES, and all non-violent, non-governmental assemblies, or notices or advance announcements of any of these, to discuss or publicize any of the following general issues:
 - Opposition to governmental policy, to the form of government, or to particular ministers,
 - Support for government,
 - Support for an enemy of government (specifically the French),
 - Control of local government, local municipal institutions, or local police,
 - Other grievances and dissatisfactions.
- 6) All routine MEETINGS of political clubs or political parties.
- 7) All REPORTS of activities related to local or national elections.

Memo #4
Page 2

8) All TRIALS directly related to any of the above activities, e.g. prosecutions for participation in a strike, or election fraud. Also, include prosecutions for seditious, libel.

NOTE: If the report, for example, is of a trial of 7 persons for participating in a violent event in which at least 10 persons may be assumed to have taken part, it should be included. The size criterion applies to the event, not to the number of defendants.

Please fill out separate cover sheets for each event. The only exception is if you encounter big bunches of information about election reforms (where a "big bunch" is defined as including 10 or more distinct listings of information). For example, you may find long lists of election returns from various towns and counties, or several announcements of candidacy for public office in one section of the newspaper. In cases like these, simply list the appropriate information on the back of one cover sheet.

IF YOU ARE READING A PAPER FROM ANY OF THE YEARS 1829, 1830, 1831, or 1832, PLEASE INCLUDE, IN ADDITION TO THE ACTIVITIES LISTED ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING:

- a) Any mention of arson or suspected arson
 - b) Any mention of "Swing" or "Captain Swing".
 - c) Any mention of troop movements or concentrations.
-

Remember this rule: When in doubt, INCLUDE!

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY

MEMO #5a
May 30, 1974

Here is (another) revised list of activities to be included. This list supercedes that in Memo #4 (destroy). Please read through this memo each time before you begin reading.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES TO REPORT:

1) MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, PARADES, ASSEMBLIES, GATHERINGS, RALLIES, and all non-violent, non-governmental assemblies of at least 10 people, or notices or advance announcements or requisitions for any of these, to discuss or publicize any of the following general issues:

Petitioning, addressing, or memorializing local or national government, even if the petitions or memorials are not sent (memorializing means to send a bill of grievances or requests to an official). This includes addresses in support of government policies as well as those expressing anti-government sentiments.

Opposition to governmental policy, to the form of government, or to particular ministers,

Support for government,

Support for an enemy of government (specifically the French),

Control of local government, local municipal institutions, or local police,

Other grievances and dissatisfactions.

*Due to the extremely unstandardized nature of English local and national government, deciding just what is a "governmental" or non-governmental" assembly presents a problem. Always INCLUDE: Vestry meetings, meetings by improvement or Police Commissions, and meetings of freeholders or liverymen. Always EXCLUDE: Meetings of Common Councils, meetings of Overseers or Churchwardens, and meetings of school boards.

Also, if you come across a report of an assembly, crowd, etc., and the purpose or objectives of the participants are unclear or unstated, include the report and we will make a final decision on it later.

2) DELEGATIONS sent to government to convey petitions, or requests, demands, complaints, etc.

3) STRIKES, TURN-OUTS, and any mention of "COMBINATIONS" (the British term for unions).

4) VIOLENCE: This means any event where at least 10 persons are taking part and where there is property damage, seizure of property, personal injury, or immediate threat of any of these. Sometimes it is difficult to determine how many people were at the scene of an event. In such vague cases, the following terms will be assumed to mean at least 10 people:

crowd	mob
tumultuous assembly	riotous assemblage
assemblage	gathering
riot	brawl
disturbance	throng
multitude	concourse
affray	rally
gang	demonstration

In addition, when the report mentions machine breaking, destruction of looms or threshers, or the destruction of cloth in looms, we will presume that at least 10 people were involved unless the report explicitly gives evidence to the contrary. Again, when in doubt about a particular event, INCLUDE IT.

5) ELECTIONS: All reports of activities related to local or national elections. This means elections--not appointments

6) ALL MEETINGS of political clubs or political parties.

The following is a partial list of clubs or parties to be included. It is not exhaustive. We will most likely be adding to it in the future. You may find reports of political clubs that are not in this list--if so, include them, and we will add them to the list if they turn out to be a good guess.

Society of Spencean Philanthropists
Hampden Clubs
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies
White Hart Association (106)
National Charter Association or any Chartist Society
Friends of the People
Society for Constitutional Information
London Corresponding Society
Independent Labour Party
London Working Men's Association
Labour Representation League
Labour Representation Committee
National Liberal Federation
National Reform League
Conservatives
Liberals
Social Democratic Federation
Scottish Socialist Party
Whig Club

— Political Union
— Corresponding Society
— Reform Society

7) ALL TRIALS OR PRETRIAL EXAMINATIONS directly related to any of the above activities, e.g. prosecutions for participation in a strike, or

election fraud. Also, include prosecutions for seditious libel.

NOTE: If the report, for example, is of a trial of 7 persons for participating in a violent event in which at least 10 persons may be assumed to have taken part, it should be included. The size criterion applies to the event, not to the number of defendants.

Please fill out separate cover sheets for each event. The only exception is if you encounter big bunches of information about election returns (where a "big bunch" is defined as including 10 or more distinct listings of information). For example, you may find long lists of election returns from various towns and counties, or several announcements of candidacy for public office in one section of the newspaper. In cases like these, simply list the available information on the back of one cover sheet.

REMEMBER: WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE!

election fraud. Also, include prosecutions for seditious libel.

NOTE: If the report, for example, is of a trial of 7 persons for participating in a violent event in which at least 10 persons may be assumed to have taken part, it should be included. The size criterion applies to the event, not to the number of defendants.

Please fill out separate cover sheets for each event. The only exception is if you encounter big bunches of information about election returns (where a "big bunch" is defined as including 10 or more distinct listings of information). For example, you may find long lists of election returns from various towns and counties, or several announcements of candidacy for public office in one section of the newspaper. In cases like these, simply list the available information on the back of one cover sheet.

REMEMBER: WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE!

Great Britain Project
May 30, 1974
Memo 5 b

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR
READERS FOR 1829, 1830,
1831, and 1832

1. These instructions apply only to the years listed above.
2. This memo contains a list of items to include in the sample in addition to the things listed in Memo 5a covering all sample years.
3. Additional items to include:
 - a) Any mention of arson or suspected arson.
 - b) Any mention of "Swing" or "Captain Swing."
 - c) Any mention of troop movements, troop call-ups, or troop concentration. Troops include infantry, cavalry, yeomanry, militia, "Volunteers," dragoons, hussars, "Greys," "Blues."
 - d) Any mention of warnings not to riot, assemble, or protest issued by Justices of the Peace (or magistrates).
 - e) Any mention of swearing in special constables or of instituting the "watch and ward" in a particular area.
 - f) Any mention of breaking machinery (with intent to destroy it, not an accidental breakage), or destroying cloth, regardless of the number of persons involved.

*"Captain Swing" was a non-existent person in whose name agricultural machine-breaking was carried out in the early 1830s.

APPENDIX E

Great Britain Study: General Instructions to Readers

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GREAT BRITAIN STUDY: READER MEMO #6 (issued 3/76, reissued 8/76, revised 8/77)*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS

Introduction

The Great Britain Study is a close examination of changing patterns of contention in Great Britain -- England, Scotland and Wales -- from 1828 through 1834. We focus on "contentious gatherings" (CGs): occasions on which people outside the government assemble to make a publicly visible claim, demand or complaint. Our basic set of events consists of every CG reported in the Times of London, the Morning Chronicle, Mirror of Parliament, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Gentlemen's Magazine and the Annual Register. We use periodicals as a starting point, despite their distortions and omissions, because they mention a wider range of events than do other sources. Once we find an event which meets our criteria, we attempt to cross-check it in other sources, including other periodicals, historical works and documents in British archives. The final descriptions of the event combines information from all the sources we have been able to find. This memorandum sets out the general rules and procedures for reading the six basic sources.

To simplify the work, we concentrate on ten specific kinds of occasions:

1) violent encounters, 2) meetings, 3) demonstrations, 4) parades, 5) assemblies, 6) gatherings, 7) rallies, 8) special celebrations, 9) delegations, and 10) strikes, turnouts, and combinations. Your job is to start the whole process by preparing a COVERSHEET every time you see a mention of one of these occasions. The important thing is to pick up every single mention. Since we can always eliminate double cases later on, your best bet is to include every mention that looks as though it might fit. WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE IT.

*This memo is the work of R.A. Schweitzer and Charles Tilly, who wish to thank John Boyd, Ruth Lewis and Chris Lord for their comments and assistance.

Summary of Qualifying Events

A. Qualifying Occasions	Definitions and Restrictions	Special Notes
1. VIOLENCE	Any event or action where at least <u>ten</u> people participate and any of the following occur: (a) <u>property damage</u> , (b) <u>seizure of property, spaces, or persons</u> , (c) <u>personal injury</u> , (d) <u>immediate threat of any of these</u> .	See notes on crimes, p. 5. <u>Always</u> include POACHING & SMUGGLING!
2. MEETINGS 3. DEMONSTRATIONS 4. PARADES 5. ASSEMBLIES 6. GATHERINGS 7. RALLIES 8. SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS	Include any mention of these activities as well as notices, requests or advance announcements - <u>provided</u> they meet the following criteria: (a) <u>Size</u> : At least <u>ten persons</u> or one of the descriptive words listed under "(1) SIZE," page 3; (b) <u>Personnel</u> : Non-governmental; (c) <u>Content</u> : One or more of the following is described as being involved: 1) mention of a claim on another group's power or resources; 2) petitioning, addressing or memorializing local or national government, either in opposition or support of something; 3) opposition or support for government policy, a governmental body, or agents of a government; 4) support for an enemy of government, e.g., France; 5) control of local government or institution, e.g., police or vestry; 6) other grievances and dissatisfactions, including religious, social or economic issues, discussion of complaints about wages, hours or conditions of work; 7) unstated or unclear but might be one of the above.	See discussion of size on p. 2; of personnel on p. 24; of meetings on p. 45; and of gatherings and issues outside Great Britain on p. 5. <u>Always</u> include WARD-MOTES, and LIVERY AND VESTRY meetings!
9. DELEGATIONS DEPUTATIONS	Any and all mentions, including delegations or deputations sent to government to convey petitions, requests, demands, or complaints.	
10. STRIKES, TURNOUTS, LOCKOUTS, COMBINATIONS	Any mention of these, and of threats to stop work, work stoppages, or returns to work, i.e., labor activities.	
11. ARRESTS, EXAMS., PRETRIAL INFO, TRIALS, COURT PROCEEDINGS	Any mentions that are related to the above activities (items 1-10); e.g., participation in a strike, riot, machine breaking or demonstration. **NOTE** If the report, for example, is of a trial of seven persons for participation in a violent event in which at least ten persons may be assumed to have taken part, it SHOULD be included. The size criterion applies to the event, not to the number of defendants.	See note on crowds at legal actions, p. 5.

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When reading articles, look for four major elements: (1) Place, (2) Date, (3) Action, and (4) Group. The place can be as large as Great Britain; the date can be as open as 1828-34; the action can be any of those listed on page one; and the group can be any unnamed gathering of as few as ten people. Include the event when the action and at least one of the other three elements is present and reported.

B. CLARIFICATIONS

1. SIZE. Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether ten or more people are involved in an event or action. In vague cases, you should take the following terms to mean at least ten people:

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

2. PERSONNEL: GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT.
In order to qualify for inclusion in our enumeration of contentious gatherings, an event must, among other things, directly involve at least ten people outside the government. Our problem is that England has long conducted a significant part of its public business by means of unpaid local officers and by means of committees drawn from the citizenry. Therefore, how are we to know when people are outside the government? If, for instance, ten unpaid local officers or a publicly-empowered committee of ten or more people articulate a claim, demand, or complaint, do we include either event? We draw the critical line between officers and committees: 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 from enumeration; when ten or more officers act together but on their own responsibility -- as when a dozen Radical Members of Parliament band together to make a public statement -- we include their action.

We recognize a government by its control of major means of coercion and its ability to apply that coercion to the general population of some defined territory. We recognize an officer of that government by some combination of title, publicly-defined duties and accountability, salary or fee, regalia, and assigned premises provided or guaranteed by the government.

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Among the sets of people commonly named in discussions of nineteenth-century English government, we are actually distinguishing three categories: officers, public committees, and citizenry. As officers we are considering:

Alderman	Mayors
Bailiffs	Members of Parliament
Beadles	Military*
Boroughreeves	Militia
Burgesses	Ministers
Churchwardens	Overseers of the Poor
Common Councillors	Paymasters
Constables	Police
Coroners	Police Constables
Directors of the Poor	Privy Councillors
Grand Juries	Schoolboards
Guardians of the Poor	Sheriffs
Horse Guards	Scotch Guards
Judges	Special Constables
Justices	Surveyors
Justices of the Peace	Town Councillors
Lord Lieutenants	Yeomanry
Magistrates	

and others of essentially similar positions.

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

As public committees we are considering:

Improvement Commissions	Select Vestries	and essentially
Liveries	Town Meetings	similar
Police Commissions	Vestries	organizations.

As segments of the citizenry we are considering:

Freeholders	Occupiers	and essentially
Householders	Parishioners	similar collec-
Inhabitants	Ratepayers	tions of people.
Landowners	Tithepayers	
Leypayers		

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

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other groups. But the only circumstances under which their (officers') 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.

3. CONTENT: MEETINGS.

a) Non-Qualifying. Certain types of meetings or meeting notices do not qualify for inclusion in our study. The following is a partial list of notices and meetings that should be excluded unless they fulfill any of the definitions outlined earlier in this memo. In other words, the fact that one of these groups met or will meet does not automatically mean you should include it. ALWAYS read the article or notice in toto, and refer to the memo before filling out coversheets. Remember, too, if the objective is not clear, include the article! The following do not qualify:

- 1) INSURANCE (ASSURANCE) COMPANIES (to set rates, dividends, receive reports or elect directors);
- 2) CONTRACTS (to pave streets, for tenders, suppliers, coal, etc.);
- 3) (BUSINESS) COMPANIES (gas light companies, railroad companies, canal companies, steam packet companies, etc.);
- 4) BENEVOLENT (CHARITY) SOCIETIES AND HOSPITALS (meetings of governors, elections of directors, surgeons and other personnel, anniversary meetings/dinners);
- 5) APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT (that don't come from specific contentious gatherings).

The list is potentially infinite, but should suffice to clarify our point that a meeting itself does not qualify unless it fulfills our CONTENT definitions (see page 1 of this memo). Note, however, that LIVERY and VESTRY meetings must always be included. We sort them later.

b) Qualifying: Elections. There are many types of elections, ranging from national parliamentary, such as House of Commons, to local governmental, such as Wardmotes. They involve a variety of activities, many of which we do want coversheets for. Include any of the items mentioned in items 1-11 on page 1 of this memo. Remember: A specific number of participants need not be stated for an election activity to qualify. Many times an article may simply say, "A meeting was then held . . ." or a similarly vague description. Such notations as "Cheers" usually denote a crowd or some group of persons present at the speech being given. The "chairing" activity of parading about town with the victorious candidate in a chair qualifies, so watch for these. Exercise caution when reading election articles. Many times only one line will denote the action taking place that we want to know about. WHEN IN DOUBT, INCLUDE THE ARTICLE.

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****NOTE**** Such items as private elections, company elections, elections of boards of governors, elections of orphans to homes, etc., do not qualify. Election "news," results, and canvassing do not qualify by themselves unless a contentious gathering occurs in the report. Also, do not include reports of election committees that sit daily.

c) Special Notes

- 1) Crowds at all legal actions, trials, exams, etc.: These event types qualify only if the crowd "ARTICULATES A SENTIMENT." This can be done by cheering or hissing, or by the article writer imputing some mention of sentiment being voiced.
- 2) Issues outside Great Britain: Events such as the French Revolution or changes of government that people in Great Britain gather to discuss, celebrate, or note may qualify if a claim or sentiment is expressed. Pay close attention to these types of articles, and remember that the issue itself does not have to be English for the claim attached to it to be valid.
- 3) Violence - common crimes: The event qualifies only if persons committing the crime "ARTICULATE A SENTIMENT;" for example, to help the poor or because they are starving. Also, the article writer can impute a sentiment into the event.
- 4) Violence - uncommon crimes: We consider poaching and smuggling events uncommon crimes, so include these.
- 5) Casual gatherings, festivities, and crowds at accidents: These sometimes qualify. Include them if claims or sentiments are articulated, such as cheering the king.
- 6) Occasions that involve strictly social or entertainment functions: These do not qualify unless claims are made by ten or more people.

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C. READING NEWSPAPER MICROFILM

One of the most effective approaches to reading is briefly outlined below. Its purpose is (1) to reduce reading fatigue, and (2) to provide aids and tools for reading. It does not represent a substitute for reading.

1. Begin by skimming each section of the newspaper. Skim only one at a time, then read it. Skimming will give you a rough idea of length, topical content, point of view, and what you can expect to find in a section, e.g., Parliamentary debates, Money Market reports, foreign news, or ads. Some sections will yield more contentious gatherings than others. Never skip sections! Skimming will give you enough indications of a single article's potential and where contentious gatherings may be located within the article.
2. Now read the article (section) carefully, and watch out for the mentions or references made to contentious gatherings. You will be surprised at how much easier it is to read an article or section with which you are already familiar. Skimming should always take only a small fraction of actual reading time. Although to some it may seem a cumbersome system at first, familiarity and application will prove its worth.
3. Finally, when you locate a contentious gathering, read all about it before filling out a coversheet. Items missed are usually the result of hasty recordings that fail to include mentions of other contentious gatherings in the context of the larger item. By reading the entire article, you will reduce the ultimate time by not having to return to the article, section, or even the issue of the paper to reread.
4. Read slowly and deliberately. Be sure not to skip sections. Read the advertisements and the court cases.
5. Try reading the microfilm for short periods. Take a break every hour. Never read for more than three hours at a sitting.

If you have any questions, problems, or difficulties, be sure to discuss them with your supervisor.

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D. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE GBS COVERSHEET

1. Check (✓) the appropriate newspaper you are reading.
2. Check (✓) the space with your name or fill in your name in the upper right hand corner.
3. Write today's date in the upper right hand corner also.
4. There should be at least one coversheet for each day you read. If there are no events that qualify that day, write "NOTHING" across the front of a coversheet and put the date of the newspaper under it.
5. Write the date of the newspaper issue on the line noted "date," e.g., April 16, 1830, and then note the day of the week on the "day" line.
6. When you find an occasion that fits the definitions outlined in this memo, complete the top section, i.e., the page and column locations. This information is important, because others will be going back to this paper to make a photocopy of the event you have marked, and the correct location information will make the job much faster. If, for instance, an article is located on page 1 column 6 and page 2 column 1, use the following form: page 1 & 2 column 6:1.
7. Recording the first line helps us identify the section you have just noted. Copy the first line, the first few words, or the article heading. If the event is in the middle of a long column, copy the first line of the paragraph and note that the event occurs later in that paragraph: e.g., 20 lines from top.
8. Under "General Description" check () all the boxes which describe the type of activities reported. For example, if you notice violence that qualifies under #1 of the criteria, check #1 VIOLENCE on the coversheet, and then the appropriate reasons why you thought it did qualify. (These are listed below VIOLENCE.) The same idea holds true for all other headings: MEETINGS, GATHERINGS, etc.
9. In the bottom section, fill in any information you can on these sections, "Objectives of action, participants," etc.
"Date" means the calendar date the event occurred and the words that indicate when it occurred, for example, "yesterday, 10-15-1829." Use the calendar kit included in your memo. If no date is given, try to affix an approximate one.
"Participants." Give the social class, occupation, or trade, if known. For example, "respectable inhabitants" is preferred to "citizens" if that information is stated in the report.
"Leaders." List by name or title, or both, those who lead the action and/or chair the meeting, for example, "The Magistrates, Ralph Fletcher, Esq. in the chair."
"Location" is an important section. Give as much place information as possible, for this will help us connect this event to other reports of it.
10. We urge you to comment if you wish. All comments are welcome; questions, statements, and opinions are sought. Use the back of the coversheet, and check the box in the lower right corner.
11. At the end of each assignment (block), fill out a "GREAT BRITAIN STUDY READER GENERAL BLOCK REPORT." In the content section, we want to know the general types of events that are occurring, e.g., many anti-Catholic meetings, or several food riots, or much discussion of Reform Bill in Parliament. In the technical section, we would like any information on film conditions, missing pages, or dates, e.g., 2-19-1832 issue is missing, or pages 1-3 on 3-11-1829 are hard to read.
12. Use ink or felt tip pen when filling out the above, not pencil.

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY READER MEMO #6

E. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE MULTI-MENTION COVERSHEET

The years 1830-1834 are more difficult to read, because many more contentious gatherings were reported per day. Some of our samples show as many as 800 coversheets for a ten-day block of reading, and many of these coversheets come from the same article. To help you save time, and to save us sorting time, we are asking you to begin using this new multi-mention coversheet. It is to be used only for the years 1830-1834, and when there are more than four contentious gatherings reported in the same article. Fill out only one sheet per article.

1. Fill in the top sections just like the regular coversheets.
2. Fill in both a first and last line so that the copier can copy the whole article. Note page and column notation for last line if different in location from first line.
3. Check off as many of the CG types occurring as possible.
4. Fill in a date (month and year only) and a location (county or noted areas).
5. Make any comments that you wish on the lower half of the sheet.

F. NOTES

1. MISSING DAYS OF NEWSPAPER. In the past, when a day has been missing on the films, we've had you note it only on your technical report. Now we ask that you also complete a "MISSING DAY FORM" for each day not on the film and submit it to your supervisor.
2. CARE OF MICROFILM. Be very careful when using microfilm. Last year a borrowed microfilm from Duke University was broken and cut in several places while being rewound. The cost to replace that film was about \$30.00, the amount we pay a work-study student for fifty hours. Scratches on film can also destroy it, so be very careful.
3. SUPPLIES. Coversheets and related forms are stocked in rooms 216A and 214A. Other miscellaneous items, such as pens, may be obtained from the storage cabinets in room 214.

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SAMPLE ARTICLE NOTING CONTENTIOUS GATHERING

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants numbering almost eighty on Newbury, Berks assembled in the Independent Chapel, on Friday, the 5th inst., to petition both Houses of Parliament to abolish colonial slavery. All the ministers of the gospel in the town assisted in explaining the nature of the unrighteous system of bondage and cruelty which disgraces the name of England. It was observed that the military establishment of our slave colonies costs about £1,600,000 annually, and the price of sugar is materially enhanced to the people of England by the high duties laid on that article when imported from free countries. In short, whatever view is taken of colonial slavery, it must appear cruel, impolite, and unchristian. Ralph Fletcher, Esq. in the chair. The petitions were numerously signed after the meeting, in the course of the two following days. On Tuesday they were forwarded to the Archbishop of York and Mr. Brougham, to be presented with delay.--Leeds Mercury.

Taken from the London Times, February 15, 1830, page 3, column 3, middle of the page.

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Today's date 4 - 16 1977

- Pebley Schweitzer
- Floyd Preston
- Lord Guest
- Kelly Sanchez
- Eaton Stewart
- Zizka Bloomingdale
- Barry Teixeira
- Burke Peterson

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY COVERSHEET

LONDON TIMES page 3 column 3 Top
Middle
Bottom

MORNING CHRONICLE date 02-15-1830 day M

First Line: A NUMEROUS AND RESPECTABLE MEETING ...

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

- (1) VIOLENCE ()
property damage (), seizure of property, spaces or persons (),
personal injury (), threat of any of the above ().
- (2) MEETINGS
 Election support for enemy of government
 Vestry control of local government/institution
 Livery other grievances and dissatisfactions
 Dinner opposition to other peoples or groups
 Political club/party objectives unclear
 with petition, address, etc. notices, requests (for future meetings)
 opposition to government other (list) _____
 support for government

(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 ABOLISH COLONIAL SLAVERY

Participants INHABITANTS AND MINISTERS

Number ALMOST 80 Leaders RALPH FLETCHER ESQ, CHAIR

Date FRIDAY 02-05-1830 Duration (if known) _____
 Yesterday, last week, a few days ago one day or less, a few days, more

Location INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, NEWBURY, _____ parish
 Specific place, inn, field, etc. village or town/city

Berks
county

Counties of Great Britain

ENGLAND

Bedford	01
Berkshire	02
Buckingham	03
Cambridge	04
Cheshire/Chester	05
Cornwall	06
Cumberland	07
Derby	08
Devonshire	09
Dorset	10
Durham	11
Essex	12
Gloucester	13
Hampshire/Southampton	14
Hereford	15
Hertford	16
Huntington	17
Kent	18
Lancashire	19
Leicester	20
Lincoln	21
Middlesex	22
Monmouth	23
Norfolk	24
Northampton	25
Northumberland	26
Nottingham	27
Oxford	28
Rutland	29
Shropshire/Salop	30
Somerset	31
Stafford	32
Suffolk	33
Surrey	34
Sussex	35
Warwick	36
Westmorland	37
Wiltshire	38
Worcestershire	39
Yorkshire: East Riding	40
North Riding	41
West Riding	42

WALES

Anglesey	43
Brecknock/Brecon	44
Caernarvon	45
Cardigan	46
Carmarthen	47
Denbigh	48
Flint	49
Glamorgan	50
Merioneth	51
Montgomery	52
Pembroke	53
Radnor	54

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen	55
Angus/Forfar	56
Argyll	57
Ayrshire	58
Banffshire	59
Berwick	60
Buteshire	61
Caithness	62
Clackmannan	63
Dumfries	64
Dunbarton	65
East Lothian/Haddington	66
Fifeshire	67
Inverness	68
Kincardine	69
Kinross	70
Kirkcudbright	71
Lanarkshire	72
Midlothian/Edinburgh	73
Morayshire/Elgin	74
Nairnshire	75
Orkney & Shetland	76
Peebles	77
Perth	78
Renfrew	79
Ross & Cromarty	80
Roxburgh	81
Selkirk	82
Shetland	83
Stirling	84
Sutherland	85
West Lothian & Linlithgow	86
Wigtown	87

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Major Urban Areas
10,000 or more Population, 1830

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population in 1000s</u>	<u>Grid Coordinates</u>
ENGLAND			
Barnsley	York - W.R.	10.3	SE 3406 (S. Yorks)
Bath	Somerset	38.1	ST 7464
Birmingham	Warwick	146.986	SP 0787
Blackburn	Lancaster	27.1	SD 6827
Bolton, Great (Bolton-on-the-Moors)	Lancaster	28.3	SD 7108
Boston	Lincoln	11.2	TF 3244
Bradford	York - W.R.	23.2	SE 1633
Brighthelmston(e) (Brighton)	Sussex	40.6	TQ 3105
Bristol	Gloucester	59.1	ST 5872
Burslem	Stafford	12.7	SJ 8749
Bury	Lancaster	15.1	SD 8010
Bury St. Edmund's	Suffolk	11.4	TL 8564
Cambridge	Cambridge	20.9	TL 4658
Canterbury	Kent	14.5	TR 1557
Carlisle	Cumberland	20.0	NY 3955
Castleton	Lancaster	11.1	SD 8810
Chatham	Kent	17.9	TQ 7567
Cheltenham	Gloucester	22.9	SO 9422
Chester	Chester	21.4	SJ 4066
Chorlton Row	Lancaster	20.6	SJ 8596
Colchester	Essex	16.2	TM 0025
Coventry	Warwick	27.1	SP 3379
Croydon (Croyden)	Surrey	12.4	TQ 3365
Deptford	Kent	19.8	TQ 3676
Derby	Derby	23.6	SK 3435
Doncaster	York - W.R.	10.8	SE 5803
Dover	Kent	11.9	TR 3141
Duchingfield	Chester	14.7	SJ 9497
Dudley	Worcester	23.0	SO 9390
Durham	Durham	10.1	NZ 2742
Eccleshall Bierlow	York - W.R.	14.3	SK 3284
Exeter	Devon	28.2	SX 9292
Frome Selwood	Somerset	12.2	ST 7747 (Frome)
Gloucester	Gloucester	11.9	SO 8318
Greenwich	Kent	24.6	TQ 4077
Hales Owen (Halesowen)	Salop	11.8	SO 9683
Halifax	York - W.R.	15.4	SE 0825
Hastings	Sussex	10.1	TQ 8009
Hereford	Hereford	10.3	SO 5040
Huddersfield	York - W.R.	19.0	SE 1416
Ipswich	Suffolk	20.5	TM 1744
Keighley	York - W.R.	11.2	SE 0641
Kidderminster	Worcester	20.9	SO 8376
King's Lynn (Lynn Regis)	Norfolk	13.4	TF 6220

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population in 1000s</u>	<u>Grid Coordinates</u>
Kingston-upon-Hull	York - E.R.	32.96	TA 0929
(Kirkby) Kendal	Westmorland	10.0	SD 5192
Kirkham	Lancaster	11.6	SD 4231
Lancaster	Lancaster	12.6	SD 4761
Leeds	York - W.R.	123.4	SE 3034
Leek	Stafford	10.8	SJ 9856
Leicester	Leicester	39.3	SK 5904
Lincoln	Lincoln	11.9	SK 9771
Liverpool	Lancaster	165.2	SJ 3591
London		123.556	TQ 3079
Macclesfield	Chester	23.1	SJ 9173
Maidstone	Kent	15.4	TQ 7656
Manchester	Lancaster	142.0	SJ 8397
Margate	Kent	10.3	TR 3670
Mile End, Old Town.	Middlesex	33.9	(see London)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	Northumberland	42.8	NZ 2464
Northampton	Northampton	15.4	SP 7561
Norwich	Norfolk	61.1	TG 2308
Nottingham	Nottingham	50.7	SK 5741
Oldham	Lancaster	32.4	SD 9305
Ormskirk	Lancaster	14.1	SD 4107
Otley	York - W.R.	10.2	SE 2045
Oxford	Oxford	20.6	SP 5305
Plymouth	Devon	75.5	SX 4755
Poplar & Blackwell	Middlesex	16.8	(see London)
Portsmouth (Portsea)	Southampton	45.6	SU 6501
Preston	Lancaster	33.1	SD 5329
Reading	Berkshire	15.6	SU 7272
Rochdale, with Saddleworth & Quick	Lancaster	74.4	SD 8913 (Rochdale)
Salford	Lancaster	40.8	SJ 7796 (Greater Manchester)
Sheffield	York - W.R.	59.0	SK 3587
Shrewsbury	Salop	21.2	SJ 4912
Southampton	Southampton	19.3	SU 4212
Southwark	Surrey	91.5	TQ 3278
Stockport	Chester	25.5	SJ 8989
Sunderland	Tyne & Wear (Durham)	17.1	NZ 3957
Taunton	Somerset	11.1	ST 2324
Tonbridge	Kent	10.4	TQ 5845
Trowbridge	Wiltshire	10.9	ST 8557
Tynemouth	Northumberland (Tyne & Wear)	10.2	NZ 3468 (Tyne & Wear)
Wakefield	York - W.R.	12.2	SE 3320
Warrington	Lancaster	16.0	SJ 6088 (Cheshire)
Westminster	Middlesex	202.9	TQ 3079 (London)
Whitby	York - N.R.	11.7	NZ 8911
Whitehaven	Cumberland	11.4	NX 9718
Wigan	Lancaster	20.8	SD 5805
Wolverhampton	Stafford	24.7	SO 9198
Woolwich	Kent	17.7	TQ 4478
Worcester	Worcester	18.6	SO 8555

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population in 1000s</u>	<u>Grid Coordinates</u>
Yarmouth, Great	Norfolk	21.1	TG 5207
York	York - E.R.	26.5	SE 6052
WALES			
Merthyr Tydvil	Glamorgan	22.1	SO 0406 (Merthyr Tydfil)
Swansea	Glamorgan	13.7	SS 6593
Wrexham	Denbigh	11.5	SJ 3349
SCOTLAND			
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	58.0	NJ 9305
Dumfries	Dumfries	11.6	NX 9775
Dundee	Forfar	45.4	NO 4030
Dunfermline	Fife	17.1	NT 0987
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	162.2	NT 2674
Falkirk	Stirling	12.7	NS 8880
Glasgow	Lanark	202.4	NS 5865
Greenock	Renfrew	26.1	NS 2776
Inverness	Inverness	14.3	NH 6645
Kilmarnock	Ayr	18.1	NS 4237
Montrose	Forfar	12.1	NO 7157
Paisley	Renfrew	31.5	NS 4864
Perth	Perth	20.0	NO 1123

Note: Population figures were taken from the population returns of 1831, John Gorton, A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (London: Chapman and Hall, 1831), pp. 1-110. This list was chosen because it is more inclusive than that in British Parliamentary Papers or in A Genealogical Gazetteer of England.

Compiled by Ruth Lewis, winter 76-77.