
BRITISH CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS OF 1828

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University of Michigan

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Contention Among Bankers, Oystermen and Tavern-Keepers

Nobody has announced a sesquicentennial ceremony for the Grantham Bankers' Brawl. Perhaps nobody remembers the struggle any more. In its time, however, it stirred up a section of Lincolnshire, and even attracted the attention of England's national newspapers. The "bankers" were not financiers, but laborers who worked on the banks, levees and dykes of the Ancholme River; they also went by the name of "dykers". They were a mobile lot, with a reputation for drinking, brawling and thievery.

As we write, it is almost exactly 150 years since a large group of bankers gathered at Grantham, near Lincoln, for the funeral of a fellow-worker. It was Friday, the 18th of January, 1828. Four days before, on Monday the 14th, two of their number had been committed to Kirton Gaol for a riot at the Crown Inn. Word had been going round that the dykers were planning to revenge themselves on the local constables for the two arrests. No doubt the perfidy of the constables was one of the main topics of conversation during, and especially after the funeral, when the workmen went to drink away their grief. Worried about what was to come, the Grantham constable called up the town's special constables -- the farmers deputized for just such occasions -- and lodged them in private rooms of the pub where the dykers were drinking.

Not long after, according to the Morning Chronicle of 26 January, the workmen staged a sham fight, then turned it into an attack on the constables. "Hedge-stakes, rails, and iron-bars, torn from the windows,"

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reports the Chronicle,

were hurled with the most dreadful imprecations upon the heads and persons of the constables; they, in return, repelled the riotous assailants for an hour with their staves only, but as the night grew very dark, the horrid yells and overpowering numbers of the bankers so intimidated some of the defendants, that it became necessary to fire a pistol over their heads, in the hope that the certain knowledge of fire-arms being possessed would check their fury. The cry of 'Murder the constables, they have only powder;' and an immediate violent rush inside and outside the house, obliged someone to load his pistol and defend his person. A small slug entered the side of one man, whose unfortunate situation immediately engaged the attention of his rioting companions; and from that time, with the exception of a few random blows with cudgels, the tumult subsided.

Mr. Gunning, the local surgeon, took over the care of the black-and-blue citizen-policemen, as "nearly fifty" of the dykers fled the area. Next morning the magistrates sent to Brigg for a detachment of troops, whose arrival put Grantham back under control of the authorities (Morning Chronicle 24 Jan., 1828, 26 Jan., 1828; Times [of London] 26 Jan., 1828; Annual Register 1828:9).

In terms of national politics or the history of the working class, the affray of Grantham was a trivial affair. Yet it tells us something about the small-scale conflicts of the time: the prominence of the pub, the importance to workmen of ceremonies such as the funeral (not to mention the collective drinking which so regularly followed the ceremonies), the involvement of nonprofessional civilian forces in the maintenance of

public order, and so on through the details of the story. The little event in Grantham gives us an impression of the day-to-day contention of the time.

Consider another example. Three days after the bankers' brawl, citizens of the fishing towns of Chatham, Rochester and vicinity, in Kent, gathered in the large room of the Sun Tavern, Chatham, to discuss the distress of their neighbors in Queenborough. The mayor and council of Queenborough were enforcing an 1820 by-law so rigorously -- "arbitrarily," said several of the speakers at the meeting -- that the local oystermen were out of work and on their way to starvation. Witness after witness testified to the self-seeking cruelty of Queenborough's Mayor Greet in this and other regards. "I speak here," said Queenborough fisherman Edward Skey,

Where the nature of oyster fisheries is well known and the advantage of their management for the common good is felt. I ask you how your fishery could go on if you had anyone over you who had the power or inclination to say to you, 'You shall only put your nets over in such a manner, and at such times as I please'? How could your commerce go on if any man was over you who would say to the captains whose ships frequent your waters, 'You shall not anchor here, unless you employ the men I please to point out to you. You shall not be freighted here unless I permit you; only such vessels as I please shall carry your goods to town.' (Hear, hear.) Not only on board we hear this, but on shore. What can be done in a town where a man can say, 'Your house is an eye-sore to me; I will not give it a licence,' and shut it up? Which of you would advance your capital there? (Hear.) There

are individuals who would advance their principal there, but they are afraid. What we seek is not charity, but work (Times, 24 January, 1828).

The discussion and testimony continued in this vein. Considering the bitterness of the indictment against the municipal officers of Queenborough, the outcome was mild: a resolution calling for aid to the poor residents of the parish, and a subscription opened in their behalf (see also Morning Chronicle 24 January, 1828).

The indignant meeting in Chatham adds something to our understanding of nineteenth-century British contention. In the 1820s, an extremely common way of organizing around a public concern -- probably more common, relative to other means of action, than today -- was to announce an open meeting of all citizens interested in the problem, to hear a series of informed speakers, to debate the possible means of action, to pass a resolution giving the sense of the meeting, then to undertake some action agreeable to most people present. A subscription was only one possible action; other possibilities included the framing of a petition to the authorities, the sending of a delegation, the mounting of a new association, the initiation of a lawsuit, and so on through a whole repertoire of actions. In this particular case, the proceedings were angry but decorous. The decorum distinguished the meeting at Chatham's Sun Tavern from the earlier set-to at Grantham's Crown Tavern. Other meetings ended up looking more like brawls, especially when a group of opponents arrived to interrupt the movement toward a resolution or a petition. Nevertheless, the participants typically did what they could to silence or expel the malcontents, and then to get on with the main business of the meeting.

They knew their agenda.

Not that every angry gathering involved a well-defined body of citizens or an agenda set in advance. A few weeks after the Grantham and Chatham affairs, a crowd assembled at Union Hall, London, to await the hearing of some tavern-keepers who were being prosecuted for serving drink illegally. The crowd was sympathetic with the "licensed victuallers" and hostile to Johnson, the informer who had sworn out the complaints. In fact, Johnson had failed to appear at an earlier hearing out of fear "of personal violence towards him by the mob that assembled in front of the office on that occasion" (Morning Chronicle 14 February, 1828). He was right to be afraid; this time when he arrived late, "apparently labouring under great agitation and alarm,"

He said, that he had been shamefully treated by the mob. 'I was thrown down (said he) into the mud, and when down, was kicked in a most cowardly manner; my clothes are covered with mire, and in fact my life has been placed in jeopardy.' Johnson added, that he had subsequently found his witness, but when he ventured to approach the office, he met with a reception, that was quite enough to deter even a bolder and stronger man than he pretended to be, to encounter it a second time (Morning Chronicle, 14 February, 1828).

London crowds, in short, knew how to take direct action in support of their sympathies.

Studying the Contention of 1828

The three events of early 1828 in Grantham, Chatham and London were small, and without durable consequences. Other, similar gatherings dealt much more directly with the year's great issues: the political rights of

Catholics, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the reform of parish government and a series of other questions; the questions not only occupied the debates of Parliament but also brought the people of Britain into their taverns and their streets to make their opinions, grievances and demands known. In small ways and large, the gatherings were an essential part of the day-to-day political process in Great Britain.

We are studying a great many such gatherings in order to improve our understanding of that day-to-day British political process, and to increase our comprehension of collective action and contention in general. By means of the close examination of numerous individual events we hope to keep contact with the striving of everyday life, and yet to work toward the identification of the general patterns which sum up and constrain the everyday striving.

Some simple things are worth knowing. Which, for example, is more common: the sort of workmen's vengeance which occurred in Grantham, the sort of decorous meeting which occurred in Chatham, or the sort of mobbing of an unpopular figure which occurred in London? In what other ways did the English, Welsh and Scots commonly get together to voice their discontent -- or, for that matter, their support for one cause or another? How did English, Welsh and Scots differ in those regards?

Behind these simple questions lie more complex ones: How did an aggrieved group's previous experience with the authorities affect which course of action they took? What distinguished violent gatherings from nonviolent ones? How restricted and standardized were the means that any particular group adopted when they had an interest to pursue, and how did that vary from one type of group to another? These questions, clearly

enough, carry us over into queries about the British political process in general, and from there into reflections on the operation of conflict, repression and collective action in any time and place. The study of these contentious gatherings is simply a special case of the study of contention as a whole.

Following these dual concerns -- with nineteenth-century Britain and with contention in general -- we are undertaking the uniform enumeration, description and analysis of a very large series of contentious gatherings which took place from 1828 through 1834. A "contentious gathering," in the finicky definition adopted for this purpose, is any occasion on 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. The contentious gatherings in the sample are all events meeting the definition which:

- a. occurred in England, Wales or Scotland;
- b. began on some day from 1 January, 1828 through 31 December, 1834;
- c. were mentioned in one of the following six periodicals: The Morning Chronicle, the Times, the Annual Register, Gentleman's Magazine, the Mirror of Parliament or Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.

When the set is finally complete, it will probably include about 20,000 such events, distributed quite unevenly over the seven years; no doubt more than 10,000 of the events will turn up in the two turbulent years of 1830 and 1831 alone. By contrast, 1828 was (as we shall see) a calm year, yielding only a few hundred events which meet our criteria for contentious gatherings. (Much more detail on definitions and procedures appears in Tilly & Schweitzer 1977).

To manage the evidence concerning these many events and their British context, we are creating a computer-based system for the entry, analysis and retrieval of data. In essence, we apply a standard questionnaire to each contentious gathering, place the replies to the questionnaire in the computer, then instruct the machine to regroup and summarize the observations (plus complementary information about the settings in which the events took place) in accordance with the major questions we are currently pursuing. Some of the computer-based procedures are unconventional in this sort of research. For one thing, instead of coding the information about the events numerically (e.g., for locality: 01 = London, 02 = Manchester, etc.) we are recording the key words themselves in a simplified and standardized format. For each field of data, we then construct a dictionary containing all the permissible words. The dictionary serves for searches of the data file, for machine-based coding and recoding, and for various forms of quality control.

Again, instead of hand-coding, keypunching and producing cards or tape, we are entering our responses to the questionnaire directly into disk storage via a cathode-ray terminal in which the coder works at a keyboard, using a display screen showing an abbreviated form of the questionnaire, relevant supplementary information, and the coder's own responses. Finally, the computer system will eventually make it possible to prepare maps and other graphic displays directly from the disk file. As we write, however, we are far from having the full system in operation. Parts of it are running on an experimental basis, and the results of the experiments are promising. But the summaries and tabulations reported later in this paper come from hand simulations of the computer-based procedure.

The Collective Biography of Contentious Gatherings

The study as a whole falls into the tradition of collective biography, even though the units being studied are events rather than the more usual persons or groups. In its simplest terms, collective biography consists of assembling uniform descriptions of the experiences of many individuals in order to detect both aggregate patterns and major variations in experience. In historical demography, for example, investigators transcribe records of individual births, deaths and marriages, then aggregate them into collective rates of fertility, mortality and nuptiality, into summaries of life expectancy, or into group differentials in these respects. In the historical study of class structure and social mobility, investigators go from individual entries in censuses, tax rolls or city directories to general portrayals of the frequency of upward or downward mobility, of ethnic differentials in wealth, occupation or residence, and the like. One of the attractive features of collective biography as an historical approach is that it provides a middle ground between the telling (but possibly unrepresentative) particular case and the weighty (but rather abstract) overall average. Better, collective biography provides a bridge between the two: one can keep the richness and idiosyncrasy of the individual while establishing a clear sense of the relationship between the individual and the whole.

Collective biographers have dealt much less frequently with events and political processes than with individual persons and demographic processes. Nevertheless, there are some fine recent models for students of politics. One of the best, for instance, is Michelle Perrot's Les ouvriers en grève; the book offers a collective portrait of the roughly 3,000 strikes which took place in France from 1870 to 1890. It uses its correlations

and tabulations as the starting-point of a fascinating exploration of particular conflicts, major issues between employers and workers, the processes by which strikes developed, and working-class life in general. The contentious gatherings of Great Britain should lend themselves to the same combination of rigorous analysis and qualitative reconstruction.

Certainly the period from 1828 to 1834 is as promising a seven-year span as we are likely to find in nineteenth-century Britain. 1828 does not give us a very clear picture of what came later, for it was a relatively calm year. Nevertheless, the issues of that year's contentious gatherings -- religious liberty, parish government, the rights of workers, and others -- carried over into the following period. Between 1828 and 1834 came the great struggle over Parliamentary Reform, the widespread 1830 uprising of agricultural workers (sometimes known as the Swing Rebellion, for the mythical avenger Captain Swing), the preparation of the 1834 Poor Law, and other decisive conflicts. The period provides an exceptional opportunity to consider the connections, if any, between the small-scale, ostensibly trivial and unpolitical contention exemplified by our gatherings in Grantham, Chatham and London, and the Great Events which figure in any account of nineteenth-century Britain. By the same token, it offers a splendid opportunity to evaluate -- and to reformulate -- general arguments concern the character of contention, repression and power.

We hope, then, to describe the contentious gatherings of 1828 to 1834, to trace out their connections with the British context of the time, to consider their implications for the character of nineteenth-century politics in Britain as a whole, and to use them as a prism for the examination of general models of political processes. Other papers

in this series deal with the immediate British context, with nineteenth-century politics, and with general models. The purpose of this paper, however, is much more modest. It is simply to begin the description of the events themselves. It offers a preliminary enumeration of the 1828's contentious gatherings, provides some equally preliminary information on the reliability of that enumeration, builds up some crude cross-tabulations of characteristics of the events, and identifies some problems for further investigation.

Britain in 1828

In 1828, Great Britain was a nation (some would say three nations, or more) of 16 million people. The number was growing fast: up from 10.5 million in 1801, on its way to 20.8 million in 1851. Of 1831's total of 16.3 million, Wales had some 800 thousand people, Scotland about 2.4 million and England the lion's share: 13.1 million. Those people were already disproportionately concentrated in the London region and in the industrial areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland. We say "already" because as of 1828 the great nineteenth-century movement of urban-industrial concentration still had far to go. In 1801, about one person in six (16.5 percent) had lived in a city of 20,000 or more; in 1831, the figure was one in four (24.6 percent), in 1851, one in three (34.0 percent). As of 1828, then, more than three quarters of the population of Great Britain lived in the countryside or in smaller towns. At that point in time, Britain's families split about evenly among three broad economic categories: 1) agriculture, 2) trade and manufacturing, 3) services; at the census of 1831 the figures were a million families in agriculture, 1.4 million in trade, manufactures and handicraft, another million in "other industries," which were chiefly services. The agricultural sector was leveling off while the manufacturing

and service sectors were growing rapidly. By the standards of the time, Great Britain was the world's leading example of urbanization and industrialization.

This fast-changing country was much divided by class, region and faith. E.P. Thompson's The Making of the English Working Class portrays a division between workers and authorities which, in 1828, was growing ever wider and deeper. Even if we exclude turbulent Ireland (a difficult thing to do in the Great Britain of the 1820s), the extent of cleavage by region and tongue was remarkable for so small a space. The regional and linguistic segregation of Great Britain, furthermore, overlapped to some extent with its segregation by religion. Large communities of Anglicans, Dissenters and Catholics confronted each other in the presence of many smaller religious groupings. Britain fragmented in other ways as well.

As it happens, the chief divisions which had been visible in the national politics of the years leading up to 1828, aside from party factions within the privileged classes, followed the lines of religion and social class. The "Irish Question" gained some of its sharpness from hostility between British and Irish workers within Great Britain, and acquired some of its immediacy from the massive mobilization of the Irish in Ireland behind such leaders as Daniel O'Connell, but in the British national politics of the 1820s it pivoted on the political representation of Roman Catholics. The possible admission of Catholics to public office, however, challenged a structure which legally excluded not only Catholics but Protestant Dissenters, Jews, and other faiths. (That the legal principle had frequently been compromised by ad hoc legislation and administrative arrangement did not diminish its salience in the politics of the time.) At the same time, workers were pressing for the right to organize around work-related issues, and to exert political pressure, as varying coalitions

of middle-class reformers and artisans agitated to broaden the suffrage, reform Parliament, and introduce greater popular representation into other levels of government. (For more detail on these and other issues of the 1820s, see the three Briefing Papers prepared for this series by Michael Pearlman.)

As the year 1828 opened, the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister. During the year, Wellington was preoccupied with British rule in Ireland, but had plenty of political business at home. In Parliament, Wellington, a Tory, faced a formidable Whig opposition. The opposition was loosely allied with several of the day's popular movements. In particular, the Duke had to face demands -- inside and outside of Parliament -- for Catholic Emancipation, for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and for reform of parish government. Otherwise stated: the right of Catholics to hold office, the right of Protestant Dissenters to hold office, the right of the general population of a parish to govern its affairs. Much of the year's Parliamentary maneuvering consisted of Wellington's feints, jabs and timely retreats on these and related issues. The same set of issues, as we shall see, recurred in the public discussion and popular political action of the time. In fact, there was a surprising correspondence between the general themes of popular contention and of contention in Parliament.

True, some of that apparent correspondence could be the result of our sources and methods. We are drawing information concerning popular contention from gatherings in the course of which people made visible claims, as reported in national periodicals. The emphasis on gatherings above a certain size could overrepresent contention which had some explicit political relevance, both because meeting deliberately was a way of exerting political pressure, and because such gatherings were on the whole more likely to

be tolerated by the authorities; on the other hand, the widespread use of patronage and informal personal networks in the British politics of the 1820s surely tempered any such tendency. The emphasis on visible claims could well introduce a mild bias toward issues currently under Parliamentary debate, simply because claims which are part of widely-discussed programs are easier for us to recognize as claims than those which are peculiar to one locality, or implicit in a longstanding set of social relations.

The use of national periodicals ultimately relies on the sensitivities of reporters, editors and correspondents who on the average were undoubtedly responsive to national affairs, especially those currently under discussion in Parliament; the problem is to detect the extent and character of that selective responsiveness. More generally, indeed, the important thing for our purposes is not to have an error-free enumeration of contention, but to understand and allow for the existing pattern of bias in our enumeration. To that end, we are undertaking extensive comparisons between the evidence which comes from our six periodicals and the evidence to be found in other periodicals which presumably have different biases (for example, the Lancaster Gazette, the Scotsman, and labor newspapers), in British archives (notably the Home Office Papers at the Public Record Office) and in the books, articles and documents other historians have published concerning that period of British history.

Some Preliminary Quality Controls

In addition to details on individual contentious gatherings, the appendices to this paper contain preliminary information on the quality of our data. Appendix 3 reports several efforts to examine the process by which we enumerate events. First, the amount of search required to iden-

tify the average event. In our wide initial search of the Morning Chronicle and the Times for 1828, we abstracted 2,765 different accounts containing possible references to contentious gatherings. Since the papers appeared six days per week in 1828, that was about 8.9 mentions per day, about 4.5 mentions per newspaper issue. Of the 2,765 accounts, closer screening and collation with other accounts indicated that 855 referred to gatherings meeting our criteria. The 855 mentions concerned 348 different events, for about 2.5 mentions per event. Thus in those two newspapers:

11 or 12 days' reading produced about 100 mentions of possible contentious gatherings;

of those 100 possibilities, about 30 turned out to refer to events meeting our criteria;

those 30 reports concerned 12 or 13 separate events;

as a rule of thumb, we might therefore expect to locate one qualifying event for every eight abstracts made.

We do not yet have parallel results for the other four sources (Mirror of Parliament, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Gentleman's Magazine, Annual Register), but the orders of magnitude appear to be similar.

For the 411 contentious gatherings mentioned in our six sources for 1828, we find that we are relying on a single mention in just over half the cases: 209 out of 411. In another 93 cases we have two reports of the same event; the typical situation is to have separate accounts of the contentious gatherings appear in two different periodicals. In only 110 of the 411 instances do we have three or more separate mentions of the same event. Nevertheless, a few contentious gatherings receive a great deal of atten-

tion. The champion for 1828 is a mass meeting in Kent on the subject of Catholic Emancipation: 90 different articles mentioned that meeting. Each extreme produces its own problems. In the case of the single-mention events, there is a need to check the narratives against sources outside our standard set of six. The multiple-mention events, on the other hand, require a good deal of collating, and sometimes the reconciliation of conflicting reports.

Another compilation in Appendix 3 suggests how long a period it is necessary to survey in order to identify all the contentious gatherings which occurred on any particular date. For a set of precisely-dated events reported in the Times and Morning Chronicle, advance warnings (especially in the form of meeting announcements) appeared up to 29 days before the gathering itself occurred; 14 percent of our mentions were advance notices. Because of trials, parliamentary debates and the like, mentions continued long after the more visible contentious gatherings occurred; some eight percent of all mentions appeared more than a month after the events in question. The compilation suggests that in order to identify 95 percent of the references to events on any particular date it is necessary to survey four months: one month before and three months after the date in question. With Hansard and Mirror of Parliament, the period is substantially greater than that.

The final analyses of the enumeration process reported in Appendix 3 compare the sources with each other and with sources outside the standard set of six. They reveal a sort of rank order of indispensability: the Morning Chronicle identifies 104 events not mentioned in any of the other five sources; the Times 99 such events and Mirror of Parliament 49. Hansard, Gentleman's and the Annual Register, by contrast, did not mention a single event not also mentioned by another source. This does not necessar-

ily mean that the reading of Gentleman's, Hansard or the Annual Register is wasteful, however; these other sources sometimes provide important details and interpretations concerning the contentious gatherings. There is some variation in the type of event reported by one source or another; Mirror of Parliament, for example, yields practically no violent events, but is rich in pre-planned meetings.

For our first rigorous comparisons with outside sources, we conducted a parallel reading of an important regional newspaper (The Lancaster Gazette) and an influential newspaper of political commentary (Cobbett's Political Register). The Gazette mentioned only ten events which were not already in our file; they were, as expected, heavily concentrated in and near Lancashire. The Political Register turned out to have very few mentions of contentious gatherings of any kind: only sixteen for the entire year, and only four of them (all meetings, and scattered from Liverpool to London) which our six basic sources had not already identified. Although we intend to continue with similar comparisons (not least with Scottish and Welsh sources, and with the correspondence of the Home Office), we find the preliminary results encouraging. They suggest that our six sources are more comprehensive than any likely competitors, and that their selectivity is not so great as to block the sorts of regional and temporal comparisons we have in mind.

Appendix 5 reports some first results concerning the reliability of the coding process. It gives the outcome of a code/recode comparison of 55 events in the 1828 sample. In this first round of coding, 3.3 percent of the judgments made were definite errors: incorrect dates, wrong localities, and so on. Another 4.5 percent were unreliable in the sense that two instructed coders produced different judgments. In some of these cases, both judgments were actually acceptable: the use of slightly different

words to describe the same action, for example. In the most pessimistic interpretation, then, the reliability of this preliminary coding effort was:

$$100.0 - (3.3 + 4.5) = 92.2 \text{ percent.}$$

That figure is lower than we are willing to accept in the long run. We believe it possible to raise that score well above 95 percent, via a combination of:

1. clarification of our basic instructions and procedures;
2. standardized training;
3. continuous consultation with coders;
4. machine-based automatic prompting, consistency-checking and evaluation of coding results.

In fact (as the data on recoding in Appendix 5 indicate) our more experienced coders now have error rates running from 0.5 to 3.8 percent. We believe inter-coder agreements are rising as well.

More quality controls are to come. So far as the initial enumeration of events is concerned, we plan further comparisons with periodicals whose selectivity is presumably different from those we have examined so far: newspapers from other regions, labor periodicals, and so on. We are making comparisons between the events in our samples and those mentioned in the papers of the Home Office and of the Metropolitan Police. In a few cases we will eventually be able to compare our enumerations with those of other scholars whose concerns overlap our own; the outstanding example is the analysis of the 1830 agrarian conflicts (the so-called Swing Rebellion) by E.J. Hobsbawm and George Rudé. A current comparison between meetings in our sample which produced petitions and the petitions meetings identified

in the parliamentary Votes and Proceedings is providing additional information on the selectivity of our six sources; it could possibly lead to adoption of Votes and Proceedings as a seventh source. And, of course, we are continuing the routine comparisons among the six sources and between them and other sources beyond the year 1828.

With regard to coding reliability, we are continuing along the path of quality control that we have already begun. We are attempting to automate a significant part of our reliability checking by such devices as the automatic comparison of multiple codings of the same event, the operation of a disk file for the continuous monitoring of our coders' performance, and the building of extensive consistency checks into the routine of coder-machine interaction. We hope, finally, to use the great flexibility of our machine-stored dictionaries to identify alternate codings which are essentially interchangeable, and to estimate the effects of various types of unreliability on our analyses of the evidence.

That leads us to the issue of validity. It is possible to have enumeration and coding procedures which are highly reliable (in the sense that they produce essentially the same results in trial after trial) and yet to have the sources or methods introduce a systematic distortion of the reality. Now, validity is an inherently controversial notion; it requires some access to the truth. We can nevertheless make a few steps toward the validation of our evidence by comparing our description of what went on in some event or in some set of events with: a) the accounts of professional historians of the period; b) portions of the material available to those professional historians. In particular, the comparisons between our accounts and those one can reconstruct from the papers of the Home Office and the Metropolitan Police serve not only to check our enumerations of events, but also to validate the descriptions of those events offered by our sources. Eventually

we expect to undertake sustained studies of particular groups and localities, embracing not only the contentious gatherings in which they are involved, but also a wide range of collective action. That should make it possible to situate the discontinuous events we are examining within continuous historical experiences. For the moment, however, we are concentrating on the visible moments of contention.

The Events of 1828

For now, let us look at the events of 1828 as a whole. Our provisional enumeration of the year yields 411 events. (The enumeration is "provisional" because: a) it is still possible, as we have mentioned, that we will add Votes and Proceedings to the basic sources, and thereby add roughly 180 new events to the count for 1828; b) slight changes in definition, which are still possible, tend to move a few cases into or out of the sample; c) information drawn from our supplementary sources occasionally reveals to us that we have confounded two distinct gatherings which occurred in the same place at about the same time or, more rarely, that two contentious gatherings we had enumerated separately were actually parts of the same event.) The final enumeration will surely be very close to that number.

The tables which follow distinguish fourteen types of gatherings:
ONE: *Conflicts of Poachers and Gameskeepers*; such as when G.H. Crutchley's game preserves were fired upon by a gang of 15 poachers on the night of January 6. Gameskeeper Godfrey and his assistants came upon the group firing at some birds. The poachers in turn fired at the keepers, injuring one and scattering some of the remainder. Of those who stayed to fight, one was beaten with a gun. TWO: *Fights Between Smugglers and Custom Officers*; such as the night of January 4 on the Sussex coast, where "the company" or land gang rushed upon the beach to receive their cargo of spirits

but were intercepted by the Coast Blockade. "A desperate fight took place." Four lay dead and many were wounded as the Coast Blockade was repulsed and the smugglers made off with their goods. THREE: *Brawls in Drinking Places*; such as the Christmas day affray in Portsmouth where soldiers and sailors brawled it out. One soldier was killed, and several sailors were wounded. FOUR: *Other Violent Gatherings*; such as that in St. Martin's Parish, London in April, where the select vestry tried to hold a closed meeting to nominate parish officials. A number of open vestry men tried to crash the meeting guarded by beadles and constables. A "general rush took place," and "sundry blows fell upon the heads of the besieging party." FIVE: *Attacks on Blacklegs and Other Unplanned Gatherings*; such as the Kidderminster incident where on May 17 a weaver applied for work at a reduced price which led to a considerable disturbance. The magistrate had to read the riot act to clear the mob who had tried to stop the workman from undercutting wages. SIX: *Unplanned Market Gatherings*; such as the common food riot where groups of market goers seize items and sell them at a forced reduced rate, i.e., taking bread from the baker's shop and distributing it to the crowd for a fixed price. SEVEN: *Other Unplanned Gatherings*; such as a crowd of citizens in Dover greet with cheers the buglers of the 30th regiment as they pass through town. EIGHT: *Authorized Celebrations*; such as November 10th. Lord Mayor's Day which included processions, speeches and the Gala Dinner at the Guild Hall, all amongst cheering crowds. NINE: *Delegations*; such as the gentlemen and merchants interested in the West Indian islands who waited upon the Duke of Wellington, March 12th, to discuss the Colonial Policy. TEN: *Parades, Demonstrations and Rallies*; such as the rally for the Duke of Sussex at Trinity College, Cambridge. The Senate house was crowded and the Duke was received with loud cheers. ELEVEN: *Strikes and Turnouts*; such as the re-

fusal of the sixteen prisoners at the House of Corrections to work on the treadmill. After one ringleader was flogged and others kept in solitary, they came to their senses. TWELVE: *Pre-Planned Meetings of Named Associations*; such as the British Catholic Association Meeting of January 22 in Bloomsbury to petition Parliament for Catholic rights. THIRTEEN: *Pre-Planned Meetings of Public Assemblies*; such as the pre-announced meeting of August 2nd in Leeds, Yorkshire, regarding the wool trade where it was decided to oppose any additional duty on imports of foreign wool. FOURTEEN: *Other Pre-Planned Meetings*; such as the one noted in a petition presented by Mr. Calcraft from the inhabitants of Dorchester in favor of the Catholic claims.

Geographic and Temporal Distribution of Events

The tables which follow regroup the 411 contentious gatherings of 1828 in several different ways: by region, and by period.

Eight geographical areas of Great Britain have been selected to display the fourteen categories of contention. (See Table #1, entitled "Contentious Gatherings by Type and Area, Great Britain, 1828.") This chart presents a simple format by which one can denote types of contentions that are prevalent in certain areas. Middlesex -- which means, essentially, metropolitan London -- is by far the largest area of contention; it accounts for nearly 43 percent of the total events noted. Of the 176 noted Middlesex events, the majority are meetings: categories 12-14. Wales and Scotland show minimal levels of contention, totaling less than 5 percent of the whole. Besides Middlesex, Lancashire is the next largest area of reported contention. The category "Other England", all areas not otherwise noted herein, does not equal the reporting in Middlesex, thus showing a high level of contention in the capital city's county, plus a possible strong reporting bias on the part of our sources. Table #2,

"Percentage Distribution of Contentious Gatherings in Great Britain, 1828 by Type and Area," uses the 14 noted categories of contention and the eight selected geographical areas. Here we have presented the data in a percentage figure. One can see that 90 percent of all contention in Hampshire is in the form of pre-planned meetings, while London has only 74 percent of its contention in that mode. It is also interesting to note that Wales and Scotland have 20 percent of their contention in the violent categories as compared to only 5.6 percent in Kent.

The pattern of contention can be readily observed from table number three: "Breakdown of Contentious Gatherings by Month and Type, Great Britain 1828." Category one, poaching, for example, we can see is a winter activity. Most of the events occurred in the first and last months of the year. This is in contrast to normal violent activities, which are more evenly distributed throughout the year. It is also notable that almost half of the events occurring in September were violent, as was the case in December where 46 percent of all that month's actions were of a violent nature. That can be compared with April, which showed only a level of five percent total violence. Pre-planned meetings dominate the totals throughout the year, but the types vary. Named associations are prominent in the first half of the year when Parliament is debating such issues as the Test and Corporation Acts and the Friendly Society Bill. But there is a shifting away toward other types later in the year. One other notable category is that of parades, where the summer months, those of the highest agricultural activity, are the slowest in terms of demonstrations, rallies and parades.

A map of the entire set of 1828's contentious gatherings by county (Figure 1) sums up the regional pattern of conflict. Better than the earlier tables, the map brings out the existence of two major clusters of

TABLE 1

CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS BY TYPE AND AREA,

Type of Gathering	GREAT BRITAIN 1828								Total
	Middlesex	Dorset	Hampshire	Kent	Lancashire	Other England	Wales	Scotland	
1. Poachers vs. Gamekeepers	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
2. Smugglers vs. Customs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3. Brawls in Drinking Places	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
4. Other Violent Gatherings	19	0	1	1	2	18	1	3	45
5. Attacks on Blacklegs and other unplanned Gatherings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6. Market Conflicts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Other Unplanned Gatherings	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
8. Authorized Celebrations	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9. Delegations	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
10. Parades, Demonstrations, Rallies	16	7	0	3	4	12	2	2	46
11. Strikes, Turnouts	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
12. Pre-Planned Meetings of Named Associations	72	3	7	3	5	48	0	5	143
13. Pre-Planned Meetings of Public Assemblies	15	1	1	2	1	4	0	1	25
14. Other Pre-Planned Meetings	43	3	1	8	15	36	2	4	112
TOTAL	176	14	10	18	28	145	5	15	411
% of	42.8	3.4	2.4	4.4	6.8	35.3	1.2	3.7	100.0

**TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1828**

Type of Gathering	BY TYPE AND AREA								Total	N
	Middlesex	Dorset	Hampshire	Kent	Lancashire	Other England	Wales	Scotland		
1. Poachers vs. Gamekeepers	0	0	0	0	0	13.8	0	0	4.9	20
2. Smugglers vs. Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.2	1
3. Brawls in Drinking Places	2.3	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	1.5	6
4. Other Violent Gatherings	10.8	0	10.0	5.6	7.1	12.4	20.0	20.0	11.0	45
5. Attacks on Blacklegs and other unplanned Gatherings	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.2	1
6. Market Conflicts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Other Unplanned Gatherings	0	0	0	5.6	0	0.7	0	0	0.5	2
8. Authorized Celebrations	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	3
9. Delegations	1.7	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	1.2	5
10. Parades, Demonstrations, Rallies	9.1	50.0	0	16.7	14.3	8.3	40.0	13.3	11.2	46
11. Strikes, Turnouts	0.6	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	0.5	2
12. Pre-Planned Meetings of Named Associations	40.9	21.4	70.0	16.7	17.9	33.1	0	33.3	34.8	143
13. Pre-Planned Meetings of Public Assemblies	8.5	7.1	10.0	11.1	3.6	2.8	0	6.7	6.1	25
14. Other Pre-Planned Meetings	24.4	21.4	10.0	44.4	53.6	24.8	40.0	26.7	27.3	112
TOTAL	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	
N	176	14	10	18	28	145	5	15	411	411

TABLE 3

BREAKDOWN OF CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS BY MONTH AND TYPE

GREAT BRITAIN 1828

Event	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1. Poachers vs. Gamekeepers	4	1								1		14	20
2. Smugglers vs. Customs	1												1
3. Brawls in Drinking Places	2					1		1		1		1	6
4. Other Violent Gatherings	2	6	3	3	2	4	2	1	9	7	1	5	45
5. Attacks on Blacklegs and other Unplanned Gatherings					1								1
6. Market Conflicts													
7. Other Unplanned Gatherings	1											1	3
8. Authorized Celebrations						1		1			1		3
9. Delegations			1	1	2		1						5
10. Parades, Demonstrations, Rallies	1	10	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	2	14	46
11. Strikes, Turnouts					1							1	2
12. Pre-Planned Meetings of Named Associations	6	20	11	63	13	7	6	1	3	6	6	1	143
13. Pre-Planned Meetings of Public Assemblies	6	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	2		1		25
14. Other Pre-Planned Meetings	13	4	5	12	12	16	10	7	4	1	14	14	112
Total	36	42	24	87	33	35	23	13	22	20	25	51	412
% of	8.8	10.2	5.8	21.2	8.0	8.5	5.6	3.2	5.3	4.9	6.1	12.4	100.0

Key to Figure 1: 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

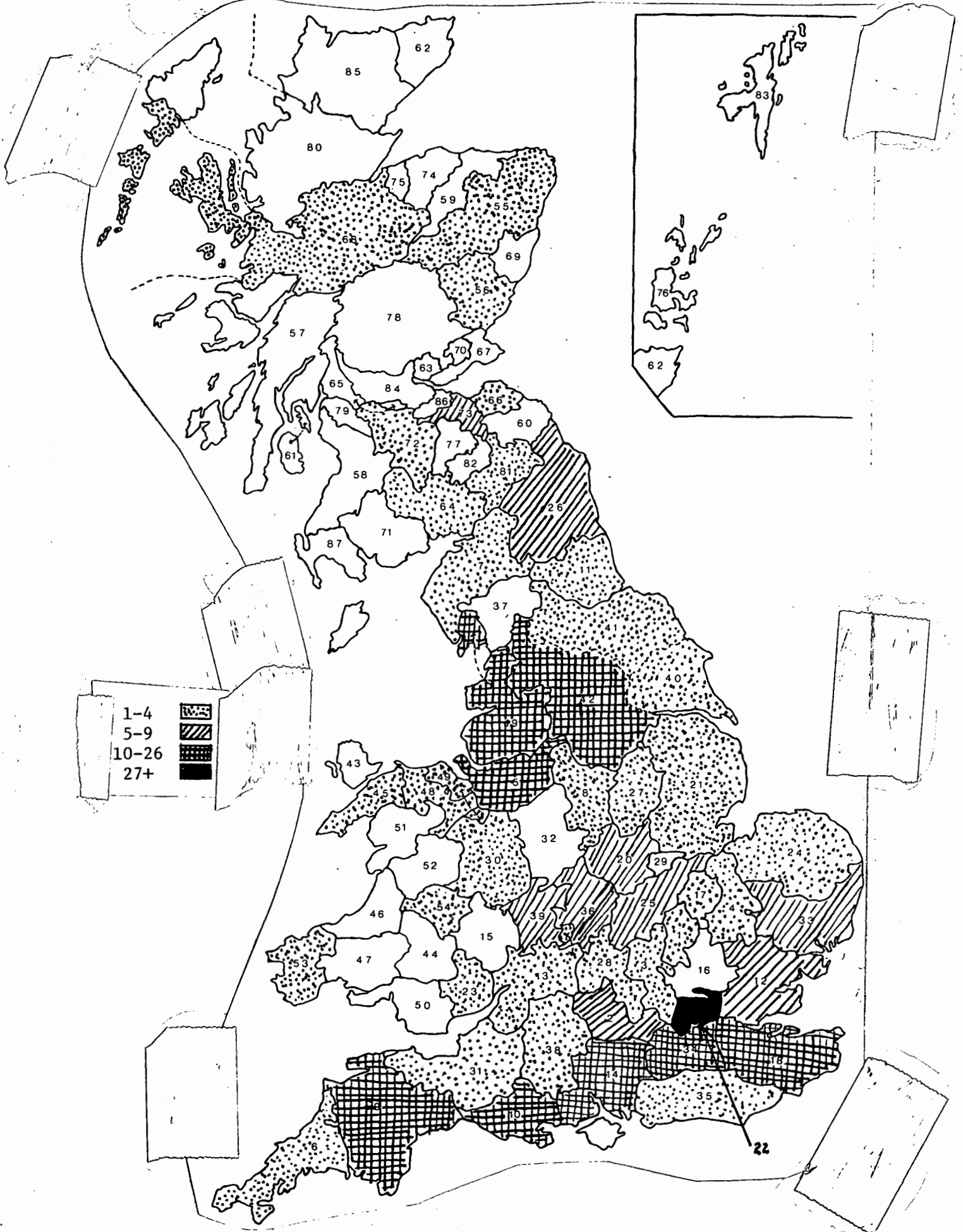
Anglesey	43
Brecknock/Brecon	44
Caernarvon	45
Cardigan	46
Carmarthen	47
Denbigh	48
Flint	49
Glamorgan	50
Merioneth	51
Montgomery	52
Pembroke	53
Radnor	54

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

Figure 1:

Distribution of Contentious Gatherings by County, Great Britain, 1828



contentious counties. The first consists of the industrial North: Cheshire, Lancashire and the West Riding. Although 1828 was not a major year for industrial conflict as such, the region around Manchester contributed about an eighth of Britain's contentious gatherings that year. The other major cluster was London and the layer of counties to its south: Middlesex, Berkshire, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Surrey and Kent. (Given the consistency of the overall pattern, it is a bit surprising to find no contentious gatherings in Hertfordshire, just to the north of London.) Two areas of inactivity also stand out: Scotland and Wales. Of all the counties in the two countries, only one -- Midlothian, the county of Edinburgh -- produced more than two contentious gatherings.

The picture changes a bit when we correct for population. In terms of events per 100 thousand population, these were the leading counties:

Middlesex	13.1
Dorset	8.8
Berkshire	6.2
Northampton	4.5
Radnor	4.0
Kent	3.8
Flint	3.3
Cheshire	3.3
Hampshire	3.2
Northumberland	3.1

(See Appendix Table A-1 for details.) In these terms, the same two clusters around Manchester and London stand out, but because of its large population Lancashire falls to only 1.9 events per 100 thousand people. Wales (with both Radnor and Flint on the list of high scorers) looks somewhat more tur-

bulent when we take account of its small population. Even after that correction, on the other hand, Scotland appears to have had less than its share of contentious gatherings; it remains to be seen how much of that Scottish calm is a result of simple inattention by our London-based sources. The only rigorous comparison we have so far made between our standard sources and a regional source pitted our six periodicals against the Lancaster Gazette (see Appendix 4). There we did, as expected, find a few local events which our national sources missed. It is reasonable to suppose that a comparison with Scottish sources will produce a similar result, but unlikely that it will reverse the general finding. If such comparisons reveal regular patterns of selectivity in our basic sources (e.g., underrepresentation of localities increases with distance from London), they will give us the means to correct our estimates of the distribution of contentious gatherings. In any case, we plan to make many more such comparisons before we are done.

Future Work

Obviously, the enumeration of events, their coding into machine-readable form and the preparation of the sorts of simple descriptions you find in this report are only the first stages of a large analysis. At its broadest, our research program is very ambitious. Like many other students of political processes, we are trying to understand two large and overlapping sets of processes: 1) the general conditions which affect how, and how effectively, ordinary people band together to act on their common interests; 2) the ways in which the expansion of capitalism and the growth of national states affected the means and opportunities that ordinary people had to act on their interests. The experience of Britain in the 1820s and 1830s is a crucial special case in both regards -- crucial because of the exceptional

range of conflicts within Britain in that period, crucial because the forms and outcomes of popular collective action were changing rapidly, crucial because many political analysts have thought that the outcomes of the Reform struggle and other conflicts of the period set the frame of British contention for a century or more.

To be specific, we hope that the evidence on British contentious gatherings will cast light on these issues:

1. How the expansion of capitalism and the growth of the national state reshaped the interests around which ordinary people were prepared to organize and act collectively; to take a simple example, the fact that the food riot was still present, but on its way out, in the Britain of the 1820s provides an opportunity to examine how and why the earlier readiness of the English, Welsh and Scots to act on behalf of common interests as consumers in local markets declined during the nineteenth century.
2. The interchange among different forms of contention: whether it is correct to think of different groups of interested parties as having very limited "repertoires" of collective action which only changed slowly as a direct consequence of success and failure in pursuing common interests; whether such repertoires were shifting decisively toward the use of special-interest associations, the adoption of public meetings, demonstrations, strikes and other characteristic twentieth-century forms of contentious gathering; whether violent events are essentially by-products of nonviolent forms of contention, rather than being a class apart; whether it is true that groups which take higher risks (rather than accepting the established, proper means for making demands and stating grievances) tend to be

more effective in the pursuit of their interests.

3. The importance of the external environment to the intensity, form and effectiveness of popular collective action: how strong an effect the repression and facilitation applied by authorities to various groups and various forms of collective action have on the strategies of ordinary people; what kind of effects the examples of other collective actors -- successful or unsuccessful -- have on those strategies; what influence alliances with other actors have; for example, the period provides a prime opportunity to examine the ways that unskilled workers, artisans and petty bourgeois interacted during the Reform campaign, how that interaction shaped the collective action of each group, and how the coalition and its effects changed with the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832.
4. The effects of internal organization and mobilization strategies on the intensity and effectiveness of collective action; for example, 1828-1832 offers an unusual chance to analyze the rise of the mass-membership special-purpose association (on the model of the Catholic Association) and to see with what forms of organization of work and community it was compatible.

In some of these regards, the evidence on contentious gatherings alone is rich enough to offer tentative answers to pressing questions -- or at least to rule out some commonly-proposed answers as unlikely. In other cases, the questions will draw us inevitably into a joining of the observations on contentious gatherings with other observations on repression, power, work and routine social life.

On the way to these questions, there is still a good deal of preparatory

work to do. We need more quality control of the evidence: partly to satisfy ourselves that we have a reliable and valid body of evidence; partly to inform others who wish to undertake similar investigations for the sake of extending, verifying, challenging or comparing with the results from Britain; partly to meet the exacting standards of specialists in nineteenth-century British history. Another round of the work will be essentially descriptive: establishing the geography, timing and internal structure of different types of contentious gatherings, partly to identify the limits of our evidence; partly to set the agenda for further gathering of evidence; partly to specify what there is to explain.

The analytic work to come divides into two rough categories: a) that which can be done using the evidence from the contentious gatherings alone; b) that which requires additional evidence concerning Britain of the 1820s and 1830s. In the first category come the obvious sequels to the tables presented in this paper: an examination of the ways the basic types of gatherings varied from year to year and from region to region; a study of the relationships among the issues, participants and internal structures of different sorts of events; an attempt to regroup our crude typologies of gatherings into the alternative forms of action genuinely available to different groups of actors on the scene, so that the metaphor "repertoire" begins to take on some life; and so on. There are also more sophisticated possibilities, notably the attempt to determine whether the experience of contention in one period -- success, failure, repression, coalition or something else -- significantly affects the choices made by contenders in the subsequent period. For example, it will be fascinating to see whether the brutal repression of 1830's Swing Rebellion altered the pattern of rural contention from the one we can observe up to the rebellion. The period from 1828 through 1834 is sufficiently generous with "natural experiments"

of this sort to make possible a wide range of analyses using the evidence from contentious gatherings alone.

Some portions of our analysis will, however, require additional evidence which does not ordinarily arrive with the accounts of contentious gatherings. An important part of the work will concern spatial distributions of different varieties of events and actors; some of that work will focus on space as such, for example by looking at the diffusion patterns of food riots or attacks on agricultural machinery. Much of it will simply use spatial distributions as convenient representations of social conditions -- for example, by examining the differences in contention among areas of subsistence agriculture, commercial agriculture, rural industry and urban industry. All that work will require supplementary information concerning the social characteristics of counties and smaller areas.

The study of repressive capacity and policy will rapidly burst the limits set by the evidence on contentious gatherings alone. It will be necessary to examine the distribution of troops, the day-to-day exercise of judicial authority, perhaps the pattern of policing and criminal justice. Again, a serious inquiry into the work-based grievances of different groups of workers will soon take us beyond the information contained in the accounts of contentious gatherings alone; it will require systematic information on the organization of production. In short, this broad survey of contentious gatherings will almost inevitably draw us to the intensive, continuous study of particular groups and areas. If it leads us there with renewed insight, with better questions, and with an improved understanding of the process of contention, the research will have served its purpose.

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APPENDIX 1

A Calendar of 1828's Contentious Gatherings

- 01.01.01 Jews and Christians gathered to consider the Russian treatment of Jew at King's Head Tavern, Poultry (London).
- 01.01.02 A vestry meeting of the parish to take into consideration a letter written by Mr. John Wilks to the morning Herald, held at Parish Hall, St. Luke's, London.
- 01.02.01 A meeting of the clergy at Tigerinn, Beverley, to petition Parliament about the Unitarian Marriage Bill.
- 01.04.01 An affray between smugglers and coast blockade service near Bexhill, on the coast of Sussex.
- 01.06.01 A gang of poachers were arrested for shooting a gamekeeper at Sunning Hill Park, Berks.
- 01.08.01 A meeting of butchers opposing certain regulations on slaughter houses at Golden Square, London in the offices of Smith and Hutton.
- 01.09.01 A meeting of ushers concerning working conditions, held at Dyer's Building, London.
- 01.10.02 Poachers murdered a gamekeeper near Farmington.
- 01.11.01 A meeting of the subscribers to a fund for the distressed of Queensborough was held at London Tavern, London.
- 01.14.01 An affray between poachers and gamekeepers, in which a man was shot, in the woods near Meriden.
- 01.15.01 A meeting honoring the mayor on his promotion was held at the city of Winchester.

- 01.15.02 A gathering at Billingsgate, London, of the poor fishermen of Milton pressuring the native superintendent to put their case before the corporation of London.
- 01.17.01 A meeting of butchers to discuss slaughterhouses (Members of Butchers Trade) at Freemason's Tavern, London.
- 01.18.01 Brawl between Dykers and Constables at a pub in Grantham, Lincoln.
- 01.18.02 A meeting of the Parish to elect a vestry clerk at St. Paul's Covent Garden, London.
- 01.19.01 Disturbance between poachers and gameskeepers at public house, Lavenham, Suffolk.
- 01.19.02 A crowd assembled in the Senate House, Trinity College, Cambridge, to see the Duke of Sussex.
- 01.20.01 A premature gathering at Church, Fordham, which celebrated the discontinued poor rates.
- 01.21.02 A meeting of inhabitants of Chatham and Rochdale to aid the inhabitants of Queensborough, held at Sun Tavern, Chatham, Kent.
- 01.21.03 The candidate spoke to his supporters at Royal Oak Inn, Dover, Kent.
- 01.21.05 An affray between competing coach lines at Bowden Toll-Gate, Little Oxenden, Little Bowden, Northampton.
- 01.22.01 Meeting of Catholics belonging to the British Catholic Association to petition Parliament on matters concerning them, held at British Catholic Rooms, Thorney St., Bloomsbury, London.

- 01.22.02 A meeting at the Town Hall, Dover, Kent, to congratulate a new peer, and to solicit the son of the new peer to serve as the member of Parliament representing the town.
- 01.22.03 A general meeting by the stockholders of the Edinburgh gas company concerning a new application to Parliament, held at Clyde St. Room, Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
- 01.23.01 A meeting to petition Parliament to light and watch the Parish, by the select vestry, held at Bombay Grab Inn, St. Mary Stratford, Bow, London.
- 01.24.01 A general vestry meeting of the inhabitants of St. Olave, Hart St., London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to stop the payment of Dr. Owen's tithes.
- 01.24.02 A meeting of the "East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry" on their disbandment by order of the king, held at East Lothian, Dunbar, Maddington, Scotland.
- 01.25.01 A meeting of the vestry at Vestry Hall, Church St., Lambeth, London, in which they expressed their approval of the New London Bridge.
- 01.25.02 A meeting at Battersea, Surrey, to consider the propriety of the New London Bridge.
- 01.26.01 A meeting at Liverpool, Lancaster, to support Mr. Huskisson by his "friends."
- 01.27.01 A disturbance at the Tower, London, between soldiers and a crowd.
- 01.28.01 A meeting of freeholders at Crown Inn, Weymouth, Dorset, to consider any person to fill the seat to Parliament.
- 01.28.02 A meeting at the Golden Cock, Kirkgate, York, in which the supporters of a candidate for Parliament were paid for their votes.

- 01.28.03 Brawl in a public-house in Windsor, Berks, between soldiers and inhabitants.
- 01.29.01 A meeting of "Proprietors of shares in the Thames Tunnel" to apply to Parliament for a loan of money, held in City of London Tavern.
- 01.30.01 A meeting held at the Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithan's Lane, Lombard St., London, of the electors of the town of Dover to consider whom they are going to support.
- 02.02.01 A meeting at an inn in Weymouth, Dorset, of Major Wexland's supporters to question his principles.
- 02.03.01 A committee appointed at Guild Hall Coffeehouse, London to protect the privileges of licensed victuallers to determine methods by which to control unlicensed victuallers.
- 02.04.01 A meeting at King's Head Tavern in the Poultry, London of the committee appointed to apply to Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.04.02 A meeting in Edinburgh of the association of writers to the signet to petition Parliament opposing their newly-appointed chairman.
- 02.05.01 Election in Hustings, Liverpool, Lancaster for a member of Parliament in which the crowds articulated a sentiment.
- 02.05.02 City election in Town Hall, Hustings, Durham for the representative of the city.
- 02.06.01 Election at Dover for a representative from the town.
- 02.06.02 Violence of a mob in London directed toward an informer who was going to testify.

- 02.07.01 A concourse of a candidate's friends in Weymouth met him at the gate of the town and accompanied him into the town to Luie's Hotel.
- 02.07.02 A vestry meeting in Sheffield to determine if they should level a tax on the parish to repair church property.
- 02.07.03 A violent encounter in Greenham Common, Newbury between a mob and an informer.
- 02.09.01 The election for the city of Weymouth.
- 02.10.01 A group of tradesmen in Windsor went before the town's Commissioners to appeal the decision to impose a set of taxes on carts with metallic springs.
- 02.11.01 Continuation of the election process, for the town of Weymouth.
- 02.13.01 The attack upon an informer by a mob in London.
- 02.13.02 The election in Hustings, Durham of a knight to serve the shire.
- 02.15.01 A meeting of the licensed victuallers association in London to attempt to devise ways of closing unlicensed shops.
- 02.15.02 Continuation of polling in Weymouth, with the leading candidate being cheered by his supporters.
- 02.16.01 Encounters between poachers and gamekeeper in Atherstone, Warwick.
- 02.18.01 A public meeting in Leicester to petition Parliament for repeal of the corn laws.
- 02.18.02 Election proceedings in the town of Weymouth for the election to Parliament.

- 02.20.01 A meeting of the inhabitants of the Mary-La-Bonne Parish in London to consider what steps should be taken to relieve them of the oppressive burden of the select vestry.
- 02.20.02 The Weymouth election concludes, with the winning candidate being chaired through town.
- 02.25.01 A mob of young fellows in London attacked and killed a watchman coming to the assistance of another watchman.
- 02.28.01 The witnesses against a band of smugglers in York were attacked by those they accused.
- 02.28.02 The arrest of an inhabitant at a Parish meeting in London that had been called for considering the state of the poor house.
- 02.00.02 An independent congregation of Islington petitioned Parliament against the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.03 The Protestant Dissenters in London petitioned Parliament against the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.04 The Protestant Dissenters in Honiton, Devon petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.05 The Protestant Dissenters in Dorchester, Dorset petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.06 A petition from the Chamber of Manufacturers in Manchester praying for repeal of the stamp duties.
- 02.00.07 A petition from the Unitarians' meeting in Hackney, Middlesex for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.08 A petition from the Protestant Dissenters in Thames Ditton, Surrey praying for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

- 02.00.09 A meeting in Holywell, Flintshire of Protestant Dissenters, praying for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.10 A congregation of Unitarian Dissenters meeting in London to pray for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.11 A meeting at the Haymarket, London of the Dissenters of the Associate Synod of Scotland praying to Parliament for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.12 A meeting in London of the General Baptists praying to Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.13 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Northumberland praying to Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.14 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Kingsland, Middlesex praying by petition to Parliament for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.15 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in St. Mary-La-Bonne, London praying to Parliament for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.16 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire petitioning to Parliament for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 02.00.17 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Bow, Middlesex petitioning for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.08.01 A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Northumberland to oppose the opening of a branch of the Bank of England.
- 03.10.01 An anniversary meeting in Lancaster of the Bolton Church and King Club where a petition against repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was discussed.

- 03.12.01 A delegation of the West India Interest met at the Treasury with the ministers to discuss colonial possessions.
- 03.17.01 A meeting in Edinburgh of inhabitants of the area to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.17.02 A public meeting in Canterbury prepared a petition praying that a new writ be issued for the return of a member of the town.
- 03.18.01 A number of inhabitants in Highgate, Middlesex attacked and beat the prosecutors.
- 03.23.01 A watchman in London coming to the assistance of a young woman in trouble was attacked by a group of bookbinders.
- 03.24.01 A general meeting of persons interested in the Friendly Societies bill held in London.
- 03.24.02 A meeting of the electors of Sidbury Resident in London to meet a prospective candidate for that borough.
- 03.26.01 A meeting of market gardeners and farmers in Westminster, London to take into consideration the bill now before Parliament for the regulation and improvement of the market.
- 03.26.02 A meeting in St. Paul's Covent Garden, London of a petty session of this Parish to take into consideration persons for the appointment of overseers.
- 03.26.03 A meeting of inhabitants of Clapham, Surrey opposing the enclosure of the Clapham Common which resulted in a petition to Parliament.
- 03.28.01 A meeting in Liverpool of the medical profession to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the law respecting anatomical study.

- 03.29.01 A meeting of inhabitants in Oldtown, London to petition Parliament about the power of magistrates.
- 03.29.02 A number of persons witnessed the departure of the king from London, demonstrating support as he went by.
- 03.31.01 A group of strikers in Kidderminster, Worcester rioted at a factory in protest of lower wages.
- 03.00.01 A meeting of a congregation of Baptists in Wallingford petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.00.02 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Wooler, Northumberland petitioned Parliament praying for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.00.03 A meeting in Worcester of the medical and surgical society in which a petition was drawn up protesting the anatomical laws.
- 03.00.04 A meeting of the Protestant Dissenters in New Salum in which they decided to petition Parliament praying for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.00.05 A meeting of the Baptist Church in Edinburgh in which they decided to petition Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.00.06 A meeting in Leicester of the Protestant Dissenters of the Baptist denomination petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 03.00.07 A meeting in London of the Dissenters of the associate Synod petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

- 03.00.08 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Lotterworth, Leicester which petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.01.01 A vestry meeting in Lambeth, Surrey in which they discussed the state of the poor asylum at Normond, and considered if construction of dormitories for children to eliminate ophthalmia was necessary.
- 04.03.01 A meeting of physicians and surgeons in W. Riding, Yorkshire to consider if they should petition Parliament to allow some legal means of prosecuting surgical and anatomical studies.
- 04.03.02 A clash resulted between the constables and supporters of "open" vestry in St. Martin-in-the Fields, London when the latter attempted to gain entrance into a select vestry meeting.
- 04.03.03 A meeting of medical gentlemen occurred in Liverpool to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the state of the law affecting anatomical dissection.
- 04.05.01 A general meeting of the president and fellows of Sion College in Cambridge resolved that petitions should be presented to Parliament against further concessions to Catholics.
- 04.07.01 The appearance of a witness in Bawtry, York caused an assembled crowd to vent their disgust at his action.
- 04.07.02 A crowd gathered in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London to observe if any attempts would be made to prevent the select vestry from nominating all the Parish officers.
- 04.08.01 The inhabitants met in open vestry in St. Paul's Covent Garden, London for the purpose of electing officers.
- 04.08.02 Inhabitants and vestry met in Christ Church, Surrey to elect their officers for next year.

- 04.08.03 Inhabitants met to elect new officers in Bloomsbury, London.
- 04.08.04 Delegates from surrounding communities met in Southampton to consider the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.10.01 The inhabitants of Holborn, London met to consider the report of the committee which had investigated the accounts of the church-wardens.
- 04.10.02 A general meeting of the Society for the Protection of the Interests of British Shipowners was held in the City of London Tavern.
- 04.10.03 A meeting of butchers in Freemanson's Tavern, London to consider the report of the committee on the removal of Smithfield market and other subjects connected with improving the system of slaughtering cattle in the metropolis.
- 04.10.04 A meeting at Bishopsgate of the inhabitants to consider the best means of combatting the gas monopoly.
- 04.11.01 A meeting of the vestry in Greenwich, Kent to elect gentlemen to serve as governors and directors of the poor.
- 04.11.02 The attempt of a crowd in Mary-La-Bonne to protect the dead body of an Irishman from improper use necessitated calling in the police.
- 04.16.01 The Chamber of Commerce in New-Castle-upon-Tyne met and determined to petition Parliament opposing the restriction of issuance of one-pound notes.
- 04.16.02 A meeting at City of London Tavern of the Hibernian Joint Stock Co. proprietors to adopt measures for rewarding the bill now in Parliament which would amend the Act under which the company was formed.

- 04.16.03 A deputation from the Society for the Improvement of Ireland met with Mr. Lamb in London and presented to him a plan of Drainage and Enclosure Bill.
- 04.17.01 A meeting in London of the Webb Street school of Anatomy and Medicine to take into consideration petitioning Parliament for the removal of the difficulties that obstruct the study of medicine.
- 04.17.02 A meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Paul's Covent Garden, London took place to consider means of compelling the previous vestry clerk to turn the vestry books over to the new clerk.
- 04.18.01 A meeting of the delegates of London-area Friendly Societies to consider methods of disseminating information concerning Friendly Societies.
- 04.23.01 A riot resulted in Aberdeen when a mob attempting to attack a house was stopped by special constables.
- 04.25.01 A meeting of owners and occupiers of land in Chelmsford, Essex to consider the provisions of the corn bill.
- 04.26.01 A public meeting in W. Riding, Yorkshire of merchants, manufacturers and others to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament against any increased duty on imported wool.
- 04.00.01 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne petitioned Parliament praying for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.02 A meeting of the members of the Friendly Society in Botley, Hampshire petitioned Parliament for the delay of the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.03 A society in London petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.

- 04.00.04 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in London petitioned Parliament in favor of repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.05 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Bath petitioned Parliament in favor of repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.06 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in London petitioned in favor of repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.07 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Eastcheap, London petitioned in favor of repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.08 A meeting in Annan, Dumfries of clergymen petitioned Parliament opposing any change in the existing Church structure.
- 04.00.09 A public meeting in Glasgow, Lanark petitioned in favor of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.10 A meeting in Parlinton, Durham of the members of the Union Friendly Societies petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.11 A meeting on Soho of the members of the Brotherly Union Friendly Society petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.12 A meeting in Southampton of members of a Friendly Society petitioned against the Friendly Societies Bill.
- 04.00.13 A meeting in Southampton of the Ebenezer Society petitioned against the Friendly Societies Bill.
- 04.00.14 A meeting in Preston, Lancashire of the members of the Constitutional Friendly Society petitioning against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.15 An assembly of the nine incorporated trades of Dundee petitioned Parliament in opposition to the stamp duty on receipts.

- 04.00.16 A meeting in Preston of the Affectionate Friendly Society petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.17 A meeting in Southampton of the Friendly Society petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.18 The Amicable Friendly Society met in London and decided to petition Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.19 The Fellowship Society met in London and decided to petition Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.20 A Friendly Society met in Monmouth and decided to petition Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.21 The Albion Friendly Society in Bishopsgate, London petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.22 The Amicable and Impartial Friendly Society in Stockton, Chester petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.23 The Happy Friends Society in Cornwall petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.24 The Amicable and Fraternal Union in Oxford petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.25 The Bachelors Society in Bethal-Green, London petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.26 The Sons of Freedom in London petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.27 A society in Southampton petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.

- 04.00.28 A society in London petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.29 A society in London petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.30 The congregations of independents of Unitarians and Baptists met in Colchester, Essex and decided to petition Parliament against the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.31 A meeting in Colchester, Essex of Protestant dissenters petitioned Parliament in favor of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.32 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in Colchester, Essex petitioned Parliament in favor of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 04.00.33 A meeting of the Impartial Benefit Society in Stalbridge, Dorset petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.34 A meeting of the United Brothers in London petitioned against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.35 A meeting of the Friendly Brothers in Holborn, London petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.36 A meeting of the Tried Friends in London petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.37 A meeting of a society in Mary-La-Bonne, London petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.38 A meeting of the inhabitants in West Riding, Yorkshire petitioned Parliament against Catholic claims.

- 04.00.39 A meeting of a Friendly Society in London petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.40 A Benefit Society in Southampton petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.41 A meeting of the Protestant Dissenters in Finsbury Square, London petitioned Parliament praying for the removal of all disabilities, on the score of religious faith.
- 04.00.42 A meeting of inhabitants of Dorchester petitioned Parliament in favor of Catholic claims.
- 04.00.43 A meeting of United Helpmates in London in time of need Friendly Society against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.44 A meeting of a Friendly Society in Brighthelmstone petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.45 The University of Oxford petitioned Parliament opposing any further concessions to Catholics.
- 04.00.46 A meeting of a society in Northampton petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.47 A meeting of the Good Samaritans in Ipswich, Suffolk petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.48 A meeting of the Loyal Friendship Society in Ipswich, Suffolk petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.49 A meeting of the Rutterley Love Club in Ipswich petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.50 A meeting of the Humane Shipwrecked Seamen's Society in Ipswich petitioned Parliament in opposition of the Friendly Societies bill.

- 04.00.51 A meeting of a society in Northampton petitioned Parliament in opposition of the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.52 A meeting of a society in Northampton petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.53 A meeting of a Friendly Society in Northampton which petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.54 A meeting of a Friendly Society in Northampton which petitioned Parliament in opposition of the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.55 A meeting of a Friendly Society in London which petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.56 A meeting of a Friendly Society in London which petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.57 A meeting of a Friendly Society in Bethnal Green, London which petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.58 A meeting of a Friendly Society in Bethnal Green, London which petitioned Parliament opposing the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.60 A meeting of the Friends in Need Society in Northampton petitioned Parliament in opposition to the Friendly Societies bill.
- 04.00.61 A meeting of the Roman Catholics in York decided to cooperate with the British Catholic Association to attain the establishment of religious liberty throughout the nation.
- 05.01.01 A meeting of South American bondholders held in London to consider the propriety of soliciting governmental interference to promote their claims on the new Trans-Atlantic states.
- 05.02.01 The inauguration dinner of London's new sheriff.

- 05.03.01 The anniversary meeting in Freemason's Hall, London of the Anti-Slavery Society, in which they petitioned Parliament for the abolition of slavery.
- 05.07.01 A meeting in Manchester of Journeymen dyers endeavouring to obtain an advance in wages.
- 05.09.01 A number of men near Shrewsbury, Salop kindled a fire at a Prosecutor's house and threw stones and brickbats in at his window.
- 05.09.02 A delegation of country bankers meet in London with the Duke of Wellington seeking his approval of the recharter of the bank charter.
- 05.09.03 A meeting in London of licensed victuallers for the purposes of effecting a union between all the bankers of the trade to further protect their common interest.
- 05.11.01 An affray occurred in Barrack Yard, Hull, Chester when a number of constables attempted to arrest some soldiers who had been parties to an affray the previous night.
- 05.12.01 A meeting in London of the United Committee for conducting the application to Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. It was resolved to thank members of Parliament for passing the repeal.
- 05.13.01 A meeting in London of parishoners decides that due to wasteful expenditures of their funds measures should be taken to look into the situation.
- 05.14.01 A meeting in London of the inhabitants discussed the new London Bridge.
- 05.16.01 At a meeting in London of deputies from several congregations

of Protestant dissenters appointed to protect their civil rights it was decided to solicit for the repeal of the Sacramental Test.

- 05.16.02 A Strike of prisoners in Clerkenwell House of Corrections who refused to work any longer upon the tread-mill.
- 05.17.01 The Protestant Society for Protection of Religious Liberty met in London and voted thanks to those who supported them and pledged to continue to work for religious liberty.
- 05.17.02 An assembly of weavers in Kidderminster, Worchester attempted to prevent a weaver from working at a reduced rate.
- 05.19.01 A delegation in Haverhill, Essex and Suffolk waited upon a magistrate and complained of having to buy provisions from their masters at high prices.
- 05.19.02 A general meeting in Benthnal Green, London of the weaver's trade decided that the merits of the questioned as related to the Kidderminster weavers should go to the King's Bench.
- 05.22.01 A meeting of the Mayor, Alderman, Common Council and livery in Nottingham; it was resolved to thank Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 05.23.01 A meeting of delegates of Friendly Societies in London discussed a communication from Mr. Purtman concerning the Friendly Societies bill.
- 05.26.01 A meeting in London of the general body of Protestant dissenting ministers to consider the effect of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 05.27.01 A meeting in London of Catholics of Ireland where thanks were voted to those who have helped their cause.

- 05.27.02 A meeting in London of Friends to Purity of Election in which cheers were given to members of Parliament.
- 05.28.01 The Pitt Club met in London to celebrate William Pitt's Birthday.
- 05.28.02 The electors of Aylesbury met and celebrated the election of Lord Nugent on independent principles (favorable reaction to reform).
- 05.31.01 The anniversary celebration in London of the Society for Superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys in Sweeping Chimneys, in which they moved to recommend to Parliament the prevention of this horror.
- 05.00.01 The Friendly Society of Carpenters in London petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Society bill.
- 05.00.02 The members of the Congregational Church met in Glasgow and petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 05.00.03 A public meeting in Liverpool petitioned Parliament requested the adoption of measures to prevent the practice of burning widows in India at the funeral piles of their husbands.
- 05.00.04 An assembly in Norwich of Roman Catholics petitioned Parliament to have their rights considered.
- 05.00.05 An assembly in Norwich of Roman Catholics petitioned Parliament to have their rights considered.
- 05.00.06 The meeting in New-Castle-Upon-Tyne of the Chamber of Commerce prayed for the House to consider the Small Notes bill and its effect.

- 05.00.07 A congregation of Protestant Dissenters met in London and petitioned Parliament against any further concession to the Catholics.
- 05.00.08 A meeting in Northampton of a Friendly Society petitioned Parliament against the Friendly Societies bill.
- 06.02.01 A meeting in London of the freemen of Durham residing in London resolved to continue their support of the M.D. from their town.
- 06.02.02 A disturbance in British Gallery, London occurred when an officer entrusted with keeping order among a line of coaches was run down by an angry coachman.
- 06.02.03 A meeting of British Catholics in London to receive the report of a committee which was reworking the rules of the Associations.
- 06.03.01 A meeting in London of Durham freeholders, residing in London, to nominate another candidate in the upcoming election.
- 06.05.01 A meeting in Smithfield, London of the freemen of Canterbury in which a committee was appointed to watch over the independence of the freemen in the prospective election.
- 06.06.01 An affray in Windsor occurred in which a young Lord was attacked and died soon after.
- 06.06.02 A meeting in St.-Paul's-Covent Garden, London of the parishioners in which attempts were made to end the dissention that had so long divided the Parish.
- 06.08.01 An affray in Stepney, Middlesex occurred between several hundred Irishmen who then attacked anyone who came across their path.

- 06.09.01 A meeting in London of British Catholics to discuss the situation of resolutions and discussion occurring in Parliament.
- 06.10.01 The parishoners met in Golden Square, London to consider affairs and maladministration of the select vestry.
- 06.12.01 The East India Company gave a dinner of support in London to Lord Melville.
- 06.13.01 A meeting in Chester of artisans petitioned Parliament praying for an alteration in the Corn laws.
- 06.14.01 A meeting in London of the members of the British Catholic Association to consider rules and regulations of association.
- 06.16.01 A disturbance in London occurred when a mob found out that a woman had attempted to hang her own daughter.
- 06.17.01 A meeting in Stowmarket, Suffolk of ministers and deputies from dissenting congregations of the three denominations of the country were it was resolved to thank Sir John Russell for help on repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 06.18.01 A Public Meeting in London called by the special committee on dissolving the select vestry to submit for consideration a report of the proceedings on a bill before Parliament on the dissolution.
- 06.18.02 At the London celebration of the Anniversary of Waterloo the Duke of Wellington was cheered by the crowd.
- 06.19.01 A festival was held in London to celebrate the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 06.21.01 A meeting in London to establish a seminary for educating the youth of the Metropolis and imparting religious education.

- 06.23.01 An assembly in Wareham, Dorset of ladies and gentlemen to celebrate the re-election of a member of Parliament.
- 06.25.01 A meeting in London of deputies of several congregations of Protestant dissenters which petitioned against clauses in a bill that would give unconstitutional power to select vestries.
- 06.27.01 The King was cheered by the inhabitants as he disembarked onto the quay in Dover.
- 06.29.01 An affray in Wambly, Middlesex between English and Irish haymakers in which one man was murdered.
- 06.30.01 A meeting in Sheffield, York which petitioned Parliament strongly condemning the Additional Churches bill.
- 06.00.01 A meeting in New-Castle-Upon-Tyne of a congregation of Unitarian Christians which petitioned Parliament in favor of Catholic claims.
- 06.00.02 A meeting in London of the Welsh Calvinist Methodists to petition Parliament in favor of Catholic claims.
- 06.00.03 A meeting of freeholders and wool-growers in Radnor which petitioned Parliament in favor of an increase in the duty on the importation of foreign wool.
- 06.00.04 A meeting of the Congregation of the Calvinist's Worship in London which petitioned Parliament in favor of Catholic emancipation.
- 06.00.05 A public meeting Liverpool which petitioned Parliament for the expansion of elective franchise.
- 06.00.06 A meeting of Protestant Dissenters in St. George's in the East, Middlesex petitioned Parliament against Catholic emancipation.
- 06.00.07 A public meeting in Worchester of citizens petitioned Parliament against the importation of gloves.

- 06.00.08 A meeting in Birmingham, Warwick of Baptists petitioned Parliament against the practice of widow burning in India.
- 06.00.10 A meeting of inhabitants of Manchester where it was attempted to vote in the building of a church.
- 06.00.11 A meeting of inhabitants of Manchester where it was attempted to vote in the building of a church.
- 06.00.12 A meeting of inhabitants of Manchester where it was attempted to vote in the building of a church.
- 07.02.01 A meeting was held in London to consider what measures should be taken to cooperate with the Catholics of Ireland in the struggle in the county of Clare.
- 07.05.01 A meeting in London called by the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel Company to take under consideration the means of raising further funds.
- 07.07.01 A meeting in Leeds, W. Riding, Yorkshire of parishoners to consider petitioning Parliament to control the power of taxing people without their consent.
- 07.07.02 A disturbance occurred in Picadilly when a servant refused to sit in the proper area while awaiting their parties to exit from the Duke of Wellington's home.
- 07.11.01 A public meeting was held in Manchester to originate a subscription in aid of Mr. O'Connell's election fund.
- 07.12.01 A demonstration in Shrewsbury, Salop in which Protestants marched through town to exhibit their opposition to Irish Papists.
- 07.12.02 A meeting in Totness, Devon of Agriculturalists and others to consider the bill before Parliament to license cider retailers.

- 07.14.01 A meeting in London of Tackle House and Ticket Porters to thank the governor of the Society, who was a M.P., for his assistance in advocating their cause.
- 07.15.01 A meeting in London of The Members of Friendly Societies of Town and Country to appoint people who would draft a bill to be submitted to Parliament for the future regulation of such institutions.
- 07.15.02 The Committee of Friends of Catholic Emancipation met in London to dispose of routine business and hear Lord Rossmore.
- 07.18.01 A delegation of Striking Weavers met in Kidderminster with some of the principal shopkeepers to discuss a list of grievances from the rest of the workers.
- 07.20.01 An assembly of inhabitants in Dartmouth, Devon cheered the Lord Admiral as he landed at the quay.
- 07.21.01 A meeting in Southampton of The General Association of The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty to take into consideration the necessary steps to protect the principles of Mr. O'Connell.
- 07.21.02 A meeting in Shroud, Kent of Journeymen Weavers to express their determination to hold out against the reduced prices.
- 07.21.03 A meeting in the Strand, London of the recently formed Metropolitan Parochial Society to initiate a subscription to oppose the new Churches' Building Act.
- 07.22.01 Two disturbances occurred in Blackburn, Lancaster between soldiers, constables and inhabitants when the soldiers found out that one of their own was found guilty of the murder of a young woman.
- 07.23.01 A meeting in London of gentleman involved in the silk trade where the governmental policy on silk was discussed.

- 07.30.01 A large assemblage in Plymouth, Devon watched the launching of the new royal yacht and cheered the royal party.
- 07.31.02 A meeting of inhabitants in Farringdon considered the watch-rate made by Alderman, etc. on the inhabitants of the Precient.
- 07.00.01 A meeting in the Strand, London of the clergy, gentry, merchants and other inhabitants petitioned Parliament for speedy action on the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery.
- 07.00.02 As a result of a public meeting in Sheffield, York a petition was sent to Parliament opposing the continuation of slavery.
- 07.00.03 As a result of a public meeting in Edinburgh a petition was sent to Parliament desiring the abolition of slavery.
- 07.00.04 A meeting of Jews in Bristol, Gloucester petitioned Parliament praying for the right to the enjoyment of all civil rights.
- 08.02.01 A meeting of persons in London interested in the wool trade to oppose regulations on foreign wood imports.
- 08.05.01 A disturbance occurred in London involving hackney coachmen, citizens, and police with people being hurt. The reason for the violence is unclear.
- 08.06.01 A committee consisting of rate payers from Birmingham held a meeting in Birmingham, Warwick to invite Mr. Tennyson to a public dinner as a mark of respect for his "disinterested parliamentary exertions."
- 08.12.01 The King's birthday was celebrated by the inhabitants of Kensington by opening the canal. This was followed by a dinner in the evening.
- 08.14.01 A meeting of Hackney Coach and Chariot Proprietors was held in

London for the purpose of receiving correspondence of Government concerned with the distressing state of the business.

- 08.22.01 A second meeting of gentlemen and naval officers was held in the Strand, London to reinstate the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral.
- 08.22.02 A vestry meeting in St. Paul's Covent Garden, London attended by many parishioners, to consolidate the several Acts which regulate the parish.
- 08.26.01 There was a post-prize-fight brawl in Brentford, Middlesex involving several members of the two adverse parties.
- 08.26.02 A meeting was held in London by "tolerably numerous" persons to petition Parliament to extend all rights to Jews.
- 08.27.01 A meeting in London of merchants and others interested in the trade of Brazil and S. America to petition the government to take measures to stop piracy on British vessels.
- 08.29.01 Many people assembled in Mold, Flint around The Duke of Sussex's carriage, welcoming him with loud demonstrations of loyalty and respect.
- 08.30.01 A meeting was held in Queenborough, Kent with a representative of Parliament and inhabitants of Queenborough to let the fishermen vent their feelings and make requests.
- 08.30.02 A meeting was held in Smithfield, London of persons interested in high prices of "grains". The purpose was to try to obtain a reduction in the price of grains.
- 09.01.01 Meeting in London of The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty at which a member of Parliament was cheered.

- 09.03.01 Farmers coming to Dumfries to get temporary help, were attacked by workers who wanted more pay.
- 09.06.01 A British man was killed by Irishmen who stoned him at his house in Pembroke.
- 09.07.01 There was an "affray" in Piccadilly, Manchester between Irishmen and coach drivers which resulted in persons being injured.
- 09.09.01 Stones were thrown when Constables broke up a bull baiting session in Birmingham, Warwick.
- 09.09.02 A public dinner was held in Inverness to honor the Honourable Charles Grant.
- 09.11.01 A meeting of oppressed parishoners was held in The Vestry Room, St. Mary Stratford, London to dicuss law expenses and to appoint a new committee of select vestry men.
- 09.12.01 A public dinner was given in Edinburgh by The Highland Club of Scotland as a farewell party to Gen. Stewart who was leaving the country.
- 09.13.01 In Huntingdon, some boys threw stones at a house, were later joined by men returning from a bar, and a fight ensued between these people and the house inhabitants, resulting in death.
- 09.16.01 There was a parade in Denbigh as a reception for The Duke of Sussex.
- 09.16.02 A meeting was held in Maidstone, Kent by Protestants to establish a club supportive of the government, barring Catholic emancipation.
- 09.18.01 A meeting in London of The Liverymen of the Fishmonger's Co. was held to consider and restore their rights and privileges as Liverymen.

- 09.23.01 Regent's Canal bargemen in London fought with a watchman when he came to the assistance of a woman they were bothering.
- 09.23.02 A mob of people in London threatened the life of a court informer with violent acts.
- 09.23.03 Coach drivers block off the street in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, causing a crowd to assemble and a riot ensues as people try to pass through the area.
- 09.24.01 A vestry meeting was held in St. Paul's Covent Garden attended by many parishoners to discuss the draft of a bill to put before the legislature concerning the simplification of parochial government.
- 09.25.01 A general meeting of The Parishoners was held in St. Mary, Stratford Bone, London concerning the issues of vestry power, and anti-select vestry.
- 09.26.01 Fighting due to worker rivalry broke out between English and Irish porters in Covent Garden, London.
- 09.28.01 A meeting of the inhabitants of The Bourough and the towns of Weymouth & Melcombe was held due to their discontent over deprivation of the right to elect The Mayor.
- 09.29.01 A meeting of The Livery was held in Common Hall, London to elect the Alderman to serve as Lord Mayor.
- 09.29.02 A meeting of the silk-weavers was held in Macclesfield, Chester to propose a bill for regulation of wages in the textile trade.
- 09.30.01 A dinner was held in Aldesgate-St., London in support of the newly elected sheriff by The Master and Assistants of The Company of Coopers.
- 10.04.01 A public breakfast was held in Manchester to honor Mr. Peel.

- 10.04.02 At a brothel, Soho, London, a father comes to take his daughter away from the prostitutes, and a riot develops between father and prostitutes.
- 10.05.01 A mob gathered around the store of a foreigner in Regent St., London, and threw rocks, for reasons unclear.
- 10.06.01 A dinner meeting was held in Manchester in honor of Mr. Peel, and the Protestant issue was discussed.
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- 10.06.02 A public breakfast in honor of Mr. Peel was given in Bolton, Lancaster.
- 10.08.01 Crowd gathered and cheered Mr. Peel, followed by a dinner in his honor in Liverpool, Lancashire.
- 10.09.01 A case was heard in Rochford, Essex, attended by many local farmers, concerning poaching and strict interpretation of the hunting laws.
- 10.09.02 The Cheshire Whig Club met in The Royal Hotel in Chester and cheered a M.P.
- 10.11.01 There was a fight in the Barking Church Yard, London involving two drunken men, around which a crowd gathered; the two men then turned on the crowd.
- 10.13.01 A mob in Beverley, York pursued one man, who had informed on 2 coach drivers who were fined. The mob then burnt the cart and broke house windows of a man alleged to be the first to raise the price of flour.
- 10.13.02 A crowd gathered around the house of Mr. Green in Newton, Cumberland broke windows and the door and threatened Mr. Green's life in anger about the Greens' daughter's death, suspected to be at the hands of the parents.

- 10.18.01 A meeting of the Surrey Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Spread Eagle Inn, in Epsom, where petitions were drawn up to present to Parliament.
- 10.21.01 A meeting of nobility, clergy and gentry was held in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, to form the Brunswick Constitutional Club, to oppose any further concessions to the Catholics.
- 10.21.02 After being outvoted at a town meeting in Kent concerning corn laws, a group of people went to a local tavern and broke windows.
- 10.24.01 A general meeting of the Brunswick Club was held in Penenden Heath, Maidstone, Kent, the main issue being Catholic Emancipation.
- 10.25.01 A trial took place in Queenborough, Kent, attended by many fishermen and mariners, involving protests of the infringement on their rights.
- 10.27.01 A "mutiny" broke out at the Royal Military College in Sandhurst, Berkshire, resulting in woods, summer house and hedges being burnt by the students.
- 10.28.01 A meeting in Aylesbury, Buckingham, of the nobility, clergy and gentry to consider the formation of a Brunswick Constitutional Club for that county.
- 10.30.01 Agricultural poor "gleaned fields" during harvest. A meeting was then held in Halesworth, Suffolk, by property owners to form an association for protection of property and prosecution of the thieves.
- 10.31.01 A meeting was held in Maidstone by the Kent Brunswick Club. The issues were maintaining a Protestant constitution and excluding Catholics.
- 11.03.01 A dinner was given by the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty at the London Tavern for Mr. Sheil following Penenden Heath.

- 11.03.02 A meeting in Brickland, Middlesex, of The Silk-Weavers of Spitalfields to receive a report of a committee on protecting the silk trade from foreign imports.
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- 11.03.03 After the woolen manufacturers of Saddleworth, York, began to pay wages in kind, the laborers formed a union to resist it. A strike ensued. Threats were made on both sides, and a boy was nearly killed by strikers because his father refused to join the combination.
- 11.05.01 A meeting in Newton Abbot, Devonshire, of the Brunswickers against Catholic claims.
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- 11.05.02 A meeting of inhabitants of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, petitioned against Catholic claims.
- 11.06.01 A vestry meeting was held in St. Paul's Covent Garden, London, to elect three persons to fill vacancies on The Board of Commissioners, and to transact other parish business.
- 11.10.01 A meeting of the members of The British Catholic Association in Freemason's Hall, London, petitioned Parliament in favor of Catholic claims.
- 11.10.02 The inhabitants of London celebrated The Lord Mayor's inauguration.
- 11.10.03 A public meeting in Leeds, W. Riding, to establish an Association of Protestant principles to resist all constitutional concessions on political principles to Roman Catholics.
- 11.14.01 A dinner was given at The Albion Tavern in London, by the East India Company to His Majesty's ministers on the occasion of the appointment of Lord Ellenborough to the office of president of The Board of Control.
- 11.14.02 A meeting on Ludgate Hill, London, of those connected with the Oil and Drug Trade to adopt additional measures for the protection of their interests.

- 11.14.03 A public dinner was held at Ramsgate, Kent, called for the purpose of avowing Protestant ascendancy in church and state. Sir Edward Knatchbull was cheered by the assembled citizens.
- 11.17.01 A public meeting in the London Tavern, to consider the best method of aiding the suffering refugees of Spain and Italy.
- 11.18.01 A public meeting was held in Exeter, Devonshire, to petition Parliament against further concessions to the Catholics.
- 11.24.01 The inhabitants of the area near Windsor greeted the King with cheers.
- 11.24.02 A meeting of the manufacturers and vendors of fancy goods was held on Ludgate Hill, London, to consider petitioning His Majesty to curtail general mournings.
- 11.24.03 An Anti-Catholic meeting in Manchester of the Brunswick Club which petitioned Parliament against any concessions to Catholics.
- 11.24.04 At a meeting in Nottingham of the Lace Trade, it was resolved to confine working the lace machines to eight hours a day.
- 11.25.01 A meeting of gentlemen, mechanics and artisans of Leicester to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty.
- 11.25.02 A meeting of Catholics was held in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, to consider Parliament for the repeal of the laws affecting them.
- 11.25.03 A meeting of bankers, merchants and others at the London Tavern, where they decided to aid Italian and Spanish refugees.
- 11.26.01 A meeting of inhabitants was held in Cripplegate, London, to consider the best means of attaining control of the management of their parochial affairs and expenditures.

- 11.27.01 A scheduled meeting at the Guild Hall, in Worcester, of the Brunswick Club was disrupted by Catholics and Liberal Protestants.
- 11.28.01 A meeting at the London Tavern of Colombian bondholders to consider a document signed by the vice-counsel of Colombia
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- 11.28.02 The celebration in Norwich, of the opening of the new corn exchange was attended by the opulent landowners and substantial Yeomanry.
- 12.01.01 A meeting was held in Caernarvon, the issue being Catholic claims.
- 12.02.01 In response to a requisition, the Mayor held a meeting in Plymouth, Devonshire, to discuss petitioning the King for aid to the Portuguese refugees.
- 12.05.01 A meeting was held in Leeds, W.R., to discuss the Catholic question, in favor of Catholic emancipation and tolerance.
- 12.10.01 A group of tradesmen and hotel-keepers gathered in London, to apply to the Magistrate for a warrant to apprehend a swindler.
- 12.11.01 A public dinner in Windsor, Berkshire, was given to welcome the King.
- 12.11.02 A meeting of parish householders in Fleet Street, London, to discuss crime and demand change in parish watch.
- 12.12.01 A meeting was held in Aldgate, London, by inhabitants to nominate candidates for representation in common council.
- 12.14.01 As a ship was towed out of the harbor in Dover, by one of His Majesty's vessels, bugles played, and a crowd gathered and cheered.

- 12.14.02 There was an attempted jailbreak from The County Gaol, in Leicester, which involved injury to the guards.
- 12.16.01 30-40 poachers in Potterton, York, with guns and bludgeons assaulted the gamekeeper and stole game.
- 12.16.02 15 poachers in Clarendon, Wiltshire, attacked the gamekeepers.
- 12.17.01 A meeting of the parishoners was held in Westminster, London, to hear report of the committee who were investigating the alleged corruption of the select vestry.
- 12.17.02 Two resurrection-men who were being transported were assaulted by objects thrown by an assembled mob on Lambeth St., London.
- 12.18.01 A meeting was held in Totness, Devonshire, by the clergy of the Archdeaconry was held to petition both Houses against making further concessions to the Roman Catholics.
- 12.18.02 A public meeting was held in Manchester as a result of a requisition to prevent the introduction of local note currency.
- 12.18.03 20 poachers on the Estate of Mr. Wilkes, Wenden Lofts, Essex, killed game, and then shot at game-keeper.
- 12.19.01 Poachers in Lee Wood, Elmden, Exxes, threatened gamekeepers, and shot and stole many pheasants.
- 12.19.02 A court case was heard in Warwick, concerning poaching and shooting of the gamekeeper.
- 12.19.03 Case was tried in Manchester, involving 12 cotton spinners for a turnout to receive higher wages.
- 12.21.01 Four men were observed grave robbing in Clerkenwell, London, and were then assaulted by a mob "with great violence".

- 12.21.03 Poaching in the preserves of E.R. Pratt, Royston, Norfolk, by "desperate gang of poachers".
- 12.22.01 Election of common councilmen in Holborn, London, by the Ward of Farrington without.
- 12.22.02 The Liberal party of Kent held a dinner in Maidstone to show their support of pro-Catholic claims.
- 12.22.03 Election of the Cripplegate Ward in London was held, which also involved citizens protesting the joining of ward matters with church, and opposed the select-vestry system.
- 12.22.04 A election of five residents to represent the ward in common council took place in Portsoken, London.
- 12.22.05 Sir James Graham visited the freeholders in the market place in Wigton, York.
- 12.22.06 An election of members to serve on the common council in Cordwainer's Ward, London, in which thanks were voted to an Alderman.
- 12.22.07 A wardmote was held in Bishop's gate, London, to elect the common councilmen for the ensuing year.
- 12.22.08 A meeting in Charlton Row, Manchester, of inhabitants to consider what steps should be taken concerning the recent surcharges in house taxes.
- 12.23.01 A meeting was held in the Freemason's Tavern, London, in support of surgical reform, and to give support and approval to Walely.
- 12.23.02 A crowd of freeholders gathered in Penrith, Cumberland, to hear Sir James Graham.
- 12.23.03 An affray in Newham Paddocks, Northampton, between poachers and

the game-keeper took place, resulting in the shooting of one game-keeper.

- 12.23.04 Poachers on the property of the Earl of Stanford of Warrington, Ayresshire, were tried for shooting at the game-keeper.
- 12.24.01 An election of representatives for the ward of Cripplegate Without in London was held. The open vestry candidates were victorious over the select. Violence erupted among the candidates, and a blow was struck by one.
- 12.24.02 An election for ward representatives in Bishop's gate Ward, London, to common council was held.
- 12.24.03 A poaching incident on Edwin Corbett's place, Darnhall, Chester, with the gamekeeper being shot at.
- 12.24.04 Sir James Graham met with freeholders at the market place in Brampton, Cumberland.
- 12.24.05 A election was held in Dowgate Ward, London, for representatives for the ward in common council. Thanks was also given to representatives of the previous year.
- 12.24.06 Election in Coleman St. Ward, London, for common councilman in which thanks were voted to the Ward's Alderman.
- 12.25.01 An affray between poachers and gamekeepers occurred on John White's manor, Motley-Moor; near Hayfield, Derbyshire.
- 12.25.02 An affray in Portsmouth, between soldier and sailors occurred, with one person being killed, and others seriously injured.
- 12.26.01 Men who were refused gin at Seymour arms, in London, broke windows. They were augmented by 4-500 other Irishmen, and ended up beating people who "came in their way".

- 12.26.02 An affray between game-keepers and poachers occurred on the Duke of Bedford's property, Lidington, Bedfordshire.
- 12.27.01 A meeting in Sidmouth, Devonshire, was attended by "respectable gentlemen of Devon" in support of Catholic Emancipation, and a petition to submit to the House of Commons was drawn up.
- 12.27.02 Mobs gathered at the Watch House in Wiltshire and threatened harm to the wife of an accused murderer.
- 12.29.01 A meeting was held in Queenborough, Kent, to discuss the distressing situation of no work in the fisheries.
- 12.29.02 An affray at the Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, between poachers and game-keepers which resulted in at least three people being shot.
- 12.29.03 A public meeting was held in Blackburn, Lancashire, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of religious laws inhibiting liberty.
- 12.29.04 A game-keeper was attacked by poachers in Dunham Mussey, Cheshire.
- 12.30.01 A meeting was held in Knutsford, Cheshire, of the clergy and freeholders. A petition was drawn against any further concessions to the Catholics.
- 12.31.01 An incident between poachers and game-keepers occurred in Stanney Wood, Cheshire. The game-keeper was threatened, but no shots were fired. Game was stolen.

APPENDIX 2

Details on the Distribution and Characteristics of 1828's Contentious

Gatherings

Prior to entering the data that pertain to an event into the computer files (coding), we take an intermediate step. Each event is broken down into FORMATIONS and ACTION PHASES. Formations are the basic groups involved in the event; they are separated (denoted) on the basis of being the makers of claims or being the objects of another formation's claim. Action phases are the chronological listing of the major actions taking place in the event -- before, during, and after -- that relate to the claims that the formations are making and/or receiving.

This appendix first contains a listing of counties in Great Britain noting how many contentious gatherings were enumerated for each (Table A-1). Table A-1 also presents the 1831 population figures by county and shows the rate of contention per one hundred thousand population. Table A-2 presents some detailed characteristics of our enumeration of formations and action phases. Table A-3 notes formations that are enumerated frequently and geographical distributions of claim makers and formations that are the objects of claims.

Just who were these formations that we enumerated? Table A-3 also gives us a look at the more frequently-appearing groups and presents the formations in numerical ranking. A Friendly Society was one of the main groups noted in an event during our enumeration process, either making or receiving claims 46 times; Catholics occurred 20 times; Freeman 12. Parliament, mentioned 158 times, was the largest single formation noted in the event files. This was due to their prominent national position. Parliament was listed three times oftener than benefit societies; soldiers were noted half as often as Freemen but 25 times fewer than Parliament, and so on.

The next step in analyzing formations was to look at the eight previously mentioned geographic areas, and then to take the events enumerated for those areas and divide them up between those making and those receiving claims. These results are in Tables A-4 through A-11. These delineations show us that Parliament is also the most frequent object of claims; over 65 claims originated in Middlesex county, nine in Lancashire, eight in Scotland, six in Hampshire, five in Dorset, three in Wales, and 67 from other areas (Other England). This shows us that most of the claims made were at the national level of action. Most of the other top receivers of claims were also at the national level: Mr. Peel, the King, the Duke of Wellington. Scattered other local issues are also noted as frequent objects of claims: the vestry issue can be seen as volatile in Middlesex, where the select vestry was noted 18 times as an object of claims. As to makers of claims, the most common group was simply the inhabitants. Such specific groups as Protestant Dissenters or electors were also common claim makers. However, the majority of claims were made by groups or individuals who were only occasional actors, making claims once or twice. (Note: all tabulations were done by hand; any omissions or errors are purely computational in nature.)

Table A-1

Contentious Gatherings Enumerated per 100,000 Population by Counties, 1828

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Events Enumerated</u>	<u>1831 Population</u>	<u># of CGs per 100,000</u>
<u>England</u>			
1. Bedford	1	95,400	1.048
2. Berkshire	9	145,200	6.198
3. Buckingham	3	146,400	2.049
4. Cambridge	3	143,200	2.045
5. Cheshire/Chester	11	334,314	3.290
6. Cornwall	1	301,000	0.332
7. Cumberland	3	171,700	1.747
8. Derby	1	236,900	0.422
9. Devon	10	494,400	2.623
10. Dorset	14	159,400	8.783
11. Durham	3	253,700	1.182
12. Essex	7	317,200	2.207
13. Gloucester	2	386,700	0.517
14. Hampshire/Southampton	10	314,700	3.178
15. Hereford	0	110,300	0
16. Hertford	0	143,300	0
17. Huntingdon	1	53,100	1.883
18. Kent	18	478,400	3.762
19. Lancashire	26	1,335,800	1.946
20. Leicester	5	197,000	2.538
21. Lincoln	1	317,400	0.315
22. Middlesex	178	1,358,200	13.106

Table A-1

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Events Enumerated</u>	<u>1831 Population</u>	<u># of CGs per 100,000</u>
<u>England</u>			
23. Monmouth	1	98,200	1.018
24. Norfolk	4	390,000	1.026
25. Northampton	8	179,300	4.462
26. Northumberland	7	223,000	3.139
27. Nottingham	2	225,400	0.887
28. Oxford	2	152,100	1.315
29. Rutland	0	19,400	0
30. Shropshire & Salop	2	222,800	0.898
31. Somerset	1	402,500	0.248
32. Stafford	0	410,400	0
33. Suffolk	8	296,000	2.703
34. Surrey	11	485,700	2.265
35. Sussex	2	272,300	0.734
36. Warwick	7	337,600	2.073
37. Westmorland	0	55,000	0
38. Wiltshire	3	240,200	1.249
39. Worcestershire	6	211,400	2.838
40. York ER	4	169,800	2.356
41. York NR	1	190,800	0.524
42. York WR	14	976,400	1.434
<u>Wales</u>			
43. Anglesey	0	48,300	0
44. Brecknock/Brecon	0	47,800	0
45. Caernarvon	1	66,500	1.504
46. Cardigan	0	64,700	0

<u>Table A-1</u>				
	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Events Enumerated</u>	<u>1831 Population</u>	<u># of CGs per 100,000</u>
47.	Carmarthen	0	100,800	0
48.	Denbigh	1	82,800	1.208
49.	Flint	2	60,100	3.328
50.	Glamorgan	0	126,200	0
51.	Merioneth	0	34,500	0
52.	Montgomery	0	65,700	0
53.	Pembroke	1	80,900	1.236
54.	Radnor	1	24,700	4.049
<u>Scotland</u>				
55.	Aberdeen	1	177,600	0.563
56.	Argus/Forfar	1	139,600	0.716
57.	Argyle	0	101,400	0
58.	Ayr	0	145,100	0
59.	Banff	0	48,600	0
60.	Berwick	0	34,000	0
61.	Bute	0	14,200	0
62.	Caithness	0	34,500	0
63.	Clackmannan	0	14,700	0
64.	Dumfries	2	73,800	2.710
65.	Dunbarton	0	33,200	0
66.	E. Lothian/Haddington	1	36,100	2.770
67.	Fifeshire	0	128,800	0
68.	Inverness	1	94,800	1.055
69.	Kincardine	0	31,400	0
70.	Kinross	0	9,100	0
71.	Kirkcudbright	0	40,600	0

Table A-1

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Events Enumerated</u>	<u>1831 Population</u>	<u># of CGs per 100,000</u>
72. Lanark	2	316,800	0.631
73. Midlothian/Edinburgh	6	219,600	2.732
74. Morayshire/Elgin	0	34,200	0
75. Nairn	0	9,400	0
76. Orkney & Shetland	0	58,200	0
77. Peebles	0	10,600	0
78. Perth	0	142,900	0
79. Renfrew	0	133,400	0
80. Ross & Cromarty	0	74,800	0
81. Roxburgh	1	43,700	2.288
82. Selkirk	0	6,800	0
83. Shetland	0	58,200	0
84. Stirling	0	72,600	0
85. Sutherland	0	25,500	0
86. W. Lothian, Linlithgow	0	23,300	0
87. Wigtown	0	36,300	0
	411		

Source of population figures:

IUP: British Parliamentary Papers (Shannon, Ireland, 1968).
Comparative account of the population of Great Britain in
the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831.

Table A-2

Comparison of Enumerations of Formations and Action Phases, 1828

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		FORMATIONS													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	28	\bar{X}
1				1											3.00
2		32	2												2.06
3		134	15	2											2.13
4		25	23	4		1									2.66
5		9	21	12	5	1									3.33
6		3	10	9	3	1									3.44
7			5	4	7		1								4.29
8			2	3	5	2	2								4.93
9			2	3	6	4	1		2						5.39
10			1		4	1	1					1			5.88
11				1	2	1	3	1							6.12
12				1	1	2	2		1	1					6.75
13				1		1		1							6.00
14					2	1			1						6.25
15						4				2	1				7.86
16						1	1	1					1		9.00
17						1									6.00
18															
19								1							8.00
20												1			11.00
21									1						9.00
30													1		15.00
51														1	28.00
Totals		203	82	40	35	21	11	4	5	3	3	2	1		
\bar{X}		3.10	4.71	6.28	8.01	11.05	10.45	14.75	13.0	14.0	15.0	23.0	51.0		

Table A-3

Alphabetical Listing of Formations Mentioned More than Twice in Enumeration of 1828 Contentious Gatherings

Band	5	Irishmen	12
Baptists	3	Jews	4
Benefit Society (same as Friendly Society, Society)	46	King	9
Brunswickers	7	Magistrates	27
Bystanders	6	Masters	5
Catholics	20	Mayor	21
Chamber of Commerce	3	Merchants	3
Church (and state)	3	Ministers	5
Citizens	3	Nobility	5
Clergy	4	Officials (Church Wardens, Authorities)	22
Coachmen	6	Parliament	158
Commissioners	5	Peel, Mr.	4
Committee(s)	15	Poachers	20
Common Council (Aldermen)	8	Prisoners	6
Corder, Mr.	3	Pro-Catholics (Friends of Catholics)	3
Court (Trial, Inquiry, Examination)	13	Proprietors	4
Crowd	8	Protestants	3
Deputation/Delegates	5	Sheriff	3
Directors	4	Soldiers (Military)	6
Dissenters, Protestant	29	Sugden, Mr.	6
Duke of Sussex	3	Unitarians	3
Duke of Wellington	9	Vestry	8
Electors	9	Vestry, Open (Anti-Vestry)	4
Farmers	3	Vestry, Select	18
Fishermen	4	Victuallers	3
Freemen	12	Weavers	7
Gamekeepers (Keepers)	19	Weyland, Major	3
Gas Company	3	Workers/Laborers	7
Gentlemen	9		
Government	25		
Graham, Sir James	3		
Halcomb	5		
Hunt	3		
Inhabitants	46		
Inhabitants (Queenborough)	3		

Table A-3, Part II

Formations Listed by Numerical Rank (Times Enumerated)

Parliament	158	Band	5	Bondholders	2
Benefit Societies	46	Commissioners	5	Butchers	2
Inhabitants	46	Deputations/Delegates	5	Burdett, Mr.	2
Constables	38	Halcomb	5	French, Mr.	2
Dissenters, Protestant	29	Masters	5	Fenn, Mr.	2
Magistrates	27	Ministers	5	Gentry	2
Government	25	Nobility	5	Hardinge, Mr.	2
Officials	22	Clergy	4	Inhabitants, Leeds	2
Mayor	21	Directors	4	Inhabitants, Liverpool	2
Catholics	20	Fishermen	4	Johnson, Mr.	2
Poachers	20	Jews	4	Lord Mayor	2
Gamekeepers	19	Peel, Mr.	4	Lord High Admiral	2
Vestry, Select	18	Vestry, Open	4	Livery	2
Committee(s)	15	Baptists	3	Manufacturers	2
Court	13	Citizens	3	O'Connell, Mr.	2
Freemen/Freeholders	12	Chamber of Commerce	3	Owen, Dr.	2
Irishmen	12	Church (and state)	3	Physicians	2
Duke of Wellington	9	Corder, Mr.	3	Purples	2
Electors	9	Duke of Sussex	3	Reporters	2
Gentlemen	9	Farmers	3	Roach, Mr.	2
King	9	Gas Company	3	Robertson, Mr.	2
Common Council	8	Inhabitants (Queen- borough)	3	Spring, Mr.	2
Crowd	8	Pro-Catholics	3	Trafford	2
Vestry	8	Merchants	3	Turner	2
Brunswickers	7	Protestants	3	Tradesmen	2
Weavers	7	Sheriff	3	Williams, Mr.	2
Workers/Laborers	7	Unitarians	3		
Bystanders	6	Victuallers	3		
Coachmen	6	Weyland, Major	3		
Prisoners	6	Anti-Slavery	2		
Sugden, Mr.	6	Body-Snatchers	2		
Soldiers	6				

Table A-4: Formations, Frequency of Enumerations

Lancashire: 27 Events Enumerated

<u>Formations Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Inhabitants, general	9	Parliament	9
Inhabitants, Manchester	3	Mr. Peel	8
Comrades of James Hughes (soldiers)	3	Electors of Liverpool	5
Gentlemen	3	Commissioners	3
Roman Catholics	3	Mr. Huskisson	2
Someone	2	Government	2
Inhabitants, Liverpool	2	Officials at inquest	2
Officers	2	Brunswickers	2
Crowd	2	Mr. Turner	1
Brunswickers	2	Manufacturers	1
Mr. Huskisson's friends	2	Irish Catholics	1
Vagabonds, Irishmen and coach drivers	2	O'Connell	1
Whig Party	1	Inhabitants	1
Mayor and Bailiffs	1	Large mob	1
Mr. Turner	1	Ann Morris	1
Rev. Shepard	1	Guards	1
Colonel Williams	1	James Hughes	1
Chamber of Manufacturers of Manchester	1	Coach drivers	1
Bolton Church and King Club	1	Mr. Thomas Hoyle and family	1
Physicians	1	Police	1
Medical gentlemen	1	Vagabonds, coach drivers	1
Constitutional Friendly Society	1	Irishmen, individuals	1
Friendly Society	1	Papists	1
Dyers	1	Catholics	1
James Hughes	1	O'Connell and Catholic Asso- ciation	1
Police	1	King's ministers	1
"The Company"	1	Boroughreeves and Constables	1
Merchants	1	Masters	1
"Doherty"	1	Workers	1
Workers	1	Assessor	1
Magistrates	1	Committee	1

Table A-5: Scotland: 15 Events Enumerated

<u>Formations Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Gas company	2	Parliament	8
The Society	2	Mr. Petlifour	2
Inhabitants	2	Farmers	2
Mob	2	Magistrate	1
Workers Shearing Association	2	Monopoly of Gas Company	1
Mr. Briggs and 20 persons	1	Secretary of State	1
Keeper	1	King	1
Someone	1	Son of Lord President Hope	1
Yeomanry cavalry	1	Magistrates and Town Council	1
Baptist Church	1	Constables and others, Mr. A. Black, Mr. W. Black	1
Persons	1	Farmer from Kirkconnel	1
Presbyterian, Episcopalian, inhabitants of Glasgow	1	Crowd (workers)	1
Clergymen	1	Workers Shearing Association	1
The Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee	1	Tacksman	1
Pastors, Deacons, and members of Congregational Church in Scotland	1	One individual	1
Inhabitants of Edinburgh	1	Mr. Grant	1
Officials Sloan and Richardson	1	General Stewart	1
One individual	1	John Stewart	1
Irishmen	1		
Magistrates	1		
Gentlemen	1		
Highland Club	1		

Table A-6: Dorset: 14 Events Enumerated

<u>Formations Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Inhabitants	4	Mr. Sugden (candidate)	6
" <u>Purples</u> Adherents"	4	Parliament	5
" <u>Blues</u> Adherents"	2	Partisans and Electors	
Freeholders	1	Major Weyland, Mr. Dudgeon	4
Supporters of candidates	1	Major Weyland	3
Townpeople	1	Marquess of Douro	1
Ominous multitude	1	Richard Rolls	1
Major and Bailiffs "Other members of the Corporation"		Portlanders and Blues	
Mr. Geldhart	1	Richard Rolls	
Bands of Laborers	1	Purples	1
Authorities	1	Major Weyland supporters	1
Constables	1	Other inhabitants of Dorchester	1
Partisans and Band	1	John Calcraft	1
Body of Men	1	Court of King's Bench	1
Protestant Dissenters	1	Officials	1
Protestant Dissenters of Shaftsbury	1		
Impartial Benefit Society	1		
Inhabitants of Dorchester (Pro-Catholic)	1		
Ladies and gentlemen	1		

Table A-7: Hampshire: Nine Events Enumerated

<u>Formations Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Friendly Society	5	Parliament	6
Inhabitants	3	Lord Bishop	1
"Principally the clergy"	2	Major	1
Soldiers	2	Church and State	1
Benefit Society	1	Wellington	1
Officer and Lieutenant		King	1
Officer	1	Sailors	1
		Marine	1
		Patrols of Soldiers	1

Table A-8: Wales: Six Events Enumerated

<u>Formations Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Welshmen	2	Duke of Sussex and Party	4
Protestant Dissenters	1	Parliament	3
Freeholders and Wool-growers of Radnor County	1	Parker and Stewart	1
Irishmen	1	Inhabitants	1
"Many from the countryside"	1	"Many from the countryside"	1
Benefit Society	1	Benefit Society	1
Officials	1	Catholics	1
Drum beaters	1		
Gentry	1		

Table A-9

Kent: 18 Events Enumerated

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formation Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Inhabitants	6	Vestry supporters	3
Electors	3	Select body of corporate	
Kent Brunswick Club	3	officials (Major, Jurats,	
Friends of Mr. Halcomb	3	and Bailiffs)	3
Nobleman and Gentlemen	2	Mr. Halcomb	2
Inhabitants of Queensborough	2	Richard B. Wilbraham	2
Brunswick Notables	2	Electors of Dover	2
Friends of R.B.W.	1	Government	2
Mr. Trant and Friends Mayor	1	Parishioners	2
Freeman of Catebury	1	Officials of the Ward	2
Supporters of Hammond	1	Suffering inhabitants of	
Mr. Penn	1	Queenborough	1
Mr. Hammond	1	Officials of Queenborough	1
21 gentlemen nominated	1	Major	1
Messengers	1	The meeting	1
The churchwarden	1	Parliament	1
Immense assembly	1	His Majesty and suite	1
Journeyman weavers	1	Masters	1
Fisherman	1	Mr. Capel	1
Mayor and "satellites"	1	Committee	1
Officer	1	Mayor and "satellites"	1
"Several gentlemen"	1	Subscribers to Relief	1
"Crowd"	1	Friends of Mr. Capel	1
William Cobbett	1	Constables	1
Mr. George Gipps	1	Mayor of Maidstone	1
Mr. Plumbers	1	Sheriff	1
Marquis of Camden	1	Landlords	1
Earl of Darnley	1	Officials	1
Earl of Brunswick	1	Edward Skey	1
Mr. Shea	1	Officers	1
Lord Teynham	1	Protestants	1
Mr. Sheil	1	Radicals and Catholics	1
Charles Larkin	1	Sir Edward Knatchbull	1
Henry Hunt and Doctor Doyle	1	Military (buglers)	1
Liberals	1	King	1
Mr. Hodges	1		
Freemen and jurors	1		
Protestants	1		
Spectators	1		
Electors: Pro-Hunt	1		
Deputation	1		

Table A-10

Middlesex: 177 Events Enumerated

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Inhabitants	24	Parliament	63
Catholic Association	13	Select Vestry	18
Protestant dissenters	12	Lord Mayor	12
Someone (persons unknown)	12	Committee	7
Parishioners	11	Common Council	7
Electors	11	Watchman	6
Vestry	10	King	6
Mr. Fenn	9	Duke of Wellington	6
Mobs	9	Irishmen	5
Friendly Societies	8	Officers	5
Committees	8	Mr. Roche	4
Irishmongers	7	Ann Murphy	4
Foot and coachmen	6	Prisoners	4
Victuallers (licensed)	5	Young men	4
Magistrates	5	Resurrection-men	4
Jews and Christians	4	Ministers	3
Chairman	4	Open vestry and parishioners	3
Butchers	4	Officials	3
Freemen	4	Catholics of Ireland	3
Protestant Societies	4	Scoffield	3
Benefit Societies	4	Mr. French	3
Anti-Slavery Societies	4	Persons	3
Proprietors	4	Chairman	3
Officers	4	Piggett	3
Irish Catholics	4	Jews and Christians	2
Members of the Ward	4	Select body	2
Anti-Vestry	3	Soldiers	2
Mr. Flanagan	3	Unlicensed persons	2
Committee of Friends of Catholic Emancipation	3	Mr. Groves	2
Bookbinders	3	Bookbinders	2
Watchmen	3	Duke of Bedford and agents	2
Holders of South American and Mexican bonds	3	Magistrates	2
Deputies	3	Mr. Thissleton	2
Irishmen	3	Churchwarden's chairman	2
Anti-Self-Elected Vestry	3	Gas Company	2
Committee of Friends of Catholic Emancipation	3	Inhabitants	2
Livery	3	Colonel Chayter	2
Friends of Catholic Ireland	2	Daughters	2
Dissenters of the Assoc. Synod of Scotland	2	Householders	2
Dissenters	2	Mr. Hunt and friends	2
Moor and Sadler	2	Nobility	2
Mr. Hunt	2	Catholics	2
John Robertson	2	T. Hanagan, Mr. Breckford, Mr. Moore, etc.	2
		Dale and supporters	2
		Mr. Henson	2
		Brocks and wife	2

Table A-10

Middlesex (cont.)

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Spring	2	Alderman Thompson	2
Proprietors of Hibernian		Tyrrel	2
Stock Company	2	Fighters	2
Mob of young fellows	2	Mob	2
Officials	2	Sir Francis Burdett,	2
Young men	2	Member of Parliament	
Dep. from Soc. of Improve-		Mr. Gunton	1
ment of Ireland	2	John Wilks	1
Householders	2	Provisional Committee (absent)	1
Principally the clergy	2	Mr. Capel M.P.	1
Deputation	2	Lord Bishop	1
Friends to Purity	2	Church and State	1
Pitt Club	2	Public	1
Members of East India Co.	2	"City of London"	1
Silk trade	2	Parishioners	1
Merchants	2	Dr. Owen	1
Bargemen and ruffians	2	"A female"	1
Directors	2	Several persons	1
Friends of Humanity	2	Comrades	1
Constables	2	Directors	1
Friends of Surgical Reform	2	Mr. Trant	1
Tweedy	2	Corporation of City of	
Mr. Gunton	1	London, Samuel Favell, etc.	1
Friends of Freemen	1	Mr. Sadler	1
British Catholics	1	R. Jameson and R. Lee	1
Parish Officer	1	Sarah Sharp	1
Protestant dissenting		Waiter	1
ministers	1	Isaac Duke	1
Independent Dissenters	1	Electors of Sudbury	1
Friendly Society of Car-		Non-elect	1
penters	1	Beadles and constables	1
Unitarians	1	Court	1
Unitarian Dissenters	1	Mr. Corder	1
Fellowship Society	1	Vestry	1
A society	1	Candidates opposed to vestry	1
Society of Ship Owners	1	Other candidates	1
Brotherly Union Friendly		Alderman	1
Society	1	Two young men	1
United Brothers	1	Mr. Hoskins	1
Friendly Brothers Society	1	Wife	1
Tried Friends	1	Brothers	1
Bachelors Society	1	Directors of the Company	1
Sons of Freedom	1	Mr. Lamb	1
An association	1	Republican states (Mexico, etc.)	1
Several persons	1	Chairman, Mr. Alexander Baring M.P.	1
Mr. Rose	1	Sheriff Wilde	1
Mr. McKinnen	1	Duke of Gloucester	1
The sergeant	1	Colonial authorities	1
Mr. Groves	1	All branches of the trade	
Bass and others	1	(tavernkeepers, etc.)	1

Table A-10

Middlesex (cont.)

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Charles Jones	1	London Bridge Committee	1
Mr. Alderman Garratt	1	Noblemen and gentlemen	1
William Smith	1	Deputies	1
Mr. Foster	1	Prison officials	1
Duke of Wellington	1	Multitude of individuals	1
Mr. Dale	1	Committee and William	1
Mr. Laing	1	Smith	
Brooks and wife	1	Lord Helland	1
Mr. Serjeant Sellow	1	King's bench	1
Mr. Ashtan	1	Metropolitan trades,	1
Mr. and Mrs. Goddard	1	London	
Mr. Scofield	1	Government and church	1
Mr. Conant	1	bretheren	
Mr. Drinkard	1	All of His Majesty's	1
Mr. Minnifie	1	subjects	
J. G. Meynett	1	Russia	1
Ann Murphy	1	English Jews	1
United Committee	1	Hobhouse, Member of	1
General Baptists	1	Parliament	
Delegation (30)	1	Wellington and Eldon	1
Persons interested in	1	Lord Nugent	1
benefit of society		Sir Henry Harding	1
Gardeners and farmers	1	Protestants	1
Non-elect	1	Duke of Norfolk	1
Sir Richard Birnie,	1	Colonal Turrens	1
Thomas Hall, Webb		Freemen	1
School of Anatomy		Vestry clerk	1
and Medicine		Duke of Clarence	1
The company delegates	1	Lord Melville	1
from Friendly Society		W. Crawford, Member of	1
of London, Westmin-		Parliament	
ster, etc.		Friends	1
Deputies of several	1	Administration	1
congregations of		Friends of Catholics of	1
Protestant dissentors		Ireland	
Citizens	1	Pallmer	1
Calvinist congregation	1	Duke of Cambridge	1
in Wales		Plank	1
Country bankers	1	Alderman William Heygate	1
Male prisoners	1	John Robertson	1
Metropolitan trades	1	Matthew Wood, Member	1
London Bretheran		of Parliament	
Kidderminster weavers	1	Lord Rossimore (official)	1
Delegates	1	Silk trade	1
A large party	1	Cart driver	1
Neighbors	1	Some of the neighbors	1
Friends of Catholics	1	and passenger	
of Ireland		Constables	1
Servants	1	Scofield	1
Bow Street officers	1	Alderman George Scholey	1

Table A-10

Middlesex (cont.)

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Ticket porters	1	Lord High Admiral	1
Silk weavers	1	Brewers	1
An additional force	1	A servant girl	1
Multitudes	1	Mrs. Durant	1
Hackney coach and chariot proprietors	1	Mr. Glover	1
Several gentlemen	1	English porters	1
Inn keeper	1	Irish porters	1
London dairymen and keepers	1	Recorder	1
Friends of Civil . . .	1	Sheriffs	1
Fishmongers	1	Livery	1
Boys	1	Mr. Goddard	1
Irish porters	1	Mr. Lush	1
Police	1	Mills (constable)	1
Mayor	1	Mr. Very	1
Coopers	1	Mr. Sheil	1
Prostitutes	1	Associates	1
Several companies	1	Henry Hunt	1
Royal Marine schoolboys	1	Board of Trade	1
Diners	1	Eweas McDonnell	1
King's Hussars	1	Penenden Heath speechmakers	1
Druggists	1	Several companies	1
Manufacturers and vendors	1	Royal Marine schoolboys	1
Bankholders	1	Ironmongers	1
Tradesmen and hotel keepers	1	Druggists	1
A body snatcher	1	Daily Press	1
		Sir Robert Wilson	1
		Body snatchers	1
		Sir James Shaw	1
		Alderman Scales	1
		Everett	1
		Christopher Smith, Member of Parliament	1
		Wakely	1
		Secondaries Office	1

Table A-11

Other England: 144 Events Enumerated

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formations Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Poachers	26	Parliament	67
Persons unknown	15	Keepers and assistants	25
Protestant dissentors	10	Poachers	22
Inhabitants	10	Government	6
Union Friendly Society	8	Mr. Russel	6
Brunswick Club	7	Smugglers	5
Magistrates	7	Prisoners	5
Mobs	6	Mayor	5
Weavers	6	Constables	4
Freeholders	5	Weavers	4
Crowds	4	Catholics	4
Soldiers	4	Brunswick Club	4
Freeholders	5	Masters	3
Merchants	4	Officials	3
Agriculturalists	4	The King	3
Constables	4	Inhabitants of Leeds	3
Workmen	4	Sir James Graham	3
Gamekeepers, keepers	4	Mr. Stafford	2
Additional officers		Soldiers	2
from Secretary of		Surveyor of taxes, Mr.	2
State office	4	Codbury	
Chamber of Commerce	3	Manufacturers	2
Clergy	2	Green and his wife	2
Benefit Society	2	White	2
Roman Catholics	2	Vestry	2
Persons	2	Richards and other,	2
Mayor	2	defendents	
Silk-weavers	2	The mob	2
Nobility, clergy and	2	Persons	3
gentry		Angel	2
The Parties	2	Governor	2
Artisans and mechanics	2	Amos Platt	2
Coast Block Aid Service	2	Mr. East	2
Vestry	2	Chairman	2
Congregation of Baptists	2	Wiltshire and two others	2
Inhabitants of Leeds	2	Smithurst	1
Zurner	1	Godfrey, Mancey and bailiffs	1
Executioner	1	Robert Rounce	1
Jeb Perry	1	Duke of Sussex	1
Witness	1	Independent freemen	1
The Blue Committee	1	Inhabitants	1
Tradesmen	1	"Johnson" "the informer"	1
Commissioners	1	Church warden	1
"Friends," "Mr. Allen,"	1	Bindle	1
Captain Cochrane,		The established church	1
banner bearers		Mead and men	1
Working classes	1	Lowe	1
Lowe and friends	1	Directors of Bank of	1
Mead	1	England	

Table A-11

Other England (cont.)

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Formation Object of Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Inhabitants, Clapham	1	Directors	1
Bailiff	1	Mr. Hunt	1
Protestants	1	John Marshall	1
Medical Society	1	Lord Warncliff and other	
Congregation	1	York M.P.s	1
Inhabitants, Lambeth	1	Mr. Ireland	1
Physicians and surgeons	1	Bystanders, respectable	1
"President and Fellows"	1	Lord Nugent	1
Private individual	1	Mr. Bernard, the magistrates	1
Mayor	1	Lord Mountsanford	1
Owners and occupiers of land		Gentlemen, "12"	1
in the vicinity of Chelmsford	1	Irish Baptists	1
Ebenezer society	1	M.P.s who supported AGS claim	1
Fraternal Union	1	M.P.s of the county	1
Independant Unitarians and		Editor of Times	1
Baptists	1	Lord High Admiral Duke	
University of Oxford	1	of Clarence	1
Middle Class	1	Royalty	1
British Catholic Assoc.	1	Advocates, "Earl of Harewood,	
Richards and others, defen-		Lord Wharncliff"	1
dants	1	Landen Committee	1
Livery	1	Persons interested in wool	
Electors	1	trade	1
Post-boys	1	Mr. Tennyson	1
Goddered	1	Police (Mr. Haines)	1
Lord Hawke	1	John Grange	1
Way and others	1	Ministers	1
Lord Mountsanford	1	Davenport M.P.	1
Delegates from York, Lan-		Robinson	1
caster, Chester	1	Mr. Oxtoby	1
Ministers and deputies	1	British Armed Forces	1
Unitarian Christians	1	Lord Huntingfield	1
Citizens of Worcester	1	Crowds, agricultural popu-	
Shopkeepers	1	lation	1
Committee	1	A boy	1
Inhabitants, Dartmouth	1	Church and state	1
Spectators (80,000)	1	Anti-Catholics	1
Clergy, gentlemen, merchants		Employees	1
and other inhabitants of		Robert Otway Cave	1
Sheffield	1	William Evans	1
Inhabitants of Bristol	1	Major Bond	1
Persons interested in the		Committee	1
wool trade	1	Hood	1
Gentlemen and a "committee"	1	Nine male domestics	1
Some boys	1	A woman (unnamed)	1
Former laborers	1	Crowd	1
Mr. Angel	1		
Another man	1		
Jury	1		
Club members	1		
Farmers and gentlemen	1		

Table A-11

Other England (cont.)

<u>Formation Making Claim</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Anti-Slavery Society	1
Marquess of Chandos	1
Mutineer	1
Crier	1
Respectable inhabitants of Devon	1
Anti-Catholics	1
Machine holders, employees	1
"Persons" in opposition	1
Richard Spooners	1
Landholders and yeomanry	1
Inhabitants of Leeds, depu- tation of inhabitants, re- quisitionists	1
Brunswickers and supporters, men from Leeds Intelligencer	1
Men from Leeds Intelligencer, "man"	1
Inhabitants of Leeds, Bruns- wickers and supporters	1
Man	1
Vagabonds	1
Turnkey	1
Debtors	1
Mr. Read and assistants ("posse")	1
Mr. Dugdale	1
Mr. Trafford	1
Mr. Coleridge	1
Respectable gentlemen of Dover	1
Police	1
Gentry, clergy and free- holders of Cheshire	1

APPENDIX 3

Details on the Enumeration of Contentious Gatherings

Each time we read a source, any article that might pertain to a contentious gathering is noted for removal by the completion of a form we call a "coversheet." At a later date, photocopies of the articles are added to these coversheets, and they are collated into event files we call "dossiers." These dossiers hold all the reported information on a particular event found in any of our standard six sources.

When reading sources, it is helpful to know the span of time over which particular articles might appear in newspapers that pertain to particular events. Table A-12 presents our findings in this area.

What is the relationship between reports in newspapers and finally-enumerated contentious gatherings? In order to get a sense of the situation, we listed the number of coversheets, the number removed as part of qualifying events, and the number discarded as non-qualifying. Lastly, we wished to show the contribution of each source to the final enumeration of events. First we note the overlap in reporting among sources (Table A-15) then we denote how the sources report different types of events

(Table A-16). See assembly instructions in Tilly/Schweitzer Working Paper 163 to note how coversheets are attached to event files.

The Timing of Reports

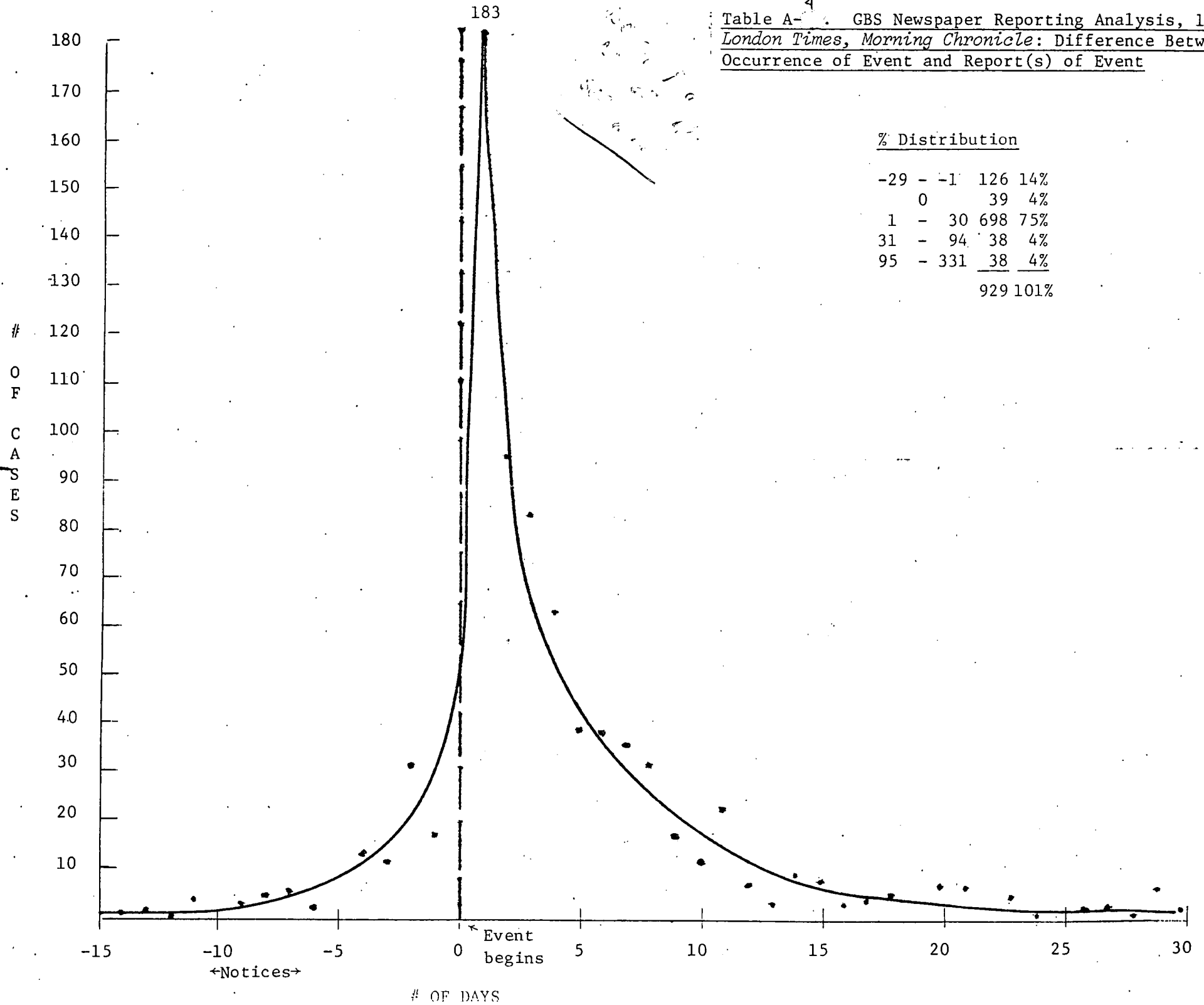
When an event occurs, how much farther after that date in newspaper sources need one look in order to locate the majority of articles that might discuss it? This question can be answered by viewing Table A-12. The dotted line denotes the date the event occurred. The graph shows the increase of reported cases as one moves out from the day of occurrence (0) to a high mark on approximately day two and a sharp decrease thereafter. Although the vast majority of reports occur within the first week, note

that even as long as a month afterwards we are still getting reports. The notations that are shown before day zero are notices and advance announcements for events.

Next we present a breakdown of each section of newspaper reading (blocks*) and the total number of coversheets enumerated from each paper. In Table A-14, we show how many coversheets were removed in the assembly procedures to make contentious gathering event files. Lastly we show how many coversheets were returned to the N.Q. (non-qualifying) files as not being usable in contentious gatherings. What we learned was that for every seven coversheets enumerated, we remove two as qualifying material, and half of those are separate CGs.

*Blocks are sections of newspaper ten days long, excluding Sundays.

Table A-4. GBS Newspaper Reporting Analysis, 1828,
London Times, Morning Chronicle: Difference Between
 Occurrence of Event and Report(s) of Event



% Distribution

-29	-	-1	126	14%	
		0	39	4%	
		1	30	698	75%
31	-	94	38	4%	
95	-	331	38	4%	
			929	101%	

Table A-13

GBS Source Enumerations Analysis

Breakdown of Number of Coversheets per Event

<u>Number of Coversheets</u>	<u>Events Having that Number</u>
1	208*
2	93
3	37
4	16
5	15
6	10
7	6
8	6
9	4
10	6
11	1
12	2
13	1
14	2
20	2
23	1
90	<u>1</u>
	411

*Fifty events have only Mirror of Parliament
as source.

GBS 10-14-77
411 Events

Table A-14. Distribution of Enumerated Coversheets Per 10-Day Block, 1828

Problem: To determine the ratio of contentious gatherings to coversheets enumerated by readers in 1828. We have compiled the following statistics:

Block* #	Total Coversheets Enumerated			Coversheets Removed as Part of Qualifying Events			Non-Qualifying Coversheets		
	London Times	Morning Chronicle	Total Both	London Times	Morning Chronicle	Total Both	London Times	Morning Chronicle	Total Both
1	59	21	80	09	08	17	50	13	63
2	66	44	110	10	15	25	56	29	85
3	78	51	129	27	25	52	51	26	77
4	71	46	117	30	15	45	41	21	62
5	51	31	82	14	06	20	37	25	62
6	40	24	64	05	01	06	35	23	58
7	23	15	38	05	06	11	18	09	27
8	45	19	64	15	07	22	30	12	42
9	63	33	96	25	16	41	38	17	55
10	71	62	133	20	43	63	51	19	70
11	57	36	93	14	14	28	43	22	65
12	37	27	64	14	10	14	23	14	37
13	37	27	64	13	07	20	24	20	44
14	108	58	168	21	13	34	87	45	132
15	58	44	102	21	19	40	37	25	62
16	61	25	86	21	16	37	40	09	49
17	32	28	60	12	14	26	20	14	34
18	46	26	72	15	11	26	31	15	46
19	32	25	57	09	03	12	23	22	45
20	25	31	56	02	01	03	23	30	53
21	24	29	53	09	07	16	15	22	37
22	18	29	47	03	02	05	15	27	42
23	30	43	73	14	14	28	16	29	45
24	41	34	75	18	11	29	23	23	46
25	84	30	114	17	08	25	67	22	89
26	36	25	61	09	07	16	27	18	45
27	56	26	82	22	09	31	34	17	51
28	51	55	106	20	17	37	31	38	69

*A block is a ten-day grouping of newspapers.

Table A-14 (cont.)

29	50	48	98	14	22	36	36	26	62
30	48	42	90	10	17	27	38	25	63
31	<u>141</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>170</u>
Totals	1,639	1,126	2,765	470	395	855	1,169	718	1,887

Conclusions

Readers enumerated 2,765 coversheets for the "Times" and "Chronicle" for 1828; of that number, 1,887 were finally NQ'ed (labeled as non-qualifying), and 855 coversheets were removed, to make 348 qualifying events for the two newspapers, a ratio of about two qualifying coversheets for each qualifying event. A ratio of about 7.9 coversheets enumerated for each qualifying contentious gathering shows the overall results. Individual newspaper analysis shows no significant differences between the sources looked at separately or collectively.

The Future

One could say then that for every seven coversheets enumerated by a reader, two will be removed as qualifying or background information, and of those two, one half will end up being separate contentious gatherings. With this information, projections can be made for the remaining years of the study.

Table A-15. Source Overlap Comparisons, 1828

	<u>MC</u>	<u>LT</u>	<u>MOP</u>	<u>HPD</u>	<u>GM</u>	<u>AR</u>	Totals
<u>MC</u>	104	145	16	4	6	10	285
<u>LT</u>	145	99	15	5	6	9	279
<u>MOP</u>	16	15	49	3	1		84
<u>HPD</u>	4	5	3		1	2	15
<u>GM</u>	6	6	1	1		1	15
<u>AR</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>
Totals	285	279	84	15	15	22	700

In all the events, a source may occur with one or more other sources.

MC: Morning Chronicle

LT: London Times

MOP: Mirror of Parliament

HPD: Hansard's Parliamentary Debates

GM: Gentleman's Magazine

AR: Annual Register

Table A-16. Types of Events Enumerated by Sources, 1828

<u>Event</u>	<u>Source</u>					
	<u>LT</u>	<u>MC</u>	<u>GM</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>HPD</u>	<u>MOP</u>
1. Poachers vs. Gamekeepers	16	13		1		
2. Smugglers vs. Customs	1	1		1		
3. Brawls in Drinking Places	5	5		1		
4. Other Violent Gatherings	28	24		3	1	
5. Attacks on Black-legs and Other Unplanned Gatherings	1					
6. Market Conflicts						
7. Other Unplanned Gatherings	2	1				
8. Authorized Celebrations	2	2		1		
9. Delegations	4	1				
10. Parades, Demonstrations, Rallies	32	33	1			
11. Strikes, Turnouts	1					
12. Pre-Planned Meetings of Named Associations	70	90	2	2	3	53
13. Pre-Planned Meetings of Public Assemblies	18	21	2			1
14. Other Pre-Planned Meetings	<u>79</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTALS	259	264	9	10	6	72

APPENDIX 4

Comparisons with Other Sources

We have chosen six sources for our enumeration of contentious gatherings. They consist of two newspapers: London Times and Morning Chronicle; two Parliamentary reporters: Hansard's Parliamentary Debates and Mirror of Parliament; and two periodicals: Gentleman's Magazine and the Annual Register.

By far the largest share of articles came out in reading the newspapers, but the Mirror of Parliament adds significant numbers of events due to its inclusion of information about petition meetings. Hansard's, while not as comprehensive as Mirror of Parliament, is a good back-up information source. The Gentleman's Magazine and Annual Register do not add great quantities of information about events, but they do list the major happenings and act as a guide to further study.

In the summer of 1977 we decided to try checking our event enumeration against other sources to see how we stood. We read the Lancaster Gazette and Cobbett's Political Register for the year 1828, just as we did our regular sources.

We found that the Lancaster Gazette added only ten new events to our knowledge. Our six sources noted 411 events, while the Gazette noted only 33, 23 of which we had already noted. A map showing where the new events were located clearly denotes the localism of the reporting in the Lancaster Gazette. Seven events occurred in Lancashire, three in adjoining counties. The newly discovered events were clearly of a local nature: some poaching, some local labor activities, and a few local issue meetings.

Our review of Cobbett's (CPR) presented a different view. CPR turned up only four new events for the year, and only a total of 16 contentious gatherings was noted for the entire year. A review of the map shows the

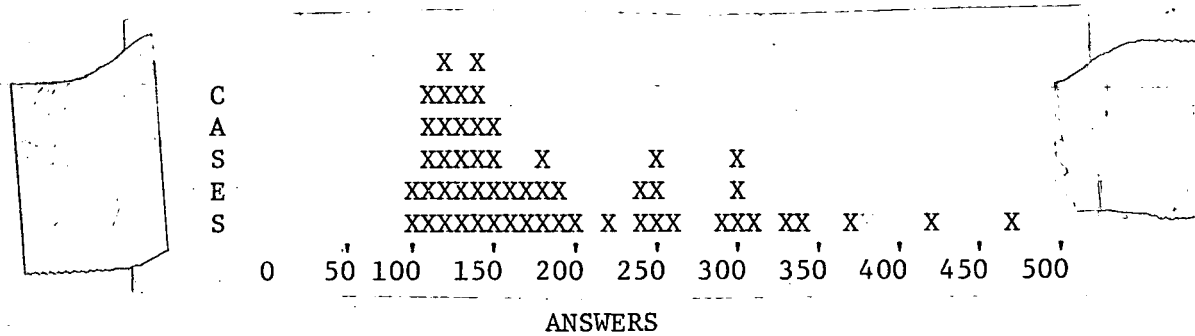
four events to be scattered throughout the county: Devizes, Wiltshire, Huntingdon, Liverpool and London. They were all meetings; no reports of violence appeared. Three of the four were meetings to petition Parliament, the other a notice of a meeting.

APPENDIX 5

Reliability of the Coding Procedures

We have hand-coded the 411 noted 1828 events. We have also compiled a sample check-coding of 55 events; that is, we coded the same event twice and compared the two sets of answers. We looked for ERRORS: answers that were clearly wrong -- incorrect dates or numbers, and for DISCREPANCIES: answers that were not exactly alike causing some question as to which was the more correct remark. Each contentious gathering had codes of varying length for Formations and Action Phases, so the number of possible answers for each event was possibly different.

Table A-17. Total Number of Possible Coded Answers: Distribution



Of the 55 check-coded events, all had at least 100 possible answers: 37 had between 100 and 200; nine had between 200 and 300; seven had between 300 and 400; and two had between 400 and 500. The average length was 182 possible coded responses. We also discovered that the average number of errors made by a coder was 6.0 and that the discrepancy rate was slightly higher at 8.2 per event.

Coding Performances for Individual Coders

The following table lists the coders' identification letters taken from the initials of their names; the number of events each coded listed next to their identification letters, and the average error rate for each coder, expressed in a percent. Table A-17 shows the error rates for standard coding, Table A-18 for check coders.

Table A-18. First Coding: Percentage Error

<u>MSE1 (18)</u>	<u>GMZ1 (12)</u>	<u>PAF1 (13)</u>	<u>HDK1 (11)</u>	<u>RAS1 (1)</u>
5%	2%	0%	6%	2%
5	4	1	2	
1.8	6.3	4	2	
7	4	4	3	
3	0	1	1.6	
3	1.6	0.5	2	
4	2	1	11	
6	1.3	0	2.3	
9	1.8	1	4	
5	9	1.5	5	
2.6	8	0	0.6	
5	2	6.3	AV. 3.5%	
4	AV. 3.3%	2		
4		AV. 1.7%		
6				
6				
4				
11				
AV. 4.8%				

Table A-19. Check Coding: Percentage Error

<u>PAF1 (12)</u>	<u>HDK1 (16)</u>	<u>DAR1 (11)</u>	<u>GMZ1 (11)</u>	<u>MSE1 (5)</u>
2%	4%	2.1%	5%	1%
0	4	0	2	2
0	2	0	4	5
0	1	0	1	6
1	12	0	2	4
1	0	0.6	5	AV. 3.6%
0	4	0.3	7	
0	2	0	8	
1	3	0	3	
0	6	2.1	1	
1	6	0	4	
1	2	AV. 0.46%	AV. 3.8%	
AV. 0.58%	2.5			
	3			
	5			
	4			
	AV. 3.78%			

made the
question is
Roman Catholics
of the State, or
Sovereign.
was possessed during
this question, and have
dangerous tenets can be
The Court of Rome,
January, put forth pretensions
due from subjects to sove-
have been rejected by the Ro-
as little to their religion as to
practically, the Protestant King of
to offices, the Protestant King
both in his Council and his
finds his Protestant subjects in-
liberality. On the other hand,
France has Protestants both in
—one refutation, among many,
against persons of that religion.
and the friends of religious liberty
on the co-operation of the Protes-
ar, many of the Parliamentary
ated whether they should support
ters, fearful lest their doing so
and more at heart. But the Ro-
land came forward at once, and
ned this decisive majority, which
Government to carry the repeal
Of this fact I am myself a compe-
side, the most violent foes of the
most violent foes of the Dissen-
ation of last year as 'disastrous,'
deed so much the maintenance of
declaration from all persons who
King, or in Corporations, that
of England. This they consider

agitation of county meetings as
ment which would benefit the
belonging to it;—to prolong the
ireland;—to keep the realm in a
to the midst of peace, and to scat-
members of hatred.
the county meeting is somewhat
to this open declaration of my sen-
cient servant.

"J. RUSSELL"

ry of the Devon County Club."
d recourse to the press to forward
a variety of squibs and addresses
Of these I send you a few speci-

BE NOT DECEIVED.

urch of Rome, that "No faith is to
re, no Roman Catholic can give con-
ment for his allegiance and peace-

but they will take the oaths of al-
but the maxim—'No faith is to be
all away like a spider's web,'
for all sins, past, present, and to
atures, one branch of the spiritual
as Catholics, therefore, who all ac-
can give no security for their allegi-
can pardon rebellions, high trea-
er. Another branch of the spiritual
be promises of dispensing with any
quently the Roman Catholics, who
of the Pope, can give no security

trane of the church of Rome, that
can pardon sins (oaths, therefore,
are light as air; a dispensation
oaths, therefore, are no security at
ed perjury and high treason.

EXTRAORDINARY

CASTLE, KILTER.

to be performed by

(From the *Charleston Chronicle*.)

**PUBLIC MEETING AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ON SA-
TURDAY, JAN. 10TH, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSI-
DERING THE PROPRIETY OF PETITIONING THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE IN-
HABITED HOUSE AND WINDOW DUTIES.**

A numerous and highly respectable portion of the inhabi-
tants of Cheltenham met at the Assembly-rooms on Saturday
last, pursuant to a public requisition addressed to the Church-
wardens for the purpose above stated, and as the subject is
one which at this moment excites a very general interest, not
only in this town, but in various other parts of the kingdom,
we subjoin a brief, but, we believe, tolerably accurate sketch
of the proceedings:

T. GRAY, Esq., being unanimously called to the chair,
commented the proceedings of the day by proposing that the
requisition, in virtue of which the meeting was called, should
be read, which was accordingly done.

Mr. GRAY then spoke to the following effect:—In calling
the attention of this meeting to the business of the day, I trust
I may be permitted, on the part of its promoters, and also for
myself, to disclaim any unreasonable impatience of taxation,
and any unwillingness to bear our full share of the burdens
necessarily imposed for the maintenance of national credit,
and for the due administration of the Government. But it is a
question which may be fairly entertained, whether the time has
not arrived, when, by a due observance of economy, and by
measures of retrenchment, some mitigation of taxation may
not be conceded, without causing any derangement of the
public finances. And we cannot help thinking that after
fourteen years of peace, and now when the returns of the
revenue again exhibit so gratifying a result, we have a reason-
able ground to claim some exemption from those dead weights
upon our property of which we now complain. It is our undoubt-
ed right to state to our representatives boldly, but respectfully,
whatever grievances we labour under,—to direct their particular
attention to those taxes which we conceive to be the most vexa-
tious and oppressive, and to seek from them that relief and re-
lief to which we conceive ourselves fairly entitled. In the relief
for which we now pray, we are not requiring any unreasonable
concession. Though the boon would be great to us, the
amount of the sacrifice made by Government would be small
in comparison with what it may, at first sight, appear. It
may, I apprehend, be assumed that out of every pound
carried by the ingenuity of the head, or labour of the hand,
two-thirds find their way through some channel or other into
His Majesty's Exchequer. The amount, before the remis-
sion of any of the war taxes, was calculated to exceed fifteen
shillings in the pound. Now, if these calculations approach
to any thing like the truth, we may fairly reckon that the
major part of the sum which would be remitted to us from
these direct imposts, would again go back to the hands of
Government. The higher classes would spend their portion in
commodities from which a revenue is drawn to the state, and
the merchants and tradesmen would probably employ their
portion in a way still more productive to the revenue by the
extension of their dealings. I hope I have not intruded too
long on your patience by these general observations. (Hear,
hear.) I must not trespass upon the province of others by
going into a detailed exposition of the unequal and oppressive
operation of the tax on inhabited houses more particularly ob-
jected to. That will be better and more ably done by the
mover and seconder of the petition and other gentlemen who
may address you. (Great and continued applause.)

Mr. SEYLER briefly proposed for the adoption of the
meeting the petition which he held in his hand, which was
seconded by Mr. T. JONES. The petition was then read by
Mr. PACKWOOD, the solicitor, and was as follows:—
"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned Inhabitant House-
holders of the Town of Cheltenham, in the county of Glo-
cester, humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioners feel themselves very heavily burdened
and oppressed by the Inhabited House and Window Duties.

"That your petitioners have seen with surpris and regret that

tion, and that the petition be
chairman, with a request that
House of Commons at the earl
been in the habit of addressing me
profession, but at the same time he
lowed to say a few words on the pe-
more sanguine in hoping that the
would be obtained, from the circum-
in an increasing state, and therefo-
ble in seeking a relief from the bur-
been so long subjected. Many
too proud to admit that there
town, but in fact we say no such th-
of houses, and from the gradual de-
scription of property, a great deal
without an adequate return. Our me-
men of the earth. They live by th-
whatever it may be; but our mi-
kind, not quite so marketable, for
our houses and send them to one
prial, and therefore we feel the pre-
than the merchant. (Applause an-
Mr. GRAY proposed that a vote
sent to Mr. Maberly, the memb-
ceasing exertions in endeavouring
the country, and consequently the
that a copy of the petition and
should be forwarded to him, which
The marked thanks of the mee-
for his kindness in accommodati-
Assembly-rooms on the present
casion.

Mr. Gray having then left the
Chalmers, and seconded by Mr. S-
meeting are justly due, and are her-
Esq., for his able and impartial
which the meeting separated.

ALMANAC

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Your correspondent "T"
unwring. I congratulate him up-
Company of Stationers, a partner
tor in their profits, and having t-
was quoted in my last, nothing,
sistent than the pains he has tak-
Diffusion Society, to bring out a
almanack expressly set up in a
proprietors.

I have admitted that a distinct-
in the *Englishman's Almanack*
are given on the days on which th-
gross blunder in all the other
company, with the notice appen-
deny. But why did not your co-
out another mistake in the term-
occur in Easter Term, where th-
days are made to fall on the 3d, 1-
being Sundays? His reason is
manant contains the same blund-
ed. The truth is, that this table
the last half century; and if it is
some respectable professional p-
pany right upon the subject.

Your correspondent cannot get
tables, and promises the reader
vaunted nonpareil, some pleasant
year 1830. In the mean while,
readers to consult the *English*
Company's Almanacks, in whi-
found, and on the accuracy of wh-
son to place the utmost reliance.

Before I conclude my letter
W." the following anecdote:—
play upon their father's sheep-
neguery, ingeniously contrived to

829 01 10 02

Mr. Es—... (2)
 Mr. PAY (C)—... (3)
 the Royal, Dublin, being his
 Mr. CH—... (4)
 Mr. R—... (5)
 Mr. M—... (6)
 Mr. J. P. J—... (7)
 Unitarians, from the Exe-
 ter Theatre.
 Mr. O—... (8)
 by the Members of the Devon
 Club.
 Mr. B—... (9)
 Mr. J. B—... (10)
 Mr. S. K—... (11)
 Mr. B—... (12)
 Mr. B—... (13)
 Mr. D—... (14)
 Mr. L—... (15)
 The King will be sung in full
 Cathedral, assisted by every true
 Mr. Ar—n will favour the com-
 words and music composed ex-
 feel to my own
 what friends I have met:
 here to-day.
 I could not keep away.
 must ever deplore:
 and I'll do so no more.
 of witnessing the performance
 the fullest house ever known in
 Res. — G. M. D., Manager.
 (3) Mr. O'Connell. (4) Mr.
 John Russell. (5) Lord Morley.
 Mr. Oliver. (6) Mr. Bastard.
 (7) Rev. Mr. Lyle.
 (I know not by whom) an ad-
 under which is the figure of
 of two banners, one marked
 religion," with this motto—
 dum ceteris paris meli?"
 and on worth anything.
 side, that each party shall take
 It is said that the Duke of
 but I rather think this is
 ore is not generally appre-
 ciated in Asia and Africa.
 appears from Kaswidi) believe
 ed countries where the religion
 "Hinnus the palm-tree," says
 named himself, "for she is your
 nation, he tells us, was given
 from the remainder of the
 created.—Beechey's Northern
 ority, that Burke has ad-
 vanced, expressing his desire to
 come to a professional gentleman
 view of their being published to

carried into execution, was only assessed upon one-fourth of
 the rack-rent, or thereabouts, has been, by successive addi-
 tions, and by the recent surcharges, at length raised to the
 full annual value, or as near thereto as may be, in several in-
 stances which have come within the knowledge of your peti-
 tioners. That the gradual increase of those charges having
 commenced in times of great national danger and difficulty,
 were submitted to without remonstrance or complaint, in the
 confident expectation that, on a restoration of peace, they
 would be repealed; but your petitioners regret that their just
 and reasonable hopes in this respect have been disappointed,
 and that they are now compelled to pay, under the joint
 assessment of window and inhabited house duties (upon
 houses rented above 40s. per annum), a sum exceeding
 50s. per cent. per annum; and they view with alarm and dis-
 tainy the recent surcharges and increase of the inhabited house
 duty throughout the kingdom, as indicating a determination on
 the part of the Government to make such duty perpetual during
 a period of profound peace, when the public revenue of the empire
 for the last year has been declared to be in a state of progres-
 sive improvement, and when the favourable aspect of national
 affairs justified your petitioners in indulging the sanguine hope
 of being totally relieved from a tax which presses so heavily on
 their general and individual prosperity. That your petition-
 ers respectfully submit to your Honourable House, that they are
 harrassed with the inhabited house duty to a vexatious degree,
 in consequence of the artificial and over-rated value of property in
 this as in all other places of fashionable resort; and they humbly
 but firmly remonstrate against the continuance of these
 duties, at a time when house property and house rents in this
 town have been depreciated more than one-third; for your peti-
 tioners humbly submit that nothing can be more unjust and
 oppressive than that a valuation of the rack-rent estimated at a
 period when the town was at the height of its prosperity,
 should be continued as a standard of assessment in times of
 depreciated value, and of great and general distress.
 "That your petitioners feel themselves particularly aggrieved
 by the window and inhabited house duties being made
 charges for the whole year, whereby it has frequently hap-
 pened that persons letting houses by the week or month, have
 not in the course of the whole year, received a sufficient rent
 to enable them to discharge the Government and parochial
 taxes.
 "Your petitioners therefore humbly pray for the total repeal
 of the window and inhabited house duties, and your petition-
 ers, as in duty bound, will ever pray," &c.
 The CHAIRMAN having inquired whether any other gen-
 tleman had prepared a petition which he might wish to pro-
 pose to the meeting—
 Mr. CHAIRMAN rose and spoke to the following effect:—
 Mr. Chairman,—From the want of success which has hitherto
 attended the representations which have been sent to Parlia-
 ment from all parts of the kingdom on the subject of the as-
 sessed taxes, I confess to you, Sir, that I am not very sanguine
 in my hopes of obtaining material relief from further applica-
 tions. Still perseverance may effect something; and what-
 ever the result is, I shall cordially join in becoming a party to
 the petition which has been read. We perceive several of the
 great northern towns such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Hull,
 again alive to the important subject, and if the pressure of the
 tax on inhabited houses and windows is felt so severely as to
 call forth the language of strong remonstrances from those
 towns, how much more are we called upon to show exertion,
 when the suffering is so much greater; yet I feel the complaints
 should be general, and I shall therefore abstain from dwelling
 on the peculiar grievances of this town, otherwise it would be
 easy to adduce numerous instances where houses have been
 shut up in consequence of immoderate taxation, producing utter
 ruin to many, and a considerable loss of revenue to the State.
 But it must be obvious, Sir, to many persons, that while the
 statutes of the 5th of the late King remain in force, no effec-
 tual relief can be obtained. Yet I would still hope that re-
 presentations from all parts of the Kingdom will induce Parlia-
 ment seriously to enter into the subject; and if the act is not
 wholly repealed, it may be so modified as to do away part of the
 grievance of which we complain. Many, I believe, would be

him as a New-Year's gift. Meeting
 they asked how he liked his all
 thanking them for their present,
 the truth, I think, it is now and the
 but it is always correct as to
 "T. W." is so careful about
 he will "step beyond his busi-
 ness to correct the state of
 out for the month of November,
 learned and scientific production
 British for that month is as follow-
 day; full, the 11th; last quarter
 and new moon on the 7th. The
 now out, and the Society know the
 upon in this respect. Yours, &c.
 Jan. 16.
 If the correspondence in
 their insertions on the subject must
 TO THE EDITOR OF
 Sir,—The importations of foreign
 to much discussion of late, the follow-
 regards the importation into the
 port the great bulk has been sent
 aggregation prevails on the subject
 quantity derived from Russia's Har-
 are the estimated average cost at the
 639,744 quarters of Wheat at 48s.
 22,250 ditto Barley at 15s.
 119,576 ditto Oats at 10s.
 10,101 ditto Rye at 15s.
 15,362 ditto Beans at 20s.
 26,396 ditto Peas at 20s.
 7,075 barrels of Flour at 20s.
 Total cost of foreign grain imported
 of London, from June 24, 1825,
 If this statement be correct, and
 if otherwise, the total cost of grain
 London, from the 24th of June, 1825,
 does not amount to one million and
 all the nearer ports payment is made
 from the date of purchase, and freight
 at three. And as this statement covers
 of six months, there can scarcely
 remaining unpaid. Besides, the
 any further shipments from the north
 very few still on the way. Suppose
 only has been paid for, there will
 pay; and taking the other ports into
 it will make the total 870,000 sterling
 moment imagine that the whole
 paid for in specie.
 There is now no question but
 year's wheat crop, as compared with
 exceeds 2,000,000 of quarters, besides
 barley. It is also a matter of course
 the stocks of old wheat on the Corn
 that the new crops have been ex-
 mitted.
 Nearly the whole of the late
 and Holland have been of new wheat
 from other ports; and still a large
 of last year's crop remains to be
 going harvest can come into the
 favourable season.
 How far it is desirable, in a national
 the further import of grain, the wiser
 but it cannot be done more effectually
 stated reports of its effect upon
 ling the present holders to pour a
 want of means to appurtenant to
 demand. The numerous attacks
 Mark Lane is a decisive proof of
 growth, and if the present demand
 soon absorb all the wheat which
 London, Jan. 16.

