McGregor, Goldman and White's
Catalogue of the Published Papers of the N.A.P.S.S.
(funded by a grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board)

1. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science: An Introduction

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, otherwise known as the Social Science Association, was the pre-eminent forum for the discussion of social questions and the dissemination of knowledge about society in mid-Victorian Britain. Founded in 1857 and active until 1884, it provided expert guidance to policy-makers and politicians in the era of Gladstone and Disraeli (Lawrence Goldman, Science, Reform and Politics in Victorian Britain. The Social Science Association 1857-1886 (Cambridge, 2002)).

Foundation

The Association was constructed out of several different organisations and campaigns in the mid-1850s. Rather than undertaking research and lobbying government on single issues, social reformers then believed that a pooling of resources and ideas in a single, large and multi-faceted forum would assist their various interests and the cause of reform in general. The National Association brought together law reformers from the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law (which had been founded in 1844); penal reformers from the National Reformatory Union who were focused on the reformation of young offenders; and the pioneering feminists of the Langham Place Circle in London who, from 1855, led a campaign to reform the laws of property as they affected women in marriage, and who subsequently extended their critique to many other aspects of the social, economic and political status of women in Victorian Britain. The participation of women in the Social Science Association was one of its most remarkable features; for some years it was the major public forum for the discussion of women's issues in public life. In 1857 Mary Carpenter, famous for her work with ragged and criminal children, reputedly became the first woman of the middle or upper classes to speak in public in Britain when she addressed the Association's inaugural congress in Birmingham.

Activities

The Association was founded at a meeting in the London home of Lord Brougham in July 1857 attended by over fifty people drawn from different areas of Victorian life - politics, medicine, social administration, the legal professions, the universities, and women's education. The Birmingham congress, held in the city in October, set the pattern of the annual meetings held in different British cities each autumn until 1884. A congress would last for the best part of a week; it attracted hundreds (and in many cases thousands) of participants in a mixture of plenary and specialist sessions; it mixed together provincial audiences and metropolitan figures, many from the worlds of national politics and administration. Its proceedings would be extensively reported in the local press, where fuller accounts can often be found of papers only summarised or listed in the Association's published Transactions. The Association divided its deliberations into several different sections or departments. Although these changed over its history, the consideration of law reform; penal policy; public health; education and 'social economy' (concerning matters of

trade, commerce and industrial relations) were constant aspects of its work. By the early 1860s the Association was holding regular sessional meetings (as they were called) in London. Here, its members mixed with representatives of the political and administrative classes in discussions of issues of the day, often associated with the passage of parliamentary legislation. In many respects, the Social Science Association was an acknowledged 'alternative parliament', offering expert opinion to legislators and administrators on social questions which were either ignored or misunderstood by mid-Victorian parliaments. It boasted, and many concurred, that crucial public issues were better debated and better understood at its meetings than in the House of Commons. Perhaps for this reason it attracted influential political figures. In the 1820s and 1830s Lord Brougham, its founding president, had been the most dynamic of popular political figures through his associations with anti-slavery, popular education, the reform of the franchise, and the modernisation of the law. By 1857 he was a venerated symbol of past campaigns and an ideal figurehead for an organisation seeking to build support for its favoured causes. Lord John Russell, the mid-Victorian Liberal prime minister gave important addresses at its first two congresses in Birmingham and Liverpool in 1857 and 1858; Gladstone was present for its 1863 congress in Edinburgh and, in 1868, chaired a notable meeting of its Committee on Labour and Capital a few weeks before he became prime minister for the first time. Lesser figures, many of cabinet rank, and largely drawn from the Liberal party, were frequent speakers. They were joined by public servants such as Edwin Chadwick, John Simon and William Farr, three of the great sanitary reformers of the nineteenth century; economists including Henry Fawcett and W. S. Jevons; and intellectuals as various as John Stuart Mill, John Ruskin, F. D. Maurice and Charles Kingsley. In sum, a remarkable number of eminent or just important Victorians had some sort of place in the history of the Social Science Association.

Achievements

The Association's achievements took different forms. As a supposedly neutral forum it brought contending parties together to engage in reasoned debate. As an expert forum, it sponsored important social research such as its famous, compendious investigation of trades' unions, Trades' Societies and Strikes, which was published in 1860, and which the Webbs adjudged the best analysis of organised labour in the whole of the nineteenth century. From its headquarters off Pall Mall it was an assiduous lobbyist, organising some prominent delegations to press for reform, such as the deputation to the prime minister, Palmerston in 1863 which inspired the Royal Commission on aspects of secondary schooling, the so-called Taunton Commission (1864-8). Thus it had a role in many different areas of mid-Victorian reform. It advised on the reform of commercial law, including in particular the law of bankruptcy. It led campaigns for the Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and 1882. It was very influential, behind the scenes, in the development of reformative penal discipline in convict prisons in the era after Transportation ended in 1853. It was a crucial and valuable ally of Sir John Simon as he led the central public health bureaucracy, such as it then was, from the 1850s until the early 1870s. Indeed, in alliance with the British Medical Association it fought, not always successfully, for the reform of public health administration under the control of the medical profession. The issue of secondary education was closely identified with the Association throughout its history, and it was strongly associated with the Endowed Schools Commission established under the 1869 Endowed Schools Act. Many of its members were keenly interested in industrial relations, and in addition to its promotion of research in this field, it sought a variety of palliatives for conflict between capital and labour. In reaction to this, working-class participants at its meetings helped in the foundation in 1868 of the 'workingman's social science association', the Trades' Union Congress. This list of achievements and affiliations could be extended into many other areas. As the material on this database demonstrates, the Association hosted over four thousand individual contributions,

usually in the form of a full-scale conference paper followed by discussion, across an enormous range of social questions.

Historical and Cultural Significance

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science can thus be placed in several different historical contexts. It reminds us that this was an age - the railway age - of growing contact between elite politics in parliament and popular politics in the expanding towns and cities of Britain. The Association brought these two constituencies and activities together: at a congress, the provincial middle classes rubbed shoulders with men of power and influence from the capital. The Association also provides evidence of the manner in which social policies were constructed and refined. An older interpretation that emphasised the empirical and pragmatic adaptation of procedures to fit changing social realities no longer seems tenable when set beside the evidence of sophisticated debates between partisans for rival policies, who based their carefully-designed programmes of reform on different social ideas. The Association was an arena where social ethics and philosophies were in contention, in other words. It was also an arena where expertise was prized. It has a place in the history of bureaucracy as a forum used by those with expert knowledge and experience of social issues to press for reforms in an era when elected politicians, from aristocratic backgrounds, lacked the skills required for effective administration of the new industrial society. And as an expert forum it must take its place alongside such groups as the Utilitarians of the 1820s and 1830s, and the Fabian Society from the 1880s, as one of the most influential of intellectual networks in modern British History - though unlike these and other bodies of this type the Social Science Association was politically neutral. Finally, although many contemporaries scoffed at the very term 'social science', and although many historical accounts of social science in Britain and elsewhere have neglected the Social Science Association, it deserves consideration as an example of the Victorians' quest to establish public policy and social administration on a rational and systematic basis. 'Social science' in the 1860s denoted the application of carefully considered procedures of investigation, discussion, and implementation to the development of social institutions and domestic legislation. That this was an influential and widely-held definition is evident in the emulation of the British Social Science Association by organisations like the American Social Science Association, founded in Boston in 1865, and the Verein fur Sozialpolitik which was founded in Germany in 1872-3.

Demise

Both organisations survived into the twentieth century. Yet the original Social Science Association was wound up in 1886 after a decade in which its influence had clearly waned. As the social agenda changed, and as the new challenges of urban poverty and neglect came to dominate late-Victorian social thought, so the Association, which had been the product of a different age of mid-Victorian equipoise, and which had focused its energies on the reform of institutions, ceased to count. By the turn of the twentieth century both its legislative achievements and its method of organising the social debate had been forgotten. Oliver Ross McGregor was one of the first to disinter its published records and to recognise its significance in the 1950s. As he wrote then, "we shall not fully comprehend social development during the Association's lifetime until we have a definitive study of its contribution to the making of social policy. Such a history…would have to include a classification of the three thousand odd papers and a sifting of their factual information about, and attitudes towards, social conditions" (Social Research and Social Policy in the Nineteenth Century, British Journal of Sociology, 8, 1957, 152-3). McGregor may have underestimated the number of contributions to the Social Science Association, but he was right to describe its Transactions as 'cardinal documents for the history of social research and policy' and

he was pioneering in his attempt to catalogue and index the Association's many publications. In finishing his work and bringing it to publication where it now joins other published work on the history of the Social Science Association, we hope we have made it possible for scholars to appreciate the importance of the organisation and to use its publications as primary sources for further research into Victorian history.

Location and Dates of Annual Congresses

Chronological			Alphabetical	
1857	Birmingham	12-17 October	Aberdeen	19-26 September 1877
1858	Liverpool	11-16 October	Belfast	18-25 September 1867
1859	Bradford	10-15 October	Birmingham	12-17 October 1857
1860	Glasgow	24-27 September	Birmingham	30 September - 7 October 1868
1861	Dublin	15-22 August	Birmingham	17-24 September 1884
1862	London	5-14 June	Bradford	10-15 October 1859
1863	Edinburgh	7-14 October	Brighton	6-13 October 1875
1864	York	23-29 September	Bristol	29 September - 5 October 1869
1865	Sheffield	4-11 October	Cheltenham	23-31 October 1878
1866	Manchester	3-10 October	Dublin	15-22 August 1861
1867	Belfast	18-25 September	Dublin	3-8 October 1881
1868	Birmingham	30 September - 7 October	Edinburgh	7-14 October 1863
1869	Bristol	29 September - 5 October	Edinburgh	6-13 October 1880
1870	Newcastle	21-28 September	Glasgow	24-29 September 1860
1871	Leeds	4-11 October	Glasgow	30 September - 7 October 1874
1872	Plymouth	11-18 September	Huddersfield	3-10 October 1883
1873	Norwich	3-8 October	Leeds	4-11 October 1871
1874	Glasgow	30 September - 7 October	Liverpool	11-16 October 1858
1875	Brighton	6-13 October	Liverpool	11-18 October 1876
1876	Liverpool	11-18 October	London	5-14 June 1862
1877	Aberdeen	19-26 September	Manchester	3-10 October 1866
1878	Cheltenham	23-31 October	Manchester	1-8 October 1879
1879	Manchester	1-8 October	Newcastle	21-28 September 1870
1880	Edinburgh	6-13 October	Norwich	1-8 October 1873
1881	Dublin	3-8 October	Nottingham	20-27 September 1882
1882	Nottingham	20-27 September	Plymouth	11-18 September 1872
1883	Huddersfield	3-10 October	Sheffield	4-11 October 1865
1884	Birmingham	17-24 September	York	23-29 September 1864

Selected Secondary Works on the N.A.P.S.S.

(A full bibliography may be found in Lawrence Goldman, Science, Reform and Politics in Victorian Britain. The Social Science Association 1857-1886 (Cambridge University Press, 2002), pp. 389-419).

Abrams, Philip , The Origins of British Sociology, 1834-1914 (Chicago, 1968), 44-52.

Aldrich, Richard, "Association of Ideas: The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science", History of Education Society Bulletin, 16 (1975), 16-21.

Clifford-Smith, J., A Manual for the Congress with a Narrative of Past Labours and Results (London, 1882). (A slim volume written on the Association's 25th anniversary but, unfortunately, not a reliable guide to what the Association did and what it achieved.)

Cobbe, Frances Power, "Social Science Congresses and Women's Part in Them", MacMillan's Magazine, (Dec. 1861), 81-94.

Elwit, Sanford, "Debate: Social Science, Social Reform and Sociology", Past and Present, 121 (1988), 209-14.

Fletcher, Sheila, Feminists and Bureaucrats: A Study in the Development of Girls' Education in the Nineteenth Century (Cambridge, 1980), 14-19.

Goldman, Lawrence, "The Social Science Association, 1857-1886: a Context for mid-Victorian Liberalism", English Historical Review, 101 (1986), 95-134.

Goldman, Lawrence, "A Peculiarity of the English? The Social Science Association and the Absence of Sociology in Nineteenth-Century Britain", Past and Present, 114 (1987), 133-71.

Goldman, Lawrence, "Debate: Social Science, Social Reform and Sociology", Past and Present, 121 (1988), 214-19.

Goldman, Lawrence, "Henry Fawcett and the Social Science Association: Liberal Politics, Political Economy and the Working Class in mid-Victorian Britain&34; in Lawrence Goldman (ed.), The Blind Victorian: Henry Fawcett and British Liberalism (Cambridge, 1989), 147-79.

Goldman, Lawrence, Science, Reform and Policitcs in Victorian Britain: The Social Science Association 1857-1886 (Cambridge, 2002).

Huch, Ronald K., "The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science: Its Contribution to Victorian Health Reform, 1857-1866", Albion, 17 (Fall 1985), 279-99.

Ludlow, J.M., "Trade Societies and the Social Science Association", MacMillan's Magazine, 3 (1860-61), 313-25 and 362-72.

Martel, Carol, British Women in the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1857-1886 (unpublished Ph D thesis, University of Arizona, 1986).

McCrone, Katheleen, "The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and the Advancement of Victorian Women", Atlantis, 8, 1 (Fall 1982), 44-66.

McGregor, Oliver Ross, "The Social Position of Women in England, 1850-1914: A Bibliography", British Journal of Sociology, 6 (1955), 48-60.

McGregor, Oliver Ross, "Social Research and Social Policy in the Nineteenth Century", British Journal of Sociology, 8 (1957), 146-57.

McGregor, Oliver Ross, Social History and Law Reform: The Hamlyn Lectures 1979 (London 1981).

Millman, Michael, "The Influence of the Social Science Association on Hospital Planning in Victorian England", Medical History, 18 (1974), 122-37.

Pemble, Robert, The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science 1857-1886: Some Sociological Aspects (unpublished MA thesis, University of Nottingham, 1968).

Ritt, Lawrence, The Victorian Conscience in Action: The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science 1857-1886 (unpublished Ph D thesis, Columbia University, 1959).

Rogers, Brian, "The Social Science Association, 1857-1886", Manchester School, 20 (1952), 283-310.

Smith, F. B., Florence Nightingale: Reputation and Power (London, 1982), 132-5.

Taylor, Anne C., The Role of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in the Women's Movement (unpublished MA thesis, Leicester University 1986).

Yeo, Eileen, The Contest for Social Science. Relations and Representations of Gender and Class (London, 1996).

The history of the Association may also be traced through occasional articles in different Victorian periodicals and journals. Metropolitan and provincial newspapers carried full and often verbatim reports of the proceedings of all the annual congresses from 1857-1884. With the appropriate dates to hand, the addresses, debates and activities of each congress may be followed in newspapers like The Times, the Daily Telegraph and the Daily News. For local coverage, which was often even more voluminous, see newspapers like the Birmingham Daily Press (1857), Liverpool Daily Post (1858), Bradford Observer (1859), Glasgow Herald (1860), Edinburgh Evening Courant (1863), York Herald (1864), Sheffield and Rotherham Independent (1865), Manchester Guardian (1866) etc.

The Social Science Association left no archive of institutional papers. The two most important collections are the papers of Lord Brougham, the Association's first President, at University College, London; and the papers of George Woodyatt Hastings M.P., the Association's first Secretary. Hastings' papers have been deposited in the Worcester Record Office.

2. The Database

The basis for the database is the catalogue of the Association's Papers originally compiled by McGregor. He recorded information about each document on index cards which he kept in shoe boxes. From these he produced two typescript catalogues of the papers. The first was an author index listing the authors in alphabetical order together with their papers. The second was a subject index with the papers arranged according to a scheme McGregor himself devised.

The database uses three tables to store information about the documents. One table (Authors) contains information about authors, one (Papers) information about the documents in the Association's Papers, and one (Notes) holds the notes that McGregor made about the documents when he compiled his catalogue. With a few exceptions, each record in the Authors table relates to a separate author, and each record in the Papers and Notes tables to a separate document. Each record in the Authors and Papers tables has a unique identifying number, autogenerared by Access, and forming the primary keys of the tables. There is a one-to-many relationship between the Authors and Papers tables: the join between the tables is made by the inclusion of the primary key from the Authors table in the Papers table. The information contained in the Notes table could have been included as a field in the Papers table: there is a one-to-one relationship between the Papers and Notes tables. The decision to put the Notes in a separate table was one of convenience. The length of some of the notes, were they to be included in the Papers table, would make the viewing of that table even more awkward that it already is. So the notes have been put in a separate table in a memo field, many of them being too long to be accommodated by an ordinary Access text field. This does, of course, increase the risk that a note may be linked to the wrong document. However, all the notes are McGregor's: there are no notes for documents not listed in his original catalogue.

The first step in building the database was to construct the Authors table. This was done from McGregor's Author catalogue. The Papers and Notes tables were then constructed from

McGregor's Subject catalogue, using a Form which ensured that primary keys from the Papers table were inserted automatically into the Notes table. It is possible that a note from the McGregor catalogue may have been overlooked (since this has not been fully checked) but it is unlikely that a note has been attached to the wrong paper.

There are some pairs or triplets of records in the Papers and Notes table which relate to the same document - one of the exceptions mentioned above. This arises from the manner in which McGregor produced his original catalogue and is more fully explained below.

Once all the entries from McGregor's Subject catalogue had been put into the database, the database was checked against the volumes themselves, both to correct any errors, and to include details of documents that McGregor had omitted. (Before checking, the database contained 1,674 Author records and 2,952 Paper records: the figures for the complete database are 2,246 and 4,538.)

The **Authors** table contains the following information (fields):

AuthorID: a unique identifying number.

Surname: the author's last name - this usually remained unchanged but not always: some authors were ennobled between 1857 and 1886 (e.g. Charles Bowyer Adderley who became Lord Norton in 1869) and some women married and took their husband's name, either instead of or as well as their own (e.g. Elizabeth Garrett who married Alexander Anderson in 1871 and was thereafter known as Elizabeth Garrett Anderson). How such authors are accommodated is explained shortly.

Forename(s): the author's forename or forenames and/or initials. We have made no special effort to give full names where the Papers give only initials. However, where we have known the full names we have given them.

Title: the titles given the authors, except where the title is Mr. Authors' titles change for the same reasons that their surnames change as well as for other reasons e.g. a Mr may become a Dr or Professor. An author who delivered more than one paper, even in the same year, might be given different titles in different places in the Papers; and an author delivering two or more papers might be given a title on one occasion but not on another. The database simply lists the titles bestowed on an author in the Papers at any time - it makes no attempt to indicate when one rather than another was bestowed.

Qualifications: the qualifications attributed to authors. As with Surnames and Titles these changed over time. Any qualification given in the Papers is listed with no attempt to indicate when it was current.

Notes: any extra information about the author noticed (by us) in the Papers.

Alias: other names by which an author was known. During the life of the Association, some authors acquired different or extra names. This was particularly so of those who acquired titles. Some gave papers before ennoblement only, some after ennoblement only, and some both before and after. The Papers always refer to those who gave papers after ennoblement by their title (e.g. Lord Norton). An author who delivered a paper only before ennoblement is entered just once in the Authors table and no mention is made of his subsequent title. An author who delivered a

paper only after ennoblement and whose titled name was not his family name (e.g. the Earl of Essex) is entered twice in the Authors table, once under his titled name (e.g. Surname: Essex) and once under his family name (e.g. Surname: Capel; Forename(s) : Arthur Algernon) but the paper will be linked only to his titled name. In the Alias field of the record containing the titled name will be the author's family name (e.g. Arthur Algernon Capel) and in the Alias field of the record containing his family name will be a reference to his titled name (e.g. "for papers see under Earl of Essex"). An author who delivered papers both before and after ennoblement (e.g. Charles Bowyer Adderley, Lord Norton) is similarly entered twice in the Authors table and the papers he delivered before ennoblement are linked to his family name and those he delivered after ennoblement to his titled name. The information in the Alias field (to use Adderley as an example), therefore says "for extra papers see under Lord Norton" and "for extra papers see under Charles Bowyer Adderley". This constitutes the other exception, mentioned above, to the general rule that each author, paper and note has only one record in the database.

In describing the Papers we mentioned that the author and title of a paper may be listed more than once in the same volume - often as many as three times if not more. Unfortunately they are not always listed identically. With authors' names the surname may be spelled differently or different forenames or initials may be given. We have done our best to ascertain the correct name and use that. Where, however, a name has been spelled consistently but, we suspect, wrongly, we have used the name as it appears in the Papers.

On a very few occasions too, two authors may have exactly the same names. Where we have suspected that a name is shared by two authors we have done our best to ascertain whether this is indeed so. Where we believe it is so, each author has a separate record in the Authors table and is distinguished from the other by the record's primary key (and perhaps by a title, qualification and notes about them).

The **Papers** table contains the following information (fields):

PaperID: a unique identifying number.

AuthorID: the unique identifier of the author.

PaperTitle: the title of the paper. If the title is too long for this field (more than 255 characters including spaces and punctuation) the remainder of it is recorded in the Notes field (see below).

The difficulty was mentioned above of determining the correct names of an author when his or her paper is listed more than once in the same volume. A similar difficulty arises with the titles of papers. It may not seem difficult to choose between "How to Make Common Schools practically Useful" and "How to make Common Schools more practically useful" if each paper is to be entered in the database only once. Choosing between "The Causes of Commercial Speculation" and "On how far the Speculative Mania which periodically manifests itself in our Commercial Cycle is subject to Modification through Legislative Interference" is perhaps more puzzling. The rule(s) we have adopted and done our best to implement is, first, to use the title which seems the more (or most, when there are more than two) informative. If it is not clear which is the most informative, we have looked at the document itself and chosen the title which seems more nearly to express what the paper is about. If this does not help us decide, and where the title is given in three places and in two it is identical, we have used that title. In case it may help users of the database, below are examples (we are unable to say whether it is a comprehensive list) of the choices we have made.

Author	Preferred Title	Alternative Title(s)	Source
W. Ihne	The Organization of Middle Schools in Germany (vi)	Organization of the Middle Schools in Germany (226)	Tr. 1858
J.A. Armistead	Industrial Employment in Girls' Schools (341)	On National School Kitchens for the Sick and Aged Poor (336)	Tr. 1858
H.G. Bunsen	The Effects of the Government System of Education in small Country Schools (336)	The Effects of the Government System of Education on small Country Schools (342)	Tr. 1858
Jellinger Cookson Symons	How to make Common Schools more practically useful (344)	How to make Common Schools practically Useful (336)	Tr. 1858
Thomas Baker	Capital Punishment (422)	Capital Punishments (419)	Tr 1858
Joseph Adshead	On the Comparative Economy of Reformatory and Industrial Schools (423)	Reformatories and Ragged Schools, their Comparative Economy (419)	Tr. 1858
H.J. Paine.	Practical Advantages resulting from Sanitary Improvements in the Town of Cardiff (533)	Sanitary Progress at Cardiff (533)	Tr 1858
L.M. McPhinn	On how far the Speculative Mania which periodically manifests itself in our Commercial Cycle is subject to Modification through Legislative Interference (704).	The Causes of Commercial Speculation (696)	Tr. 1858
Jessie Boucheret	The Industrial Employments of Women (728)	On the Industrial Employment of Women (xii and 703)	Tr. 1859
P.J. McKenna	Observations on the Proposal of admitting the Evidence of Accused Persons on their Trial (iv and 240)	Observations on the Propriety of admitting the Evidence of Accused Persons on their Trial (252)	Tr. 1861
W. Gibson	On the Foundation created by Erasmus Smith for Education Objects (368)	On Erasmus Smith's Schools: their History and Objects (v and 364)	Tr. 1861
T. Lewis Mackesy	On Dipsomania relative to Medico-Legal Arrangements (viii and	Dipsomania, or Uncontrollable Drunkenness (597)	Tr. 1861

	590)		
John Millar	On Some of the Disadvantages which Affect the Insane Poor (xii and 684)	On the Condition of the Pauper Insane (667)	Tr. 1862
Bessie Rayner Parkes	The Progress of Public Opinion in regard to Women's Work (xiv and 794)	The Balance of Public Opinion in regard to Women's Work (808)	Tr. 1862
James McClelland	Practical Suggestions for the Amendment of the Bankruptcy Law of Scotland (vi)	Practical Suggestions for the Amendment of the Bankrupt Law of Scotland (203)	Tr. 1863
James Haughton	On the Means of Extending our Home Trade, and Lessening Crime and Poverty (ix and 473)	How to extend our Home Trade and to lessen Crime and Poverty (457)	Tr. 1863
R. Scott Skirving	Scottish Agricultural Labourers (747)	Rural Labourers (xiii and 762)	Tr. 1863
W.G. Blaikie	Social Science and the Pentateuch (xiii and 774)	Social Science in the Pentateuch (747)	Tr. 1863
Stephen Bourne	The Origin, Purpose, Progress, and Results of the attempt to grow Cotton in Jamaica by means of the free and fairly compensated labour of our own emancipated peasantry (862)	Free Labour Cotton in Jamaica (xiv and 874)	Tr. 1863
Thomas Myers	The Statistics of Public Instruction in York (ix and 473)	Statistics of Elementary Education in York (443)	Tr. 1864
J.C. Swallow	On Art Education (444)	Relation of Schools of Art to the Government (ix and 480)	Tr. 1864
C.W. Strickland	On the obtaining of good Plans for Agricultural Cottages, and the Political and Social bearings of the Subject (656)	Cottage Building (xii and 694)	Tr. 1864
James Colston	The Domestic Servants of the Present Day (xii and 686)	The Domestic Servant of the Present Day (656)	Tr. 1864
George Godwin	The Familistery or Workman's Home in Guise, France (459)	The Familistery or Working Man's Home in Guise, France (ix)	Tr. 1865

Joseph Rayner	Municipal Savings Banks (511)	Municipal Savings' Banks (x)	Tr. 1865
George Hurst	On the Evil Effects of the Modern Practice of Usury (xi and 557)	On the Evil Effects of the Modern System of Usury (518)	Tr. 1865
F.W. Gamble	Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants in Ireland; when and how far should it be secured by Law (277)	The Irish Land Question (vii) and The Land Question of Ireland (242)	Tr. 1866
Christian Nichol'	On the Employment of Reformatory Inmates (vii)	Reformatory Work (242)	Tr. 1866
James Edmunds	The Mortality of Maternity, with Suggestions for its Prevention (594)	Mortality in Childbrith (x) and On the Mortality of Women in Childbirth (570)	Tr. 1866
Hugh Caraker	Penny Burial Clubs (xii and 791)	On Sick and Burial Clubs (724)	Tr. 1866
James Emmeson Tennen	Distinctive Features of the system of Jury Trial in Scotland, as compared with that adopted in England and Ireland (284)	The Jury System (vii) and On the Scotch Jury System (249)	Tr. 1867
G. Hutchinson	The Treatment of Criminals in the Punjab (289)	On the Gaols and Prison Discipline in India (249)	Tr. 1867
William Ewart	The Growth of Flax (676)	The Manufactures of Ireland (xi) and On the Development and Extension of the Manufactures of Ireland (662)	Tr. 1867
Whately Cooke Taylor	Should immaterial Products be classed as Wealth? (614)	Should Material Products be classed as Wealth (x)	Tr. 1868
T.W. Saunders	The Desirability of Improving the Administration of the Law in Courts of Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions (192)	The Desirability of Improving the Mode of Administering Justice in courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions (vi)	Tr. 1869
Frederick Wedmore	The Personal Supervision of Poor Men's Homes (605)	On the Dwellings of the Poor (x)	Tr. 1869
Edward William Cox	Incorporation of Trade Societies (x)	Legislation on Trades Unions (606)	Tr. 1869
Henry D. Jencken	Reforms suggested in	On the Amendment of	Tr. 1871

	the Procedure of our Courts of Equity and Law (245)	the Law of Procedure (vi)	
Charles Slagg	Filtered Water Shower and Swimming Baths to be placed on Rivers (506)	Filtered Water, Shower, and Swimming Baths, to be placed on Rivers (ix)	Tr. 1871
Arturo de Marcoartu	The British Isles and Spain (587)	The United Kingdom and Spain (x)	Tr. 1871
J. Firth Bottomley	Universal Free Trade, an essential condition of Universal Peace (590)	Universal Free Trade, - the first condition of Peace (x)	Tr. 1871
Hind Smith	Coffee-houses v. Gin-palaces (x)	Gin-palaces v. Coffee-houses (591)	Tr. 1871
Daniel Ace	Is not the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales a question requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, and admitting of no further delay (184)	On the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts of England (vi)	Tr. 1872
W. Cave Thomas	The Proportionate or Symmetrical System of Education (288)	Education on a Scientific Basis (viii)	Tr. 1872
Rowland Hamilton	The Public Elementary Act of 1870, and the Codes (309)	On the Education Act of 1870, and the Code (viii)	Tr. 1872
E. M. King	Work of an International Peace Society, and Woman's Place in it (514)	Work of an International Peace Society, and Woman's Work in it (x)	Tr. 1872
William Burns	Proceedings in Scotland Preliminary to Committing a Prisoner for Trial (vii)	Examination of Accused Persons preliminary to Commitment for Trial (311)	Tr. 1874
John Brake	Sketch of Jail Management in the Central Provinces of India, with Reference to the Housing, Classification, Employment, and Education of Prisoners (vii)	Sketch of Gaol Management in the Central Provinces of India, with Reference to the Housing, Classification, Employment, and Education of Prisoners (343)	Tr. 1874
Mary Carpenter	Reformatory and Industrial Schools in India (348)	On Reformatory and Industrial Schools for India (vii)	Tr. 1874

Sarah Neill	Social Science with regard to Silk Worm Culture (725)	Science in relation to the Silkworm Culture (x)	Tr. 1875
W.B. Richmond	How best can the encouragement of Mural Decorations, especially Frescoes be secured? (x)	How best can the encouragement of Mural Decoration, especially Frescoes be secured? (785 and 780)	Tr. 1876
W. Cave Thomas	How best can the encouragement of Mural Decorations, especially Frescoes be secured? (x)	How best can the encouragement of Mural Decoration, especially Frescoes be secured? (785 and 780)	Tr. 1876
Forbes-Robertson	Is our Modern System of Art Competition favourable or unfavourable to Art Progress? (x)	Are Art Competitions favourable or unfavourable to Art Progress? (726)	Tr. 1877
John Plummer	Expenditure Redemption Societies (x)	The Expenditure Redemption System (708)	Tr. 1877
J. Thompson	The Present Position and Prospects of Music in the Elementary School (448)	Music in Elementary Schools (vii)	Tr. 1879
E. King Fordham	Agricultural Depression and Proposed Alleviation (697)	Agricultural Depression and Proposed Remedies (ix)	Tr. 1879
J. Comyns Carr	Art Administration in England (736)	Is State Aid Beneficial to Art? (ix)	Tr. 1879
Walter Elliot	Initiatory Proceedings in Criminal Cases under the Scottish system of Judicature (413)	Criminal Cases under the Scottish system of Judicature (vii)	Tr. 1880
Norman Kerr	The Present State of legislative and other Treatment for the Habitual Drunkard (ix)	The Present State of Legislation and other Treatment for the Habitual Drunkard (651)	Tr. 1881
G.R. Haywood	Direct Taxation and how it may be applied (582)	Financial Reform (ix)	Tr. 1883
E.A. Verney	Legislation for Infectious Diseases (523)	Infectious Diseases (viii)	Tr. 1884

Series: the serial in which the document appears. These are abbreviated as follows:
      C.I.B.   **Congrès International de Bienfaisance de Londres**
J.S.S.   Journal of Social Science

L.E.S.	Lectures on Economic Science
Sess. Paps	Sessional Papers
Sess. Procs	Sessional Proceedings
S.S.	Social Science
Tr.	Transactions
T.S.	Trades' Societies and Strikes
T.L.	Conference on Temperance Legislation

Year: the year of the publication, given either in 1866 or 1866-67 format.

Volume: the volume number of the publication if it has one.

StartPage: the first page of the document.

EndPage: the last page of the document.

If documents are to be listed in (or sorted according to) page order, those whose pages are numbered with Roman numerals (which invariably occur at the front of a volume) must appear before documents in the same volume whose pages are numbered with Arabic numerals. To achieve this Roman numerals are entered in the Papers table as negative Arabic numbers and a translation table named **Romannumerals** is used to convert these negative numbers to Roman numerals when the papers are listed. The translation table consists of just two fields, one holding the Roman numerals, the other their Arabic equivalents. The highest Roman numeral in any volume is lx. Thus lx translates into -1 and i into -60.

CategoryNumber: these five fields relate to McGregor's catalogue and will be explained below.
ClassNumber.
SectionNumber.
SubjectNumber.
Topic Number.

JointAuthor: whether the paper was jointly authored. If so, the name of the other author is given in the Notes field. There are only eight jointly authored papers in the database, each paper having two authors. As mentioned above, jointly authored papers are entered twice in the database, with a separate record for each author.

Type of Paper: the type of document. The categories are
Paper: the full text of a paper
Summary: summary of a paper.
Title only: only the title of a paper.
Discussion: there were occasions when no formal papers were delivered but a discussion was held, opened, perhaps, with some impromptu remarks from the chairman. Entries about these are categorised as Discussions with the chairman treated as an author. These discussions are to be distinguished from the discussions following on the formal presentation of a paper.
Report: a report from one of the Standing or ad hoc committees of the Association.
Letter: correspondence.
Deputation: the full text of a communication delivered to a Minister, Government department or Parliament. Summaries or notices of these are not separately included.

Memorial: the full text of a memorial presented to a Minister, Government department or Parliament. Summaries or notices of these are not separately included.
Petition: the full text of a petition presented to a Minister, Government department or Parliament. Summaries or notices of these are not separately included.
Resolutions: the full text of resolutions passed by the Council of the Association, the Annual Business Meeting of Members of the Association, or one of the Association's Standing or ad hoc committees.

Discussed: the location (in the Papers) where any discussion of the document is reported. The database does not contain any information about who contributed to the discussion or, it follows, exactly where their contributions are reported. Adding this would be a useful refinement of the database.

Department: the Department to which the paper was delivered. Information about this has been recorded but we have decided not to make it available through the web interface to the database for two reasons. It is, surprisingly, incomplete and we are not sure that it is likely to be of any use - not that we thought that when we started to collect it!

Full text if summary or title only: If the document is only the summary of a paper or just its title and it appears from the Papers themselves where its full text (whether within the Papers or elsewhere) can be found, that information is recorded here. For example, the full text of a paper summarised in the Transactions may be produced in the Sessional Proceedings; or in another Journal; or separately as a pamphlet. Indeed the Association itself published many of the papers in the Transactions and Sessional Proceedings as individual pamphlets, lists of which can be found on the back covers of Social Science and Sessional Proceedings. We have made no attempt to trace the full text of papers of which only a summary or title is provided. We have simply recorded the information about this, if any, that accompanies the paper.

The **Notes** table contains just two items of information (fields):
PaperID: the unique identifier of the document to which the note relates.
Notes: any note made by McGregor when compiling his original catalogue.

The Classification of Documents - the Subject Index

The classification McGregor devised, mentioned above, descended to five levels. For example, one branch of the scheme is

IX. Crime and its Control

      B. The Control of Crime

            (a) Preventive Measures

                  2. Particular Measures

                        (iii) Regulation of Sale of Poisons

The full scheme is reproduced on the Subjects page, where further explanation of it is given.

In order to reproduce McGregor's subject index exactly (with the documents we have added to the database included) the **Papers** table has five fields:

CategoryNumber

ClassNumber

SectionNumber

SubjectNumber

Topic Number

And the database has five tables:
Categories
Classes
Sections
Subjects
Topics

The labels, Category, Class etc., were chosen so that their alphabetical ordering would reflect their priority (i.e. Categories are on the first level, Topics at the fifth).

Each of these tables has three items of information (fields):

CategoryNumber, *ClassNumber*, *SectionNumber*, *SubjectNumber*, and *TopicNumber*: a unique numerical identifier for the category, class etc and the primary key of the table. This number is used to sort the headings into the order in which McGregor placed them.

Translate: this holds the marker McGregor placed at the start of each item (e.g. IX, B, (a), 2, (iv)).

Category, *Class*, *Section*, *Subject*, and *Topic*: the heading or description of the category, class etc.

The CategoryNumber, ClassNumber, SectionNumber, SubjectNumber, TopicNumber fields of the Papers table hold the identifying key for the category, class etc. of each document.

> There is a one-to-many relationship between the Categories, Classes etc. tables and the Papers table, the tables being joined on the primary key of the Categories, Classes etc tables. But it is not the case that each paper appears only once in the classification. McGregor classified some documents in two ways and a few in three. We considered whether to adopt a rule that papers should occupy only one place in the scheme but decided against it. The result is that for four documents the Papers table contains three records and for 84 it contains two (with different unique identifiers).

3. The Editors

Oliver Ross McGregor (1921-1997), Baron McGregor of Durris, was born at Durris, Kincardineshire, and educated at the London School of Economics. His career as a social scientist was very largely spent at Bedford College, University of London. He was appointed to a lectureship there in 1947 and between 1964-85 he was Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London. He published on the history of women, notably Divorce in England (1970); on aspects of family law; and on the history of social research. He made important contributions in social history and socio-legal studies, serving as Director of the Socio-Legal Studies Centre in the University of Oxford in the 1970s. He also served on many committees of enquiry, official and unofficial, including the Royal Commission on the Press (1977) which he chaired. From 1980-1990 he was chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority and from 1990-93 the first chairman of the Press Complaints Authority. He compiled a bibliography of the published papers of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science during the 1970s but it remained unfinished and unpublished at his death.

In the 1950s McGregor began to compile a bibliography of the published papers of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which he worked on in particular in 1959-1960 while holding a Simon Senior Research Fellowship at Manchester University.

Lawrence Goldman is Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at St. Peter's College, Oxford, and Editor of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. He has published on the history of social science; Victorian political and intellectual life; and the history of education. He is the author of academic articles on the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and of Science, Reform and Politics in Victorian Britain. The Social Science Association 1857-1886 (Cambridge University Press, 2002).

Stephen White was formerly a Senior Lecturer at Cardiff Law School, University of Wales, He is the author of What Queen Victoria Saw: Roderick Maclean and the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883 (2000) and (with Audrey Edwards) of Criminological Materials in the Parliament Papers of Australia and New Zealand: A Check and Finding List (1977), and has published on Criminal Law and Legal History generally and the law of burial, cremation and insanity in particular.

Goldman, then a postgraduate in the University of Cambridge, met Lord McGregor in early 1982 after reading his 1979 Hamlyn Lectures, Social History and Law Reform (London, 1981) in which McGregor discussed the Social Science Association. Characteristically, McGregor offered to share his work and allowed Goldman to make a photocopy of the bibliography, then running to several hundred pages, which he had compiled. McGregor continued to show interest in the progress of Goldman's research on the history of the Association. He talked of going back to finish the bibliography and of finding a publisher, but he was immersed in public duties and at his death the project was unrealised. Goldman and White, who had corresponded previously about aspects of the history of the Association, were put in contact with each other by Lady McGregor, and with her support, prepared a plan to finish the bibliography. A Resource Enhancement Award from the Arts and Humanities Research Board in 2003 made this possible.

In a draft introduction to his bibliography, written sometime after 1959, McGregor wrote:

> "Bibliography is a necessary though humble craft. Its labour-saving function is to
> define and to make accessible the resources which scholars may exploit: its

practice in a discipline is evidence of healthy growth, like worm-casts on a lawn. By this test, Victorian letters are today in better heart than Victorian society. American finance and scholarship is providing students of literature with magnificent bibliographical and other sorts of aid; but the major addition in the last thirty years to the social scientist's equipment has been the Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1833-1899, one product of the devoted labour of Professor and Mrs Ford. This bibliography attempts to open up one small area in a large, rich but unmapped territory.

Robert Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, put his finger on the significance of the Association's work when he choose as his text for the sermon before the third annual meeting in Bradford in 1859 a verse from Hosea: 'My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge'. . . .the Association . . . became one of the main agencies assembling empirical knowledge and promoting critical awareness of social deficiencies. Familiarity with its publications is essential to an understanding of the mid-Victorian period. They contain material, as yet largely unused, of great value to sociologists and social historians, to economists and legal historians, and to criminologists and penologists."

4. Public and Academic Library Holdings of N.A.P.S.S. serials

To survey the library holdings of the Association's serials catalogued on this website, the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2004 Directory of *Libraries and Information Services in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland* was used to identify library authorities in the British Isles.

Enquiries were made either by email or written letter of all authorities listed under the following headings in the Directory:
Public Libraries in the United Kingdom (pp. 1-170)
Public Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (pp. 171-193)
Libraries in Academic Institutions in the United Kingdom (pp. 263-363)

Enquiries were made of some of the authorities listed under
Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the United Kingdom (pp. 365-444)
Selected Academic, National and Special Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (pp. 445-455)

Some of the information in the Directory proved to be no longer accurate. We would like to thank all those librarians who responded to our inquiries. We searched the online catalogue of some of the libraries from which we had no response. We would stress that the survey is of NAPSS serials only and the three (or four) individual volumes we have catalogued. Many libraries reported individual publications of the Association.

The results of our inquiries are listed below, organised under the following headings:
Libraries reporting holdings
 Public Libraries in the United Kingdom
  England
  Northern Ireland
  Scotland

Wales
Crown Dependencies
Public Libraries in the Republic of Ireland
Libraries in Academic Institutions in the United Kingdom
Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the United Kingdom
Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the Republic of Ireland

Libraries reporting no holdings

Public Libraries in the United Kingdom</A>
England
Northern Ireland
Scotland
Wales
Crown Dependencies
Public Libraries in the Republic of Ireland
Libraries in Academic Institutions in the United Kingdom
Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the United Kingdom
Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the Republic of Ireland

Libraries reporting holdings

Public Libraries in the United Kingdom (pp. 1-170)

England

Birmingham
Transactions 1857-84
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Congrès International de Bienfaisance

Bristol
Transactions 1858-1884
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Kirklees
Transactions 1883

Leeds
Transactions 1858-61, 1863-84

City of London
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Congrès International de Bienfaisance vols 1 and 2

Manchester
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Transactions 1857-1884

Plymouth
        Transactions 1872

Sheffield
        Trades' Societies and Strikes

West Sussex
        Transactions 1875

Northern Ireland

Belfast
        Transactions 1867, 1882

Scotland

Aberdeen
        Transactions 1877

Glasgow
        Transactions 1857-84
        Trades' Societies and Strikes
        Lectures on Economic Science
        Conference on Temperance Legislation

Wales

Crown Dependencies

Public Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (pp. 171-193)

Libraries in Academic Institutions in the United Kingdom (pp. 263-363)

Aberdeen University
        Transactions 1857-81, 1884
        Social Science 1866-67 vol. 1
        Congrès International de Bienfaisance 2 vols

Birmingham University
        Transactions 1857-84

Bristol University
        Transactions 1857-64, 1869-70, 1875-76, 1879-81, 1883
        Journal of Social Science 1965-66 vol. 1 (lacks Nos. 6 and 7)
        Sessional Proceedinggs 1867-82 (isolated issues)
        Conference on Temperance Legislation

Cambridge University
        Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol 1
        Social Science 1866-67 vol 1

Sessional Proceedings 1867-68 - 1882-83 vols 1-16
Trades Societies and Strikes
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Durham University
Sessional Proceedings 2(3) and 3(25)
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Edinburgh University
Transactions 1857-1884
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Essex University
Transactions 1860, 1870, 1874, 1876, 1878-79

Glasgow University
Transactions 1857-84
Sessional Proceedings 1866-67 and 1870-71
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Congrès International de Bienfaisance
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Exeter University
Transaction 1858-65

Hull University
Transactions 1857-84
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Keele University
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Kent University
Transactions 1867

King's College London
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Lancaster University
Transactions 1857-63, 1865-66, 1868, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1881
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Leeds University
Transactions 1859, 1868, 1881
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Leicester University

Transactions 1857-72, 1874-77, 1880, 1882-84;
Sessional Papers 1865-66

Liverpool University
Transactions 1857-84
Conference on Temperance Legislation

London School of Economics
Transactions 1857-60 and 1862-84
Sessional Papers 1864-65 and 1865-66 (1865-66 bound at back of volume containing Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol. 1)

Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol. 1
Social Science 1966-67 vol. 1
Sessional Proceedings 1867-68 - 1884-85
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science
Conference on Temperance Legislation

London University Senate House Library
Transactions 1857-1884
Sessional Papers 1865-66
Sessional Proceedings (a few discontinuous issues)
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Mancheser Metropolitan University
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Mancheser University
Transactions 1857-84
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Oxford University
Transactions 1857-1884
Sessional Papers 1865-66 (bound at back of volume containing Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol. 1)
Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol 1
Sessional Proceedings 1867-68 - 1871-72 no. 10
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science
Conference on Temperance Legislation

Queen's University Belfast
Transactions 1860-61, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1881-84
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Sheffield University
Transactions 1857-84

Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science

Southampton University
Transactions 1859-68
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science

Strathclyde University
Transactions 1863, 1873, 1874, 1881
Trades' Societies and Strikes

Sussex University
Transactions 1865-66, 1870, 1872, 1874
Trades' Societies and Strikes

York University
Transactions 1859, 1864

Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the United Kingdom (pp. 365-444)

Bishopsgate Institute
Transactions 1857, 1859-81
Sessional Proceedings 1868 (Aug, Dec), 1870 (June), 1876 (May), 1877 (Jan), 1878 (July)
Trades' Societies and Strikes

British Library
Transactions 1857-84
Sessional Papers 1865-66 (volume has Journal of Social Science incorrectly on spine)
Journal of Social Science 1865-66 vol. 1
Social Science 1966-67 vol. 1
Sessional Proceedings 1867-68 and 1869-70 - 1883-84 (lacks issue no 2. of volume 3 (1869-70) pp. 45-50, no. 2 of volume 6 (1872-73) pp. 33-54 and pp. 65-66, no. 7 of volume 15 (1881-82), pp. 223-247 and final issue of volume 17 (1884-855); and page numbering 268-282, but not the content. of issue no. 11 of volume 8 (1874-75) is duplicated)
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science
Conference on Temperance Legislation

House of Lords
Transactions 1869-76, 1878-79, 1881

National Library of Scotland
Journal of Social Science, 1865-66 vol 1
Trades' Societies and Strikes
Lectures on Economic Science

Royal College of Surgeons of England
  Conference on Temperance Legislation

Royal Society
  Transactions 1862-78, 1880-84

Royal Society of Medicine
  Transactions 1857-84
  Conference on Temperance Legislation

Trades Union Congress (now in University of London Senate House Library
  Transactions 1857-84
  Trades's Societies and Strikes
  Congrès International de Bienfaisance
  Conference on Temperance Legislation

Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine
  Transactions 1857-84 - but some unspecified volumes missing

Women's Library
  Transactions 1863-67, 1870-74, 1878
  Conference on Temperance Legislation

National Library of Ireland
  Transactions 1857-65

National University of Ireland, Galway
  Transactions 1857-84

Trinity College, Dublin
  Transactions 1862
  Social Science 1866-67 vol 1
  Sessional Proceedings 1867-68 vol 1 and 1876?

University College, Dublin
  Transactions 1858-62, 1864-70, 1873-74, 1876-81, 1884
  Trades' Societies and Strikes

Libraries reporting no holdings

England

Barking and Dagenham, Barnsley, Bath and North East Somerset, Bexley, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bracknell Forest, Bradford, Brighton and Hove, Bromley, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Coventry, Cumbria, Darlington,

Devon, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Enfield, Essex, Gateshead, Gloucestershire, Halton, Hampshire, Harrow, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Hounslow, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool, Luton, Norfolk, North Lincolnshire, North Somerset, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Richmond upon Thames, Rochdale, Rotherham, Rutland, Sefton, Slough, Somerset, Southwark, Staffordshire, Sutton, Thurrock, Torbay, Tower Hamlets, Wakefield, Wandsworth, Warrington, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, York.

Northern Ireland

South Eastern Education and Library Board

Scotland

Clackmannanshire, Dumfries and Galloway, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Highland, Moray, North Ayrshire, Orkney, Renfrewshire, Scottish Borders, Shetland Islands, South Lanarkshire

Wales

Cardiff (Transactions 1863-1882 and 1884 pulped in early 1980s), Ceredigion, Flintshire, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham

Crown Dependencies

Guernsey

Public Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (pp. 171-193)

Clare, Dublin, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Louth, Mayo, South Dublin, Waterford County, Westmeath, Wexford

Libraries in Academic Institutions in the United Kingdom (pp. 263-363)

Bradford University, Brunel University, Buckingham University, Cardiff University, University of Central England, University College Chichester, Greenwich University, Hertfordshire University, Leeds Metropolitan University, Liverpool John Moores University, Middlesex University, Napier University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne University, University College Northampton, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham University, Oxford University, Plymouth University, Queen Mary College London, Robert Gordon University, Roehampton University of Surrey, Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, Ruskin College, St Andrews University, Sheffield Hallam University, St Mary's College Strawberry Hill, Southampton Institute, Spurgeon's College, University College London, Surrey University, Swansea University, Teesside University, University of Ulster, University of Wales Aberystwith, University of Wales College, Newport, Westminster University

Selected Government, National and Special Libraries in the United Kingdom (pp. 365-444)

British Empire and Commonwealth Museum, Chetham's Library, Gray's Inn, Home Office, House of Commons, None (holdings unknown; none publicly accessible), Institute of Civil Engineers (Transactions 1857-84 discarded in 1950s and probably pulped), Institution of Mechanical Engineers, King's Fund, Law Society, Linnean Society of London, Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle Upon Tyne, London Metropolitan Archives, Museum of London, National Assembly for Wales, National Gallery, National Museums of Scotland, Office for National Statistics, Religious Society of Friends in Britain, Royal Academy of Arts, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Royal College of Physicians of London, Royal College of Psychiatrists, Royal Geographical Society, Scottish Parliament, Society of Antiquaries of London, William Salt Library

Selected Academic, National and Special Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (pp. 445-455)

National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Oireachtas Library, University College Cork

5. The Papers

The documents that are catalogued consist of the contents of the 5/6 serials (or intended serials) published by the Association plus that of 4/3 other single publications.

LISTING

The serials are

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, consisting of 28 annual volumes, denoted by year but not volume number from 1857 to 1884 (abbreviated in the database as Tr.).

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Conference on Temperance Legislation, London 1886, consisting of a single volume denoted by year but not volume number. In some catalogues this is treated as the 29th volume of the previous serial (abbreviated in the database as T.L.).

Sessional Papers of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, consisting of two volumes, denoted 1864-65 and 1865-66 without volume numbers (abbreviated in the database as Sess. Paps).

Journal of Social Science, a single volume, denoted 1865-66 vol. 1 (abbreviated in the database as J.S.S.).

Social Science, being the Journal and Sessional Proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, a single volume, denoted 1866-67 vol. 1 (abbreviated in the database as S.S.).

Sessional Proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, consisting of 17 annual volumes, denoted 1867-68, 1868-69 etc to 1884-85 with volume numbers. The final volumes are 1881-82 vol. 15, 1882-83 vol. 16, 1884-85 vol. 17 (i.e. no volume 1883-84) (abbreviated in the database as Sess. Procs).

The single publications are

Trades' Societies and Strikes. Report of the Committee on Trades' Societies appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1860 (abbreviated in the database as T.S.).

Congrès International de Bienfaisance de Londres. Session de 1862, consisting of two, numbered, volumes - Tome 1 (Partie Française) and Tome 2 (Partie Anglaise) (abbreviated in the database as C.I.B.).

Lectures on Economic Science. Delivered under the Auspices of the Committee on Labour and Capital appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1870.

DESCRIPTIONS

The *Transactions* are a record of the Association's annual peripatetic Congress (and in some catalogues the location of the Congress forms part of the citation). Each volume contains the full texts, summaries, or titles of the papers delivered at the Congress for the year. The first volume (1857) contains a list of the Officers and Committees for the first congress and an introduction by the General Secretary giving an account of the formation of the Association. Thereafter each volume contains lists of Former Presidents of the Association (including Department Presidents), of the Officers and Council of the Association, of the Officers and Members of the local Committee organizing the Congress for the year, of local branches and associations (1860-63) and of Societies formed in connection with the Association (1859-66), of Foreign Corresponding Members (apart from 1859), and of Honorary Members (1865-84)-there were only ever three-, the Laws of the Association (from 1862)-the Rules were printed in the volume for 1859-, the Regulations for Branches and Local Associations (1862-66), the Accounts of the Association (from 1860), and an Introduction by the General Secretary of the Association, which is his report on the activities of the Association during the previous year.

All volumes have a table of Contents at the front and, from 1857 until 1860, a List of Subjects and a List of Authors. In the volume for 1860 these two lists were amalgamated into a more comprehensive index at the back of the volume and this arrangement continued up to and including the final volume.

The opening pages of each volume up to the texts of the papers are numbered with small Roman numerals, the remainder of the volume with Arabic numerals.

In every volume the papers are collected together according to the Department or Section to which they were presented. From 1858 up to and including 1866, the final item of these departmental sections was a "Summary of Proceedings" in the particular department. These summaries listed the papers delivered, sometimes including those published in full earlier on in the volume and sometimes omitting them, but in all cases listing the titles of other papers some of which were also summarized. Here too discussions following on the delivery of the papers were noted, sometimes very briefly at others, apparently, very fully. 1867 saw the introduction of a heading "Miscellaneous" after the Summaries (and sometimes before them as well). During the 1860s the format of the congresses was altered. After the 1858 Congress it was decided to focus debate by issuing a prospectus of suggested subjects for the next congress. The attempt was not successful, and in 1863 it was resolved to assign specific themes to each Department and

approach leading figures to speak on them. The Departments posed perhaps five or six questions; a separate session was devoted to each; three or four speakers would address each question; and a discussion would follow. The volumes of the Transactions, however, do not truly reflect this change until that of 1869. The Questions were listed in the Table of Contents at the front of the volume together with a list of the speakers who addressed them, and the discussions of papers were reported immediately after the papers in each session. One result is that from this point on many papers for each year all have identical titles. At this point the Summary of Proceedings disappeared, though a Miscellaneous section survived.

The structure of the Association and thus of its Congresses changed over time. The Association was originally organised into five Departments: Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; Education; the Prevention of Crime and the Punishment and Reformation of Criminals; Public Health; and Social Economy. The Education and Public Health Departments were unaltered for the duration of the Association, apart from the latter being renamed simply Health in 1864. In 1861 a Department for Trade and International Law was added to the original five. In 1864, however, the Prevention of Crime and Punishment and Reformation of Criminals Department was absorbed into the Jurisprudence Department, where, renamed Repression of Crime, it formed one of three Sections alongside Municipal Law and International Law; one part of the Department of Trade became the just mentioned section of the Department for Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; and the other part was absorbed into the Department for Social Economy, which was retitled Economy and Trade. In 1876 a Department for Art, which had been envisaged from the very beginning of the Association, was finally introduced, and this was made permanent in 1878. In 1869 and 1870 the Association held a separate Ladies Conference and the papers delivered at this were produced, summarized or noticed in a separate section at the end of the Transactions.

Each year, from 1858, there was a Working Men's Meeting which was addressed by the leading figures at each Congress. These addresses were not reprinted but an account of the meetings together with summaries of the addresses was given in the General Secretaries' Introductions to the volumes for 1873-77. 1879-80, and 1882. In most other years the Meeting was very briefly mentioned.

Conference on Temperance Legislation has a table of Contents and an Introduction at the front of the volume numbered with Roman numerals, and an index of authors, subjects and discussants at the back.

Sessional Papers contains (possibly only some of) the papers delivered to the meetings of the Association held in London between Congresses while Parliament was in session. The first of these two volumes (of which the copy in the LSE library may be the only extant one) contains neither a contents page nor index. The second volume has a one page index of author and subjects at the front. The copy of the second volume in the LSE library is bound at the back of the volume containing the *Journal of Social Science*.

Journal of Social Science contains original papers as well as the full texts of some of the papers delivered at the annual Congress but only summarised or noticed in the *Transactions*. It contains reviews of books and reports and a Monthly Chronicle of events touching on the interests of the Association. It also carried reports of the meetings of cognate societies and some correspondence. Each issue has a table of contents at the front and at the back of the volume is a three page index.

Social Science, like the *Sessional Papers*, contains papers delivered in London between Congresses, but in addition it contains reports of the discussions that followed on the delivery of

the papers. It contains Reports emanating from committees of the Association, reviews of books, and reports emanating from elsewhere. It carried reports of meetings of the Council of the Association as well as of the annual Business (or General) meeting of the Association. It has some correspondence and a collection of "Miscellaneous Notes", dealing with matters previously covered in the *Journal of Social Science's* Monthly Chronicle. It contains a Table of Contents at the front of the volume but no index.

Sessional Proceedings very much carried on the format of *Social Science*. But in addition to items of the sort previously found in *Sessional Papers*, the *Journal of Social Science*, and *Social Science*, reports appear of Memorials, Petitions and Deputations to Ministers or Parliament. *Sessional Proceedings* also gives a much fuller impression of the business of the Association between congresses. There is a Table of Contents at the front of each volume, numbered with Roman numerals in all volumes except the last (though these are not included in the set in the LSE library after 1879-80). The bound set of *Sessional Proceedings* in the British Library has retained the front covers of the issues. Up to the issue for June 1879 these contained useful information about the dates of meetings etc. not necessarily found on the inside pages. After this the covers are much less informative. The issues in the complete set at LSE have been bound without the covers; but LSE does have odd numbers between 1867 and 1872 which have been bound with the covers.

Trades' Societies and Strikes contains the full report of the Committee at the front of the volume, the pages being numbered with Roman numerals, and the supporting researches and papers, numbered with Arabic numerals, thereafter.   It has a Table of Contents at the front, and an Analysis of the Contents of the Volume and an index at the back.

Congrès International de Bienfaisance de Londres consists of two interrelated volumes. Apart from documents relating to the organisation of the Congress, the first, French, volume consists of either the full text or a summary of all the papers delivered at the Congress. Many of those delivered by what can conveniently be called the British contingent are summarised and the translations or full texts in English of these papers are produced in the second, English, volume. Both volumes have a table of contents at the front (that in the French volume being particularly comprehensive), numbered with Roman numerals.

Lectures on Economic Science contains the text of five lectures. It has a Preface, a list of members of the Committee on Labour and Capital and a Table of Contents at the front, numbered with Roman numerals.

6. Subject Index

The Classification of Documents - the Subject Index

The classification McGregor devised descends to five levels. For example, one branch of his scheme is

IX. Crime and its Control
        B. The Control of Crime
                (a) Preventive Measures
                        2. Particular Measures
                                (iii) Regulation of Sale of Poisons

We have retained McGregor's scheme with just one modification (explained below) and allocated the documents we have added to the database to one or more categories, usually one. We have not agonised over this. It has been very much a matter of first impression (usually from the title of the paper but in some cases from the text of the paper itself) and what we know of how McGregor classified papers. Nor have we altered McGregor's classification of a paper, even though we might have classified it differently ourselves. To give but one example of a group of papers we would almost certainly deal with differently if starting from scratch, those relating to coroners. There is a heading under XVI. Health - D. Vital Statistics for (e) Reports of the Coroner of Middlesex. Here are grouped several consecutive annual reports of Edwin Lankester, beginning with his second report. There is no other heading for Coroners and all other papers relating to coroners, coronial law, or inquests are spread around the classification. For these reasons, we would not ourselves rely entirely on the Subject search page to produce a comprehensive listing of papers that could be grouped under any particular heading; and we would advise users of the catalogue to use the other Search page to search for papers with a relevant word (such as coroner) or words in the title.

The one modification we have made to McGregor's scheme is to add a Category "XXVI. Social Science Association". McGregor did not catalogue documents relating to the Association itself, such as the General Secretary's Introduction to the Transactions, which usually consisted of a report of the Association's work during the previous year, or the reports from the Standing Committees of the Departments or of the Annual Business Meeting of Members. We have included these.

Below is the fully expanded scheme.

I. Addresses and Sermons
      A. Addresses
            (a) Opening Addresses
            (b) Jurisprudence
            (c) Commerce, Economy and Trade
            (d) Social Economy
            (e) General
            (f) Art
            (g) Crime (identical listing to IX.A.(a))
            (h) Education (identical listing to X.A.)
            (h) Public Health (identical listing to XIV.K.(a))

      B. Sermons

II. Administration of Justice
      A. The Codification of the Law
      B. The Structure and Working of the Courts
      C. Procedural Law
            (a) Evidence
            (b) Juries
            (c) Other
      D. The Legal Profession and Legal Education
      E. Public Prosecution
      F. Miscellaneous

III. Alcoholism
 A. Licensing Law
 B. Proposals for the Control of Habitual Drunkenness
 C. Drunkenness - Causes, Consequences and Remedies

IV. The Armed and Merchant Services

V. The Arts
 A. Architecture and Decoration
  (a) Street Architecture
  (b) The Restoration of Ancient Buildings
  (c) The Relations of Painting and Sculpture to Architecture
 B. Art and Society
 C. Art Education (identical listing to X.K.(d))
 D. Commercial and Decorative Art
 E. Drama
 F. Fine Art
 G. Galleries and Musems (identical listing to XX.C.)
 H. General
 I. Music (identical listing to X.K.(e))
 J. Public Taste and Popularisation of Art
 K. Miscellaneous

VI. Bankruptcy and Debt

VII. The British Empire
 A. Relations between Britain and her Colonies
 B. The Colonies

VIII. Charitable Trusts

IX. Crime and its Control
 A. Crime
  (a) Addresses on Crime (identical listing to I.A.(g))
  (b) Causes of Crime
  (c) Criminal and Prison Statistics
 B. The Control of Crime
  (a) Preventive Measures
   1. General
   2. Particular Measures
    (i) Infanticide
    (ii) Trade in Stolen Property
    (iii) Regulation of Sale of Poisons
    (iv) Crimes of Violence
  (b) The Police
  (c) Criminal Proceedings
   1. The Treatment of Prisoners on Remand
   2. The Criminal Courts (identical listing to II.B+C+E+F.)
 C. Treatment of the Offender
  (a) Theories of Punishment, Deterrence and Reformation