

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

## Structure and mobility

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

This book is published as part of the joint publishing agreement established in 1977 between the Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. Titles published under this arrangement may appear in any European language or, in the case of volumes of collected essays, in several languages.

New books will appear either as individual titles or in one of the series which the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and the Cambridge University Press have jointly agreed to publish. All books published jointly by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and the Cambridge University Press will be distributed by the Press throughout the world.

Cet ouvrage est publié dans le cadre de l'accord de co-édition passé en 1977 entre la Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme et le Press Syndicate de l'Université de Cambridge. Toutes les langues européennes sont admises pour les titres couverts par cet accord, et les ouvrages collectifs peuvent paraître en plusieurs langues.

Les ouvrages paraissent soit isolément, soit dans l'une des séries que la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme et Cambridge University Press ont convenu de publier ensemble. La distribution dans le monde entier des titres ainsi publiés conjointement par les deux établissements est assurée par Cambridge University Press.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

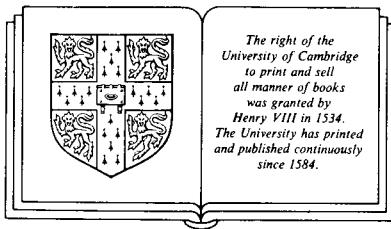
[More information](#)

# Structure and mobility

The men and women of Marseille, 1820–1870

William H. Sewell, Jr.

*University of Arizona*



Cambridge University Press

Cambridge

London New York New Rochelle

Melbourne Sydney

& Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme

Paris

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

With Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme

54 Boulevard Raspail, 75270 Paris Cedex 06, France

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)

Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9780521116169](http://www.cambridge.org/9780521116169)

© Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Cambridge University Press 1985

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of the copyright holder.

First published 1985

This digitally printed version 2009

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library*

*Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data*

Sewell, William Hamilton, 1940–

Structure and mobility.

Bibliography: p.

Includes index.

1. Marseille (France) – Social conditions. 2. Social indicators – France – Marseille. 3. Social mobility – France – Marseille – History – 19th century. 4. Social structure – France – Marseille – History – 19th century. 5. Labor and laboring classes – France – Marseille – History – 19th century. I. Title.  
HNH38.M35S48 1984 305'.0944'912 84-5860

ISBN 978-0-521-26237-8 hardback

ISBN 978-0-521-11616-9 paperback

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

*To my father, who taught me to count*

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## Contents

	List of figures and tables	<i>page</i> ix
	Preface	xiii
1	<b>Introduction: Marseille and urban history</b>	1
	Part I: Structure	13
2	<b>The economic structure</b>	15
	The economy before 1815	15
	Maritime commerce	18
	Industrial revolution	23
	Handicraft industry	30
	Social-overhead capital	33
	Commercial revolution	38
3	<b>The occupational structure</b>	44
	Men's occupations	45
	Women's occupations	52
	Marseille's occupational distribution: men	54
	Marseille's occupational distribution: women	66
	Men and women combined	72
4	<b>Occupational status</b>	74
	Construction of status scales	75
	Interpretation	89
5	<b>The urban framework</b>	101
	Historical development of the city	101
	Social characteristics of neighborhoods	109
	Stability and change	126
6	<b>The demography of urban growth</b>	146
	Births, deaths, natural increase, and migration	146
	The proportion of immigrants in the population	152

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

viii	Contents	
	Part II: Mobility	157
7	<b>Migration</b>	159
	Migration in 1821–2	161
	Migration in 1846–51 and 1869	177
	Continuity and change	210
8	<b>Dangerous classes?</b>	213
	Determinants of crime: sex, age, and occupation	214
	Migration and crime	221
	Crime and domicile	228
	Transiency, migration, and crime	232
9	<b>Social mobility: men</b>	234
	Mobility and the urban occupational hierarchy	242
	Peasants' sons	249
	Literacy and mobility	253
	Migration and mobility	257
	The meaning of mobility	267
10	<b>Social mobility: women</b>	270
	The marriage market	272
	Literacy and mobility	281
	Migration and mobility	283
	Women's occupations and mobility	299
	Women's and men's mobility	311
11	<b>Conclusion: Transformation from without</b>	313
	Appendix A: Marriage registers and <i>listes nominatives</i> as sources of data on the occupational structure	317
	Appendix B: Occupations practiced in Marseille	327
	Appendix C: Estimating artisan employers	338
	Notes	346
	Bibliography	362
	Index	370

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## Figures and Tables

### Figures

1.1	Population of Marseille, 1660–1901	2
1.2	<i>An acte de mariage</i>	8
2.1	Number of ships entering the port of Marseille, 1710–1814	17
2.2	Activity of the port of Marseille, 1815–1870	20
3.1	Percentage of women employed, by age and marital status	67
5.1	Marseille in the 1830s	103
5.2	Marseille in 1812	105
5.3	Marseille in 1847	106
5.4	Marseille in 1874	108
5.5	View of Marseille about 1850	110
5.6	View of Marseille in 1886	111
5.7	Marseille's districts	112
5.8	Districts by percent bourgeois, census of 1851	115
5.9	Districts by mean occupational-status score, census of 1851	116
5.10	The commune of Marseille, 1848	124
5.11	Districts by mean occupational-status score, marriage registers, 1821–2	132
5.12	Districts by mean occupational-status score, marriage registers, 1846–51	133
5.13	Districts by mean occupational-status score, marriage registers, 1869	134
5.14	Districts by percent natives, 1821–2	141
5.15	Districts by percent natives, 1846–51	142
5.16	Districts by percent natives, 1869	143
6.1	Births and deaths per year, 1806–72	148
6.2	Natural increase and net immigration, 1822–6 to 1867–72	153
7.1	France, with Provence and Marseille's migrational hinterland	162
7.2	The departments of France	180
7.3	Percentage of Marseille's grooms born in department, 1821–2	181
7.4	Percentage of Marseille's brides born in department, 1821–2	182
7.5	Percentage of Marseille's grooms born in department, 1846–51	183
7.6	Percentage of Marseille's brides born in department, 1846–51	184
7.7	Percentage of Marseille's grooms born in department, 1869	185
7.8	Percentage of Marseille's brides born in department, 1869	186
7.9	Grooms as proportion of department of origin, 1821–2	187
7.10	Brides as proportion of department of origin, 1821–2	188
7.11	Grooms as proportion of department of origin, 1846–51	189
7.12	Brides as proportion of department of origin, 1846–51	190
7.13	Grooms as proportion of department of origin, 1869	191
7.14	Brides as proportion of department of origin, 1869	192
8.1	Criminal convictions by age category	216



Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## x List of figures and tables

**Tables**

1.1	Nineteenth-century population of major European cities	3
1.2	Growth of French cities with populations of 25,000 or more in 1801	4
1.3	Growth of French cities with populations of 100,000 or more in 1872	5
2.1	Marseille's trading partners in international commerce, 1789	16
2.2	Number and average carrying capacity of ships docking in Marseille, 1820-70	21
2.3	Marseille's trading partners in international commerce, 1833 and 1860	22
2.4	The ten leading imports and exports of Marseille, 1828, 1860	24
2.5	Factory industry in Marseille	25
3.1	Male occupational structure, census of 1851 and marriage registers of 1846-51	55
3.2	Itinerancy by occupation, men	56
3.3	Male occupational structure, marriage registers	58
3.4	Male occupational structure, marriage registers; agriculture excluded	59
3.5	Occupational distribution, subcategories, marriage registers; agriculture excluded	60
3.6	Occupations of women over 17, census and marriage registers	69
3.7	Occupations of employed women over 17, census of 1851	71
3.8	Occupational structure of Marseille's work force, men and women over 17 combined; census of 1851	73
4.1	Literacy scale	80
4.2	Nonemployed-bride scale	83
4.3	Witness scale	86
4.4	Summary scale	91
4.5	Mean summary occupational-status scores, by occupational category	94
4.6	Summary status scores of occupations, by occupational category	96
4.7	Relationship of summary status scores to average size of firm, artisan occupations, 1846-51	99
5.1	Occupational composition of districts, active male population over 17, census of 1851	114
5.2	Bride's occupation by district, marriage registers of 1846-51	117
5.3	Selected characteristics of districts, census of 1851	118
5.4	Percentage of foreigners by district, census of 1851	119
5.5	Mean occupational-status scores of districts, 1821-2 to 1869	127
5.6	Estimates of population of districts	129
5.7	Groom's occupation by district, marriage registers of 1821-2	135
5.8	Groom's occupation by district, marriage registers of 1846-51	136
5.9	Groom's occupation by district, marriage registers of 1869	137
5.10	Bride's occupation by district, marriage registers of 1869	138
5.11	Birthplace by district, brides and grooms combined	140
6.1	Population of Marseille, 1801-72	147
6.2	Birth and death rates, France and Marseille, 1807-72	149
6.3	Birth rates, death rates, and rates of natural increase, Marseille, 1807-72	151
6.4	Net migration into Marseille, 1817-72	152
7.1	Birthplace of immigrants to Marseille, marriage registers of 1821-2	163

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

	List of figures and tables	xi
7.2	Percentage of immigrant brides and grooms with parents in Marseille, 1821–2	166
7.3	Occupational backgrounds of natives and immigrants in 1821–2	168
7.4	Occupational backgrounds of rural-born and urban-born immigrants in 1821–2	169
7.5	Occupational backgrounds of grooms, by birthplace, 1821–2	172
7.6	Occupational backgrounds of brides, by birthplace, 1821–2	173
7.7	Percent literate by birthplace, brides and grooms, 1821–2	173
7.8	Birthplaces of immigrants to Marseille, brides and grooms	178
7.9	Percentage of brides and grooms with parents in Marseille, by birthplace	193
7.10	Occupational backgrounds of native and immigrant grooms, 1851 and 1869	193
7.11	Occupational backgrounds of native and immigrant brides, 1851 and 1869	194
7.12	Occupational backgrounds of rural-born and urban-born immigrants, 1851 and 1869	195
7.13	Percent literate by region of birth	197
7.14	Father's occupational-status scores by birthplace	198
7.15	Occupational background by birthplace, grooms, 1851	199
7.16	Occupational background by birthplace, grooms, 1869	200
7.17	Occupational background by birthplace, brides, 1851	201
7.18	Occupational background by birthplace, brides, 1869	202
7.19	Percent of grooms with brides from same department, by birthplace	205
7.20	Percent of brides with grooms from same department, by birthplace	206
7.21	Percent of spouses from same department of birth, by literacy	209
8.1	Criminal convictions by sex	214
8.2	Criminal convictions by occupation, men	217
8.3	Convictions for theft by occupation, women	220
8.4	Criminal convictions by birthplace	222
8.5	Convictions for theft by birthplace, women, <i>tribunal correctionnel</i>	223
8.6	Criminal convictions by rural or urban birth, French-born men	224
8.7	Convictions for theft by rural or urban birth, French-born women	224
8.8	Convictions for theft by occupation and birthplace, men, <i>tribunal correctionnel</i>	225
8.9	Criminal convictions by district	229
9.1	Mean age by occupation, men, census of 1851	236
9.2	Groom's occupational distribution by age at marriage	237
9.3	Profile of male labor market	239
9.4	Occupational inheritance by father's occupational category	241
9.5	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1821–2	243
9.6	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1846–51	244
9.7	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1869	245
9.8	Percentage of sons literate, by occupation	254
9.9	Percentage of sons literate, by father's occupation	254
9.10	Percentage of sons with bourgeois occupations, by father's occupation and literacy	256
9.11	Percentage of sons with bourgeois occupations, by father's occupation and migration	258
9.12	Percentage of workers' sons upwardly mobile into bourgeoisie, by migration	262

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xii	List of figures and tables	
9.13	Percentage of sons literate, by migration and father's occupation	263
9.14	Percentage of literate sons with bourgeois occupations, by father's occupation and migration	264
10.1	Profile of marriage market	273
10.2	Percentage of brides with grooms in same occupation as bride's father	275
10.3	Percentage socially stationary brides and grooms	276
10.4	Bride's father's occupation by groom's occupation, 1821-2	277
10.5	Bride's father's occupation by groom's occupation, 1846-51	278
10.6	Bride's father's occupation by groom's occupation, 1869	279
10.7	Percentage of daughters literate, by father's occupation	282
10.8	Percentage of daughters with bourgeois husbands, by father's occupation and literacy	284
10.9	Percentage of daughters with bourgeois husbands, by father's occupation and migration	286
10.10	Percentage of literate daughters with bourgeois husbands, by father's occupation	288
10.11	Percentage of illiterate daughters with bourgeois husbands, by father's occupation	289
10.12	Percentage of women marrying men from different birthplaces, by bride's birthplace	291
10.13	Percentage of brides with bourgeois grooms, by bride's birthplace, groom's birthplace, and bride's father's occupation, 1821-2	292
10.14	Percentage of brides with bourgeois grooms, by bride's birthplace, groom's birthplace, and bride's father's occupation, 1846-51	294
10.15	Percentage of brides with bourgeois grooms, by bride's birthplace, groom's birthplace, and bride's father's occupation, 1869	295
10.16	Percentage of illiterate brides with bourgeois grooms, by father's occupation, bride's birthplace, and groom's birthplace	297
10.17	Percentage of literate brides with bourgeois grooms, by father's occupation, bride's birthplace, and groom's birthplace	298
10.18	Brides' occupational distribution	299
10.19	Percentage literate by bride's occupation	300
10.20	Recruitment into women's occupations	301
10.21	Bride's occupation by father's occupation, 1846-51	304
10.22	Bride's occupation by father's occupation, 1869	305
10.23	Percentage of brides marrying bourgeois grooms, by bride's occupation and father's occupation	306
10.24	Brides' occupational distribution, by birthplace	308
10.25	Percentage of small businesswomen, craft workers, and domestic servants with bourgeois grooms, by father's occupation and bride's birthplace	309
A.1	Mean age at marriage	318
A.2	Sex and marital status, census of 1851; official totals and sample estimates	322
A.3	Sex by age, census of 1851	323
C.1	Estimation of misclassified small businessmen	340
C.2	Estimated occupational mobility, misclassified artisan employers	342
C.3	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1821-2 (corrected)	343
C.4	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1846-51 (corrected)	344
C.5	Father's occupation by son's occupation, 1869 (corrected)	345

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## Preface

The origins of this book go back to the autumn of 1967, when I was doing research in Marseille for a doctoral dissertation on the history of the city's working class in the nineteenth century. At the time, I was trying to make sense of workers' involvement in the Revolution of 1848. I had determined that some of Marseille's skilled trades had very high rates of participation in the revolutionary movement of 1848, whereas other skilled trades – which did not differ systematically in wages or working conditions – remained conservative or passive. The reasons for this difference were elusive. However, I knew that the nineteenth-century population of Marseille had grown very rapidly and that this rapid growth had been fed by prodigious levels of migration. I wondered whether different groups of skilled workers were differently affected by migration, but I had found no way of determining the proportion of immigrants in different trades. The late Edouard Baratier, then head archivist of the Archives Départementale des Bouches-du-Rhône, was the first to suggest that I look at marriage registers. When a couple was married, he pointed out, their occupations and birthplaces were recorded on a register; using these documents, it would be possible to estimate the proportion of natives and immigrants in each of the city's major occupational groups.

When the first bound volume of the *actes de mariage* of 1846 was brought to my table, I discovered unsuspected treasures. These documents gave not only the occupations and birthplaces of both spouses, but their names, ages, and addresses, their fathers' occupations, the current residence or place of death of their parents, and the names, ages, occupations, and addresses of four witnesses. Finally, the bride and groom and the witnesses all signed their names at the bottom of the marriage act – if they were capable of doing so. I soon realized that these documents could be used to determine not only the proportion of immigrants in different trades, but patterns of residence, occupational recruitment, literacy, intermarriage, friendship, and occupational mobility for every category of the population. The range of evidence provided by this document was staggering; it far surpassed what was available in contemporary censuses or other quantifiable sources.

From that moment forward, analysis of the marriage registers gradually took on a life of its own. I did use them to calculate the proportion of immigrants in different working-class trades; in fact, it turned out that every

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## xiv Preface

one of the skilled trades that remained passive or conservative in 1848 had a sizable majority of natives of the city, whereas the radical trades had recruited their members primarily outside of Marseille. The marriage registers made it possible to distinguish between a group of conservative, inward-looking, exclusive trades and a group of radical, outward-looking, open trades, and therefore to explain patterns of political participation in 1848 with unusual precision. But this use of the marriage registers, however satisfying, was only a beginning. Preliminary work on social mobility, literacy, and the social and geographical backgrounds of immigrants opened up the possibility of a systematic quantitative description of some of the most important social structures and social processes of nineteenth-century Marseille.<sup>1</sup>

For some time I conceived of my analysis of the marriage registers as a kind of descriptive statistical prologue to the history of working-class radicalization. But as time went by and the analysis progressed, the would-be prologue grew into a separate book, with a style, a problematic, a narrative rhythm, and themes of its own. Historians may find it austere – highly quantitative, occasionally technical, and lacking in personalities and color. But the issues confronted by the book are crucial for understanding nineteenth-century cities and nineteenth-century social change. How did capitalist economic development affect the size and composition of urban occupational groups? How did massive urban population growth change the structure and character of city neighborhoods? Did economic changes transform the status hierarchy of urban society? What were the social origins of the thousands of men and women who migrated to nineteenth-century cities? Did massive rural–urban migration have deleterious effects on the immigrants and on urban society? Were the migration experiences of women significantly different from those of men? Did massive migration breed urban crime? Did changes in the economic and social structure result in rising or declining levels of social mobility? Did natives of the city monopolize the available opportunities for upward mobility, or did immigrants find their share of the more prestigious and better-paying jobs? Did the processes and the results of women's social mobility differ from men's? These and related questions can be answered with considerable precision using quantitative data from the marriage registers, supplemented, of course, by data from many other sources. By posing and answering these questions, I have tried to put together a closely argued analytic description – a kind of closeup sociological portrait – of an entire urban society during the epochal changes of the nineteenth century.

The book has been deeply influenced by the methods, theories, and outlook of sociology – of American quantitative sociology, to be more precise. Many of the chapters begin with an invocation of sociological theories or findings, and the analysis of quantitative data is largely structured by sociological questions and methods. To historians, the book may seem more sociology than history. Although I hope it will be accepted as a contribution to sociology,

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## Preface

xv

I believe that it deviates in important ways from sociological styles and problematics. First, sociologists – with exceptions – tend to use an extensive specialized vocabulary. What seems to them a legitimate scientific language most historians would condemn as pseudoscientific jargon. I have eschewed the use of specialized vocabulary in this book whenever possible and have tried to define such terms when their use could not be avoided. I have done so not because I disdain sociological terminology as jargon, but because I wish to be able to communicate with an audience of historians and “lay” readers not initiated into the language of professional sociology. Second, although this book is highly quantitative, I have avoided using mathematically complex quantitative techniques (for example, multiple-regression, path analysis, or log-linear modeling) even where these might have been appropriate for the data and the questions being asked. With the exception of Chapter 4, where simple correlation coefficients are calculated, the analysis is carried out strictly by means of simple counts and cross-tabulations. I am acutely aware that this occasionally makes the analysis somewhat cumbersome and inexact. But I believe it also allows the statistically uninitiated to follow my argument. I have consciously sacrificed precision and elegance for readability.

There is also another reason for my choice of simple over sophisticated quantitative methods – one that derives from a far deeper difference between historical and sociological outlooks. Sociologists, again with exceptions, generally have had as their object the establishment and verification of social laws, or, less grandiloquently, causal generalizations. Historians, by contrast, have seen their task as the description of unique events, situations, or sequences. Although all historians necessarily generalize and all sociologists necessarily describe, there remains a distinctive difference in orientation. This difference has a bearing on the choice of quantitative techniques. More statistically sophisticated techniques tend to yield coefficients assessing the relative strengths of hypothesized causal factors – indicating that, say, the occupation of a man’s father has a greater influence on the probability of his finding a nonmanual job than does his country of origin. Such coefficients have the advantages of precision and of comparability across contexts, but they also are highly abstract. Cross-tabulations, for all their cumbersomeness, are much more concrete and closer to lived experience. They make it hard to formulate, say, precise statements about the relative influence of occupational background and national origin on social mobility, but they will indicate clearly that nearly all Italian immigrants in Marseille, whatever their occupational backgrounds, were consigned to manual work, whereas even workers’ or peasants’ sons who immigrated from Switzerland or the French countryside frequently found their way into the bourgeoisie. I would rather convey to my reader these lived details of social experience than make a precise test of competing causal hypotheses. This study is informed by causal hypotheses drawn from sociology, but it uses them more to order the description of social

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-11616-9 - Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820-1870

William H. Sewell

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xvi Preface

life and social change in Marseille than to subject them to systematic statistical tests.

This book has been long in the making, and it has benefited from many persons and institutions along the way. During my dissertation research in Marseille I was generously assisted by Professor Pierre Guiral of the University of Aix-en-Provence and by two of his students, E. Chinard, and Victor Nguyen. The head archivists of the Archives de la Ville de Marseille – M. Ramière de Fortanier – and of the Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône – first M. Edouard Baratier and then Mme. M. Villard – have been consistently helpful both during my lengthy first visit and during my briefer subsequent ones. The efficiency of these archives, the wealth of their collections, and the unfailing kindness of their staffs have made it a pleasure to do research in Marseille. I wish also to thank the Archives de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille, the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Marseille, and the Musée du Vieux Marseille, whose curator, Mlle. Jullian, gave me photographs of dozens of prints illustrating various facets of life in nineteenth-century Marseille.

Quantitative research of the kind undertaken in this study is expensive. It has been supported over the years by several institutions. The most important source of funding was a grant (SOC 72-05249-A01) from the National Science Foundation. A Research Training Grant from the Social Science Research Council financed my initial dissertation research in Marseille in 1967 and 1968. The University of Chicago, the Institute for Advanced Study, and the University of Arizona also have provided me with various types of support.

Much of the research reported in this book was carried out by a long series of research assistants: Kenneth East, Susan Anderson, Ann Lesch, Ronnie Dane, Allon Fischer, Cynthia Truant, and Sherry Sinclair. Ronald Pateman's mastery of the computer saved me many headaches and made possible analyses I could never have performed on my own. Nikki Matz typed the bulk of the final manuscript with admirable zeal and skill. I have received helpful comments on various portions and stages of this manuscript from Stephan Thernstrom, Joan Scott, James Jackson, Ronald Aminzade, James Lehning, Robert Bezucha, and Ellen Sewell. Hans Rosenberg, the director of my dissertation, gave me penetrating criticisms of my dissertation chapters and unstinting personal and intellectual support. The late Allan Sharlin was associated with this book from 1969, when he worked as my research assistant while still an undergraduate at the University of Chicago, until his untimely death in March of 1983. His continuing support, friendship, criticism, and ideas have helped to shape the book in many ways. To its detriment, it will never receive the close critical reading he had promised once the manuscript was completed.

The influence of my sociologist father pervades this study. Being raised by a "dust-bowl empiricist" imparts a special bent to the mind. I trust he will accept the book as the homage of a loyal and grateful son.