WORKING PAPERS

N° 1647

June 2025

"The Jean Nicolas Database The French Rebellion, 1661-1789"

Victor Gay

Toulouse School of Economics

The Jean Nicolas Database
The French Rebellion, 1661–1789*

Victor Gay†

June 2025

Abstract

This article introduces the Jean Nicolas Database, a comprehensive resource documenting 8,516 rebellions in France between 1661 and 1789. Based on a survey conducted by Jean Nicolas from the early 1980s to the late 1990s, the database records each event's typology, chronology, location, participant characteristics, forms of confrontation and violence, legal consequences, sources, and authorship. In addition to detailing the construction methodology of the database, the article critically evaluates its reliability by analyzing biases introduced during the original data collection process. It also provides methodological guidance to end users to mitigate the database's limitations.

*I am grateful to Michael Albertus, Gauthier Aubert, Pascal Bastien, Nicole Charley, Jamie Folsom, François Godicheau, Dominique Godineau, Sébastien Poublanc, Estefania Santacreu-Vasut for their input on this project. I am especially indebted to Renan Donnerh, Brice Évain, and Philippe Hamon for their invaluable contributions to this long-standing endeavor. I am also thankful to Loris Cuenot, Annie Dago, and Louis Vitrand for their outstanding research assistance. This work was supported by the Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR) under grants ANR–17–EURE–0010 (Investissements d'Avenir program) and ANR–20–CE38–0015 (ObARDI), whose support I gratefully acknowledged.

†Assistant professor of economics, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Toulouse School of Economics, University of Toulouse Capitole, Toulouse, France. ORCID: 0000-0001-9912-3841. Email: victor.gay@tse-fr.eu.

1. Introduction

Rebellions have long been a central concern for social scientists and historians. Far from being mere disruptions, episodes of social conflict expose deeper tensions over power, inequality, values, and competing visions of the society. Because of their transformative potential, scholars have examined how these conflicts shape a wide range of societal outcomes such as state formation (Slater, 2010), political consciousness (Porchnev, 1963; Thompson, 1971), regime durability (Levitsky and Way, 2013), or collective identity (Ladurie, 1966). Early works in this tradition focus on early modern Europe—a period of rapid social and economic change accompanied by the consolidation of state power (Ladurie, 1966; Porchnev, 1963; Thompson, 1971; Tilly, 1986). Among these conflicts, the French Revolution stands out as a landmark event that has inspired a vast scholarly literature (e.g., Andress, 2013). Yet the thousands of localized uprisings that erupted across the French countryside throughout the eighteenth century have received comparatively less attention, despite their significance as precursors to the Revolution (Nicolas, 2002; Aubert, 2015; 2023).

In recent years, however, renewed interest in historical political economy and improved access to historical data have spurred a new wave of empirical research on rebellion over this period (Cirone, 2024; Jenkins and Rubin, 2024). A key driver of this resurgence has been the availability of the Historical Social Conflict Database (HiSCoD; Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu, 2024), which compiles about 21 thousand episodes of social conflict in Europe from the High Middle Ages to the late nineteenth century. This resource has proved instrumental in enabling new empirical studies on the roots of rebellion, particularly in early modern France (e.g., Chambru, 2019; Degrave, 2023; Jha and Wilkinson, 2023; Ottinger and Rosenberger, 2023; Davoine, Enguehard and Kolesnikov, 2025; Giommoni, Loumeau and Tabellini, 2025). A significant part of the HiSCoD database draws from the Jean Nicolas survey, which documents more than 8,500 rebellious events that occurred in France between 1661 and 1789 (Nicolas 1973; 1974; 1985*a*; 2002).[1] However, the database includes only a limited subset of the information originally recorded in the Jean Nicolas survey.[2] Moreover, the companion article to the database offers little details about the context in which the Jean Nicolas survey was developed or on the potential biases embedded in its content (Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu, 2024). Yet, the meaningful reuse of data from past surveys requires a clear understanding of the conditions under which the data were initially produced (Guirault, 2019).

[1] These events represent about 40 percent of the HiSCoD database and 54 percent of the entries concerning France.

[2] The HiSCoD database provides information on the typology, date, location, number and gender of participants of each event, together with the sources and authors of each record.

To address these two limitations, I offer a detailed account of the development of the Jean Nicolas survey, tracing its origins in the early 1970s through to the publication of Jean Nicolas's (2002) seminal book, *The French Rebellion* (*La rébellion française*). In particular, I highlight the *de facto* regional stratification of the survey. I further examine Jean Nicolas' definition of the concept of *rebellion*, emphasizing how its broad scope may blur the line between political unrest and more ambiguous phenomena, such as ordinary criminal acts (Section 2). I then introduce the Jean Nicolas Database, a comprehensive resource that captures *all* the information originally recorded in the Jean Nicolas survey. For each event, the database documents its typology, chronology, location, participant characteristics, forms of confrontation and violence, and legal consequences—a total of 255 variables. In addition, the Jean Nicolas database includes auxiliary datasets offering detailed information about the sources and authors of each record. It also provides the scanned images of all the original records of the Jean Nicolas survey (Section 3). Next, I provide a critical assessment of the reliability of the Jean Nicolas database. Specifically, I first compare the content of the database with the corresponding records in HiSCoD, identifying some discrepancies in Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu's (2024) database. I then analyze *quantitatively* the biases introduced by the survey methodology due to source selection, authorship patterns, and regional archival coverage. I also propose a grading system that documents the quality of each record (Section 4). On the basis of this quantitative source criticism exercise, I offer practical recommendations for researchers using the database in empirical work to help ensure that their analyses yield robust and credible results (Section 5). Finally, Section 6 describes the availability of the Jean Nicolas database, and Section 7, its potential uses.

The construction of the Jean Nicolas database is part of a threefold movement. First, it reflects the recent revival of quantitative history in both the French and Anglo-American traditions (Karila-Cohen, Lemercier and Zalc, 2018; Lemercier and Zalc, 2019 [2008]; Ruggles, 2021; Cirone, 2024). Second, it contributes to an ongoing cross-disciplinary movement to upcycle historical data collections, whose objective is to make these collections interoperable and reusable through reproducible workflows (Scheltjens, 2023). Finally, it adopts an interdisciplinary perspective and aims at fostering a dialogue between history and the quantitative social sciences by providing users with the conceptual tools needed to avoid common pitfalls in quantitative historical research (Lemercier, Ollivier and Zalc, 2013; Karila-Cohen, Lemercier and Zalc, 2018; Lemercier and Zalc, 2019 [2008]; Armatte, 2020; Dennison and Gehlbach, 2024).

2. The Jean Nicolas Survey of Rebellions

This section traces the development of the Jean Nicolas survey, from its origins in the early 1970s to its eventual digitization under the form of the Jean Nicolas database in 2025 (Section 2.1). It also examines Jean Nicolas' definition of the concept of *rebellion*, which formed the basis for the survey's data collection (Section 2.2).[3]

2.1. The Making of the Jean Nicolas Survey

2.1.1. Origins of the Survey (1973–4)

The Jean Nicolas survey of rebellions originated as the initiative of a single historian: Jean Nicolas. While studying the nobility and bourgeoisie of eighteenth-century Savoy (Nicolas, 1978), Jean Nicolas became increasingly interested in the dynamics of popular uprisings. Challenging the prevailing view in the 1970s that popular revolts had largely disappeared by the mid-seventeenth century, he argued that social conflict remained a vital force in shaping historical change well into the eighteenth century. Guided by his Marxist convictions, he sought to restore a sense of "conflictual and creative coherence" to popular action, emphasizing that the people acted rationally and that their participation in conflict had meaningful political implications. This line of inquiry resulted in the programmatic article "Chronicle of Refusal. Toward an Inquiry into Popular Emotions in the Eighteenth Century, the Case of Savoy" ("Éphémérides du refus. Pour une enquête sur les émotions populaires au XVIIIe siècle, le cas de la Savoie"), in which Jean Nicolas compiled 234 rebellions that occurred in Savoy between 1650 and 1792 (Nicolas, 1973; 1974). Although regional in scope—reflecting the broader orientation of French historiography on early modern revolts in the 1970s (Foisil, 1970; Bercé, 1974; Pillorget, 1975)—this study laid the conceptual foundations for what would evolve into a nationwide investigation of popular uprisings.

2.1.2. Design and Launch of the Survey (1982–5)

While Jean Nicolas was the driving force behind the survey from the outset, its concrete design took shape through a collaborative process in 1982–3 as he consulted a number of early modern historians—including Yves-Marie Bercé, Denis Richet, and Hugues Neveux—to define the project's scope and methodology. The survey aimed to systematically and cumulatively document all traces of popular uprisings in France between the beginning of Louis XIV's personal reign in 1661 and the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.

[3] This section draws extensively on Hamon (2021; 2022) as well as informal conversations with Philippe Hamon, who interviewed Jean Nicolas in 2017 and is currently writing a history of the survey.

Each event was to be recorded on an individual form through an elaborate coding grid and categorized within a detailed typology.

Following this preparatory phase, the survey was officially launched in 1983. Based in Paris, Jean Nicolas reached out to modern history professors across France, inviting them to participate directly in the project or to involve their graduate students.[4] To achieve comprehensive national coverage, he tried to articulate three spatial frameworks: the provincial geography of Ancien Régime France, the spatial distribution of university centers, and the location of départemental archives—the most promising archival repositories. This approach resulted in a *de facto* regional stratification of the survey—Section 4.2 examines the biases introduced by this strategy. A key moment in the survey's development came in May 1984 with the conference "Popular Movements and Social Consciousness" ("Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale") organized by Jean Nicolas. While its thematic scope extended from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century and beyond France, the event included a dedicated workshop on the survey. The proceedings of the conference featured the survey's typology of protest movements and coding grid (Nicolas, 1985*b*, pp. 761–7).[5]

From that point on, Jean Nicolas assumed a central role as both coordinator and data processor. He personally managed the entire workflow: mailing out survey forms, collecting completed records, numbering them, correcting inconsistencies, and supplementing missing information when necessary. As uneven regional participation revealed gaps in the survey's coverage, Jean Nicolas increasingly stepped in as an investigator himself, conducting archival research to fill these gaps. Although the data collection was initially scheduled to conclude in 1985, it ultimately continued until 1999.

2.1.3. Results of the Survey (1986–2002)

The first results of the survey were presented by Jean Nicolas during a roundtable held at Paris-VII in October 1986 on "Popular Uprisings in France in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." His unpublished presentation, titled "Emotions in the Computer. Preliminary Results of a Collective Survey" ("Les émotions dans l'ordinateur. Premiers résultats d'une enquête collective," cited in Markoff, 1990, p. 413), reported 2,878 recorded rebellions. By 1988, the number of documented events had grown to 5,125 (Burguière, 1991 [1988]).[6] Al-

[4]The survey operated with minimal funding. Jean Nicolas occasionally secured financial support from the mission of the Bicentennial of the Revolution and from the 1983 CNRS program "Genesis of the Modern State" ("Genèse de l'État moderne," Genêt, 1997). However, the project generally lacked institutional support and relied largely on the unpaid contributions of university faculty.

[5]Appendix Figures A1–A3 reproduce the original typology of the survey, while Appendix Figures A4–A7 reproduce its original coding grid.

[6]Appendix Figure A8 reproduces Burguière's (1991 [1988]) figure of rebellions from 1750 to 1789 drawn based on the Jean Nicolas survey as of 1988.

though Jean Nicolas retired in 1994, he continued to develop the survey until 1999. In its final version, the survey comprised 8,516 distinct records of rebellion. The culmination of this vast undertaking was the publication Nicolas's (2002) seminal book, *The French Rebellion. Popular Movements and Social Consciousness (1661–1789)* (*La rébellion française. Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale (1661–1789)*), which extensively drew on his survey.

2.1.4. From the Survey to the Database (2015–25)

The original records of the Jean Nicolas survey resurfaced a few years after the publication of *The French Rebellion* thanks to the serendipitous workings of academic networks. Shortly after retiring, Nicolas sought to deposit the forty boxes of survey materials at his home institution, the University of Paris-VII, but the administration declined—as did several other Parisian universities. In 2015, Nicolas raised the issue with Jean Aubert, a historian who had worked in several museums in Savoie, Nicolas' native region. Jean Aubert then relayed the matter to his son, Gauthier Aubert, who had recently completed his *mémoire* for the Habilitation to Supervise Research on early modern rebellions in Brittany (Aubert, 2014). Seizing the opportunity, Gauthier Aubert personally transported the boxes to his home institution, the University of Rennes-2, where he deposited them at the François-Lebrun Library.

In 2017, I contacted Philippe Hamon and Gauthier Aubert to inquire about the whereabouts of Jean Nicolas' original survey records. I then traveled to the François-Lebrun Library, where I digitized the entire collection using a portable scanner.[7] The 8,977 `PDF` files of the Jean Nicolas survey—totaling 33,490 pages—are included in the Jean Nicolas database under the `nicolas_records` folder.[8] Over the following years, and with the assistance of three research assistants, I transcribed the full content of these records into a Microsoft Access database, which I then processed and formatted into a database using the Stata software.[9]

[7]This digitization effort was partially carried out by Estefania Santacreu-Vasut. The resulting scans were distributed in 2021 via the En colère platform, developed by Pascal Bastien (Université du Québec à Montréal) and Jamie Folsom (Performant Software).

[8]This total page count does not correspond to 35,944 (= 8,986 × 4) because some records include supplementary description pages, while others contain two grids per page. Jean Nicolas' logbook tracking his correspondence with collaborators was also deposited at the François Lebrun library and scanned (`nicolas_logbook.pdf`).

[9]The research assistants who contributed to the transcription were Loris Cuenot, Annie Dago, and Louis Vitrand. In a parallel effort, Cédric Chambru and Paul Maneuvrier-Hervieu also transcribed part of the Jean Nicolas survey into the HiSCoD database (Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu, 2024). I discuss the overlaps between the Jean Nicolas and the HiSCoD databases in Section 4.1.

2.2. The Notion of Rebellion in the Jean Nicolas Survey

2.2.1. The Semantics of Revolt

Before Nicolas's (2002) book, the term *rebellion* was rarely used in the French historiography to describe popular uprisings in early modern France. For instance, in his seminal *History of the Croquants. A Study of Popular Uprisings in 17th-Century Southwestern France* (*Histoire des Croquants. Étude des soulèvements populaires au XVIIe siècle dans le Sud-Ouest de la France*), Bercé (1974, p. 173) uses *rebellions* in a narrow sense, referring specifically to acts led by royal officers. He explicitly distinguishes them from *revolts*, noting that *rebellions* refer to "violent but isolated act[s] with no lasting consequences." This reflects an implicit hierarchy of intensity by which Bercé (1974) considered *rebellions* as less important than *revolts*.[10]

This preference for an alternative terminology is consistent across the seminal historiography: Porchnev (1963) refers to *popular uprisings*; Mousnier (1967) and Foisil (1970), to *revolts*; and Pillorget (1975), to *insurrectionary movements*. Likewise in historical dictionaries: Cabourdin and Viard's (1978) entries are *peasant revolts* and *emotions*; Pillorget and Pillorget's (1996), *popular uprisings*; and Bély's (1996), *riots* and *revolts*.

Even Jean Nicolas initially employed alternative terminology. His pioneering 1973–4 article referred to *popular emotions*; the 1984 conference, to *popular movements*; and the 1986 roundtable, to *popular uprisings*, with Jean Nicolas' own presentation referring to *emotions*. It was ultimately with Nicolas's (2002) *The French Rebellion* that the term *rebellion* gained significant visibility, for instance by quickly making its way into Grenier, Béguin and Bonzon's (2003) and Bourquin et al.'s (2005) historical dictionaries.

2.2.2. What Counts as Rebellion?

In the first chapter of his book, "The Archives of Disorder," Nicolas (2002, pp. 19–25) revisits the concept of rebellion that guided the construction of his survey. While he draws on categories used by historical actors—such as *emotions*, *riots*, *turmoil*, or *sedition*, as found in archival sources—he ultimately constructs his own analytical framework. He defines a rebellion as an event that involves violence, engages at least four individuals from more than one family, may last for only a few hours, and expresses a group's need for survival or collective assertion—his ambition was to "reach the threshold of the barely perceptible,

[10] Bercé (1974, p. 681) reinforces this distinction in his conclusion, where he describes the topographical unit of *rebellions* as the local community, further suggesting that he associates the term with smaller-scale, localized events.

where the most rudimentary forms of awareness emerge" (p. 27).[11] Although most of these events intuitively involve a confrontation with authorities, this criterion is notably absent from Nicolas' formal definition. In fact, he explicitly includes "violent forms of collective release, neighborhood or parish rivalries, student riots, [and] festive disturbances" (p. 27), which often unfold among social equals and do not necessarily involve any confrontation with authorities. In the specific case of strikes, he even sets aside violence as a necessary criterion (Footnote 41, p. 27).

Taken together, these criteria allow the Jean Nicolas survey to cast a wide net, capturing the "sporadic" forms of social contestation that might otherwise escape the historian's scope (Nicolas, 1973, p. 594). However, this expansive scope also presents analytical challenges, as it blurs the boundaries between political unrest and more ambiguous phenomena, such as ordinary criminal acts (e.g., prison escapes) or certain forms of intercommunal violence. As a result, users of the Jean Nicolas database should proceed with caution and pay close attention to the typology of events they include in their analyses.

3. The Jean Nicolas Database

The Jean Nicolas database comprises three main datasets: the events dataset (Section 3.1), the sources dataset (Section 3.2), and the authors dataset (Section 3.3).

3.1. The Events Dataset

The events dataset (`nicolas_events`) is the central component of the Jean Nicolas database. It provides detailed information on 8,516 distinct rebellions, organized across ten sets of variables. For each rebellion, the dataset records its typology, chronology, location, participant characteristics, forms of confrontation and violence, legal consequences, sources, authorship, and the textual description of the event—the 255 variables included in the events dataset are listed in Panel A of Appendix Table A1. Each event is assigned a unique four-digit `nicolas` identifier, ranging from `0001` to `8843` and matching the number found on the top-right corner of each original record.[12]

Records *not* included in the events dataset The Jean Nicolas survey originally comprises 8,977 records, of which 461 are not included in the final events dataset. These excluded

[11] Jean Nicolas selected a threshold of four individuals to reflect contemporary regulations that prohibited gatherings exceeding that number when public order was perceived to be under threat (Nicolas, 1985*b*, p. 75).

[12] Each record is also associated with a unique `hiscod` identifier. See Section 4.1 for more details. Some rebellions are further linked to related events—up to three—by a note on the top-right corner of their original record—this is the case for 315 rebellion records.

records fall into three categories: deleted, duplicate, and incomplete records. First, Jean Nicolas marked 19 records for deletion, either because they occurred before 1661, did not describe a rebellious event, or were inaccurate (see, e.g., Appendix Figure A9). Second, he identified 238 records as duplicates, typically when multiple authors created distinct records describing the same event—I refer to these as "formal" duplicate records (see, e.g., Appendix Figure A10). In addition, I identified 202 further "effective" duplicates by systematically searching for events occurring concurrently in the same location and manually inspecting them.[13] Altogether, the events dataset includes 381 records for which duplicates exist in the original survey. Finally, I removed 2 incomplete records that had not been filled out using the original survey grid (see, e.g., Appendix Figure A11).

Appendix Table A2 presents the distribution of these types of records. I provide access to the entire set of records of the Jean Nicolas survey in the `nicolas_events_all` dataset, which includes the same variables as the `nicolas_events` dataset. In addition, this dataset links each duplicate record to the identifier of its corresponding reference record.

3.1.1. Typology

The first set of variables concerns the typology of rebellions. Originally developed to encompass 68 types grouped into 13 distinct categories (Nicolas, 1985*a*, pp. 15–6, 761–3), the typology was later extended to 72 types (Nicolas, 2002, pp. 26–7, 548–50).[14] Each event is characterized by a primary general type and primary detailed type. In addition, 24 percent of events are further characterized by a secondary general type and a secondary detailed type. The general typology of rebellions is reported in Table 1—the detailed typology is reported in Appendix Table A3. The most common type of rebellion is `Resistance to state taxation`, which accounts for 37 percent of events, followed by `Resistance to the state judiciary, military, or police` (18 percent), and `Subsistence` (17 percent).

3.1.2. Chronology

Date The second set of variables concerns the chronology of rebellions, beginning with the date of each event. Dates are disaggregated into year, month, calendar day, and weekday variables. While the year of each rebellion is systematically available, complete dates

[13] In selecting which record to retain as the reference, I prioritized the one kept in the HiSCoD database. Note that reference records were not complemented with the content of their duplicate records, as they may draw from different—and potentially conflicting—sources.

[14] Specifically, the types `Opposition to the actions of officers of the Eaux et Forêts jurisdiction` (`0312`) and `Hiring dispute` (`1108`) were added to the typology, while the type `Strike` (`1106`) was subdivided into three types: `Industrial sector strike` (`1106`), `Agricultural sector strike` (`1109`), and `Commercial sector strike` (`1110`). The translation of the typology from French to English was carried out by Nicole Charley.

Table 1. General Typology of Rebellions

	Type of rebellion	Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
01	Rejection of state reform initiatives	52	0.61	3	0.04	0.15
02	Resistance to state taxation or incidental taxation	3,122	36.66	320	3.76	15.52
03	Resistance to the state judiciary, military, or police	1,497	17.58	796	9.35	38.60
04	Acts of hostility toward a seigneurial authority	428	5.03	113	1.33	5.48
05	Acts of hostility toward nobility or nobiliary privilege	13	0.15	12	0.14	0.58
06	Acts of hostility toward the Church	103	1.21	159	1.87	7.71
07	Accusation of a notable	157	1.84	70	0.82	3.39
08	Accusation of a municipal authority	148	1.74	111	1.30	5.38
09	Subsistence	1,483	17.41	186	2.18	9.02
010	Religion, beliefs	265	3.11	34	0.40	1.65
011	Labor dispute	434	5.10	61	0.72	2.96
012	Regional idiosyncrasy	92	1.08	46	0.54	2.23
013	Miscellaneous	722	8.48	151	1.77	7.32
Total		8,516	100.00	2,062	24.21	100.00
.c	Type missing	0	0.00	6,454	75.79	
Total		8,516	100.00	8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the general primary and secondary types of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `type_prim` and `type_sec` variables.

are missing in 17 percent of cases (Appendix Table A4). Figure 1 displays the temporal distribution of recorded rebellions from 1661 to 1789.[15] It reveals a relatively calm period following the upheavals of the 1620s–40s, from the *Cascaveù* in Provence (Pillorget, 1975) to the *Croquants* in Quercy (Bercé, 1974) and the *Nu-Pieds* in Normandy (Foisil, 1970). Nevertheless, a few spikes emerge in the mid-1670s, with the revolt of the Roure in Vivarais in 1670 (Ribon, 2001) and the revolts of the *Papier Timbré* in Brittany and Guyenne in 1675 (Aubert, 2014), followed by tumults due to the great famine of 1693–4. Other notable events include the "peasant rage" of the *Tard-Avisés* in Quercy in 1707 (Gossare, 1997) and the revolutionary outbreak of 1709, fueled by a subsistence crisis, the War of the Spanish Succession, and renewed Protestant opposition in the Massif Central (Aubert, 2023). From the 1730s onward, rebellious activity rises steadily, accelerating sharply during the 1760s and exceeding one hundred annual events following the Flour War of 1775 (Bouton, 1993), persisting through the end of the period and the run-up to the French Revolution.

An examination of the monthly and daily distribution of rebellions indicates that neither the month of January nor the first day of the month is over-represented, suggesting that recorded dates are reliable (Appendix Figure A12).[16]

[15] Although the Jean Nicolas survey focuses on rebellions that occurred *before* the French Revolution—which began with the opening of the General Estates on May 5, 1789—two recorded events occurred *during* the Revolution on May 15 and June 14, 1789.

[16] In 262 cases, records specify a date interval, indicating that the event spanned multiple days. For these

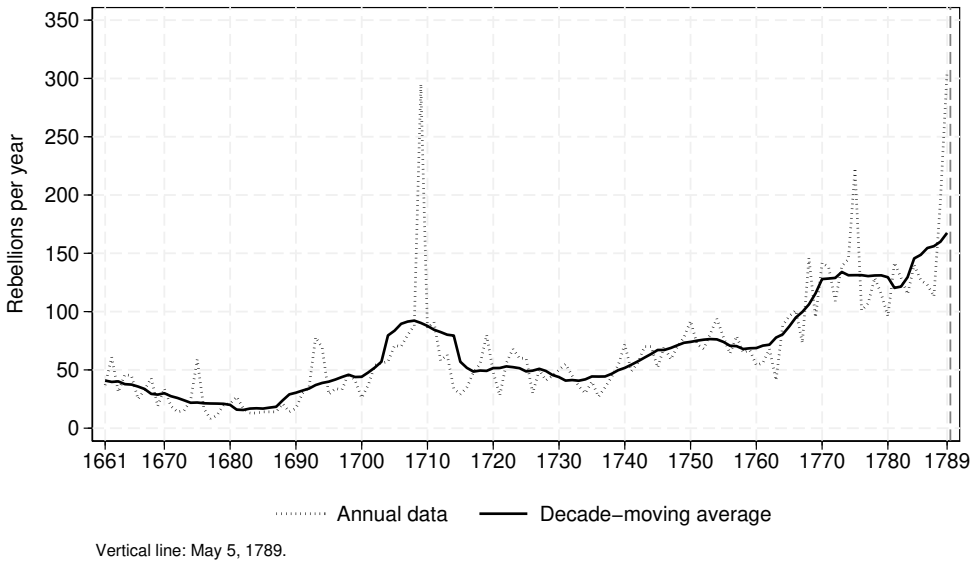


Figure 1. Temporal Distribution of Rebellions

Notes. This figure displays the temporal distribution of the 8,516 rebellions in the events database based on the `date_year` variable.

Period of the Day The starting hour of the rebellion is available for 11 percent of events (Appendix Table A5).[17] However, a broad period of the day—morning (6–12), afternoon (12–18), evening (18–22), and/or night (22–6)—is recorded for 48 percent of them (Appendix Table A6).

In addition, information on the overall duration of the rebellion is available for 52 percent of cases across 5 categories: one hour, one to two hours, half a day, one day, or more than a day. Among the events for which duration information is available, 55 percent lasted less than two hours, suggesting that the Jean Nicolas database captures brief rebellious outbursts with notable precision (Appendix Table A7).

3.1.3. Location

The third set of variables concerns the location of rebellions. It is organized into three subsets of variables: an Ancien Régime geography subset, which further includes popula-

events, the date variables record both the start and end dates of the rebellion. An additional variable further measures the duration of the rebellion in days. Conditional on lasting more than a single day, these events had an average duration of three days.

[17] In 59 cases, an hour interval is recorded. For these events, the hour variable is duplicated to indicate the start and end hour of the rebellion. An additional variable further records the duration of the rebellion in hours. Conditional on an interval being indicated, these rebellions last an average of two hours. In 13 cases, the recorded hour contradicts the indicated period of the day. In such instances, I prioritize the period of the day.

tion information, a contemporary geography subset, and a subset of miscellaneous spatial variables.

Ancien Régime geography I manually match the location of each rebellion to a spatial reference system of 1789 parishes based on the *Histoire Administrative des Communes* (HAC) database. This database—which also serves as a reference framework for the TRF-GIS (Gay, 2021) and COMMUNE (Litvine et al., 2023) databases—is distributed via the website `cassini.ehess` (Motte and Vouloir, 2007; LaDéHiS, 2021) and is (partially) accessible in tabular format (Cristofoli et al., 2021). It contains individual entries for the fourty thousand Ancien Régime parishes that appear on Cassini's *Carte générale de la France*—surveyed between 1756 and 1789 (Pelletier, 1990)—and that became municipalities in 1790, then communes in 1793 (see, e.g., Gorry, 2008).

Using the HAC database, I assign a location identifier (`cassini`) to each rebellion.[18] 96 percent of rebellions can be assigned to a specific parish without ambiguity. For 31 cases, however, the original records do not provide a precise location. In such instances, I assign the rebellion to the *chef-lieu* of the relevant *canton*, *subdélégation*, or province cited in the original record.[19] An additional 267 rebellions cannot be precisely located because their records refer to *lieux-dits* or hamlets that did not become municipalities or communes, and are thus absent from the HAC database. In these cases, I assign the rebellion to the relevant village, town, or city mentioned alongside the *lieu-dit* or hamlet.[20] Finally, for 54 rebellions, the records refer to locations created after 1789. In these cases, I identify and assign the corresponding parent parish that existed in 1789.[21] A flag variable documents each of these ambiguous cases (Appendix Table A9).[22]

[18] Eight rebellions occurred in the modern territories of Switzerland and Belgium and therefore fall outside of the coverage of the HAC database, which is limited to the territory of France as of 1999. These cases include rebellions that occurred in the Republic of Geneva (Collonge-Bellerive, Compesières, Corsier, Meinier, and Vezenas) and in Mariembourg, which was incorporated into the Kingdom of the Netherlands under the Second Treaty of Paris in 1815, and into the Kingdom of Belgium following the Belgian Revolution of 1830.

[19] For instance, rebellion `5754` is recorded as having occurred in the canton of Toulouse without further precision. Accordingly, I assign this event to the chef-lieu of the canton, i.e., the parish of Toulouse (`37818`). See Appendix Figure A13. 9 uncertain cases further involved subjective choices—these are documented in Appendix Table A8.

[20] For instance, rebellion `0174` is recorded as having occurred in the hamlet of Les Fontêtes ([Fonteste]) near the village of Saint-Ours. I therefore assign it to the parish of Saint-Ours (`33885`). See Appendix Figures A14 and A15.

[21] For instance, rebellion `0177` is recorded as having occurred in La Sauvetat (`35591`), a commune established in 1872. I therefore assign it to its parent parish, i.e., Authezat (`01964`).

[22] Another ambiguity arises when rebellions are reported to have occurred in multiple locations: in seven cases, across multiple parishes (see, e.g., Appendix Figure A16), and in six cases, across an entire region, such as a *bailliage*, an *élection*, or a *généralité* (see, e.g., Appendix Figure A17). In the case of multiple parishes, I assign the most populous one. In the case of a regional rebellion, I assign the *chef-lieu* of the corresponding region. A flag variable documents these cases (Appendix Table A10).

Notwithstanding the considerations discussed above, each rebellion is precisely situated in Ancien Régime geography through its `cassini` identifier and associated spatial coordinates.[23] The 8,508 rebellions included in the events dataset with a `cassini` identifier span 4,264 distinct parishes (Figure 2). Three cities—Paris, Nantes, Bordeaux—each hosted over 100 events during the period, while 18 locations saw more than 20 (Appendix Table A11). However, the distribution of locations that ever hosted a rebellion is heavily left-skewed, as the median location ever hosted only a single event (Appendix Figure A18).

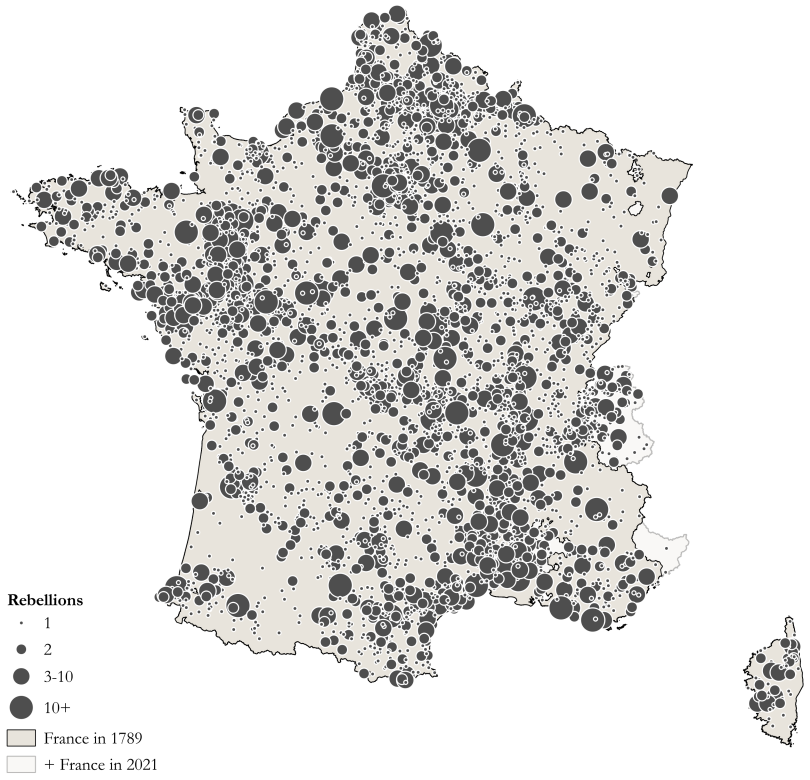


Figure 2. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution of the 8,508 rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset that have a `cassini` identifier in RGF93 projection. It is based on the `lat_cassini_rgf` and `lon_cassini_rgf` variables. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

Each location is further characterized by a set of historical toponyms: the name of the parish as it appears on Cassini's map, the name of the corresponding municipality as listed

[23]The spatial coordinates for parish locations are provided in both RGF93 and WGS84 projections. These coordinates are derived from the `position_1999` variable in Cristofoli et al. (2021)—which is itself based on IGN's BD-TOPO 1999—supplemented by the `position_cassini` variable for locations that were not communes in 1999.

on the "Year III copy" of the 1793 population census, and the name of the corresponding commune as listed on the 1801 *Arrêtés de réduction des justices de paix*, which constitute the first official nomenclature of administrative constituencies.[24]

To characterize the nature of rebellion locations within the broader landscape, I include a variable indicating their representation on Cassini's map: as a church tower (parish), a hamlet, a town, a city, an abbey, or a castle.[25] According to this measure, 43 percent of rebellions occurred in parishes, 10 percent in towns, and 45 percent in cities (Appendix Table A12).

I also include information on the administrative setting of each location as of 1789 based on Brette's (1904) historical atlas and Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2024) corresponding dataset: its sovereignty, *généralité*, and *bailliage*. 97 percent of rebellion locations were situated within the Kingdom of France, with the remainder largely located in the Duchy of Savoy (Appendix Table A13).[26]

1793 and 1800 Population To further characterize the type of locations that experienced rebellions, I include population information. I draw on the 1793 census for the corresponding municipality and on the 1800 census for the corresponding commune.[27] Note that population figures for 1793 are available for 98 percent of rebellion locations, leaving about 200 cases without data. There are three primary reasons for these gaps. The first is related to the operations of the 1793 census (Meuriot, 1918; Aberdam, 2004). This census recorded populations at the level of municipalities, which sometimes encompassed multiple parishes that would later be divided into independent communes. As a result, some parishes did not have distinct population counts.[28] Moreover, some municipalities were omitted from the census due to the disruptions caused by external wars and civil unrest during its operations. In some cases, original census returns were never recovered.[29] Finally, Corsica was not included

[24] While parish names from Cassini's map and commune names from the 1801 *Arrêtés* are provided by the `nom_cassini` and the `nom_1801` variables in Cristofoli et al. (2021), 1793 municipality names are only accessible through the web version of the HAC database. The source of the `nom_an3` variable in Cristofoli et al. (2021) remains unclear.

[25] This classification is derived from the `graphie` variable in Cristofoli et al. (2021). Appendix Figure A19 illustrates the corresponding map symbols.

[26] I further include information on each location's *intendance* and *subdélégation* as of 1789 as well as *district* and *département* as of 1793 based on Cristofoli et al.'s (2021)'s dataset. This information is included as it appears in this dataset.

[27] These values are based on the `pop_an3_info`, `pop_an3_val`, `pop_an8_info`, and `pop_an8_val` variables in Cristofoli et al. (2021).

[28] For instance, rebellion `0230` occurred in the parish of Saint-Cirgues (30943), which was grouped in with the parish of La Voutte (19040) in the municipality of La Voutte et Saint Cirgues during the 1793 census.

[29] This concerned the municipalities of five districts: La Roche-sur-Yon and Montaigu in the département of Vendée, La Rochefoucauld in the département of Charente, Machecoul in the département of Loire-Inférieure, Sarrelouis in the département of Moselle, and Valenciennes in the département of Nord.

in the 1793 census. Second, some parishes had been absorbed into neighboring ones that became municipalities between 1789 and 1793, and thus were not counted separately in 1793.[30] Third, a number of parishes were only incorporated into France after 1793.[31] For these *ca.* 200 cases, I assign the corresponding population from the 1800 census. Each of these cases is documented with a flag variable (Appendix Table A14). A similar flag variable tracks the *ca.* 50 missing population values for the 1800 census (Appendix Table A15).

Figure 3 displays the distribution of rebellions across location by 1793 population size. Rebellions were relatively evenly distributed among small, medium, and large municipalities, with a moderate concentration in urban municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.[32] The median municipality that ever hosted a rebellion had approximately 1,700 inhabitants (Appendix Table A41).

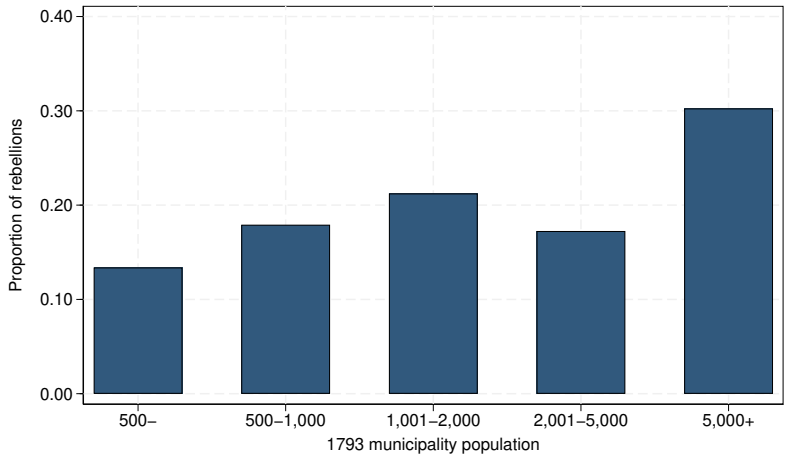


Figure 3. Distribution of Rebellions by 1793-Municipality Population

Notes. This figure displays the distribution of rebellions by 1793-municipality population for the 8,508 rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset that have a `cassini` identifier. It is based on the `pop_1793` variable.

Contemporary geography I also match each parish to its corresponding commune in 2021 geography based on INSEE's (2021) Official geographic code (COG) and IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS, so that each location is associated with both an `insee` and an `ign` identifier.[33] I further include each commune's toponymy, spatial coordinates, and administrative setting—region, *département*, *arrondissement*, and *canton*. Because France's commu-

[30] For instance, rebellion `0397` occurred in the parish of Parilly (`61165`), which had been absorbed by Chinon (`9378`) prior to the 1793 census.

[31] For instance, rebellion `0397` took place in Mulhouse (`24395`), which was reunited with France in 1798.

[32] Appendix Figure A20 shows the corresponding distribution using 1800 population figures.

[33] The correspondence between `cassini` and `insee` identifiers is based on the `commune_mars_2021` variable in Cristofoli et al. (2021).

nal landscape consolidated over time (Bideau and Verdier, 2024), rebellions are distributed across fewer locations in contemporary than in Ancien Régime geography: 4,149 communes compared to 4,264 parishes.

Miscellaneous spatial variables Besides their locations, original rebellion records further contain three spatial indicators: whether the location where the rebellion occurred was higher than 500 meters in altitude, closer than 30 kilometers from a border, and whether there was a strong Protestant presence in the area. I report the original altitude measure alongside the minimum, maximum, and *chef-lieu* altitude of the rebellion location based on the contemporary geography (Appendix Tables A16 and A41).[34] I also report the original border-distance variable, along with a measure of the distance to the nearest sea or external land frontier, and the type of that frontier (Appendix Tables A18 and A41).[35] Finally, I report the original Protestant-presence variable (Appendix Table A19).[36]

3.1.4. Participant Characteristics

The fourth set of variables relates to the characteristics of rebellion participants. The events database records the number of participants in each event, a broad measure of its "intensity," and the gender, age, and social categories of those involved. However, since this information is not available for all records, users of the Jean Nicolas database should assess the spatial and temporal representativeness of their sample when including these variables in their analysis—the same caution applies to the variables discussed in the following subsections.

Number of participants The number of participants in a rebellion is recorded in various ways, depending on the level of detail provided by source materials: a precise number, an interval, a lower bound, or a relatively vague term. Still, information on rebellion size is entirely missing in 56 percent of cases. To make this information usable in empirical analyses when available, I apply the following transformations: when a participant count is provided as an interval (3 percent of cases), I use the mid-point of this interval; when a lower bound is provided (2 percent), I use this lower bound; and when an approximate number is provided (1 percent), I use the reported figure as-is. I document the nature of the original

[34] I match each 2021 commune in the data with France's Digital elevation model (MNT) provided by Sauvion (2024). The original altitude variable is relatively accurate as 99 percent of rebellions recorded as having occurred below 500 meters in the original record are confirmed by the MNT data, while 84 percent of those recorded above 500 meters are likewise confirmed (Appendix Table A17).

[35] These distance measures are calculated based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024).

[36] Users wishing to validate this measure may consult Mours (1958) or Robert (1961).

string provided through a flag variable (Appendix Table A20).[37] I also retain the original string from rebellion records. For the 3,769 rebellions for which this information is available, the average number of participants is 164, and the median is 21 (Appendix Table A41). This distribution is heavily left-skewed (Appendix Figure A21). The Jean Nicolas database thus captures both small and large rebellious events.

Intensity The intensity of a rebellion is an element written by Jean Nicolas in the lower-left corner of the first page of each record. It is available for nearly all records (99.5 percent). Ranging from `1` to `3`, it indicates the broad importance of the rebellion. As defined in his book (Nicolas, 2002, pp. 27–8), "weak" rebellions (`intensity = 1`) are those with fewer than 10 individuals, "moderate" rebellions (`intensity = 2`), those with 10–50 individuals, and "strong" rebellions (`intensity = 3`), those with more than 50 individuals.[38] However, as discussed above, information on the number of participants is missing in more than half of cases. Jean Nicolas was well aware of this issue.[39] His solution was to also rely on qualitative information available in the sources.[40] Per his assessment, 31 percent of rebellions had a weak intensity, 45 percent, a moderate intensity, and 24 percent, a strong intensity (Appendix Table A21).[41]

How accurate is Jean Nicolas' assessment of the intensity of a rebellion? While we cannot assess his accuracy for all rebellions, it is possible to do so for the subset for which we have precise information on the number of participants, i.e., 38 percent of cases. Table A22 provides a tabulation of the intensity measure by participant count bin. Although the overlap between Jean Nicolas' assessment and the actual number of participants is not perfect, it is reasonably accurate as 84 percent of cases are "correctly" classified $((792+979+958)/3,254)$.

Gender and age composition Rebellion records document the gender composition of rebellion participants in 76 percent of cases, across 8 categories: men and women; only men;

[37] When the information provided is a vague term (31 cases), such as "foule," I impute the number of participants based on the `intensity` variable: 7 participants for weak rebellions, 30 for moderate ones, and 100 for strong ones. See below for more details.

[38] "Nous avons affecté chaque cas d'un coefficient d'intensité relative en distinguant trois échelons: affaires de faible, de moyenne et de considérable importance, de 4 à 10 participants, de 11 à 50 et plus de 50" ("We have assigned a relative intensity coefficient to each case, distinguishing three levels: small, medium and large cases, from 4 to 10 participants, from 11 to 50 and above 50," Nicolas, 2002, p. 27).

[39] "On sait que les sources restent souvent imprécises ou peu fiables pour les données chiffrées [sur les participants]" ("One knows that sources are often imprecise or unreliable when it comes to statistics [on participants]," Nicolas, 2002, p. 28).

[40] "Nous avons donc tenu compte de toutes les estimations qualitatives fournies par les autorités ou par des témoins" ("We have therefore taken into account all qualitative estimates provided by the authorities or by witnesses," Nicolas, 2002, p. 28).

[41] In the 21 cases for which the intensity variable is missing from the original record but information on the number of participants is available, I impute the intensity based on this participant count.

mixed, majority men; only women; mixed, majority women; women and children; men, women, and children; and only children (Appendix Table A23). From these measures, I further create an indicator variable for whether women participated in the rebellion.[42] This was the case for about half of the rebellions for which the gender composition of participants is documented (Appendix Table A24).

Rebellion records also document the age composition of participants in 94 percent of cases, distinguishing between adults and children. 95 percent of rebellions were composed by a majority of adults (Appendix Table A25).

Social categories The social categories of rioters is documented in 70 percent of cases, across 17 categories: farmers, market gardeners, winemakers, agricultural workers, lumberjacks, artisans, journeymen, industrial workers, domestic servants, soldiers, mariners, inmates, beggars, bohemians, migrants, outcasts, and notables. Because a rebellion can involve rioters from multiple social categories, I create an indicator variable for each category that takes the value of `1` if that category is mentioned in the rebellion record (Appendix Table A26). The most frequently mentioned social categories are farmers (28 percent of cases), notables (18 percent), artisans (13 percent), and outcasts (12 percent).

Involvement of notables alongside rioters The involvement of notables alongside rioters is documented in 22 percent of cases, across 9 categories of notables: lords, nobles, civil officers or magistrates, lawyers or clerks, priests or members of a religious order, municipal representatives, wealthy commoners, tavern keepers, occult figures, and other categories. Because different types of notables can be involved alongside rioters, I create an indicator variable for each category that takes the value of `1` if that category is mentioned in the rebellion record (Appendix Table A27). The most frequently mentioned categories of notables are municipal representatives (4 percent of cases), members of a religious order (4 percent), and wealthy commoners (4 percent).

3.1.5. Forms of Confrontation

The fifth set of variables concerns the forms of confrontation of rebellions: the modes of expression of rioters and whether they used weapons or uttered insults. Because these elements are composed of several non-mutually exclusive categories, I create an indicator

[42] Specifically, this indicator variable takes the value of `1` if the gender composition of the rebellion is men and women; mixed, majority men; only women; mixed, majority women; women and children; or men, women, and children. Conversely, it takes the value of `0` if the gender composition of the rebellion is only men or only children. It takes a missing value of the gender composition of the rebellion is missing.

variable for each category that takes the value of 1 if that category is mentioned in the rebellion record.

Modes of expression Rebellion records provide (limited) information on the modes of expression of rioters, across 4 categories: whether they used a tocsin, masks, cross-dressing or disguises, or musical instruments (Appendix Table A28). Among the 7 percent of records that mention at least one mode of expression, the most frequently mentioned is the use of a tocsin (4 percent of cases).

Weapons The types of weapons used by rioters are documented in 60 percent of cases, across 7 categories: rocks, sticks or bars, tools, knives, firearms, other weapons, and no weapons (Appendix Table A29). The most frequently mentioned types of weapons are sticks or bars (29 percent), rocks (21 percent), and knives (17 percent).

Insults The types of insults uttered by rioters are documented in 31 percent of cases, across 4 categories: sexual slurs, social slurs, slurs with double reference, and threats of bloodshed (Appendix Table A30). The most frequently mentioned type of insult is threats of bloodshed (23 percent of cases).

3.1.6. Forms of Violence

The sixth set of variables concerns the forms of violence of rebellions: against rioters, their adversaries, goods, and buildings. As before, these elements are composed of several non-mutually exclusive categories, so I create an indicator variable for each category that takes the value of 1 if that category is mentioned in the rebellion record.

Violence against rioters The forms of violence against rioters are documented in 35 percent of cases, across 6 categories: whether some rioters were wounded, killed, captured, captured then released, arrested after the confrontation, or imprisoned (Appendix Table A31). The most frequently mentioned form of violence is the capture of rioters during the confrontation (12 percent of cases). In addition, rebellion records sometimes include information on the number of rioters affected by each form of violence (Appendix Table A32).

Violence against rioters' adversaries The forms of violence against rioters' adversaries are documented in 49 percent of cases, across 9 categories: whether some adversaries were disheveled, had their clothing torn, were disarmed, detained, run off, wounded, killed, whether

their corpses were desecrated, and whether there were exchanges of blows (Appendix Table A33). The most frequently mentioned forms of violence are that rioters' adversaries were run off (22 percent of cases), wounded (20 percent), and subject to exchanges of blows (12 percent). In addition, rebellion records sometimes include information on the number of rioters' adversaries affected by each form of violence (Appendix Table A34).

Violence against goods The forms of violence against goods are documented in 23 percent of cases, across 17 categories: whether documents were burnt, stolen, or torn; whether posters were torn; whether buildings were stoned, invaded, demolished, or burnt; whether fences were broken or ditches filled; whether wood was looted from the forest; whether harvest were damaged, livestock attacked; and whether merchandise were misappropriated, looted, destroyed, burnt, or taxed (Appendix Tables A35 and A36). The most frequently mentioned form of violence goods is the looting of merchandise (8 percent of cases).

Types of buildings attacked Finally, the types of buildings attacked by rioters are documented in 15 percent of cases, across 5 categories: seats of a public authority, seigneurial or nobiliary authority, ecclesiastical authority, and the homes of a local officer or notable (Appendix Table A37). The most frequently mentioned type of building attacked is the home of a notable (7 percent of cases).

3.1.7. Legal Consequences

The seventh set of variables concerns the legal consequences of rebellions: the jurisdictions that handled each case and the nature of sentencing. As before, these elements are composed of several non-mutually exclusive categories, so I create an indicator variable for each category that takes the value of `1` if that category is mentioned in the rebellion record.

Jurisdictions The jurisdictions that handled the rebellion's legal consequences are documented in 40 percent of cases, across 4 categories: simple seigneurial or royal jurisdictions; *bailliages*, *sénéchaussées*, or *présidiaux*; Parliaments or other sovereign courts; *prévôtés* or *maréchaussées* (Appendix Table A38). The most frequently mentioned types of jurisdictions are *prévôtés* or *maréchaussées* (13 percent of cases), *bailliages*, *sénéchaussées*, or *présidiaux* (12 percent), and Parliaments or other sovereign courts (10 percent).

Sentencing The forms of sentencing of rioters are documented in 19 percent of cases, across 9 categories: sentencing to breaking on the wheel, to hanging, to galleys (either for life or for a fixed term), to banishment, to the pillory or whip, to a fine, to a reprimand,

or to prison (Appendix Table A39). The most frequently mentioned type of sentencing is a fine (7 percent of cases). In addition, rebellion records sometimes include information on the number of rioters affected by each form of sentencing (Appendix Table A40).

3.1.8. Sources

The sources dataset provides detailed information on the sources used to create rebellion records (see Section 3.2). The events dataset provides a few variables extracted from the sources dataset: the number of sources used to create a given rebellion record, also broken down between archival and bibliographic sources (Appendix Table A41), and indicator variables that take the value of `1` if a record cites at least one bibliographic source, one archival source, one national archival source, or one local archival source (Appendix Table A42).[43] All but six rebellion records have at least one source mentioned. On average, rebellion records cite 1.3 sources, with archival sources being four times more frequent than bibliographic ones. In addition, 87 percent of records mention at least one archival source—with 47 percent mentioning at least one national archival source and 42 percent, at least one local archival source—and 21 percent, at least one bibliographic source.

Based on the source composition of each record, I create a département-level quality grade variable that characterizes each record—the methodology of this grading scheme is detailed in Section 4.2.4. Grades range from higher quality (grade `A`) to lower quality (grade `D`). They are available for all records that describe rebellions that occurred on the current territory of France, i.e., all but 9 records (Appendix Table A52). About one third of records have the grade of `A` (34 percent), another third, the grade of `B` (34 percent), and the rest, the grades of `C` (18 percent) and `D` (14 percent). The spatial distribution of these grades is provided in Appendix Figure A26.

3.1.9. Authorship

The authors dataset provides detailed information on the researchers who created rebellion records (see Section 3.3). The events dataset provides the identifier and name of the author of each record. A total of 64 authors contributed to the Jean Nicolas survey. Jean Nicolas himself produced 5,200 records (61 percent) of the events dataset. Several other authors also made substantial contributions: Sylvie Kleiber produced 351 records (4 percent),

[43] National archival sources are those from the National archives, the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Service historique de la Défense, the archives of the préfécture of Police, the central archives of the Marine, the diplomatic archives, and the library of the l'Assemblée nationale. Local archival sources are those from départemental archives, municipal archives, municipal libraries, the Archivio di Stato di Torino, and the Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris.

Elie Pélaquier, 309 records (4 percent), and Francis Loirette, 248 records (3 percent). In total, 16 authors contributed at least 70 records (Appendix Table A43).[44]

3.1.10. Description of Events

The final and tenth set of variables provides a textual description of the event, which is provided under the label "Other information" ("Autre informations") on the last page of original records. It is available for 7,899 records (93 percent).[45]

3.2. The Sources Dataset

The sources dataset (`nicolas_sources`) provides detailed information on the sources of records in the events dataset. It is a record-source level dataset with 10,747 observations, where each source has a unique `source` identifier. This dataset can be matched to the events dataset through the `nicolas` identifiers. Each source is classified either as an archival source (80 percent of cases) or a bibliographic source (20 percent). The original source strings as transcribed from rebellion records are also included.[46] The 22 variables included in the events dataset are listed in Panel B of Appendix Table A1.

3.2.1. Archival Sources

Archival sources are further classified across 12 holding services—this information available for all but 22 archival sources (Appendix Table A44). Archival sources are drawn primarily from the National (43 percent of archival sources) and départemental archives (40 percent). I also provide the main archival series of sources from National and départemental archives (Appendix Table A45). Among these, 28 percent are from the `B` series of départemental archives (Courts and jurisdictions); 18 percent, from the `Z1A` series of the National archives (Court of Aids of Paris); 17 percent, from the `C` series of départemental archives (Provincial administrations); and 13 percent, from the `G7` series of the National archives (General control of finances). Finally, I provide information on the location of each archive holding service in 2021 geography, including its `insee` and `ign` identifiers, commune's toponymy, spatial coordinates, and administrative setting—region, *département*, and *arrondissement* (see Section 4.2).

[44]The events dataset also provides the identifier of the research assistant who input the content of each record.
[45]The input of these strings was done by Renan Donnerh, the manager of the François-Lebrun library at the University of Rennes-2 where the Jean Nicolas records are preserved.
[46]The input of these strings was also done by Renan Donnerh.

3.2.2. Bibliographic Sources

Bibliographic sources are further classified into 4 categories: whether they correspond to books (69 percent of bibliographic sources); journal articles, book chapters, or conference proceedings (19 percent); master's theses (9 percent); or dissertations (4 percent).

3.3. The Authors Dataset

The authors dataset (`nicolas_authors`) provides detailed information on the 64 authors of records in the events dataset. Based on the content of Jean Nicolas' logbook, it includes each author's minimum, maximum, and average year of collaboration on the Jean Nicolas survey (available for 49 authors), as well as their professional location during this period in 2021 geography, with each author's location `insee` and `ign` identifier, commune's toponymy, spatial coordinates, and administrative setting—region and *département* (see Section 4.2). The 19 variables included in the events dataset are listed in Panel C of Appendix Table A1.

4. Reliability of the Jean Nicolas Database

This section evaluates the reliability of the Jean Nicolas database. First, I compare the content of the database with the entries of the HiSCoD database (Section 4.1). Then, I conduct a quantitative source criticism exercise, analyzing potential biases introduced by the construction methodology of the Jean Nicolas survey (Section 4.2). I also provide recommendations on how to mitigate these biases for an empirical exploitation of the Jean Nicolas database.

4.1. Comparison with the HiSCoD Database

The Historical Social Conflict Database (HiSCoD) comprises about 21 thousand episodes of social conflict in Europe, spanning from the High Middle Ages to the late nineteenth century (Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu, 2024). The Jean Nicolas survey is HiSCoD's most substantial data source, contributing 8,478 events—about 40 percent of the events in the HiSCoD database, and 54 percent of those located in France.[47] While all but four Jean Nicolas records in HiSCoD are included in the `nicolas_events` dataset, 42 events included in the `nicolas_events` dataset are absent from HiSCoD.[48] In addition, HiSCoD includes only

[47] Although Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu (2024, Table 1, p. 1085) reports that HiSCoD includes 8,528 events based on the Jean Nicolas survey, the corresponding `CSV` file `db_hiscod_csv_v1_fr`, accessed from github.com/hiscod/hiscod-project in May 2025, contains only 8,478 such events.

[48] Of the four records present in HiSCoD but not in the `nicolas_events` dataset, one is an "effective" duplicate (`4291`), two are incomplete records (`8780` and `8781`), and one could not be located (`8763`). The reason for the absence of 42 records from HiSCoD remains unclear, as they do not appear to be duplicates.

a limited subset of variables for each rebellion—their typology, date, location, number and gender of participants, sources, and authorship. By contrast, the `nicolas_events` dataset retains the full set of variables for each rebellion record, together with auxiliary data such as locations population counts. An additional difference is that rebellion locations in the `nicolas_events` dataset are situated in both Ancien Régime and contemporary geographies, whereas HiSCoD locates them only in contemporary geography.

To assess the validity of the Jean Nicolas database, I compare its content with that of HiSCoD for the 8,477 rebellion records that are included in both databases.[49] For each record, I match all variables that are common to both datasets and manually check the relevant original record whenever a discrepancy arises. The results of this comparison are reported in Table 2. This analysis draws on the `nicolas_hiscod` dataset, which includes the original variables from both HiSCoD and `nicolas_events` datasets, as well as flag variables indicating discrepancies—the 41 variables included in the HiSCoD comparison dataset are listed in Panel D of Appendix Table A1. Overall, 1,619 HiSCoD records (19 percent) contain at least one error.

Table 2. Comparison with the HiSCoD Database

	Variable names		Errors in HiSCoD	
	`nicolas_events`	HiSCoD	Freq.	Percent
Nicolas identifier	`nicolas`	`id_riot_original_database`	7	0.08
Primary type	`type_prim_det`	`riot_type_original_database_1`	469	5.53
Secondary type	`type_sec_det`	`riot_type_original_database_2`	1,152	13.59
Date	`date`	`year`, `month_num`, `day`	123	1.45
Location (2021 geography)	`insee_2021`	`city_code`	35	0.41
Number of participants	`part_nb`	`nb_participants`	98	1.16
Gender of participants	`part_women`	`women_participation`	152	1.79
Author	`author`	`author`	30	0.35
At least one error in HiSCoD			1,619	19.10
Total			8,477	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of errors in HiSCoD for the overlapping set of events and variables in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `nicolas_hiscod`, `type_prim_det_hiscod`, `type_sec_det_hiscod`, `date_hiscod`, `location_hiscod`, `part_nb_hiscod`, `part_women_hiscod`, `author_hiscod`, and `error_hiscod` variables of the `nicolas_hiscod` dataset.

First, 7 records contain incorrect record identifiers, typically due to typographical errors—such as entering `7774` instead of `7744`. Second, the typology variables exhibit a substantial number of errors: 469 records (6 percent) have errors in their primary types and 1,152 records (14 percent), in their secondary types. In total, 1,268 HiSCoD records (15 percent) contain at least one error in their typology. Third, 123 records include at least one

[49] This comparison includes the "effective" duplicate record (`4291`) and the two incomplete records (`8780` and `8781`), but excludes the record that could not be located (`8763`).

error in the date variables, most of which concern the day component (Appendix Table A46). Fourth, 35 records present errors in the rebellion locations—an additional 37 records display further discrepancies between the two databases, e.g., due to uncertainty regarding the original location or because the referenced location was created after 1793 (Appendix Table A47). Fifth, 98 records contain inaccuracies in the number of participants—an additional 257 records further display discrepancies between the two databases due to differences in the interpretation of participation counts, e.g., when reported as intervals rather than precise numbers (Appendix Table A48). Sixth, 152 records include errors regarding the gender of participants.[50] Finally, 30 records have incorrect author information—an additional 91 records further display discrepancies between the two databases due to typographical errors in author names, e.g., "Serge Dotenwill" instead of "Serge Dontenwill" or "Nicole Postel-Pellegrin" instead of "Nicole Pellegrin-Postel."

4.2. Biases in the Jean Nicolas Survey

A key concern is whether rebellions included in the Jean Nicolas survey can be considered as representative both temporally (Figure 1) and spatially (Figure 2). Several potential biases are difficult to assess without extensive historical and archival research, particularly those stemming from the destruction, gaps, and reliability of archival sources (Nicolas, 2002, p. 15). Additionally, the observed upward trend in rebellions starting in the 1740s might reflect changes in state actors' recording practices or their enhanced capacity for repression associated with state consolidation during this period (see, e.g., Albertus and Gay, 2025).

Nevertheless, certain biases resulting from the survey methodology can be systematically evaluated. This section focuses specifically on three types of biases: those related to the selection of sources used to compile rebellion records (Section 4.2.1), those associated with the authorship of these records (Section 4.2.2), and those stemming from the incomplete examination of local archives (Section 4.2.3). After systematically exploring these biases and recommending strategies to mitigate them, this section introduces a département-level grading scheme that summarizes the quality of rebellion records in the Jean Nicolas database (Section 4.2.4).

4.2.1. Source-Driven Biases

Rebellion records draw on a wide range of sources, each with distinct characteristics that may introduce systematic biases into the temporal, spatial, and typological distribution of

[50] This variable is constructed following the method described in Chambru and Maneuvrier-Hervieu (2024, Appendix, pp. 4–5). See Footnote 42.

recorded events. I examine three primary dimensions of source variation: first, the difference between archival and bibliographic sources; second, the distinction between national and local archival materials; and third, the influence of specific recording actors, reflected in the sources' archival series.

Archival and bibliographic sources The broad type of sources used to compile rebellion records may influence their temporal and spatial distribution. Records based exclusively on archival sources display time patterns similar to those observed in the full dataset (Figure 4). By contrast, records based exclusively on bibliographic sources show notable differences. In particular, they fail to capture the 1709 surge in rebellion activity and the upward trends in rebellion beginning in the 1740s.

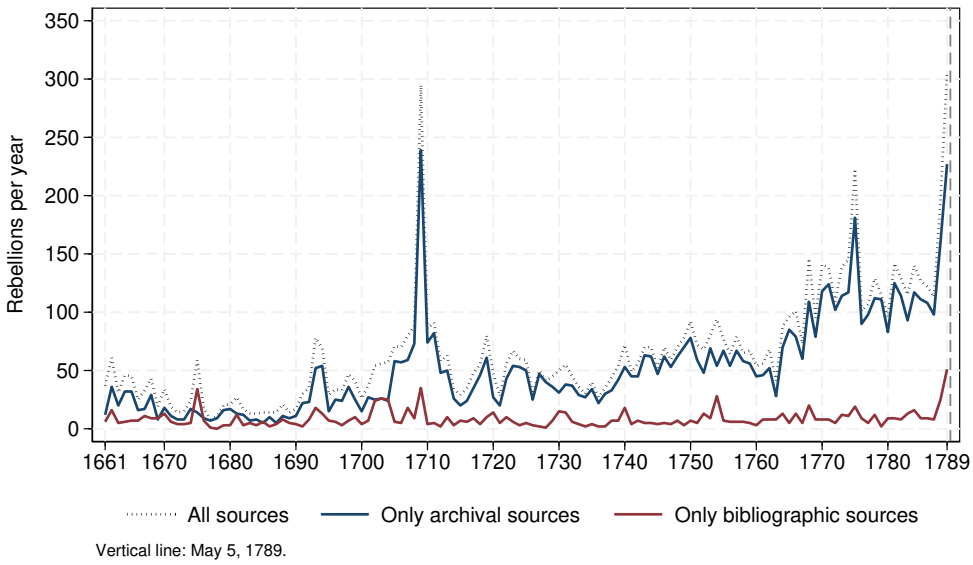
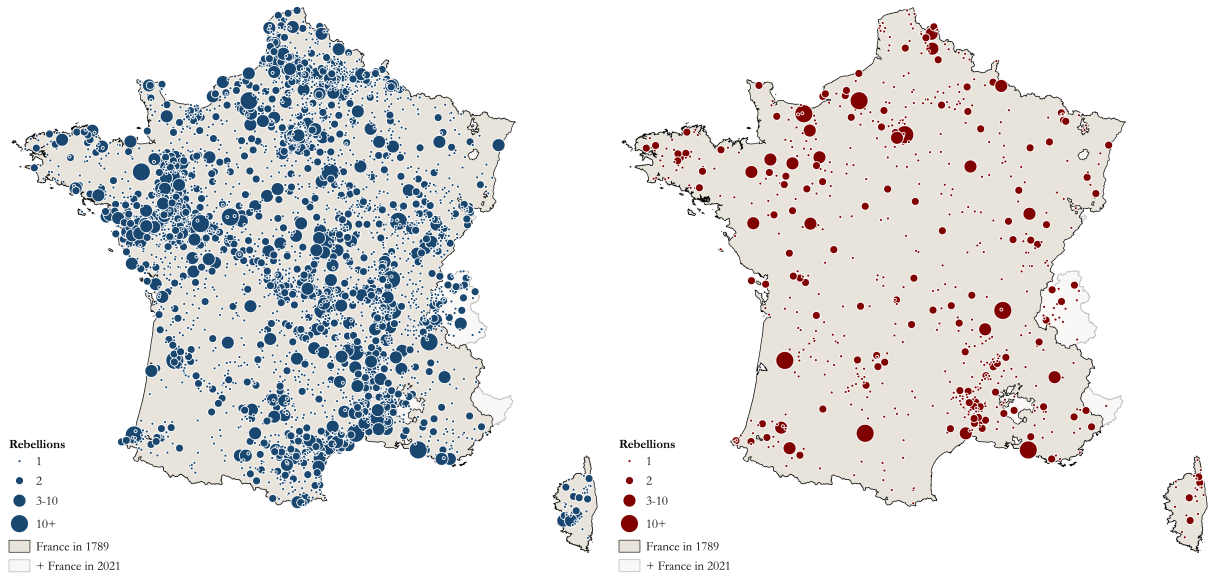


Figure 4. Temporal Distribution of Rebellions by Type of Sources

Notes. This figure displays the temporal distribution of rebellions by type of sources in the events database based on the `date_year` variable. The black dotted line includes the 8,510 rebellions with at least one source mentioned; the blue line, the 6,718 rebellions with exclusively archival sources; and the red line, the 1,113 rebellions with exclusively bibliographic sources.

Similarly, the spatial distribution of rebellions based on archival sources closely mirrors that of the full dataset (Panel a of Figure 5). By contrast, rebellions drawn from bibliographic sources exhibit much more clustered spatial patterns, likely reflecting their reliance on regional monographs (Panel b of Figure 5). For instance, the cluster of approximately 60 rebellions in the Cévennes region—located in the southeast of the Massif Central—is largely attributable to the reliance on Bosc's (1985–93) comprehensive study of the War of the Camisards.



(a) Only Archival Sources (b) Only Bibliographic Sources

Figure 5. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions by Type of Sources

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution rebellions by type of sources in RGF93 projection. Panel (a) includes the 6,718 rebellions with exclusively archival sources, and Panel (b), the 1,113 rebellions with exclusively bibliographic sources. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

National and local archival sources The origin of archival sources—whether national or local—may also affect the temporal and spatial distribution of rebellions, as these sources might capture events of different scales or reflect the perspectives of distinct sets of actors. Reassuringly, both types of records exhibit time patterns closely aligned with those of the full dataset—though the 1709 surge in rebellion activity is not so pronounced for records drawing on local archival sources (Figure 6).

Nevertheless, the spatial distribution of rebellions differs somewhat between the two types of archival sources. National archival sources capture rebellions relatively evenly across the territory, particularly along the boundaries of the Grandes Gabelles frontiers in the northwest and in the north (Panel a of Figure 7).[51] This broader coverage is likely due to the archives of the Ferme Générale—the institution that managed the *gabelle* salt taxation—being preserved in the National Archives under the archival series of the Court of Aids (`AN-Z1A`). By contrast, local archival sources reveal more clustered patterns: rebellion records are for

[51]Rebellions primarily motivated by salt smuggling—type `0204`—account for 24 percent of all recorded rebellions (2,065 cases) in the events dataset (Appendix Table A3). Among these, 76 percent rely on sources drawn from national archival sources, compared to only 18 percent from local archival sources.

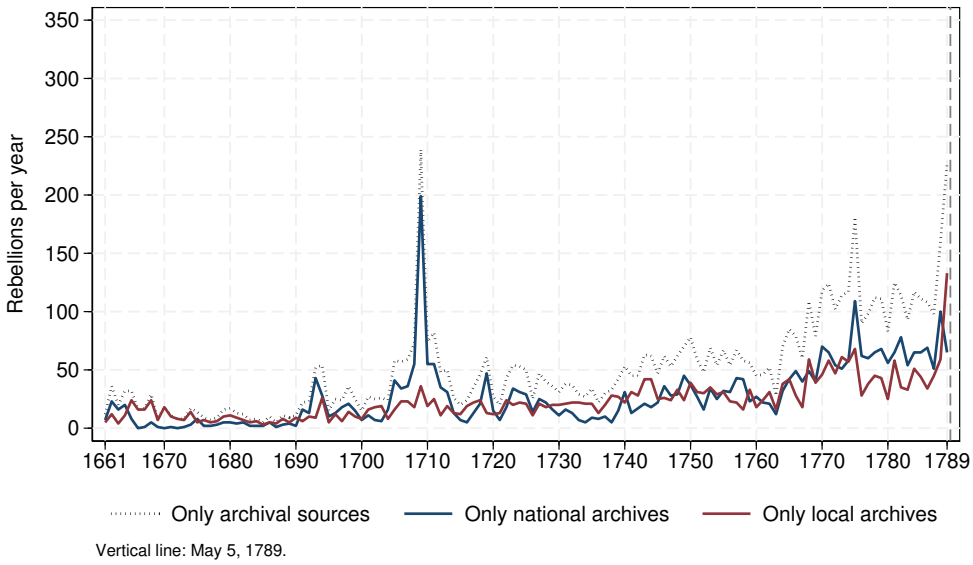


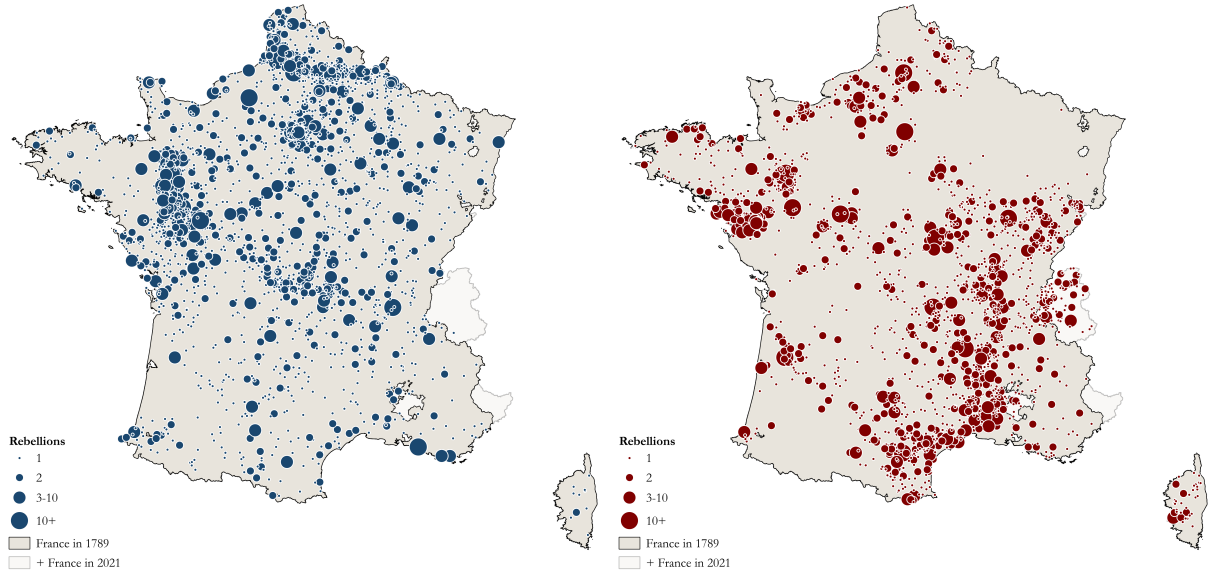
Figure 6. Temporal Distribution of Rebellions by Type of Archival Sources

Notes. This figure displays the temporal distribution of rebellions by type of archival sources in the events database based on the `date_year` variable. The black dotted line includes the 6,718 rebellions with exclusively archival sources; the blue line, the 3,556 rebellions with exclusively national archival sources; and the red line, the 3,045 rebellions with exclusively local archival sources.

instance relatively dense in southern Brittany and eastern Languedoc but essentially absent in northeastern France (Panel b of Figure 7). As discussed in Section 4.2.2, such patterns of rebellions drawing on local archival sources are likely driven by the regional stratification of collaborators to the Jean Nicolas survey.

Types of archival series and recording actors A third type of source-driven bias may stem from the over-representation of some archival series—reflecting different actors with heterogeneous recording practices and repression capacity—in the documentation of certain types of rebellions. To highlight this potential source of bias, I focus on the three main types of rebellions: rebellions linked to resistance to state taxation (3,380 cases), those linked to resistance to the state judiciary, military, or police (2,242 cases), and those linked to subsistence motives (1,510 cases).[52] I find that some archival series account for a disproportionate share of rebellion records within these types (Appendix Table A49). For instance, the (national) archives of the Court of Aids (`AN-Z1A`) account for one third of rebellions involving resistance to state taxation. Likewise, the (départemental) archives of courts and jurisdictions (`AD-B`) account for one quarter of rebellions involving resistance to the state judiciary,

[52]These figures are larger than those displayed in either column of Table 1 because they comprise both primary and secondary types. Moreover, they only concern rebellions that mention at least one archival source.



(a) Only National Archives (b) Only Local Archives

Figure 7. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions by Type of Archival Sources

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution rebellions by type of archival sources in RGF93 projection. Panel (a) includes the 3,556 rebellions with exclusively national archival sources, and Panel (b), the 3,045 rebellions with exclusively local archival sources. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

military, or police.

Given these considerations, researchers using the Jean Nicolas database should carefully assess the robustness of their results to these potential biases. Proper guidelines include excluding rebellion records relying exclusively on bibliographic sources, contrasting results across rebellion records drawing on national and local archival sources, and ensuring that findings are not disproportionately driven by any single archival series.

4.2.2. Author-Driven Biases

Another set of biases may arise from the authorship of rebellion records. I first examine differences in rebellion patterns across records authored by Jean Nicolas compared to his collaborators, then show that authors' workplace locations may introduce biases in the spatial distribution of recorded rebellions.

Jean Nicolas and his collaborators While Jean Nicolas personally authored 61 percent of the records in the survey (5,200 cases), the remaining entries were contributed by 63 collaborators (3,316 cases). Both types of records exhibit similar time patterns, aligned with those of the full dataset—though rebellion records authored by Jean Nicolas' collaborators exhibit a dip in the 1780s (Appendix Figure A22). However, the spatial distribution of rebellion records authored by Jean Nicolas differs from that of records authored by his collaborators (Appendix Figure A23). Specifically, the patterns of rebellion records authored by Jean Nicolas resemble a combination of the patterns seen in records based on bibliographic and national archival sources, while those authored by his collaborators align more closely with records based on local archival sources.

These discrepancies can be explained by the types of sources used by Jean Nicolas compared to his collaborators. Jean Nicolas drew on both archival and bibliographic sources: among the records he authored, 81 percent cite at least one archival source, and 26 percent, at least one bibliographic source. By contrast, his collaborators relied more heavily on archival sources. Of the records they authored, 96 percent cite at least one archival source, while only 13 percent cite at least one bibliographic source. In addition, the archival material used by Jean Nicolas was primarily located in institutions near his home university in Paris: 69 percent of the records he authored cite sources from the National archives, and 9 percent, sources from the Bibliothèque nationale de France. By contrast, archival sources of his collaborators were predominantly local, with 71 percent of their archival-based records drawing on archival services located within the département of their place of work—a figure that rises to 92 percent when considering archival services located within their broader region.[53]

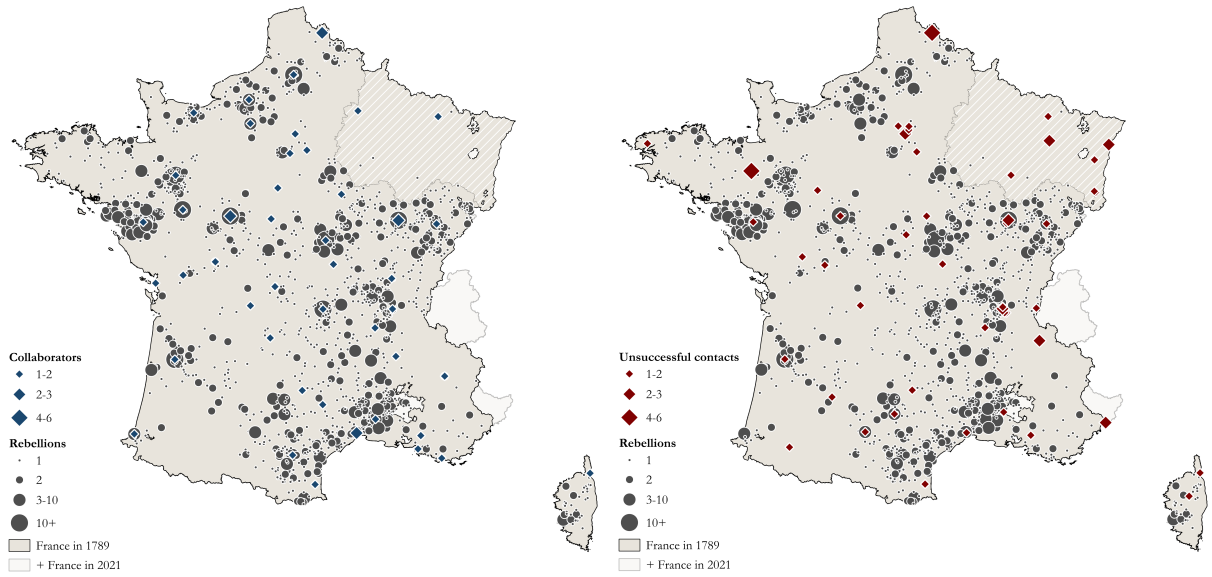
Hence, to alleviate this potential source of bias, researchers using the Jean Nicolas database should assess the robustness of their results by contrasting them across rebellion records authored by Jean Nicolas and his collaborators.

Regional stratification of the survey Another type of bias may arise from the regional stratification of the Jean Nicolas survey. As discussed in Section 2.1.2, Jean Nicolas recruited his collaborators to cover specific geographic areas—generally, the département of their places of work. This recruitment process led to a pattern of spatial proximity between the workplace locations of these collaborators and the rebellion records they authored (Panel a of Figure 8).[54] Notable gaps in coverage are evident, similar to those highlighted in Section 4.2.1. For instance, the Grand Est region—highlighted in the northeast of the

[53]Excluding sources drawn from the National archives and the Bibliothèque nationale de France, these proportions increase to 76 and 94 percent, respectively.

[54]This map only shows rebellion records drawing on local archival sources and authored by Jean Nicolas' collaborators.

map—is strikingly underrepresented in the set of records collected by Jean Nicolas' collaborators.[55] This gap does not necessarily implies a lack of rebellious activity in the region (see, e.g., Cabourdin, 1977; Bischoff, 2009; Gallet, 2009), but rather reflects the fact that the local archives of this region were seldom explored because Jean Nicolas was largely unsuccessful in recruiting collaborators in this area—this was not for a lack of effort on the part of Jean Nicolas, as his logbook reveals that he made 83 unsuccessful attempts at recruiting local collaborators throughout his survey. In the case of the Grand Est region, he reached out to 14 potential collaborators but only received two affirmative responses. The distribution of these unsuccessful contact attempts documented in his logbook is shown in Panel (b) of Figure 8.



(a) Collaborators (b) Unsuccessful Contacts

Figure 8. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions by Type of Collaborator

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution rebellions by type of collaborator in RGF93 projection. Panel (a) includes Jean Nicolas' 63 collaborators based on their workplace at the time of their collaboration on the Jean Nicolas survey, and Panel (b), the 83 researchers who were contacted by Jean Nicolas but who ultimately did not collaborate in the survey. The spatial distribution of rebellions corresponds to the 2,444 records authored by Jean Nicolas' collaborators that draw exclusively on local archival sources. The highlighted area corresponds to the Grand Est region. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

[55]This region comprises 10 départements: Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and Vosges. Only 4 rebellion records authored by Jean Nicolas' collaborators drawing exclusively on local archival sources fall in this area, for a total of 419 rebellion records (5 percent) in the full dataset.

This intuition is supported by a statistical analysis. Specifically, I examine whether the likelihood of observing a rebellion in a parish increases with proximity to the nearest collaborator of Jean Nicolas—I use the framework of Ancien Régime parishes. As shown in Figure 9, the probability of observing a rebellion decreases linearly with distance from the nearest collaborator. Focusing on rebellion records authored by collaborators and drawing exclusively on local archival sources—represented by red dots—the likelihood of observing a rebellion approaches zero when no collaborator is located within 75 kilometers.

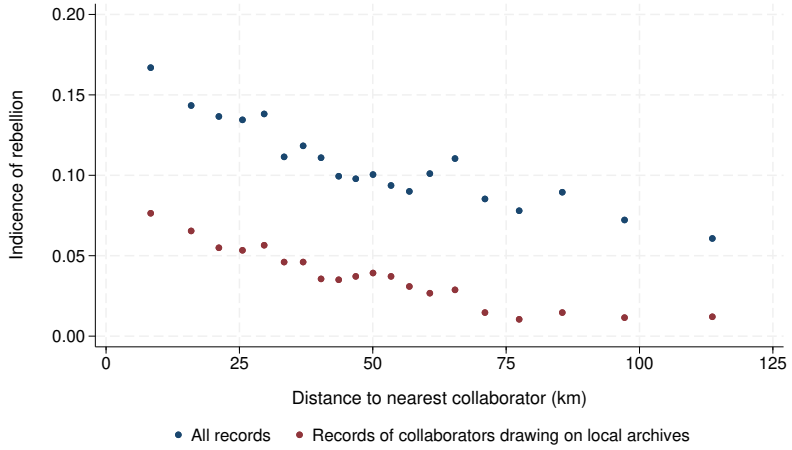


Figure 9. Incidence of Rebellions and Distance to Nearest Collaborator

Notes. This figure displays relationship between the incidence of rebellions and the distance to the nearest collaborator of Jean Nicolas in kilometers. Each dot represents an equal-size bin of about two thousand parishes. Figure generated using Stepner's (2013) `binscatter` Stata command.

To assess the magnitude of this spatial bias, I investigate this pattern through a regression analysis. Specifically, I estimate the following linear regression model:

$$\text{Rebellion}_p = \alpha + \beta \ \log \text{Distance}_p + \mathbf{X'}_p \, \theta + \varepsilon_p \ , \tag{1}$$

where Rebellion_p denotes an indicator variable that takes the value of `1` if parish p ever hosted a rebellion between 1661 and 1789, and Distance_p, the distance to the nearest collaborator—or unsuccessful contact—of Jean Nicolas, in kilometers.[56] Of course, universities of Jean Nicolas' collaborators are generally located in urban centers, where the incidence of rebellions was presumably higher. Hence, vector $\mathbf{X}$ controls for parishes population in 1793 and for their representation on Cassini's map, included as fixed effects.[57] To account

[56] I use the log transformation of the distance measure because it approximates a normal distribution more closely than the untransformed measure, which resembles a right-skewed χ distribution (Appendix Figure A24).

[57] This vector also controls for the spatial coordinates of parishes to account for the local topography that may

for spatial clustering arising from both the local co-occurrence of rebellions and the survey's regional stratification, I cluster standard errors at the level of départements.

I report the results in Columns (1)–(4) of Table 3. In Panel A, I focus on all rebellion records. The coefficient in Column (1) is statistically significant at the one percent level and implies that a 10 percent increase in the distance to the nearest collaborator is associated with a small decrease in the probability of observing a rebellion of 0.4 percentage point. This coefficient remains stable after controlling for the distance to the nearest unsuccessful contact (Column 3) and parish-level characteristics (Column 4). Results are similar in Panel B when restricting the sample of rebellion records to those authored by collaborators and drawing exclusively on local archival sources, though the relationship is weaker by a factor of one quarter. These results highlight the slight spatial dependence between the location of Jean Nicolas' collaborators and the likelihood of observing a rebellion, suggesting that researchers using the Jean Nicolas survey should be a mindful of its spatial representativeness.

Reassuringly, this modest spatial bias substantially diminishes once the survey's regional stratification is accounted for: including 94 département fixed effects reduces the correlation by more than one half (Panel A, Column 5) and by one third when focusing on rebellion records authored by collaborators (Panel B, Column 5). This suggests that the Jean Nicolas survey may be considered close to spatially representative for *within-département* comparisons. I therefore recommend that practitioners include département fixed effects when conducting empirical analyses using the Jean Nicolas database.[58]

4.2.3. Incomplete Examination of Local Archival Sources

Despite the (limited) spatial biases documented in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, the Jean Nicolas database still reveals notable gaps in the recording of rebellions *within* certain localized regions. To highlight this additional potential source of bias, this section develops a case study on two départements in the region of Eastern Brittany.

Eastern Brittany presents a striking contrast in recorded rebellious activity. In the département of Loire-Atlantique, 418 rebellions are recorded, while in the neighboring Ille-et-Vilaine, only 100 appear in the database (Appendix Figure A25).[59] Yet in 1793, both départements had comparable populations: 416 thousand in Loire-Atlantique and 511 thousand in Ille-et-Vilaine. This disparity raises an important question: does it reflect actual

affect both the incidence of rebellion and the density of the urban landscape.

[58] In doing so, and depending on the outcome of interest, practitioners should be mindful of the potential post-treatment bias introduced controlling for twentieth-century département heterogeneity (Homola, Pereira and Tavits, 2024).

[59] In fact, after Paris, the département of Loire-Atlantique is the one with the most rebellion records in the Jean Nicolas database.

Table 3. Incidence of Rebellions and Distance to Nearest Collaborator

	Outcome: Indicator for rebellion in 1661–1789				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. All rebellion records (8,508 cases over 4,264 parishes)					
Log distance to nearest collaborator (km)	−0.041*** [0.010]		−0.040*** [0.010]	−0.041*** [0.008]	−0.016** [0.007]
Log distance to nearest unsuccessful contact (km)		−0.009 [0.009]	−0.002 [0.009]	0.012 [0.007]	0.009 [0.006]
Parishes	40,415	40,415	40,415	39,604	39,604
R-squared	0.008	0.000	0.008	0.160	0.197
B. Rebellion records by collaborators drawing on local archives (2,443 cases over 1,435 parishes)					
Log distance to nearest collaborator (km)	−0.029*** [0.006]		−0.028*** [0.005]	−0.030*** [0.005]	−0.020*** [0.005]
Log distance to nearest unsuccessful contact (km)		−0.012** [0.006]	−0.006 [0.005]	0.003 [0.005]	0.006 [0.005]
Parishes	40,415	40,415	40,415	39,604	39,604
R-squared	0.011	0.002	0.011	0.083	0.129
Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Département fixed effects (94)	No	No	No	No	Yes

Summary statistics. Incidence of all rebellions: 0.105 (mean), 0.306 (s.d.). Incidence of rebellions by collaborators drawing on local archives: 0.035 (mean), 0.184 (s.d.). Distance to nearest collaborator: 57 (mean), 36 (s.d.). Distance to nearest unsuccessful contact: 59 (mean), 32 (s.d.).
Notes. This table reports the OLS coefficients from estimating Equation 1. The unit of observation is a parish. Controls include parish populations in 1793, parish representations in Cassini's map under the form of fixed effects, and parish spatial coordinates. Estimates are calculated using Correia's (2023 [2014]) `reghdfe` Stata command. Standard errors are clustered at the département level and reported in brackets.
Statistical significance. *** $p \leq 0.01$. ** $p \leq 0.05$. * $p \leq 0.10$.

differences in levels of unrest, or does it instead point to inconsistencies in the underlying data collection process?

A close analysis of authorship and sources points to the latter explanation (Table 4). Most of the rebellion records for Loire-Atlantique (82 percent) were produced by Sylvie Kleiber during her master's thesis—written under the supervision of Jean Nicolas. She relied primarily on départemental archives, systematically examining the `B` series of judicial court records, which accounts for 74 percent of the archival sources cited for this département. By contrast, no researcher focused specifically on Ille-et-Vilaine: Jean Nicolas himself produced the majority of its records (77 percent), drawing heavily on secondary sources (33 percent) and relying on national archives for nearly half (45 percent) of the cited archival sources. Although Isabelle Coulange—another of Nicolas' students—consulted the `B` series of Ille-et-Vilaine's départemental archives, her survey was limited to a narrow period (1700–40), resulting in a limited coverage (20 rebellion records).

Table 4. Breton Rebellions in the Jean Nicolas and Brice Evain Surveys

	Nicolas survey				Evain survey	
	Loire-Atlantique		Ille-et-Vilaine		Ille-et-Vilaine	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Authors						
NICOLAS Jean	50	11.96	77	77.00		
COLLARD Nicole	13	3.11	2	2.00		
COULANGE Isabelle	14	3.35	20	20.00		
KLEIBER Sylvie	341	81.58	1	1.00		
EVAIN Brice					87	100.00
Rebellion records	418	100.00	100	100.00	87	100.00
Type of sources						
Archive	434	94.76	91	66.91	93	88.57
Bibliography	24	5.24	45	33.09	12	11.43
Sources	458	100.00	136	100.00	105	100.00
Archival service						
National archives	59	13.59	41	45.05		
Départemental archives	325	74.88	33	36.26	93	100.00
Municipal archives	44	10.14	0	0.00		
Other archival services	6	1.38	17	18.68		
Archival sources	434	100.00	91	100.00	93	100.00
Archival series						
`AN-G7` General control of finances	20	5.21	7	9.46		
`AN-Z1A` Court of Aids	27	7.03	18	24.32		
`AD-B` Courts and jurisdictions	285	74.22	22	29.73	86	92.47
`AD-C` Provincial administrations	24	6.25	11	14.86	7	7.53
Other archival series	28	7.29	16	21.62		
Nat. and dép. archival sources	384	100.00	74	100.00	93	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of rebellions and their sources in the Jean Nicolas and Brice Evain surveys across two départements of Brittany.

To assess the magnitude of the bias resulting from the incomplete survey of local archives in Ille-et-Vilane, Brice Evain (2022) conducted a systematic review of the entire `B` series at the départemental archives of this département.[60] Applying the same criteria used in the original Jean Nicolas survey, he identified 87 additional rebellions—nearly doubling the initially recorded number of rebellions for this département (see Appendix Figure A25 and Table 4). These findings indicate that roughly one-third of the discrepancy in recorded rebellions between Loire-Atlantique and Ille-et-Vilaine results from the limited examination

[60]This research was funded by the ANR-20-CE38-001 (ObARDI) grant and carried out during Summer 2022 with assistance from three master's students: Alix Janvier, Delphine Mialot, and Alicia Riou.

of local archival sources. A proper exploitation of the Jean Nicolas database thus requires careful attention to the relative weight of local archives in the sources cited in rebellion records.

4.2.4. Département-level Grading Scheme

Based on these findings, I propose a département-level grading scheme designed to summarize the quality of rebellion records in the Jean Nicolas database—it focuses on the département level due to nature of the survey's stratification. This grading scheme retains three criteria aimed at capturing source- and author-driven biases: the share of rebellion records in a département citing at least one départemental archival source, the share citing at least one bibliographic source, and an indicator variable that takes the value of `1` if a collaborator was based in the département.[61]

Consistent with previous analyses, each of these measures is strongly correlated with the share of parishes that experienced at least one recorded rebellion between 1661 and 1789. In other words, these measures help predict the incidence of recorded rebellions at the département level despite being unrelated to the underlying historical data generating process of rebellions.[62]

Specifically, Table 5 presents results from a series of linear regressions. In Column (1), the estimate is statistically significant at the one-percent level and implies that a 10 percent increase in the share of rebellions with départemental archival sources is associated with a 1.3 percent increase in the share of parishes with at least one recorded rebellion.[63] This single variable accounts for 16 percent of the variation in the outcome. Next, Column (2) shows that the share of rebellions with bibliographic sources is negatively correlated with the incidence of rebellions, though it explains only 6 percent of its variation. Finally, Column (3) indicates a positive correlation between the presence of a local collaborator and the incidence of rebellions, explaining 10 percent of its variation. Including all three measures simultaneously in Column (4) does not change the magnitude of these results, although the coefficient for bibliographic sources is no longer statistically significant. Together, these measures explain 25 percent of the variation in the incidence of rebellions. Of course, the

[61] I exclude the share of rebellion records citing national archival sources to avoid collinearity with the first two measures. Moreover, I focus on départemental archival sources rather than on broader local sources because municipal sources could generate a spatial bias toward specific localities *within* départements.

[62] Results are similar when using the log number of rebellions as the outcome variable (Appendix Table A50). Again, it is important to note that this analysis assumes away biases stemming from the destruction, gaps, and reliability of archival sources.

[63] Because archival sources for the Île-de-France region are generally located in Paris, I group its eight départements: Paris (`78`), Seine-et-Marne (`77`), Yvelines (`78`), Essonne (`91`), Hauts-de-Seine (`92`), Seine-Saint-Denis (`93`), Val-de-Marne (`94`), and Val-d'Oise (`95`).

Table 5. Incidence of Rebellions and Département-Level Biases

	Outcome: Share of parishes with at least one rebellion					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Share of rebellions with départemental sources	0.130*** [0.033]			0.106*** [0.034]		0.060** [0.030]
Share of rebellions with bibliograhic sources		−0.119** [0.057]		−0.080 [0.051]		−0.139*** [0.039]
At least one author in département			0.054*** [0.018]	0.042** [0.016]		0.039*** [0.013]
Log population in 1793					0.076*** [0.023]	0.068*** [0.017]
Log number of parishes					−0.126*** [0.023]	−0.123*** [0.018]
Départements	88	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.158	0.057	0.103	0.249	0.336	0.546

Summary statistics. Share of parishes with at least one rebellion: 0.124 (mean), 0.085 (s.d.). Share of rebellions with départemental sources: 0.349 (mean), 0.260 (s.d.). Share of rebellions with bibliographic sources: 0.255 (mean), 0.172 (s.d.). At least one author in département: 0.477 (mean), 0.502 (s.d.).
Notes. This table reports OLS coefficients. The unit of observation is a département. The eight départements of the Île-de-France region are grouped together. Shares are between 0 and 1. Robust standard errors are reported in brackets.
Statistical significance. *** $p \leq 0.01$. ** $p \leq 0.05$. * $p \leq 0.10$.

number of parishes with recorded rebellions in a département should also be a function of its population and number of parishes. Indeed, estimates in Column (5) imply that these characteristic explain one-third of the incidence of rebellions. Nevertheless, even when controlling for these factors in Column (6), methodological biases remain significant predictors of the incidence of rebellions recorded in the Jean Nicolas survey.

Based on these findings, I construct a département-level grading scheme to summarize the quality of rebellion records in the Jean Nicolas database. I develop three candidate grading schemes: the first relies exclusively on the measure with the strongest predictive power, i.e., the share of rebellions citing at least one départemental archival source; the second standardizes and aggregates all three measures linearly; and the third aggregates them using weights proportional to their relative predictive powers.[64] Grades ranging from `A` to `D` are then assigned based on the interquartile distribution of each index, with `A` indicating the highest quality and `D`, the lowest.

I then evaluate the predictive power of these grading schemes through fixed-effects regres-

[64]Specifically, weights correspond to each measure's associated R-squared from bivariate regressions with the outcome variable (see Columns 1–3 in Table 5), scaled by the total R-squared sum ($0.158 + 0.057 + 0.103 = 0.318$). The resulting weights are 50 percent for the share of rebellions citing départemental archival sources, 18 percent for bibliographic sources, and 32 percent for the presence of a collaborator.

Table 6. Incidence of Rebellions and Département-Level Quality Grade

	Outcome: Share of parishes with at least one rebellion					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quality grade						
`A`	0.078***	0.059**	0.098***	0.056***	0.029	0.065***
	[0.026]	[0.028]	[0.024]	[0.019]	[0.020]	[0.015]
`B`	0.035	0.034	0.062***	−0.011	0.011	0.038**
	[0.024]	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.020]	[0.019]	[0.019]
`C`	0.002	0.024	0.035*	−0.021	−0.006	−0.009
	[0.022]	[0.023]	[0.018]	[0.019]	[0.021]	[0.017]
`D` = excluded						
Log population in 1793				0.088***	0.078***	0.075***
				[0.022]	[0.024]	[0.021]
Log number of parishes				−0.130***	−0.123***	−0.122***
				[0.021]	[0.022]	[0.022]
Grade type	AD	Flat	Weighted	AD	Flat	Weighted
Départements	88	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.139	0.062	0.182	0.459	0.360	0.461

Summary statistics. Share of parishes with at least one rebellion: 0.124 (mean), 0.085 (s.d.).
Notes. This table reports OLS coefficients. The unit of observation is a département. The eight départements of the Île-de-France region are grouped together. Shares are between 0 and 1. Quality grade *AD* refers to the grade based on the measure of availability of départemental archival sources; *Flat*, to the grade based on the flat aggregation of all three measures; and *Weighted*, to the grade based on the weighted aggregation of all three measures. Robust standard errors are reported in brackets.
Statistical significance. *** $p \leq 0.01$. ** $p \leq 0.05$. * $p \leq 0.10$.

sions. The results in Columns (1)–(3) of Table 6 indicate that départements assigned with higher quality grades—regardless of the grading scheme—exhibit a greater share of parishes with recorded rebellions. The third grading scheme—based on a weighted aggregation of the three measures—demonstrates the highest predictive power. Controlling for département population and number of parishes in Columns (4)–(6) does not substantively alter these results. Therefore, I adopt the third grading scheme, which I match with the `nicolas_events` dataset. Overall, about one third of records have the grade of `A` (34 percent), another third, the grade of `B` (34 percent), and the rest, the grades of `C` (18 percent) and `D` (14 percent). Appendix Table A52 provides the statistical distribution of this grading scheme, and Appendix Figure A26, its spatial distribution. Users of the Jean Nicolas database should contrast their results across rebellion records characterized by different quality grades.

5. Guidelines for a Proper Use of the Jean Nicolas Database

In summary, I propose a set of practical guidelines to help ensure that analyses based on the Jean Nicolas database yield robust and credible results:

1. **Typology** Carefully consider the typology of events included in the analysis, as some may fall outside the scope of political unrest (see Section 2.2.2).

2. **Coverage** Evaluate the representativeness of the analysis sample when using variables with limited coverage (see Sections 3.1.4–3.1.7).

3. **Sources**

   (a) **Archival and bibliographic sources** Test the robustness of analytical result to excluding rebellion records based exclusively on bibliographic sources (see Section 4.2.1).

   (b) **National and local sources** Contrast analytical results across rebellion records that draw on national versus local archival sources (see Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.3).

   (c) **Archival series and recording actors** Check that analytical results are not overly influenced by any single archival series representing a specific recording actor (see Section 4.2.1).

4. **Authorship**

   (a) **Jean Nicolas and his collaborators** Examine whether analytical results change depending on whether rebellion records were authored by Jean Nicolas or his collaborators (see Section 4.2.2).

   (b) **Regional stratification of the survey** Leverage within-département variation by using département-level fixed effects (see Section 4.2.2).

5. **Quality grades** Contrast analytical results across rebellion records with different quality grades (see Section 4.2.4).

6. Data Availability

The content of the Jean Nicolas database is distributed through the Harvard Dataverse under the CC-BY 4.0 license at https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ANQXMQ (Gay, 2025). The file organization of the database is provided in Figure 10. It contains five sets of

files: the 8,977 original records of the Jean Nicolas survey in `PDF` format (`nicolas_records`), a copy of Jean Nicolas' logbook in `PDF` format (`nicolas_logbook`), the events dataset (`nicolas_events`), the sources dataset (`nicolas_sources`), and the authors dataset (`nicolas_authors`).[65] These three datasets are provided in Stata `DTA` format as well as in `CSV` format, with and without value labels.[66] I also provide codebooks in `TXT` format that contain the list of variables along with their labels and value labels.

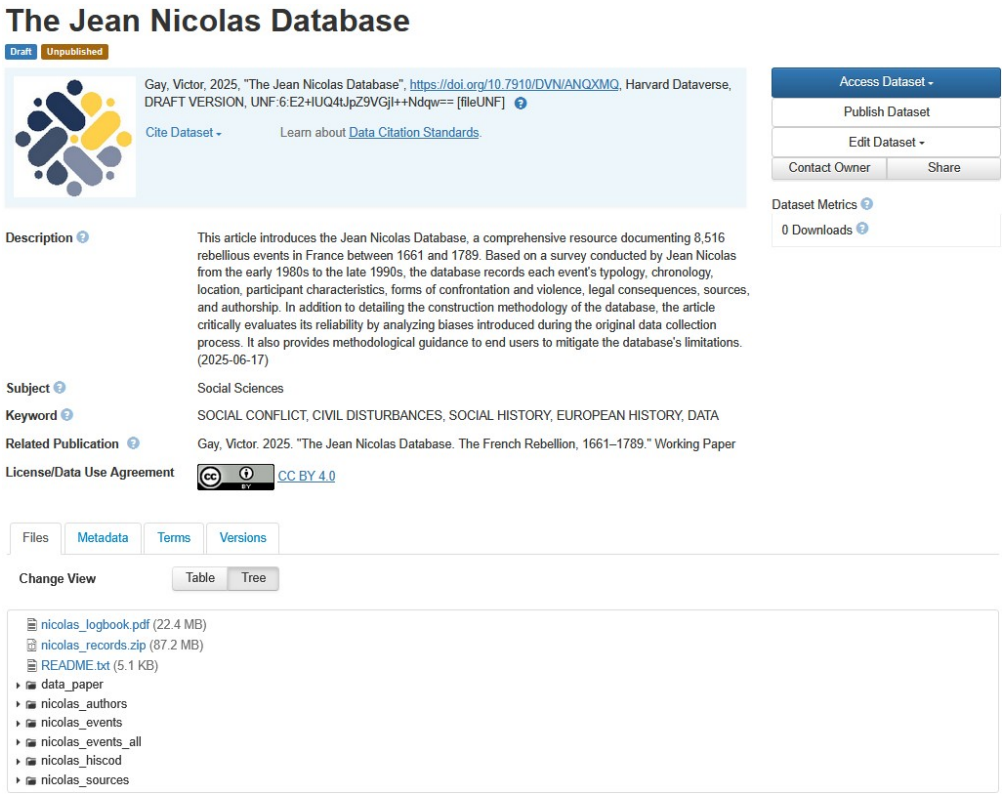


Figure 10. The Jean Nicolas Database Repository

Notes. This figure displays the file organization of the Jean Nicolas database repository (Gay, 2025). It is available on the Harvard Dataverse at `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ANQXMQ`.

7. Potential Uses

The Jean Nicolas database offers a wide range of applications. Most notably, it provides a foundation for analyzing the spatial and temporal dynamics of popular uprisings in the decades leading up to the French Revolution (Aubert, 2015). It can also serves as a valuable

[65] The events dataset is also provided for all records of the Jean Nicolas survey under the `nicolas_events_all` folder.

[66] Because of potential compatibility issues, the events datasets in `CSV` formats do not contain the `description` variable. Users who which to use this variable should import it from the `DTA` files.

entry point for regional studies of social conflict in early modern France (e.g., Evain, 2022).[67] More broadly, the Jean Nicolas database is of primary interest to scholars in historical political economy seeking to understand the roots of rebellion during this period (Jenkins and Rubin, 2024). Indeed, the HiSCoD version of the Jean Nicolas survey has already been widely used to examine factors underlying popular uprisings in early modern France, including adverse weather conditions (Chambru, 2019), ruling by local elites (Degrave, 2023), French combatants' exposure to the American Revolution (Jha and Wilkinson, 2023; Ottinger and Rosenberger, 2023), and taxation (Davoine, Enguehard and Kolesnikov, 2025; Giommoni, Loumeau and Tabellini, 2025).[68] Additionally, I have drawn on the Jean Nicolas database to investigate how the state's growing informational capacity shaped the dynamics of rebellion in the run-up to the Revolution (Albertus and Gay, 2025). Thanks to its fine-grained content, the Jean Nicolas database will contribute to improve our understanding of the roots of popular uprisings in early modern France.

References

Aberdam, Serge. 2004. *Démographes et démocrates. L'oeuvre du Comité de division de la Convention nationale.* Paris: Société des études robespierristes.

Albertus, Michale, and Victor Gay. 2025. "The Road to Rebellion: Rural Uprisings and State-Building in the Run-Up to the French Revolution." TSE Working Paper 24–1557.

Andress, David, ed. 2013. *The Oxford Handbook of the French Revolution.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Armatte, Michel. 2020. "Contextes et régimes de production et d'analyse des données." In *L'évident et l'invisible. Questions de méthodes en économie et en histoire*, edited by Laurent Feller and Agnès Gramain, 101–14. Paris: Éditions de la Sorbonne.

Aubert, Gauthier. 2014. *Les révoltes du papier timbré, 1675. Essai d'histoire événementielle.* Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes.

Aubert, Gauthier. 2015. *Révoltes et répressions dans la France Moderne.* Paris: Armand Collin.

Aubert, Gauthier. 2023. *1709: l'année où la révolution n'a pas éclaté.* Paris: Calype.

Bercé, Yves-Marie. 1974. *Histoire des Croquants. Étude des soulèvements populaires au XVIIe siècle dans le sud-ouest de la France.* Paris-Genève: Librarie Droz.

Bideau, Gabriel, and Nicolas Verdier. 2024. "An Unchanging Communal Fabric? The Necessary Geohistory of French Communes (1800–2024)." *Cybergeo: European Journal of Geography*, 1074.

[67] The availability of Jean Nicolas' logbook will also contribute to a history of this collective survey (Guirault, 2019).

[68] It has also been used to construct control variables for various empirical analyses (Chambru, Henry and Marx, 2024; Degrave, López Peceño and Rozenas, 2024; López Peceño, 2024).

Bischoff, Georges. 2009. "Contestations paysannes entre Vosges et Forêt Noire: la génération du Bundschuh (1493–1525)." In *Les luttes anti-seigneuriales*, edited by Ghislain Brunel and Serge Brunet, 61–78. Toulouse: Presses universitaires du Midi.

Bosc, Henri. 1985–93. *La guerre des Cévennes: 1702–1710.* 6 volumes. Montpellier: Presses du Languedoc.

Bourquin, Laurent, Scarlett Beauvalet-Boutouyrie, Isabelle Brian, Jean-Marie Le Gall, and Frédérique Pitou. 2005. *Dictionnaire historique de la France moderne.* Paris: Belin.

Bouton, Cynthia A. 1993. *The Flour War. Gender, Class, and Community in Late Ancien Régime French Society.* University Park, PA: Penn State University Press.

Brette, Armand. 1904. *Atlas des bailliages ou juridictions assimilées ayant formé unité électorale en 1789 dressé d'après les actes de la convocation conservés aux Archives nationales.* Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.

Burguière, André. 1991 [1988]. "La déstabilisation de la société française." In *Histoire de la population française. 2, De la Renaissance à 1789*, edited by Jacques Dupâquier, 475–93. Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

Bély, Lucien, ed. 1996. *Dictionnaire de l'Ancien Régime.* Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

Cabourdin, Guy. 1977. *Terre et hommes en Lorraine (1550–1635). TOulois et comté de Vaudémont.* Nancy: Université de Nancy II.

Cabourdin, Guy, and Georges Viard. 1978. *Lexique historique de la France d'Ancien Régome.* Paris: Armand Colin.

Chambru, Cédric. 2019. "Do the Right Thing! Leaders, Weather Shocks and Social Conflicts in Pre-Industrial France." EHES Working Paper 161.

Chambru, Cédric, and Paul Maneuvrier-Hervieu. 2024. "Introducing HiSCoD: A New Gateway for the Study of Historical Social Conflict." *American Political Science Review*, 118(2): 1084–91.

Chambru, Cédric, Emeric Henry, and Benjamin Marx. 2024. "The Dynamic Consequences of State Building: Evidence from the French Revolution." *American Economic Review*, 114(11): 3578–622.

Cirone, Alexandra. 2024. "Data in Historical Political Economy." In *The Oxford Handbook of Historical Political Economy*, edited by Jeffery A. Jenkins and Jared Rubin, 31—54. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Correia, Sergio. 2023 [2014]. *`reghdfe`: Stata Module to Perform Linear or Instrumental-Variable Regression Absorbing Any Number of High-Dimensional Fixed Effects.* Boston, MA: Statistical Software Components, Boston College Department of Economics. https://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s457874.html.

Cristofoli, Pascal, Marie-Christine Vouloir, Bertrand Duménieu, and Claude Motte. 2021. *Des chefs-lieux de Cassini aux communes de France (1756–1999): données géo-historiques associant la position géographique des lieux représentés sur la Carte Générale de la France dite de Cassini (1756–1789) à l'historique des communes de France (An III-1999) [database].* Paris: LaDéHiS [producer]; Paris: EHESS [distributor]. https://didomena.ehess.fr/concern/data_sets/6395wb092.

Davoine, Eva, Joseph Enguehard, and Igor Kolesnikov. 2025. "The Political Costs of Taxation." EU Tax Observatory Working Paper 27.

Degrave, Anne. 2023. "Local Rule, Elites, and Popular Grievances: Evidence from Ancien Régime France." *Journal of Historical Political Economy*, 3(1): 1–29.

Degrave, Anne, Alejandro López Peceño, and Arturas Rozenas. 2024. "Peasants into Citizens: Suffrage Expansion and Mass Politics in France." TSE Working Paper 24-1529.

Dennison, Tracy, and Scott Gehlbach. 2024. "Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Historical Political Economy." In *The Oxford Handbook of Historical Political Economy*, edited by Jeffery A. Jenkins and Jared Rubin, 17–30. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Evain, Brice. 2022. "Rébellions bretonnes." Université Rennes 2.

Foisil, Madeleine. 1970. *La révolte des Nu-pieds et les révoltes normandes de 1639.* Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

Gallet, Jean. 2009. "Recherches sur les révoltes contre les seigneurs en Lorraine pendant la première modernité." In *Les luttes anti-seigneuriales*, edited by Ghislain Brunel and Serge Brunet, 137–48. Toulouse: Presses universitaires du Midi.

Gay, Victor. 2021. "Mapping the Third Republic. A Geographic Information System of France (1870–1940)." *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, 54(4): 189–207.

Gay, Victor. 2025. *The Jean Nicolas Database [database].* Harvard Dataverse. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ANQXMQ.

Gay, Victor, Paula E. Gobbi, and Marc Goñi. 2023. *Bailliages in 1789 France [database].* Harvard Dataverse. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/T8UXHK.

Gay, Victor, Paula Gobbi, and Marc Goñi. 2024. "The Atlas of Local Jurisdictions of Ancien Régime France." *Journal of Historical Geography*, 84: 49–60.

Genêt, Jean-Philippe. 1997. "La genèse de l'État moderne." *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, 118(1): 3–18.

Giommoni, Tommaso, Gabriel Loumeau, and Marco Tabellini. 2025. "Extractive Taxation and the French Revolution." CEPR Discussion Paper 20110.

Gorry, Jean-Michel. 2008. "Des communes de la Révolution aux communes actuelles." In *Des paroisses de Touraine aux communes d'Indre-et-Loire: la formation des territoires*, edited by Elisabeth Zadora-Rio, 121–83. Tours: FERACF.

Gossare, Miton. 1997. *Les Tards Avisés, 1707: histoire d'une révolte paysanne en Quercy, Périgord et Agenais.* Castelnaud la Chapelle: L'Hydre Éditions.

Grenier, Jean-Yves, Katia Béguin, and Anne Bonzon. 2003. *Dictionnaire de la France moderne.* Paris: Hachette.

Guirault, Bénédicte. 2019. "L'archive et le document. Matériaux pour une histoire des sciences sociales." *Annales. Histoire, sciences sociales*, 74(3): 779–800.

Hamon, Philippe. 2021. "L'enquête Jean Nicolas sur la rébellion en France (1661–1789)." *L'atelier d'ObARDI.* https://doi.org/10.58079/sh4t.

Hamon, Philippe. 2022. "Qu'est-ce qu'une rébellion?" *L'atelier d'ObARDI.* https://doi.org/10.58079/sh4y.

Homola, Jonathan, Miguel M. Pereira, and Margit Tavits. 2024. "Fixed Effects and Post-Treatment Bias in Legacy Studies." *American Political Science Review*, 118(1): 537–44.

IGN. 2021. *ADMIN-EXPRESS édition mars 2021 par territoire France métropolitaine [database].* Paris: IGN. https://geoservices.ign.fr/adminexpress.

INSEE. 2021. *Code officiel géographique au 1er janvier 2021 [database].* Paris: INSEE. https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/5057840.

Jenkins, Jeffery A., and Jared Rubin. 2024. "Historical Political Economy: What Is It?" In *The Oxford Handbook of Historical Political Economy*, edited by Jeffery A. Jenkins and Jared Rubin, 3—-16. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Jha, Saumitra, and Steven Wilkinson. 2023. "Revolutionary Contagion." Stanford GSB Research Paper 4084.

Karila-Cohen, Karine, Claire Lemercier, and Claire Zalc. 2018. "Nouvelles cuisines de l'histoire quantitative." *Annales. Histoire, sciences sociales*, 73(4): 771–83.

Ladurie, Emmanuel Le Roy. 1966. *Les paysans de Languedoc.* Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N.

LaDéHiS. 2021. "Site Cassini." http://ladehis.ehess.fr/index.php?355. Accessed April 2025.

Lemercier, Claire, and Claire Zalc. 2019 [2008]. *Quantitative Methods in the Humanities: An Introduction.* Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

Lemercier, Claire, Carine Ollivier, and Claire Zalc. 2013. "Articuler les approches qualitatives et quantitatives. Plaidoyer pour un bricolage raisonné." In *Devenir chercheur. Écrire une thèse en sciences sociales*, edited by Moritz Hunsmann and Sébastien Kapp, 125–43. Paris: Éditions de l'EHESS.

Levitsky, Steven, and Lucan Way. 2013. "The Durability of Revolutionary Regimes." *Journal of Democracy*, 24(3): 5–17.

Litvine, Alexis, Thomas Thévenin, Isabelle Séguy, and Arthur Starzec. 2023. *French Historical GIS, 1700–2020. Administrative units, Populations, Transports, Economy [database].* Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3727273.

López Peceño, Alejandro. 2024. "When Indoctrination Backfires: Public Education Expansion and Contentious Politics in 19th-Century France." SSRN Working Paper 5076305.

Markoff, John. 1990. "Peasants Protest: The Claims of Lord, Church, and State in the Cahiers de Doléances of 1789." *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 32(3): 413–54.

Meuriot, Paul. 1918. "Le recensement de l'an II." *Journal de la société statistique de Paris*, 59: 34–56.

Motte, Claude, and Marie-Christine Vouloir. 2007. "Le site cassini.ehess.fr. Un instrument d'observation pour une analyse du peuplement." *Bulletin du Comité français de cartographie*, 191: 68–84.

Mours, Samuel. 1958. *Les Églises réformées en France.* Paris: Librairie Protestante; Strasbourg: Librairie Oberlin.

Mousnier, Roland. 1967. *Fureurs paysannes. Les paysans dans les révoltes du XVIIe siècle (France, Russie, Chine).* Paris: Calmann-Lévy.

Nicolas, Jean. 1973. "Pour une enquête sur les émotions populaires au XVIIIe Siècle. Le cas de la Savoie." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française*, 214(1): 593–607.

Nicolas, Jean. 1974. "Pour une enquête sur les émotions populaires au XVIIIe siècle. Le cas de la Savoie." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française*, 215(1): 111–53.

Nicolas, Jean. 1978. *La Savoie au XVIIIe siècle. Noblesse et bourgeoisie.* Paris: Maloine S.A. Éditeur.

Nicolas, Jean. 1985*a*. "Un chantier toujours neuf." In *Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale: XVIe–XIXe siècles. Actes du coloque de Paris, 24–26 mai 1984*, edited by Jean Nicolas, 13–20. Paris: Maloine S.A. Éditeur.

Nicolas, Jean. 2002. *La rébellion française. Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale (1661–1789).* Paris: Éditions du Seuil.

Nicolas, Jean, ed. 1985*b*. *Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale: XVIe–XIXe siècles. Actes du coloque de Paris, 24–26 mai 1984.* Paris: Maloine S.A. Éditeur.

Ottinger, Sebastian, and Lukas Rosenberger. 2023. "The American Origin of the French Revolution." IZA Discussion Paper 15974.

Pelletier, Monique. 1990. *La carte de Cassini. L'extraordinaire aventure de la carte de France.* Paris: Presses de l'École nationale des ponts-et-chaussées.

Pillorget, René. 1975. *Les mouvements insurrectionnels de Provence entre 1596 et 1715.* Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

Pillorget, René, and Suzanne Pillorget. 1996. *France baroque, France classique. 1589–1715. Dictionnaire.* Paris: Robert Laffont.

Porchnev, Boris. 1963. *Les soulèvements populaires en France de 1623 à 1648.* Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N.

Ribon, Pierre. 2001. *D'Artagnan en Ardèche: la révolte de Roure en 1670.* Valence: Éditions et Régions.

Robert, Daniel. 1961. *Les Églises réformées en France (1800–1830).* Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

Ruggles, Steven. 2021. "The Revival of Quantification: Reflections on Old New Histories." *Social Science History*, 45(1): 1–25.

Sauvion, Clémentin. 2024. *Modèle Numérique de Terrain (MNT) France métropolitaine et DROM [database].* Data.gouv.fr. https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/r/827edb3d-93f4-4a15-ba01-ce39ca0f0e9f.

Scheltjens, Werner. 2023. "Upcycling Historical Data Collections. A Paradigm for Digital History?" *Journal of Documentation*, 79(6): 1325–45.

Slater, Dan. 2010. *Ordering Power. Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Leviathans in Southeast Asia.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stepner, Michael. 2013. *binscatter: Stata Module to Generate Binned Scatterplots.* Boston, MA: Statistical Software Components, Boston College Department of Economics. https://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s457709.html.

Thompson, Edward. 1971. "The Moral Economy of the English Crowd in the Eighteenth Century." *Past & Present*, 50(1): 76–136.

Tilly, Charles. 1986. *La France conteste: de 1600 à nos jours.* Paris: Fayard.

The Jean Nicolas Database
The French Rebellion, 1661–1789

Victor Gay*

June 2025

Supplementary Online Appendix

List of Supplementary Figures

*Assistant professor of economics, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Toulouse School of Economics, University of Toulouse Capitole, Toulouse, France. ORCID: 0000-0001-9912-3841. Email: victor.gay@tse-fr.eu.

List of Supplementary Tables

Enquête sur les mouvements populaires en France à l'époque du second absolutisme (1661 - mai 1789) *

TYPOLOGIE ET GRILLE DE DÉPOUILLEMENT

A. Typologie et codage des émotions populaires

1. REJET DES INITIATIVES RÉFORMATRICES DE L'ÉTAT
   - 101. Protestation contre les réformes d'ordre judiciaire, fiscal, financier ou monétaire.

2. RÉSISTANCE A LA FISCALITÉ OU PARA-FISCALITÉ ÉTATIQUE (charges royales, charges provinciales)
   - 201. Troubles liés à la répartition des impôts directs.
   - 202. Troubles liés à la perception des impôts directs.
   - 203. Hantise d'une surcharge fiscale imaginaire.
   - 204. Affrontement lié à la contrebande du sel et/ou du tabac.
   - 205. Affrontement lié à la perception des droits d'aides (denrées et surtout boissons) et assimilés.
   - 206. Affrontement lié à la perception des droits de traites et assimilés.
   - 207. Refus d'effectuer les corvées royales sur les routes et autres travaux d'utilité publique.
   - 208. Divers.

3. RÉSISTANCE A L'APPAREIL JUDICIAIRE, MILITAIRE OU POLICIER DE L'ÉTAT
   - 301. Opposition à une saisie judiciaire.
   - 302. Opposition à une opération de désarmement.
   - 303. Révolte à l'occasion d'un transfert de détenu(s) ou d'une arrestation.
   - 304. Révolte à l'occasion d'une exécution publique.
   - 305. Révolte de prison ou d'hôpital.
   - 306. Opposition au recrutement des soldats de milice.
   - 307. Opposition à l'enrôlement de recrues (soldats, matelots, garde-côtes).
   - 308. Hostilité aux troupes régulières (garnison, logement, passage).
   - 309. Hostilité à la maréchaussée.
   - 310. Mutinerie militaire.
   - 311. Divers.

4. ACTES D'HOSTILITÉ A L'ÉGARD DE LA SEIGNEURIE ET DE SES AGENTS
   - 401. Refus d'acquitter les droits seigneuriaux.
   - 402. Opposition aux rénovations de terriers.
   - 403. Défense des droits collectifs (communaux, droits d'usage...) contre le seigneur.
   - 404. Rejet des symboles de l'autorité seigneuriale (armoiries, « litres », piloris, banc seigneurial dans le chœur de l'église, etc.).
   - 405. Opposition au monopole seigneurial de chasse et/ou de pêche.

* *Cf. supra*, J. Nicolas, « Un chantier toujours neuf », p. 15-16.

Figure A1. Original Typology of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 1 of 3)

Notes. This figure reproduces the first page of the original typology of protest movements of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 761–3). This typology is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 548–50).

406. Opposition à la police seigneuriale en matière de danses, charivaris, manifestations folkloriques, etc.
407. Acte hostile aux agents et au personnel de la seigneurie.
408. Refus de l'intervention seigneuriale dans la gestion municipale.
409. Divers.

5. ACTES D'HOSTILITÉ A L'ÉGARD DE LA NOBLESSE ET DU PRIVILÈGE NOBILIAIRE

501. Contestation d'ordre fiscal, honorifique, etc.

6. ACTES D'HOSTILITÉ A L'ÉGARD DE L'ÉGLISE

601. Affaire de dîmes.
602. Protestation liée aux distributions d'aumônes.
603. Action à caractère antiseigneurial (en type secondaire avec 401-409).
604. Divers.

7. MISE EN CAUSE DE NOTABLES ET/OU DE SIMPLES HABITANTS

701. Défense des droits collectifs contre les empiètements de particuliers.
702. Divers.

8. MISE EN QUESTION DE L'AUTORITÉ MUNICIPALE

801. Critique du fonctionnement de l'institution municipale.
802. Contestation d'ordre fiscal (octroi et autres taxes municipales).
803. Problème de gestion des biens communaux.
804. Hostilité à l'égard des autorités municipales.
805. Hostilité à l'égard de la police municipale.
806. Divers.

9. SUBSISTANCES

901. Protestation contre le prix excessif ou la rareté des denrées.
902. Protestation contre l'accaparement des grains.
903. Protestation contre l'exportation des grains.
904. Divers.

10. RELIGION, CROYANCES

1001. Affirmation collective de l'identité protestante.
1002. Affirmation collective de l'identité janséniste.
1003. Conflit au sujet de la nomination d'un curé ou d'un vicaire.
1004. Attachement à des croyances et pratiques religieuses locales.
1005. Manifestation d'intolérance collective dirigée contre des groupes ou des individus rejetés ou craints : minorités religieuses (protestants, jansénistes, juifs), « sorciers », bohémiens, professions décriées.
1006. Divers.

11. CONFLITS DU TRAVAIL

1101. Défense des privilèges corporatifs contre les marchands fabricants.
1102. Opposition entre ouvriers « chambrelans » et maîtres jurés ou syndics des corporations.
1103. Protestation contre les conditions de travail.
1104. Revendication salariale.
1105. Affrontement entre la main-d'œuvre locale et la main-d'œuvre immigrée ou de passage.

Figure A2. Original Typology of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 2 of 3)

Notes. This figure reproduces the first page of the original typology of protest movements of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 761–3). This typology is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 548–50).

1106. Grève (même non accompagnée de manifestations de violence).
1107. Affrontement collectif de compagnons, rixes.
1108. Divers.

12. PARTICULARISME RÉGIONAL

1201. Expression politique ou culturelle d'un particularisme régional (à combiner, en « type secondaire », avec 101, 201 *sq.* ou 301 *sq.*, selon le cas).

13. DIVERS

1301. Manifestation spécifique de classe d'âge, charivari dégénérant en affrontements (si intervention de la troupe, ajouter en « type secondaire », 308 ; de la maréchaussée, 309 ; de la seigneurie, 406 ; de l'Eglise, 604 ; des autorités ou de la police municipales, 804 ou 805).
1302. Assemblée, fête baladoire, vogue, courses, foire dégénérant en affrontement (même observation qu'en 1301).
1303. Rivalité de quartier ou de paroisse.
1304. Tumulte ou révolte d'écoliers ou d'étudiants.
1305. Agitation de salle de spectacle dégénérant en tumulte.
1306. Rivalité seigneuriale dégénérant en affrontement collectif.
1307. Causes variées.

NOTA BENE

1. Ne retenir que les actions menées par un groupe d'au moins *quatre* individus *n'appartenant pas à la même famille.*

2. Ces actions, liées à la conscience d'une privation, d'une agression, d'une menace effective ou imaginaire, sont dirigées :
   - contre des individus revêtus de l'autorité monarchique, seigneuriale, municipale, nobiliaire ou ecclésiastique ;
   - ou contre des personnages que leurs fonctions, leur fortune, leurs activités ou leurs prétentions conduisent à affronter les autres membres de la collectivité ;
   - ou contre des individus et des groupes qui cristallisent l'hostilité collective pour des motifs ethniques, religieux, culturels, etc.

3. Cette violence collective s'exerce :
   - sur les personnes (atteintes physiques, menaces caractérisées) ;
   - et/ou sur les biens (vol, pillage, destruction, menaces) ;
   - et/ou sur les symboles de la puissance et du pouvoir.

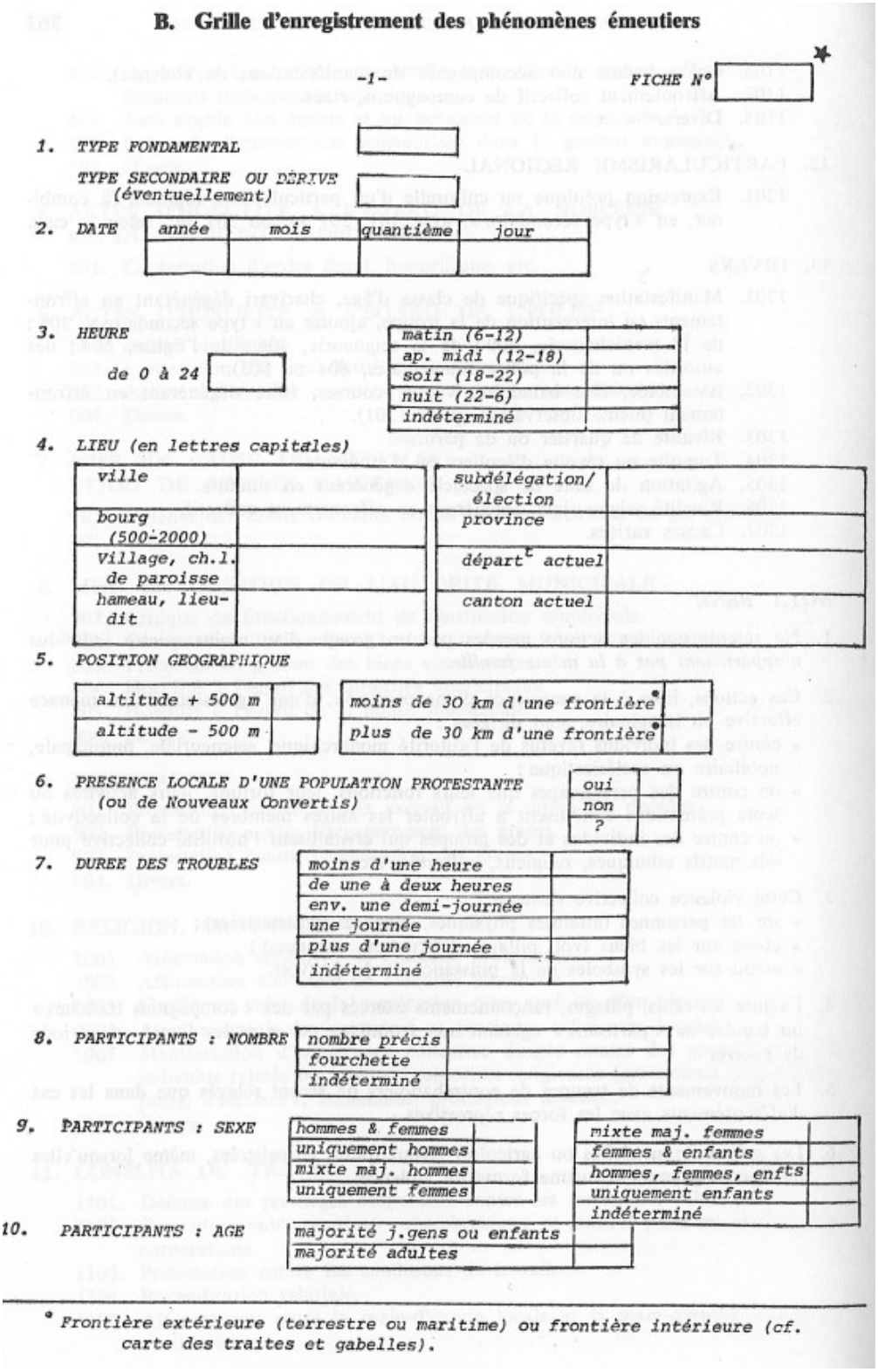
4. Exclure les raids, pillages, rançonnements exercés par des « compagnies franches » ou bandes de « partisans » agissant aux frontières ou entre les lignes en période de guerre.

5. Les mouvements de troupes de contrebandiers ne seront relevés que dans les cas d'affrontements avec les forces répressives.

6. Les *grèves* (industrielles ou agricoles) seront toutes enregistrées, même lorsqu'elles ne s'accompagnent d'aucune forme de violence.

Figure A3. Original Typology of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 3 of 3)

Notes. This figure reproduces the first page of the original typology of protest movements of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 761–3). This typology is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 548–50).



B. Grille d'enregistrement des phénomènes émeutiers

-1-

FICHE N°

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DÉRIVÉ (éventuellement)

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

ville		subdélégation/ élection	
bourg (500-2000)		province	
Village, ch.l. de paroisse		départ[t] actuel	
hameau, lieu-dit		canton actuel	

5. POSITION GEOGRAPHIQUE

altitude + 500 m		moins de 30 km d'une frontière*	
altitude - 500 m		plus de 30 km d'une frontière*	

6. PRESENCE LOCALE D'UNE POPULATION PROTESTANTE (ou de Nouveaux Convertis)

oui	
non	
?	

7. DUREE DES TROUBLES

moins d'une heure	
de une à deux heures	
env. une demi-journée	
une journée	
plus d'une journée	
indéterminé	

8. PARTICIPANTS : NOMBRE

nombre précis	
fourchette	
indéterminé	

9. PARTICIPANTS : SEXE

hommes & femmes		mixte maj. femmes	
uniquement hommes		femmes & enfants	
mixte maj. hommes		hommes, femmes, enfts	
uniquement femmes		uniquement enfants	
		indéterminé	

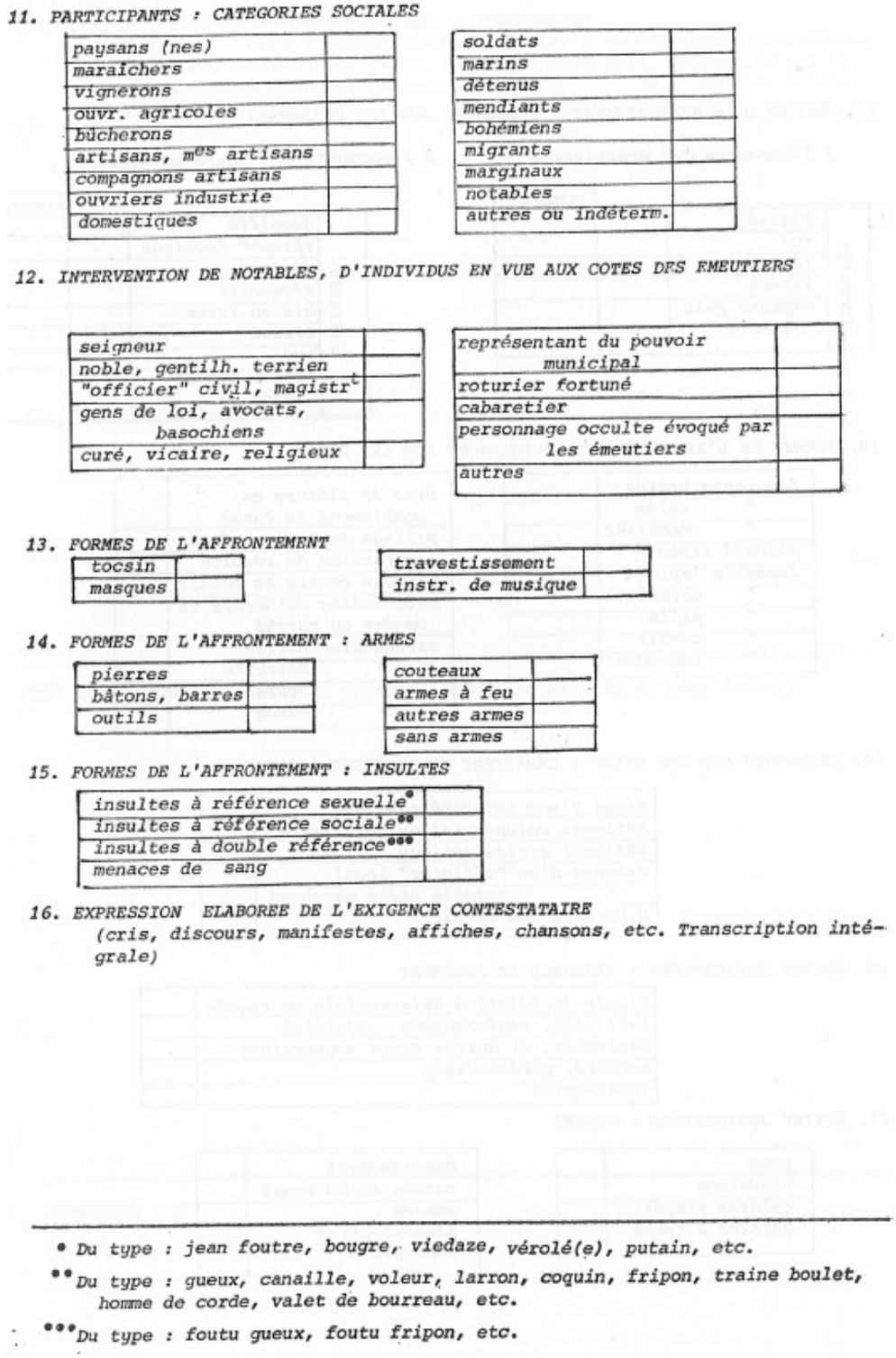
10. PARTICIPANTS : AGE

majorité j.gens ou enfants	
majorité adultes	

* Frontière extérieure (terrestre ou maritime) ou frontière intérieure (cf. carte des traites et gabelles).

Figure A4. Original Coding Grid of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 1 of 4)

Notes. This figure reproduces the first page of the original coding grid of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 764–7). This grid is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 544–7).



11. PARTICIPANTS : CATEGORIES SOCIALES

paysans (nes)	
maraîchers	
vignerons	
ouvr. agricoles	
bûcherons	
artisans, m^es artisans	
compagnons artisans	
ouvriers industrie	
domestiques	

soldats	
marins	
détenus	
mendiants	
bohémiens	
migrants	
marginaux	
notables	
autres ou indéterm.	

12. INTERVENTION DE NOTABLES, D'INDIVIDUS EN VUE AUX COTES DES EMEUTIERS

seigneur	
noble, gentilh. terrien	
"officier" civil, magistr	
gens de loi, avocats, basochiens	
curé, vicaire, religieux	

représentant du pouvoir municipal	
roturier fortuné	
cabaretier	
personnage occulte évoqué par les émeutiers	
autres	

13. FORMES DE L'AFFRONTEMENT

tocsin	
masques	

travestissement	
instr. de musique	

14. FORMES DE L'AFFRONTEMENT : ARMES

pierres	
bâtons, barres	
outils	

couteaux	
armes à feu	
autres armes	
sans armes	

15. FORMES DE L'AFFRONTEMENT : INSULTES

insultes à référence sexuelle*	
insultes à référence sociale**	
insultes à double référence***	
menaces de sang	

16. EXPRESSION ELABOREE DE L'EXIGENCE CONTESTATAIRE
(cris, discours, manifestes, affiches, chansons, etc. Transcription intégrale)

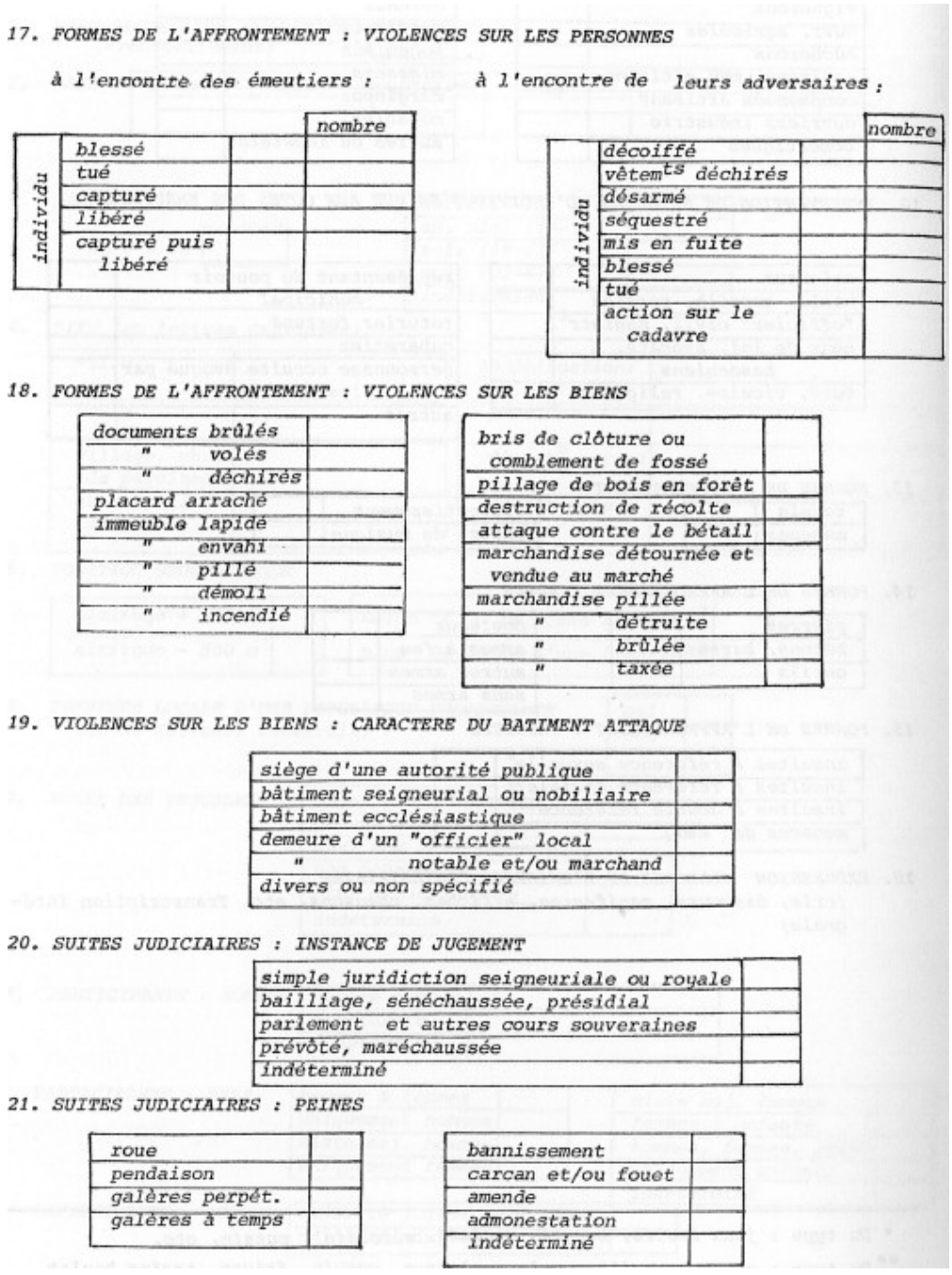
* Du type : jean foutre, bougre, viedaze, vérolé(e), putain, etc.

** Du type : gueux, canaille, voleur, larron, coquin, fripon, traine boulet, homme de corde, valet de bourreau, etc.

*** Du type : foutu gueux, foutu fripon, etc.

Figure A5. Original Coding Grid of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 2 of 4)

Notes. This figure reproduces the second page of the original coding grid of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 764–7). This grid is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 544–7).



17. FORMES DE L'AFFRONTEMENT : VIOLENCES SUR LES PERSONNES

à l'encontre des émeutiers :

individu			nombre
	blessé		
	tué		
	capturé		
	libéré		
	capturé puis libéré		

à l'encontre de leurs adversaires :

individu			nombre
	décoiffé		
	vêtements déchirés		
	désarmé		
	séquestré		
	mis en fuite		
	blessé		
	tué		
	action sur le cadavre		

18. FORMES DE L'AFFRONTEMENT : VIOLENCES SUR LES BIENS

documents brûlés	
" volés	
" déchirés	
placard arraché	
immeuble lapidé	
" envahi	
" pillé	
" démoli	
" incendié	

bris de clôture ou comblement de fossé	
pillage de bois en forêt	
destruction de récolte	
attaque contre le bétail	
marchandise détournée et vendue au marché	
marchandise pillée	
" détruite	
" brûlée	
" taxée	

19. VIOLENCES SUR LES BIENS : CARACTERE DU BATIMENT ATTAQUE

siège d'une autorité publique	
bâtiment seigneurial ou nobiliaire	
bâtiment ecclésiastique	
demeure d'un "officier" local	
" notable et/ou marchand	
divers ou non spécifié	

20. SUITES JUDICIAIRES : INSTANCE DE JUGEMENT

simple juridiction seigneuriale ou royale	
bailliage, sénéchaussée, présidial	
parlement et autres cours souveraines	
prévôté, maréchaussée	
indéterminé	

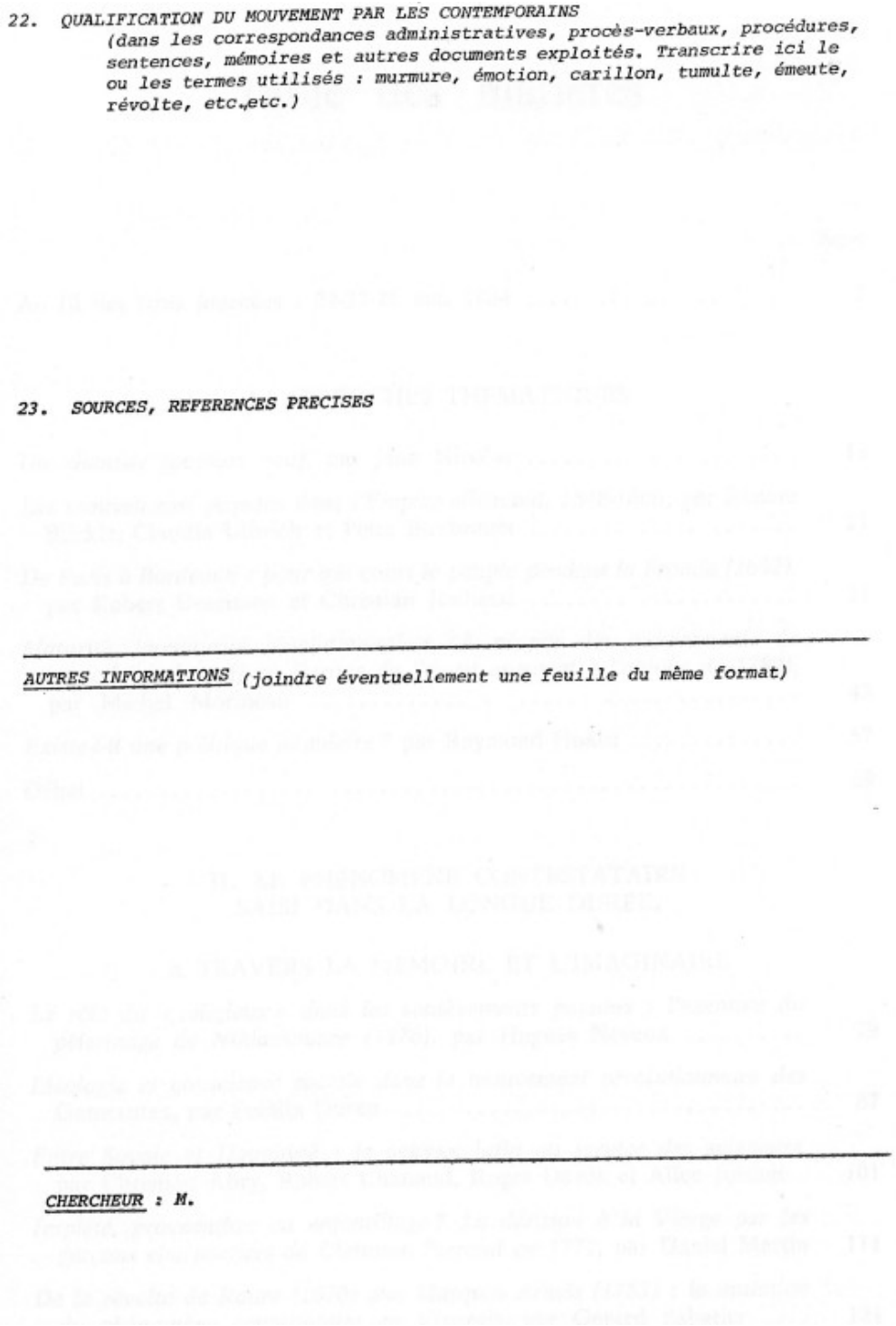
21. SUITES JUDICIAIRES : PEINES

roue	
pendaison	
galères perpét.	
galères à temps	

bannissement	
carcan et/ou fouet	
amende	
admonestation	
indéterminé	

Figure A6. Original Coding Grid of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 3 of 4)

Notes. This figure reproduces the third page of the original coding grid of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 764–7). This grid is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 544–7).


22. QUALIFICATION DU MOUVEMENT PAR LES CONTEMPORAINS
(dans les correspondances administratives, procès-verbaux, procédures, sentences, mémoires et autres documents exploités. Transcrire ici le ou les termes utilisés : murmure, émotion, carillon, tumulte, émeute, révolte, etc.,etc.)

23. SOURCES, REFERENCES PRECISES

AUTRES INFORMATIONS (joindre éventuellement une feuille du même format)

CHERCHEUR : M.

Figure A7. Original Coding Grid of the Jean Nicolas Survey (Page 4 of 4)

Notes. This figure reproduces the fourth page of the original coding grid of the Jean Nicolas survey based on Nicolas (1985, p. 764–7). This grid is also reproduced in Nicolas (2002, pp. 544–7).

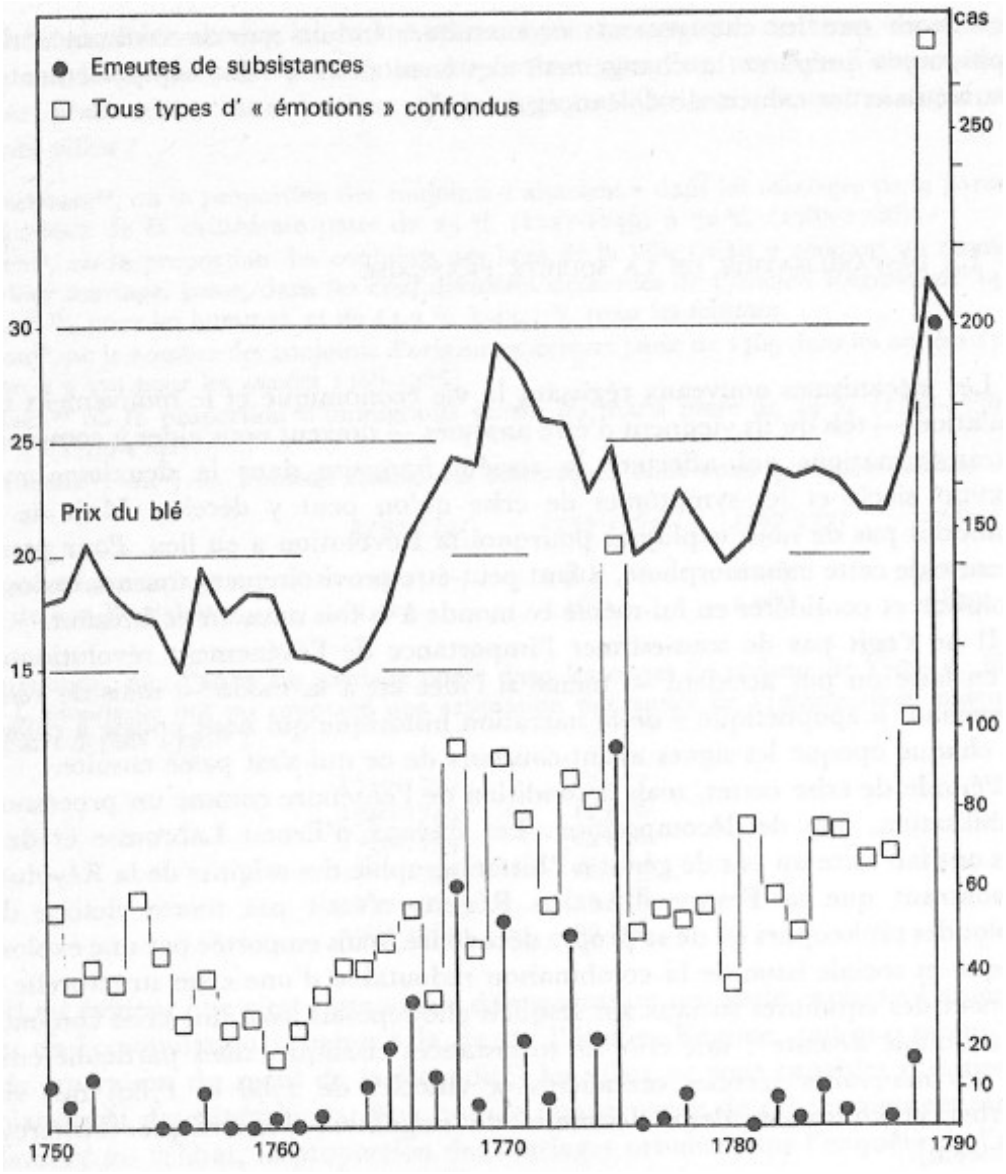
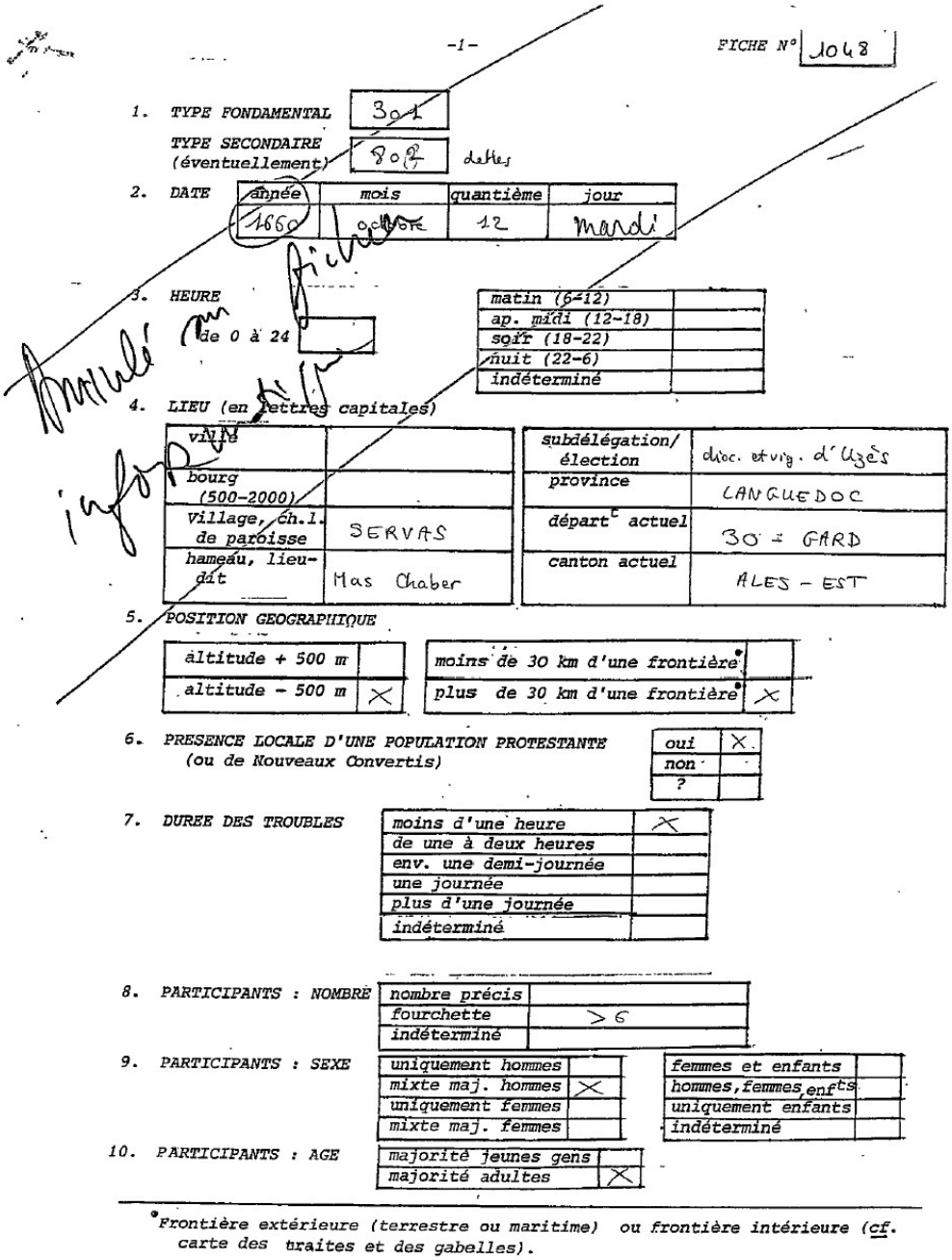


Figure A8. Extract from Jean Nicolas' Survey as of 1988

Notes. This figure reproduces Burguière's (1991 [1988]) figure of rebellions from 1750 to 1789 drawn based on Jean Nicolas's survey as of 1988 (Figure 104, p. 476). Its original title is "Grain prices, subsistence riots, and 'popular unrest' from 1750 to 1790. Data provided by J. Nicolas" ("Prix des grains, émeutes de subsistances et 'émotions populaires' de 1750 à 1790. Données fournies par J. Nicolas").



-1-

FICHE N° 1048

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL: 301

TYPE SECONDAIRE (éventuellement): 807 delete

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1660	octobre	12	mardi

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24:

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

ville		subdélégation/ élection	dioc. et vig. d'Uzès
bourg (500-2000)		province	LANGUEDOC
Village, ch.l. de paroisse	SERVAS	départ[c] actuel	30 = GARD
hameau, lieu-dit	Mas Chaber	canton actuel	ALES - EST

5. POSITION GEOGRAPHIQUE

altitude + 500 m		moins de 30 km d'une frontière[•]	
altitude - 500 m	X	plus de 30 km d'une frontière[•]	X

6. PRESENCE LOCALE D'UNE POPULATION PROTESTANTE (ou de Nouveaux Convertis)

oui	X
non	
?	

7. DUREE DES TROUBLES

moins d'une heure	X
de une à deux heures	
env. une demi-journée	
une journée	
plus d'une journée	
indéterminé	

8. PARTICIPANTS : NOMBRE

nombre précis	
fourchette	> 6
indéterminé	

9. PARTICIPANTS : SEXE

uniquement hommes		femmes et enfants	
mixte maj. hommes	X	hommes, femmes, enfts	
uniquement femmes		uniquement enfants	
mixte maj. femmes		indéterminé	

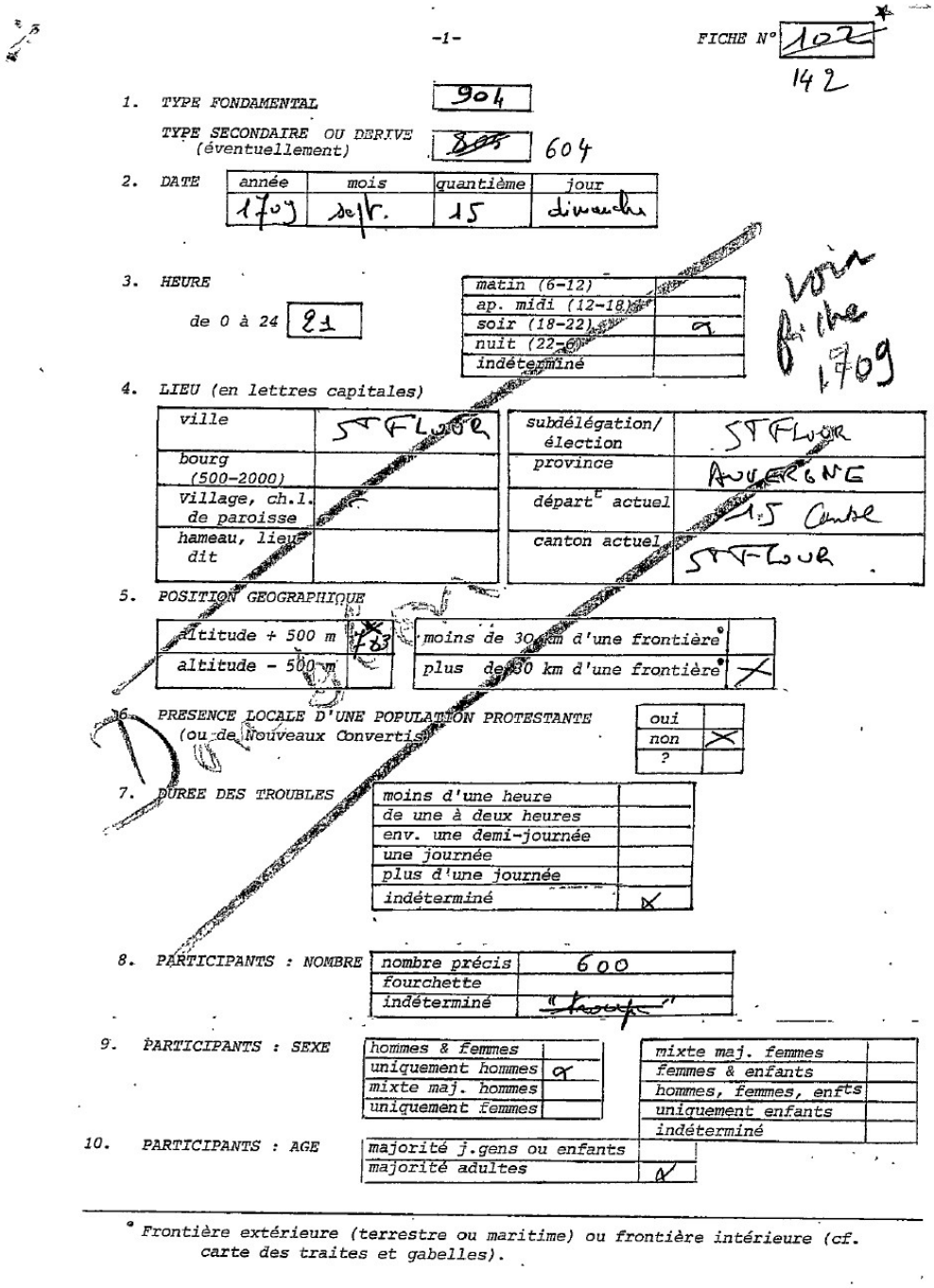
10. PARTICIPANTS : AGE

majorité jeunes gens	
majorité adultes	X

[•] Frontière extérieure (terrestre ou maritime) ou frontière intérieure (cf. carte des traites et des gabelles).

Figure A9. Example of a Deleted Record

Notes. This figure displays an example of a deleted record from the Jean Nicolas survey. Specifically, record 1048 was deleted by Jean Nicolas because the event it describes occurred before 1661.



-1-

FICHE N° 102 / 142

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL: 904

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DERIVE (éventuellement): ~~805~~ 604

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1709	9bre.	15	dimanche

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24: 21

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	9
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	

voir fiche 1709

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

ville	STFLOUR	subdélégation/ élection	STFLOUR
bourg (500-2000)		province	AUVERGNE
Village, ch.l. de paroisse		départt actuel	15 Cantal
hameau, lieu dit		canton actuel	STFLOUR

5. POSITION GEOGRAPHIQUE

altitude + 500 m	783	moins de 30 km d'une frontière*	
altitude - 500 m		plus de 30 km d'une frontière*	X

6. PRESENCE LOCALE D'UNE POPULATION PROTESTANTE (ou de Nouveaux Convertis)

oui	
non	X
?	

7. DUREE DES TROUBLES

moins d'une heure	
de une à deux heures	
env. une demi-journée	
une journée	
plus d'une journée	
indéterminé	X

8. PARTICIPANTS : NOMBRE

nombre précis	600
fourchette	
indéterminé	~~"troupe"~~

9. PARTICIPANTS : SEXE

hommes & femmes		mixte maj. femmes	
uniquement hommes	9	femmes & enfants	
mixte maj. hommes		hommes, femmes, enfts	
uniquement femmes		uniquement enfants	
		indéterminé	

10. PARTICIPANTS : AGE

majorité j.gens ou enfants	
majorité adultes	X

* Frontière extérieure (terrestre ou maritime) ou frontière intérieure (cf. carte des traites et gabelles).

Figure A10. Example of a Duplicate Record

Notes. This figure displays an example of a duplicate record from the Jean Nicolas survey. Specifically, record 0142 was marked by Jean Nicolas as a duplicate of record 1709.

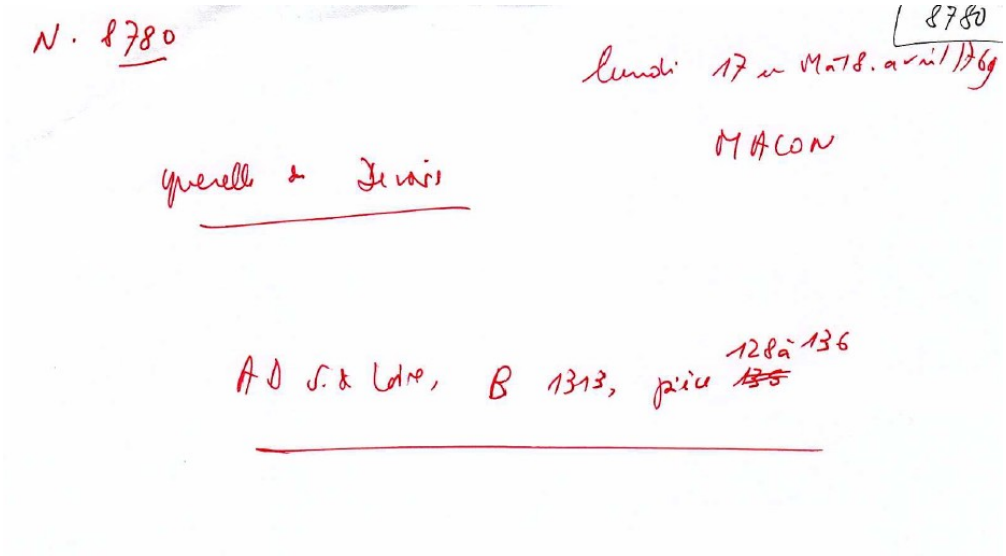
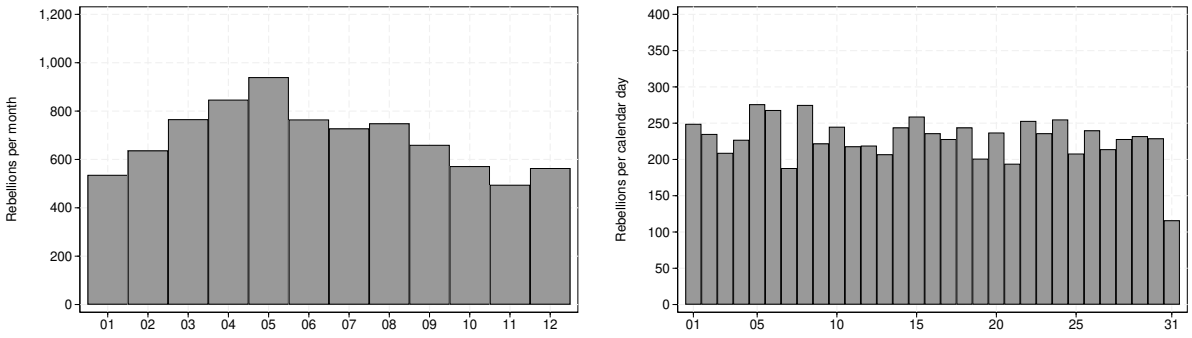


Figure A11. Example of an Incomplete Record

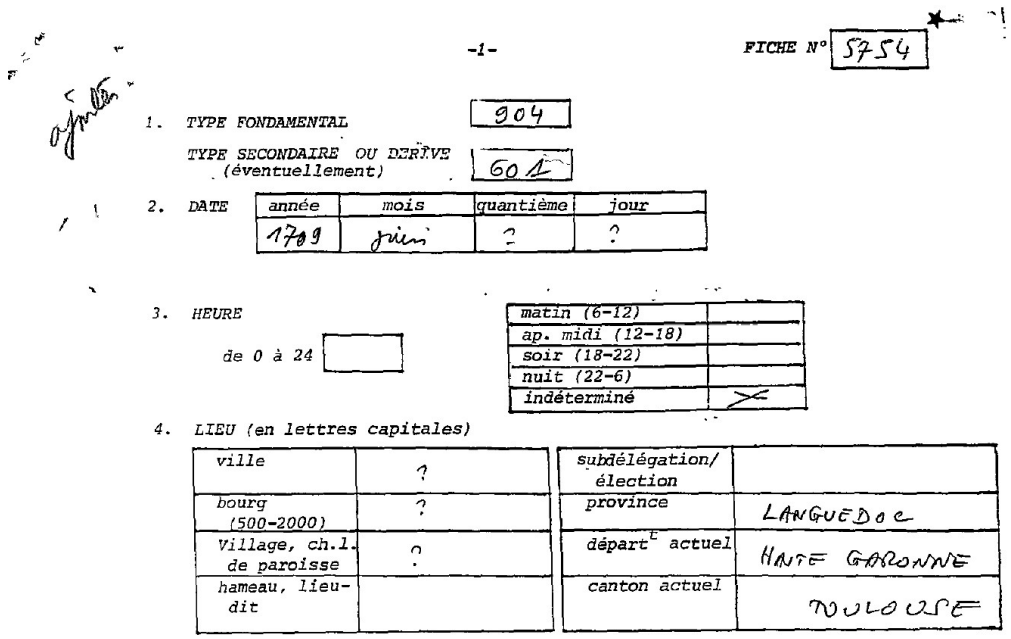
Notes. This figure displays an example of an incomplete record from the Jean Nicolas survey, record `8780`.



(a) Rebellions per Month (b) Rebellions per Calendar Day

Figure A12. Cyclicality of Rebellions

Notes. Panel (a) displays monthly cyclicality of the 8,259 rebellions in the events database for which the monthly date is available based on the `date_month` variable. Panel (b) displays daily cyclicality of the 7,092 rebellions in the events database for which the calendar day date is available based on the `date_day` variable.



-1-

FICHE N° 5754

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL: 904

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DERIVE (éventuellement): 601

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1709	juin	?	?

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24:

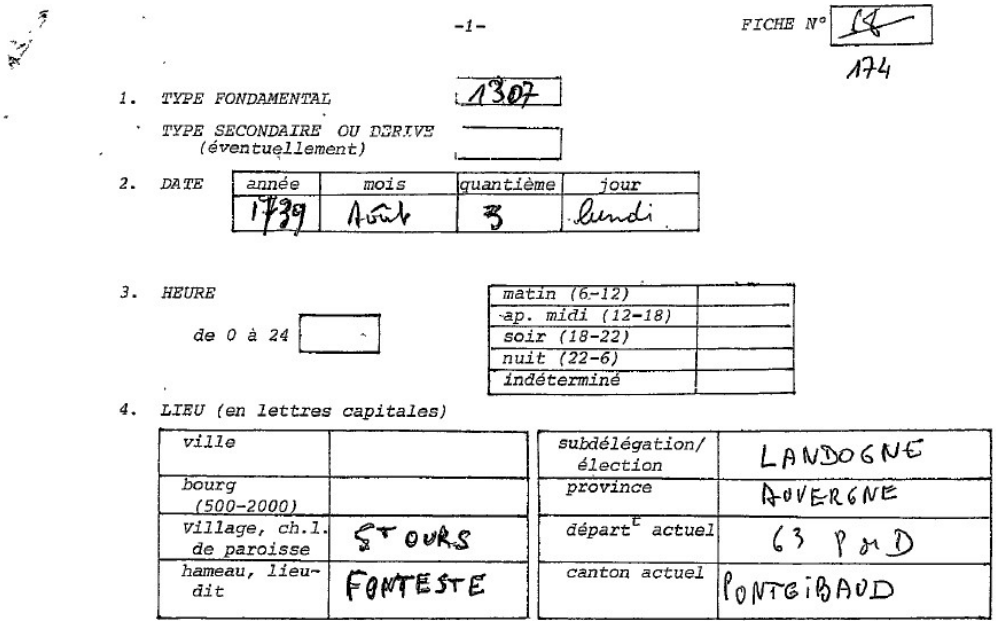
matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	X

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

ville	?	subdélégation/ élection	
bourg (500-2000)	?	province	LANGUEDOC
Village, ch.l. de paroisse	?	départ[t] actuel	HAUTE GARONNE
hameau, lieu-dit		canton actuel	TOULOUSE

Figure A13. Example of a Record with a Missing Location

Notes. This figure displays an example of a record from the Jean Nicolas survey for which the location is missing. I assign the rebellion in this record 5754 to the chef-lieu of the canton of Toulouse, i.e., the parish of Toulouse (37818).



-1-

FICHE N° 174

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL: 1307

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DERIVE (éventuellement):

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1739	Août	3	lundi

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24:

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

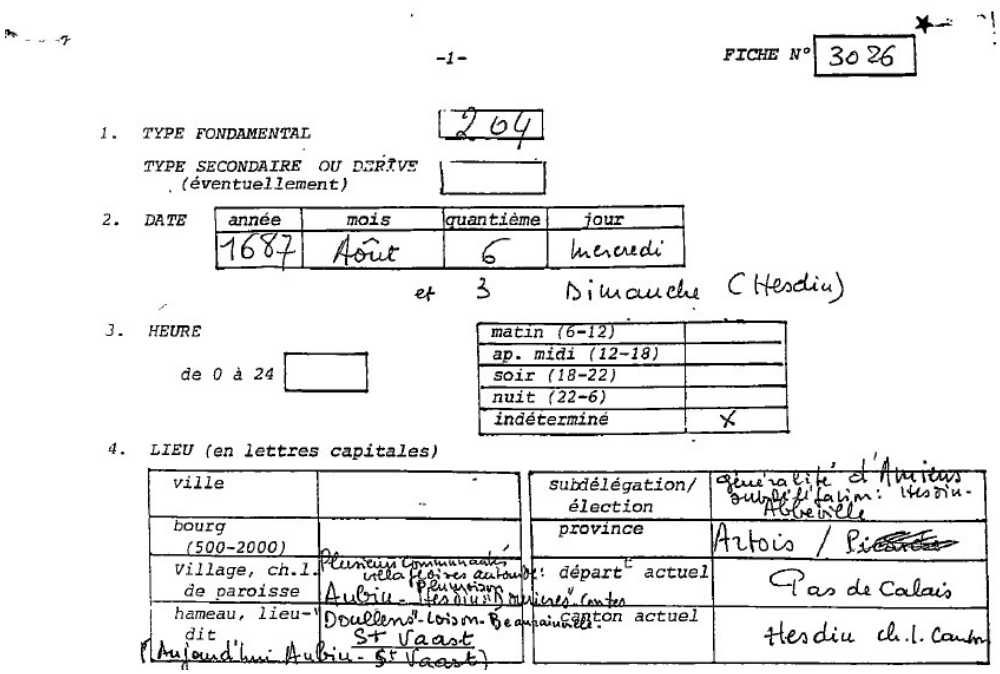
ville		subdélégation/ élection	LANDOGNE
bourg (500-2000)		province	AUVERGNE
Village, ch.l. de paroisse	ST OURS	départ[t] actuel	63 P de D
hameau, lieu-dit	FONTESTE	canton actuel	PONTGIBAUD

Figure A14. Example of a Record with an Uncertain Location

Notes. This figure displays an example of a record from the Jean Nicolas survey for which the hamlet of Les Fontêtes ([Fonteste]) cannot be matched to the HAC database. I assign the rebellion in this record 0174 to the parish of Saint-Ours (33885), to which the hamlet of Les Fontêtes belongs (see Figure A15 below).

Figure A15. Les Fontêtes and Saint-Ours

Notes. This figure displays the localization of the village of Saint-Ours and of the hamlet of Les Fontêtes on Cassini's map. Map generated on géoportail.



-1- FICHE N° 3026

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL 264

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DERIVE (éventuellement)

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1687	Août	6	mercredi

et 3 Dimanche (Hesdin)

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	X

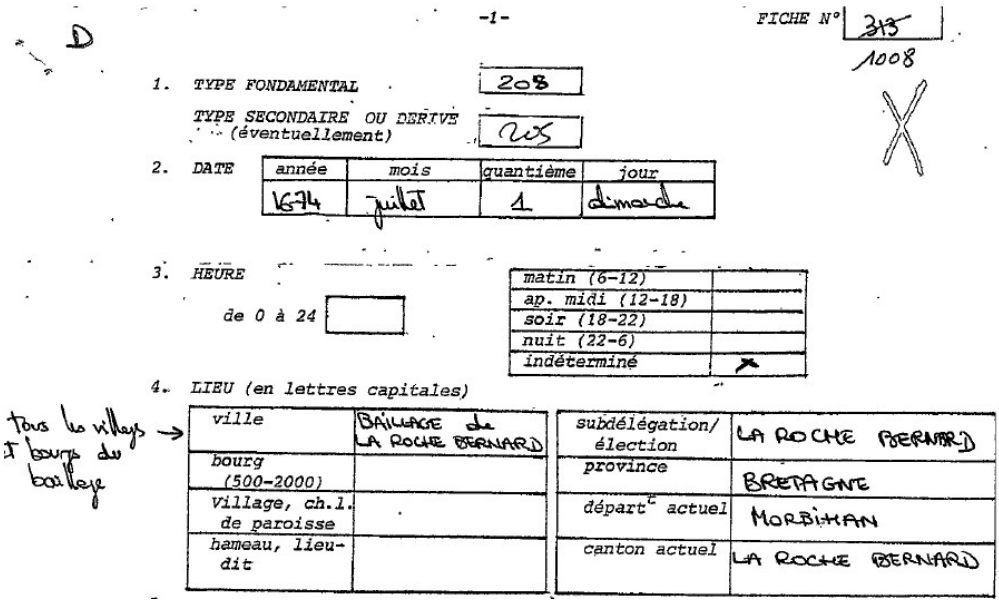
4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

ville		subdélégation/ élection	généralité d'Amiens subdélégation: Hesdin. Abbeville
bourg (500-2000)		province	Artois / ~~Picardie~~
village, ch.l. de paroisse	Plusieurs communautés villageoises autour Aubin – Plusieurs Hesdin, Doullens, Loison, Beaurainville...	départ^t actuel	Pas de Calais
hameau, lieu-dit	St Vaast	canton actuel	Hesdin ch.l. Canton

(Aujourd'hui Aubin - St Vaast)

Figure A16. Example of a Rebellion in Multiple Parishes

Notes. This figure displays an example of a record from the Jean Nicolas survey for which the rebellion occurred in multiple parishes. I assign the rebellion in this record 3026 to the parish of Aubin-Saint-Vaast (1685), while flagging that it occurred in multiple parishes.



-1-

FICHE N° 313 / 1008

D

1. TYPE FONDAMENTAL 208

TYPE SECONDAIRE OU DERIVE (éventuellement) 205

2. DATE

année	mois	quantième	jour
1674	juillet	1	dimanche

3. HEURE

de 0 à 24

matin (6-12)	
ap. midi (12-18)	
soir (18-22)	
nuit (22-6)	
indéterminé	X

4. LIEU (en lettres capitales)

Tous les villages et bourgs du bailliage →

ville	BAILLAGE de LA ROCHE BERNARD	subdélégation/ élection	LA ROCHE BERNARD
bourg (500-2000)		province	BRETAGNE
Village, ch.l. de paroisse		départt actuel	MORBIHAN
hameau, lieu-dit		canton actuel	LA ROCHE BERNARD

Figure A17. Example of a Regional Rebellion

Notes. This figure displays an example of a record from the Jean Nicolas survey for which the rebellion occurred throughout a region. I assign the rebellion in this record `1008` to the chef-lieu of the bailliage of La Roche-Bernard, i.e., the parish of La Roche-Bernard (29324), while flagging that it occurred throughout the bailliage.

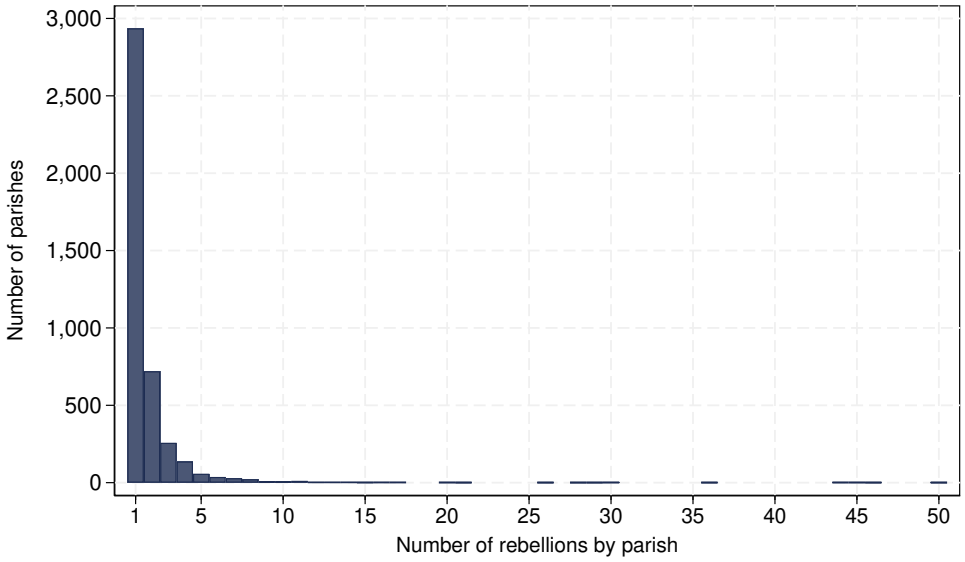


Figure A18. Parishes by Rebellions Frequency

Notes. This figure displays the distribution of parishes by rebellions frequency based on the `cassini` variable. It focuses on parishes that ever hosted at most 50 rebellions, and therefore excludes Bordeaux (135 rebellions), Nantes (204), and Paris (489).

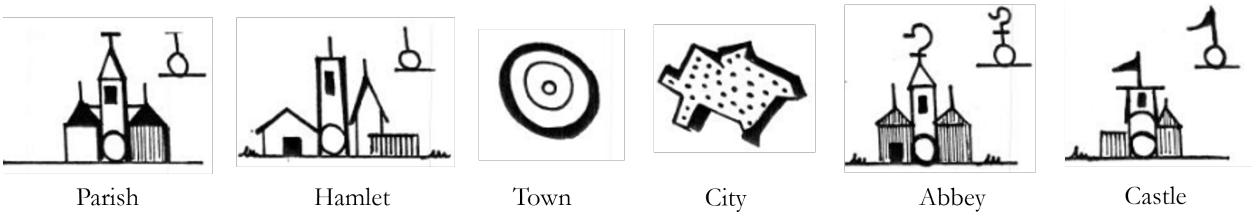


Figure A19. Representation of Locations on Cassini's Map

Notes. This figure displays the various representations of locations as they appear on Cassini's map and that form the basis of the `cassini_type` variable (see Appendix Table A12). This information is available from the legend of Cassini's map in `geoportail`.

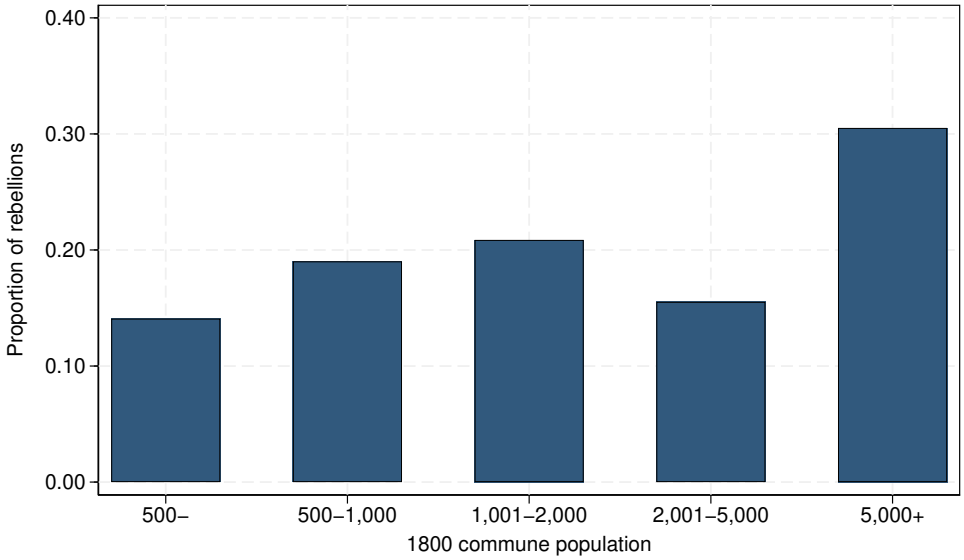
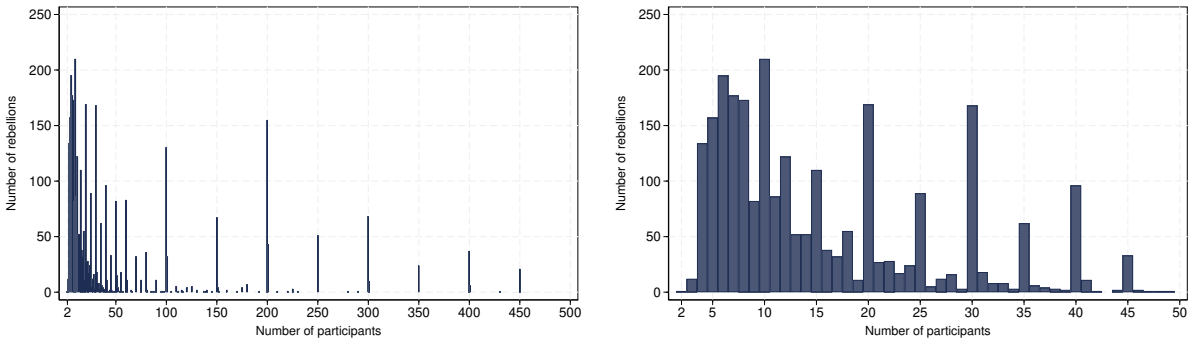


Figure A20. Rebellions by 1800-Commune Population

Notes. This figure displays the distribution of rebellions by 1800-commune population for the 8,508 rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset that have a `cassini` identifier. It is based on the `pop_1800` variable.



(a) Less than 500 Participants (b) Less than 50 Participants

Figure A21. Number of Participants

Notes. This figure displays the distribution of rebellions by number of participants based on the `part_nb` variable. It is available for 3,769 rebellions. Panel (a) focuses on the 3,535 rebellions that gathered less than 500 participants. Panel (b) focuses on the 2,519 rebellions that gathered less than 50 participants.

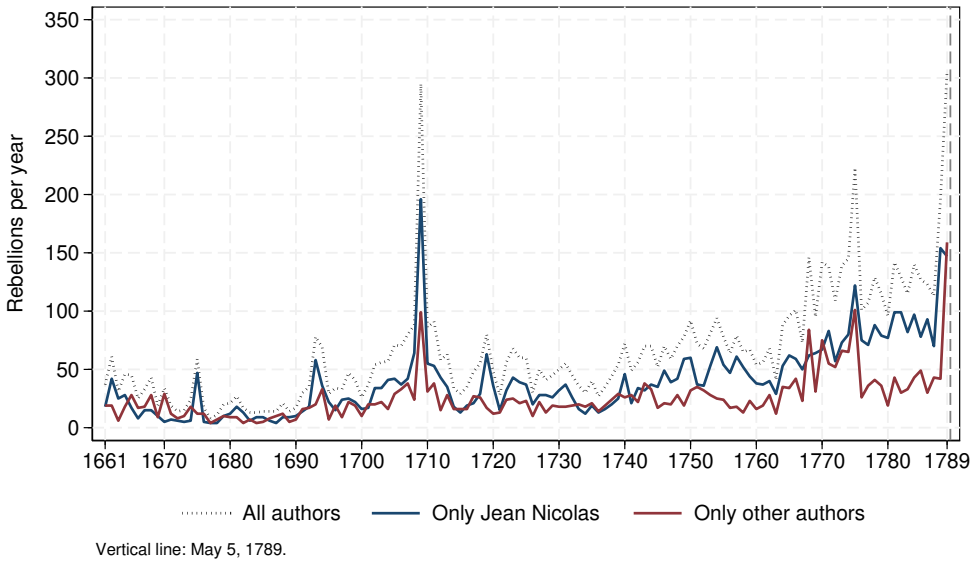
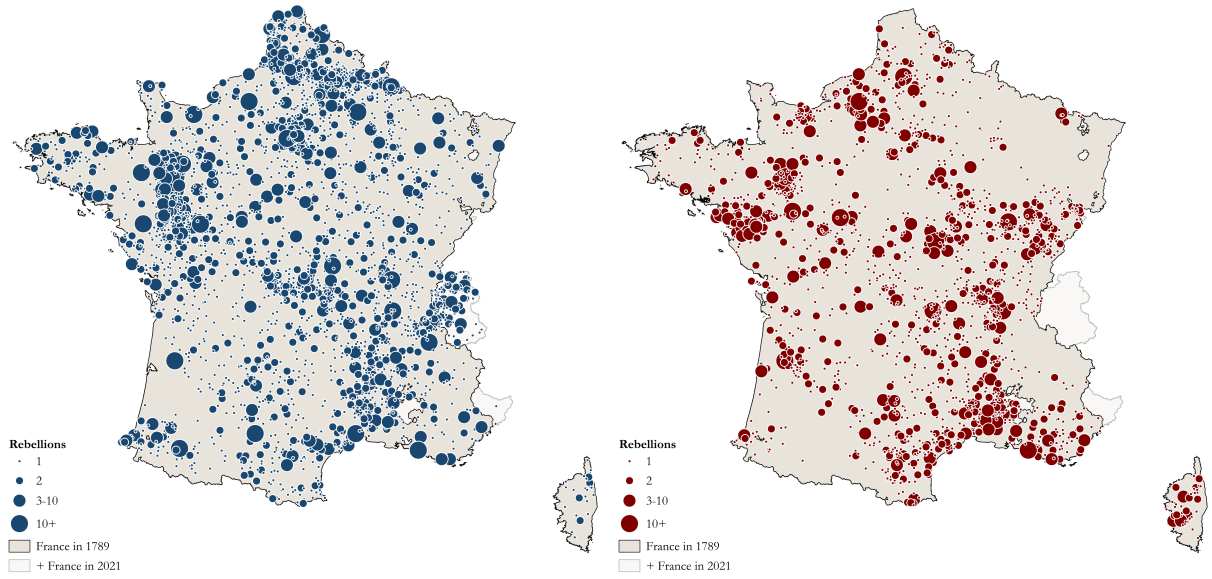


Figure A22. Temporal Distribution of Rebellions by Author

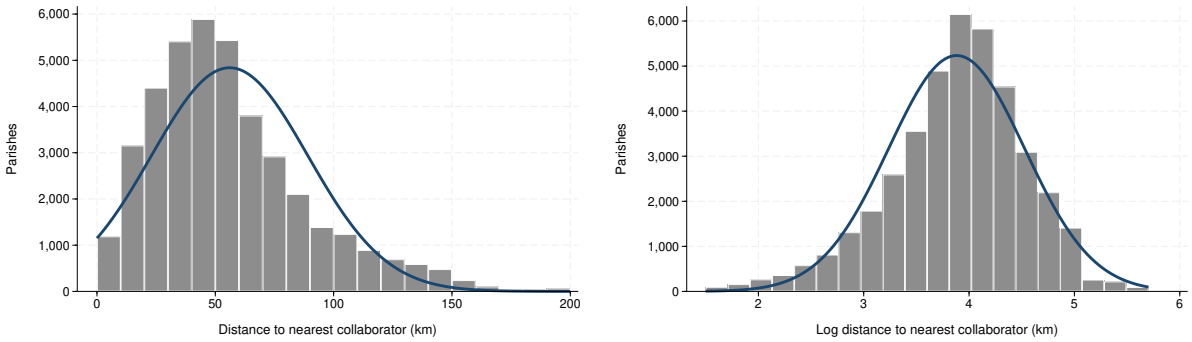
Notes. This figure displays the temporal distribution of rebellions by author in the events database based on the `date_year` variable. The black dotted line includes all 8,516 rebellions; the blue line, the 5,200 rebellions authored by Jean Nicolas; and the red line, the 3,316 rebellions authored by his collaborators.



(a) Only Jean Nicolas (b) Only other authors

Figure A23. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions by Author

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution rebellions by author in RGF93 projection. Panel (a) includes the 5,200 rebellions authored by Jean Nicolas, and Panel (b), the 3,316 rebellions authored by his 63 collaborators. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.



(a) Untransformed Distance (b) Log-Transformed Distance

Figure A24. Distribution of the Distance to the Nearest Collaborator

Notes. This figure displays the distribution of the distance to the nearest collaborator, in kilometers. Panel (a) displays the untransformed measure of distance, and Panel (b), the log-transformed measure. The unit of observation is an Ancien Régime parish.

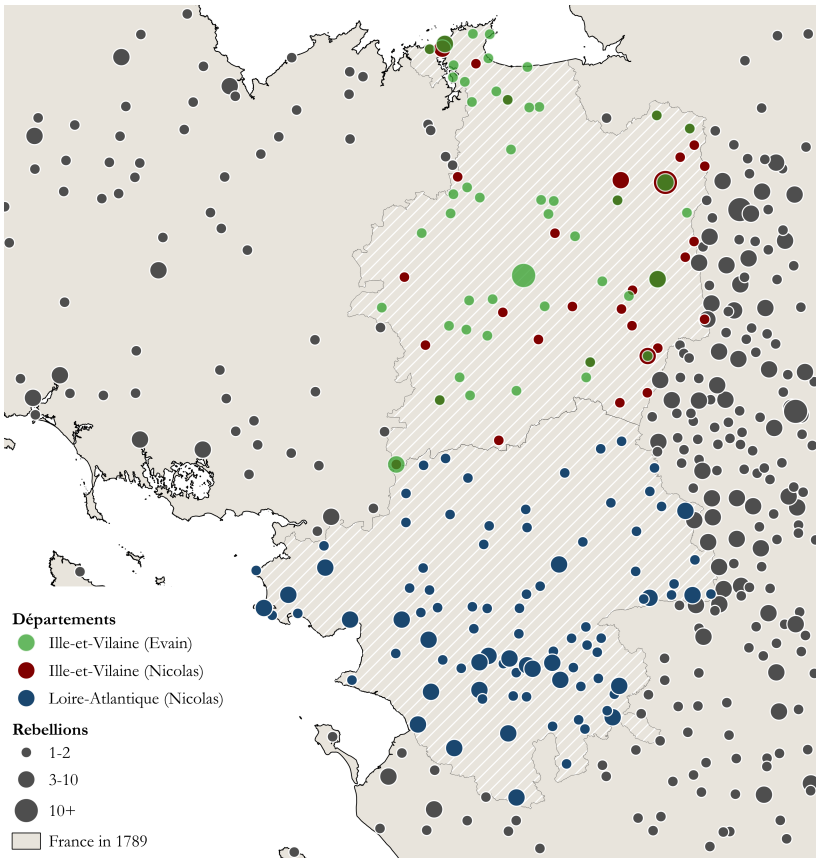


Figure A25. Spatial Distribution of Rebellions in Eastern Brittany

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution of the 418 rebellions in the département of Loire-Atlantique and the 100 rebellions in the département in Ille-et-Vilaine in the `nicolas_events` dataset in RGF93 projection. It is based on the `lat_cassini_rgf` and `lon_cassini_rgf` variables. It also displays the spatial distribution of the 87 rebellions in the département of Ille-et-Vilaine in the Brice Evain survey. The underlying shapefile of the Kingdom of France as of 1789 is based on Gay, Gobbi and Goñi's (2023) jurisdictions shapefile (Gay, Gobbi and Goñi, 2024). The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

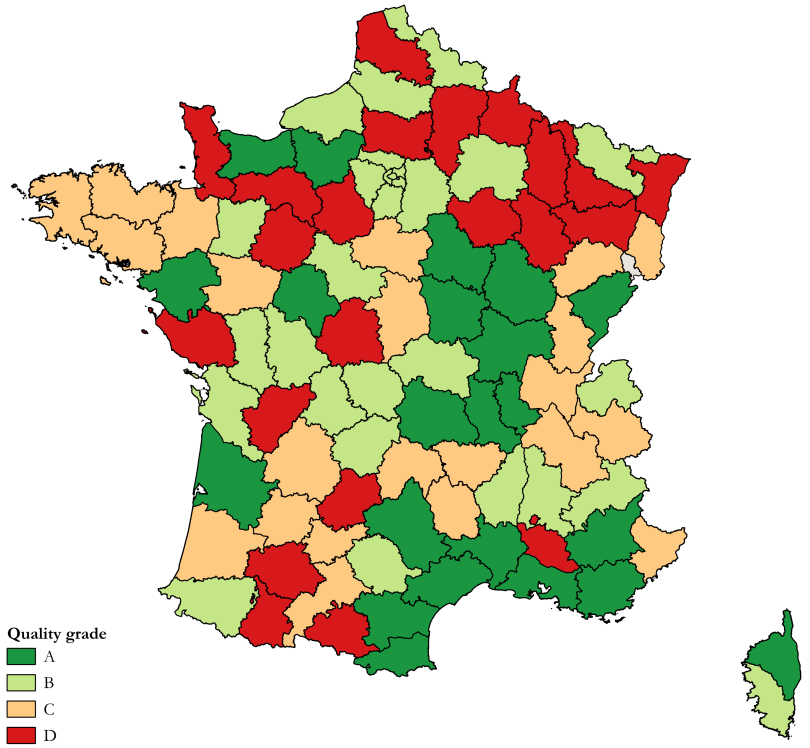


Figure A26. Spatial Distribution of Département-Level Quality Grades

Notes. This figure displays the spatial distribution of the département-level quality grades of the rebellion records in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It is based on the `grade` variable. The underlying shapefile of France as of 2021 is based on IGN's (2021) ADMIN-EXPRESS shapefile.

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
A. Variables in the events dataset				
A.0. Identifiers				
`nicolas`	Nicolas record identifier	8,516	0	8,516
`nicolas_rel1`	Related Nicolas record identifier 1	292	8,201	315
`nicolas_rel2`	Related Nicolas record identifier 2	59	8,435	81
`nicolas_rel3`	Related Nicolas record identifier 3	10	8,500	16
`hiscod`	HiSCoD record identifier	8,474	42	8,474
`grade`	Nicolas record quality grade	4	8	8,508
A.1. Typology				
`type_prim`	Primary rebellion type [general]	13	0	8,516
`type_prim_det`	Primary rebellion type [detailed]	72	0	8,516
`type_sec`	Secondary rebellion type [general]	13	6,454	2,062
`type_sec_det`	Secondary rebellion type [detailed]	71	6,454	2,062
A.2. Chronology				
`date_type`	Type of rebellion date	2	0	8,516
`date`	Date of rebellion	5,990	1,426	7,090
`date_year`	Year of rebellion	129	0	8,516
`date_month`	Month of rebellion	12	257	8,259
`date_day`	Calendar day of rebellion	31	1,424	7,092
`date_wday`	Weekly day of rebellion	7	1,426	7,090
`date_begin`	Date of beginning of rebellion	241	8,259	257

Table A1—CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
date_year_begin	Year of beginning of rebellion	84	8,254	262
date_month_begin	Month of beginning of rebellion	12	8,255	261
date_day_begin	Calendar day of beginning of rebellion	31	8,259	257
date_wday_begin	Weekly day of beginning of rebellion	7	8,259	257
date_end	Date of ending of rebellion	23	8,263	253
date_year_end	Year of ending of rebellion	86	8,254	262
date_month_end	Month of ending of rebellion	12	8,255	261
date_day_end	Calendar day of ending of rebellion	31	8,263	253
date_wday_end	Weekday of ending of rebellion	7	8,263	253
length_days	Length between beginning and ending of rebellion (days)	15	8,263	253
hour_type	Type of rebellion hour	2	7,576	940
hour	Hour of (beginning of) rebellion	24	7,576	940
hour_begin	Hour of beginning of rebellion	18	8,457	59
hour_end	Hour of ending of rebellion	18	8,457	59
length_hours	Length between beginning and ending of rebellion (hours)	4	8,457	59
period_mention	Mention of at least one period of rebellion	2	0	8,516
period_nb	Number of periods of rebellion mentioned	4	4,412	4,104
period_morning	Period of rebellion: morning (06-12)	2	0	8,516
period_afternoon	Period of rebellion: afternoon (12-18)	2	0	8,516
period_evening	Period of rebellion: evening (18-22)	2	0	8,516
period_night	Period of rebellion: night (22-06)	2	0	8,516
A.3. Location				
location_flag	Rebellion location variable flag	9	0	8,516
location_multiple	Indicator: multiple locations of rebellion	4	8,503	13

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
sovereignty_1789	Sovereignty identifier in 1789 [Brette 1904; Gay et al. 2024]	10	0	8,516
generalite_name	Généralité name in 1789 [Brette 1904; Gay et al. 2024]	33	230	8,286
bailliage	Bailliage identifier in 1789 [Brette 1904; Gay et al. 2024]	394	230	8,286
bailliage_name	Bailliage name (short) in 1789 [Brette 1904; Gay et al. 2024]	394	230	8,286
bailliage_name_long	Bailliage name (long) in 1789 [Brette 1904; Gay et al. 2024]	394	230	8,286
cassini	Cassini location identifier [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	4,264	8	8,508
cassini_type	Type of rebellion location on Cassini map [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	7	8	8,508
cassini_name	Cassini parish name (proper case) [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	3,940	278	8,238
cassini_name_upper	Cassini parish name (upper case) [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	3,936	278	8,238
mun_name_1793	Municipality name in 1793 (proper case) [cassini.ehess]	3,943	20	8,496
mun_name_1793_upper	Municipality name in 1793 (upper case) [cassini.ehess]	3,928	20	8,496
com_name_1801	Commune name in 1801 (proper case) [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	3,998	20	8,496
com_name_1801_upper	Commune name in 1801 (upper case) [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	3,986	20	8,496
pop_1793_flag	1793 municipality population variable flag [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	7	8	8,508
pop_1793	1793 municipality population value [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	2,138	8	8,508
pop_1800_flag	1800 commune population variable flag [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	5	8	8,508
pop_1800	1800 commune population value [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	2,260	8	8,508
lat_cassini_rgf	Latitude (RGF93) per Cassini's map [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	4,264	8	8,508
lon_cassini_rgf	Longitude (RGF93) per Cassini's map [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	4,264	8	8,508
lat_cassini_wgs	Latitude (WGS84) per Cassini's map [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	4,260	8	8,508
lon_cassini_wgs	Longitude (WGS84) per Cassini's map [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	4,263	8	8,508
intendances	Intendance name in 1789 [Arbellot et al. 1986; Cristofoli et al. 2021]	81	9	8,507
intendances_types	Intendance type in 1789 [Arbellot et al. 1986; Cristofoli et al. 2021]	7	9	8,507
subdelegations	Subdélégation name in 1789 [Arbellot et al. 1986; Cristofoli et al. 2021]	795	9	8,507
district_an_3	District name in 1793 [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	527	9	8,507
departement_an_3	Département name in 1793 [Cristofoli et al. 2021]	88	9	8,507

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
country_2021	Country identifier in 2021 (ISO 3166) [INSEE 2021]	3	0	8,516
insee_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	4,149	8	8,508
ign_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [IGN 2021]	4,149	8	8,508
com_name_2021	Commune name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	4,113	0	8,516
com_name_2021_upper	Commune name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	4,112	0	8,516
reg_2021	Region identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	13	8	8,508
reg_name_2021	Region name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	13	8	8,508
reg_name_2021_upper	Region name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	13	8	8,508
dep_2021	Département identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	95	8	8,508
dep_name_2021	Département name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	95	8	8,508
dep_name_2021_upper	Département name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	95	8	8,508
arr_2021	Arrondissement identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	315	8	8,508
can_2021	Pseudo-canton identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	1,446	586	7,930
lat_ign_rgf	Latitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	4,142	8	8,508
lon_ign_rgf	Longitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	4,149	8	8,508
lat_ign_wgs	Latitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	4,148	8	8,508
lon_ign_wgs	Longitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	4,149	8	8,508
altitude_500_jn	Indicator: altitude of 500+ meters (original JN variable)	2	144	8,372
altitude_min	Minimum altitude of cassini location (meters) [cassini.ehess]	710	8	8,508
altitude_max	Maximum altitude of cassini location (meters) [cassini.ehess]	1,140	8	8,508
altitude_cl	Chef-lieu altitude of cassini location (meters) [MNT 2024]	863	8	8,508
frontier_30_jn	Indicator: 30- km from an external or internal frontier (original JN variable)	2	327	8,189
frontier_ext_dist	Distance to nearest external frontier (kilometers) [Gay et al. 2024]	277	8	8,508
frontier_ext_type	Nearest external frontier type [Gay et al. 2024]	2	8	8,508
protestant	Indicator: protestant presence in rebellion location	2	1,652	6,864
duration	Duration of rebellion	5	4,062	4,454

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
A.4. Participant characteristics				
intensity_flag	Intensity of the rebellion variable flag	2	43	8,473
intensity	Intensity of the rebellion	3	43	8,473
part_nb_flag	Number of participants variable flag	6	0	8,516
part_nb	Number of participants	143	4,747	3,769
part_nb_jn	Number of participants (original JN, normalized)	289	0	8,516
part_gender	Gender of participants	8	2,020	6,496
part_women	Presence of female participants	2	2,031	6,485
part_age	Age of participants	2	502	8,014
part_soc_mention	Mention of at least one social category of participants	2	0	8,516
part_soc_nb	Number of social categories of participants mentioned (of 17)	8	2,519	5,997
part_soc_farmer	Social category of participants: farmer	2	0	8,516
part_soc_garden	Social category of participants: market gardener	2	0	8,516
part_soc_wine	Social category of participants: winemaker	2	0	8,516
part_soc_agworker	Social category of participants: agricultural worker	2	0	8,516
part_soc_lumber	Social category of participants: lumberjack	2	0	8,516
part_soc_artisan	Social category of participants: artisan	2	0	8,516
part_soc_journey	Social category of participants: journeyman	2	0	8,516
part_soc_indworker	Social category of participants: industrial worker	2	0	8,516
part_soc_domestic	Social category of participants: domestic servant	2	0	8,516
part_soc_soldier	Social category of participants: soldier	2	0	8,516
part_soc_mariner	Social category of participants: mariner	2	0	8,516
part_soc_inmate	Social category of participants: inmate	2	0	8,516
part_soc_beggar	Social category of participants: beggar	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
part_soc_bohemian	Social category of participants: bohemian	2	0	8,516
part_soc_migrant	Social category of participants: migrant	2	0	8,516
part_soc_outcast	Social category of participants: outcast	2	0	8,516
part_soc_notable	Social category of participants: notable	2	0	8,516
involv_mention	Mention of at least one notable involvement	2	0	8,516
involv_nb	Number of notable involvements mentioned (of 10)	5	6,673	1,843
involv_lord	Notable involvement: lord	2	0	8,516
involv_noble	Notable involvement: noble	2	0	8,516
involv_officer	Notable involvement: civil officer, magistrate	2	0	8,516
involv_lawyer	Notable involvement: lawyer, clerk, legal professional	2	0	8,516
involv_priest	Notable involvement: priest, vicar, member of religious order	2	0	8,516
involv_municipal	Notable involvement: municipal representative	2	0	8,516
involv_commoner	Notable involvement: wealthy commoner	2	0	8,516
involv_tavern	Notable involvement: tavern keeper	2	0	8,516
involv_occult	Notable involvement: occult figure	2	0	8,516
involv_other	Notable involvement: other category	2	0	8,516
A.5. Forms of confrontation				
confront_mention	Mention of at least one mode of expression	2	0	8,516
confront_nb	Number of modes of expression mentioned (of 4)	3	7,881	635
confront_tocsin	Mode of expression: tocsin	2	0	8,516
confront_mask	Mode of expression: masks	2	0	8,516
confront_disguise	Mode of expression: cross-dressing, disguise	2	0	8,516
confront_music	Mode of expression: musical instruments	2	0	8,516
weapon_mention	Mention of at least one weapon	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
weapon_nb	Number of weapons mentioned (of 6)	6	3,391	5,125
weapon_rock	Weapons: rocks	2	0	8,516
weapon_stick	Weapons: sticks, bars	2	0	8,516
weapon_tool	Weapons: tools	2	0	8,516
weapon_knife	Weapons: knives	2	0	8,516
weapon_fire	Weapons: firearms	2	0	8,516
weapon_other	Weapons: other weapons	2	0	8,516
weapon_none	Weapons: no weapon	2	0	8,516
insult_mention	Mention of at least one insult	2	0	8,516
insult_nb	Number of insults mentioned (of 4)	4	5,900	2,616
insult_sex	Insults: sexual slurs	2	0	8,516
insult_soc	Insults: social slurs	2	0	8,516
insult_double	Insults: slurs with double reference	2	0	8,516
insult_blood	Insults: threats of bloodshed	2	0	8,516
A.6. Forms of violence				
rioter_mention	Mention of at least one form of violence against rioters	2	0	8,516
rioter_nb	Number of forms of violence against rioters mentioned (of 7)	4	5,530	2,986
rioter_wound	Violence against rioters: wounded	2	0	8,516
rioter_wound_nb	Number of rioters wounded	20	8,040	476
rioter_kill	Violence against rioters: killed	2	0	8,516
rioter_kill_nb	Number of rioters killed	31	8,088	428
rioter_capture	Violence against rioters: captured	2	0	8,516
rioter_capture_nb	Number of rioters captured	33	7,574	942
rioter_real	Violence against rioters: released	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
rioter_real_nb	Number of rioters released	20	8,116	400
rioter_capreal	Violence against rioters: captured then released	2	0	8,516
rioter_capreal_nb	Number of rioters captured then released	16	8,036	480
rioter_arrest	Violence against rioters: arrested after the confrontation	2	0	8,516
rioter_arrest_nb	Number of rioters arrested after the confrontation	30	7,850	666
rioter_prison	Violence against rioters: imprisoned	2	0	8,516
rioter_prison_nb	Number of rioters imprisoned	21	8,372	144
adversary_mention	Mention of at least one form of violence against adversaries	2	0	8,516
adversary_nb	Number of forms of violence against adversaries mentioned (of 9)	6	4,387	4,129
adversary_dish	Violence against adversaries: disheveled	2	0	8,516
adversary_dish_nb	Number of adversaries disheveled	5	8,310	206
adversary_torn	Violence against adversaries: clothing torn	2	0	8,516
adversary_torn_nb	Number of adversaries' clothing torn	4	8,334	182
adversary_disarm	Violence against adversaries: disarmed	2	0	8,516
adversary_disarm_nb	Number of adversaries disarmed	10	8,004	512
adversary_det	Violence against adversaries: detained	2	0	8,516
adversary_det_nb	Number of adversaries detained	11	8,375	141
adversary_run	Violence against adversaries: run off	2	0	8,516
adversary_run_nb	Number of adversaries run off	31	6,924	1,592
adversary_wound	Violence against adversaries: wounded	2	0	8,516
adversary_wound_nb	Number of adversaries wounded	19	6,956	1,560
adversary_kill	Violence against adversaries: killed	2	0	8,516
adversary_kill_nb	Number of adversaries killed	20	8,086	430
adversary_corpse	Violence against adversaries: desacration of corpses	2	0	8,516
adversary_corpse_nb	Number of desecrations of adversaries' corpses	1	8,510	6
adversary_blow	Violence against adversaries: exchange of blows	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
adversary_blow_nb	Number of exchange of blows against adversaries	12	7,728	788
good_mention	Mention of at least one form of violence against goods	2	0	8,516
good_nb	Number of forms of violence against goods mentioned (of 18)	7	6,578	1,938
good_doc_burn	Violence against goods: burnt documents	2	0	8,516
good_doc_steal	Violence against goods: stolen documents	2	0	8,516
good_doc_torn	Violence against goods: torn documents	2	0	8,516
good_poster	Violence against goods: torn posters	2	0	8,516
good_build_stone	Violence against goods: stoned building	2	0	8,516
good_build_invade	Violence against goods: invaded building	2	0	8,516
good_build_loot	Violence against goods: looted building	2	0	8,516
good_build_demolish	Violence against goods: demolished building	2	0	8,516
good_build_burn	Violence against goods: burnt building	2	0	8,516
good_fence	Violence against goods: broken fence or filled ditch	2	0	8,516
good_wood	Violence against goods: wood looted from the forest	2	0	8,516
good_harvest	Violence against goods: damage to harvest	2	0	8,516
good_livestock	Violence against goods: attack on livestock	2	0	8,516
good_merch_misap	Violence against goods: misappropriated merchandise	2	0	8,516
good_merch_loot	Violence against goods: looted merchandise	2	0	8,516
good_merch_destr	Violence against goods: destroyed merchandise	2	0	8,516
good_merch_burn	Violence against goods: burnt merchandise	2	0	8,516
good_merch_tax	Violence against goods: taxed merchandise	2	0	8,516
build_mention	Mention of at least one type of building attacked	2	0	8,516
build_nb	Number of types of building attacked mentioned (of 5)	3	7,247	1,269
build_pub	Attacks on buildings: seat of a public authority	2	0	8,516
build_noble	Attacks on buildings: seigneurial or nobiliary authority	2	0	8,516
build_church	Attacks on buildings: ecclesiastical authority	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
build_officer	Attacks on buildings: home of a local officer	2	0	8,516
build_notable	Attacks on buildings: home of a notable	2	0	8,516
A.7. Legal consequences				
jurisdiction_mention	Mention of at least one jurisdiction	2	0	8,516
jurisdiction_nb	Number of jurisdictions mentioned (of 4)	3	5,131	3,385
jurisdiction_simple	Jurisdiction: simple seigneurial or royal jurisdiction	2	0	8,516
jurisdiction_bail	Jurisdiction: bailliage, sénéchaussée, or présidial	2	0	8,516
jurisdiction_parl	Jurisdiction: parliament or other sovereign court	2	0	8,516
jurisdiction_prev	Jurisdiction: prévôté or maréchaussée	2	0	8,516
sentence_mention	Mention of at least one form of sentencing	2	0	8,516
sentence_nb	Number of forms of sentencing mentioned (of 9)	7	6,953	1,563
sentence_wheel	Sentencing: breaking on the wheel	2	0	8,516
sentence_wheel_nb	Number of sentences to breaking on the wheel	5	8,497	19
sentence_hang	Sentencing: hanging	2	0	8,516
sentence_hang_nb	Number of sentences to hanging	10	8,396	120
sentence_galley_life	Sentencing: galleys for life	2	0	8,516
sentence_galley_life_nb	Number of sentences to galleys for life	11	8,455	61
sentence_galley_fix	Sentencing: galleys for fixed sentence	2	0	8,516
sentence_galley_fix_nb	Number of sentences to galleys for fixed sentence	12	8,414	102
sentence_ban	Sentencing: banishment	2	0	8,516
sentence_ban_nb	Number of sentences to banishment	14	8,401	115
sentence_whip	Sentencing: pillory or whip	2	0	8,516
sentence_whip_nb	Number of sentences to the pillory or the whip	9	8,465	51
sentence_fine	Sentencing: fine	2	0	8,516

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
sentence_fine_nb	Number of sentences to a fine	15	8,441	75
sentence_reprim	Sentencing: reprimand	2	0	8,516
sentence_reprim_nb	Number of sentences to reprimand	8	8,489	27
sentence_prison	Sentencing: prison	2	0	8,516
sentence_prison_nb	Number of sentences to prison	13	8,455	61
A.8. Sources				
source_nb	Number of sources	11	0	8,516
source_arch_nb	Number of archival sources	9	0	8,516
source_bib_nb	Number of bibliographic sources	6	0	8,516
source_arch	Indicator: at least one archival source	2	0	8,516
source_bib	Indicator: at least one bibliographic source	2	0	8,516
source_arch_nat	Indicator: at least one national-level archival source	2	0	8,516
source_arch_an	Indicator: at least one source from National archives	2	0	8,516
source_arch_loc	Indicator: at least one local-level archival source	2	0	8,516
source_arch_ad	Indicator: at least one source from départemental archives	2	0	8,516
A.9. Authorship				
author	Author identifier of Nicolas record	64	0	8,516
author_name	Name of author of Nicolas record	64	0	8,516
research_assistant	Research assistant on data entry	3	0	8,516
A.10. Description				
description_flag	Description of the rebellion flag	2	0	8,516
description	Description of the rebellion (in French) [Renan Donnerh]	7,739	617	7,899

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
B. Variables in the sources dataset				
nicolas	Nicolas record identifier	8,510	0	10,747
source	Source of Nicolas record identifier	10,747	0	10,747
source_type	Type of source	2	0	10,747
archive_service	Archival service	12	2	10,745
archive_series	Archival series identifier	22	3,567	7,180
archive_series_name	Archival series name	22	3,567	7,180
archive_insee_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_ign_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [IGN 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_com_name_2021	Commune name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_com_name_2021_upper	Commune name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_reg_2021	Region identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	13	2,213	8,534
archive_reg_name_2021	Region name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	13	2,213	8,534
archive_reg_name_2021_upper	Region name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	13	2,213	8,534
archive_dep_2021	Département identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	76	2,213	8,534
archive_dep_name_2021	Département name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	76	2,213	8,534
archive_dep_name_2021_upper	Département name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	76	2,213	8,534
archive_lat_ign_rgf	Latitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_lon_ign_rgf	Longitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_lat_ign_wgs	Latitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
archive_lon_ign_wgs	Longitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	150	2,213	8,534
biblio_type	Type of bibliographic item	4	8,602	2,145
source_original	Original source on Nicolas record [Renan Donnerh]	8,272	0	10,747

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
C. Variables in the authors dataset				
author	Author of Nicolas record	64	0	64
author_name	Name of author of Nicolas record	64	0	64
author_year	Average year of author survey	10	15	49
author_year_min	Beginning year of author survey	9	15	49
author_year_max	End year of author survey	11	15	49
author_insee_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	46	0	64
author_ign_2021	Commune identifier in 2021 [IGN 2021]	46	0	64
author_com_name_2021	Commune name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	46	0	64
author_com_name_2021_upper	Commune name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	46	0	64
author_reg_2021	Region identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	12	0	64
author_reg_name_2021	Region name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	12	0	64
author_reg_name_2021_upper	Region name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	12	0	64
author_dep_2021	Département identifier in 2021 [INSEE 2021]	44	0	64
author_dep_name_2021	Département name in 2021 (proper case) [INSEE 2021]	44	0	64
author_dep_name_2021_upper	Département name in 2021 (upper case) [INSEE 2021]	44	0	64
author_lat_ign_rgf	Latitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	46	0	64
author_lon_ign_rgf	Longitude (RGF93) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	46	0	64
author_lat_ign_wgs	Latitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	46	0	64
author_lon_ign_wgs	Longitude (WGS84) in 2021 [IGN 2021]	46	0	64
D. Variables in the HiSCoD comparison dataset				
id_riot_hiscod	HiSCoD identifier [HiSCoD]	8,477	0	8,477
id_riot_original_database	HiSCoD-Nicolas identifier [HiSCoD]	8,477	0	8,477
nicolas_hiscod	Nicolas record identifier: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
nicolas	Nicolas record identifier [Nicolas]	8,477	0	8,477
nicolas_type	Type of Nicolas record [Nicolas]	4	0	8,477
date_hiscod	Date of rebellion: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
date	Date of rebellion [Nicolas]	5,969	1,414	7,063
date_year_hiscod	Year of rebellion: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
year	Year of rebellion [HiSCoD]	129	0	8,477
date_year	Year of rebellion [Nicolas]	129	0	8,477
date_month_hiscod	Month of rebellion: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
month_num	Month of rebellion [HiSCoD]	12	258	8,219
date_month	Month of rebellion [Nicolas]	12	256	8,221
date_day_hiscod	Date of rebellion: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
day	Day of rebellion [HiSCoD]	31	1,401	7,076
date_day	Day of rebellion [Nicolas]	31	1,412	7,065
type_det_hiscod	Rebellion type: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
type_prim_det_hiscod	Primary rebellion type: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
riot_type_original_database_1	Primary rebellion type [HiSCoD]	72	0	8,477
type_prim_det	Primary rebellion type [Nicolas]	72	1	8,476
type_sec_det_hiscod	Secondary rebellion type: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
riot_type_original_database_2	Secondary rebellion type [HiSCoD]	61	7,438	1,039
type_sec_det	Secondary rebellion type [Nicolas]	71	6,427	2,050
part_nb_hiscod	Number of participants: HiSCoD comparison	6	0	8,477
nb_participants	Number of participants [HiSCoD]	147	0	8,477
part_nb	Number of participants [Nicolas]	143	4,722	3,755
part_women_hiscod	Presence of female participants: HiSCoD comparison	2	0	8,477
women_participation	Presence of female participants [HiSCoD]	3	0	8,477
part_women	Presence of female participants [Nicolas]	2	2,022	6,455

Table A1—continued on next page

Table A1. Variables in the Jean Nicolas Database—Continued

Variable	Label	Values	Observations	
			Missing	Valid
location_hiscod	Rebellion location: HiSCoD comparison	7	0	8,477
city_name	Commune name (proper case) [HiSCoD]	4,098	7	8,470
city_code	Commune identifier [HiSCoD]	4,138	7	8,470
country_name	Country name [HiSCoD]	2	0	8,477
com_name_2021	Commune name (proper case) [Nicolas]	4,103	0	8,477
insee_2021	Commune identifier [Nicolas]	4,143	3	8,474
country_2021	Country identifier [Nicolas]	2	0	8,477
author_hiscod	Author of Nicolas record: HiSCoD comparison	3	0	8,477
author_	Author of Nicolas record [HiSCoD]	63	0	8,477
author	Author of Nicolas record [Nicolas]	64	0	8,477
error_hiscod	Indicator: at least one error in HiSCoD	2	0	8,477
error_nb_hiscod	Number of errors in HiSCoD	5	0	8,477

Notes. This table reports the list of all variables in the Jean Nicolas database.
In Panel A, variables are relative to the nicolas_events dataset.

Table A2. Types of Nicolas Records

	Type of record	Freq.	Percent
1	Unique	8,135	90.62
2	Reference with duplicate(s)	381	4.24
3	Duplicate (formal)	238	2.65
4	Duplicate (effective)	202	2.25
5	Deleted	19	0.21
6	Incomplete	2	0.02
Total		8,977	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the types of records in the `nicolas_events_all` dataset. It corresponds to the `nicolas_type` variable.

Table A3. Detailed Typology of Rebellions

	Type of rebellion	Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
01	Rejection of state reform initiatives	52	0.61	3	0.04	0.15
0101	Protest against judicial, fiscal, financial, or monetary reform	52	0.61	3	0.04	0.15
02	Resistance to state taxation or incidental taxation	3,122	36.66	320	3.76	15.52
0201	Unrest related to the distribution of direct taxes	30	0.35	6	0.07	0.29
0202	Unrest related to the collection of indirect taxes	120	1.41	76	0.89	3.69
0203	Fear of overtaxation	27	0.32	8	0.09	0.39
0204	Confrontation related to the smuggling of salt and/or tobacco	2,065	24.25	126	1.48	6.11
0205	Confrontation related to the collection of taxes on goods (food and especially drink)	533	6.26	57	0.67	2.76
0206	Confrontation related to the collection of trade and associated tariffs	268	3.15	29	0.34	1.41
0207	Refusal to discharge corvées royales on roads or other public works	12	0.14	4	0.05	0.19
0208	Miscellaneous	67	0.79	14	0.16	0.68
03	Resistence to the state judiciary, military, or police	1,497	17.58	796	9.35	38.60
0301	Opposition to repossession or eviction	202	2.37	34	0.40	1.65
0302	Opposition to confiscation of arms	16	0.19	1	0.01	0.05
0303	Revolt due to an arrest or the transfer of a detainee	491	5.77	111	1.30	5.38
0304	Revolt during a public execution	32	0.38	1	0.01	0.05
0305	Prison or hospital revolt, prison attack, or mass prison breakout	139	1.63	12	0.14	0.58
0306	Opposition to enlistment in militia or gardes-côtes	125	1.47	8	0.09	0.39
0307	Opposition to enlistment of recruits	138	1.62	5	0.06	0.24
0308	Hostility to regular troops (garrisoning, lodging, passage)	73	0.86	31	0.36	1.50
0309	Hostility to the maréchaussée or urban police units	81	0.95	229	2.69	11.11
0310	Military mutiny	43	0.50	294	3.45	14.26

Table A3—CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table A3. Detailed Typology of Rebellions—Continued

	Type of rebellion	Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
0311	Other	96	1.13	65	0.76	3.15
0312	Opposition to the actions of officers of the Eaux et Forêts jurisdiction	61	0.72	5	0.06	0.24
04	Acts of hostility toward a seigneurial authority	428	5.03	113	1.33	5.48
0401	Refusal to pay seigneurial taxes	73	0.86	20	0.23	0.97
0402	Opposition to revision of land boundaries	41	0.48	1	0.01	0.05
0403	Defence of collective rights (communal, easement, etc.) against the lord	147	1.73	16	0.19	0.78
0404	Rejection of the symbols of seigneurial authority (insignia, pillory, seigneurial benches, etc.)	17	0.20	2	0.02	0.10
0405	Opposition to the seigneurial monopoly on hunting or fishing	58	0.68	2	0.02	0.10
0406	Opposition to the seigneurial police with respect to dances, charivaris, celebrations, etc.	11	0.13	10	0.12	0.48
0407	Hostile acts towards a seigneurial representative	29	0.34	36	0.42	1.75
0408	Refusal of seigneurial intervention in municipal governance	3	0.04	3	0.04	0.15
0409	Other	49	0.58	23	0.27	1.12
05	Acts of hostility toward nobility or nobiliary privilege	13	0.15	12	0.14	0.58
0501	Disputes over taxes, seigneurial privileges, etc.	13	0.15	12	0.14	0.58
06	Acts of hostility toward the Church	103	1.21	159	1.87	7.71
0601	Tithes disputes	37	0.43	8	0.09	0.39
0602	Protest related to the distribution of alms	7	0.08	3	0.04	0.15
0603	Anti-seigneurial activity (in secondary type with 401–409)	11	0.13	40	0.47	1.94
0604	Other	48	0.56	108	1.27	5.24
07	Accusation of a notable	157	1.84	70	0.82	3.39
0701	Defence of collective rights against individual encroachment	84	0.99	26	0.31	1.26

Table A3—continued on next page

Table A3. Detailed Typology of Rebellions—Continued

	Type of rebellion	Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
0702	Other	73	0.86	44	0.52	2.13
08	Accusation of a municipal authority	148	1.74	111	1.30	5.38
0801	Criticism of municipal governance	12	0.14	3	0.04	0.15
0802	Fiscal dispute (city tax and other taxes)	59	0.69	12	0.14	0.58
0803	Management of communal property	18	0.21	2	0.02	0.10
0804	Hostility toward municipal authorities	32	0.38	57	0.67	2.76
0805	Hostility toward the municipal police	19	0.22	25	0.29	1.21
0806	Other	8	0.09	12	0.14	0.58
09	Subsistence	1,483	17.41	186	2.18	9.02
0901	Protest against excessive cost of food or food shortages	533	6.26	70	0.82	3.39
0902	Protest against grain hoarding	116	1.36	62	0.73	3.01
0903	Protest against the exportation of grain	703	8.26	43	0.50	2.09
0904	Other	131	1.54	11	0.13	0.53
10	Religion, beliefs	265	3.11	34	0.40	1.65
1001	Collective affirmation of Protestant identity	125	1.47	13	0.15	0.63
1002	Collective affirmation of Jansenist identity	12	0.14	3	0.04	0.15
1003	Conflict over the appointment of a curé or vicar	25	0.29	3	0.04	0.15
1004	Attachment to local religious beliefs and practices	28	0.33	3	0.04	0.15
1005	Collective expression of intolerance towards excluded or feared groups or individuals	65	0.76	5	0.06	0.24
1006	Other	10	0.12	7	0.08	0.34
11	Labor dispute	434	5.10	61	0.72	2.96

Table A3—continued on next page

Table A3. Detailed Typology of Rebellions—Continued

	Type of rebellion	Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
1101	Defence of corporation privileges against merchant-manufacturers	62	0.73	9	0.11	0.44
1102	Opposition between ouvriers chambrelans and maîtres jurés or syndics of a corporation	48	0.56	4	0.05	0.19
1103	Protest against working conditions	2	0.02	3	0.04	0.15
1104	Wage dispute	51	0.60	18	0.21	0.87
1105	Clash between local and external laborers	13	0.15	7	0.08	0.34
1106	Industrial sector strike (with or without violence)	91	1.07	2	0.02	0.10
1107	Collective clash of journeymen, brawl	66	0.78	4	0.05	0.19
1108	Hiring dispute	44	0.52	2	0.02	0.10
1109	Agricultural sector strike (with or without violence)	26	0.31	4	0.05	0.19
1110	Commercial sector strike (with or without violence)	6	0.07	3	0.04	0.15
1111	Miscellaneous, bravado	25	0.29	5	0.06	0.24
12	Regional idiosyncrasy	92	1.08	46	0.54	2.23
1201	Violent expression of regional particularism	92	1.08	46	0.54	2.23
13	Miscellaneous	722	8.48	151	1.77	7.32
1301	Protest by specific age category, charivari degenerating into confrontation	174	2.04	23	0.27	1.12
1302	Licentious gathering or celebration, fair/carnival degenerating into confrontation	316	3.71	91	1.07	4.41
1303	Neighbourhood or parish rivalry	67	0.79	20	0.23	0.97
1304	Student disturbance or revolt	30	0.35	11	0.13	0.53
1305	Theatre hall commotion degenerating into turmoil	33	0.39	0	0.00	0.00
1306	Seigneurial rivalry degenerating into collective confrontation	4	0.05	2	0.02	0.10
1307	Various causes	98	1.15	4	0.05	0.19
Total		8,516	100.00	2,062	24.21	100.00

Table A3—continued on next page

Table A3. Detailed Typology of Rebellions—Continued

Type of rebellion		Primary		Secondary		
		Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Valid
.c	Type missing	0	0.00	6,454	75.79	
Total		8,516	100.00	8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the detailed primary and secondary types of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `type_prim_det` and `type_sec_det` variables.

Table A4. Date of Rebellions

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Date type	1	Unique	8,254	96.92
	2	Interval	262	3.08
Date	08jan1661–14jun1789	Date	7,090	83.26
	.c	Date element missing	1,426	16.74
Year	1661–1789	Year	8,516	100.00
Month	01–12	Month	8,259	96.98
	.c	Month missing	257	3.02
Calendar day	01–31	Calendar day	7,092	83.28
	.c	Calendar day missing	1,424	16.72
Weekday	0–6	Weekday	7,090	83.26
	.c	Weekday missing	1,426	16.74
Length (days)	02–60	Length (days)	253	2.97
	.c	Date element missing	9	0.11
	.d	Unique date	8,254	96.92
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of dates of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `date_type`, `date`, `date_year`, `date_month`, `date_day`, `date_wday`, and `length_days` variables.

Table A5. Hour of Rebellions

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Hour type	1	Unique	881	10.35
	2	Interval	59	0.69
	.c	No hour mentioned	7,563	88.81
	.d	Hour mentioned but contradicts period	13	0.15
Hour	00–23	Hour	940	11.04
	.c	No hour mentioned	7,563	88.81
	.d	Hour mentioned but contradicts period	13	0.15
Length (hours)	02–60	Length (hours)	59	0.69
	.c	No hour mentioned	7,563	88.81
	.d	Hour mentioned but contradicts period	13	0.15
	.e	Unique hour	881	10.35
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of starting hours of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `hour_type`, `hour`, and `length_hours` variables.

Table A6. Period of the Day of Rebellions

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Period mentioned	0	No period mentioned	4,412	51.81
	1	At least one period mentioned	4,104	48.19
Number of periods	0–4	Periods mentioned	4,104	48.19
	.c	No period mentioned	4,412	51.81
Morning	0	Morning period not mentioned	7,368	86.52
	1	Morning period mentioned	1,148	13.48
Afternoon	0	Afternoon period not mentioned	7,054	82.83
	1	Afternoon period mentioned	1,462	17.17
Evening	0	Evening period not mentioned	7,581	89.02
	1	Evening period mentioned	935	10.98
Night	0	Night period not mentioned	7,779	91.35
	1	Night period mentioned	737	8.65
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of periods of the day of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `period_mention`, `period_nb`, `period_morning`, `period_afternoon`, `period_evening`, and `period_night` variables.

Table A7. Duration of Rebellions

Duration		Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	One hour	1,271	14.92	28.54
2	One to two hours	1,188	13.95	26.67
3	Half a day	731	8.58	16.41
4	One day	353	4.15	7.93
5	More than a day	911	10.70	20.45
Total		4,454	52.30	100.00
.c	Duration unkown	4,062	47.70	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of durations of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `duration` variable.

Table A8. Uncertain Locations

nicolas	Location (original)	cassini	Location (Cassini)	Uncertainty
0358	Port-de-Bouc	14545	Fos-sur-Mer	Port-de-Bouc created 1866 from Fos-sur-Mer and Martigues. Port-de-Bouc closer to Fos-sur-Mer (source).
0369	La Grapperie	31762	Saint-Firmin	Multiple locations, Saint-Firmin indicated twice.
0503, 0491, 0707	Aillon(-en-Bauges)	267	Aillon-le-Vieux	Exists in 1793, contrary to Aillon-le-Jeune created in 1863 (source).
0494	Passy-Domancy	26283	Passy	Passy larger than Domancy in 1793 (source).
1984	Hombourg	17221	Hombourg-Bas	Hombourg-Bas larger than Hombourg-Haut in 1793 (source).
2339	Saint-Georges	40007	Villaines-la-Juhel	Saint-Georges parish of Villaines-la-Juhel according to Cassini's map (source).
2880	Radicale	07267	Cauro	Radicale hamlet much closer to Cauro than Bastelica (source).
6257	Abbaye de Saint-André-de-Fontenay	30398	Saint-André-sur-Orne	Abbaye located in Saint-André-sur-Orne (source).

Notes. This table discusses rebellion locations that involved a subjective decision. *Location (original)* corresponds to the original location string provided in the relevant rebellion record. `cassini` and *Location (Cassini)* correspond to the assigned location in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A9. Rebellions Location Flag

	Location flag	Freq.	Percent
0	Location available, found, and exists in 1789	8,164	95.87
1	Location missing, canton chef-lieu assigned	20	0.23
2	Location missing, province chef-lieu assigned	9	0.11
3	Location missing, subdélégation chef-lieu assigned	2	0.02
4	Location not found, village assigned	175	2.05
5	Location not found, town assigned	49	0.58
6	Location not found, city assigned	38	0.45
7	Location not found, canton chef-lieu assigned	5	0.06
8	Location created after 1789, parent location assigned	54	0.63
Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of rebellions location flag in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `location_flag` variable.

Table A10. Rebellions in Multiple Locations

	Multiple locations flag	Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Multiple parishes	7	0.08	53.85
2	Throughout bailliage	4	0.05	30.77
3	Throughout élection	1	0.01	7.69
4	Throughout généralité	1	0.01	7.69
Total		13	0.15	100.00
.c	Single location	8,503	99.85	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of rebellions multiple location flag in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `location_multiple` variable.

Table A11. Locations with at least 20 Rebellions

Location	Freq.	Percent
Paris	489	5.74
Nantes	204	2.40
Bordeaux	135	1.59
Marseille	50	0.59
Angers	46	0.54
Lyon	45	0.53
Caen	45	0.53
Rouen	44	0.52
Laval	44	0.52
Tours	36	0.42
Toulouse	30	0.35
Amiens	30	0.35
Rennes	29	0.34
Clermont	28	0.33
Dijon	26	0.31
Grenoble	21	0.25
Montpellier	20	0.23
Nevers	20	0.23

Notes. This table reports the locations with at least 20 rebelions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It is based on the `cassini` and `cassini_name` variables.

Table A12. Representation of Locations on Cassini's Map

Type of representation		Freq.	Percent	Valid
`01`	Church tower	3,680	43.21	43.25
`02`	Hamlet	65	0.76	0.76
`03`	Town	841	9.88	9.88
`04`	City	3,843	45.13	45.17
`05`	Abbey	68	0.80	0.80
`06`	Castle	8	0.09	0.09
`11`	Other	3	0.04	0.04
Total		8,508	99.91	100.00
`.c`	Not in Cassini: current Switzerland	7	0.08	
`.d`	Not in Cassini: current Belgium	1	0.01	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of types of representation of locations on Cassini's map in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `cassini_type` variable. A broad description of these representations is available in de Dainville (1964, pp. 58–9). See also Appendix Figure A19.

Table A13. Locations Sovereignty in 1789

	Sovereignty	Freq.	Percent
00	Kingdom of France	8,284	97.28
01	Papal States (Avignon)	7	0.08
02	Papal States (Comtat Venaissin)	27	0.32
05	Duchy of Württemberg (Princely County of Montbéliard)	7	0.08
06	Swiss Confederacy (Republic of Mulhouse)	2	0.02
07	Holy Roman Empire (County of Saarwerden)	3	0.04
12	Kingdom of Sardinia (Duchy of Savoy)	175	2.05
13	Kingdom of Sardinia (County of Nice)	2	0.02
14	Swiss Confederacy (Republic of Geneva)	7	0.08
15	Holy Roman Empire (Electorate of Trier)	2	0.02
Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of locations sovereignty in 1789 of records in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `sovereignty_1789` variable.

Table A14. 1793 Population Flag

	Population flag	Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Surveyed in 1793	8,301	97.48	97.57
2	Surveyed grouped in 1793, 1800 value	14	0.16	0.16
3	Omitted in 1793, 1800 value	8	0.09	0.09
4	Document of 1793 missing, 1800 value	159	1.87	1.87
5	Absorbed in 1789–93, parent value	22	0.26	0.26
6	Not in France in 1793, 1800 value	2	0.02	0.02
7	Not in France in 1793, 1806 value	2	0.02	0.02
Total		8,508	99.91	100.00
.c	Not in Cassini: current Switzerland	7	0.08	
.d	Not in Cassini: current Belgium	1	0.01	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of 1793 population flags in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `pop_1793_flag` variable.

Table A15. 1800 Population Flag

	Population flag	Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Surveyed in 1800	8,465	99.40	99.49
3	Omitted in 1800, 1806 value	14	0.16	0.16
4	Document of 1800 missing, 1806 value	2	0.02	0.02
5	Absorbed in 1789–1800, parent value	25	0.29	0.29
7	Not in France in 1800, 1806 value	2	0.02	0.02
Total		8,508	99.91	100.00
.c	Not in Cassini: current Switzerland	7	0.08	
.d	Not in Cassini: current Belgium	1	0.01	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of 1800 population flags in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `pop_1800_flag` variable.

Table A16. Rebellions Altitude (Original Variable)

Altitude		Freq.	Percent	Valid
0	Altitude 500− meters	7,522	88.33	89.85
1	Altitude 500+ meters	850	9.98	10.15
Total		8,372	98.31	100.00
.c	Altitude missing	144	1.69	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the original altitude variable in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `altitude_500_jn` variable.

Table A17. Consistency of the Altitude Variable

Original altitude	Chef-lieu altitude		Total
	500m−	500m+	
500m−	7,411	103	7,514
	98.63	*1.37*	*100.00*
500m+	134	716	850
	15.76	*84.24*	*100.00*
Total	7,545	819	8,364
	90.21	*9.79*	*100.00*

Notes. This table tabulates the original variable of altitude with the calculated altitudes based on contemporary geography in the `nicolas_events` dataset. Row frequencies in percent are reported in italic. These are based on the `altitude_500_jn` and `altitude_cl` variables.

Table A18. Rebellions Distance to Frontier (Original Variable)

Distance		Freq.	Percent	Valid
0	Frontier 30− kilometers	4,096	48.10	50.02
1	Frontier 30+ kilometers	4,093	48.06	49.98
Total		8,189	96.16	100.00
.c	Frontier missing	327	3.84	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the original border-distance variable in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `frontier_30_jn` variable.

Table A19. Protestant presence (Original Variable)

Protestant presence		Freq.	Percent	Valid
0	No Protestant presence	5,987	70.30	87.22
1	Protestant presence	877	10.30	12.78
Total		6,864	80.60	100.00
.c	Protestant presence unkown	1,652	19.40	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the original Protestant presence variable in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `protestant` variable.

Table A20. Number of Participants Flag

Participants flag		Freq.	Percent
1	Unknown	4,747	55.74
2	Precise number	3,254	38.21
3	Interval (mid point)	223	2.62
4	More than	192	2.25
5	About	69	0.81
6	Vague term (intensity)	31	0.36
Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the number of participants flag in the `nicolas_events_all` dataset. It corresponds to the `part_nb_flag` variable.

Table A21. Rebellions Intensity

Intensity		Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Weak (4–10)	2,644	31.05	31.21
2	Moderate (11–50)	3,805	44.68	44.91
3	Strong (50+)	2,024	23.77	23.89
Total		8,473	99.50	100.00
.c	Intensity unknown	43	0.50	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the intensity variable in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `intensity` variable.

Table A22. Consistenty of the Intensity Variable

Intensity	Number of participants			Total
	10−	10–50	50+	
Weak (4–10)	792	372	10	1,174
	67.46	*31.69*	*0.85*	*100.00*
Moderate (10–50)	7	979	121	1,107
	0.63	*88.44*	*10.93*	*100.00*
Strong (50+)	2	13	958	973
	0.21	*1.34*	*98.46*	*100.00*
Total	801	1,364	1,089	3,254
	24.62	*41.92*	*33.47*	*100.00*

Notes. This table tabulates the intensity variable with the number of participants when a precise number is available in the `nicolas_events` dataset. Row frequencies in percent are reported in italic. These are based on the `intensity` and `part_nb` variables.

Table A23. Gender Composition of Participants

	Gender composition	Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Men and women	1,690	19.84	26.02
2	Only men	3,206	37.65	49.35
3	Mixed, majority men	669	7.86	10.30
4	Only women	199	2.34	3.06
5	Mixed, majority women	352	4.13	5.42
6	Women and children	26	0.31	0.40
7	Men, women, and children	343	4.03	5.28
8	Only children	11	0.13	0.17
Total		6,496	76.28	100.00
.c	Gender composition unknown	2,020	23.72	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the gender composition of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `part_gender` variable.

Table A24. Women Present in Rebellions

	Gender composition	Freq.	Percent	Valid
0	No presence of female participants	3,206	37.65	49.44
1	Presence of female participants	3,279	38.50	50.56
Total		6,485	76.15	100.00
.c	Gender composition unknown	2,031	23.85	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the women presence variable in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `part_women` variable.

Table A25. Age Composition of Participants

Age composition		Freq.	Percent	Valid
1	Majority youths or children	387	4.54	4.83
2	Majority adults	7,627	89.56	95.17
Total		8,014	94.11	100.00
.c	Age composition unknown	502	5.89	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the age composition of rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `part_age` variable.

Table A26. Social Categories of Participants

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Mention of social category	0	No mention of a social category	2,519	29.58
	1	Mention of at least one social category	5,997	70.42
Number of social categories	0–8	Social categories mentioned	5,997	70.42
	.c	No mention of a social category	2,519	29.58
Farmers	0	No mention of social category: farmer	6,138	72.08
	1	Mention of social category: farmer	2,378	27.92
Market gardeners	0	No mention of social category: market gardener	8,497	99.78
	1	Mention of social category: market gardener	19	0.22
Winemakers	0	No mention of social category: winemaker	8,288	97.32
	1	Mention of social category: winemaker	228	2.68
Agricultural workers	0	No mention of social category: agricultural worker	8,057	94.61
	1	Mention of social category: agricultural worker	459	5.39
Lumberjacks	0	No mention of social category: lumberjack	8,421	98.88
	1	Mention of social category: lumberjack	95	1.12
Artisans	0	No mention of social category: artisan	7,450	87.48
	1	Mention of social category: artisan	1,066	12.52
Journeymen	0	No mention of social category: journeyman	7,683	90.22
	1	Mention of social category: journeyman	833	9.78
Industrial workers	0	No mention of social category: industrial worker	8,317	97.66
	1	Mention of social category: industrial worker	199	2.34
Domestic servants	0	No mention of social category: domestic servant	8,123	95.39
	1	Mention of social category: domestic servant	393	4.61
Soldiers	0	No mention of social category: soldier	7,757	91.09
	1	Mention of social category: soldier	759	8.91
Mariners	0	No mention of social category: mariner	8,327	97.78
	1	Mention of social category: mariner	189	2.22
Inmates	0	No mention of social category: inmate	8,463	99.38
	1	Mention of social category: inmate	53	0.62
Beggars	0	No mention of social category: beggar	8,486	99.65
	1	Mention of social category: beggar	30	0.35
Bohemians	0	No mention of social category: bohemian	8,515	99.99
	1	Mention of social category: bohemian	1	0.01
Migrants	0	No mention of social category: migrant	8,497	99.78
	1	Mention of social category: migrant	19	0.22
Outcasts	0	No mention of social category: outcast	7,516	88.26
	1	Mention of social category: outcast	1,000	11.74
Notables	0	No mention of social category: notable	7,020	82.43
	1	Mention of social category: notable	1,496	17.57
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of social categories of participants to rebellions in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A27. Notable Involvements Alongside Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Mention of notable involvement	0	No mention of a notable involvement	6,673	78.36
	1	Mention of at least one notable involvement	1,843	21.64
Number of notable involvements	0–5	Notable involvement categories mentioned	1,843	21.64
	.c	No mention of a notable involvement	6,673	78.36
Lords	0	No mention of notable involvement: lord	8,448	99.20
	1	Mention of notable involvement: lord	68	0.80
Nobles	0	No mention of notable involvement: noble	8,310	97.58
	1	Mention of notable involvement: noble	206	2.42
Civil officers, magistrates	0	No mention of notable involvement: civil officer, magistrate	8,331	97.83
	1	Mention of notable involvement: civil officer, magistrate	185	2.17
Lawyers, clerks, legal professionals	0	No mention of notable involvement: lawyer, clerk, legal professional	8,328	97.79
	1	Mention of notable involvement: lawyer, clerk, legal professional	188	2.21
Priests, vicars, members of religious order	0	No mention of notable involvement: priest, vicar, member of religious order	8,198	96.27
	1	Mention of notable involvement: priest, vicar, member of religious order	318	3.73
Municipal representatives	0	No mention of notable involvement: municipal representative	8,155	95.76
	1	Mention of notable involvement: municipal representative	361	4.24
Wealthy commoners	0	No mention of notable involvement: wealthy commoner	8,206	96.36
	1	Mention of notable involvement: wealthy commoner	310	3.64
Tavern keepers	0	No mention of notable involvement: tavern keeper	8,222	96.55
	1	Mention of notable involvement: tavern keeper	294	3.45
Occult figures	0	No mention of notable involvement: occult figure	8,507	99.89
	1	Mention of notable involvement: occult figure	9	0.11
Other	0	No mention of notable involvement: other category	8,143	95.62
	1	Mention of notable involvement: other category	373	4.38
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of types of notable involvements along rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A28. Modes of Expression Used by Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Mode of expression	0	No mention of a mode of expression	7,881	92.54
	1	Mention of at least one mode of expression	635	7.46
Number of modes of expression	0–3	Modes of expression categories mentioned	635	7.46
	.c	No mention of a mode of expression	7,881	92.54
Tocsin	0	No mention of mode of expression: tocsin	8,170	95.94
	1	Mention of mode of expression: tocsin	346	4.06
Masks	0	No mention of mode of expression: masks	8,447	99.19
	1	Mention of mode of expression: masks	69	0.81
Cross-dressing, disguises	0	No mention of mode of expression: cross-dressing, disguise	8,457	99.31
	1	Mention of mode of expression: cross-dressing, disguise	59	0.69
Musical instruments	0	No mention of mode of expression: musical instruments	8,283	97.26
	1	Mention of mode of expression: musical instruments	233	2.74
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the modes of expression used by rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A29. Weapons Used by Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Weapons	0	No mention of a weapon	3,391	39.82
	1	Mention of at least one weapon	5,125	60.18
Number of weapons	0–6	Weapons mentioned	5,125	60.18
	.c	No mention of a weapon	3,391	39.82
Rocks	0	No mention of weapons: rocks	6,764	79.43
	1	Mention of weapons: rocks	1,752	20.57
Sticks, bars	0	No mention of weapons: sticks, bars	6,032	70.83
	1	Mention of weapons: sticks, bars	2,484	29.17
Tools	0	No mention of weapons: tools	7,420	87.13
	1	Mention of weapons: tools	1,096	12.87
Knives	0	No mention of weapons: knives	8,150	95.70
	1	Mention of weapons: knives	366	4.30
Firearms	0	No mention of weapons: firearms	7,030	82.55
	1	Mention of weapons: firearms	1,486	17.45
Other weapons	0	No mention of weapons: other weapons	7,801	91.60
	1	Mention of weapons: other weapons	715	8.40
No weapon	0	No mention of weapons: no weapon	8,107	95.20
	1	Mention of weapons: no weapon	409	4.80
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of types of weapons used by rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A30. Insults Uttered by Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Insults	0	No mention of insults	5,900	69.28
	1	Mention of at least one insult	2,616	30.72
Number of insults	0–4	Insults mentioned	2,616	30.72
	.c	No mention insults	5,900	69.28
Sexual slurs	0	No mention of insults: sexual slurs	8,079	94.87
	1	Mention of insults: sexual slurs	437	5.13
Social slurs	0	No mention of insults: social slurs	7,802	91.62
	1	Mention of insults: social slurs	714	8.38
Double slurs	0	No mention of insults: slurs with double reference	7,984	93.75
	1	Mention of insults: slurs with double reference	532	6.25
Threats of bloodshed	0	No mention of insults: threats of bloodshed	6,560	77.03
	1	Mention of insults: threats of bloodshed	1,956	22.97
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the types of insults uttered by rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A31. Forms of Violence Against Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Forms of violence	0	No mention of a form of violence against rioters	5,530	64.94
	1	Mention of at least one form of violence against rioters	2,986	35.06
Number of forms of violence	0–4	Forms of violence mentioned	2,986	35.06
	.c	No mention of a form of violence against rioters	5,530	64.94
Wounded	0	No mention of violence against rioters: wounded	7,970	93.59
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: wounded	546	6.41
Killed	0	No mention of violence against rioters: killed	8,063	94.68
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: killed	453	5.32
Captured	0	No mention of violence against rioters: captured	7,516	88.26
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: captured	1,000	11.74
Captured then released	0	No mention of violence against rioters: captured then released	8,011	94.07
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: captured then released	505	5.93
Arrested after	0	No mention of violence against rioters: arrested after the confrontation	7,800	91.59
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: arrested after the confrontation	716	8.41
Imprisoned	0	No mention of violence against rioters: imprisoned	8,359	98.16
	1	Mention of violence against rioters: imprisoned	157	1.84
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the forms of violence against rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A32. Summary Statistics, Forms of Violence Against Rioters

	Mean	Median	S.d.	Min.	Max.	Rebellions
Number of rioters wounded	3.7	1.0	23.5	1	500	476
Number of rioters killed	8.8	1.0	37.7	1	400	428
Number of rioters captured	4.0	2.0	7.0	1	125	942
Number of rioters released	2.2	1.0	5.0	1	82	400
Number of rioters captured then released	2.0	1.0	2.7	1	34	480
Number of rioters arrested	4.3	3.0	6.5	1	100	666
Number of rioters imprisonned	5.5	2.5	10.1	1	90	144

Notes. This table reports summary statistics for the forms of violence against rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset. *S.d.* denotes *standard deviation*; *Min.*, minimum; *Max.*, maximum.

Table A33. Forms of Violence Against Rioters' Adversaries

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Forms of violence	0	No mention of a form of violence against adversaries	4,387	51.51
	1	Mention of at least one form of violence against adversaries	4,129	48.49
Number of forms of violence	0–6	Forms of violence mentioned	4,129	48.49
	.c	No mention of a form of violence against adversaries	4,387	51.51
Disheveled	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: disheveled	8,258	96.97
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: disheveled	258	3.03
Clothing torn	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: clothing torn	8,277	97.19
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: clothing torn	239	2.81
Disarmed	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: disarmed	7,952	93.38
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: disarmed	564	6.62
Detained	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: detained	8,349	98.04
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: detained	167	1.96
Run off	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: run off	6,634	77.90
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: run off	1,882	22.10
Wounded	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: wounded	6,795	79.79
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: wounded	1,721	20.21
Killed	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: killed	8,062	94.67
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: killed	454	5.33
Desecrations of corpses	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: desecrations of corpses	8,508	99.91
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: desecrations of corpses	8	0.09
Exchange of blows	0	No mention of violence against adversaries: exchange of blows	7,480	87.83
	1	Mention of violence against adversaries: exchange of blows	1,036	12.17
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the forms of violence against rioters' adversaries in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A34. Summary Statistics, Forms of Violence Against Rioters' Adversaries

	Mean	Median	S.d.	Min.	Max.	Rebellions
Number of rioters' adversaries disheveled	1.3	1.0	0.7	1	5	206
Number of rioter adversaries' clothing torn	1.3	1.0	0.6	1	4	182
Number of rioters' adversaries disarmed	1.9	1.0	1.6	1	24	512
Number of rioters' adversaries detained	2.8	2.0	3.4	1	24	141
Number of rioters' adversaries run off	4.2	3.0	7.6	1	200	1,592
Number of rioters' adversaries wounded	1.9	1.0	2.4	1	57	1,560
Number of rioters' adversaries killed	3.8	1.0	17.3	1	300	430
Number of rioter adversaries' corpses desecrated	1.0	1.0	0.0	1	1	6
Number of exchanges of blows with rioters' adversaries	2.5	2.0	1.7	1	12	788

Notes. This table reports summary statistics for the forms of violence against rioters' adversaries in the `nicolas_events` dataset. *S.d.* denotes *standard deviation*; *Min.*, minimum; *Max.*, maximum.

Table A35. Forms of Violence Against Goods (1/2)

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Forms of violence	0	No mention of a form of violence against goods	6,578	77.24
	1	Mention of at least one form of violence against goods	1,938	22.76
Number of forms of violence	0–7	Forms of violence mentioned	1,938	22.76
	.c	No mention of a form of violence against goods	6,578	77.24
Burnt documents	0	No mention of violence against goods: burnt documents	8,484	99.62
	1	Mention of violence against goods: burnt documents	32	0.38
Stolen documents	0	No mention of violence against goods: stolen documents	8,460	99.34
	1	Mention of violence against goods: stolen documents	56	0.66
Torn documents	0	No mention of violence against goods: torn documents	8,459	99.33
	1	Mention of violence against goods: torn documents	57	0.67
Torn posters	0	No mention of violence against goods: torn posters	8,496	99.77
	1	Mention of violence against goods: torn posters	20	0.23
Stoned buildings	0	No mention of violence against goods: stoned building	8,238	96.74
	1	Mention of violence against goods: stoned building	278	3.26
Invaded buildings	0	No mention of violence against goods: invaded building	8,081	94.89
	1	Mention of violence against goods: invaded building	435	5.11
Demolished buildings	0	No mention of violence against goods: demolished building	8,412	98.78
	1	Mention of violence against goods: demolished building	104	1.22
Burnt buildings	0	No mention of violence against goods: burnt building	8,439	99.10
	1	Mention of violence against goods: burnt building	77	0.90

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the forms of violence against goods in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A36. Forms of Violence Against Goods (2/2)

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Broken fences or filled ditchs	0	No mention of violence against goods: broken fence or filled ditch	8,427	98.95
	1	Mention of violence against goods: broken fence or filled ditch	89	1.05
Wood looted from the forest	0	No mention of violence against goods: wood looted from the forest	8,464	99.39
	1	Mention of violence against goods: wood looted from the forest	52	0.61
Damage to harvest	0	No mention of violence against goods: damage to harvest	8,471	99.47
	1	Mention of violence against goods: damage to harvest	45	0.53
Attack on livestock	0	No mention of violence against goods: attack on livestock	8,478	99.55
	1	Mention of violence against goods: attack on livestock	38	0.45
Misappropriated merchandise	0	No mention of violence against goods: misappropriated merchandise	8,272	97.13
	1	Mention of violence against goods: misappropriated merchandise	244	2.87
Looted merchandise	0	No mention of violence against goods: looted merchandise	7,859	92.29
	1	Mention of violence against goods: looted merchandise	657	7.71
Destroyed merchandise	0	No mention of violence against goods: destroyed merchandise	8,472	99.48
	1	Mention of violence against goods: destroyed merchandise	44	0.52
Burnt merchandise	0	No mention of violence against goods: burnt merchandise	8,504	99.86
	1	Mention of violence against goods: burnt merchandise	12	0.14
Taxed merchandise	0	No mention of violence against goods: taxed merchandise	8,309	97.57
	1	Mention of violence against goods: taxed merchandise	207	2.43
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the forms of violence against goods in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A37. Types of Buildings Attacked by Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Type of building attacked	0	No mention of a type of building attacked	7,247	85.10
	1	Mention of at least one type of building attacked	1,269	14.90
Number of types of building attacked	0–3	Type of building attacked mentioned	1,269	14.90
	.c	No mention of a type of building attacked	7,247	85.10
Seat of a public authority	0	No mention of an attack on buildings: seat of a public authority	8,178	96.03
	1	Mention of an attack on buildings: seat of a public authority	338	3.97
Seigneurial or nobiliary authority	0	No mention of an attack on buildings: seigneurial or nobiliary authority	8,405	98.70
	1	Mention of an attack on buildings: seigneurial or nobiliary authority	111	1.30
Ecclesiastical authority	0	No mention of an attack on buildings: ecclesiastical authority	8,297	97.43
	1	Mention of an attack on on buildings: ecclesiastical authority	219	2.57
Home of a local officer	0	No mention of an attack on buildings: home of a local officer	8,372	98.31
	1	Mention of an attack on buildings: home of a local officer	144	1.69
Home of a notable	0	No mention of an attack on buildings: home of a notable	7,936	93.19
	1	Mention of an attack on buildings: home of a notable	580	6.81
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the types of buildings attacked by rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A38. Types of Jurisdictions Handling Rebellions' Legal Consequences

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Type of jurisdiction	0	No mention of a jurisdiction	5,131	60.25
	1	Mention of at least one type jurisdiction	3,385	39.75
Number of types of jurisdictions	0–3	Type of jurisdiction mentioned	3,385	39.75
	.c	No mention of a jurisdiction	5,131	60.25
Simple seigneurial or royal jurisdiction	0	No mention of a jurisdiction: simple seigneurial or royal jurisdiction	8,058	94.62
	1	Mention of a jurisdiction: simple seigneurial or royal jurisdiction	458	5.38
Bailliage, sénéchaussée, or présidial	0	No mention of a jurisdiction: bailliage, sénéchaussée, or présidial	7,475	87.78
	1	Mention of a jurisdiction: bailliage, sénéchaussée, or présidial	1,041	12.22
Parliament or other sovereign court	0	No mention of a jurisdiction: parliament or other sovereign court	7,647	89.80
	1	Mention of a jurisdiction: parliament or other sovereign court	869	10.20
Prévôté or maréchaussée	0	No mention of a jurisdiction: prévôté or maréchaussée	7,433	87.28
	1	Mention of a jurisdiction: prévôté or maréchaussée	1,083	12.72
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the types of jurisdictions handling the rebellions' legal consequences in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A39. Forms of Sentencing for Rioters

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Type of jurisdiction	0	No mention of a form of sentencing	6,953	81.65
	1	Mention of at least one form of sentencing	1,563	18.35
Number of forms of sentencing	0–7	Forms of sentencing mentioned	1,563	18.35
	.c	No mention of a form of sentencing	6,953	81.65
Breakings on the wheel	0	No mention of sentencing: breaking on the wheel	8,462	99.37
	1	Mention of sentencing: breaking on the wheel	54	0.63
Hangings	0	No mention of sentencing: hanging	8,241	96.77
	1	Mention of sentencing: hanging	275	3.23
Galleys for life	0	No mention of sentencing: galleys for life	8,360	98.17
	1	Mention of sentencing: galleys for life	156	1.83
Galleys for fixed sentence	0	No mention of sentencing: galleys for fixed sentence	8,184	96.10
	1	Mention of sentencing: galleys for fixed sentence	332	3.90
Banishments	0	No mention of sentencing: banishment	8,228	96.62
	1	Mention of sentencing: banishment	288	3.38
Pillory or whip	0	No mention of sentencing: pillory or whip	8,343	97.97
	1	Mention of sentencing: pillory or whip	173	2.03
Fines	0	No mention of sentencing: fine	7,903	92.80
	1	Mention of sentencing: fine	613	7.20
Reprimands	0	No mention of sentencing: reprimand	8,359	98.16
	1	Mention of sentencing: reprimand	157	1.84
Prison	0	No mention of sentencing: prison	8,213	96.44
	1	Mention of sentencing: prison	303	3.56
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of the forms of sentencing for rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A40. Summary Statistics, Forms of Sentencing Against Rioters

	Mean	Median	S.d.	Min.	Max.	Rebellions
Number of rioters sentenced to breaking on the wheel	2.1	2.0	1.6	1	7	19
Number of rioters sentenced to hanging	2.8	2.0	2.2	1	12	120
Number of rioters sentenced to galleys for life	3.5	2.0	6.8	1	51	61
Number of rioters sentenced to galleys for a fixed sentence	2.7	2.0	2.7	1	16	102
Number of rioters sentenced to banishment	3.3	2.0	3.3	1	21	115
Number of rioters sentenced to the pillory or whip	3.8	2.0	7.8	1	55	51
Number of rioters sentenced to a fine	4.2	3.0	5.6	1	35	75
Number of rioters sentenced to a reprimand	3.0	2.0	2.3	1	10	27
Number of rioters sentenced to prison	4.6	3.0	4.8	1	30	61

Notes. This table reports summary statistics for the forms of sentencing against rioters in the `nicolas_events` dataset. *S.d.* denotes *standard deviation*; *Min.*, minimum; *Max.*, maximum.

Table A41. Summary Statistics, Quantitative Variables

	Mean	Median	S.d.	Min.	Max.	Rebellions
1793 municipality population	46,392	1,776	148,820	53	640,504	8,508
1800 commune population	40,394	1,734	127,286	50	547,756	8,508
Minimum altitude (meters)	147	77	191	−5	1,759	8,508
Maximum altitude (meters)	356	178	451	3	4,807	8,508
Chef-lieu altitude (meters)	195	114	229	1	2,068	8,508
Distance to nearest external frontier (kilometers)	88	75	67	0	285	8,508
Number of participants	164	21	753	2	20,000	3,769
Number of social categories mentioned	1.5	1	0.9	1	8	5,997
Number of notable involvements mentioned	1.3	1	0.5	1	5	1,843
Number of modes of expression mentioned	1.1	1	0.4	1	3	635
Number of weapons mentioned	1.6	1	0.8	1	6	5,125
Number of insults mentioned	1.4	1	0.6	1	4	2,616
Number of forms of violence against rioters mentioned	1.3	1	0.5	1	4	2,986
Number of forms of violence against rioters' adversaries mentioned	1.5	1	0.8	1	6	4,129
Number of forms of violence against goods mentioned	1.4	1	0.8	1	7	1,938
Number of types of attacked buildings mentioned	1.1	1	0.3	1	3	1,269
Number of jurisdictions mentioned	1.0	1	0.1	1	3	3,385
Number of forms of sentencing mentioned	1.5	1	0.9	1	7	1,563
Number of sources of rebellion record	1.3	1	0.7	0	10	8,516
Number of archival sources of rebellion record	1.0	1	0.6	0	8	8,516
Number of bibliographic sources of rebellion record	0.3	0	0.5	0	5	8,516

Notes. This table reports summary statistics for the quantitative variables in the `nicolas_events` dataset. *S.d.* denotes *standard deviation*; *Min.*, minimum; *Max.*, maximum.

Table A42. Sources of Rebellion Records

Variable	Value		Freq.	Percent
Number of sources	0–10	Number of sources mentioned	8,516	100.00
Number of archival sources	0–8	Number of archival sources mentioned	8,516	100.00
Number of bibliographic sources	0–5	Number of bibliographic sources mentioned	8,516	100.00
Archival sources	0	No archival source mentioned	1,119	13.14
	1	Mention of at least one archival source	7,397	86.86
Bibliographic sources	0	No bibliographic source mentioned	6,724	78.96
	1	Mention of at least one bibliographic source	1,792	21.04
National archival sources	0	No national archival source mentioned	4,531	53.21
	1	Mention of at least one national archival source	3,985	46.79
Local archival sources	0	No local archival source mentioned	4,956	58.20
	1	Mention of at least one local archival source	3,560	41.80
	Total		8,516	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of sources of rebellion records in the `nicolas_events` dataset.

Table A43. Authors of at least 70 Rebellion Records

Location	Freq.	Percent
NICOLAS Jean	5,200	61.06
KLEIBER Sylvie	351	4.12
PELAQUIER Elie	309	3.63
LOIRETTE Francis	248	2.91
DAULL Pascal	192	2.25
COLLARD Nicole	178	2.09
MOREL Martine	123	1.44
FROGER Bruno	103	1.21
LEMARCHAND Guy	99	1.16
MAURIN Corinne	95	1.12
DUPORT Anne-Marie	95	1.12
JOFFRAIN Catherine	87	1.02
FLORENTY Martine	87	1.02
MARTIN Daniel	86	1.01
MAILLARD Brigitte	85	1.00
COULANGE Isabelle	78	0.92

Notes. This table reports the authors of at least 70 rebellion records in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It is based on the `author` variable.

Table A44. Sources' Archival Service

	Archival service	Freq.	Percent	Valid
01	National archives	3,717	34.59	43.32
02	Départemental archives	3,463	32.22	40.36
03	Municipal archives	299	2.78	3.48
04	Bibliothèque nationale de France	656	6.10	7.65
05	Service historique de la Défense	168	1.56	1.96
06	Municipal libraries	93	0.87	1.08
07	Archives de la préfécture de Police	88	0.82	1.03
08	Archivio di Stato di Torino	46	0.43	0.54
09	Archives centrales de la Marine	28	0.26	0.33
10	Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris	14	0.13	0.16
11	Archives diplomatiques	7	0.07	0.08
12	Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale	1	0.01	0.01
Total		8,580	79.84	100.00
.a	Not archival source	2,145	19.96	
.b	Archival service unkown	22	0.20	
Total		10,747	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of sources' archival services in the `nicolas_sources` dataset. It corresponds to the `archive_service` variable.

Table A45. Archival Sources' Series

	Archival series		Freq.	Percent	Valid
National archives					
101	AN-AD	Printed archives	95	0.88	1.32
102	AN-B	Navy, general service	52	0.48	0.72
103	AN-BB	Ministry of justice	18	0.17	0.25
104	AN-E	Minutes of the Council of the King	344	3.20	4.79
105	AN-F12	Commerce and industry	33	0.31	0.46
106	AN-G7	General control of finances	904	8.41	12.59
107	AN-H1	Local administration and miscellaneous accounting	104	0.97	1.45
108	AN-X	Parliament of Paris	25	0.23	0.35
109	AN-Y	Châtelet of Paris and Prévôté of Ile-de-France	184	1.71	2.56
110	AN-Z1A	Court of Aids of Paris	1,323	12.31	18.43
111	AN-Z1C	Connétablie and maréchaussée of France	480	4.47	6.69
112	AN-Z1G	Election of Paris	100	0.93	1.39
199	AN-Other	Other series	55	0.51	0.77
Départemental archives					
201	AD-A	Acts of sovereign power and public domain	18	0.17	0.25
202	AD-B	Courts and jurisdictions	2,009	18.69	27.98
203	AD-C	Provincial administrations	1,211	11.27	16.87
204	AD-E	Feudal titles, civil status, notaries, guilds, communes	32	0.30	0.45
205	AD-F	Miscellaneous funds relating to civil archives	21	0.20	0.29
206	AD-G	Secular clergy	22	0.20	0.31
207	AD-H	Regular clergy	16	0.15	0.22
208	AD-J	Private archives	66	0.61	0.92
299	AD-Other	Other series	68	0.63	0.95
Total			7,180	66.81	100.00
.a		Not archival source	2,145	19.96	
.b		Archival service unkown	22	0.20	
.c		Not national or départemental archive	1,400	13.03	
Total			10,747	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of archival sources' series in the `nicolas_sources` dataset. It corresponds to the `archive_series` variable.

Table A46. Comparison with the HiSCoD Database: Date

	Variable names		Errors in HiSCoD	
	nicolas_events	HiSCoD	Freq.	Percent
Year	date_year	year	25	0.29
Month	date_month	month_num	31	0.37
Day	date_day	day	73	0.86
At least one error in HiSCoD date variables			123	1.45
Total			8,477	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of errors in HiSCoD date variables for the overlapping set of events the nicolas_events dataset. It corresponds to the date_year_hiscod, date_month_hiscod, date_day_hiscod, and date_hiscod variables of the nicolas_hiscod dataset.

Table A47. Comparison with the HiSCoD Database: Location (2021 Geography)

	Type of Discrepancy	Freq.	Percent
0	Correct value in HiSCoD	8,405	99.15
1	Error in HiSCoD	35	0.41
2	Location uncertain	12	0.14
3	Location created after 1793	4	0.05
4	Location absorbed before 2021	11	0.13
5	Location missing, regional chef-lieu attributed	7	0.08
6	In Switzerland	3	0.04
Total		8,477	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of errors in HiSCoD location variables for the overlapping set of events the nicolas_events dataset. It corresponds to the location_hiscod variable of the nicolas_hiscod dataset.

Table A48. Comparison with the HiSCoD Database: Number of Participants

	Type of Discrepancy	Freq.	Percent
0	Correct value in HiSCoD	8,122	95.81
1	Error in HiSCoD	98	1.16
3	Different in HiSCoD (interval average)	71	0.84
4	Different in HiSCoD (more than)	150	1.77
5	Different in HiSCoD (about)	5	0.06
6	Missing in HiSCoD (intensity)	31	0.37
Total		8,477	100.00

Notes. This table reports the distribution of errors in HiSCoD number of participants variables for the overlapping set of events the nicolas_events dataset. It corresponds to the part_nb_hiscod variable of the nicolas_hiscod dataset.

Table A49. Archival Sources' Series Across the Main Rebellion Types

			Archival series	Freq.	Percent
02	Resistance to state taxation or incidental taxation			3,380	
	110	AN-Z1A	Court of Aids of Paris	1,109	32.81
	202	AD-B	Courts and jurisdictions	674	19.94
	106	AN-G7	General control of finances	438	12.96
03	Resistance to the state judiciary, military, or police			2,242	
	202	AD-B	Courts and jurisdictions	562	25.07
	111	AN-Z1C	Connétablie and maréchaussée of France	363	16.19
	203	AD-C	Provincial administrations	259	11.55
09	Subsistence			1,510	
	203	AD-C	Provincial administrations	270	17.88
	202	AD-B	Courts and jurisdictions	263	17.42
	106	AN-G7	General control of finances	237	15.70

Notes. This table reports the distribution of archival sources' series for the most numerous rebellion types in the `nicolas_sources` dataset.

Table A50. Incidence of Rebellions and Département-Level Biases

	Outcome: Log number of rebellions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Share of rebellions with départemental sources	1.065***			0.699**		0.907***
	[0.329]			[0.316]		[0.245]
Share of rebellions with bibliograhic sources		−1.641***		−1.295***		−1.111***
		[0.474]		[0.400]		[0.354]
At least one author in département			0.743***	0.644***		0.527***
			[0.152]	[0.143]		[0.113]
Log population in 1793					1.071***	0.967***
					[0.231]	[0.177]
Log number of parishes					−0.391**	−0.292**
					[0.194]	[0.141]
Départements	88	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.120	0.124	0.218	0.365	0.243	0.565

Summary statistics. Log number of rebellions: 4.252 (mean), 0.800 (s.d.). Share of rebellions with départemental sources: 0.349 (mean), 0.260 (s.d.). Share of rebellions with bibliographic sources: 0.255 (mean), 0.172 (s.d.). At least one author in département: 0.477 (mean), 0.502 (s.d.).
Notes. This table reports OLS coefficients. The unit of observation is a département. The eight départements of the Île-de-France region are grouped together. Shares are between 0 and 1. Robust standard errors are reported in brackets.
Statistical significance. *** $p \leq 0.01$. ** $p \leq 0.05$. * $p \leq 0.10$.

Table A51. Incidence of Rebellions and Département-Level Quality Grade

	Outcome: Log number of rebellions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quality grade						
A	0.633**	0.625**	1.022***	0.748***	0.618***	0.967***
	[0.253]	[0.243]	[0.204]	[0.196]	[0.190]	[0.176]
B	0.276	0.327	0.770***	0.193	0.363*	0.708***
	[0.264]	[0.224]	[0.246]	[0.210]	[0.206]	[0.207]
C	−0.064	0.330	0.345	−0.058	0.190	0.243
	[0.271]	[0.265]	[0.218]	[0.229]	[0.227]	[0.200]
D = excluded						
Log population in 1793				1.136***	1.043***	0.971***
				[0.225]	[0.213]	[0.183]
Log number of parishes				−0.348**	−0.284	−0.238
				[0.171]	[0.178]	[0.167]
Grade type	AD	Flat	Weighted	AD	Flat	Weighted
Départements	88	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.119	0.077	0.243	0.399	0.321	0.464

Summary statistics. Log number of rebellions: 4.252 (mean), 0.800 (s.d.).
Notes. This table reports OLS coefficients. The unit of observation is a département. The eight départements of the Île-de-France region are grouped together. Shares are between 0 and 1. Quality grade *AD* refers to the grade based on the measure of availability of départemental archival sources; *Flat*, to the grade based on the flat aggregation of all three measures; and *Weighted*, to the grade based on the weighted aggregation of all three measures. Robust standard errors are reported in brackets.
Statistical significance. *** $p \leq 0.01$. ** $p \leq 0.05$. * $p \leq 0.10$.

Table A52. Département-Level Quality Grades

Grade		Freq.	Percent	Valid
A		2,871	33.71	33.74
B		2,900	34.05	34.09
C		1,540	18.08	18.10
D		1,197	14.06	14.07
Total		8,508	99.91	100.00
.c	Current Switzerland	7	0.08	
.d	Current Belgium	1	0.01	
Total		8,516	100.00	

Notes. This table reports the distribution of département-level quality grades in the `nicolas_events` dataset. It corresponds to the `grade` variable.

References

Burguière, André. 1991 [1988]. "La déstabilisation de la société française." In *Histoire de la population française. 2, De la Renaissance à 1789*, edited by Jacques Dupâquier, 475–93. Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

de Dainville, François. 1964. *Le langage des géographes: termes, signes, couleurs des cartes anciennes (1500–1800).* Paris: A. and J. Picard.

Gay, Victor, Paula E. Gobbi, and Marc Goñi. 2023. *Bailliages in 1789 France [database].* Harvard Dataverse. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/T8UXHK.

Gay, Victor, Paula Gobbi, and Marc Goñi. 2024. "The Atlas of Local Jurisdictions of Ancien Régime France." *Journal of Historical Geography*, 84: 49–60.

IGN. 2021. *ADMIN-EXPRESS édition mars 2021 par territoire France métropolitaine [database].* Paris: IGN. https://geoservices.ign.fr/adminexpress.

Nicolas, Jean. 2002. *La rébellion française. Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale (1661–1789).* Paris: Éditions du Seuil.

Nicolas, Jean, ed. 1985. *Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale: XVIe–XIXe siècles. Actes du coloque de Paris, 24–26 mai 1984.* Paris: Maloine S.A. Éditeur.