BIBLIOGRAPHY
Oxford students writing theses have been warned to avoid "massive footnotes or enormous bibliographies".\(^1\) While I fully agree with the need to keep footnotes to a minimum, and have used them almost exclusively for providing references rather than for accommodating unimportant controversies or trivial amplifications, it would be unfortunate if bibliographical knowledge of this neglected field acquired during four years' reading were allowed to die with me.

"A good thesis", we have recently been advised, "like a good book, shares the character of an iceberg: four fifths of it is out of sight".\(^2\) In this particular instance, some guide to the submerged four-fifths must surely be provided. Historians have devoted so little attention to this field that much supplementary research will be required. I have therefore felt no hesitation in providing as complete a bibliography as possible.

To take only a few instances, research will be needed on the Welsh, Scottish and Irish temperance movements, which are sufficiently distinctive to justify separate

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2. ibid.
coverage. No individual temperance organisation has yet received a really competent historian; the Band of Hope, the Church of England Temperance Society and the United Kingdom Alliance thoroughly deserve studies in their own right. The attitudes of particular denominations to the temperance questions particularly of Quakers and Methodists require analysis. Attitudes to drink before the appearance of the temperance movement must be discussed, together with specific problems of importance between 1830 and 1870 which have not been discussed in this thesis notably the relationship between drink and crime, changing attitudes within the medical profession, and developments within the drink industry. The temperance movement as a whole, after 1870, requires detailed study.

The following list of sources includes all writings which I have found in any way helpful in studying the temperance question between 1828 and 1869. It thus includes many sources which have no direct connexion with temperance history, and also many works which I have consulted only for reference purposes and which I have not read in their entirety. All books were published in London unless otherwise stated. I have not usually listed publishers except in cases where anonymity of authorship makes further means of identification necessary.
The bibliography is organised as follows:

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B. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES..............................p. 628
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J. SECONDARY SOURCES: UNPUBLISHED THESES.........p. 678
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The bibliography includes sources which I have found helpful not only in writing the chapters submitted in this thesis, but also for chapters which limitations on space have forced me to omit. These chapters, which I intend to publish later, are concerned with the following topics: the Role of Drink in Society in the 1820s, the Beer Act of 1830, Teetotal Chartistism, the Sunday Riots of 1855, Gladstone's Budget of 1860, and the "Counter-Attractive Remedy" 1829-1869.

This bibliography does not begin to include all literature published on the temperance question during this period, let alone for all subsequent periods. The literature produced on the question was immense, and
very repetitive. The bibliography does, however, include the most important sources for the period. Future students in this field will find more complete booklists in the London Bibliography of the Social Sciences, the subject index of the London Library, the British Museum Subject Index Catalogues, in A. & Z. B. Gustafson's Foundation of Death, and in Dawson Burns' Temperance History, which at the end of the chronology for each year, lists the important publications issued. R. V. French, Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England also has a useful bibliography.

Living bibliographies are to be found on the shelves of the libraries owned by the leading temperance organisations. The best is owned by the British National Temperance League at Sheffield. Of lesser importance, but still of value, are the libraries of the United Kingdom Alliance, Caxton Street, Westminster; of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, Baker Street; of the British Women's Total Abstinence Association, in Rosalind Carlisle House, Kensington; of the Church of England Temperance Society in Kensington; none of these libraries, unfortunately, have adequate catalogues.

The best temperance collection in any public library is undoubtedly the superb James Turner Temperance Collection in the Goldsmiths' Library, London University. Manchester Central Library has an interesting collection catalogued by subject; there are many gaps in the coll-
ections of the British Museum and of the Bodleian Library.

To assist further students in this field, I will briefly discuss the relative value of the various types of source I have used, in order of their appearance in the bibliography.

1. MANUSCRIPT SOURCES.
The historian of the temperance movement writes under the serious handicap of enjoying access to no collection of correspondence between temperance reformers or temperance organisations. From this point of view, the history of the Anti-Corn Law League will always be better documented than the history of temperance agitation. Surviving temperance organisations possess disappointingly small and jejune manuscript collections. No files of correspondence between temperance reformers appear to survive in the collections of the British National Temperance League or of the Alliance; both these bodies, together with the Western Temperance League, possess numerous minute books, but these are often cast in stereotyped form, or were even written up before the meetings they record took place. They were designed to conceal as much as they reveal, and are of little value to the temperance historian. The minute books of the U.K.A. Executive Committee survive in toto from 1871, at Alliance House; I have consulted only the first two—from 1871 to 1875—and although I found
them of little value, the volumes for the 1880s and 1890s may well yield material of importance.

More interesting are the minute books of local temperance societies—copies survive at Rochdale, Leeds, Derby and Mere (Wilts.); they may well survive in other places. Clearly this is a sphere where local historians might engage in important salvaging work. Unfortunately the minute books of the crucially important Preston Temperance Society have been lost.

Much more valuable for the purposes of this thesis were the manuscript collections in the British Museum of leading public figures. Without the Place Papers, the chapter on the "Drunken Committee" would have been far less interesting. Without the Gladstone and Cobden collections, I would have known far less about the negotiations which lay behind the Budget of 1860.

Without the Howell Collection in the Bishopsgate Institute, the links between the Alliance and the Reform League would have been less apparent. The Manning Papers at Bayswater yielded an important policy statement from Gladstone on the temperance question in 1868. There are important letters from Wilfrid Lawson in the Bright Collection at the British Museum, and in the Chadwick Collection at University College, London. The Brougham
Papers, excellently catalogued, give us the only glimpse we possess of Alliance leaders writing private correspondence. Letters from Samuel Pope, T.H. Barker, and G.W. Hastings in the 1860s show not only the strength of philanthropic opposition to the Alliance, but also the genuine enthusiasm of Alliance leaders for their cause and their lack of machiavellianism when compared with, say, Cobden. The Brougham Papers also contain interesting letters to Brougham from J.S. Buckingham.

The Public Record Office probably contains more relevant material than I have used. I have consulted the Home Office Papers for the light they shed on the Beer Act and its consequences; these papers have also been most useful in illuminating the Sunday Trading Riots of 1855. But I have been unable to find material which sheds light on policy debates within the Home Office on the licensing question. If it were possible to gain access to the H.A. Bruce Manuscripts, light might be shed on this aspect. Unfortunately, I have been informed by Hon. John H. Bruce, in a letter dated 11th July 1962, that the family papers "mainly letters from Mr. W.E. Gladstone and colleagues in the Government" were investigated recently by Lord Aberdare, who "agreed that they were of private interest only". His qualifications for making this pronouncement are not revealed; *prima facie*, the collection would appear to be of great public interest.
Unfortunately, no private papers belonging to leading English temperance reformers have been preserved. Before the 1870s, most leading temperance reformers were relatively humble men, whose correspondence was presumably not thought worth preserving. Any private papers which Wilfrid Lawson may have preserved were destroyed by fire. A large collection of Father Mathew's correspondence survives in the Capuchin archives in Dublin; unfortunately these are not yet catalogued, and although I hope eventually to consult them, they are not at present available to students. It is unlikely, however, that they would shed much new light on the English temperance movement, which has here been my main concern. It is a great misfortune that the private collections of, say, Joseph Livesey, J.S. Buckingham, Henry Vincent, F.R. Lees, Samuel Pope and other leading temperance reformers do not survive. Nor was any prominent politician closely connected with the temperance movement until Sir William Harcourt's alignment with local option in the 1880s.

2. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

One advantage of full bibliographical discussion is to reveal to the specialist reader the manner in which the subject has been tackled, and therefore to provide him with some guide to the ground which remains to be covered by future historians. The extensive use which I have made of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates reveals the
extent to which I have concentrated on the political history of the temperance question. I have found Hansard extremely valuable for my study of the Beer Act of 1830, of Gladstone's Budget of 1860, and for the parliamentary activities of the Alliance in the 1860s. I have read the reports of all debates which touch on the drink question between 1815 and 1887 - the most important being those on the 1830 Beer Act, the 1834 Drunken Committee, the Sunday Trading Bill of 1853, Gladstone's superbly presented budget of 1860, and the numerous Permissive Bill debates from 1864 onwards. The licensing debates of 1871-2 and 1874 are also revealing, together with the budget statements of the 1870s and 1880s. For the 1830s, the Mirror of Parliament gives far fuller reports than Hansard.

3. PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.
These are extremely valuable for shedding light on the licensing question; they are only peripherally concerned with the temperance movement itself. The highlights are undoubtedly the 1830 Committee on the Sale of Beer, the 1834 Committee on Drunkenness, the 1852-3 Committee on Public-Houses, the 1855 Committee on the Sale of Beer and the 1876-8 committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance. But reports on other topics often shed interesting light on the drink question, though allowance must always be made for bias.
in witnesses and even in committees at this period.

From the statistical point of view, however, these parliamentary papers are somewhat disappointing; they inevitably reflect light only on drink which passes through legal channels. Most of the relevant statistical material is collected in G.B. Wilson's invaluable *Alcohol & the Nation*; the census material gives valuable information on the number of drinksellers in particular localities. Local historians could probably shed much light on drunkenness in the early 19th century by devoting closer attention to the number and location of drinking places in their localities, and to any changes which occurred over time. No statistical material in the parliamentary papers gives any reliable indication of the incidence of drunkenness at particular times or in particular places before 1670. This was often the subject of complaint by politicians and temperance reformers.

Thus the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1876 noted that when looking through House of Commons debates on the licensing question, he was struck with "the extreme uncertainty which often existed as to the facts of the particular question under consideration". 1 H.A. Bruce

complained in 1872 that such statistics as were available were positively misleading about changes in the incidence of drunkenness: "he was bound..... to state that nothing was more puzzling than the statistics of drunkenness, for if he was to judge by his own observation and by what others had told him of their experience, he would say that in the last fifty years there had been a marked improvement in this respect and in the general conduct of the people. But if, on the other hand, he were to look to statistics the picture was by no means reassuring."  

His complaints were echoed by parliamentary committees. Thus the 1852-3 Public Houses committee complained that "there are no sufficient statistics to enable the average amount of drunkenness in the United Kingdom to be stated with any approach to accuracy". The Lords' committee in 1877 asked Joseph Chamberlain whether there was any relation between the statistics for drunkenness arrests and the incidence of drunkenness in particular areas. "There is absolutely no law whatever", he replied; "the variations are not to be accounted for in any way".

1. [Hansard 211,c.489 (8 May 1872).]
The committee sought further to elicit his views: "the result depends upon so many elements, that practically it is almost impossible to draw any conclusions from statistics?" to which Chamberlain replied: "that is precisely my opinion". In an appendix to the fourth report, after a detailed statistical analysis the conclusion was drawn that "there appears to be no constant direct connection between the number of public-houses and the drunkenness of the various districts".

The inadequacies of such statistics as we do possess have been discussed in the text. So also has the absence of statistics for the number of teetotalers. "It is not very creditable", said Dawson Burns in 1862, "that every attempt to obtain a general body of reliable facts in regard to the membership of Temperance Societies - in other words, a Temperance census - has ended in failure."

4. POLL BOOKS.

Poll books are less valuable as indications of the voting habits of the drink interest than might at first sight be expected. Many either fail to give the occupation of voters or the direction in which votes were cast.

Occupational poll-books are useful for indicating the electoral strength of the drink interest, but they can never indicate the extent of its influence with other occupational groups, or the extent to which its votes were cast from motives of trade rather than from other motives, or the degree to which customers influenced the direction of the drinkseller's vote. If local historians gave detailed study to poll books, however, in conjunction with their detailed local knowledge, they would probably produce interesting results, as J.R. Vincent's study of the "Electoral Sociology of Rochdale" has shown.

5. BOOKS & PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1918.

The terminal date 1918 is necessarily arbitrary. Although, broadly speaking, books and articles published since that date are likely to be secondary works, several such studies, e.g. by S. & B. Webb, appear among the books published before 1918. Similarly, not all the literature published since 1918 can be regarded as "secondary". The chronological division has been adopted simply to make it possible to locate specific items more rapidly. An alternative arrangement by topics would make items more difficult to find and would involve much overlapping.

The footnotes to each chapter provide some guide to the literature on which it is based.

Research on so broad a topic as national drinking habits and the measures taken to modify them requires the historian to consult a large amount of scattered material. The following discussion singles out some of the leading types of literature which have been consulted, though it is by no means exhaustive.

Firstly, writings on the drink question before the foundation of the temperance movement. Ideally, attitudes to drink should be discussed in detail by historians experienced in each particular period. Any cursory backward glance by a 19th century historian must be inadequate. Unfortunately, historians in most periods have been reluctant to deal with this topic, and I have therefore been forced to make a brief introductory survey before beginning to discuss the 19th century temperance movement. This survey will doubtless be superseded as soon as specialists give the subject the close attention in their periods that it deserves.

The literature on drink before 1828 is extensive, as a glance at the bibliography in Gustafson's *Foundation of Death* will show. These writings give some information on the views of those who were attacking drunkenness, but little on the social roles performed by drink in English society before the 1820s. This would require much
more detailed and better-informed research by social historians than I have been able to provide. The literature of drink before the 17th century is very scanty, and even for the 18th century it is surprisingly sparse. From the 1830s onwards, however, historians will find the rate of increase in the quantity of temperance literature somewhat daunting; output declines strikingly, however, in the 20th century.

Secondly, I have culled information on drinking customs and on the social roles of drink from many scattered sources from Howitt's *Rural Life of England*, for example; from the *Place MSS.*; from Dugllop's *Philosophy of Artificial and Compulsory Drinking Usages*; from parliamentary papers, and from many other sources. Limitations on length, however, have prevented me from including most of this discussion in this thesis. Without discussing at length the social roles of drink in English society, however, it is difficult to understand many of the attitudes adopted by temperance reformers. Accounts of English life by foreigners - by Taine, Faucher, Engels and Koch, for example, are very useful for the comparisons made with continental countries.

Thirdly, I have found working men's autobiographies helpful, if only because, being inevitably written by labour aristocrats, they show considerable interest in the temperance question. Unfortunately, however, di-
scussion of the temperance question, as of every other aspect of 19th century, suffers from the silence of the illiterate and the inarticulate. If 19th century parliamentary committees found it difficult to exhibit the views of the working man who went regularly to the public house, it is still more difficult for the modern historian to exhibit his views. Suggestive, however, are the several modern sociological studies conducted in working class areas, several of which appear in the section of publications after 1918, notably B. Spinley, The Deprived & the Privileged; Mass Observation, The Pub & the People; M. Kerr, The People of Ship Street; and Young and Willmott's Family & Kinship in East London. Before 1918, the researches of Chadwick, Henry Mayhew, and Lady Bell (in her classic At the Works) are particularly valuable.

Fourthly, propaganda sent out by the temperance movement itself. This is voluminous. Revealing are the many reports of temperance congresses; also the reports of public debates, notably those between Bird and Perfitt, Holyoske and Lees, Holyoske and Lomax, Lees and Bromley, Stanley and Pope, and the later debates between socialists and teetotalers, of which Quelsh v J.H. Roberts is one of the best. The debates in the Kendal and Leeds Temperance Societies in 1836 on the need to substitute
teetotalism for moderate drinking are also revealing.

Standard temperance textbooks like P. Burne's *Testotaler's Companion*, W. R. Baker's *Curse of Britain*, and Lees' *Alliance Prize Essay* are also valuable. Temperance tracts, notably the Ipswich and London series are useful for revealing the types of argument most regularly used by the movement. All these documents, however, necessarily reveal only the "public image" of the movement, and say nothing of the internal disputes, personal and local rivalries, prejudices and religious divisions within the movement, and which made up so much of its fractious history.

Fifthly, early historical analyses of the temperance movement. These were invariably written by temperance reformers, and are therefore seldom entirely fair to the opponents of teetotalism, or to the drink interest, or even to moderate drinkers. Temperance historians were often anxious to conciliate friends and relatives, uncritical of the basic presuppositions of the movement, too ready to write within a biographical framework, too little concerned with organisational and ideological problems. Nevertheless, histories of local temperance activities can be valuable. T. Walmsley, W. Livesey, and W. Pilkington are often excellent on early Preston teetotalism. J. Boyes' *Early History of the Temperance Movement in Pudsey* and
Mounfield's *Warrington Societies of 1830* are both useful.

To modern eyes, however, the standard temperance histories by Couling, P.T. Winskill, and Dawson Burns seem inadequate and often jejune. Dawson Burns' *Temperance History*, though invaluable as a reference work, is nothing more than a chronology and catalogue of events and names. P.T. Winskill's *Temperance Movement & its Workers* is somewhat wider-ranging, but is still unduly biographical in its scope. While modern temperance historians are deeply indebted to these pioneers, they can only wish that the temperance movement had produced a Mark Rutherford, who could have written sensitively and perceptively about the movement with inside knowledge.

The writings of temperance reformers outside their own sphere are often valuable, for they indicate the complex of attitudes and ideas into which temperance fitted so conveniently. The writings of James Silk Buckingham, F.W. Newman, John Dunlop and John Finch are especially valuable for this purpose. Biographies of leading statesmen and public figures are of little value for this period, however, since temperance at this time was only gradually attracting the attention of the powerful and respectable.
In this section I have included biographies written both before and after 1918, though naturally the majority fall into the former category. It seemed worth isolating them from the general mass of published literature, if only because they form a particular genre of writing — the equivalent in the temperance world of the spiritual biography in the nonconformist world, and of the "self-help" biography in the world of the labour aristocracy.

At best, these biographies can be most revealing. Outstanding examples are the lives of Robert Dunsfield, Thomas Whittaker, William Gregson, Thomas Worsnop and Joseph Barker. The biographies of F.R. Lees by F. Lees, of Joseph Livesey by J. Pearce, and of W.S. Caine by J. Newton are very good. On the other hand, L. Clough's Robert Clough and the Life of A.E. Eccles show that this type of literature can, at worst, be stereotyped and tedious. John Dunlop's autobiography is perhaps the most valuable of all, since it includes uncensored commentary on the movement, apparently not intended for publication. There may have been a few modern biographies of temperance reformers; Augustine's Footprints of Father Mathew is quite the best study of this important figure, but it lacks comment on his ideas and on his general historical significance. Turner's biography of James
Silk Buckingham never really gets to grips with its subject. I.G. Sieveking's biography of F.W. Newman could hardly be worse: a really satisfactory biography of this important and interesting figure is urgently needed.

Biographical dictionaries occasionally give interesting information, though seldom in sufficient detail to facilitate the compilation of a really comprehensive analysis of the type of person who became a temperance leader. In my biographical appendix, I have done my best with material derived from several sources. About the rank and file of the temperance movement, however, silence reigns. The registers of membership available for a few temperance societies reveal the heterogeneity of the individuals influenced by the movement. The generous co-operation of public libraries in many parts of Britain, moreover, has enabled me to compile a fairly comprehensive biographical appendix indicating the type of person who gave £5 or more to the United Kingdom Alliance in 1868-9.

7. NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS.
Although very repetitive and unself-critical, the numerous temperance periodicals constitute essential raw material for the historian of the movement, and must be read through consecutively where copies survive. I have found the following invaluable: Alliance News, Weekly
Record, Temperance Penny Magazine, Bristol Temperance Herald, British Temperance Advocate, National Temperance Chronicle, Meliora, and the London Temperance Intelligence with its variants. The James Turner Temperance Collection and the British National Temperance League collection are particularly rich in temperance periodicals, many of which are absent from national libraries. Local periodicals are less valuable to the historian of the national temperance campaign, but would be invaluable constituents of those local studies of the temperance movement which are so conspicuously lacking. Local temperance newspapers can sometimes be extremely valuable even for the national historian, however—as with Livesey's Moral Reformer and Preston Temperance Advocate.

The annual reports of local temperance societies are usually uninteresting, but there are occasional exceptions. Flint's annual reports of the Leeds Temperance Society in the early 1830s are of very high quality. The annual reports of the national societies are invaluable, particularly for their subscription lists, which can often be analysed both by region and by size of donation. Without the annual reports of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, which nearly all survive at the British National Temperance League library, I could never have recorded the history of the decline and fall of the anti-spirits movement. The annual reports of the United Kingdom Alliance are long and informative;
those of the National Temperance League are less valuable, and seem to be unobtainable for the years before 1856.

The periodicals of allied movements - such as the League, Freeholder, Anti-Bread Tax Circular, Bee-Hive, and the annual reports of the Lord's Day Observance Society can also be revealing, if only because they display what was common to all reforming movements in the 19th century, and therefore by implication show what was peculiar to the temperance movement.

National and local newspapers I have used only for elucidating particular incidents and problems for shedding light on public attitudes to the Beer Act, to the drunken committee of 1834, to the 1855 Sunday Trading riots and to the 1860 Budget. I have also found the Morning Chronicle survey of 1850-1 most useful. I have consulted national newspapers, particularly the Times, on occasions when references in the temperance press suggested that such consultation would be helpful.

Similarly, I have used local papers for particular incidents, such as the emergence of teetotalism in Preston in the 1830s, the Macclesfield Bible Society incident of 1857, for J.R. Stephens' Sunday Closing meetings, and for following up Chartists concerned with the temperance question - notably Henry Vincent and
Robert Lowery. I have used newspapers representing particular shades of opinion for the purpose of discovering attitudes prevalent among these groups towards the temperance question. For this purpose, the Chartist periodicals, the Record for the Evangelicals, the National Reformer and the Reasoner for the atheists, the Morning Advertiser for the publicans, the Nonconformist for militant dissent, the Morning Star for the Manchester School, and the Saturday Review for sophisticated "society" in the 1860s, have all been most useful. So also, for my chapter on the "drunken committee", has been J.S. Buckingham's Parliamentary Review.

The quarterlies often contain important articles such as Sydney Smith's important article in the Westminster Review, and some important articles in the Fortnightly Review during the 1870s.

8. BOOKS & PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED AFTER 1918.

This section requires less extended discussion than previous sections. Its most striking aspect is the marked decline in the quantity of literature on the temperance question. Only one substantial history of the movement was published after 1918 - that of Henry Carter in 1933. It has had no successor. This situation will probably not survive for long Dr. Kitson Clark's remark that "it would be hard to say why historians have not rated
the effect of strong drink as the significant factor in nineteenth-century history that it undoubtedly was. Its importance stands out from every page of the contemporary record".1

Several categories of secondary source have been consulted - notably books which illuminate the conditions in which working people were required to live during the period. They include books on their standard of living, recreational habits and culture, as well as modern sociological investigations; modern anthropological literature, where relevant; discussions on nonconformity, where they exist; books on the drink interest in the period - again, where they exist; modern discussions on the nature of the drink problem, and on attacks upon it in countries overseas, notably in America; histories of comparable social movements, and studies of pressure groups and riots.

In conclusion, it should perhaps again be emphasised that the temperance question has by no means been exhausted as a research topic even for the period I have studied, let alone for all other periods. This study will have achieved its purpose if it encourages further and more thorough studies to be made in the same field.

A: MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

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BARNBLEY: PUBLIC LIBRARY.


BIRMINGHAM: CENTRAL LIBRARY.

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BRISTOL: WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

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DORCHESTER: DORSET COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.

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EDINBURGH: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND.

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LONDON: ALLIANCE HOUSE, CAXTON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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LONDON: BAYSWATER: ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS.

Manning Papers, Autobiographical Books of Memoraad; letter from Manning to Vaughan, 13 Feb 1890; letter from Gladstone to Manning, 29 Oct 1868; letter from Manning to Gladstone, 2 Aug 1891; letter from William Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin to Manning, 11 Nov 1868, & 29 Nov 1869.

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Francis Place Newspaper Collection: Sets 42 & 43 (Morals & Manners); Set 56 (Oct 1840-Feb 1841, Jan-Apr 1841, May-Aug 1841, Apr-June 1842).


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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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<th>Edition/Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dickinson, H.V.</td>
<td>The Water Supply of Greater London</td>
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<td>Dobbs, A.E.</td>
<td>Education &amp; Social Movements 1700-1850</td>
<td>1919.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elkin, R.</td>
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<td>Evans-Ritchard, E.E.</td>
<td>The Hur: A Description of the Modes of Livelihood and Political Institutions of a Nilotic People, Oxford, 1940 (1960 edn.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finer, S.E.</td>
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<td>1952.</td>
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</table>


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### TABLE 1: PERSONS PER ON LICENCE: ENGLAND & WALES 1831-1931

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Licences</th>
<th>Persons per on licence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>91,612</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>95,484</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
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<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>112,884</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>106,910</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>105,006</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>102,848</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>90,586</td>
<td>398</td>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>77,049</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** G.B. Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 236 working from *Annual Returns for Brewers' Licences 1831-1911*, and *Licensing Statistics 1911-31*.

**NOTES:** Since so large a proportion of the liquor trade flowed through unlicensed channels in the early 19th century, the figures for the early part of the 19th century considerably underestimate the no. of drink facilities actually in existence. Nor do these statistics take account of clubs in the later years. But the figures are striking enough, despite these imperfections, as a means of contrasting the present-day situation with that prevailing between 1828 and 1869.
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<td>0.43</td>
<td>33.9</td>
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<td>0.22</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-4</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>21.6</td>
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<td>1835-9</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845-9</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850-4</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.23</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1854-9</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1.14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1905-9</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>27.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910-14</td>
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<td>17.5</td>
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<td>0.38</td>
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<td>18.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925-9</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-5</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** G.B. Wilson, *Alcohol & the Nation. (A Contribution to the Study of the Liquor Problem in United Kingdom from 1800 to 1935)*, 1940, p. 335, Table 2.

**Note:** Figures for 1800-1829 for England and Wales only. Figures for 1830-1935 for United Kingdom. These figures should not be accepted uncritically. Figures for consumption of spirits are very unreliable to 1823, and underestimate consumption thereafter due to illicit distillation. Figures for beer are also unreliable, because of the steady diminution in home brewing. Insofar as these figures influenced contemporary discussion, they are worth reproducing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Liquor Taxation</th>
<th>Total Taxes from all Sources</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>17,014</td>
<td>54,460</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>16,932</td>
<td>52,523</td>
<td>32.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>16,208</td>
<td>49,033</td>
<td>33.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>16,356</td>
<td>54,325</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859-60</td>
<td>21,750</td>
<td>65,372</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869-70</td>
<td>24,899</td>
<td>66,727</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>28,980</td>
<td>66,682</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
<td>31,162</td>
<td>78,678</td>
<td>39.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899-1900</td>
<td>41,686</td>
<td>108,496</td>
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<td>1909-10</td>
<td>38,834</td>
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<td>1919-20</td>
<td>133,873</td>
<td>998,960</td>
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<td>1929-30</td>
<td>129,634</td>
<td>676,576</td>
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<td>1939-40</td>
<td>130,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>400,761</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>390,728</td>
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**SOURCE:** G.B. Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 197, supplemented by United Kingdom Alliance Annual Report for year ending 30 Sep. 1962, statistical supplement, p. 47. Figures in cols. 2 & 3 to the nearest £1000.
### Table 4: Publications on the Drink Problem in Each Decade: 1601-1860

<table>
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<th>Decade</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<td>1601-10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611-20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621-30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631-40</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641-50</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1651-60</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1661-70</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1671-80</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681-90</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1691-1700</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<td>1721-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1731-40</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1741-50</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1751-60</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1771-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>1781-90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791-1800</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1801-10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1861-70</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-80</td>
<td>153</td>
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</table>

**Source:** A. Gustafson, *The Foundation of Death: A Study of the Drink Question*, 5th Edn. 1888, bibliography. Only works published specifically on the drink question have been included.

**Notes:** The figures show a surprising lack of interest in the subject from 1701-1780, but a gradual increase in interest thereafter; the rate of increase in the number of publications takes a sharp upward turn in 1831-40 the first decade of the temperance movement, but it is clear that the growth of interest in the subject stems from the 1790s.
Table 5: Factors affecting the debate between the 1834 Corrupt Practices Act and the incidence of drunkenness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Spirits Consumption J.B. &amp; M.</th>
<th>Rate of Increase (1801-100)</th>
<th>U.K. Malt Consumption (million imperial bushels)</th>
<th>Rate of Increase (1801-100)</th>
<th>Comitalis for Criminal Offences England &amp; Wales</th>
<th>Rate of Increase (1831-100)</th>
<th>Metropolitan Police Drunkenness arrests</th>
<th>Rate of Increase (1831-100)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>1802</td>
<td>15,597</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td>1803</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>261</td>
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Spirits consumption: U.N. Wilson, Alcohol & the Nation, p. 331; Malt consumption, R. H. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 248.

No. of persons charged with criminal offences, England & Wales, Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559); Arrests for drunkenness, Parl. Papers, 1852, xl (14).
## Table 6: Annual Gross Consumption of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa: 1620-1841, and Annual Rate of Increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross Tea Consumption (lbs.)</th>
<th>Annual Rate of increase (1820-100)</th>
<th>Gross Coffee Consumption (lbs.)</th>
<th>Annual Rate of increase (1820-100)</th>
<th>Gross Cocoa Consumption (lbs.)</th>
<th>Annual Rate of increase (1832-100)</th>
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**Source:** *Earl. Papers, 1641, lvi (246), p. 627<br>Earl. Papers, 1643, lii (23), p. 49<br>Earl. Papers, 1650, x (398), ev. of John Wood.*
<table>
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<th>Discharged</th>
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**SOURCE:** Accounts & Papers, 1852 (14), Vol. 41.
### Table 6: Arrests for "Drunken & Disorderly Conduct" by Metropolitan Police, 1844-51

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrested</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
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<td>4,143</td>
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**Source:** Accounts & Papers, 1852 (14), Vol. 41.

**Notes:**
1. The Police District was extended in Jan. 1840 including 135 parishes and hamlets and liberties and a population of 261,266. (*)
2. Before 1844, cases of "Drunken and Disorderly Conduct" are included under the heading "Disorderly Conduct".
3. Population of the Metropolitan Police District in
   - 1831: 1,515,585
   - 1841: 2,068,107
4. Of the "Drunkenness" figures, the figures for "discharged":
   - 1831 include 23,787 dismissed by superintendents
   - 1832: 25,702
   - 1833: 18,847

Until August 1833, after which all those taken into custody for drunkenness were sent before the magistrates.
### Table 2: Spirits Paying Consumption Duty: Great Britain & Ireland 1814-1831

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
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### Spirits Paying Consumption Duty: United Kingdom

1791-1831

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<th>Ireland</th>
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<tr>
<td>1/2, 1/9</td>
<td>1808-13</td>
<td>30,561,030</td>
<td>12,383,882</td>
<td>23,654,322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>1814-19</td>
<td>30,739,556</td>
<td>10,761,849</td>
<td>25,297,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1, 4/11</td>
<td>1820-5</td>
<td>27,799,369</td>
<td>22,338,735</td>
<td>32,302,608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/7, 2/3</td>
<td>1826-31</td>
<td>53,646,438</td>
<td>38,331,316</td>
<td>61,936,878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Evidence given by Mark Moore to the S.C.H.C. on Drunkenness, 1834 (559), Vol. 8, Q. 4065.
### Table 10: Licences for the Sale and Manufacture of Spirits Issued

#### 1821-1833 (GREAT BRITAIN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distillation</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
<th>Wholesale</th>
<th>Retail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND AND WALES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>36,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>36,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>37,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>38,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>37,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2793</td>
<td>42,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2864</td>
<td>43,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2923</td>
<td>45,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2934</td>
<td>45,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2934</td>
<td>45,675</td>
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<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2958</td>
<td>46,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2885</td>
<td>47,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2986</td>
<td>48,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>16,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>17,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>17,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>17,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>16,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>16,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559), Appendix 6.
### TABLE 11: LICENCES FOR THE SALE & MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS ISSUED
#### IN IRELAND, 1821-1833

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distillation</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
<th>Whole Sale</th>
<th>Retail Sale</th>
<th>For sale of spirits where no excise licence for sale or beer has been issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10,967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10,855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>11,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9,487</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>18,815</td>
<td>1,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>11,898</td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>16,159</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>21,731</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>20,191</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>17,917</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>19,141</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>17,740</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>20,080</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559), Appendix 6.
### TABLE 12: TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP & POPULATION BY COUNTY: 1834.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>T. Soc.</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Members per 1000 popn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancs.</td>
<td>1,337,000</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25,119</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorks.</td>
<td>1,372,000</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>9,493</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7,550</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middx. &amp; Ldn.</td>
<td>1,891,000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glouce.</td>
<td>387,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soms.</td>
<td>404,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>239,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,480</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>498,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick</td>
<td>337,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilts.</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>399,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>807,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbs.</td>
<td>169,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumbs.</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>318,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks.</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffs.</td>
<td>409,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbs.</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suff.</td>
<td>296,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunts.</td>
<td>314,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks.</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcs.</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notts.</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrops.</td>
<td>214,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfs.</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westms.</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>273,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxon.</td>
<td>154,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camb.</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>159,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leics.</td>
<td>197,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harts.</td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linns.</td>
<td>317,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hants.</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds.</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefs.</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** B.R. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 20; British & Foreign Temperance Society, Third Annual Rept., 1833-4.

**NOTES:** As an indication of real membership, these figures are probably very inaccurate. Temperance societies were lax in making up-to-date returns and their membership fluctuated considerably; but as a guide to the relative intensity of activity in particular regions, they may be of some value. The prominence of Lancashire, Yorkshire & Cornwall is noteworthy. So also is the relative apathy of the rural South-Eastern areas.

*Cheshire: 2296 members (6.9 per thou)*
### Table: Funds of London Temperance and Other Total Societies Compared with the Total Funds of Other Leading Evangelical Philanthropic Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>British &amp; Foreign Bible Society</th>
<th>Church Missionary Society</th>
<th>London City Mission</th>
<th>Lord's Day Observance Society</th>
<th>Church Pastoral Aid Society</th>
<th>British &amp; Foreign Temperance Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>95,424</td>
<td>46,745</td>
<td>255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>61,736</td>
<td>40,994</td>
<td>327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>75,492</td>
<td>48,837</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>83,897</td>
<td>52,201</td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>107,926</td>
<td>68,628</td>
<td>601</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>86,819</td>
<td>67,691</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>100,841</td>
<td>71,109</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>7,332</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>97,237</td>
<td>82,727</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>8,114</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>105,255</td>
<td>72,179</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>10,423</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>112,450</td>
<td>100,252</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>16,176</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>2,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>101,322</td>
<td>91,471</td>
<td>4,872</td>
<td>19,665</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>95,095</td>
<td>93,592</td>
<td>5,534</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>2,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>92,476</td>
<td>115,100</td>
<td>6,741</td>
<td>17,562</td>
<td>474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>98,359</td>
<td>104,323</td>
<td>8,781</td>
<td>21,826</td>
<td>392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>97,756</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>20,426</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>101,306</td>
<td>102,458</td>
<td>11,715</td>
<td>22,505</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>117,440</td>
<td>116,827</td>
<td>13,924</td>
<td>29,941</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>90,156</td>
<td>88,812</td>
<td>16,137</td>
<td>25,767</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>95,933</td>
<td>89,767</td>
<td>19,069</td>
<td>32,005</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>91,043</td>
<td>104,273</td>
<td>20,320</td>
<td>30,544</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>103,330</td>
<td>112,252</td>
<td>23,053</td>
<td>31,595</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Ellis, op. cit., Appendix A and Annual Reports. Where gaps occur in the figures, I have been unable to locate the report for that year.
- The report shows the gradual decline in the funds of the B.F.T.S. after 1834, whereas during the same period, the London City Mission was, like the Church Pastoral Aid Society, advancing rapidly. The C.J.S. and the Bible Society were at least maintaining their position. This suggests that some special cause is responsible for the decline of the B.F.T.S., which does not affect the other leading charities.
- The comparison also shows how very small were the funds devoted to the B.F.T.S. in comparison with the Bible Society and the C.J.S. This was of course partly because the Bible Society was a manufacturing body, which sold its products; about half its annual income came from these receipts.
- The failure of the B.F.T.S. cannot be blamed on Evangelical reluctance to engage in home mission work, since in this period the London City Mission was very prosperous.
- The only Evangelical body raising comparably small sums was the Lord's Day Observance Society, yet even this Society remained reasonably healthy during the 1840s, and began to expand again in 1850, whereas the B.F.T.S. was by that time dead.
### Table 14: Ministers Listed in Petitions for Sunday Closing and Signatures to Teetotal Declarations, Distinguishing Religious Denomination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>% of Total from Each</th>
<th>Total Ministers Listed in Petitions</th>
<th>Total Ministers Attending the 1848 Manchester Temperance Conference (Bristol Temperance Herald, Jan. 1849, p. 71)</th>
<th>Total Ministers Signing the 1847 Ministerial Certificate of Temperance (Bristol Temperance Herald, Extra Number, P. 69, 1847)</th>
<th>Total Ministers Signed in 1857 Union Ministerial Covenant (Bristol Temperance Herald, 26th June, 1848, P. 7)</th>
<th>% Total from Each Denomination</th>
<th>Signatures on Petitions for Sunday Closing, 1863</th>
<th>% Total from Each Denomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congregationalists</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Carver</td>
<td>Glasspainter</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Paper-stainer</td>
<td>Watchmaker</td>
<td>India Rubber Maker</td>
<td>Chimer</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>255</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**
1. Derby Temperance Society Register (in library).

**Notes:**
1. Col. 1 includes males and females; col. 2 ditto, but many females were members without their occupations being listed. Col. 3 males only, but the source says that Middlesborough (population 7,000) at that time included 368 female and 798 child teetotalers; Col. 4 differs from the other three in consisting solely of reformed drunkards.
2. Many temperance registers listing occupations of signatories seem to have survived. These four groups have not been specially selected; they are the only groups I have found where occupations are listed in any detail.
3. The general impression conveyed by these lists is that members of all grades within the working-class and many outside it signed the teetotal pledge. Revd. E.W. Edgell, visiting a temperance meeting at Westminster in 1838 found an audience of "bricklayers' labourers, and people who sell things in the streets; not however without a mixture of respectable persons. They were not in a body, but scattered about the room, engaged in various employments."

**Total whose occupations listed:**
- 18
- 755
- 234
- 131
- 465
- 365
- 354
- 315
- 295
- 255
- 245
- 181
- 175
- 115
- 82
- 65
- 78
- 35
- 18
- 19
- 15
- 14
- 13
- 12
- 11
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- 8
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- 4
- 3
**TABLE 16: BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF LEADING BRITISH LIQUOR RESTRICTIONISTS: 1828-69**

**CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION:** All British names listed in the following biographical compendia: W. Logan, *Early Heroes of the Temperance Reformation*; T. Lythgoe, *Biographical Key*; J. Inwards, *Memorials of Temperance Workers*; also all temperance workers prominent in this period listed in P.T. Winskill, *Temperance Standard Bearers*; details supplemented where possible by information obtained from sources listed in bibliography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Significant Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDLESHAW, JOHN</strong></td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Brigg, Linns.</td>
<td>local preacher from age 16; signed TT, 1836; prohibitionist; agent for Br. Temp. League from 1840</td>
<td>Died 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFFLECK, W.B.</strong></td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Grassington, Yorks.</td>
<td>orphan; miner from age 9; injured before 18, and permanently lame; minister of Methodist Reform denomination; signed TT 1836/7; reclaimed drunkard; lively temperance advocate &amp; prohibitionist agent; emigrated to U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALEXANDER, G.W.</strong></td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Quaker; a founder of National Temp. Soc., 1843-1856.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALEXANDER, R.D.</strong></td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Quaker; Ipswich philanthropist; signed TT, 1837; built Ipswich Temperance Hall 1840; published important temperance tracts.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALLEH, RICHARD</strong></td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Cork; Quaker minister; early member of the first Dublin temperance society; anti-slaver.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDERTON, HARRY</strong></td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Walton-le-Dale, Lancs.; father an educated and upright Protestant saddler; mother a shopkeeper. Badly injured at age 3; saddler; radical methodist, poet and entertainer. Early Preston teetotaler; temperance advocate, employed later in life on railway at Fleetwood.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDREW, JOHN</strong></td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>corn miller and maltster, but gave up the malting portion on signing TT; early member of Leeds Temp. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDREW, JOHN, JUNR.</strong></td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>His son, Born 1810, one of the first Leeds teetotalers, Sec. of Br. Assoc. for promotion of Temp.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ANDREWS, JOSEPH</strong></td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Mickelhurst, Cheshire. Father a spinner, who later worked at Gott's Leeds mill. Signed TT, 1835.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANTLIFF, REV. W.D.D.: Born Caunton, Notts; parent Methodists; local preacher for Primitive Methodists in youth; regular ministry from 1830; signed TT c. 1834; helped found Derby Temp. Soc.

ARMITAGE, WILLIAM, J.P.: Born 1816; Manchester cotton-spinner; also at Warrington; Congregationalist; long treasurer of U.K.A.; devoted to the London Missionary Soc.

ARNOT, WILLIAM: Born 1808, Church of Scotland minister, 1839--; Free Church 1843; prominent in Scottish Temp. League, tract writer.

ATKIN, FRED: Born 1820, Alford, Linca.; father Wesleyan; pious mother; signed TT, 1845; temperance advocate 1847--; sec. of Br. Temp. League.

BABINGTON, REV. JOHN: Born 1790; became canon of Peterborough; held temp. festivals in grounds of his Cossington rectory in the 1840s; nearly 50 years president of Leicester Temperance Soc.; a pioneer Anglican teetotaler.


BACKHOUSE, JAMES: Born 1794, Darlington; Quaker missionary; much overseas work in colonies; joined temp. movt. in 1830.

BAINES, SIR E.: Born 1800, Leeds, 2nd son of the Whig cotton spinner and M.P. for Leeds; apprenticed printer, and eventually became prorr. of his father's Leeds Mercury; Congregationalist, educated Protestant Dissenters Grammar School, Manchester; for many years president of Yorks Union of Mechanics' Institutes; writer; Liberal, favouring ballot and non-intervention; M.P. for Leeds 1859--; signed TT, 1837.

BAINES, EDWARD, his father: Born Walton-le-Dale, 1774, son of a respectable farmer and grocer, whose Liberal politics caused him to clash with Preston municipal corporation; his father then became a cotton-spinner and steward for the Earl of Derby; apprenticed printer; moved to Leeds 1795; began business on his own account 1797 as a printer; Congregationalist; a model of prudence and self-help; became proprietor Leeds Mercury, 1801; prominent Leeds radical; parliamentary reformer 1830-2; M.P. for Leeds 1834-41; supported J.S. Buckingham over the "drunken committee", and supported early anti-spirits societies in 1830; vigorous opponent of state control of education; died 1848.

minister; next appointment, Shepton Mallet; signed TT, 1835; published Caree of Britain, 1838 and Idolatry of Britain, 1839; moved to Cong. chapel in St. John's Wood; sec. of N.B.F.T.S.; managing director of U.K. Temperance & General Provident Institution; vigorous opponent of State Church.

BALFOUR, MRS. C.L.: Born 1808, Hants; moved to London; signed TT, 1837, at Chelsea; prolific temp. writer and pioneer female public speaker for teetotalism in the 1840s; published pamphlet attacking Owenism in 1841.

BALFOUR, JAMES: Born 1796, husband of Mrs. C.L. Balfour; sailor, later locksmith; signed TT, 1837; kept a marine store in Chelsea; reclaimed drunkard; friend of the Carlyles; later temp. missionary and messenger to Hon. E.P. Bouvierie.

BALMER, J.S.: Born 1831; United Methodist Free Church minister; signed TT, 1852; temperance lecturer 1855-, first in Scotland, later for Br. Temp. League.

BARDESLEY, REV. CANON JAMES: Born 1808, Oldham; factory lad; favoured parliamentary reform 1832; ordained 1833; curate at Keighley, then at Brierley, nr. Bradford; influenced by Parson Bull, he entered the factory movement, and was praised for his work by Lord Ashley; later became curate at Burnley; in 1849 became clergyman at Manchester; signed TT, c.1855, under the influence of Rev. T. Dury of Keighley; Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1872; prohibitionist and vice-president of U.K.A.; very popular with working men.

BARKER, JOSEPH: Born 1806 of Methodist parents; Methodist New Connexion minister and pioneer Cheshire teetotaler; edited Star of Temperance; influential among working men in North of England; eventually drifted into Unitarianism and Chartism; emigrated; later returned and reverted to Christianity and preached it; Liberal in politics.

BARKER, T.H.: Born 1818, Peterborough; father a cabinet maker; bad health in youth; began as wine and spirit merchant's clerk; signed TT, 1837; Weal. till rebuked for opposing communion wine at Lincoln; 1844 moved to Manchester, employed in a warehouse; 1851, accountant and commission agent; active in Manchester and Salford Temp. Soc.; official in U.K.A. from its foundation and succeeded Samuel Pope as secretary; very energetic supporter of prohibition.

BARLOW, W.J.: Born 1822; Cong., active in National Temp. League.

BARRATT, R.: Born 1784, London; pious parents, father a brassfounder; educated Islington School, apprenticed in father's firm and became a partner; early member of London Temp. Soc. committee; active in Bible societies; anti-slavery; Quaker; supported U.K.A.
BARROW, WILLIAM: Born 1806, lived at Elvaston; signed TT, c. 1847; president Derby Temp. Soc.; U.K.A. vice-president.

BARTON, BENJAMIN: Early teetotal lecturer in Blackburn; chemist, teacher, benefactor and founder of the Scientific Society; born 1802; Quaker; active agitator against slavery.

BATCHelor, William: Born Liddington, Beds.; early teetotaler and Dunstable surgeon; father a schoolmaster; medical officer of Luton Poor Law Union until dismissed for refusing to prescribe alcohol, 1842; President of Dunstable Teetotal Society; died, 1843.

BAILEY, THOMAS: Born 1797, near Bolton, son of a merchant; educated Bolton Grammar School; Manchester cotton spinner and merchant; Lancashire magistrate and deputy lieutenant; long president of Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Liberal, favoured the ballot; M.P. for Manchester 1858--; supported the Permissive Bill.

BEARDSALL, REV. FRANCIS: Born 1799, Sheffield; father an innkeeper; trained at Baptist Theological Academy; became Baptist minister, Baptist Chapel, Oak Street, Manchester, 1834--; did much to prosper the Baptist cause locally; pioneer Manchester teetotaler; ed. Temperance Star, 1835; temperance writer and tried to manufacture non-intoxicating wines; attended Anti-Corn Law ministerial conference, 1841; emigrated to America, and died en route.

BEAUMONT, DR. T.: Born 1795, of a Yorkshire Wesl. family; educated Kingswood; his brother a well-known Wesl. preacher; Dr. Beaumont lived in Bradford from 1822 and soon acquired a large practice; keen on moral and sanitary questions, active in local government; Alderman; early supporter of Bradford anti-spirits agitation; Wesleyan; surgeon, died 1859.

BEIGGS, T.: Born 1808, Edinburgh; brought up in Leeds; apprenticed bookbinder; signed TT, 1838; sec. of Nottingham Temp. Soc.; Sec. of National Temp. League, 1846--; prohibitionist; writer and speaker on temperance, sanitary reform and many other reforming causes.

BENT, CHARLES: Born 1819, Bolton; father a Wesl. shoemaker and local preacher; pious mother; worked in cotton mill aged 7-14; began to drink and engage in prize-fighting; reclaimed, signed TT, 1852; became a successful shoemaker; learnt to read and write; prohibitionist and temperance advocate.


BLASY, G. Born 1828, Fareham. Band of Hope agent from 1851.


BOURNE, HUGH. Born 1770, Fordhays, Staffs., carpenter, became Wesleyan at age 27. A founder of Primitive Methodism and a teetotaler before the foundation of the teetotal movement. Later took the pledge at the instigation of R.J. Shaftoe of Barnington Hall, Northumbs., died 1852.

BOWLY, CHRISTOPHER, born 1773, Quaker, generous donor to Cirencester Temp. Hall.


BROOKS, WILLIAM: Born 1792, Manchester; father died when he was aged 5-6; TT, 1835, under influence of John Hookings; banker; zealous temperance supporter thereafter.

BROTHERTON, JOSEPH: Born 1784, Whittington, Derbs.; father excise officer and schoolmaster; in 1789 moved to Manchester, and Joseph became a partner with his father, c. 1802; began to attend Cowherdite chapel in Manchester, 1805; teetotaler and vegetarian from 1809; Liberal; retired from business 1819; M.P. for Salford, 1832-57; not prominent in the teetotal movement, but often defended teetotalism in the House of Commons.

BRUNSKILL, WILLIAM: Born 1821; TT at age 16 (1837); Wesleyan; active in Manchester temperance activities.

BUCKINGHAM, J.S.: Born 1787, Cornwall; father in merchant service; James went to sea at age 10; converted in the Methodist Revival of 1794; re-joined navy at 16; disgusted with brutality of the life and deserted; became a lawyer; went to sea again, became a captain; eventually settled in India and began the Calcutta Journal in 1818; successful, but antagonised the government in India; returned home without compensation; moved in Whig and literary circles; anti-slaver and free trader; M.P. for Sheffield, 1832-7; henceforward temperance lecturer and reformer in many causes; prohibitionist, and temperance historian.

BUHNE, PETER: Macclesfield temperance writer and author of the Teetotaler's Companion (1847); emigrated to America.

BURNS, JABEZ: Born 1805, Oldham; father a Wesleyan; Methodist New Connexion minister till 1829 when he joined the Baptists; in 1835 went to Marylebone as minister till he died; signed TT, 1837; wrote temperance hymns; prohibitionist.


CADBURY, JOHN: Born 1801, third son of R.T. Cadbury; Quaker; seven years apprenticeship in Leeds; began selling tea and coffee in Birmingham, 1824; enterprising; early Birmingham teetotaler; philanthropist, and successful businessman; practically a lifelong teetotaler.

CADBURY, RICHARD TAPPER: Born 1769; left Exeter at age 14 to be apprenticed to a Gloucester draper; in 1794 went to Birmingham, where he began a business as a silk merchant and draper; Quaker, and converted to teetotalism by his son John; progressive employer and vigorous in local government reform and local Birmingham philanthropy.
CAINE, REV. THOMAS: Born 1810; signed TT, 1835; pioneer I.O.M. teetotal advocate, and leading promoter of an early closing Act for the I.O.M.; Vicar of Lonan, I.O.M.

CAINE, REV. WILLIAM: Born 1825, Douglas, I.O.K.; college till 1854; curacy at Manchester, which he resigned when persecuted for his teetotal advocacy; signed TT, 1840; prohibitionist and on U.K.A. Executive Committee, 1858-.


CAPPER, SAMUEL: Born 1782; Quaker linen-draper; pioneer teetotaler in Bristol; died 1852.

CARR, REV. G.N.: Born 1779; Congregationalist; founder of New Ross Temperance Society, 1829; later became a teetotaler; early agent for B.F.T.S.

CASH, THOMAS: Born 1827, Peckham; signed TT, c. 1843; managing director of U.K.A. Temperance and General Provident Institution from 1862; helped establish the London Temperance Hospital; died 1901.
GASH, WILLIAM: Born 1792; Quaker; Chairman of National Temp. Soc.

CASSELL, JOHN: Born 1817, Manchester; father a publican injured by a fall and died when John was very young; Mrs. Cassell relies on needlework; John early employed in a mill, but later became a carpenter; signed TT, 1835; walked to London at age 20 in search of employment; Congregationalist; became prominent teetotal lecturer, married 1841; entered tea and coffee business; radical; teetotal publisher and philanthropist; began his Popular Educator in 1852; became a famous publisher; entered partnership with Petter & Galpin; firm believer in self-help, always generous supporter of temperance movement, and died of cancer 1865.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM: Born 1800; founded the printing and publishing firm William & Robert Chambers; temperance sympathiser in Scotland.

CHARLETON, ROBERT: Born 1809, Bristol; strongly influenced by pious mother; trained as a land surveyor and agent in the office of the Quaker H.F. Cotterell, at Bath; became a pin manufacturer; TT, 1835; pioneer of teetotalism in the West of England; active in peace movement; prohibitionist; generous subscriber to all moral suasionist movements.

CHARLETON, ALD. GEO. J.P.: Born 1808, Hexham; educated at Hexham Grammar School; TT, 1834; Sec. North of England Temp. League; Primitive Methodist; Mayor of Gateshead for 2 years, and magistrate.

CHARNLEY, ROBERT: Born 1799, Todmorden; father stonemason; drank in youth; Handloomweaver; orphaned; signed TT, 1836; became worker for Br. Temp. League, and vice-president; active in Anti-Corn Law movement and Freehold Land Societies; built hundreds of houses at Preston, and became a Quaker.

CHRIMES, E.: Born 1816, Rotherham; TT, 1838; supported several reform movements, including teetotalism.

CHRISTIAN, EVAN: Born 1802; reformed drunkard; signed TT, 1834; teetotal advocate after 1836; active in I.O.M. temperance movement; prohibitionist.

CHRISTIE, JAMES: Born 1787, Stockwell; settled 1806 in Broomfield, nr. Chelmsford; Quaker; signed TT, 1839; Director of Temperance and General Provident Life Assurance Institution.

CLARK, REV. CYRUS: Born 1801; pioneer teetotaler in the West of England.

CLARK, JOSEPH: Born 1794, Southampton; Quaker from 1811; signed TT, 1838; brushmaker and later hatter; father president of Southampton Temp. Soc., and Joseph succeeded him in this office; became a magistrate, 1856.
CLAY, JOHN: Born 1796, Liverpool; son of a chip and anchor smith; educated private academy; at 15 sent to a merchant’s office; 1821 assistant chaplain of Preston gaol; ordained 1822; sole chaplain 1823-58; annual reports full of statistics and suggestions as to the cause and cure of crime; early supporter of Preston anti-spirits movement; Broad churchman, anti-Evangelical, anti-Sabbatarian; sanitary reformer; wavered politically between Conservatism and Liberalism; admired Dr. Arnold; his Liberal opinions caused him to conflict with the local clergy who were mainly Evangelical; died 1858.

CLEGG, THOMAS: Born 1803, Heywood; chairman of the Sunday Closing Assoc., 1866; later a well-known Manchester merchant.

CLEGG, W.J.: Born 1826, Sheffield; father a working cutler; TT, 1839; Hon. Sec. of Sheffield Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and active in British Temp. League; Town Councillor, Alderman and Mayor for three years.

CLOSE, DEAN FRANCIS: Born 1797; educated Merchant Taylors’ School and elsewhere; B.A. Cambridge, 1820; ordained, 1821; Curacy of Cheltenham, 1824, vicar, 1826--; prominent Evangelical; Dean of Carlisle, 1856--; signed TT, 1860; first president of Church of England Temperance Society.

CLOUGH, ROBERT: Born 1830, Rochdale; father a blacksmith and drunkard who signed the teetotal pledge; Robert went to the Potteries, then returned to Rochdale after marriage; became sec. of Rochdale Temp. Soc.; cap manufacturer; popular temperance lecturer for Br. Temp. League; died 1894.

COLLINS, E.R.: Born 1807, Donegal; parliamentary reformer in 1832; became private sec. to Hume; on editorial staff of the Sun, 1834-42; editor Hull Advertiser, 1842-60; signed TT, 1852; his paper one of the most Liberal journals in the North of England; president of Hull Temperance League.

COOK, THOMAS: Born 1808, Melbourne, Derbs.; humble parentage; father died 1812; mother remarried; Thomas from age 10 worked for a local market gardener; at 14, apprenticed to his uncle, a cabinet-maker, 1822; became member of Baptist Church 1825; became Baptist missionary; moved to Market Harborough 1832; signed anti-spirits pledge 1833 under influence of Francis Beardsall; signed TT, 1836 under influence of John Hookings; sec. of Harborough Temp. Soc.; began publishing temperance periodicals from 1839; arranged his first railway temperance excursion 1841, and had already opened a temperance hotel; published National Temperance Magazine, 1844-6; supported Anti-Corn Law League; prominent for many years in Leicester temperance activity and founder of the famous travel business.

GORY, RICHARD: Born 1801, early teetotal pioneer, Cardiff.
COSSHAM, HANDEL: Born 1625; life abstainer; prominent radical Congregationalist supporter of the Alliance; Bristol colliery owner; generous supporter of Sunday Schools; strong advocate of the North in Amer. Civil War; vigorous pamphleteer.

COTTERELL, J.H.: Born 1816; father a pioneer teetotaler in the West of England; signed TT, 1836; active in temperance movement in West of England; president of West of England Temp. Assoc.; Town Councillor in Bath; Quaker.

COULING, REV. SAMUEL: Born 1615; Baptist minister; author of a History of the Temperance Movement, 1862.

COWEN, JOSEPH, JUN.: Born 1831; life teetotaler; radical leader in the North of England; proprietor and for many years editor of the Liberal Newcastle Chronicle; prohibitionist.

GRABTREE, HENRY: Born 1816; in youth began working in a dyehouse; signed TT, 1836; became schoolteacher; prohibitionist and active temperance supporter; successful employer.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM: reformed drunkard, signed TT, 1837; temperance lecturer from 1840; Br. Temp. League agent; died 1852.

CROOK, JOSEPH: Born 1809, Bolton; Bolton cotton spinner; Liberal; favoured manhood suffrage, ballot, direct taxation, annual parliaments; M.P. for Bolton, 1852; conducted temperance case against Gladstone's wine licensing scheme.

CROPPER, JAMES: a member of the original Liverpool moderation society in 1830, and co-operated with John Finch in forming dockers' societies and reading rooms for Liverpool dockers.

CROSSLEY, FRANK: Born 1817, Halifax; magistrate and deputy lieutenant for West Riding; Halifax carpet manufacturer; Liberal; favoured ballot, abolition of church rates; M.P. for Halifax, 1852-9; for West Ridings, 1859-65; for North Ridings, 1865--; prominent teetotaler and active in the National Temperance League; Mayor of Halifax; his father had risen from a handloom weaver and his mother had been a domestic servant; local philanthropist, contributing generously towards parks, orphanages and almshouses.

CRUICKSHANK, G.: Born 1792, Bloomsbury; artist; drew the important series of cartoons The Bottle, 1847, and was induced by the Quaker William Cash, Chairman of the National Temp. Soc. to become a teetotaler. Refused, from principle, however, to sign the pledge; an eccentric and often indiscreet advocate, theologically unorthodox; his teetotal zeal regretted by many who admired his drawings - e.g. by Ruskin; by the 1860s, in financial
difficulties, and drew the worship of Bacchus, inspected by the Queen; before he took the pledge he often drank too much; remained a zealous supporter of the temperance movement into extreme old age.

Cruikshanks, William: Born 1789; Dundee reformed drunkard, and temperance lecturer as early as 1830; agent of Western Scottish Temperance Union.

Cumberland, Richard: Born 1788, son of farmer, Houghton Regis; first postmaster there; schoolmaster; a pioneer teetotaler in Bedfordshire.

Gunliffe, John: Born 1808, Todmorden; signed TT, 1836; edited Bolton Guardian; successful businessman; sec. of Br. Temp. League, 1849-.

Darby, W.H.: Born 1819; managing partner of large North Wales collieries, Brymbo, Wrexham; philanthropist and active temperance supporter.

Davidson, Rev. A.: Born 1823; minister of the Evangelical Union Church, 1849-; prominent Scottish prohibitionist; signed TT, 1843.

Dearden, Joseph: Born 1810; one of the "seven men of Preston", and pioneer Preston teetotaler; wrote Brief History of the Commencement & Success of Teetotalism, 1840.

Docton, William: Born 1810; tailor; Wesleyan; defended Cornish teetotal Methodists, whose secession he joined; became Mayor of St.Ives.

Dodds, George: Born 1810; Newcastle; reclaimed drunkard; apprenticed flax dresser; became temperance missionary, prospered in business and became Mayor of Tynemouth.

Doxey, Isaac: Born 1816; minister; signed TT, 1833; Sec. National Temp. Society; edited National Temperance Chronicle.

Dransfield, Robert: Born 1821, Dalton, Yorks; educated at Wesleyan and Anglican Sunday Schools; began to wind bobbins at age 7; at age 17 entered army; bought out; handloomweaver, physical force Chartist, Owenite, drunkard, reformed and began speaking for Leeds Temp. Soc.; reverted to drink after a medical prescription of brandy; reclaimed again in 1858; again became temperance lecturer; Reform League lecturer, 1865--; moved to Glasgow 1876 and became prominent lecturer for Scottish Permissive Bill Assoc.; prohibitionist.

Dury, Rev. Theodore: Vicar of Keighley; one of the earliest Anglican teetotalers in Yorkshire.

Dunlop, John: Born 1789, Greenock; father a Greenock banker; bad health in youth; studied law in Edinburgh univ. from 1809; began business in

DUNSCOMBE, REV., N.C. Born 1798. First thought about the temperance question after the abandonment of brandy-and-water had relieved a morose depression in 1829. Influenced in favour of anti-spirits association by an American Presbyterian minister Mr. Douglas in 1830. Left soon after to take a curacy in Liverpool. In 1832 took a Carlisle curacy. In 1834 obtained curacy at St. Peter's Cork. Co-operated with local Catholics and Quakers in anti-spirits agitation, and by Nov 1837 was successfully agitating for teetotalism. Prepared the ground in Cork for Father Mathew's early successes. By 1865 was rector of Macroom, Co. Cork.


Eaton, Joseph, Born 1820, Bristol 1792. Father in the iron trade and left Joseph a large sum. Joseph and his brother eventually succeeded to the business. Joseph thrifty and was able to retire in the 1830s to devote the rest of his life to religion and philanthropy. Anti-Slavery, Quaker, signed TT 1835. Keen on distributing improving literature. One of the founders of Bristol New Hospital. Very prominent in teetotal activity in the West of England after the early 1830s. Local temperance activity suffered severely by his death. Gave much money and time to the Bristol Temperance Herald, which he founded in 1836. Very generous to the temperance movement as a whole. Prohibitionist, and remembered the Alliance in his will, which left £15,000 to the national temperance societies in 1858.

EDWARDS, RICHARD PASSMORE: Born 1827; father a farmer; when only 19 Richard began to distribute literature in his home town, Blackwater, Cornwall, for the Anti-Corn Law League; by the late 1840s had become a temperance advocate, but did not continue in the movement; by the 1890s, he had become a generous London philanthropist; signed TT among the earliest Cornish converts.

ELIOTT, SAMUEL: Born 1818; son of a well-known Quaker philanthropist and temperance reformer of Liskeard; almost a life abstainer; signed TT, c. 1838; citizen of Plymouth.

ELISON, CANON H.J.: Born 1843; curate at Brighton, then Vicar of Edinsor, then preferred to prebendal stall of Dorset Parva in Lichfield Cathedral; resigned this when Bishop Selwyn sought to give life to his cathedral system by removing absenteeism; by 1873 was Vicar of Windsor; a founder of the C.B.T.S., and active in parliamentary agitation for temperance legislation.

ESTERBROOKE, J.H.: Born 1817; son of a manufacturing silversmith; became a skilful engraver and draughtsman, and on the death of his employer took over his business successfully; signed TT, 1838; a founder of the Band of Hope in 1847.

EVING, WILLIAM: Born 1788, partick; Glasgow shipping broker; scholar, book collector, musician, philanthropist, generous donor to the U.K.A.; United Presbyterian.

EVANS, REV. B.: Baptist minister at Scarborough from 1825; early supporter of the anti-spirits movement; educated Baptist College, Bradford; teetotaler, c. 1838.

EVANS, J.L.: Born 1822; for some time sec. of Hanley Temp. Soc. and of North Staffordshire Temp. Assoc.; defended temperance by mouth and pen; signed TT, 1853.

FARCHE, ROBERT: Born 1803; earnest reformer of Manx feudalism; published *Isle of Man Temperance Guardian*, 1836-7; early teetotaler in I.O.M.

FARISH, WILLIAM: Born Carlisle, 1818; weaver in youth; self-educated into becoming a schoolmaster; later editor, writer, temp. hotel propr., insurance agent; signed TT, 1840; moved to Chester, and in 1868 Mayor; prominent and somewhat contentious Chester radical; prohibitionist; Mayor again, 1877.

FINCH, JOHN: Born 1784; son of a Dudley mechanic; his parents raised 4 children on 12s. a week; baptised a Unitarian and educated at a Unitarian Charity School; at 14 apprenticed clerk in nailing warehouse at Dudley (1797); mother driven to despair when Methodists told her she couldn't be pardoned till born again; she died a maniac "an awful
sacrifice to the monstrous absurdities and cruel fooleries of orthodoxy and sectarianism" (Finch, Millennium, p. 4). Finch a lifelong opponent of sectarianism is religion and social reform; early in life realised that true Christianity "consists not in faiths and creeds of men's device, but in charity and kindness..."; Sunday school teacher, c. 1814; in 1816 went to Liverpool, worked for an iron merchant; began his own business partnership, 1827; formed Dock Labourers' Society, Liverpool, and co-operative society, 1829; this had failed by 1832. Visiting working class areas of Liverpool as missionary by 1832; radical in politics, favoured a national education system and improvement of working class housing by legislation; wanted to turn the Established Church into a secular educational institution; opposed Poor Law Amendment Act; by 1832 was in partnership with Thomas Swindlehurst, Preston, in roller-making; prospered and helped introduce anti-spirits principles to Preston; Unitarian preacher in North of England; later spread teetotalism to Ireland and Scotland 1833-7, and converted John Dunlop to teetotalism; published & teetotal tracts; objected to singing of doxology at Liverpool Temperance Society 1837, and in 1837 expelled; in 1838 he tried to form National Association for Extirpation of Intemperance and Vice to embrace men of all beliefs in temperance activity, who believe that the character of every being is formed for him at birth or by environment. Not prominent in teetotal movement after the 1830s, one of the many the movement lost through its sectarianism; Finch had always favoured counter-attractions and "rational recreation"; in later life increasingly regarded Owenism as a religion and Owen, his personal friend, as a religious leader; admired utopian communitarian experiments in Ireland, and promoted Owenite schemes in Liverpool; highly respected in Owenite circles, governor of Harmony Hall 1842-3; visited American utopias; never abandoned Owenite zeal; became more millennarian in outlook in old age; Chairman of the 1843 Owenite Conference. A week before his death was collecting signatures for repeal of the paper duty (1857).

FIRTH, DR. R.: signed TT, 1836; first sec. of Hull Total Abstinence Society; ed. Hull Temperance Pioneer; lectured against socialism; Vice-President of British Temperance League; died 1849.

FISON, MRS. W.: gave important "drawing room" meetings for the National Temperance League in early 1860s; died 1866.

FLETCHER, J.W.: Born 1828; Lambeth temperance reformer and entertainer.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN: Born 1785, Carrend, Wensleydale, Yorks; doctor; early Darlington moderationist; educated at a Quaker boarding school; signed TT, 1833; member of Roy. Coll. of Surgeons, London; in 1839 wrote an address to the Quakers in favour of teetotalism; one of the three first medical men to identify themselves with teetotalism; anti-slavery, anti-corn laws.
FOX, REV. G.T.: Born 1811; son of a J.P. and deputy lieutenant of Durham County; brother a missionary in South India; Vicar of St. Nicholas' Church, Durham, 1856-1882; M.A. Cambridge; vice-president of Durham Conservative Association, governor of Sherburn Hospital, and of Durham County Penitentiary; prohibitionist and preached the inaugural sermon at the Alliance 1857 ministerial conference.

FOX, J.J.: Born 1804, Moltisfont, Hants; TT, 1839; president Devizes Temp. Society; Baptist, but became Quaker, c. 1845; active in Anti-Corn Law League and friend of Bright and Cobden.

FRASER, JOHN: Born 1794; one of the first members of Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society; started True Scotsman newspaper; prominent in Scottish Chartism; early supporter of U.K.A.; died 1879.

GALE, HENRY: Born 1800; zealous teetotal writer and propagandist; uncompromising in attacking the drink interest when engaged in philanthropy - e.g. at the Birmingham meeting of 1852; one of the first clergymen in the West of England to support the Anti-Corn Law League; rector of Treborough from 1856; D.C.L., prohibitionist - one of the first of the clergy to join U.K.A.

GARRETT, REV. CHARLES: Born 1823, Shaftesbury, Dorset; early left fatherless; at age 17, in 1840, became TT; Wesleyan minister 1851--; prominent Wesleyan advocate of temperance activity long before the denomination embraced the temperance cause; U.K.A. supporter.

GASKILL, JAMES: Born 1800, Dunkinfield; as a youth moved to Manchester; Bible Christian; cotton spinner; early teetotal advocate.

GAWTHORPE, W.: for some time agent of the Surrey and Sussex Association, a branch of the National Temperance Society; later, in 1853, one of the secs. of the U.K.A.

GILES, JOHN: Born 1795; by 1833 was living in Mile End, and was said to have been the first teetotaler in the London area; a Quaker.

GILPIN, CHARLES: Born 1815, Bristol; his mother a sister of Joseph Sturge; member of the original Bristol moderation soc.; London publisher, retired 1853; Chairman National Freehold Land Soc.; Parliamentary Sec.; Poor Law Board 1855-55; Liberal, favouring ballot, reduction of income tax, economy in national expenditure, anti-sate church; anti-retributive punishment; failed to be elected at Perth in 1852, but M.P. Northampton, 1857--; prominent member of National Temp. League.


GRIER, REV. PREBENDARY, Born 1834, vicar of Hednesford, Staffs. Rural Dean of Rugeley. Vice-president U.K.A. and also active in C.E.T.S.

GRINDROD, R.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., Born 1811, medical advocate of temperance, important for his special medical mission for temperance beginning 1844 and lasting 6 years. One of the earliest Manchester teetotalers, and gave generously to the movement.

GUBBARD, B., Born 1811, reformed Preston drunkard. Tailor, but later educated himself to a high degree. Not always moderate in his advocacy, but always impassioned. Active in the Anti-Corn Law League.

GUEST, JOHN, Born 1799, Rotherham. Father a respectable Wesl. tailor. Reformed drunkard, and signed TT c. 1835. Attended United Methodist Free Church at Rotherham till he refused to support Irish Church Disestablishment as did the minister. Became an Anglican and Conservative. Pioneer Rotherham sanitary reformer, and active member of the Health of Towns Assoc. His firm of Guest and Chimes very prosperous, and produced taps and other sanitary appliances. A keen enthusiast for recreational parks in Rotherham. Local historian and poet and a mainstay of the local temp. movement.


GUTHRIE, REV. THOMAS D.D. Born 1803, Brechin, Forfarshire. Father a merchant and banker, Mother pious, and she abandoned Established Church for the Seceders; A sabbatarian family, and Thomas reared on Pilgrim's Progress and the Bible. Educated for 8 yrs. at Edinburgh Univ. in divinity, literature, philosophy and scientific subjects. Licensed preacher 1825, attached to the Evangelical party. Spent some time in his father's banking house. In 1830 obtained presentation to Arbirlot parish, near Arbroath. Very good pulpit orator. In 1837 his fame caused him to move to Greyfriars, Edinburgh. Became TT in order to be able to influence his Cowgate parishioners. Very impressed with the contrast between the peace and morality of his former rural parish and the darkness of his new urban parish. Admired the Wesl. denomination, Active in ragged school movement till Disruption, but always ready to cooperate with members of the Church of Scotland in good works. Minister of St. John's Edinburgh 21 years. In 1857 wrote The City. Its Sins and Sorrows, and favoured promotion of innocent entertainments for the working classes. Retired due to ill-health 1864. Wrote much in the press.

HALL, J.V.: father of Rev. Newman Hall, born 1774; TT, c. 1820; Tory; reclaimed; writer of the *Sinner's Friend*; newspaper proprietor.

HALL, NEWMAN: Born 1816, Maidstone; religious family background; juvenile Boarding School at Rochester, then to a nonconformist school; apprenticed printer to father; trained for ministry at Highbury College; ordained 1842 Congregational pastor at Hull; wrote the *Scriptural Claims of Teetotalism*; very successful pastor and active in local temp. movement; succeeded James Sherman as pastor of Surrey Chapel, London; zealous in trying to influence Liberals, including Gladstone, in favour of the North during the American Civil War; member of the committee for Garibaldi's reception in London and of the Governor Eyre committee; prominent in London moral suasionist temperance activity.

HANNAY, REV. ALEXANDER: Born 1822; signed TT aged 14; popular congregational preacher; in 1862 moved from Dundee to become pastor of City Road Congregational Church, London; four years later pastor of West Croydon Church, and sec. of Colonial Missionary Soc.; sec. Congregational Union from 1870 and held the office for twenty years.

HARDY, THOMAS: Born 1834, Walden Moor, Little Hulton, Lancs; father a coal miner; working in mine by age 8; TT, 1851; temperance advocate, receiving pay after 1857, for Br. Temp. League; supported U.K.A.; Wesleyan, strongly influenced by pious mother.

HARRISON, G.W.: Born 1773, Driffield; moved to Wakefield 1827; partner in wholesale spirit and malting business, but abandoned it when he signed TT, 1837; became member of Wakefield Town Council, then first Mayor, re-elected; U.K.A. supporter.

HARVEY, WILLIAM: Born 1786; vegetarian and TT, c. 1810; Mayor of Salford, and U.K.A. supporter.

HAUGHTON, JAMES: Born 1795; vigorous worker with Father Mathew in Ireland, despite his protestantism; signed TT, 1840; Dubliner.

HEYWOOD, ALD. ABEL: began active life as a street-seller of newspapers, rose to be a printer and publisher; born 1811, candidate at the 1859 general election for Manchester; eventually became alderman and mayor of Manchester; always admitted his debt to teetotalism.

HEYWOOD, WILLIAM: parents religious, educated Wesleyan Sunday School; TT, 1835; temperance supporter.

HEYWOOD, WILLIAM: Born 1786, Greenanook; educated at a Grammar School near Halifax; partner in Ormerod Heyworth & Co., Liverpool, general merchants; free trader, active in Complete Suffrage movement, favoured direct taxation and electoral purity; Lancashire magistrate, director of Midland & Eastern Counties railways; Liberal, favoured universal suffrage,
ballot, repeal of navigation laws, direct taxation and financial reform; opposed church rates; M.P. Derby, 1848-; active in National Temperance League.

HIGGINBOTTOM, J.: Born Ashton-Under-Lyne, 1788; educated Univ. of Edinburgh; TT from the age of 19; F.R.S., 1852; one of the earliest teetotal doctors, and suffered in his practise as a result.

HILL, M.D.: Born 1792, Birmingham; father a Calvinist turned Unitarian; supported Priestley during the 1790s; Matthew was a brother of Rowland Hill; moved to London 1818; radical and keen law reformer with enlightened ideas on education; one of the promoters of London University College; early supporter of co-operation; elected M.P. for Hull, 1832; Tory hostility unseated him 1834; became Recorder of Birmingham; interested in penology and temperance; prominent early supporter of the U.K.A.; friend of Brougham; anti-sabbatarian; resigned recordership 1866; died 1872.

HILLOCKS, REV. J.I.: Born 1826, Dundee; weaver's lad; mother died early; father a puritan and sabbatarian; attended United Presbyterian Church, self-helped himself into becoming a schoolteacher, and in 1844 opened a day school; vegetarian; became a mission teacher in Edinburgh, later in London; became a minister in Darlington 1868, returned to London 1870; believed in water-cure, favoured temperance and prohibition; life teetotaler.

HILTON, JOHN: Born 1820; son of respectable Brighton tradesman and town councillor; TT, 1842; early supporter of U.K.A., first superintendent, then parliamentary agent, succeeding J.H. Raper, of whom he wrote a memoir; Quaker.

HOCKINGS, JOHN: Birmingham blacksmith and popular early teetotal advocate of the 1830s; saved enough money by his abstinence to purchase a house, and later emigrated to America.

HODGSON, CHRISTOPHER: Born 1817, Kirkby Stephen, Westms.; father a farmer, carrier and coaldealer; eldest of 7; at 9 went to Kirkby Stephen Grammar School on a free scholarship; moved to Manchester, 1836, glad to exchange the routine of country life for the excitement of a large town; first employed in a brewery, but disliked the trade and became a porter in a warehouse; then a carter and warehouseman; TT, 1859; traveller for firm of weighing-machine manufacturers; partner; Hodgson & Stead's machines became famous; in 1872 Stead retired; preached temperance while on business tours.

HOLDEN, ANGUS: Born 1833; large Bradford manufacturer, M.P. and generous Alliance supporter.
HOLKER, RALPH: Born 1798; served in army, discharged 1833; reclaimed drunkard and first official agent of the Br. Assoc. for Promotion of Temperance.

HOLMES, W.: Born 1805, Baldock, Herts; anti-slaver.

HOOD, REV. E.P.: Born 1820, London; son of a naval officer, lost both parents at 7; Congregationalist; lover of books; temperance writer, songster, and biographer of Benjamin Parsons; temperance advocate and eventually Congregational minister.

HOPE, JOHN: Born 1807; one of the most generous early supporters of the Scottish temperance movement; organised Br. League of Juvenile Abstainers 1847; gave to the Scottish Temp. League between 1847 and 1865 over £20,000; employed many missionaries.

HORNE, RICHARD: Born 1813, Stoke-on-Trent; father a drunkard, mother died when he was 2; at 16, he joined the Primitive Methodists, soon becoming a local preacher; TT at 23, and soon became temperance speaker; temperance agent under G.S. Kenrick, 1846; agent for Br. Temp. League 1856–.

HORNSMAN, JOHN: Born 1803, first to sell packet tea (from the I. of Wight); became a large merchant from small beginnings as a grocer; generously supported the London Temperance Hospital.

HORSELL, WILLIAM, REV.: Born 1807, Brinkworth, Wilts.; vegetarian; TT, 1833; strongly influenced by Joseph Barker; temperance advocate; U.K.A. supporter; temperance writer.

HOWARTH, WILLIAM: Born 1785; obese early Preston teetotaler; paraded at temperance meetings to show that abstainers could be plump.

HOWLETT, GEORGE: Born 1819, Wendover, Bucks; first employed as agricultural labourer; came to London at age 17 to seek his fortune; became coal-heaver; reclaimed; TT, 1839; became an active London testotal advocate.

HORROCKS, THOMAS: Born 1835, Bolton; father a drunken tailor, and died while Horrocks a child; went to workhouse till old enough to be appren­ticed to a Bacup baker; went to Wesleyan Sunday School; later obtained work as journeyman baker in London; fascinated by the theatre; became a public-house entertainer, and music-hall performer, in Bolton; various subsequent jobs, and family in workhouse; wife continued to go to chapel weekly through all her trials; children begged and he drank the proceeds; induced to sign TT, 1873 by a Br. Temp. League agent, Clegg Booth; soon became temperance advocate; became a revival preacher, and 1882-Western Temp. League agent.
HOWORTH, REV. FRANKLIN: Born 1805; began Unitarian ministry at Rochdale in 1826; moved to new position at Bury in 1831; very successful there, and also active in temperance activity; eventually grew dissatisfied with Unitarianism, partly perhaps as a result of his temperance work; became more Evangelical in tendency, resigned his pastorate, taking many of his congregation to the Free Christian Church he opened; began open-air preaching; supported North against South in American Civil War; prominent for charitable activity in Cotton Famine; inveterate tract distributor; strongly opposed Disraeli's Afghan policy; died 1882.

HOYLE, WILLIAM: Born 1831; worked in cotton mill at age 8; self-educated; pledged TT, c. 1846; Methodist; cotton manufacturer at Tottington, Bury; generous supporter of U.K.A., became statistician of temperance movement by the 1870s; his National Resources & How they are Wasted, which emphasised the need to cultivate the home market through abstinence, very influential.

HUDSON, THOMAS: Born 1816, Hereford; TT, 1836; sec. National Temp. Soc. in the 1840s; ed. Temperance Chronicle; connected with temperance insurance bodies; prominent temperance advocate in the West of England.

HUNT, JOSIAH: Born 1805; farmer and teetotaler of Almondsbury, nr. Bristol.

HUNTLEY, JOSEPH: Born 1807; Quaker; original partner of Huntley & Palmer, biscuit manufacturers; generous and active in Reading area temperance activity.

INSULL, SAMUEL: Born 1831, Brixton; Congregationalist; TT, 1851; temperance advocate from 1856; U.K.A. district supt., 1865.

INWARDS, JABEZ: Born 1813; Baptist; a highly respectable moderationist quite capable of remaining sober himself, he was reluctant to sign TT, and did not do so till 1838; temperance writer, Baptist lay preacher, and lecturer on phrenology, life assurance and temperance.

JANSON, WILLIAM: Born 1606; London teetotaler, treasurer N.B.F.T.S.; Vice-President National Temperance League.

JARROLD, SAMUEL: Born 1805; signed TT, 1836; Norwich temperance supporter.

JENKINS, REV. CANON: Born 1799; ordained 1822; U.K.A. supporter.

JONES, ELIJAH: Born 1802; Hanley temperance reformer; writer and editor of temperance tracts and periodicals; TT, 1853.

JONES, REV. OWEN: Manchester teetotaler, signed pledge c. 1836; temperance worker.
JUPE, CHARLES: Born 1806, Mere, Wilts; a rather wild youth; left the Anglican Church for Congregationalism; became very grave in maturity; made a fortune in silk manufacture; very generous in building local schools, aiding local Congregationalism, and civilising the surrounding districts; for many years president of Mere Temperance Society, and one of the most generous donors to the U.K.A.; clearly tried to model his life exactly on Christ's, and distributed food to the poor from his meal-table.

KEANE, REV. WILLIAM: missionary at Whitby from 1853; found that drink was preventing him from having success with working people; hence engaged in temperance activity.

KEATES, J.E.: Born 1817, Cheadle; Burslem temperance reformer; TF, 1854; Hon. Sec. North Staffs. U.K.A. Auxiliary; early U.K.A. supporter, and active also in Br. Temp. League; temperance writer; electoral agent for Samuel Pope, in 1859; still an active temperance reformer in the 1890s; also a temperance writer.

KEHRICK, J.S.: energetic and generous temperance enthusiast of Varteg, Monmouthshire, and of West Bromwich, Staffs.; prop. of iron works at both places; mainstay of the Central Temp. Assoc.; published the monthly Central Temperance Gazette; died 1848.

KERR, N.S.: Born 1834, Glasgow; graduated at Glasgow Univ. in medicine and surgery, 1861; travelled for c. 9 years in America; three years' practice in Bedford, then in 1874 moved to London; practically a life abstainer; in 1853 founded the Glasgow Univ. Abstinence Soc., and also an original member of U.K.A. in same year; in 1854 one of the founders of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union; copious writer on the temperance question; member of U.K.A. General Council.

KETTLE, ROBERT: Born 1791, Kintillo, Perthshire; son of a small farmer; began work as a weaver lad; obtained clerkship to a Perth manufacturer; 1815, came to Glasgow and obtained work under Messrs. W. Kelly & Co., large firm in cotton trade; admired Chalmers, in whose church he became a deacon; in 1832, the voluntary controversy caused him to leave Church of Scotland and become a Baptist; in 1829, he began business as a cotton yarn merchant; prospered; by 1830 he was a treasurer of Glasgow & West of Scotland Temp. Soc., and later became its sec.; Pinch converted him to teetotalism 1836; ed. Scottish Temp. Journal, 1839-47; appointed president Scottish Temp. League, 1848; promoted local asylums, hospitals etc. and long sec. of Glasgow City Mission; died 1852.

KING, JOHN: Born 1795, Walton-le-Dale; clogger and one of the leading pioneer teetotalers in Preston 1832-3; signed TT, 1832; later became station master, but not prominent in the teetotal movement, though he later received a pension from the Good Templars (1873).
KIRBY, JOEL: Born Rotherham, 1807; at 14 apprenticed to a Barnsley cabinet maker; eventually became a traveller for a Sheffield firm; TT, 1838; in 1847 became member of the firm of William & Edwin Pease, file and steel works, as their principal traveller; prohibitionist; Anglican; long president of Sheffield Temp. Association.

KIRK, REV. JOHN: Born 1813, East Plean, nr. Stirling; apprenticed to blacksmith, then became divinity student, and later a popular Congregational minister, in Edinburgh; TT, 1836; opposed admitting liquor-sellers to his congregation; prohibitionist; wrote several religious and temperance works; edited Christian News for 25 years.

KIRTON, J.W.: Born 1831, East Smithfield; educated Free Grammar School, Bermondsey; left school aged 15; family poor; began work as an errand boy; stayed in business for 12 years, ending as manager; spare time work for Y.M.C.A.; self-educated; became Baptist pastor at Buralsm, but had to resign owing to opposition from "moderationists" there, after 4 years; then became U.K.A. superintendent for 12 years; author of several popular temperance works; TT, 1839, broke pledge due to illness, but re-signed 1852; prominent Good Templar.

KNILL, REV. THOS.: Born 1787, Braunton, Devon; Congregationalist; ordained 1815; mission work Madras; London Missionary Society work, 1833-41; eventually settled in Chester.

LAING, JOHN: Born 1796, Blagannoch, Dumfriesshire; Covenanting family; road contractor, then farmer; active in temperance movement from 1831.

LANE, THOMAS: Baptist missionary, TT, 1851, London.

LARNER, JAMES: Born 1817, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk; moved to Framlingham, 1832; became a Wesleyan; TT, 1836; active member of Peace Society, and mainstay of the temperance movement in the Eastern Counties for many years.

LAWSON, SIR W.: Born 1795; nephew of the wife of the 10th Baronet Lawson of Isel, who died childless in 1806; originally Wilfrid Wybergh, he assumed the title Lawson on succeeding to his brother Thomas, to whom the childless 10th baronet had left his estates; became first baronet Lawson to the second creation in 1831; married a daughter of Sir James Graham 1821; stood as candidate for Carlisle in 1827 against Col. Lushington; defeated; estranged for some years from his brother-in-law when he voted against him after he had joined the Tory party; Lawson a prominent Cumberland Liberal landowner, nonconformist, deeply religious, financed the Christian News, organ of the Evangelical Union; keen on agricultural improvement; the first landowner to try mechanical reaping; prominent in promoting Maryport and Carlisle Railway; enthusiastic in peace cause; but also keen hunting and sporting man; enthusiastic temperance worker from 1831; early supporter of the U.K.A. and generous donor to Reform League; died 1867; signed TT, 1834.
LAWSOH, WILFRID, JUNR., his son: Born 1829, Brayton, nr. Carlisle; eldest son; educated privately by a Congregationalist minister; good sportsman, devotee of Adam Smith; unsuccessfully contested West Cumberland 1857; succeeded in contest for Carlisle 1859; maiden speech 1860; radical supporter of peace retrenchment and reform; became parliamentary spokesman of U.K.A. in the early 1860s; first introduced the Permissive Bill 1864; defeated at Carlisle 1865; succeeded to his father's baronetcy 1867; successfully contested Carlisle 1868, as champion of Irish Church disestablishment; feminist, non-interventionist; 1872 voted for inquiry into Queen Victoria's expenditure. Continuously advocated the Permissive Bill in parliament during the 1870s; succeeded in 1892, after a long campaign in preventing the House of Commons adjourning for the Derby; carried his local option resolution 1880; defeated at the 1885 election, despite his Home Rule sympathies, largely by the Irish vote; successful at Cockermouth 1886; pro-Boer, defeated at 1900 election; returned for Camborne 1903; passionately devoted to free trade during the Tariff Reform controversy; Again returned for Cockermouth 1906; declined Campbell-Bannerman's offer of privy-councillorship in 1906. Died 1906. Derived much of his political influence from his keen sense of humour and passionate radicalism.

LEACH, JOSEPH: Born 1811; one of the founders of Southampton Temp. Society; TT, 1824; Wesleyan New Connexion preacher and class leader.

LEES, F.R.: Born 1815, Meanwood, Leeds; father a schoolmaster; mother died when he was 2 months old; a weak child; father re-married; precocious at school; articled to a Leeds Radical solicitor 1828; his father, Joseph Lees, was a radical Leeds politician, who attacked Church Rates, Whig influence and a corrupt corporation, and was one of the founders of the Leeds Political Union. His son abandoned law; signed anti-spirits pledge 1832; TT, 1835; became well-known in temperance circles through his impromptu defence of teetotalism at the 1836 Leeds controversy with the moderationists. At this time received a legacy from maternal grandfather, and was free to engage in numerous debating contests with the opponents of teetotalism. Sec. Br. Assoc. for Promotion of Temp. 1837-, and edited its journal; Christian Chartist; attacked Owenism and received Geissen doctorate for his attack; supported co-operative movement; many regarded him as theologically unsound; a founder-member of U.K.A. Involved in lawsuit against the moral suasionist J.B. Gough 1857-9; stood as a Radical candidate at Ripon 1861, unsuccessfully; again unsuccessful in his candidature for Northamptonshire North, Mar. 1862; bottom of poll at Northampton borough, at the 1868 election. Unsuccessfully contested Leeds 1874; Home Ruler; from the 1830s to the 1890s he was one of the leading experts in the temperance movement on the medical and Bible Wine aspects of teetotal advocacy; copious writer and energetic speaker; died 1897.
LIVERSEY, JOSEPH: Born 1794, Walton-le-Dale; parents both died of consumption 1801; father a hand-loom cloth manufacturer; housekeeper for his grandfather and uncle till age 21, and weaved at the loom in a damp cellar as a child; self-educated; strongly influenced by a Baptist family, baptised c. 1811; later joined the Scotch Baptists; married 1815; became cheesemonger; successful; active in adult education movements in Preston in the 1820s; strong opponent of State Church; published Moral Reformer, 183103; pioneer Preston teetotaller; vigorous temperance propagandist, publishing many other temperance periodicals; zealous supporter of Anti-Corn Law League; keen believer in hydropathy; at first supported U.K.A., but during the 1860s turned against it; lifelong opponent of sectarianism in the temperance movement; founder of the Preston Guardian, and active in Preston local government as a Liberal; signed TT, 1832; died 1884.

LOWAX, G.E.: Born 1809; worked as a boy in an Oldham cotton mill, and born in Oldham; later a house painter; his politics so extreme that arrested for high treason, but defended himself so ably that he was acquitted; brilliant speaker, but too harsh on his opponents; TT, c. 1840.

LOWERY, ROBERT: Born 1809, North Shields; eldest of four boys; left school at age 9 to work in a colliery near Newcastle; his father, a sailor, died when Robert aged 13; in same year, Robert bound apprentice to the "London", a brig in the North American timber trade; caught a crippling disease, and remained lame for rest of his life; apprenticed to a tailor; active in Newcastle tailor-trades unionism; active radical orator in Newcastle area during the 1830s; attacked Poor Law Amendment Act, Irish coercion, Russian attacks on Polish liberty; Newcastle delegate to the Palace Yard meeting of 17 Sept. 1838; one of the more extreme of Chartists; elected Newcastle delegate to the 1839 General Convention; delegate to Cornwall, and later to Dublin; lectured in Scotland; strongly influenced by Urquhart's ideas on foreign policy; contested Edinburgh as a Radical in 1841 unsuccessfully; signed adherent of Lovett's "New Move", and refused to retract; favoured retaining the title "Chartist Movement" in 1842, but by this time had become active in the temperance movement; henceforth not prominent in radical activity, and by the 1850s had become a temperance lecturer and missionary; wrote a somewhat apologetic autobiography in the Weekly Record of the Temperance Movement, 1856-7; too old and ill by 1862 to continue in temperance advocacy, and so money raised for him by public subscription of temperance reformers; emigrated to Canada, to spend the rest of his life with his married daughter; died 1863.

LUCRAFT, BENJAMIN: Born 1810; began work as a ploughboy, Broadcliff, Exeter; moved to London and learned to be a cabinet maker; Chartist in 1845; active in Reform League; TT, 1846; active in the London temperance movement.

LITHGOW, THOMAS: Born 1817; educated Sunday school; TT, 1835; published Biographical Key to temperance reformers, 1860.

McCULLOCH, J.M., M.D.: Born 1804, Creetown, Kirkudbrightshire; educated Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities; widely travelled; settled in Dumfries 1832, and twice nearly lost his life when treating cholera patients in the epidemics of 1832 and 1848; Vice-President of U.K.A., a zealous Liberal in his locality, though on more than one occasion he sank every other political consideration for the paramount necessity of temperance legislation; again, he later voted for a Tory rather than endanger the Union; an amateur enthusiast in the fields of galvanism, microscopy; Dumfries Town Councillor, and very popular locally; kept abreast of medical research.

McCURRERY, JAMES: Born 1801, Glasgow; father a bricklayer, mason and builder, but also drank; James moved to London 1821; became Wesleyan 1828-29, after being reclaimed from drunkenness; again fell into drunkenness, but took TT pledge 1837; began outdoor advocacy in Chelsea; at this time, a journeyman builder and obtained a loan from Cubitt to build his own house in 1840; built many other houses subsequently, and thus made sure of his social position; died 1881, after many years of temperance advocacy.

MCDONALD, ANDREW: of Ardwick, Manchester; came to Manchester from Liverpool as an orphan aged 16; signed TT, 1835; educated at Sunday School; Primitive Methodist Local Preacher.

McFARLANE, M: Born 1809; Sunday School teacher, working-class in origin; strong opponent of physical force during Chartist agitation, and attacked O'Connor in person before a public meeting in Glasgow; a cabinet-maker; strong supporter of the Complete Suffrage Movement; lectured for the Scottish Temp. League; signed TT, 1836.

MOCKEROW, REV. WILLIAM: Born 1803, Kilmarnock; educated Glasgow Univ.; ordained 1826; Presbyterian minister in Manchester; supported Anti-Corn Law League and educational movement; 5 of the 7 founder-members of the League came from his congregation; U.K.A. supporter; D.D., Heidelberg 1851; signed TT, 1843; member of the United Secession Church of Scotland; died 1878.


MARSHALL, THOMAS: Born 1782, Horncliffe, Co. Durham; well educated; apprenticed to a Berwick merchant 1797; became a shopman at Shoreditch, saved enough to become an itinerant packman; eventually became a naval surgeon; began to drink; became soldier, then itinerant quack doctor; then supt. of street-sweeping in Berwick; then became a mason; became a Wesleyan, then a Primitive Methodist, and local preacher; his reputation endangered by drinking, and took teetotal pledge; became a Tweedside temperance advocate.

MARTIN, WILLIAM: Born 1767; Quaker philanthropist and shopkeeper of Cork, who picked up the idea of anti-spirits association after a business trip to England in 1830 and held temperance meetings thereafter in Cork in the room where anti-slavery meetings had been held; by March 1835 was advocating teetotalism, enthusiastically, if somewhat eccentrically; formed the first Cork teetotal society, and after sustained pressure on Father Mathew eventually induced him to engage in a teetotal campaign.

MASON, HUGH: Born 1817, Staleybridge; grandfather a Derbyshire joiner who moved to Ashton-under-Lyne in 1776; his father, Thomas Mason, became a piece at age 8, but self-helped his way to become an independent cotton manufacturer; his mother a shopkeeper; Hugh Mason at the age of 10 was working in his father's factory, and attended Methodist Sunday School; at 14, sent to work in a banking house; at 21, re-entered his father's factory; became a Methodist New Connexion Sunday School teacher and partner; a model, if authoritarian, employer; both hated and loved by different sections of the Ashton population; active in Ashton local politics, on the Liberal side; Mayor 1857, 1858, 1859; M.P., 1880-85; supported female suffrage and eventually became a Congregationalist; generous contributor to U.K.A., and active supporter of the temperance movement; employees who came from bad homes made, he thought, bad employees.

MASON, REV. R.G.: Born 1797, March, Cambs.; apprenticed carpenter and builder, and trained as a pugilist till aged 18; dramatic conversion experience; became Methodist; sailors' missionary 1829-30 in London; signed TT, 1836; itinerant temperance lecturer, especially for British Temperance League; almost rivalled Father Mathew in the scale of his temperance crusading in Scotland; died 1867.

MATHIE, PATHER: Born 1790, Thomas Town, Tipperary; good Anglo-Irish landowning family; rather effeminate and saintly child; matriculated to Maynooth College, 1807; caught violating the rules, and entered Capuchin order; ordained 1814; very popular among rich and poor as a priest at Cork; active in educational work there; not always theologically sound; signed TT, 1838, under the influence of the Quaker William Martin; engaged in teetotal campaign throughout Ireland in late 1830s and early 1840s; tried to keep his movement distinct from O'Connell's agitation; got into financial difficulties due to his generosity; greatly distressed by the Famine, which helped to wreck his campaign.
Lectured in America, and also in several English and Scottish towns. Apoplexy 1852, and from then till his death in 1856 too ill to engage in vigorous temperance advocacy.

Meredith, John: Born 1784, Brampton Brian, Herts.; sec. N.P.T.S.; signed TT, 1836; founded a London temperance mission, and was responsible for getting John Cassell employment as a temperance lecturer when he arrived from Manchester in 1836.

Messer, Rev. T.J.: Born 1803, Brentford, nr. London; Baptist minister in Cornwall, Hull etc.; lectured for National Temp. League etc.; founded a church in Hull whose members were all teetotalers; edited Christian Temperance Magazine; refused to use communion wine.

Mitchell, James: Born 1796; Glasgow officer of excise, who signed TT, 1835; Vice-President of West Scotland Temp. Union, and one of the three founders of the Scottish Temp. League; resigned from the latter when it refused to advocate prohibition, and in 1856 appointed agent of the U.K.A.; two years later made sec. of the Scottish Permissive Bill Assoc., and remained so till his death in 1862.

Mollinson, Francis: Born 1809; early apprenticed as a ship's carpenter; later became a sailor; came to London in search of work; Primitive Methodist local preacher; later became an agent of the National Temp. League amongst Thames shipping areas.

Morley, Samuel, M.P.: Born 1809, Hackney; son of a hosiery manufacturer; at 7½ sent to a congregational school, in Melbourn, Cambs.; later to a Southampton school; at 16, entered the family business; father retired 1842; Samuel sole partner from 1855; his business the largest in the textile industries of its class; opposed church rates, state control of education; favoured administrative reform, chapel-building, and missionary work; M.P. for Nottingham 1865-6; M.P. for Bristol 1866-85; unswerving follower of Gladstone; refused a peerage 1885; died 1886; hardworking, and austere, his views broadened in later life; Congregationalist; took TT pledge in 1850s, and strove to induce the Congregational Union to support temperance; generous supporter of National Temp. League, but refused to support the U.K.A.; by the 1880s, had come to support the Blue Ribbon Movement and local option.

Morris, Edward: Born 1787, Shrewsbury; educated at Sunday School; self-improvement; woollen factory worker; later employed in a Manchester spinning mill; soon opened a Sunday School to instruct children employed in the factory; then spent 4 years at Owen's New Lanark mills; then moved to Glasgow, and remained working as a salesman for Owen's firm for a further 15 years; admired Owen as an employer, but not his religious outlook; joined anti-spirits movement in 1830, converted by Collins; became temperance advocate; by 1836 was TT; U.K.A. supporter and temperance historian.
MOSS, REV. JOHN: Born 1806, Stock, Essex; signed TT at Chelmsford, 1839; an able advocate; agent for the West of England Temp. League, 1871; died 1872.

MUDGE, HENRY: Born 1806; a Wesleyan, and champion of teetotalism in Bodmin, Cornwall, for many years, after his conversion by Yeare, in 1837; prominent temperance writer, especially on the medical aspect.

NELSON, JAMES E.: TT, 1834, except for a 6 months interval; sec. Manchester Complete Suffrage Union.

NEWMAN, F.W.: Born 1805, London; third son of John Newman, a banker; brother of J.H. Newman; educated at a private school in Ealing; confirmed 1821; B.A. Oxon, double first in classics and maths, 1826; Fellow of Balliol; resigned fellowship, 1830, unable to subscribe the articles; influenced by the Plymouth Brethren; went on a mission to Bagdad, 1830; various academic posts till appointed to chair of Latin, Univ. Coll., London, 1846; wrote Phases of Faith, 1850; remained a theist, but rejected orthodox Christianity; joined the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, 1876; keen political radical, friend of Mazzini and Kossuth; opposed vaccination and vivisection; died 1897; eccentric in appearance and dress; copious writer; supported the U.K.A. from the late 1850s, TT, 1861; became one of the leading U.K.A. advocates, orally and in print; in later life became a vegetarian.

NORRIS, D: Born 1792; quiet but active Hemel Hempstead temperance worker.

Owen, SIR HUGH: Born 1804, Anglesea; eldest son of a Carnarvon currier and of the daughter of a prominent Calvinistic Methodist leader; educated at a private school at Carnarvon; clerk to a London barrister 1825; 1836 obtained clerkship to the poor law commission; chief clerk 1853; prominent promoter of Welsh education, and also helped organise Welsh higher education; knighted 1881, in which year he died; treasurer National Temp. League, and long chairman of its executive committees.

OXLEY, W.: Born 1779; TT as early as 1790; proved by Arctic visits that alcohol not necessary to ward off cold; doctor; died 1867. Wesleyan.

PALMER, W.I.: Born 1825, Elberton, Glos.; Quaker, biscuit manufacturer of Reading, and generous supporter of temperance movement.

PARSONS, REV. B.: Born 1797, Mibley, Glos.; pious parents, father (a farmer) died when aged 6; Benj. contracted fever which left him lame for life; contracted love of books; educated at Wotton-under-Edge free Grammar School; apprenticed to a tailor; later trained at Cheshunt
Coll. as a minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion; according to Paxon Hood "his mind was formed from the Puritanic element". Disciple of Locke; anti-state church, anti-state control of education; lifetime pastor of Ebley after 1826. Attached to London Missionary Society; like his friend Thomas Spencer, he sought to elevate his locality through education; lectured and promoted schools and adult education; got a day school built at Ebley 1840; playgrounds established; Provident Club; anti-slavery, keen tract writer; wrote several important teetotal works; attacked local attempts to enclose the commons; supported Anti-Corn Law League; convinced that the Bible a Radical book; Sabbatarian; greatly admired the early Methodists; signed TT, 1835; Ebley one of the leading towns in the West of England manufacturing cloth; died 1855.

PAYNE, JUDGE: Born 1798; assistant judge of the Middlesex Circuit; personal abstainer and temperance advocate.

PEASE, CHARLES: Born 1843, Darlington; fifth son of Joseph Pease, Quaker and occupied himself in the family businesses, and in their social reform causes; died 1873.

PEASE, JOSEPH: Born 1799, Darlington; second son of Edward Pease, Quaker railway projector. Quaker; educated at a Leeds Quaker School; as a teenager, entered his father's woollen mills; prominent after 1820 in promoting the Stockton and Darlington railway, and in developing the port of Middlesbrough; never himself engaged in iron manufacture, but acquired ironstone royalties; one of the first elected members of the local Board of Health; established three schools in Darlington at his own expense; promoted local parks; Liberal in politics; M.P. for South Durham, the first Quaker M.P., 1832, 1835, 1837; relinquished seat in 1841 because too busy with other concerns; vigorous campaigner against slavery; member of Peace Society, died 1872. Supported several temperance missionaries, and generous to the temperance movement as a whole.

PEASE, GURNEY: Born 1839; fourth son of Joseph Pease; active in local politics; Liberal; staunch supporter of North of England Temp. League and other temperance organisations.

PECHELLE, SIR G. SAMUEL BROOKE: Born 1819; fifth baronet; Col.; TT, 1849; Vice-President U.K.A.; lived at Alton, Hants; Presbyterian.

PETRIE: Rochdale, TT, 1835; Council member of U.K.A.

PHILLIPS, REV. THOMAS: Born 1810, Northampton; TT, c. 1835.

PLATO, JOHN: Born 1805; reformed drunkard and successful temperance advocate; signed TT, 1840; "King of the Buckinghamshire drunkards"; in debt before taking the pledge, in Aylesbury Gaol.
FLINT, T.E.: Born 1801; early member of Leeds anti-spirits society; later became a teetotaler and supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League.

POLLARD, WILLIAM: Born 1769; tailor/draper; Wesleyan local preacher; early agent for B.F.T.S.; important in introducing anti-spirits association to Preston.

POPE, SAMUEL: Born 1826; educated Totteridge school, and Univ. Coll., London; came from a radical Lancashire dissenting family, his grandfather a radical Baptist; after completing his education, engaged in business for 10 years, chiefly in chemical manufacture; first secretary of U.K.A.; called to the Bar 1858; contested unsuccessfully Stoke 1857, 1859, 1862; Bolton, 1865 and 1868; Recorder of Bolton 1869--; Radical.

PRICE, REV. JAMES: Born 1805, Slapton, Bucks; went to London at age 18; originally a Wesleyan, but became a Congregationalist in 1836; became Congregational pastor at Hemel Hempstead; active in reclaiming drunkards.

PRIESTMAN, JONATHAN: Born 1787, Malton; moved to Newcastle at age 21, and became a tanner; Quaker and early teetotaler in the North; died 1863.

PRIESTMAN, JOHN; Bradford Quaker born 1805, and temperance enthusiast; generous donor to U.K.A.

PRIESTMAN, MARY; wife of John Priestman, born 1815, one of the leading donors to the U.K.A.; Quaker.

PRENTICE, ARCHIBALD: Born 1792, Carnwath, Scotland, of an old covenanting family; meagre education; apprenticed at age 12 to an Edinburgh baker, and later to a draper; in 1815 moved with the firm to Manchester and became a partner; founded the short-lived Manchester Gazette, 1824; sole manager of Manchester Times from 1828; parliamentary reformer; prominent Anti-Corn Law Leaguer; his paper amalgamated with the Manchester Examiner in 1847; obtained employment in Manchester gas office; treasurer of Manchester Temp. League 1857--; died in the same year; keen moral suasionist.


RAE, ROBERT: Born 1823, Hamilton; TT, c. 1839; later a sec. of Western Scottish Temp. Union. 1846-- Sec. of Scottish Temp. League; 1864 moved to London as sec. of National Temp. League.

RAM, REV. STOPFORD: Pioneer Anglican teetotaler, vicar of Pavenham, Jos. Tucker's model parish; abandoned this post to become organising sec. of the C.E.T.S. in 1873.
RAFER, J.H.: Born 1820, Carlisle; TT, 1837, at age 17; sabbatarian, active in Anti-Corn Law and Peace Movements; at age 23, had become a Wesleyan schoolmaster in Bolton; associated in 1848 with the Wesleyan Reform agitation, and expelled the denomination; 1860 left Bolton for Manchester, when appointed parliamentary sec. of the U.K.A., which he had joined in 1853; contested Peterborough by-election as an advanced Liberal in 1876, but unsuccessful; anti-slavery, parliamentary reform, purity movement were other causes he espoused.

REID, ROBERT: Born 1817; a founder of the Scottish Temp. League, who later moved to London.

REID, REV. WILLIAM: Born 1814, Paisley; United Presbyterian; first president of Scottish Temp. League; temperance writer.

REWCASTLE, JAMES: Born 1802; one of the earliest Newcastle testotalers; bookseller, and a founder of the North of England Temp. League.

RICHARDSON, JOHN GRUBB: Born 1815; inherited the family spinning mill at Bessbrook, Northern Ireland, and built the model temperance village of Bessbrook, which inspired Bournville; in 1863 he became sole propr. of the business, and when in 1878 the firm became a limited company, he was made chairman and remained so till his death in 1890; Quaker, and active temperance reformer.

RICHARDSON, THOMAS: Born 1816; TT, 1845; lived at Lavershot, Bagshot; U.K.A. supporter; vegetarian in old age; sought to promote temperance in France.

RHODES, SAMUEL: Mayor of Kendal, one of the first TTs in Westmoreland.

RITCHINGS, REV. B.: Born 1788; temperance tract writer.

RIPLEY, JOHN: Born 1822, Harrogate; son of a tailor; apprenticed tailor; TT, 1841; temperance missionary 1847--; author of several popular temperance songs.

ROBINSON, W.W.: Incumbent of Christ Church, Chelsea; TT, c. 1841; temperance writer; born 1804.

ROTCH, BENJAMIN: Born 1794; TT, 1812--; Whig M.P. for Knaresborough 1833--; barrister, chairman of Middx. Quarter Sessions; hon. counsel to Temp. Provident Institution; magistrate, deputy lieut. of the county, poor law guardian; visiting magistrate of Goldbath Fields prison; active member of National Temp. Soc.

RUTTER, J. FARLEY: Born 1824, Shaftesbury; TT, 1840; Quaker solicitor and energetic supporter of the local temperance movement; died 1851.
SANDERS, NATHANIEL: TT, 1835; temperance worker.

SEDDON, LUKE: Born 1813, Hazelhurst, Nr. Worsley, Lancashire; father intemperate; became a drunkard and prize-fighter like his father; signed TT, c. 1834; learnt to read and became an active Christian afterwards, and a surgeon dentist.

SERGEANT, JOHN: Born 1828, Preston; signed TT, 1844; Rochdale Temp. Soc. missionary 1853—; first U.K.A. agent 1854—, and served for twenty years; moved to Southport, c. 1864, and opened a temperance hotel; eventually became a Southport Town Councillor and Alderman; died 1890.

SESSIONS, JESSE: Born 1805; brewer’s son; sacrificed personal interest to become TT; brother-in-law of Samuel Bowly, and a Quaker.

SHERRMAN, REV. JAMES: Born 1796; Congregational minister of Surrey Chapel; TT, 1837; prominent London teetotal preacher.

SHILLITOE, THOMAS: Born 1754, London; son of an Anglican law librarian who was later a failed innkeeper; became a bank clerk; joined the Quakers; pioneer itinerant temperance preacher, e.g. in Ireland as early as 1808.

SHING, REV. HENRY: Born 1821, Southampton; TT, 1841; inhabitant of Tiverton and temperance worker.

SHIRLEY, STEPHEN: Born 1820, Buckinghamshire; soon moved with his parents to London; at 12, left fatherless; served a London firm for over 40 years, rising steadily in position; TT, 1840; prominent in forming the Band of Hope Union; one of the founders of the National Temp. League; member of U.K.A. Executive Committee; died 1897.

SHREWSBURY, REV. W.J.: Born 1795, Deal; of poor family; religious and Calvinist parents; converted his parents to the Methodist (Arminian) persuasion; his father a grocer and tailor, and his mother before marriage a servant; their son began preaching when only 16; set off to W/Indies as a Methodist missionary, 1815; in 1824 returned to England and remained on the Brighton circuit for a year; in 1826 went to South Africa for more mission work; joined TT movement at Bradford in 1838; defended teetotalism against powerful attack from his denomination; strongly opposed to Chartism, firm believer in free trade; died 1866.

SIMPSON, JAMES: Born 1812, Clitheroe; inherited ample fortune from his father; prop. of a large print-works; early in life became a magistrate in Accrington; a prominent Quaker, life teetotaler and vegetarian; supported Anti-Corn Law League, and United Kingdom Alliance; vigorous opponent of slavery and capital punishment; an earnest reformer, peace enthusiast, and promoter of education. Favoured reduction of taxation. For many years a deacon of Joseph Brotherton’s Cowherdite chapel in Salford. Admired Swedenborg’s writings, but not sectarian in outlook. Died 1859.

SMITH, EDWARD, Born 1799, Quaker banker, Sheffield. Generous supporter of Sheff. teetotalism.


SMITH, JOHN PEY, REV. Born 1774, Sheffield. Father a bookseller. Apprenticed to his father and at 16 could repeat the whole New Testament from memory. Loved reading, and became a good classical scholar and hebraist. In youth favoured the French Revolution, and when his friend James Montgomery was imprisoned, took over editorship of his periodical. Became a Congregationalist minister. Tutor at Homerton Coll., from 1800, ordained 1804. Promoted to the theological tutorship 1806, which he held till shortly before his death in 1851. Well informed in geology, botany, comparative anatomy and entomology. Wrote for the reviews. Wrote Scripture and Geology, which defended the right of science to be heard. Not a good pulpit speaker, though. Did more than any other Br. theologian of his day to bring the exegesis of Genesis into accord with geological discovery. Later became a generous supporter of Anti-Corn Law League, and helped form circulating libraries and mechanics' institutes. Died 1851 aged 77.


SMITH, T.A. Born 1801, National Temperance Society lecturer.


SMITHERS, T.B., Born 1816, active temp. reformer and editor of several religious periodicals for working people. Active in Sunday School work and friend of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Became a Wesl. at age 15. Began work as a clerk in a York fire insurance coy. In 1849 was asked to go to London as managing sec. of a gutta percha coy. Founder of the British Workman, philanthropist and sabbatarian.


STAMP, REV. JOHN: Born 1808, Keelby, Linos.; somewhat wild in youth; reformed when aged 19; became a local preacher and became pastor of some Manchester seceders from the Methodist New Connexion, the "Methodist Revivalists"; temperance writer, and editor.

STANHOPE, EARL: Born 1784, Dublin; third son of Charles Stanhope, Third Earl of Harrington, brother of Charles, fourth Earl; army officer in South America, India, etc., till placed on half-pay as lieut.-col. in 1823; adopted Bentham's political views; actively aided the Greeks against the Turks in the 1820s; also favoured Polish independence, chancery reform, testotalism and prohibition; president of N.B.F.T.S. until it abandoned the short-pledge; formed the B.F.S.S.I. in 1839 to advocate both long and short pledges, but refused to join the National Temp. Soc. because recruited on too exclusive a basis; admired Father Mathew; became Earl of Harrington 1851; prominent supporter of the U.K.A. in its earlier days, but by that time was no longer a teetotaler; advocate of public parks and a free press.

STEEL, REV. ROBERT: educated Aberdeen and Edinburgh Univs.; ordained to Free Church of Scotland 1852; minister at Salford 1855; Cheltenham 1859; TT, 1854; member of U.K.A. General Council and Executive Committee, 1857-9.

STEINTHAL, REV. S.A.: Born 1826, Manchester; father a German emigrant who became a naturalised British subject and settled in Manchester in 1809; his son began his Unitarian ministry in 1852 at Bridgwater, but after 5 years there moved to Liverpool for domestic mission work; TT, 1846; strong opponent of slavery; returned to Manchester 1864; early feminist; friend of Kossuth and anti-vivisectionist; keen supporter of the U.K.A. and of Sunday Schools.

STIRLING, JAMES: Born 1774; herdsman, then apprenticed shoemaker at Paisley, 1788; became a drunkard; reclaimed and active in the early Scottish anti-spirits movement; from 1832 devoted his whole time to temperance advocacy.

STOWELL, CANON HUGH: Born 1799; elder son of Rev. Hugh Stowell, at Douglas, I.O.M.; in 1819 went to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A., 1822; ordained 1823 to curacy of Shepscombe, Glos.; soon moved to Huddersfield; in 1828 given sole charge of St. Stephen's, Salford; popular preacher and leader of the Evangelical party in England; vigorous anti-Catholic; Hon. Canon of Chester Cathedral, 1845; copious writer and zealous temperance reformer and U.K.A. supporter; died 1865.
STURGE, JOSEPH: Born 1793, Albion, Clos.; son of a farmer; began farming with his father at 14; settled c. 1818 at Bewdley as a corn-factor; refused to receive consignments of malting barley, because wished to have no share in drink profits; moved to Birmingham 1822; Town Commissioner, and in 1835, Alderman; keen and active opponent of slavery; supported Anti-Corn Law League; prime mover in the Complete Suffrage Movement; active in Peace Movement; Quaker; helped found the Morning Star; resisted anti-Catholic agitation in Birmingham, 1850; supported all national teetotal societies, and U.K.A.; died 1859.

SUTTON, HENRY STEPTIMUS: Born 1825; son of the propr. of Nottingham Review; articled to a surgeon but preferred journalism; became a newspaper reporter; active in local Nottingham mechanics institution; 2nd editor of Alliance News; TT, 1854; wrote poetry.

SWINDLEHURST, THOMAS: Born 1785, Boulton, Yorks.; father a blacksmith; Thomas entered factory at age 6, night work; as an adult supported the Factory Movement; became a drunkard; began business as a roller-maker 1822; reclaimed by John Finch, with whom he entered into partnership in the early 1830s; pioneer Preston teetotaler, "King of the Reformed Drunkards", but found himself in poverty in old age.

TABBRAHAN, REV. RICHARD: Born 1791, London; Wesleyan minister, prominent among Wesleyans in defending TTism in the 1840s.

TAYLOR, JOHN ROBERT: Born 1809; radical London stationer, active in Reform League and U.K.A., and temperance writer.

TEARE, JAMES: Born 1804, I.O.M. farmer's 7th son; apprenticed shoemaker, 1823, when his master emigrated to U.S.A., Teare moved to Preston; active as a Wesleyan in I.O.M. and Preston; active in charitable work; TT, 1832; active advocate of TTism in I.O.M. in 1835; engaged in teetotal mission work throughout the country but especially in Cornwall during the late 1830s; never married, and was alleged to be poor in old age, though at his death he turned out to be comfortably off; very energetic in temperance work, but apt to claim too much for himself in credit; died 1868, after a depressed and unhappy old age.

THEOBALD, MRS. SUSAN: Born 1832, Ireland; came to Leicester in childhood; at 13 was a working TT; established a retreat for inebriate ladies at Matlock.

THOMAS, EDWARD: Born 1818, Quaker, Bristol; early teetotaler; very generous to the Western Temp. League.

THOMAS, REV. THOMAS: Born 1806; TT, 1839; Principal Pontypool Baptist College, one of the first and most zealous supporters of the temperance movement in the locality.
THOMPSON, GEORGE, M.P.: Born 1804, Liverpool; anti-slavery advocate; member of Anti-Corn Law League, and active with Hume and Walsley in the National Parliamentary Reform Assoc.; M.P. for Tower Hamlets 1847-1852; died 1878; active in the moral suasionist movement and supported Samuel Pope at his Stoke candidature in 1859.

THOMPSON, T.B.: Born 1818, Leeds; apprenticed shoemaker; at 17 began to preach for Wesleyan Methodist Assoc.; very popular; became itinerant minister, but retired owing to bad health; in 1842 devoted himself entirely to temperance work; Br. Temp. League agent. Father a local preacher.


THORP, JOSEPH: Born 1803; TT, c. 1840-1; Quaker; president of Br. Temp. League.

TOUCHSTONE, W.: TT, 1839; former drunkard; Methodist; temperance orator.

TOLLEMIN, GEORGE: Born 1814; early Preston teetotaler; member of Livesey's adult school; printer; succeeded Livesey as propr. of Preston Guardian; TT, 1834.

TOWGOOD, FREDERICK: independent gentleman and temperance reformer; died 1860.

TOBEVLYAN, SIR W.C.: Born 1797; eldest son of the fifth baronet; educated Harrow and Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1820; scientific studies at Edinburgh; much travelled, till he settled in 1846 on the family estates and succeeded to the title; a public-spirited agriculturist, who greatly improved his inheritance; Fellow Geological Soc. 1817; Fellow Royal Soc. of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Soc. of Antiquaries; first president of the U.K.A., to which he generously subscribed; art patron and naturalist; died 1879.

TUCKER, JOSEPH, J.P.: Born 1800; wealthy silk mercer and Quaker; Sheriff of Bedfordshire; Vice-President National Temperance League; did much to improve the welfare of the inhabitants of Pavenham, of which village he was squire.

TURNER, REV. JABEZ: Born 1809; son of a working bootmaker; apprenticed japanner at age 12; Sunday School teacher; strict Calvinist upbringing; his mother much troubled (like John Finch's mother) lest she was not saved; Jabez renounced Calvinism for Arminianism, and became a Baptist minister 1829; successful, but had to enlarge his income through cloth-trading; 1842 resigned his pastorate and became an Evangelist for the Derbyshire Home Missionary Committee; helped found the Band of Hope in 1847; active in Leeds teetotal activity, and a prohibitionist.
TURNER, RICHARD: Born 1790, Bilsborough, nr. Preston; youngest of five children; almost blinded by measles until the age of 8; sent by his parents to a Preston cotton-mill as a spinner; disliked the confined life and rambled off at age 17; married in 1818, but unhappy, and separated from his wife for good in 1825; became a plasterer, and later a fish-hawker; TT, 1832; soon began relating his experience at temperance meetings; reformed drunkard, barely educated, and thus his speeches sometimes embarrassed the movement; first applied the word "teetotal" to total abstinence, 1833; remained a lifelong teetotal advocate, and in 1846 walked from Preston to the World's Temperance Convention in London, recommending teetotalism en route; died 1846; Wesleyan.

TURNER, THOMAS: Born 1823, South Shields, Co. Durham; TT, 1848; tailor; 1854 became missionary to Sheffield Temp. Soc., and in 1859 agent for U.K.A.; later went to Shrewsbury as a photographer.

TWEDIE, WILLIAM: Born 1821, Haddington; of pious parents; father a land steward of a large estate; Grammar School educated; TT, 1840; prominent temperance writer and publisher.

URWICK, REV. WILLIAM: Born 1791, Shrewsbury; weak child; trained as Cong. minister; advocated TTism as early as 1829; died 1868.

WALMSLEY, THOMAS: Born 1815; early Preston teetotaler, and temperance historian.

WATSON, CHARLES: Born 1812, Scotland; lived at Halifax, first as a schoolmaster, then as manufacturer of patent ventilators; retired after success in business; distributed temperance tracts; U.K.A. supporter.

WHITE, ROBERT GUEST: Born 1776; early supporter of teetotalism in Ireland, and helped encourage it in the North of England; died 1839, at Liverpool where he had been carrying on his business for the previous year or two.

WHITTAKER, THOMAS: Born 1813, Grindleton, Yorks; son of farming parents; working in cotton mill before aged 7; strong impressions of Hell impressed at Sunday School; father moved to a Lancashire town, and kept a shop as well as renting a farm on the outskirts; unsuccessful lawsuit ruined the family; the family of 7 children moved to Blackburn, whence, after a year's residence, they moved to Preston where his father got a job in Horrocks' mill; Whittaker attended Livesey's night school in Preston, and obtained job in Horrocks'; eloped with his future wife against her father's wishes; by 21 had acquired a weak shoulder; signed TT, 1835; began self-improvement; 1836 begins nation-wide teetotal crusade; long remained an active temperance advocate and writer, but never on good terms with the U.K.A.; 1880 became Mayor of Scarborough; wrote his excellent autobiography Life's Battles in Temperance Armour in 1884; father of T.P. Whittaker, M.P.; Wesleyan.
WHITWELL, EDWARD: Born 1818; TT, 1835; long connected with Kendal Temp. Soc.; later sec. of the Sunday Closing Assoc.; died 1893.

WHITWORTH, BENJAMIN: Born 1816, Manchester; life abstainer; at age 16 went to Manchester, and obtained job in warehouse; since 1838 a manufacturer and merchant on his own account; advanced Liberal, favouring compensation for improvement for Irish tenants; favoured enfranchisement of "the intelligent and industrious portion of the working classes"; also favoured non-intervention in foreign policy; MP for Drogheda 1865, where he had a large works, and engaged in much philanthropic activity; prominent member of the U.K.A.; largely responsible for developing the port of Fleetwood, as the point of entry into Lancashire for American cotton; manufacturer of fustian and velvet.

WHITE, MRS.: Born 1817; good family; wife of Rev. C.E.L. Wightman, vicar of St. Alkmont's, Shrewsbury; poor health; in trying to induce working men to come to church, she followed the pattern set out by Catherine Marsh in English Hearts & English Hands with great success in 1858; signed TT, 1858; published the results in Haste to the Rescue; very influential in inducing Anglican clergy to align themselves behind the temperance movement; eventually raised enough to build a large Shrewsbury temperance hall; Evangelical sabbatarian; her society eventually merged in the local G.E.T.S.; in old age, felt the Second Coming was nigh; died 1898.

WILSON, REV. JAMES H.: Born 1811; trained for the ministry at Aberdeen; Cong. minister and temperance worker.

WILSON, WILLIAM: Born 1768; grocer, draper, then successful stuff merchant; early supporter of Bradford Temp. Soc., soon became TT; in 1835 Tr. of British Association for the Promotion of Temperance; philanthropist; zealous; tract-distributor.

WILSON, REV. W. CARUS: Born 1791; Anglican clergyman; worker for temperance among British soldiers, apy. at Portsmouth.

WORSNOP, THOMAS: Born 1799, Lowmoor, nr. Bradford; mother died when he was a baby; educated dame's school and lived with grandparents, farmers and cloth manufacturers; became a woolcomber; reclaimed drunkard; became itinerant temperance advocate, often working independently and dressed eccentrically; met a sophisticated advocate, but effective with working men; Methodist.
**TABLE 17: BIRTH-DATES OF LEADING TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES**

**1828-69**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Years</th>
<th>No. of Leading Temptotalers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1765</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765-9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770-4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1775-9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780-4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785-9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790-4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795-9</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805-9</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815-19</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825-9</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835-9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1839</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Info.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>331</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BIRTH YEARS OF LEADING TEMPTOTALERS WHO SIGNED THE PLEDGE IN THE 1830s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Years</th>
<th>No. of Leading Temptotalers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1765-9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770-4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775-9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780-4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1785-9</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>1790-4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>1795-9</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800-4</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1805-9</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>1810-4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815-19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825-9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1829</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>122</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16: Analysis of Prominent Teetotalers by Place of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heref.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wils.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambs.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salop.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffs.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefs.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leics.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notts.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcs.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 178

**Source**: See table 30: all individuals included whose place of birth is known.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quaker</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregationalist</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive Methodist</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist New Connexion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan Association</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Methodist Free Church</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowherdite</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Reform</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Huntingdon's Connexion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Union</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Church of Scotland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 168

**NOTE:** Source: same as for Table 30; includes all liquor restrictionists in that table whose religions on or after taking the pledge are known.
| Mr. William Noble, | Mr. William Lawrence, |
| Procurement Master. | Chairman. |
| With the white rose, rossettes, medals, and truncheons. | Board. |

**GETHJ JARCH**

**Lotte Jean carried by a reclaimed drunkard**

**St. J.G.**

A carriage drawn by four grey horses, decorated with lilies of white feathers, containing the President, Mr. H. Johnson, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, the advocate, and Officers. The horses of the carriage were led by four brothers in the employ of the President, whose united services make up a period of thirty-nine years, and who are all total abstainers.

**THE SOCIETY'S NEW BANNERS**

JEANNI: the temperance arms in rich colour, and the following inscriptions and mottoes: "Pro-temperance, established A.D. 1777," "Love to our country, leads us on," "Through you we shall do valiantly." Carried by three reclaimed drunkards.

- Members of the Club three abreast with white rossettes and medals.
- Banner - "Because in drunkenness the land mourneth" Members of the society two abreast with white rossettes and medals.
- Banner - "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth. or is offended, or is made weak." Members of the society two abreast.
- Banner - "True temperance essential to the prosperity of the nation and happiness of the world." Members of the society two abreast.
- Banner - "Totalism, love to our country leads us on." Members of the society two abreast.
- Banner - "For God and honour the Queen." Members of the society two abreast.
  - "I've a coat to my back, a good hat on my head, my wife and my children are well clothed and well fed; for these have a claim on my earnings, before the House with the picture hung over the door." Members of the society two abreast.
  - "Woe unto you that laugh, for ye shall mourn." Members of the society two abreast.

**NOTE:**

- Source: *Journal of the New British & Foreign Temperance Society, 27 June 1840*, p. 211; account of the procession of Cheltenham Total Abstinence Society on Whit-Tuesday 1840.
- Note: the strong patriotic and religious overtones of the procession. The prominence given to reclaimed drunkards. The importance of banners. The emphasis on the responsibility of the total abstainers, through rossettes and medals. The emphasis on juveniles and female total abstainers, long before the foundation of the Band of Hope. For illustrations of temperance processions, see Plates 10 & 11.
## Table 21: United Kingdom Alliance: Distribution of Donors 1859-60 & 1863-4: 1868-9 & 1873-4

<table>
<thead>
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**TABLE 26: UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE AUXILIARIES: 1859-69**

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**Source:** Annual Repts. 1859-69; these include only those listed as having contributed to Alliance funds in any one year in the decade. There is no reason to believe that they all existed at the same time. They are simply listed here to show once more the predominance of Alliance activity in the North of England. There may well have existed several auxiliaries which made no contribution to Alliance funds in this period, though they are hardly likely to have been very active.
Quakers are as usual prominent: J. Cadbury, John Priestman, Robert Charleton, R.D. Alexander, Edward Backhouse, Wilson Crewson, Joseph Pease. Some energetic ministers from other non-conformist denominations - Rev. W. Urwick (Congregationalist), Jabez Burns (Baptist), and Charles Juse (a wealthy Congregationalist layman). No Anglican bishops, and few prominent clergymen. The only names appearing are the prominent Evangelicals Dean Close and Canon Stowell, and Rev. J.T. McKerrow, M.A. Cantab, on whom see below, p.777. Also few aristocrats - Brougham is the only really distinguished name, and the Alliance can summon up few supporters with a title, none distinguished. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was an unusual aristocrat in being a radical and dissenter. Several prominent industrialists appear - notably the Quaker industrialists, but also the textile manufacturer Juse, the shipbroker William Buing, the colliery owner and Congregationalist Handel Cossham.
TABLE 28: U.K.A. AGENTS & SUPERINTENDENTS: 1868-9

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DISTRICT AGENCIES

STAFFS, SALOP, WORCS. & WARWICKSHIRE: W. Jones, Birmingham
CAMBS, HUNTS, BEDS, NORFS, SUFFS, ESSEX: Wilberforce Saunders, Cambridge

DERBS, NOTTS, RUTLAND, LEICS, LINCS, NORTHANTS: Wm. Mart, Derby
MIDDD, KNT, SURREY & SUSSEX: Dawson Burns
GLOS, HEREF., WILTS & SOM.: Samuel Chapman, Glos.
DEVON, CORNWALL, HANTS & DORSET: J.P. Utan, Plymouth
CARNARVON, ANGLESEA, DENBIGH, FLINT & RADNOR: Wm. Thomas, Bangor
MONTGOMERY, MERIONETH, CARDIGAN: Rev. Richard Jones, Llandidloes
MONMOUTH, GLAMS., CARMARTHENSHIRE, BRECKNOCKSHIRE, & PEMBROKESHIRE: South Wales Temperance & Prohibition Association, Merthyr
NORTHUMBS., CUMBS., WESTMS., & DURHAM: Mr. J. Rawlin, Newcastle
YORKSHIRE: Mr. Geo. Ward, Leeds
LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE: Executive Committee, Manchester
IRELAND: Irish Temperance League, Belfast
Irish Permissive Bill Association, Dublin
SCOTLAND: Scottish Permissive Bill Association, Glasgow.
MANCHESTER & SALFORD: Agent: E.P. Ridgway, Manchester

GENERAL DEPUTATIONAL AGENTS & LECTURERS

Rev. Dr. Gale, Malmesbury
John Sergeant, Southport
John Paton, Barrhead

OCCASIONAL LECTURERS

F.R. Lees, Leeds
Edward Grubb, Rotherham
Samuel Fothergill, Keswick
J.W. Kirton, Birmingham
Rev. J. Compston, Leeds
Rev. Thomas Snow, Salford
TABLE 23: OFFICERS OF THE TEL.

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>William</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
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<td>C. C.</td>
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<td>J. J.</td>
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<td>B. C.</td>
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<td>J. J.</td>
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<td>J. J.</td>
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**Notes:** The list contains several longstanding London Temperance workers, e.g., William Stansfield, S.B., and James Christy. Quakers are prominent: Bowlby, Alexander, and James Christy. So also are prominent nonconformists, notably the nonconformist M.F.s, Samuel Morley, Edward Baines, Charles Gilpin; and prominent nonconformist ministers like Jabez Burns (Baptist), Newman Hall (Congregationalist) and Alexander Hanby (Congregationalist). The list contains no aristocrats, though two improving squires are present - Potto Brown of Houghton, and Joseph Tucker of Pavenham. As with the Alliance, there are no bishops in the list, but several Anglican clergymen prominent in inaugurating the C.E.T.S. - Maguire, Robinson, Hugh Alien, Babington, and Dean Close. In all, a decidedly bourgeois list, though with few prominent manufacturers, partly because the League was based on London. Samuel Morley was a textile manufacturer, Lawrence Heyworth a Manchester manufacturer and merchant.
TABLE 30: DONORS OF £5 OR MORE TO THE U.K.A.: 1866-9 WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

SOURCE: Books listed in bibliography; questionnaire issued to public libraries.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

1. WISBEACH: RICHARD DAWBARN (£20).

Born 1833, fifth son of Robert Dawbarn, J.P.; well-versed in local history and topography; interested in art, and helped promote teaching under the South Kensington Dept. and encouraged art and industrial exhibitions; associated with many Wisbeach religious and philanthropic movements; later moved to Leamington, where he became deacon of Hill Street Baptist Church; died 1897.

CHESHIRE

2. ALDERLEY EDGE: MRS. W.H. MARTINDALE (£20).

No information.

3. BIRKENHEAD: GEO. DOBSON (£5).

No information.

CUMBERLAND

4. BRAYTON: SIR W. LAWSON (£551).

5. MISS LAWSON & SISTERS (£20).

6. LADY LAWSON (£5).

See above, Chapter 6.

7. MARYPORT: W. ADAIR (£5).

Draper.

8. WAVERTON: RICHARD HALL (£5).

Farmer; died 1881 leaving £2,738 gross; his estate was agricultural with a small amount of property, including the White Horse Temperance Inn, Waverton.
9. THURSLEY: SIR R. BRISCO (£30. 10. 0.).

Born 1808; educated Midhurst School; direct descendant of a family which had been established in the locality since the time of Edward I; the baronetcy was created 1782; Sir Robert succeeded in 1862; lord of the manor and patron of the local Agricultural Society; owned 3,540 acres, bringing in £5,229 p.a. (Bateman, 1879 Edn.).

DERBYSHIRE

10. BELPER: A. SMEDLEY & BROS. (£10).

Alfred, Frederick & James Smedley were owners of the Eagle ironworks, Cow Hill, Belper; the firm manufactured steam engines and boilers and heavy construction cast and wrought ironwork of every kind; the Eagle ironworks was founded in 1855; all three brothers were teetotalers; Alfred Smedley was a public benefactor, and his wife contributed towards the cost of the Belper Jubilee Hall, intended for use by spiritualists, social and advanced religious reformers; Alfred Smedley a leading Belper Liberal.

11. LEA & HOLLOWAY: JOHN SMEDLEY (£10. 10. 0.).

Born Wirksworth, 1803; paternal ancestors local lead miners; grandfather became a spinner and hosiery manufacturer; his father continued in the firm; John Smedley's mother was of a good Derbyshire family, and one of her ancestors had owned Winster Hall and a large estate. When John Smedley inherited the family firm, it was not financially secure; intolerant and impatient by nature, John was very energetic, and put the firm on a secure footing manufacturing underclothing; by 1840 he had made enough to leave the firm to be managed by a deputy, and embarked on foreign travel; but caught a fever soon after; doctors could do nothing; he recovered; realised that hitherto he had been only a professing Christian; he had always been angry at the local Anglicans when they rejected his suggestions for reform, and now at age c. 43, he became a Wesleyan; preached righteousness, temperance and the judgment to come; built several chapels in the area; began to question current medical practice; had himself benefited from hydropathic treatment; founded a small private hospital; by 1867 more than 2,000 patients being treated there yearly; non-profit-making; wrote Practical Hydropathy; total abstainer; his originality "bordered on eccentricity" (H. Steer, The Smedleys of Katlock Bank, 1897).

12. CHESTERFIELD: JAMES CAMPBELL (£5).

No information.
13. PLYMOUTH: SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

Timber Merchant, Trafalgar House, Trafalgar Street.

DORSET

14. PORTLAND: J. BERRESFORD (£10).

No information.

CO. DURHAM

15. BISHOP AUCKLAND: JOSEPH LINGFORD (£10).

Born Nottingham 1829; trained as a grocer with Mr. Alfred Wood of Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield; in 1852 began as a retail grocer in Bishop Auckland; later took over the large wholesale trade of Mr. Wm. Sykes; in 1861 established baking powder business on a small scale; so successful that he abandoned grocery and built special premises for baking powder manufacture; sat on the Bishop Auckland local Board of Health; member of Durham Co. Council till 1895; J.P. from 1893; Quaker minister, known as the "Friend of Bishop Auckland"; Vice-President of U.K.A., British Temperance League, and North of England Temperance League; president of the local temperance society for 36 years, and very generous to it; president of Y.M.C.A., superintendent of Friends' Adult School; gave a free tea to the aged poor of the town every New Year's Day; for some years maintained an orphan home in Bishop Auckland; teetotaler, died 1918; highly respected locally.

16. DARLINGTON: JOSEPH PEASE (£75).

1799-1872; Quaker; educated at a Leeds Quaker School; entered the family woollen mills; he was second son of Edward Pease, owner of one of the largest woollen manufacturing firms in the North of England; in 1820 prominent in sponsoring the early Stockton and Darlington railway; one of the leading promoters of the company formed to develop Middlesborough Estate; never himself engaged in iron manufacture, but acquired ironstone royalties; one of the first elected members of the local Board of Health, and invited to become first Mayor of Darlington in 1867, but declined; established three schools in the town at his own cost, and helped found schools throughout Co. Durham; present Market Tower Clock to the town, and helped lay out local open spaces; a Liberal in politics, and greatly interested in the Reform Bill debate; elected M.P. for South Durham
1832, 1835, 1837; first Quaker M.P.; vigorous anti-slaver; relinquished seat in 1841 because too busy elsewhere; died 1672.

17. DARLINGTON: EDWARD PEASE (£125).

1834-1880; Quaker, not prominent in public life like his father and brothers; second son of Joseph Pease; apprenticed in Henry Pease's woollen mill; life devoted to good works; anti-slavery, extinction of opium traffic, peace movement, popular education, etc.; his bequest established the present public library; a Liberal.

18. DARLINGTON: ARTHUR PEASE (£50).

1837-1896; third son of Joseph Pease, and brother to Edward; Quaker, and worked for a time in the family woollen mills; prominent in national affairs, director of many local companies, especially the Stockton and Darlington Railway; Vice-Chairman of the Local Board of Guardians, a governor of Darlington Grammar School; Mayor of Darlington 1873 and vice-chairman Durham Co. Council, and became Alderman both of Darlington borough, and of Durham Co. Council; also became Deputy Lieut. of Durham Co., and Yorkshire North Riding; active in social, philanthropic, political and religious movements; strongly supported temperance movement; vice-president of U.K.A., president of North of England Temperance League; president of Darlington Temperance Society; M.P. for Whitby 1880-1885; Liberal; M.P. for Darlington 1895; strongly opposed Home Rule.

19. DARLINGTON: GURNEY PEASE (£40).

1839-1872; fourth son of Joseph Pease; Quaker; active in local government; a member of the Board of Guardians and of Town Council; active in the family business, and in many reforming campaigns; Liberal, but not very active in politics.

20. DARLINGTON: CHARLES PEASE (£40).

1843-1873; fifth son of Joseph Pease; Quaker; active in social reform and in family business, but not as prominent in local life as his father or brothers.


Son of George Townshend Fox, J.P. and a deputy lieut. of the county; his brother Rev. H.W. Fox, B.A. a missionary in South India; lived at his parents' home in Durham apparently till his death; Vicar of St.Nicholas' Church, Durham, 1856-1882; a governor of Sherburn Hospital; governor and auditor of Durham County Penitentiary; vice-president of Durham Conservative Association; member of the committee
of the Durham Diocesan Training College for Schoolmistresses; member of the committee of the ragged school, Clock Mill, Milburngate, Durham; Cambridge M.A.

22. GATESHEAD: ALD. W. BROWNE (£5).

Mayor of Gateshead 1858 and 1869; a prominent Wesleyan of the locality, and partner in the firm of John Abbott, Gateshead iron-founders.

23. GATESHEAD: WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES (£5).

Quaker; glass and oil merchant with premises in Newcastle, though he lived in Gateshead; in charge of the property committee of the Friends' Meeting House in Pilgrim Str., Newcastle 1860-1895.

24. GATESHEAD: ROBERT STIRLING NEWALL (£5).

Born Dundee 1812; died 1889. In 1840 he took out a patent for invention of wire ropes and established a rope manufactory in Gateshead; Alderman of Gateshead for 25 years, and Mayor in 1867 and 1868; J.P.; apparently an Anglican; one of the most active members of the River Tyne commission in 1876; he developed the definitive form of submarine cable; personally directed the submergence of many of his cables, owing to the lack of trained engineers; interested in astronomy, and his enterprise was responsible for a great increase in the size of refracting telescopes; elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1864; F.R.S. 1875.

25. SOUTH SHIELDS: ALDERMAN J. WILLIAMSON (£10)

Born 1825, son of Mr. J.C. Williamson, who was one of the original partners in Jarrow Chemical Co.; well educated at Hull; entered Jarrow Alkali Works c. 1841; it eventually became Jarrow Chemical Co., and he died a director; Mayor 1858, 1859, 1868; magistrate 1860; interested in the Volunteer Movement; one of the members of the first school board; his policies very Liberal; eventually bought a villa on the shores of Lake Como, and spent part of every year there; always supported the Liberal Party, but opposed Home Rule; keenly supported the United Kingdom of Italy; generous benefactor in South Shields to local hospitals, libraries and Anglican churches; keen on church music; died 1887.

26. SUNDERLAND: EDWARD BACKHOUSE (£50).

Born 1808 Darlington; died 1879; family were bankers and interested in collieries; he himself took little part in the family business, and kept himself free for philanthropic work; artist and scholar;
wrote a book on early church history; Quaker, and minister from 1854; long treasurer to the Bible Society and president of the Temperance Society; a keen Liberal; an early teetotaler and long president of Sunderland Total Abstinence Society, and vice-president of U.K.A.

27. SUNDERLAND: THOMAS BLAIN (£5).

1812-89; accountant and shipowner; for many years connected with Messrs. Joshua Wilson & Bros. as manager of their sailing vessels and other depts.; a Quaker.


1816-1906; son of a shipowner, educated in Germany and was later in business as a marine underwriter; he was a local magistrate, chairman of the Gas Works, a member of the River Wear Commission and other local bodies; an Anglican.

29. SUNDERLAND: CALEB STANSFIELD WILSON (£20).

1821-1902; merchant and shipowner; partner in the firm of Joshua Wilson & Bros.; a trustee and member of the Board of Management of Sunderland Young Men's Christian Association; a Quaker and Liberal.

30. SUNDERLAND: CHARLES WILSON (£20).

1815-1886; partner in the merchant and shipowning firm of Joshua Wilson & Bros.; Quaker and Liberal.

31. SUNDERLAND: HENRY WILSON (£20).

1808-1877; partner in the firm of Joshua Wilson & Bros., merchants and shipowners; active philanthropist and especially interested in Y.M.C.A. and reformatory institutions; Quaker.

ESSEX

32. CHELMSFORD: JAMES CHRISTY (£5).

1787-1874; member of a prominent local Quaker family; connected with the teetotal movement from 1839; farmers and brickmakers.

33. CHELMSFORD: MISS CAROLINE MARRIAGE (£5).

1802-1884; Quaker and early supporter of teetotalism; her family were millers, corn merchants and farmers; the Marriages were connected with the Christys by marriage.
34. EARL'S COLNE: WILLIAM MATTHEWS (£5).

Quaker, Liberal, anti-smoking, Sabbatarian; of farming stock, and a prosperous farmer in Earls Colne, at least from the time of his marriage in 1661; reputedly a hard master; died 1904.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

35. BRISTOL: ROBERT CHARLETON (£60).

See general biographical appendix.

36. BRISTOL: HERBERT THOMAS (£60).

Prominent Bristol Liberal in the 1860s; no other information.

37. CIRENCESTER: WILLIAM BREWIN (£5).

Quaker, early teetotaler.

38. CIRENCESTER: ISAAC PITT (£5).

No information.

39. CLIFTON: F.W. NEWMAN (£21).

See biographical appendix.

40. STONEHOUSE: CHARLES HOOPER

No information.

41. WOODCHESTER: LT. COL. W.C. STATHER.

Probably came from a family of local clothing manufacturers; voted Liberal in 1868.

HAMPSHIRE

42. FORDINGBRIDGE: W.R. NEAVE (5 gns.).

Born 1830, Bickton, nr. Fordingbridge; brought up a Quaker, but later became an Anglican; a Liberal, and at one time chairman of New Forest Liberal Association; flour miller.
LANCASHIRE

43. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE: HUGH MASON (£100).

1817-1886; grandfather a Derbyshire joiner who moved to Ashton in 1776; his son Thomas became a piecer at age 8; self-helped his way to become an independent manufacturer. Mrs. Mason ran a shop. Liberal dissenter and Anti-Corn Law Leaguer; their son Hugh Mason worked in his father's factory from age 10; attended Methodist Sunday School and nightschool; at 14 sent to work in a banking house; worked well; at 21 rejoined his father's factory; became a Methodist New Connexion Sunday School teacher; partner in family firm; father retired 1862; Hugh convinced that respectability of employees' domestic life necessary to good workmanship; established the "New Oxford Colony" - an estate for his workpeople; in 1856 began establishing special recreational buildings for his workpeople; later established a library dining room, baths and swimming baths; instituted Saturday half-holiday and thus became unpopular with other local employers; no strike ever occurred at his mills. "He considered they were brothers and sisters in that Oxford Colony - working together for one common end - the mutual welfare of the workpeople and the employer" (his own words, quo. in W.M. Barman, England in Ashton-under-Lyne, 1960, p. 462). Borough Councillor 1856; mayor 1857, 1858, 1859; courageous in quelling local riots; prominent in securing local adoption of Public Libraries Act 1869; prominent supporter of movements for establishing a local public park; M.P. for Ashton (Liberal) 1880--; supported female suffrage; Congregationalist in later life; strongly supported the Nine Hours Bill. According to City Jackdaw, Dec. 1875, "there is an 'am I not holier than thou' air about Mr. Mason, which is aggravating to the ordinary run of sinners". W.H. Mills, in The Manchester Reform Club, 1922, p. 10: "either one belonged to that half of society which accounted him as little less than deity or to the other half which stoned his carriage windows". Much hated and much loved, like Gladstone. cf. p. 11: had the habit "of carrying all questions in politics, morals, and conduct to the higher Powers and coming down from Sinai thoroughly prepared to act".

44. ALT CAR: RICHARD MARSHALL (£20).

No precise information, but probably from a local family of Methodist farmers.

45. BOLTON: ALD. J. BARLOW (£20).

1821-1887; Born Tottington, nr. Bury; joined teetotal movement when a youth; successful businessman; generous donor to orphanages; president British Temperance League, vice-president of U.K.A.
46. Bolton: James Barlow (£5).
No information.

47. Bolton: John Hodgkinson (£5).
No information.

1815-1873; Baptist; lay preacher; active temperance worker.

No information.

1828-1897; born Barrowford; father a shoemaker, and he himself learnt the trade, but became a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Burnley; mill closed in 1880 owing to bad trade; Nutter left a poor man; Methodist, and cheery personality, always able to entertain with recitations and flute; a founder-member of Burnley Literary and Scientific Club, which flourished 1873-1897; president Burnley Literary and Philosophical Society 1893-7; tender-hearted, candid: "too impulsively generous to be discriminating" (Burnley Gazette, 19 Mar. 1898). Worshipped Robert Burns, whose works he carried about with him; this enthusiasm "merged into monomania". Annual pilgrimage to Burns' haunts and homes; well informed on astronomy and enthusiast for geology; lectured on both; devoted to Darwin and Darwinism.

51. Bury: James Clarkson Kay (£10).
1811-1886; father founded Phoenix foundry, Bury; James carried on the business; a shareholder in Bury Banking Co.; member of the committee for erection of statue to Robert Peel (erected 1852); improvement commissioner 1849-52; prominent Methodist; Conservative.

52. Bury: John Robinson Kay (£10).
Born Burnley, 1806, son of Thomas Kay, cotton manufacturer; millowner; zealous and generous member of Methodist Church; built Methodist Day School, Summerseat; treasurer of Bury Industrial School, opened 1855; one of the earliest presidents of Bury Athenaeum; favoured the Ten Hours Bill in 1844; J.P. from 1849; carried on his father's business; sharehold in Bury Banking Co.; director of Lancashire & Yorkshire Rly. Co.
53. BURY: SAMUEL SMITH (£5).

1810-1869; woollen merchant; Methodist, and largest donor to building fund for the new Brunswick Methodist Chapel; laid its foundation stone 1862; Improvement Commissioner 1859-69; Liberal.


Born 1809, Trawden; father a steward, and Robert in youth helped him with farm work; Robert first became a clerk to his uncle, a Greenfield corn mill; then became partner with his brother-in-law 1839 in a weaving mill, with 300 looms, Shaw & Hoyle; Hoyle then retired, and Shaw went into partnership with another brother-in-law Mr. Philips and built Greenfield Mill; the partnership with Philips was later dissolved, and Shaw rented Jewel Mill at Brierfield, where he began spinning with 10,000 spindles; soon doubled this number. The huge Stanley Mills weaving shed was built 1862-4; by 1883 the whole building complete. In 1881, Shaw took his two sons into partnership; Magistrate 1873-; director of Craven Bank from its foundation; originally an Inghamite, later a Baptist; chairman of the local Board; Liberal; employed 1,200 hands, and at one time paid c. 1/10 of the whole town rates; died 1885. By 1885 he and his sons had over 60,000 spindles and 2,600 looms between them - one of the biggest private firms in Lancs.; Robert knew all his workpeople by sight and most by name; spotless character; frugal, non-smoker, teetotaler, free-trader; enjoyed talking in dialect to his intimates; good sense of fun.

55. EDGECOMBE: LAWRENCE HARWOOD (£10).

No information.

56. ECCLES & PATRICROFT: JAMES HODGKINSON (£10).

Cotton spinner and farmer, born at Dean, Lancs., in 1810; in the 1850s appointed an inspector for the township of Monton under the Board of Health regulations.

57. ECCLES & PATRICROFT: MRS. ROSTRON (£10).

No information.

58. LIVERPOOL: MRS. BLACKBURN (£50).

No information.

59. LIVERPOOL: MRS. BEAKBANE (£25).

No information.
60. LIVERPOOL: THOMAS BEAKBANE (£10).

Tanner in 1867, and by 1901 had become a J.P., member of the old local board, chairman of Litherland Urban Council, managing director of the Liverpool Tanning Co., and Quaker.

61. LIVERPOOL: REV. JOHN JONES (£10).

Congregational minister; statistician of drunkenness; wrote The Slain in Liverpool by Drink, 1863, 1864, 1866.

62. LIVERPOOL: BENJAMIN TOWNSON (£5).

Son of an educated Quaker of Burnley; medical student in Liverpool; qualified 1838; became medical officer to Liverpool Post Office, a very good appointment; teetotaler and keen on Liverpool mission work.

63. LANCASTER: THOMAS BARROW (£5).

Born Lancaster 1829 and died there 1919; member of a very old Lancaster Quaker family, related to the Cadburys of Birmingham; a Quaker minister for over 40 years, and visited Quaker missionary stations overseas; the main supporter of the Peace Society in Lancaster; a pioneer of the Coffee Tavern Movement; firm Liberal, and president of Lancaster Liberal Association 1897-8; interested in the Y.M.C.A., and tried to start a Free Library, but unsuccessful. Joined the family business of woollen drapers and cotton manufacturers; he was often asked to become a magistrate, but declined.

64. MANCHESTER: SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, BART., M.P. (£20).

Born Gilnow, nr. Bolton 1797; father worked in cotton mill; Bazley educated Bolton Grammar School; at 21 became a yarn agent; at 29 partner in Manchester with Robert Gardner, and later took full control of the mills; became a magistrate and deputy lieut. for Lancashire; a president of Manchester Chamber of Commerce; elected Liberal M.P. for Manchester 1859; a founder of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association; died 1885.

65. MANCHESTER: JAMES BOYD (£20).

Born Irvine, Ayrshire; came to Manchester at age 18 and worked for Messrs. Oswald, Stevenson & Co.; soon taken into partnership; after a dissolution, Boyd began business as a yarn agent; Nonconformist; treasurer of the Nonconformist Association; advanced Liberal; died 1875.

Member of the firm of Bradshaw & Blacklock, publishers of Bradshaw's Railway Guides; a director and one of the largest shareholders of Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Co.; a magistrate; prominent in charitable and religious institutions; died 1870.

67. MANCHESTER: W.H. BARNESLEY (£5).

Traveller.

68. MANCHESTER: BRUNSKILL & JONES (£5).

Merchants and general warehousemen.

69. MANCHESTER: HENRY CRABTREE (£40).

Dresser, dyer, bleacher, finisher of velvets etc.; Lime Kiln Dye Works, Ardwick.

70. MANCHESTER: THOMAS CLEG (£20).

1802-1877; one of 17 children, born at Heywood; entered the mill at age 9, but was later sent to school; an early temperance worker, who became sec. of the Heywood Temperance Society and superintendent of the National Sunday School, Heywood; eventually made his fortune in cotton, and became active in philanthropy, particularly during the Cotton Famine; in 1859 appointed Liberian consul in Manchester; Anglican in religion.

71. MANCHESTER: WILLIAM ROMAINE CALLENDER (£20).

Born Manchester 1825, his father a Liberal and Nonconformist; took over his father's cotton mills; a prominent Manchester Conservative, M.P. 1874-; held high office among the freemasons, hon. sec. of the Athenaeum, and generous to local charities; a magistrate for Salford; a High Anglican; died 1876.

72. MANCHESTER: JOHN CAMERON (£10).

Engineer and machine maker, Egerton Street Iron Works, Hulme.

73. MANCHESTER: ELIJAH DIXON (£5).

1790-1876, born Kirkburton-in-Wooldale, Yorks; his father lost his money and was forced to seek employment as a fustian cutter in Manchester; Elijah got work as a "scavenger" in a cotton mill in Ancoats at the age of 11; later began trading on his own account, eventually set up a successful watch-making business in 1841; self-educated, Liberal, and became a teacher and preacher.
74. MANCHESTER: A.E. ECCLES (£20).

Born 1830; parents Congregationalists; his father built the first cotton mill in Darwen; A.E. Eccles a good sportsman who eventually became a teetotaller; regular Sunday School teacher; when aged c. 27, he was manager of the Manchester warehouse, and later added a large cotton mill in the area; married a banker’s daughter; keen supporter of the U.K.A., prepared to retire at age 43, and regularly attended Smedley’s Hydropathic establishment at Matlock Bridge; a keen distributor of temperance literature.

75. MANCHESTER: JAMES FILDENS (£20).

Manufacturer.

76. MANCHESTER: JOHN GREENWOOD (£10).

Born 1810, Pendleton; son of John Greenwood, founder of a carriage and omnibus firm; John, junr., took over on his father’s death in 1851; also became councillor for Salford Corporation; connected with Bethesda Sunday School, Pendleton, but since his removal to Salford attended the parish church; a Liberal.

77. MANCHESTER: JAMES HOLDER (£30).

No information.

78. MANCHESTER: ABRAHAM HAWORTH (£20).

Born Bolton, educated by his mother; in 1840 came to Salford where he became a yarn agent for J. Dilworth & Son; connected with the Congregational Church; became a J.P., and took a very active interest in education.

79. MANCHESTER: JOHN HEYWOOD (£10).

Born 1832; father a factory operative; mother lived in Prestwich, but on the death of his father found herself unable to maintain the family and had to depend on the parish. Up till age 14, John was a handloom weaver; later was employed rolling tapes for a Manchester warehouseman named Worthington; stayed there till aged 24; joined his brother Abel and was very successful as a publisher and bookseller; Town Councillor, poor law guardian, and director of the Mechanics’ Institution; Anglican.

80. MANCHESTER: WILLIAM HIBBERT (£5).

No information.
81. MANCHESTER, E. JACKSON (L20)
merchant.

82. MANCHESTER, NEBENEZER ROBERT LeMARE (L10)
silk manufacturer

83. MANCHESTER, WILLIAM McKERROW, D.D. (L5).

Born 1803, Kilmarnock. Father a wheelwright and turner, and Seceder of Liberal views. William's mother died when he was aged 3. William well educated at Kilmarnock High School, and strongly influenced by local Covenanting traditions. Went to Glasgow Univ, and then succeeded Dr. Jack at Lloyd Street Presbyterian Chapel, Manchester, 1828. Only one Presbyt. congregation there then. Made friends c. 1830 with Rev. Francis Skinner of Blackburn who locally championed early temp. activity. Liberal in pols. Chaired a meeting at Manchester in 1839 to found the Manchester Voluntary Church Assoc, which vigorously propagandised for voluntarism for several years. Eventually elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the 7 men who formed the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Assoc. in 1836, 6 were members of his congregation. McKerrow was the first Christian minister in England to identify himself with the Movement. At an Anti-Corn Law meeting in 1841 in the Town Hall he said "he had no sympathy with the religion that showed itself merely in singing psalms and attending meetings" and argued for free trade on purely religious grounds, from the Anti-Corn Law League platforms. Helped compel the government considerably to modify its educational measures of 1843. Strongly opposed Maynooth grant primarily because he opposed state endowment of any form of religion. Active in the Peace Society. Closely connected with promoting the Manchester Examiner, organ of the advanced Manchester Liberals. One of the founders of the Lancashire Public Schools Assoc. First connected himself with the temp. movt. 1843. As active in organising the 1857 Alliance ministerial conf. as he had been in 1841 in organising the Anti-Corn Law League ministerial conference. Retired from active ministry 1869. On Manchester School Board from 1870 to the end of his life. Active on Manchester City Mission and Manchester Ragged School Union. Manchester Guardian commented 5 June 1878 "to enumerate the topics on which he so often addressed his fellow-citizens with acceptance and effect would be to relate the social, political, and, in particular, the educational progress of Manchester during the past half-century."

84. MANCHESTER, G AND E PEARSON (L30).

Woollen merchants.
85. MANCHESTER. JOHN STUART (L165).

Born Markethill, Ireland, 1796, eldest of a large family, and worked on his father's farm till at age 26 he emigrated to America. Established a firm there, and in 1831 founded the banking house of J and J Stuart and Co., in 1834 settled in Manchester, and in 1846 established the banking firm of John Stuart and Co. Presbyterian and Liberal.

86. MANCHESTER. PETER SPENCE (L25)

Born 1806, Brechin. Educated at parish school and at an early age apprenticed to a Perth grocer. Formed partnership in grocery with an uncle, then established himself as a chemical manufacturer in London in 1834. Came to Manchester and successfully established himself at alum manufacture. Founded Pendleton Alum Works. Liberal, Congregationalist. President of Manchester Temperance Union. Died 1883.

87. MANCHESTER. FRANK SPENCE (L10)

Manufacturing chemist.

88. MANCHESTER. HENRY M. STEINTHAL (L10).

Merchant.

89. MANCHESTER. REV. S.A. STEINTHAL (L10).

Born Manchester 1826. Father a naturalized Br. subject, who left Germany and settled in Manchester in 1809 as a merchant. S.A. Steinthal apprenticed to a Bury firm of engineers and millwrights, then to Napier's in Glasgow. In 1849 entered Manchester New College to prepare for the ministry. A strong supporter of Women's Suffrage, Unitarian. Died 1902. (See biographical appendix of temperance reformers).
90. MANCHESTER. THOMAS SHIRLEY (L5).
Tailor.

91. MANCHESTER. BENJAMIN WHITWORTH (L600).
Fustian manufacturer and merchant. See biographical appendix.

92. MANCHESTER. ROBERT WHITWORTH (L125).
Fustian manufacturer.

93. MANCHESTER. THOMAS WHITWORTH (L5).
Son of Benjamin Whitworth, born Manchester 1814. Cotton and commission merchant, and a member of his father's firm. Liberal.

94. MANCHESTER. THOMAS READ WILKINSON (L10).
Born Manchester 1826. His father had been an apprentice and assistant to John Harrop, proprietor of the Manchester Mercury. He founded the Gutenberg Printing Works, Pendleton. At age 14, T. H. Wilkinson learnt letter-press printing at the printing works. He attended the Mechanics' Institution. In 1841 he entered the Manchester and Salford Bank, and in the evenings he attended classes at Owen's College. He worked his way up to sub-manager of the bank. Radical.

95. OLDHAM. THOMAS EMMOTT (L10).
Entered the cotton firm of Messrs. Thos. Emmott and Sons, one of the largest spinners and manufacturers in the district, in 1847. Probably a Quaker. His son Lord Emmott was Liberal M.P. for Oldham 1899-1911.

96. OVER DABWEN. DR. GRAHAM (L20).
No information.

97. OVER DABWEN. WALMSLEY PRESTON (L10).
No information.
98. ROCHDALE. THOMAS WATSON (L20).

Born Galgate, near Lancaster, 1821. Worked at his father's mills there where silk waste was manufactured. At age 25 obtained work with Messrs. Briggs and Grattan Bright (a younger bro. of John Bright) at Rochdale. The business failed after Watson had been there three years, and he became a silk hatter on his own account. When this trade declined soon after, he turned to manufacturing silk velvet from spun silk. Very successful, and built further mills in Rochdale. Generous benefactor, and gave about £7,000 to Rochdale Infirmary, and set up the Watson Scholarships of £100 a year for 10 years. Strongly religious, and made large gifts to United Methodist Free Church and Baptist denominations and built two chapels. Also a staunch teetotaler, and built a coffee house at Shawclough, Rochdale. Liberal, and in 1885 elected M.P. for the Ilkeston division of Derbs., a member of the local school board from its formation, and became Chairman in 1884. Also a J.P.


No information.

100. RAMSBOTTOM. JAMES PORRITT (L5).

Started a woollen manufacturing business in 1838, and later founded the firm of Porritt Bros. and Austin, manufacturing textiles and paper manufacturers' goods. Congregationalist. His family helped build the local Congregational Church. By 1880 had become a J.P. and was deeply religious.

101. SOUTHPORT. DR. JOHN GOODMAN (L5).

Born 1809, practised in Southport for over 30 years, and founded the Hydropathic hospital. Prominent in good works, especially religious matters and teetotalism. Laid the foundation stone of the "Fisherman's Chapel", first place of worship built by the Southport Independent Methodists. Helped lay the foundation stone in 1878 of Marshside Road Primitive Methodist Church. Founded the Southport Hydropathic Charity and Dr. Goodman's Dispensary in 1855 and 1859 respectively.

102. SOUTHPORT. WALTER SMITH, J.P. (5 guineas).

Self-made radical and Tit Wesleyan. Born in a South-Eastern country, began employment with a railway contractor, and eventually settled in Southport as a contractor. In 1854 invited all his workmen to a temperance tea party at the Town Hall and made them what was probably his first speech in the town of Southport. Elected to the Board of Commissioners 1856. Generous to local religious institutions, and always ready personally to relieve distress. Southport Visitor, 5 July 1887 obituary says "public attention began first to be directed to him through his straightforwardness and outspokenness on the temperance
question. Active in local government from the late 1860s onwards; became very popular in Southport; J.P., 1869; Alderman and Mayor 1870; re-elected Mayor 1871, 1874, 1875; one of the chief promoters of Southport Tramway Co. 1871--; Winter Gardens Co. 1872--; Botanic Gardens 1874--; also connected with local railway companies, Southport and West Lancashire Bank, Southport Building Society, Southport Steamboat Co., Southport Baths Co., Southport Printing and Publishing Co., Bowling Green and Liberal Club; personally responsible for building a temperance hotel and for contributing largely to a temperance hall; favoured all possible improvements in the interests of Southport; his obituary says "to write an obituary notice of Mr. Walter Smith is... almost like writing an abbreviated history of Southport". His losses on the West Lancashire railway, however, made him bankrupt in 1884, and he died in 1887.

103. ULVERSTONE: MISS HANNAH GOAD (£10).

Probably a member of a well-to-do local Quaker family; the temperance hall built in 1851 was financed largely by her.

104. WIGAN: TIMOTHY COOP (£5).

Born 1817, West Houghton, nr. Bolton, Lancs.; youngest of seven brothers; also had 4 sisters; son of William Coop, self-educated Methodist who had fought in the Napoleonic Wars; parents poor and could only afford to send one child, Timothy, to school; Timothy also educated at a Wesleyan Sunday School. Signed TT in the 1830s; left school in 1829; became silkweaver; then apprenticed to a Wigan tailor-draper; became his Wigan shop-manager and Wesleyan. Had to leave the Wesleyans after seeking the remedy for religious anxiety through baptism by total immersion; eventually began, from 1841, to baptise others. His employer John Aokroyd, left him £100 in c. 1841; became partner in the Wigan business; open-air preacher; impressed by the American Brethren led by Alexander Campbell, known as the Church of Christ; became corresponding sec. to the Wigan church; intensely evangelical; his new denomination attracted the very poorest in the town and was scorned by other denominations; opposed strict sabbatarianism, favoured following the New Testament as opposed to the Old; his religion modelled on the primitive Christian church; strongly influenced by Cobden; admired Gladstone for his conduct over Irish Church Disestablishment, and Alabama claims; admired American institutions. His biographer W.T. Moore says he was not naturally pacific by temperament: "very many of his habits of life were formed and conscientiously practised in direct opposition to the natural promptings of his impulsive and intensely aggressive nature".
Born 1805, Farnworth. His grandfather a watchmaker, his father an Anglican watchmaker. His father was his first watchmaker, and he obtained release from his indenture. Became a watchmaker, but never liked the trade, and although when his father became ill he took over the family watchmaking business he got himself apprenticed at age 21 to a joiner. His master was often drunk and well-intentioned. Robed t's wages often went unpaid. Became a cabinet-maker and timber-merchant in his own right, with his sons, at Warrington and Penketh. Prospered. Also engaged in house-building. Anglican till converted to Methodism at approx. age 35. Never hostile to Anglicans, though, and personally led a very deep religious life. Devoted to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Died 1877.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER. J.G.TATLOW (L5).

Elastic web manufacturer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

RUSKINGTON. S AND W. PATTINSON (L10).

S. Pattinson a bricklayer at Ruskington by 1842. By 1856 he had been joined by W. Pattinson, and is described as a builder. Successful. By 1872 the family firm had premises in Ruskington and St. Ives, Hunts, and were builders, contractors, brick and tile makers and appraisers. By 1882 they had opened a builders' merchants at Stamford, and had an office in Parliament Street, Westminster. William had 19 children, and his wife was cook at one of the big houses (How did she find the time?) His eldest son John became a very large railway and public works contractor. His second son Robert was born 1872 and became a director of both businesses, knighted 1904, and prominent in Lincolnshire local politics. The family was Liberal, and originally nonconformist. By 1892 they had become one of the principal landowners in the village.

LONDON.

108. FREDERICK BRAY (L15).
109. ANDREW DUNN (L21).
110. GEO. DIBLEY (L10).
111. LADY JANE ELLICE (L20).
112. R.E. FABRANT (L50).
113. JOHN GREEN (L20).
114. G.T. LIVESSEY (L20).
115. A.J. LARKING (L5).
116. ARCHBISHOP MANNING (L5) See chapter 4.
117. JOSIAH NOTTIDGE (L10 gns.).
118. WILLIAM SAUNDERS (L5).
119. JAMES WYLD (L20).
120. WILLIAM WEST (L20).
121. R.A. WAINWRIGHT (L20).
122. BANK WRIGHT (L5).

No information on these London donors.
MIDDLESEX (see also Surrey)

123. UPPER NORWOOD: SIR W.A. BECKETT (£10).

1806-69; eldest son of William A. Beckett, and brother of the comic writer; born in London, educated Westminster School, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1829; solicitor-general New South Wales 1841, later attorney-general; chief-justice of Victoria 1851, and knighted; retired and returned to England 1863; also wrote poetry and biographical sketches.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

124. BRACKLEY: THOMAS JUDGE (£5).

Prosperous Brackley grocer and Radical; vigorously anti-Tory; strong sympathiser with the needs of the poor. According to W.R.D. Adkins, Our County, 1893, p. 28, he was "the enfant terrible of Northamptonshire politics". County Councillor from 1890, cf. p. 30: "As a rule the tradesmen in small towns and villages take one of two courses: if a Conservative, the shopkeeper follows piously and modestly in the wake of the local gentry, and takes with elaborate gratitude such crumbs of patronage as fall from the Ruling Councillor's table. If a Liberal, he gives a timid half-crown to the local association, and when an election is safely passed thanks God that he has been able to vote straight, though quietly, and yet not lose the whole of his custom. Neither of these methods has commended itself to Mr. Judge. He has proclaimed his opinions on many platforms. There is little done at the Brackley Town Council or Board of Guardians without his knowing the reason why. He has shown that it is possible for a tradesman to be aggressively independent, and yet to lose nothing in consideration or material prosperity. He is much more of an example than a warning".

NORTHUMBERLAND

125. NEWCASTLE: JAMES MORRISON (£5).

Born 1806, Glamorganshire; parents poor and both of Northumberland; at 19, James Morrison went to South America, returning in 1830 to Monmouthshire; in 1836 he returned to the North where he was appointed manager of the Ridsdale Ironworks; in 1840 he began working for the Consett Iron Co., then shortly after left for France and in 1845 began work for the Guisnes and Marquise Works; in 1851 returned to England and settled in Newcastle; in 1859 began the Perryhill ironworks; he also owned collieries in Northumberland and works at Staveley in Derbyshire. An active member of Newcastle Town Council and Mayor for two successive years; a Radical; died 1878.
126. NORTH SHIELDS: THOMAS BARKER (£10).

No information.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

127. NOTTINGHAM: WILLIAM ENFIELD (£5).

1801-1873, son of Henry Enfield; in 1845 appointed his successor, and was in fact the last member of the firm of solicitors Enfield and Coldham, who acted as Town Clerk from 1790-1870; resigned 1870, when the work of the Corporation had so increased that a full-time official was required; became an Alderman; generous philanthropist. His drawing room always available for meetings in favour of any good cause; conducted the business of the General Cemetery Co. for 36 years; among the first in Nottingham to take up in a practical form the question of better housing for the poor; worked in the Sunday School for 50 years.

OXFORDSHIRE

128. BANBURY: JAMES CADBURY (£20).

Born Birmingham 1803, brother of John Cadbury, founder of the cocoa firm; Quaker; came to Banbury 1840, bought a grocery and wine business, but soon disposed of the wine dept. to a druggist; married into the Sturge family; other occupations fruiterer, draper, fire and life agent, but seems to have retired from all but the latter c. 1847. From c. 1858 he was a government agent for emigration to Australia. Agent to the National Provident Institution and Birmingham insurance companies; active in the following local societies: Auxiliary Bible Society, Temperance Society, London Peace Society, Mutual Aid Society, British School Society, Science School Teachers, Band of Hope. Author of several temperance tracts; by the late 1870s, had strong Weslayan sympathies and connexions; personally visited Banbury beerhouses on religious mission work; in 1859 by-election voted for the moderate Liberal, Samuelson; in 1868 actively promoted Permissive Bill during election campaign, and refused to support Samuelson unless he would support the Permissive Bill; at Corn Exchange meeting asked "Is Banbury to be bound hand and foot and rolled into the House of Commons in a beer barrel?"; eventually voted for George Stratton, Conservative, who seems to have made no promises at all about the temperance issue (information kindly provided by B.S. Trinder, Esq., of Banbury Historical Society).
129. BANBURY: CHARLES GILLET (£10).

Born 1850; eldest surviving son of Joseph Ashby Gillett, Quaker and Banbury banker; partner in the family firm from 1853; rescued the firm from the doldrums; educated at University College, London; built a large house for himself 1865; his energy caused the banking business to expand rapidly in the 1860s, and the bank eventually opened a branch in Oxford; by 1880 he was distributing free breakfasts to the poor children of Banbury during the winter; always carried a pledge-book in his pocket; died 1895.

130. TETSWORTH: THOMAS TAILOR (£10).

Born 1810; Wigan cotton spinner who bought Aston Manor, Oxon. in 1858 for £33,549, together with nearby property; lived in Aston Rowant House apparently till 1889, when the estate and manor were sold by his creditors. A substantial local landowner; Bateman, Great Landowners, 1879 Edn., p. 429 says that at that time he owned 8,028 acres worth £17,565 p.a.

RUTLAND

131. ETON: HON. & REV. L. NOEL (£30).

Evangelical clergyman and member of the local landowning family.

SHROPSHIRE

132. CHERTON: MISS J.P. GALE (£15).

No information.

BANESERSET

133. TREBOROUGH: REV. HENRY GALE, D.C.L. (£20).

See biographical appendix.

STAFFORDSHIRE

134. BURSELEM: WILLIAM WILDHOOD (£10).

Engraver.
135. WEST BROMWICH: JOHN & MRS. WILLIAMS (£20).

No information.

SUFFOLK

136. IPSWICH: FREDERICK ALEXANDER (£10).

Born 1814, Ipswich; youngest of four sons of Samuel Alexander, a partner in the Ipswich banking firm; trained in youth for several years with a farmer, and later held a farm at Burstall, nr. Ipswich, but on the death of his father he became a partner in the bank, and lived for c. 18 years at the Woodbridge bank; in 1864 he returned to Ipswich and shared in the active management of the bank; Quaker, simple in manners, honest in business; conciliatory and pacific personality; interested in the British & Foreign Bible Society, of which he was local treasurer; unsectarian in religious attitude; a Whiggish Liberal; not an active partisan; not as firm as some of the Alexander family on the temperance question; owner of R.D. Alexander's temperance hall; elected to Ipswich Town Council 1864, twice re-elected without opposition, but retired from content 1873 in the face of Conservative opposition; member of Ipswich Dock Commission and treasurer to East Suffolk Hospital; died 1883.

SURREY

137. BAGSHOT: THOMAS RICHARDSON, m.a. (£7).

No information.

SUSSEX

138. RYE HARBOUR, HASTINGS: H.D. LUCAS SHADWELL (£5).

Member of a wealthy local family prominent in local government. The Mrs. Lucas-Shadwell who wrote many temperance tales was probably his wife; the family established a sailors' rest, and maintained temperance missionaries and rooms, and was closely connected with the Church of England Temperance Society.

139. SHOREHAM: ROBERT H. PENNEY (£7).

No information.
140. BIRMINGHAM: MRS. MARY ANN EVERY (£10).

No information.

141. BIRMINGHAM: GEORGE CADBURY (£25).
142. JOHN CADBURY (£10).
143. JOEL CADBURY (£5).

The Quaker cocoa family - see biographical appendix.

144. BIRMINGHAM: C.E. MOILLIET (£5).

No information.

145. BIRMINGHAM: WINFIELD & CO. (5 gns.).

No information.

146. STUDLEY: THEODORE MOILLIET (£10).

J.L. Moilliet bought Abberley Hall, Worcs., in 1836, and the house was rebuilt in Italian style at great expense; he died 1845. The family came originally from Geneva. On the death of his widow, her son James Moilliet, J.P., High Sheriff of Worcestershire, succeeded in 1861; sold Abberley 1867, died 1878, no heir; Theodore Moilliet was Lord of Skilta Manor 1860, but sold it in 1865.

WESTMORELAND

147. KENDAL: C.L. BRAITHEWAITE (£12).

Prominent local family; manufacturer of doeskins, tweeds, plaids, cloths etc.; also drysalters; helped promote branch railway from Kendal to Windermere in the 1840s; one of the trustees of the British School run on the Lancastrian system; active in local education movements.

148. KENDAL: MRS. E. LEBRETON (£20. 7. 0.).

No information.

149. KENDAL: EDWARD WHITWELL (£25).

Prominent local family of carpet manufacturers; his family had been prominent in establishing the Kendal and Windermere Railway Co.; subscribed to Kendal Green British School 1872.
WORCESTERSHIRE

BELL BROUGHTON: ELIJAH HIGGS

No information.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD: MRS. MARY PRIESTMAN (£100).

See biographical appendix.

BRADFORD: EDWARD PRIESTMAN (£5).

Born 1638; Quaker, "a great personality - giant physically and spiritually"; often spoke in favour of good causes; lived at Ilkley, and chairman of Ilkley Temperance Society and of Bradford Y.M.C.A.; strongly supported Bradford City Mission; died 1920.

BRADFORD: FREDERICK PRIESTMAN (£5).

Eldest son of John Priestman, born 1836; his father's ancestors had been farmers and corn millers near Pickering; John Priestman settled in Bradford 1824 as a youth of 19; as a corn miller; this enterprise grew into the important spinning and manufacturing business of John Priestman & Co., of Ashfield Mills; Frederick Priestman was educated at the Friends' School, York and Grove House School, Tottenham; in 1854 he went into his father's business and eventually became head of the firm; J.P. in 1884, Freeman, Mayor, he was associated with many local reforming movements; president of Bradford Band of Hope Union, and of Bradford Temperance Confederation; president of the N.S.P.C.C., Chairman of the Friends' Provident Institution, and Vice-President of the Royal Infirmary; died 1934.

POWTERFRACT: GEORGE PEARSON (£10).

No information.

FICKERING: JAMES ELLIS (£5).

No information.

ROtherham: JOHN GUEST (£10).

See biographical appendix.
157. ROTHERHAM: THOMAS TASKER (£5).

Born Rotherham, 1810, father a corn-miller; Tasker trained in this business, and for many years carried on a business as grocer and corn factor; long treasurer to the Rotherham Temperance Society; for a time member of Rotherham Local Board, and personally interested in the Rotherham Gas Light & Coke Co.; connected with the freehold land movement; an enthusiastic Liberal; a leading shareholder in Rotherham Literary and Mechanics' Institute; a bachelor; a local antiquarian; died 1882.

158. SHEFFIELD: ROGER BROADHEAD (£20).

Senior member of the firm R. Broadhead & Co., Britannia Works, Sheffield, manufacturers of Britannia metal and electro-silver plate goods; retired c. 1864 and gave all his time to charity; a member of the Weekly Board of the Sheffield General Infirmary; frequent donor to the Sheffield Branch of the Iron, Hardware and Metal Trade Pension Society; Quaker; died 1876.

159. SHEFFIELD: WILLIAM JOHNSON CLEGG (6 gns.).

Born 1826, Sheffield; son of a small cutlery manufacturer; educated Carver St. National School and Church of England Instruction Soc.; left school at 12 to become a clerk in a solicitor's office; ten years later appointed collector of the Highway Rate, and then began business as an accountant; admitted as a solicitor in 1868, founding the firm of W.J. Clegg & Sons; in 1883 appointed the first Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the Sheffield & Barnsley districts; entered Town Council 1872; Alderman 1880; Mayor 1887 & 1888, and 1890; militant temperance advocate and at his death in 1895 he was a vice-president of the U.K.A., and of the Sheffield Band of Hope Union; signed TT pledge at age 13; a keen Liberal and regular Anglican churchgoer.

160. SHEFFIELD: WILLIAM HARGREAVES (£50).

Probably the Quaker who was on the committee of the Sheffield Total Abstinence Society.

161. SHEFFIELD: DAN TAYLOR INGHAM (£5. 5. 8.).

Book-seller, stationer, printer etc.; by 1860 he had become sec. to Sheffield & Rotherham Building Socs.; temperance enthusiast; deeply religious.
162. SHEFFIELD: ABRAHAM SHARMAN (£50).

Born 1802; staunch Methodist; at an early age became a Wesleyan, and was trustee and class leader of Brunswick Chapel; his early life and apprenticeship was hard, but he founded a successful grocery business; prominent in the Sheffield temperance movement.

163. SADDLEWORTH: F. MIDWOOD (£20).

No information.

164. SCARBOROUGH: JOSEPH PETRIE (£5).

Wealthy, and probably of independent means; no other information.

165. SELBY: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON (£10).

No information.

166. THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN: THOMAS WILSON (£5).

No information.

167. WAKEFIELD: W.H. LEE (£20).

Born 1810; painter and decorator for c. 40 years in Halifax; high quality workmanship; sat on the municipal council 1861-6; Methodist, trustee of several chapels, and a local preacher for over 50 years; died 1894.

168. YORK: FIELDEN THORP (£10).

1832-1921, born Halifax; school at Lawrence St. and Bootham 1844-7; junior teacher at Bootham, 1850-3; B.A. (Hon.) classics 1855; Fellow Univ. Coll., London, 1856; senior master at Bootham 1856-7; resident headmaster 1857-66; headmaster 1866-71; non-resident headmaster 1871-5; treasurer British Temperance League; Quaker minister; staunch teetotaler; fond of riding and rowing, foreign languages and foreign travel; retired from headmastership 1875.

WALES

170. BRYMBO: C.E. DARBY (£20).

Born 1822, his father for some years a partner in the Coalbrookdale Iron Works, Shropshire; his family long interested in iron manufacture; Darby joined with his brother W.H. Darby and Mr. Robertson, M.P.,
in 1846 to form a company to exploit the Denbighshire mineral wealth which the construction of a new railway had opened up; later the firm acquired coalfields; managing director and partner in the firm; a very methodical man, very active in philanthropic work; a strict Quaker; member of Brymbo School Board, and chairman from 1882; actively interested in the British & Foreign Bible Society, National Reform League, Peace Society. Wrexham Advertiser, 30 May 1884 comments: "he has been connected with every philanthropic work not only in the immediate locality but in North Wales and the country generally, having contributed very large sums of money from time to time to various educational and religious institutions in North Wales". Teetotaler, keen on the social and moral advancement of the working classes; very unassuming and unostentatious; very generous towards British Schools, and maintained at his own expense the Broughton Reading Room; subscribed to many local chapels, and remembered the poor of the locality every Christmas; towards the end of his life grew very depressed because of ill-health, and the death of his brother W.H. Darby in 1882; committed suicide 1884.

171. CARDIFF: R. CORY, JUN. (£10).

1830-1914, born Bideford, Devon; second son of Richard Cory I; his father owned a small ship trading off Cardiff, Bristol and Ireland; Richard Cory I later moved to Cardiff as a merchant, and later went in for ship-broking, ship-owning, coal trading; seized to the full the opportunities offered by the opening-up of the Welsh collieries, and by the improved transport methods of the 1840s; in 1859 Richard Cory I retired, and Richard Cory II, with his elder brother John carried on the firm as Cory Bros. & Co.; the firm established coal agencies all along world trade routes, and became coalowners in their own right after 1868, and also became the largest wagon owners in U.K. Richard I was originally an Anglican, but later became a United Methodist; Richard II became a Baptist, and was active in philanthropic work, especially to Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Baptist churches etc.

172. CARDIFF: JOHN CORY.

1828-1910: shipowner, coalowner, philanthropist; eldest son of Richard Cory I, born Bideford, Devon; with his brother Richard II, ran Cory Bros. & Co. after 1859 when his father retired; John became a Wesleyan, Alderman of Glamorgan County Council, member of Cardiff School Board for 23 years, very generous philanthropist - especially to Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and religious institutions; customarily gave away £50,000 p.a. in charities.
173. CARDIFF: JOHN DAVIES (£5).

According to South Wales Daily News, 24 Aug. 1896 he was "one of the great commercial pioneers of Cardiff", and helped lay the foundations of the great Cardiff coal export trade; in the 1840s, at age 24, he came to Cardiff from London to work for some shipbrokers; eventually became a shipbroker and coal-shipper on his own account; sole partner in the firm of Ogleby & Davies; also connected with the timber trade and shipowning business; colliery owner also; one of the earliest to see the need for Cardiff to expand its dock accommodation; possessed marked individuality of character, keen but unostentatious philanthropist; moderate, and generous to the funds of its churches; an active Liberal, and married the eldest sister of Sir John and Mr. Richard Cory.

174. BELFAST: MRS. JAMES YORKMAN (£5).

Wife of Robert Yorkman, and emanating from Renwick, Ayrshire, a place with strong Covenanting traditions; her husband was born at Saltcoats 1790, youngest of twelve, and became a successful muslin manufacturer; his family originally were Protestant emigrants from Holland; in politics he was a strong Liberal, and was also progressive in religion and Church government; her husband died 1870, but she long survived him, and was active in Presbyterian temperance circles.

175. BESSBROOK: J.G. RICHARDSON (£20).

See biographical appendix.

176. DUBLIN: RICHARD ALLEN (£10).

See biographical appendix.

177. DUBLIN: JAMES HAUGHTON (£7. 10. 0.).

Philanthropist, born Carlow, 1795; corn merchant, Dublin; anti-slavery advocate; supported O'Connell, and the temperance crusade of Father Mathew; was the means of opening Zoological Gardens and Botanic Gardens on Sundays; a prolific letter-writer in the public press of all shades; ardent advocate of peace and temperance; died 1873; Unitarian from c. 1854; free trade.

178. DUBLIN: MRS. MARY EDWARDS (£5).

No information.
179. DUBLIN. W. H. PIM (L5).
No information.

180. DUBLIN. HENRY WIGHAM (L5).
Life teetotaller, anti-slaver, supported Peace, Bible and temperance societies. In 1856 moved to Dublin and became well known as a Christian temperance reformer. A member of the U.K.A. from its commencement.

181. DUBLIN. J. R. WIGHAM (L5).
His brother, in business in Dublin.

SCOTLAND.

182. BARRHEAD. MATTHEW CRAIG (L6).
Prominent in Barrhead Evangelical Union Church, which only admitted teetotalers to membership. Joint owner with his brother of a Barrhead cotton mill.

183. DUMFRIES. WILLIAM HOWAT (L5).
No information.

184. DUMFRIES. DR. J. M. MCCULLOCH (L5).
Born Creetown, Kirkudbrightshire, 1801. For many years held a most extensive practice in South Scotland. Educated Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. Edinburgh M.D. in 1827. Settled at Dumfries 1831. Very active in combating the cholera plague of 1832, and again in 1846. A vice-president of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association and of the U.K.A. Fervent Liberal, though was prepared to subordinate his political views to the requirements of the temperance movement and for the purposes of maintaining the Union with Ireland. Always kept abreast of the latest research in his profession, and dabbled in electricity and galvanism.

185. DUNDEE. EDWARD HOWAT (L5).
Merchant and insurance agent.

186. DUNDEE. JAMES SCOTT AND WILLIAM SCOTT (L5).
James Scott born 1841, associated all his life with Dundee textile trade and his father, who came from Montrose was a handloom weaver. Scott the elder founded the large jute mills at Mid Wynd in Dundee. There James Scott conducted a warping mill. Associated with him was
his brother William; in the late 1850s, the power loom was installed at Mid Wynd; James Scott fostered a large trade with New York and the River Plate; William Scott died 1893; James Scott died 1908.

187. DUNDEE: DAVID OGILVIE (£5).
A partner in the firm of jute manufacturers Malcolm, Ogilvie & Co., which he founded in 1851; he took charge of the commercial section, and by 1864 they employed over 1,000 hands; killed in an accident at the works, 1868.

188. GLASGOW: JOHN McGINVIN (£20).
Born 1814, Kilwinning, Ayrshire; United Presbyterian, grain miller; Liberal; educated for the Church; actively espoused teetotalism 1846; patronised the fine arts; died 1881.

189. GLASGOW: WILLIAM COLLINS (£5).
Born 1817, Glasgow, son of William Collins (1789-1853), the founder of the British & Foreign Temperance Society; entered the family publishing business as an apprentice in 1829; became a town councillor 1868; Lord Provost of Glasgow; 1877-80; knighted 1880; Liberal; Free Church of Scotland; died 1895.

190. GLASGOW: WILLIAM EUIING (£100).
Insurance broker, United Presbyterian, born Partick 1788; collector of books and music; interested in many charities; died 1874.

191. GLASGOW: ROBERT CURLE (£5).
Born 1812 (approx.), St. Quivox, Ayrshire; shipbuilder; apprenticed as a shipwright, became partner in Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., shipbuilders; died 1879.

192. GLASGOW: JAMES HAMILTON (£5).
Born c. 1811, Greenock; partner in Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., shipbuilders; member of Glasgow Town Council 1867-1884; held office in Glasgow Temperance League; Evangelical Union; died 1894.

193. GLASGOW: JOHN SMITH (£10).
Born 1800, Galston, Ayrshire, son of Dr. George Smith, minister of Galston parish; sec. of the Merchants House of Glasgow for many years; West India Merchant; Church of Scotland; died 1880.
194. GLASGOW: ROBERT SIMPSON (£5).

Born c. 1807 (Saltcoats, Ayrshire); studied at the Congregational Theological College; active in the Evangelical movement; member of Glasgow Town Council 1868-71; draper, Evangelical Union; died 1887.

195. GLASGOW: JAMES TORRENS (£5).

Born c. 1809 (Edinburgh); painter and decorator, took an active part in founding (1858) the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association; member of Glasgow Town Council from 1869 till his death in 1884; religion: Free Church of Scotland.

196. GLASGOW: JOHN H. WATT (£20).

Third son of Hugh Watt, Ayr merchant; became a merchant himself; member of Glasgow Town Council 1874-5.

197. GLASGOW: E. BELL (£5).

Agent for the Midland Railway Company.

198. GLASGOW: EADIE & SPENCER (£10).

Firm of patent iron tube makers; James Eadie a Glasgow Town Councillor 1872-5.

199. INVERNESS: JOHN MACKENZIE, M.D., J.P. (£10).

Born 1803, 4th son of Sir Hector MacKenzie of Gairloch; took a medical degree, was in the army for a few years, returned to Scotland, took up farming and was factor for the Gairloch Estates; does not appear to have practised medicine; progressive in outlook; keen on reforms in husbandry, improvement of crofts, and sincerely interested in elevating the people; an elder in the Free Church of Scotland; quiet, firm and persistent in personality; Provost of Inverness 1867-1873.

200. KELSO: ROBERT LYAL (£5).

No information.

201. PERTH: PETER CAMPBELL, JUN. (£5).

Born 1824, apprenticed to the dyeing trade at age 12; later went to London and Paris to further his knowledge of dyeing; a member of Perth Town Council, interested in social matters, a life-long Liberal and total abstainer; retired 1903, leaving his two sons to carry on his business, the Perth Dyeworks of Messrs. P. & P. Campbell.
202. **PERTH**: **JAMES WHITTET (€10)**.

Tea merchant in Perth High Street; published a pamphlet at Perth in 1842 entitled *Letter to the Ministers of the Gospel on matters which deeply interest the working millions of Great Britain and Ireland*. This shows great anxiousness to bring dissenters and working people together. "Talk not of Negro Slavery: our working population, many of them, although industrious, are only a shade removed from it". Favoured further franchise extension, and abandonment of religious disputes about doctrine in favour of effort for the moral elevation of mankind; blames promiscuity on drink.

203. **ROTHESAY**: **LOCKHART DOBBIE (€5)**.

No information.

204. **TRANENT**: **A. TREVELYAN, J.P. (€25)**.

Younger son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who bought him the estate of Tyneholm; no occupation, but an enthusiastic amateur chemist; Conservative, probably Anglican; died 1880.
### Table 30A: 1868-9: Subscribers to the U.K.A. of £5 or over: Breakdown by Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile mfr.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landowner</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Manufacturer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipowner</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller/Corn Merchant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncon./R.C. minister</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher/Bookseller</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO OCCUPATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergyman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals mfr.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer/Solicitor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa Mfr.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painter/Decorator</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipbuilder</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colliery owner &amp; coal merchant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber merchant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking Powder mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass &amp; Oil merchant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable manufacturer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Underwriter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Professor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanner</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Maker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage &amp; bus firm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upholsterer/Carb. mkr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Ware mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Plate mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute mfr.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rly. Co. Agent</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea merchant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE 30B: 1868-9: SUBSCRIBERS TO THE U.K.A. OF £5 OR MORE: ANALYSIS BY DATE OF BIRTH & BY SEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1785-9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790-4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795-9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805-9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815-19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825-9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835-9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>204</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1868-9: SUBSCRIBERS TO THE U.K.A. OF £5 OR MORE: ANALYSIS BY SEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>204</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 30C: 1868-9: SUBSCRIBERS OF £5 OR MORE TO THE U.K.A.: ANALYSED BY POLITICAL VIEWPOINT & ACTIVITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### POLITICAL VIEWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political View</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ACTIVITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Highest office reached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Commissioner</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Board</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.P.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County/Municipal Councillor</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Lieut. For County</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The figures for activity in local government probably considerably underestimate the actual activity undertaken by U.F.A. supporters. Biographical details on this sphere were particularly scanty.
### Table 30D: 1868-9: Subscribers of £2 6s. 8d. to the U.K.A.: Analysed by Religious Belief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Belief</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Non-conformist)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregationalist</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Church of Scotland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Union</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbellite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>204</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 31: SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: RATE OF GROWTH

**IN NUMBERS: 1841-91**

*(ENGLAND AND WALES)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1841</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1891</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL POPULATION</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunksellers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butchers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greengrocer/Fruiterers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeehouse/Eating-houses</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnbrokers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger-beer/Soda-Water manufacturers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailors/Breechesmakers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemakers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltsters</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drapers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES:** Census returns, except for drinksellers, whose figures I have taken from G.B. Wilson, *Alcohol & the Nation*, pp. 395-7.

See also Diagram 34, where I have put some of the above figures on a graph.
### Table 32: Occupations and Trades in Five Specified Towns, 1824-1872.

**Percentage of Total Number of Traders Listed in Directories Occupied in Specified Categories of Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ripon</th>
<th>Northampton</th>
<th>Banbury</th>
<th>Preston</th>
<th>Whitby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>20.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>21.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<td>19.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Manufacture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeepers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** As for table 22.

**Note:** Dates of analysis as for table 23.
### TABLE 33: THE NUMBER OF DRINKSELLERS COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF RETAILERS IN OTHER SPHERES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ripon 1834</th>
<th>Ripon 1871</th>
<th>Northampton 1824</th>
<th>Northampton 1869</th>
<th>Banbury 1824</th>
<th>Banbury 1869</th>
<th>Preston 1834</th>
<th>Preston 1864</th>
<th>Whitby 1834</th>
<th>Whitby 1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publican</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beerseller</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker/Confectioner</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor/Draper</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker/Clogger</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temp. Hotel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee-Refreshment Room</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lodging House</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnbroker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Beer Mfr.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ripon</th>
<th>Northampton</th>
<th>Banbury</th>
<th>Preston</th>
<th>Whitby</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>118</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Shopkeepers&quot;</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** as in table 22.

**Notes:** The marked increase in Whitby's transport figures is due to the 1872 Directory's inclusion of lodging houses.
DIAGRAMS.
MALT CHARGED WITH DUTY (ENGLAND & WALES) 1790-1880 (MILLIONS OF IMPERIAL BUSHELS)

SOURCE: B. R. Mitchell & P. Deane
(2) Rate of capital construction or rate of change with respect to capital and working capital 1831-1881.

RETAIL LIQUOR LICENCES
1800-1880
(ENGLAND AND WALES)
Source: P. Wilson, Alcohol & the Nation, pp. 394-6.
DIAGRAM 4
LIQUORS FOR SALE & MANUFACTURE OF BEER
1825-1852

YEARS
Diagram 6

Factors Affecting the Debate Between the 1834 Committee & Francis Place on the Incidence of Drunkenness

- UK Population (1801 = 100)
- UK Spirit Consumption (1801 = 100)
- UK Malt Consumption (1801 = 100)
- UK Coffee Consumption (1820 = 100)
- England & Wales Criminal Committing (1811 = 100)
- Retail Spirit Licenses: G. B. & Ireland (1821 = 100)
- London Drunkenness Analysis (1821 = 100)
- U.K. Cocoa Consumption (1832 = 100)
- Cocoa U.K. Tea Consumption (1820 = 100)
Diagram Six

Per Capita Consumption (1 lb = 454 g) (1) Kingdom) 1790-1890 lbs
& Coffee (United States) 1815-1880

BRITISH & FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY 1831-1848

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE AND OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

(DIAGRAM 3)
NATIONAL RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BASED ON LONDON DISTRIBUTION OF DONATIONS BY SIZE: 1836-1842

(DIAGRAM 13)

Distribution of Gifts
(Alternate years)

RFSST 1836-8 & NEFTS 1838-42

INCOME

RFSST 1839-42

INCOME

£100 -
£5-99/10/11
£1-4/10/11
UNDER £1
NATIONAL TEETOTAL SOCIETIES BASED ON LONDON
ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE 1836-42
(Diagram 11)

BFSS: 1836-7
NBFTS: 1838-1842
EXPENDITURE

B.F.S.S.T
1839-1842
EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEETINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAVELS AND ADVERTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPAGANDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICE EXPENSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALARIES &amp; TRAVELLING EXPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram showing expenditure analysis for BFSS and NBFTS from 1836-1842.


Ministers attending the U.K.A. 1857 ministerial Conference at Manchester. (353 in all). Petitions from religious bodies favouring Sunday Closing legislation: 39,772 signatures. The above analysis is of signatures.

Teetotal ministers, Temperance Spectator 1 June 1866, p. 28. (2740 in all, but Anglican figure a rough estimate).
NATIONAL TAMPERSKIN LOTTO:
TOTAL RECEIPTS 1866-1881
(DIAGRAM 13)
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER
DENOCKS IN EACH COUNTY

CHART 16)

OVER 20

10-20

OVER 3-8

UNDER 10

1-3

UNDER 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF
LOCATED DENOCKS = 30,14.
Diagram 1A 20

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

SOCIETY A. B. C. 1870

1000 POPULATION 1881

COUNTY CENSUS

SOURCE: RG5: The Returns
Report, 1881-4.
NATIONAL TEMPESTIE LEAGUE: PERCENTAGE OF DONORS IN EACH COUNTY (1861-1862) (DIAGRAM 21)

OVER 20

10-20

1-3

UNDER 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF LOCATED DONORS = 979
Diagram 23.

National Temperance League
Pattern of Gifts: 1856-84

- £500-
- £100-499/10/11
- £5-99/10/11
- £1-4/18/11
- Under £1
DIAGRAM 24
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE: PATTERN
OF DONATIONS: 1853-74

KEY
- £500-
- £100-499/10/11
- £5-99/10/11
- £1-4/10/11
- UNDER £1
U.K.A: Percentage of Total Subscription Received from Sums Falling Within Five Specified Categories

NATIONAL TEMPELANCE LEAGUE

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY

KEY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£1-£5</td>
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<tr>
<td>£5-£10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£10-£40</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£40-£100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£100-£500</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram 26

National Temperance League Expenditure Pattern, 1856-75

Key

- Army & Navy Work
- Meetings, Trav., Etc.
- Tracts, Advertis., Propaganda
- Office Expenses
- Salaries

* Figures for 1854-5 not available.
DIAGRAM 29

VOICES ON SECOND READING OF
AGRAECELE BILL 1864-1875

IN FAVOUR

AGAINST

MEANING

1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876

DIVISION YEARS
VOTES IN FAVOUR

DIVISION YEARS

DIAGRAM 30

Support for Reform Bill
Second Reading Disabling
Party Allegiance 1864-1875

Liberal/Whig
Conservative
Liberal/Conservative

Party Allegiance from Dod Parliamentary Companion

1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875
Diagram 31
Opposition to Parliamentary Bill
Second Reading: Dismissing Party Allegiance 1864-1875

Liberal/Whig
Conservative
Liberal/Conservative
Party Allegiance from丁Parliamentary Companion

Division Years

Votes Against
Diagram 32

Rescharite Total Friendly Society
Growth in Membership 1836-1914
Source: Report: Rescharite History
Appendix E.

Adult Membership

Year
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE
LOCATION OF AUXILIARIES
1859-1869
(See Table 26)
Diagram 35

Rate of growth in numbers of intoxicant retailers compared with that of other occupations and with population (See Table 31)

Sources: Drink retailers' licenses from R. Wilson in Mitchell & Rees, pp. 495-9, adding cols. 14-13, 15-16; population from B.R. Mitchell & P Deane op. cit. pp. 9, other occupations from census returns listed in bibliography.
OCCUPATIONS & TRADES IN 5 SPECIFIED TOWNS 1824-1872

PROPORTION OF TOTAL NUMBERS OCCUPIED IN SPECIFIED CATEGORIES OF ACTIVITY.

KEY

- Clothing
- Food
- Household
- Construction
- Local Manufacturing & Commerce
- Transit
- Drink
- Professional & Utilities
- Shopkeeping

Preston: 1834
Wiltshire: 1834
Ayr: 1834
Northampton: 1834
Preston: 1864
Warwick: 1862
Alton: 1871
Northampton: 1869
Diagram 37

Intoxicant retailers in Co. Durham 1841-91: rate of growth in number compared with that of other retailers & with population

(Source: Census Returns)
INTOXICANT RETAILERS IN DOVER-1841-1971
RATE OF GROWTH IN NUMBER COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS & WITH POPULATION
SOURCE: CENSUS RETURNS (US VALUE MG IN 1871)

(DIAGRAM 38)
Diagram 39

Intoxicant Retailers in Dorset 1841-91: Rate of Growth in Annual Compared with That of Other Occupations & with Population (Source: Census Returns)
Diagram 40

Intoxicant Retailers in Preston 1841-91
Rate of growth in number compared with that of other occupations & with population
Source: Green Relining.
Diagram 41

Intoxicant Retailers in Norwich 1841-91: Rate of Growth in Number Compared with That of Other Occupations & with Population

Source: Serial Numbers
ILLUSTRATIONS.
1. THE CHELSEA DOLPHIN.
   Parl. Papers. 1833 ix (267), appendix.

3. HAMPSTEAD WATER CARRIER
   Illustrated London News,
   23 Mar 1850, p. 200.
3. **AN IRISH WAKE**

_The British and Foreign Temperance Intelligencer_, 5 Feb 1840, p. 41.

4. **TEETOTAL CARTOON RIDICULING THE IDEA THAT ALCOHOL BRINGS PHYSICAL STRENGTH.**

_Weekly Record of the Temperance Movement_, 9 Apr 1859, p. 139.
CONCERTS AT THE PUBLIC HOUSE.
6. RATTING AT A LONDON PUBLIC HOUSE
Note the heterogeneous social character of the spectators:
From H. Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, 1861.

7. A TEETOTAL TRACT ILLUSTRATES DOMESTIC QUARRELS RESULTING FROM DRINK.
From Cruikshank's Bottle.
8. **DRINK BREAKS UP ANOTHER HOME.**
Note the characteristic "virtuous child" rebuking the drunken parent.

Scottish Temperance League
Pictorial Tract, No. 41 (1850s)

6. **WIVES WAIT OUTSIDE THE PUB FOR THEIR HUSBANDS' PAY-PACKET (OR WHAT'S LEFT OF IT).** Note contrast between light within, and darkness outside.

10. A YOUNG APPRENTICE FORCED TO DRINK BY HIS FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN. Note how everyone has stopped work; note also the combined attack on drinking and smoking.

From Ipswich Temperance Tract No.

11. A TEMPERANCE PERIODICAL CONDEMNS THE PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE DRINKING PLACE.

British & Foreign Temperance Intelligencer, 11 Jan 1840, p.9.
12. THE LINKS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC-HOUSE AND RECRUITING. Drink helps the recruiting-sergeant ensnare his reluctant victim.

British & Foreign Temperance Intelligencer, 25 Jan 1840, p. 25.

13. A TEMPERANCE ENGRAVING PORTRAYS THE ENEMY IN ALL ITS FRIGHTFULNESS. Waste, violence, disease and death; but temperance forces are hastening to the rescue.

The Struggle (Ed. J. Livesey) No. 22 (1840s).
14. A 17th CENTURY SERMON AGAINST DRUNKENNESS, appealing to fears of national moral decline, like so many of its 19th century successors.

S. Ward, Woe to Drunkards, 1627.

15. JOHN DUNLOP, FOUNDER OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN; serious-minded, determined, Evangelical, wealthy.

16. FRONT PAGE OF THE FIRST BRITISH TEMPERANCE PERIODICAL; note the Biblical quotation, and that "coercion...has never led to virtue".

17. CRUIKSHANK PORTRAYS THE INTERIOR OF A GIN-SHOP. Vertical mass drinking. Note the children among the customers.

Cruikshank, The Drunkard's Children Plate 1.
18. A TEMPERANCE TRACT EMPHASISES THE LINK BETWEEN DRINK & VIOLENT CRIME.

Ipswich Temperance Tract No. 178.

19. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, first parliamentary temperance reformer, & chairman of the "drunken committee".

From R.E. Turner, James Silk Buckingham, 1934.
20. BUCKINGHAM'S UTOPIA. Note the abundance of open space, and the separation of the residential area from the industry and trade.

J. S. Buckingham, National Evils & Practical Remedies, 1849.

21. AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A MEETING OF AN EARLY ANTI-SPIRITS SOCIETY. Note Episcopal patronage, tickets 1/6 ea., & presence of "several ladies of distinction". (Kindly lent by the Western Temperance League.)
Address of the Provisional Committee for Establishing a Shaftesbury Temperance Society, to the Inhabitants of that Town and the surrounding District.

Provisional Secretary

Our object is the formation of a Temperance Society for Shaftesbury and its neighbourhood. We cordially invite all who are anxious to promote the interests of health and humanity in the practice of sobriety to unite with us.

We do it, therefore, with the greatest and most devoted zeal. We shall act in the spirit of those who, in the past, have laboured to establish Temperance Societies, and we shall do it for the sake of the happiness of our fellow-men.

The object of this movement is to bring into practice the principles of sobriety, which it is expected will promote the moral and social betterment of the community.

May our efforts be successful! May our united efforts secure a Temperance Society which will flourish and grow in Shaftesbury.

N.B. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Town Hall, Shaftesbury, on Tuesday, September 23, 1834, at 2:00 pm, for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society for that Town and its surrounding district.

Foundation of an Anti-Spirits Society in 1834. Note the doubt whether drunkards can be reclaimed. One registers a protest against the evil by joining. Provisional Secretary is a Quaker. (In the collection of Miss Joyce Rutter, Merc)

23. Temperance Tract of the 1830s Designed for Personal Delivery to the Drunkard.

London Temperance League Tract No. 7 (1839).
24. JOSEPH LIVESY'S FAMILY LIFE IN PRESTON IN THE 1830S. Joseph Livesey was a family man. As an old man in 1881 kind, courteous, imaginative and always interested in education. He was always interested in problems of education. At this time he was a cheesemonger but was also publishing the Preston Referee.

25. JOSEPH LIVESY'S FAMILY LIFE IN PRESTON IN THE 1830S. Very fond of children, Livesey's home life was very happy. He was a good father, a good husband, and lived a life of devotion to his family. From the J.E. Mose Collection, British Temperance League, Sheffield.
THE MORAL REFORMER.

No. 10. OCTOBER 1, 1822. Vol. II.

THE DECISION OF SOCIETY, AND THE MEANS OF REMOVING IT.

Faine to those in the middle and higher ranks of life.

Friends!

The present peculiar condition of society calls aloud for your serious deliberation, and for the exercise of your best efforts to preserve the peace, the harmony, and well-being of your country. Do you need to attempt a description of the division and agitation which prevails, or of the views of all classes to which they give birth? They are before you; the abuse is in your ears, and you cannot but fear for yourselves, as for the results. The contentment, and harmony, and rural happiness which once blessed this part of the country are no more; mutual intercourse and good fellowship between the higher and lower classes are almost unknown; and few very kind offices performed, except compelled by interest or the law. Even the sacred ties of religion, which ought to be the bond of the work of the nation, are generally regarded; and the ministers, whose influence and example ought to have unagitated men into one common brotherhood, have lost the confidence of the people. When thus are seen hostilities, often regardless of the law, and generally of the obligations of gratitude, humanity, or honor; when you are men opposed to man, and instead of the poor set against the rich, it certainly becomes you to begin seriously, for your own sakes, if you have no higher motive, to seek a remedy. Ignorance, poverty, and misery, on the part of the poor, pride and oppression on the part of the rich, have served to produce a state of conflicting interests among us; and the increase of wealth without a proportionate degree of moral culture, has given to the mind a spirit of irritation among our nation, which results in a state of disarray in which national strength consists. The poor will not now be content in

The Great Delusion!

"All good things induced more by fact than real strength."

TO ALDRINKERS.

Failure—Two important questions connected with the question of Temperance are, Is it safe that "highly nutritious beverage" which many have experienced it to be? And—Is it necessary to prohibit the working man? Great are the evils of spirit drinking. It is well known that the Ale House is a common place of meeting, in this part of the country, and no other. The great delusion under which many have been labored, is in the properties of this figure. I believe, is the principal reason of this estate. Ale has been indulged by the "officious & croofage," and our forefathers even put it as a "highly nutritious beverage," and as such required to assist the working man. They advocate an increased consumption, as likely to abound to the trade of the people, and they talk of the good character of the nation by making ale cheap! While statesmen or statesmen of charm are constantly put forth by men of influence, it is my opinion that the bulk of the people should be carried away with their falsities, and that it is our opinion that the instrumentalities of our country is not to be applied to spirits, but rather, but perhaps in ignorance more than any other cause. When men are liable to talk about good ale, and to suppose it necessary to make it, we may profit by their work, and not wonder that instrumentalities should continue to prevail.

The object of this Treat is to prove, that to be from this figure being a "highly nutritious beverage," a gallon of ale does not contain more then a single proportion of harm.

The daily articles, besides water, which are used in the composition of unaltered ale, are "malt and hops." The hops, though possessed of medicinal qualities, is not considered nutritious. The only nutritious article that is used, is the malt. Malt is uniformly supposed to be a particular class of barley, grown in the malt kiln. The maltster, then, in ale, or the "very nutritious beer," as Franklin has said, is in proportion to the pure parts of the barley which comes in is as 1 to 1. And if we accept what quantity of barley is used, to the fine barley, for the manufacture of a gallon of ale, and how much of it nutritious properties is lost in making, and fermentation, we shall come at a moral result.

It is necessary in order, that the subsequent statements may be understood, that I take barly at 34 lb. per imperial bushel, weighing about 30 lbs., that one bushel of barley does not make more than one bushel of malt, and that the price of malt at 7s. is below a bushel, or the barley for making malt. In these suppositions, it will

26. FRONT PAGE OF A NUMBER OF LIVESEY'S FIRST PERIODICAL. This eventually became the first teetotal periodical. Livesey's familiar message: moral reform in the individual will remove class disharmonies.

27. LIVESEY'S "MALT LECTURE" IN PRINTED FORM. Harris Public Library, Preston.
AN ADDRESS TO THE
LICENSED LORDS.

May it please your Lordships,

Twenty of us have this week been fined five shil­lings each, and costs, for being "drunk and disorderly." We think it a severe case. After labouring hard, we gave you the money which ourselves and families should have enjoyed. We also lost much time in drinking your liquor, which made us very ill, took away our senses, caused us to be riotous, and sent some of us to the Palace erected for your Lordship's friends in Avenham Street.

We are in the habit of drinking you for making and selling that drink which caused us to get into this scrape, and therefore we think it quite right that both should join at the shot.

Turn about is fair play. We have had our share in sore heads, aching heads, empty cupboards, and public disgrace. As your part, we call upon you to hand over Seven Pound odd, the amount of fines and costs, as an equitable adjustment of this business.

As to the future—take notice, that from this date, we intend to leave your service, being determined to give up drinking wholly clean of every colour and kind. Your liquor has impoverished and ruined, killed and slain quite as many as the public good requires. There are now upwards of five hundred in Preston, who, with their families, are like ourselves, suffering at your hands. As old friends, therefore, we advise your Lordships to turn over a new leaf. Commence some useful and honourable business, and cease to make men drunk and disorderly by selling them intoxicating liquors.

We are all well known to you. Others interested may see our names and address in Wrinckley Street, where a list of your Lordship's supporters is regularly kept.

Preston Temperance Advocate, 1836.

LIVESEY POSTER OF 1836 URGING PUBLIC TO ADOPT SOME OTHER OCCUPATION: note the humorous, colloquial style, and sympathy for the sufferers.

British Temperance League, Sheffield, ... Moss Collection.

LUDLOW TURNER, who first applied the name "TOTAL" TO TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM SPIRITS & BEER, A reformed Preston plasterer; very enthusiastic, though somewhat simple.

Preston Temperance Advocate, 1836.
30. THE FIRST MEETING PLACE OF THE PRESTON TEETOTALERS formerly used as a Cockpit by the Stanleys, until they abandoned Preston in 1830. From W. Livesey, The Earliest Days of the Teetotal Movement, Private Circulation, 1900, p. 137.

31. PLAN FOR ROTATION OF PRESTON TEETOTAL SPEAKERS IN 1834. Note the frequency of Methodist chapels as meeting places. Teetotal lecturers from Preston and other large towns lectured to the surrounding villages. W. Livesey, op. cit., p. 87.
32. ARRANGEMENTS BY ROCHELDALE TEMPERANCE
SOCIETY IN 1833 TO DISTRIBUTE TRACTS
THROUGHOUT THE TOWN, ON THE DIVISION
OF THE TOWN MADE BY THE WESLEYAN
TRACT SOCIETY.

Rochdale Local History Collection,
Local Public Library, First Minute
Book of Rochdale Temperance Society.
A CORNWALL TEETOTAL PERIODICAL OF 1840.

Bodmin Temperance Luminaries
15 Apr 1840. (Cornwall was always a temperance stronghold).

REGISTER OF EARLY RECHABITES. (The Teetotal Friendly Society). Note the professions and trades of the members.

From the Collection at the Rechabite Headquarters, Manchester.
36. EARLY REGISTER OF DERBY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Note the trades of these early teetotalers, the first of whom signed on 7 Dec 1836.

Derby Temperance Society Collection.

37. POSTER ADVERTISING A DERBY TEMPERANCE MEETING 1830s or 1840s.

Derby Temperance Society Collection.
38. A TEWKSEBURY POSTER ADVERTISES A TEETOTAL TEA PARTY ON 29 DEC 1840. Note that the tea costs 9d. Derby Temperance Society Collection.

39. A 'HUMBLE TEETOTAL LECTURER OF THE 1830s WHO "MADE GOOD" AS MAYOR OF TARBOROUGH.' THOMAS WHITTAKER, ORIGINALLY A MILLHAND IN PRESTON.

T. WHITTAKER, LIFE'S BATTLE IN TEMPERANCE ARMOUR, 1884. (Perhaps the best teetotal autobiography).
A LIVERPOOL TEMPERANCE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH LORD STREET, 20 JULY 1837. Note the presence of Catholics in the procession, and the obtrusive use of banners.

Preston Temperance Advocate, Oct 1837.

A LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE PROCESSION, IN THE 1850s.

Illustrated London News.
42. "THE CONTRAST" BETWEEN THE TEETotaler's RESPECTABILITY & THE DRUNKARDS MiserY, frequently emphasised in teetotal tracts.
Ipswich Temperance Tract (1840s). No. 138.

43. ONE OF THE EDUCATIVE PERIODICALS OF THE FORMER TEETOTAL LECTURER, JOHN CASSELL, EMPHASISES HOW, BY A SIMPLE ACT OF CHOICE, THE INDIVIDUAL CAN ACQUIRE RESPECTABILITY.
44. "THE WINNINGS BANK & THE LOSINGS BANK". The drunkard urged to opt for respectability. This engraving epitomises the social outlook of the temperance movement.

J.W. Kirton, Four Pillars of Temperance, 1865.

45. THE SENSATIONALIST APPROACH: TOTAL LECTURERS LIKE J.B. GOUCHIE OFTEN DREW VIVID WORD-PICTURES OF "THE HORRORS".

George Cruikshank, in S.C. Hall: The Trial of Sir Jasper, 1873.

47. DRINK DRAGS DOWN THE YOUTHFUL GIRL OF PROMISE TO RAGS AND MISERY.

Scottish Temperance League Pictorial Tract, No. 7 (1850s).
THE BRITISH & FOREIGN TEMPERANCE (ANTI-SPIRITS) SOCIETY IN DECLINE. STORE STREET TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL 23 MAY 1843.

Illustrated London News, 27 May 1843

AN EARLY GATHERING OF THE BAND OF HOPE IN EXETER HALL, LONDON, 1852. The Band of Hope had only been in existence for 5 years. 6000 children were present.

Illustrated London News, 21 Feb 1852.
50. A MEETING OF TOTAL ABSTAINERS AT SADLER'S WELLS, drawn by George Cruikshank, early 1850s.

Illustrated London News.

51. THE FIRST WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, LONDON, 1846. Really an Anglo-American conference, and much disrupted by the anti-slavery issue; Lyman Beecher's Six Sermons on Intemperance had been an important influence on early English temperance reformers.

52. SECULARIZED TEETOTALISM. Lovett's design for a "district hall", in which working people could meet in an atmosphere free from drink.

W. Lovett & J. Collins, Chartist, 1840.

53. HENRY VINCENT, WHO IN HIS YOUNGER DAYS LED THE "TEETOTAL CHARTIST" MOVEMENT. Became a popular lecturer & died a staunch Liberal.

W. Dorling, Henry Vincent, 1879.
54. The links between Chartism, temperance & anti-corn law league agitation. Livesey's Struggle shows them all as allies storming the castle of monopoly.

The Struggle, (Ed. J. Livesey), No. 25

Father Mathew's first address in London, 1843. The link between temperance and religion reinforced. Despite much opposition from the drink interest, his London visit was successful.

56. THE AMERICAN REFORMED DRUNKARD & TEETOTAL ORATOR, J.B. GOUGH. Very successful in his lectures to upper-class audiences in the 1850s. J.B. Gough, Orations. 1876.

THE BIBLE.

WHAT ENGLAND MIGHT DO.

Supposing the Bible Society to continue its operations on the same scale as during the last two years, it will take upwards of

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN YEARS
to supply the Sacred Scriptures to the whole of the heathen world.

Contrast this fact with the following:

The sum annually spent in spirits, wine, and malt liquors, in the United Kingdom, would, in

ONE YEAR,
purchase a two shilling copy of the Bible for each of the seven hundred millions of poor benighted heathens.

THE TOTALERS FREQUENTLY EMPHASISED THE NATION'S VAST EXPENDITURE ON DRINK, & described it, like C. R. Porter, as "self-imposed taxation".

J. S. Buckingham, Autobiography, 1855.

AN IPSWICH TEMPERANCE TRACT TAKES UP THE SAME THEME, emphasising the sum which might be spent on missions if only less could be spent on drink.

Ipswich Temperance Tracts, (1840s).
60. A TEETOTAL TRACT EMPHASISES THE VAST EXTENT OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH ALLOWED TO RUN TO WASTE DUE TO DRINKING HABITS.

Ipswich Temperance Tract, No. 173.

61. THE LINK BETWEEN THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT & THE NEED TO BOOST THE HOME MARKET FOR TEXTILES. The United Kingdom Alliance stresses in 1868 that "we can't have capital & drink it".

United Kingdom Alliance Pamphlet Collection, (1868), Alliance House.

Ibid.
OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S NOTES FOR A SPEECH IN FAVOUR OF RESTRICTIVE DRINK LEGISLATION. "Popular vote the only remedy". (Probably 1870s).

Manning MSS, Bayswater.

Perhaps the most intelligent of Permissive Bill Advocates in the 1860s. An eccentric Radical.

66. **Punch satirised those who, in 1854, say that excursionists, if they need drink, can take it with them.** Punch was furiously hostile to Sunday Closing legislation.

67. **A similar cartoon from 1855, attacking Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill.**

*Punch, 1855.*
PUNCH EMPHASISES IN 1855 THAT SUNDAY CLOSING LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION. The working man cannot get his drink, whereas the upper classes simply go to the club.

SIR R. MAYNE'S NOTICE ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT A MEETING IN HYDE PARK ON 1 JULY 1855. (P.R.O.H.O. 45.)
70. John Leech’s cartoon portraying the scene in Hyde Park on 24th June 1855. Note the presence of urchins and pickpockets.

Illustrated London News, 1855.

71. Punch satirises the conduct of the police on 1 July 1855. Again, note the importance given to urchins.
72. Livesey's Struggle uses the argument that consumption of drink & corn laws both increase the cost of bread.

The Struggle, No. 18.

73. The First Mention of John Bright in the Rochdale Temperance Society Minute Book. He soon became a prominent member in the Society, & participated in lecture tours in surrounding villages.

Rochdale Public Library, Local History Collection.
74 & 75: PUNCH SATIRISES THE PUBLI­CANS WHO CLAIMED IN 1860 THAT MORALITY REQUIRED THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR MONOPOLY, AND THEREFORE OPPOSED GLADSTONE'S WINE LICENCE PROPOSALS. (Punch, 14 Apr).
76. Sir Wilfrid Lawso, Parliament-
ary Spokesman of the United
Kingdom Alliance, witty,
wealthy, courageous, com-pass-
ionate, a born Protestant.
G.W. Russell, Sir Wilfrid
Lawson.

77. United Kingdom Alliance Tract
1861: "Buy Bread instead of
Beer", and get rid of self-im-pose
d burdens.
U.K.A. Pamphlet collection,
Alliance House, London.
THE COTTON FAMINE!
Address to the Distressed Operatives.

We are aware of the distress and anxiety of the operatives, and we are warning them not to spend the money they receive on drink. All classes of the community are sympathy with the distress of the operatives, and every effort is being made to alleviate their suffering. Extravagance must be avoided, and every effort must be made to save money and to curb the appetite for drink.

The Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance.

78. UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE TRACT, 1862, tries to ensure that relief money for Lancashire cotton workers is not spent on drink.

U.K.A. Pamphlet Collection.

79. LONDON CROWDS GATHER ROUND ONE OF THE NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS SET UP IN 1859.

Weekly Record, 3 Sep 1859, p. 337
80. THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN 1851 SERVES VISITORS ONLY WITH NON-INTOXICANTS.


![Image of a London coffee-stall in the 1840s.](image.png)
PHILANTHROPIC COFFEE STALLS. The Church of England's pioneer venture in providing counter-attractions to the drinking place in the 1870s.

Church of England Temperance Chronicle, 1 Sep., 1873, p. 133.

83. THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT TAKES OVER A GIN PALACE FOR THE SALE OF NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS, 1873.

E. H. Hall, Coffee Taverns, c. 1879, p. 53.
84. INTERIOR OF THE FIRST "COFFEE PALACE".
Note the improving mottos and religious atmosphere. The similarity between this and the drinking place had not yet been pushed far enough.

E. H. Hall, op. cit., p. 56.

85. U.K.A. TRACT TURNING THE TABLES ON THOSE WHO ARGUED THAT ALCOHOL HELPED CURE CHOLERA, 1866.

U.K.A. Pamphlet Collection.
TEMPERANCE REFORMERS ATTACK THE RURAL BELIEF THAT ALCOHOL GETS THE HARVEST IN QUIET MANNER.

Miss J. Rutter's Temperance Collection, here.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES SPONSOR RAILWAY EXCURSIONS AS COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS TO RECREATIONAL DRINKING.

Derby Temperance Society Collection.
88. THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL BUILT OVER A SPIRIT VAULT.

J. Suckle, The Wesleyan Centenary Hall Spirit Vaults Exposed: (a teetotal effort to rouse the Wesleyan conscience in the 1840s).

10. MRS. WIGHTMAN WITH A GROUP OF ABSTAINERS.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH BEGINS TO ALIGN ITSELF BEHIND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

J. N. J. Fletcher, Jr., Nitham or Fowlesbury, 1906. (The photograph is probably from the late 1850s or 1860s.)
"DOMESTIC COMFORT - THE EFFECT OF TOTALISM": AN ARGUMENT OFTEN USED IN THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT'S ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HOME VIE-A-VIE THE DRINKING PLACE.

Preston Temperance Advocate, March 1837.

"DOMESTIC MISERY. THE FRUITS OF DRUNKENNESS": Temperance reformers too frequently forgot that squalid working class housing was as much the cause of drinking as the effect.

Preston Temperance Advocate, Feb 1837.
92. Temperance reformers attack the public-house links with the music-hall in London. Cartoon during Charrington's 'People's Palace' agitation.

G. Thorne, op. cit., p. 118.

93. Temperance reformers attack the public-house links with the music-hall in London. Cartoon during Charrington's 'People's Palace' agitation.

British & Foreign Temperance Intelligence, 12 Mar 1840, p. 89.
94. HENRY SOLLY, WHO STROVE TO INDUCE WORKING MENS' CLUBS AND TRADE UNIONS TO MEET OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC HOUSE. B.T. Hall, Our Sixty Years, 1922, p. 10.

95. RELATIVE PREVALENCE OF DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. (Drunkenness offences in 1893 per 10,000 population, from R.C. Liquor Licensing 1896-8).
As Dr. Lettsom's "MORAL & PHYSICAL BAROMETER" c.1789. T.J. Pettigrew, Memoirs of the Life & Writings of the Late John Coakley Lettsom, 3 Vols., 1817, Vol.1, p.161. A product of transatlantic nonconformist interchange, 40 years before the appearance of the temperance movement in Britain.
The dramatic choice between domestic peace & affluence, & drink, disease & death.

99. TEETOTALERS DID NOT HESITATE TO DENOUNCE UPPER CLASS DRUNKENNESS. Wine-drinking leads to hooliganism among young members of the educated classes, who display violence towards innocent and helpless, but respectable, citizens.

From British Foreign Temperance Intelligencer, 23 Nov 1839, p. 63.
WILLIAM GODFREY, ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.
1866. Age 51, labourer, single, Anglican, born Houghton Regis, can read. Offence: drunk & riotous at Houghton Sep 1866. Previous Convictions: 1832, breaking a hedge; 1835, damaging grass; 1836, stealing turnips; 1836, stealing a fowl; 1838, assault; 1841, assault (twice); 1842, stealing peas; 1842, assault; 1843 assault; 1846, wilful damage; 1862, drunkeness; 1863, want of sureties; 1866 drunkenness.

(Bedford County Record Office: Official Acc. 5964.10/4: Register of Prisoners in the County Gaol), p.131.
101. MARGARET WILSON, FREQUENTLY ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS. Age 23, widow, Primitive Methodist, calico weaver, born Manchester, can read. Offence: breaking windows at Luton. Previous convictions: 1856 vagrancy; 1857, drunkenness; 1857 assault; 1857, drunkenness; 1857 vagrancy (3 times); 1859, vagrancy; 1859, assault; 1860 wilful damage; 1864, drunkenness; 1865, drunkenness (3 times); 1866, stealing a jacket. "Has been in several penitentiaries".

(Register of Prisoners in Bedford County Gaol, p.124).
102. SOLOMON KING: ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS AT DUNSTABLE: 1866: Age 48; previous offences, 1838 stealing potatoes; 1840, assault; 1847, want of sureties; 1848, do.; 1849, ill treating a dog; 1850, assault (twice); 1850 want of sureties; 1851 misbehaviour at workhouse (twice); 1853 assault; 1856 stealing turnip tops; 1857 assault; 1858, neglect of family.

(Register of Prisoners in Bedford County Gaol, p. 70).
103. JAMES LEONARD, ALIAS "LINNER": DRUNK & GUILTY OF RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR AT LUTON, 23 NOV 1864.
Age 55; hatter, born Lismore, Co. Waterford; married, Roman Catholic, cannot read or write: "has a sottish appearance"; previous offences: drunkenness at Liverpool, n.d.; assaulting police constable at Bedford 1858; do. 1860; drunkenness at Maidstone, n.d.

:Register of Prisoners in Bedford County Gaol, p.58).
104. THE TEETOTAL IDEAL OF RECREATION. A TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT DYRIAM PARK, 10 AUG 1840; note the association of men, women, and children in common enjoyment; the mingling of athletic sports, tea-drinking, and temperance propagandism; the presence of the Union Jack. Socialists who tried to distribute literature at this festival were forcibly and indignantly expelled. The picture illustrates the curious combination of light-heartedness and seriousness which made up the 19th century temperance movement.

From the London Tee-Total Magazine, Sep 1840, p.250.