

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTORY NOTES & DISCUSSION ON SOURCES.

Oxford students writing theses have been warned to avoid "massive footnotes or enormous bibliographies".<sup>1</sup> 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 accomodating unimportant controversies or trivial amplifications, it would be unfortunste 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".<sup>2</sup> 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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1. Notes for Writers of B.Litt & D.Phil. Theses in the Faculty of Modern History, O.U.P., n.d., p.6.

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.

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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 Chartism, the Sunday Riots of 1855, Godstone'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 Womens' 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.Gledstone 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 1855, 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 1870. 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".<sup>1</sup> H.A.Bruce

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1. 3 Hansard 230, c.722, (30 June 1876).

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!"<sup>1</sup>

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".<sup>2</sup> 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".

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1. § Hensard 211, c.489 (8 May 1872).

2. Parl. Papers, 1854 xiv (231), p.xiii.

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".<sup>1</sup> 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".<sup>2</sup>

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!"<sup>3</sup>

#### 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.

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1. Parl. Papers., 1877 xi (A71), QQ. 2363-5.
  2. Parl. Papers, 1878 xiv (338), p. 585.
  3. Proceedings of the International Temperance & Prohibition Convention, 1862, p. 281.

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.<sup>1</sup>

#### 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.

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1. Econ.Hist.Rev. Aug 1963.

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 rôles 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 rôles of drink from many scattered sources from Howitt's Rural Life of England, for example; from the Place MSS.; from Duglop'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 rôles 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 mens' 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 elicit the views of the working man who went regularly to the public house , it is still more difficult for the modern historian to elicit 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 Perfit, Holyoake and Lees, Holyoake and Lomax, Lees and Bromley, Stanley and Pope , and the later debates between socialists and teetotalers, of which Quelch 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 Teetotaler'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. Welmsley, 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.

## 6. BIOGRAPHIES OF TEMPERANCE REFORMERS.

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 Dransfield, 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. Plint'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 noted

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".<sup>1</sup>

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.

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1. G.Kitson Clark,The Making of Victorian England,1960, p.127.

A: MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

## ABERYSTWYTH: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth Auxiliary Temperance Society Minute Book 1835-1856. (N.L.W. 8323 B).

Aberystwyth Auxiliary Temperance Society Register of members. (N.L.W. 8324 D).

(Both on microfilm).

## BARNSELEY: PUBLIC LIBRARY.

J.H. Burland, Annals of Barnsley & its Environs, Vols. 2-4 (1831-1864), manuscript, 1881.

## BIRMINGHAM: CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Lovett Collection (2 Vols.).

## BOSTON, U.S.A.: PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Newman-Sargent Collection (microfilm).

## BRISTOL: WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

Western Temperance League, Annual Conference Minutes, (1837-1869), 2 Vols.

Western Temperance League, Executive Committee Minute Books, 1858-1872 (2 Vols.).

## BURY, LANCS.: PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Hewitson Scrapbooks, Vol. 3, only.

## CHICHESTER: SUSSEX COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.

Cobden MSS. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 41, 48, 54, 62, 63, 64, 83, 105, 115, 129, 304.

W.S.R.O. Add. MSS. 2761.

## CIRENCESTER: BINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Cirencester Coffee House Co. Ltd., MS Minute Book, 1880-1887.

## DERBY: TEMPERANCE SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS.

Derby Temperance Society: MS Minute Books: General Committee 1865-1873.

## DORCHESTER: DORSET COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.

MSS relating to 19th century temperance (photocopies.)

## EDINBURGH: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND.

George Combe MSS. 7178, 7213, 7220, 7227, 7230, 7234, 7242, 7243, 7258, 7261, 7269, 7278, 7280, 7283, 7284, 7290, 7294, 7302, 7314, 7334, 7339, 7365, 7366, 7376, 7377, 7381, 7382, 7383, 7384, 7385, 7386, 7388, 7387, 7390, 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, 7407, 7418, 7420, 7421, 7423, 7425, 7426, 7427, 7428, 7429, 7430, 7431, 7432, 7433, 7437.

## KINGSTON-ON-THAMES: SURREY COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.

Goulburn MSS.: letters from Peel to Goulburn.

## LEEDS: CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Beines Collection (MS.920.5 B 16 L).

Leeds Temperance Society, MS Minute Books 1830-1851, (2 Vols, in Crosfield Collection).

## LONDON: ALLIANCE HOUSE, CAXTON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

United Kingdom Alliance, MS Minute Books of the Executive Committee 1871-1875 (2 Vols., MS.).

## LONDON: BAYSWATER: ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS..

Manning Papers, Autobiographical Books of Memoranda; 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 1889, & 29 Nov 1889.

## LONDON: BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE.

Howell Collection: MS Autobiography (various versions); MS letterbooks, Nos. 1-3 (1865-7); Reform League Executive Committee Minute Book: 1865-6, 1866-7; Reform League MS Election Reports, 1868.

## LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.

John Bright Collection: B.M. Addit. MSS, 43383, 43386, 43389.

Richard Cobden Collection: B.M. Addit. MSS, 43649, 43650, 43651, 43652, 43653, 43654, 43655, 43656, 43657, 43658, 43660, 43661, 43662, 43664, 43667, 43668, 43669, 43675A-c, 43676, 43677.

Lord Broughton's Diary, Vol. 16 (B.M. Addit. MSS. 43759.)

General Convention of the Industrial Classes, 1839, Letterbooks (2 Vols.), B.M. Addit. MSS. 34, 245 A & B.

## LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.

Gladstone MSS., B.M. Addit. MSS, 44188, 44249, 44300, 44086, 44087, 44112, 44135, 44136, 44300, 44348, 44393, 44402, 44456, 44530, 44531, 44540, 44541, 44586, 44773, 44791.

Peel MSS., B.M. Addit. MSS, 40333, 40340, 40401, 40598.

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## LONDON: CHELSEA, PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. HENRY TURNEY, 31, CRONDACE ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.6.

Miscellaneous Collection of documents and newspaper cuttings relating to Chelsea Temperance Society, of very minor importance.

## LONDON: EUSTON: FRIENDS' HOUSE LIBRARY.

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Henry Solly Collection, Vol. 14, Section 14 (a) f.N. 78; Vol. 14, Section 12, f.L 1.; Vol. 17, Section 13 (b), item 11, p. 3.

Webb Local Government Collection, Vol. 350 (Liquor Licensing).

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Miscellaneous MSS: Suggestions Book, 1854-1867; Scrapbook, 1854-84; file P. 7.

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H.O.65:Metropolitan Police 1855-1856.

Metropolitan Police Papers.

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John Bright Collection, all items.

Henry Brougham Collection, miscellaneous correspondents (collection uncatalogued at time of consultation).

Edwin Chadwick Collection, correspondence with Sir Wilfrid Lawson; MS copybook No.2, correspondence with Lord Ashley; MS Copybook No.9, correspondence with Father Mathew.

F.W.Newman Collection: miscellaneous letters, in U.C.L. strongroom misc. autograph letters, Box.5;.

## LONDON: WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL ARCHIVES.

Scrapbooks relating to Cardinal Manning (of small importance).

## MANCHESTER: CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Anti-Corn Law League Letter Book 1838-40.

MS Proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, (1858-1867, 1872-1879, by permission).

J.B.Smith Collection, Vols.1,3,5,14; Vol. marked "Stirling".

MANCHESTER: HEAD OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

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MANCHESTER: JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

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English MSS. 341 R.44671: No.83: J.Ruskin to F.O.Ward, 27 Aug.

MERE, WILTS., PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MISS JOYCE RUTTER.

Mere Temperance Society Minute Books. (An excellent set of volumes showing the varied activities of a rural temperance society in the late-Victorian period).

OXFORD: BALLIOL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

T.H.Green Collection.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Letterbooks of Sir Charles Trevelyan (Dep. d 91-134).

Misc.Acland Papers (MS Eng.Misc.c.37).

J.E.Thorold Rogers, Scrapbook of Speeches & Letters. (listed in main catalogue).

OXFORD: CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

Salisbury Collection, Special Correspondence, Lady Jsnetta Manners; typescript bound volumes, correspondence with Lady John Manners; special correspondence, Ritchie, W.H.Smith, Goschen, Ashbourne; bound vol. of letters transcribed from the Secretary's notebook 1868-1880; special correspondence, W.R.Callendar, Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hicks-Besch, R.A.Cross; Political files, 1, 3, 4, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33;

OXFORD: MANCHESTER COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Shepherd Collection: Vol.c, p.275: Letter from Father Mathew to J.J.Philips, 19 Nov 1842..

ROCHDALE: PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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W.E.Moss MS Collection (of little value).

TRURO:CORNWALL COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.

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TABLES

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Licences</u>	<u>Persons per on licence</u>
1831	82,484	168
1841	91,612	174
1851	95,484	188
1861	107,696	186
1871	112,884	201
1881	106,910	243
1891	105,006	276
1901	102,848	316
1911	90,586	398
1921	82,411	458
1931	77,049	517

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.

TABLE 2: LIQUOR CONSUMPTION PER HEAD, 1800-1835. FIVE YEAR PERIODS

Years	Spirits proof galls.	Wine galls.	Beer Standard galls.
1800-4	0.80	0.43	33.9
1805-9	0.85	0.34	32.8
1810-14	0.84	0.30	30.2
1815-19	0.69	0.24	28.0
1820-4	0.67	0.22	29.0
1825-9	1.10	0.30	28.4
1830-4	1.11	0.26	21.6
1835-9	1.17	0.26	22.9
1840-4	0.87	0.23	19.5
1845-9	0.86	0.23	19.4
1850-4	1.08	0.23	21.1
1854-9	0.99	0.23	22.0
1860-4	0.87	0.34	24.6
1865-9	0.97	0.45	28.8
1870-4	1.14	0.52	31.1
1875-9	1.21	0.50	33.2
1880-4	1.05	0.42	29.2
1885-9	0.94	0.37	28.4
1890-4	1.00	0.38	29.8
1895-9	1.03	0.40	31.2
1900-4	1.04	0.34	30.2
1905-9	0.86	0.27	27.3
1910-14	0.67	0.25	27.0
1915-19	0.54	0.26	17.5
1920-4	0.38	0.30	18.4
1925-9	0.29	0.34	17.2
1930-5	0.22	0.30	13.3

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 3: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE RAISED FROMALCOHOLIC LIQUORS: 1819-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Liquor Taxation</u>	<u>Total Taxes from all Sources</u>	<u>Percentage of total</u>
1819	17,014	54,460	31.2
1829	16,932	52,523	32.2
1839	16,208	49,033	33.0
1849	16,356	54,325	30.1
1859-60	21,750	65,372	33.3
1869-70	24,899	66,727	37.3
1879-80	28,980	66,682	43.4
1889-90	31,162	78,678	39.6
1899-1900	41,686	108,496	38.4
1909-10	38,834	140,679	27.6
1919-20	133,873	998,960	13.4
1929-30	129,634	676,576	19.1
1939-40	130,806		12.5
1949-50	400,761		10.2
1959-60	390,728		6.9

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 EACHDECADE: 1601-1880

1601-10	-
1611-20	5
1621-30	3
1631-40	3
1641-50	3
1651-60	4
1661-70	3
1671-80	4
1681-90	8
1691-1700	5
1701-10	2
1711-20	4
1721-30	4
1731-40	2
1741-50	2
1751-60	2
1761-70	3
1771-80	2
1781-90	3
1791-1800	8
1801-10	6
1811-20	10
1821-30	19
1831-40	57
1841-50	70
1851-60	66
1861-70	87
1871-80	153

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 COMMITTEE &amp; FAMILIAR PLACE ON THE INCIDENCE OF DRUNKENNESS

Year	Spirits Consumption T.O. &	Rate of Increase (1801-100)	U.K. Malt Consumption (million imperial bushels)	Rate of Increase (1801-100)	Commitals for Criminal Offences England & Wales	Rate of Increase (1811-100)	Metropolitan Police Drunkenness arrests	Rate of Increase (1831-100)
1801	8,800	100	19.6	100				
1802	15,597	177	34.8	178				
1803	17,288	196	34.7	178				
1804	11,599	132	25.8	132				
1805	13,903	158	25.6	132				
1806	14,325	159	30.7	157				
1807	17,287	196	27.0	142				
1808	16,740	190	25.4	130				
1809	11,370	129	25.9	132				
1810	10,445	117	26.9	137				
1811	17,301	197	29.7	152	5,337	100		
1812	14,911	169	21.2	108	6,576	123		
1813	12,665	144	25.4	130	7,164	134		
1814	10,192	114	29.7	152	6,390	120		
1815	15,541	177	30.2	154	7,818	146		
1816	12,419	141	24.2	124	9,091	170		
1817	12,781	145	23.3	119	13,932	261		
1818	14,897	169	27.0	142	13,567	254		
1819	13,413	153	25.8	132	14,254	267		
1820	12,894	147	20.9	137	13,710	257		
1821	13,161	150	24.4	150	13,115	245		
1822	13,177	150	29.6	152	12,241	229		
1823	13,237	150	20.2	144	12,263	229		
1824	19,302	219	32.5	166	13,698	257		
1825	22,433	255	36.2	185	14,437	270		
1826	24,086	274	32.5	166	16,147	303		
1827	24,346	277	27.0	152	17,921	336		
1828	28,072	319	30.0	188	16,564	310		
1829	27,395	311	24.2	149	18,675	370		
1830	27,720	315	33.0	168	18,107	339		
1831	26,738	304	39.3	200	19,647	368		100
1832	26,518	301	37.4	191	20,829	390	31,353	104
1833	26,754	304	40.1	205			29,880	95
1834	26,163	320	41.1	210			19,779	63
1835	29,475	335	42.9	219			21,794	69
1836	31,362	356	44.4	227			22,728	73
1837	28,918	329	40.0	207			21,426	68
1838	30,055	351	40.5	207			21,237	68
1839	29,216	332	39.9	204			21,269	68
1840	25,503	290	42.0	217				
1841	24,106	274	30.2	185				

SOURCE: Spirits consumption: G.H. Wilson, Alcohol & the Nation, p. 331; Malt consumption, W.H. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 246. No. of persons charged with criminal offences, England & Wales, Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559); Arrests for drunkenness, Parl. Papers, 1832, xli (14).

TABLE 6: ANNUAL GROSS CONSUMPTION OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA: 1820-1841, and ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE

Year	Gross Tea Consumption (lbs.)	Annual Rate of increase (1820-100)	Gross Coffee Consumption (lbs.)	Annual Rate of increase (1820-100)	Gross Cocoa Consumption (lbs.)	Annual Rate of increase (1832-100)
1820	25,712,935	100	7,103,000	100		
1821	26,754,587	104	7,593,000	107		
1822	27,574,025	107	7,669,000	108		
1823	27,093,015	106	8,455,000	119		
1824	27,648,295	108	8,263,000	116		
1825	29,232,174	114	11,083,000	156		
1826	29,045,652	113	13,199,000	186		
1827	29,931,178	116	15,560,000	219		
1828	29,305,757	114	17,115,000	241		
1829	29,495,205	114	19,466,000	274		
1830	30,046,935	117	22,669,000	319		
1831	29,997,055	117	22,716,000	320		
1832	31,548,381	123	22,953,000	323	1,150,000	100
1833	31,829,620	124	22,742,000	320	1,268,000	110
1834	34,969,651	136	23,785,000	335	1,174,000	102
1835	36,574,004	142	23,295,000	328	1,084,000	94
1836	49,142,236	191	24,948,000	351	1,130,000	98
1837	30,625,206	119	26,347,000	271	1,417,000	123
1838	32,351,593	126	25,766,000	363	1,602,000	139
1839	35,127,287	137	26,790,000	377	1,607,000	138
1840	32,252,628	126	28,664,000	404	2,042,000	177
1841	36,679,667	142	28,371,000	399	1,929,000	168

WUPCE: Parl. Papers, 1c61, lviii (246), p. 627  
Parl. Papers, 1c43, lii (23), p. 49  
Parl. Papers, 1c50, x (398), ev. of John Wood.

**TABLE 7: ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS AND FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT BY METROPOLITAN POLICE: 1831-1851**

Year	Arrested	Convicted	Discharged	(DISORDERLY CONDUCT)
1831	10,383	5245	5138	
1832	8,771	4680	4089	
1833	8,580	4623	3937	
1834	11,660	5549	6111	
1835	11,391	5962	5429	
1836	11,151	7011	4142	
1837	10,762	5845	4917	
1838	11,113	6525	4588	
1839	11,328	6010	6318	
1840	15,104	7069	8035	
1841	15,810	7622	8188	
1842	15,205	7897	7308	
1843	14,855	7734	7121	
1844	8,060	4093	3965	
1845	6,274	3225	3049	
1846	5,143	3091	3052	
1847	5,661	2959	2702	
1848	6,465	3649	2816	
1849	7,670	4261	3409	
1850	7,341	4059	3282	
1851	6,318	3544	2774	
1831	31,353	4379	26,974	(DRUNKENNESS)
1832	32,636	3505	29,131	
1833	29,880	4541	25,339	
1834	19,779	8835	10,944	
1835	21,794	9913	11,881	
1836	22,728	10750	11,978	
1837	21,426	9345	12,081	
1838	21,237	9917	11,320	
1839	21,269	9374	11,895	
1840	16,505	6596	9,909	
1841	15,006	5248	9,758	
1842	12,338	3915	8,423	
1843	10,890	3163	7,727	
1844	8,321	2641	5,680	
1845	9,363	2427	6,936	
1846	10,266	2969	7,297	
1847	9,004	1679	7,325	
1848	8,392	1455	6,937	
1849	10,867	2245	8,622	
1850	12,477	2759	9,718	
1851	10,668	1914	8,754	

**SOURCE:** Accounts & Papers, 1852 (14), Vol. 41.

TABLE 8: ARRESTS FOR "DRUNK & DISORDERLY CONDUCT" BY METROPOLITAN POLICE, 1844-51

Year	Arrested	Convicted	Discharged
1844	8,153	4,010	4,143
1845	7,998	3,666	4,332
1846	8,439	3,841	4,598
1847	7,870	3,631	4,239
1848	8,069	3,501	4,568
1849	10,160	4,604	5,556
1850	11,420	5,583	5,837
1851	12,504	6,113	6,391

SOURCE: Accounts & Papers, 1852 (14), Vol. 41.<sup>2</sup>

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 9: SPIRITS PAYING CONSUMPTION DUTY: GREAT BRITAIN &****IRELAND 1814-1831**

Year	Consumption	Year	Consumption
1814	5,360,630	1823	4,225,903
1815	5,796,697	1824	4,880,679
1816	3,832,863	1825	4,132,263
1817	4,927,385	1826	8,888,644
1818	5,426,440	1827	8,005,872
1819	5,395,541	1828	9,311,624
1820	4,760,887	1829	9,240,919
1821	4,584,018	1830	9,278,521
1822	5,215,617	1831	8,920,856

**SPIRITS PAYING CONSUMPTION DUTY: UNITED KINGDOM****1791-1831**

Rate of Duty	Period of 6 years	Galls. distilled in:		
		England	Scotland	Ireland
6d, 7d, 9d.	1791-5	24,508,411		18,537,434
10d, 11d.	1796-01	21,284,328		21,917,705
1/4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1802-7	24,444,643	12,554,639	26,235,251
1/4 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 1/9	1808-13	30,561,030	12,383,882	23,654,322
1/9	1814-19	30,739,556	10,761,849	25,297,788
10/1, 4/11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1820-5	27,799,369	22,338,735	32,302,608
5/7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 2/3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1826-31	53,646,438	38,331,316	61,936,878

**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 ISSUED1821-1833 (GREAT BRITAIN)

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

SOURCE: Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559), Appendix 6.

TABLE 11: LICENCES FOR THE SALE & MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS ISSUED  
IN IRELAND, 1821-1833

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

SOURCE: Parl. Papers, 1834, viii (559), Appendix 6.

TABLE 12: TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP & POPULATION BY COUNTY: 1834.

County	Population	T. Socs.	Member- ship	Members per 1000 popn.
Lancs.	1,337,000	28	25,119	18.8
Yorks.	1,372,000	58	9,493	6.9
Cornwall	301,000	19	7,550	25.1
Middx. & Ldn.	1,891,000	26	6,489	3.4
Glouces.	387,000	15	3,579	9.2
Soms.	404,000	21	2,775	6.9
Durham	239,000	7	2,480	10.4
Devon	494,000	18	2,017	4.1
Surrey	157,000	13	1,766	11.2
Warwks.	337,000	1	1,700	5.0
Wilts.	237,000	9	1,680	7.1
Kent	399,000	13	1,587	4.0
Wales	807,000	11	1,570	1.9
Cumbs.	169,000	4	1,524	9.0
Northumbs.	237,000	7	1,306	5.5
Essex	318,000	10	1,286	4.0
Berks.	147,000	7	1,192	8.1
Staffs.	409,000	12	1,098	2.7
Derbs.	237,000	4	978	4.1
Suffs.	296,000	14	928	3.1
Hants.	314,000	7	828	2.6
Bucks.	147,000	6	790	5.4
Worcs.	223,000	1	777	3.5
Nctts.	225,000	1	712	3.2
Shrops.	214,000	3	655	3.1
Norfs.	390,000	5	608	1.6
Westms.	55,000	2	606	11.0
Sussex	273,000	6	447	1.6
Oxon.	154,000	8	382	2.5
Cambs.	144,000	4	343	2.4
Dorset	159,000	3	330	2.1
Leics.	197,000	4	312	1.6
Herts.	143,000	3	185	1.3
Lincs.	317,000	2	153	0.5
Hunts.	53,000	2	134	2.5
Beds.	95,000	1	100	1.1
Herefs.	111,000	2	84	1.3

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 13: THE TOTAL FUNDS OF LONDON TEMPERANCE AND TOTAL SOCIETIES COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL FUNDS OF OTHER LEADING EVANGELICAL PHILANTHROPIC BODIES

Year	British & Foreign Bible Society	Church Missionary Society	London City Mission	Lord's Day Observance Society	Church Pastoral Aid Society	British & Foreign Temperance Society	British and Foreign Society for Suppression of Intemperance: 1836-8: New British & Foreign Temperance Society: 1838-42
1831	95,424	46,745		255			
1832	81,736	40,994		327		1,125	
1833	75,492	48,837		432		1,460	
1834	83,897	52,201		385		1,912	
1835	107,926	68,628		801		1,075	
1836	86,819	67,691		479			
1837	108,741	71,109		513	7,332	951	296
1838	97,237	82,727		524	8,114	733	279
1839	105,255	72,179		773	10,423	931	789
1840	111,450	100,252		854	16,176	777	2,027
1841	101,322	91,471	4,872		19,665	595	3,242
1842	95,095	93,592	5,534	513	18,880	624	2,137
1843	92,476	115,100	6,741	930	17,562	474	
1844	98,359	104,323	6,781	764	21,828	392	
1845	97,756			708	20,426	390	
1846	101,306	102,458	11,715	764	22,505	395	
1847	117,440	116,827	13,924	855	29,941	196	
1848	90,156	88,812	16,137	843	25,767	209	
1849	95,933	89,767	19,069	797	32,005		
1850	91,643	104,273	20,320	1,432	30,544		
1851	103,330	112,252	23,053	1,200	31,595		

Footnote: W. J. 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.

Notes: The report shows the gradual decline in the funds of the L.T.S. after 1834, whereas during the same period, the London City Mission was, like the Church Pastoral Aid Society, advancing rapidly. The C.P.A.S. and the Bible Society were at least maintaining their position. This suggests that some special cause is responsible for the decline of the L.T.S., which does not affect the other leading charities.

The comparison also shows how very small were the funds devoted to the L.T.S. in comparison with the Bible Society and the C. P. 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 L.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 L.T.S. was by that time dead.

TABLE 14: TABLE OF MINISTERIAL TESTOTAL CONFERENCES AND SIGNATURES TO TESTOTAL DECLARATIONS, DISTINGUISHING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

Total ministers listed in London Temperance Intelligence, 1857, pp. 206, 243, 250, 257, 407, 420, 467	% of total from each denomination	Ministers attending the 1848 Manchester Temperance Conference (Bristol Temperance Herald, Mar. 1848, p. 77).		% of total from each denomination	Testotal ministers signing the 1848 ministerial temperance certificate (Boston Temperance Advocate, July 1848, extra number, pp. 39ff.).		% of total from each denomination	1857 U. S. A. Ministerial Conference "Responded favourably" to letters		% of total from each denomination	1857 U. S. A. Ministerial Conference; attended the conference		% of total from each denomination	Petitions for Sunday Closing listed in Weekly Record, 1863		Signatures on do.	Signatures on petitions for Sunday Closing in Weekly Record, 1863; % from each denomination		Ministers describing themselves as testotal: Temperance Spokesman, 1 June 1866, p. 186		% of total from each denomination
		47	29		27	135		24	232		21	118		33	145		13,928	10	532	19	
Congregationalists	23	47	27	135	24	232	21	118	33	145	13,928	10	532	19							
Baptists	60	29	17	86	15	92	15	52	15	127	11,958	9	260	9							
Wesleyans	29	7	4	28	5	83	8	20	6	540	67,102	48	201	7							
Primitive Methodists	11	4	16	109	19	59	5	19	6	138	12,269	9	426	15							
Calvinistic Methodists	73	14	8	66	12	142	13	4	1	66	12,392	9	340	12							
Anglicans	15	7	4	25	4	171	17	55	16	39	3,806	3	1,600	22							
Wesleyan Association	23	22	13	32	6	41	4	23	7	1	36										
Wesleyan New Connexion	5	2		2		28	3	11	3	32	3,809	3									
Presbyterians		10	6	46	8	61	7	21	6	36	3,701	3									
Unitarians		6	3	11	2					9	650										
Free Church						33	3	4	1	4	396										
Wesleyan Reformers						22	2	10	1	71	6,467	5	146	5							
United Free Wesleyans										7	523		145	5							
Bible Christians				3	1	10	1	1		2	68										
Moravians										1	36										
Plymouth Brethren										7	857	1									
Roman Catholics										1	23										
Swedish Moravians										7	1,061	1									
Indep. Methodists										11	583										
Quakers																					
Lady Huntington's Connexion	1	2	1	5	1					3	87										
Free Church of Scotland		2	1	4	1																
Reformed Presbyterians				2		4		1													
Church of Scotland				2		15	1	4	1												
Evangelical Union				4	1																
Scottish Episc. Ch.						1							110	4							
Others	2	1		6	1	76	7	10	3												
TOTAL	285		174			566		1,090		1,267	139,772		2,760								

TABLE 12: THE OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF BRADFORD TOWN COUNCIL  
1860-1865

Occupation	1	2	3	4	5
Weaver	9	1	3	1	33
Servant	7	17	-	-	-
Coramainer	6	-	-	-	-
Framework Knitter	5	-	-	-	-
Silk Thrower	4	-	-	-	-
Labourer	4	10	-	38	24
Coachmaker	3	-	-	-	-
Twister	3	-	-	-	-
Dressmaker	2	3	-	-	-
Potter	2	-	-	43	-
Confectioner	2	-	-	-	-
Printer	2	1	2	2	5
Gardener	2	1	1	2	2
Shoemaker	2	58	6	13	10
Sailor	2	11	-	70	-
Jeamer	2	-	-	-	-
Currier	1	4	1	-	-
Stockinger	1	-	-	-	-
Tailor	1	18	6	19	3
Hailor	1	-	-	-	-
Coliner	1	-	-	16	2
Tape Weaver	1	-	-	-	-
Bricklayer	1	-	2	5	7
Hatter	1	2	-	-	1
Binder	1	-	-	-	-
Horse Breaker	1	-	-	-	-
Wife	1	1	-	-	-
Ball Hand	1	3	2	6	-
Burche	1	-	-	-	-
Winder	1	-	-	-	-
China Painter	1	-	-	-	-
Burnisher	1	-	-	-	-
Collier	1	-	27	-	-
Book Man	-	-	6	-	-
Lime Burner	-	-	2	-	-
Wheelwright	-	-	1	-	-
Papermaker	-	-	1	-	-
Shop Assistant	-	-	2	-	-
Boarding House Keeper	1	-	-	-	-
Turner	1	1	-	-	-
Clerk	1	-	2	-	-
Grocer	1	-	3	-	-
Jeweller	1	-	-	-	-
Hawker	1	1	-	-	4
Smith	1	1	6	14	-
Basketmaker	1	-	-	-	-
Chevener	1	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	17	5	-	-
Mason	-	15	1	2	8
Draper	-	13	1	2	12
Painter	1	6	-	-	-
Cabinet Maker	-	5	-	-	-
Carrier	-	4	-	-	-
Sawyer	-	3	1	1	-
Plasterer	-	3	-	2	-
Glover	-	3	-	-	-
Calvinistic Meth- odist Minister	-	3	-	-	-
Tanner	-	3	2	-	-

Table 15, contd.

	1	2	3	4	5
addict	-	-	-	-	-
Water Carrier	-	2	-	-	-
Ironmonger	-	2	-	-	-
Ostler	-	2	1	-	-
Flour Merchant	-	1	-	-	-
Barber	-	1	-	-	1
Schoolmaster	-	1	-	-	-
Builder	-	1	-	-	-
Shopkeeper	-	1	-	-	-
Lead-surveyor	-	1	-	-	-
Blockmaker	-	1	-	-	-
Independent	-	1	-	-	-
Freemason	-	1	-	-	-
Wesleyan minister	-	1	-	-	-
Baptist minister	-	1	-	-	-
Dyer	-	1	-	-	18
Timman	-	1	3	-	-
Boulder	-	1	-	27	3
Farmer	-	1	7	-	1
Laundress	-	1	-	-	-
Ropemaker	-	1	-	-	-
Steiner	-	1	-	-	-
Hosier	-	1	-	-	-
Skinner	-	1	-	-	-
Flaxdresser	-	1	1	1	-
Engraver	-	1	1	1	-
Carman	-	1	1	-	-
Enginewrights	-	1	-	-	-
& Fitters	-	-	1	25	-
Enginemen & Drivers	-	-	-	-	-
Drivers	-	9	-	9	-
Pudlers	-	2	-	9	1
Chainmakers	-	1	-	9	-
Fur Cutter	-	1	1	-	-
Farrier	-	-	-	-	-
Tallow Chandler	-	-	1	-	-
Steerboatman	-	-	1	10	-
Platelayers	-	-	-	5	-
Bakers	-	-	-	3	-
Trimmers	-	-	-	2	-
Firemen	-	-	-	2	-
Anchormaths	-	-	-	1	-
Boiler Builders	-	-	-	2	1
Millers	-	-	9	-	-
Warehousemen	-	-	-	1	17
Brickmakers	-	-	-	-	2
Plumbers	-	-	1	-	39
Porters	-	-	-	-	15
Sweeps	-	-	-	-	-
Cording & Fustian Cutters	-	-	-	-	10
Smiths, Mechanics & Drillers	-	-	-	-	42
Waste Dealers	-	-	-	-	2
Coasters	-	-	-	-	8
Calenders & Peckers	-	-	-	-	14
Tea Dealers	-	-	1	-	-
Provision Dealers	-	-	-	-	9
Brokers	-	-	-	-	2
Cab Drivers	-	-	-	-	9
Booksellers	-	-	1	-	2
Slaters	-	-	-	-	4
Scavengers	-	-	-	-	1
Merchants	-	-	-	-	5
Temperance Hotel- keepers	-	-	-	-	4

TABLE 15. cont'd.

	1	2	3	4	5
Excavators	-	-	-	-	4
Coachsmith	-	-	-	-	1
Carver/Gilder	-	-	-	-	2
Leaplighter	-	-	-	-	1
Engineer	-	-	1	-	2
Paper Stainer	-	-	-	-	2
Mo. Trade	-	-	-	-	2
Watchmaker	-	-	-	-	1
Glasspainter	-	-	-	-	5
Agent	-	-	-	-	1
Brushmaker	-	-	-	-	1
India Rubber	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturer	-	-	-	-	1
Gum & Starch	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturer	-	-	-	-	1
Seedmaker	-	-	-	-	2
Town Missionary	-	-	-	-	2
Waterman	-	-	-	-	1
Townsmen	-	-	-	-	1
Paper Merchant	-	-	-	-	1
Fawbroker	-	-	-	-	2
Librarian	-	-	-	-	1
Chapelkeeper	-	-	-	-	2
Boatman	-	-	-	-	1
Oil-dealer	-	-	-	-	2
Travelling	-	-	-	-	1
Prescoper	-	-	1	-	-
(Primitive	-	-	-	-	-
Methodist)	-	-	-	-	-
Collier	-	-	-	-	2
Postman	-	-	-	-	1
Window Blind	-	-	-	-	-
Washer	-	-	-	-	1
Shipboulder	-	-	-	-	-
Brazier	-	-	1	-	-
Total whose	82	245	131	468	343
occupations					
Listed					
Total whose	18	755	-	-	-
occupations					
not listed					

SOURCES: Col. 1: Derby Temperance Society US Register (in situ).

2: Aberystwyth Auxiliary Temperance Society Register (National Library of Wales, MS 8524 D - microfilm copy).

3: Journal of the New British & Foreign Temperance Society, 9 Mar. 1840, pp. 145-6.

4: Bristol Temperance Herald, Apr. 1951, p. 59.

5: Temperance Spectator, 1 Dec. 1860, p. 181.

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 378 child testotals; Col. 4 males only.

2. Few 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. They are not necessarily representative. Col. 4 differs from the other three in consisting solely of reformed drunkards.

3. The general impression conveyed by these lists is that members of all grades within the working class, and some outside it, signed the total pledge. Revd. E.W. Edgell, writing a temperance meeting at Westminster in 1858 found an audience of 'bricklayers', labourers, and people who sell things in the streets; not however without a mixture of respectable persons'. (Moral Statistics of Parishes in Westminster', in Trans. Royl. Statistical Soc., I, 1858, p. 462).

TABLE 16: BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF LEADING BRITISH LIQUORRESTRICTIONISTS: 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.

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**ADDLESHAW, JOHN:** Born 1801, Brigg, Lincs. Wesl. local preacher from age 16; signed TT, 1836; prohibitionist; agent for Br. Temp. League from 1840. Died 1859.

**AFFLECK, W.B.:** Born Grassington, Yorks; 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 & prohibitionist agent; emigrated to U.S.A.

**ALEXANDER, G.W.:** Born 1802; Quaker; a founder of National Temp. Soc., 1843-, treasurer till 1856.

**ALEXANDER, R.D.:** Born 1788; Quaker; Ipswich philanthropist; signed TT, 1837; built Ipswich Temperance Hall 1840; published important temperance tracts.

**ALLEN, RICHARD:** Born 1803, Cork; Quaker minister; early member of the first Dublin temperance society; anti-slaver.

**ANDERTON, HARRY:** Born 1808, 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.

**ANDREW, JOHN:** Born 1774; corn miller and maltster, but gave up the malting portion on signing TT; early member of Leeds Temp. Soc.

**ANDREW, JOHN, JUNR.:** His son, Born 1810, one of the first Leeds teetotalers, Sec. of Br. Assoc. for promotion of Temp.

**ANDREWS, JOSEPH:** Born 1812, Mickelhurst, Cheshire. Father a spinner, who later worked at Gott's Leeds mill. Signed TT, 1835.

**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.F.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, Lincs.; 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, EDWARD:** Born 1808, Darlington; Sunderland banker, U.K.A. supporter; long president of Sunderland teetotal soc.; pres. of North of England Temp. League; keen on mission work among foreign sailors.

**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 propr. 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.

**BAKER, W.R.:** Born 1798, Waltham Abbey; parents dissenters; trained for ministry Wymondley Independent College, Herts., 1819-; first appointment, agent for Home Missionary Soc., Ramsey, I.O.M.; Congregationalist

minister; next appointment, Shepton Mallet; signed TT, 1835; published Curse 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. Bouverie.

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.1835, 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; Wesl. 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.

BARRETT, 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.

**BARRON, 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 Lidlington, 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.

**BAZLEY, 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.

**BEGGS, 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.

**BIRKETT, G.H.:** Born 1791, Dublin; Quaker; founded Warrington Temp. Soc., 1830; Nathaniel Card his nephew.

**BISCOMBE, W.:** reclaimed drunkard, 1834; early Br. Temp. League agent.

**BIRLEY, HUGH**, Born Blackburn 1817, Son of a Manchester cotton spinner. Educated Winchester, Manchester manufacturer. Cons. M.P. for Manchester 1868. Supported Permissive Bill.

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

**BOOTH, J. C.**, Born 1819 Adwalton nr. Bradford. Father a farmer. Apprenticed to a drunken tailor. Reformed by a Bradford Methodist family. Signed TT 1835, at age 18. Temp. lecturer from 1846. Agent for Br. Temp. League from 1853.

**BOURNE, JOSEPH**, Born 1806, Alnwick Northumbs. Early TT and temp. advocate, especially among Middlesborough navvies. Agent for Northern Temp. Assoc., 1843/4. Became agent for Br. Temp. League, 1848.

**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 Basington Hall, Northumbs., died 1852.

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

**BOWLY, SAMUEL**, his nephew. Born 1802, Cirencester. Educated at a Quaker school. Quaker. Cheesefactor, TT 1835 under the influence of Richard Barrett. A keen anti-slaver, a leading supporter and president of National Temp. League, and skilled at holding "drawing room" temperance meetings.

**BRADLEY, HENRY**, Born 1809, Chorley nr. Manchester. Came to Preston, 1825. Apprenticed joiner, builder. Signed TT 1833. First sec. Preston Temp. Soc., 1832. Became registrar of births and deaths for Preston district. Bookkeeper for Horrocks' mill from 1836.

**BRAZIER, CHARLES**, Born 1800, Worcester. Pious mother. Moved to Manchester. Became a drunkard. Signed TT 1840. Became a zealous temp. advocate and prohibitionist. Publicly professed religious belief 1856.

**BRIGHT, JACOB**, Born 1821, Greenock. Son of Jacob Bright and brother of John Bright. Partner in John Bright and Bros, cotton spinners, Rochdale. Educated York Quaker School. An advanced Liberal, favouring household suffrage, ballot, education supported by local rates. M.P. for Manchester 1867-. Permissive Bill supporter.

**BRIGHT, JOHN**, Born 1811 Rochdale. Father a Quaker cotton spinner. Educated at Quaker schools. Active in Rochdale reform agitation 1832. Joined Rochdale Temperance (anti-spirits) society, and active in it till 1834. President Br. Temp. League, 1842, but never active in teetotal work after 1834. Eventually began to drink claret under doctor's orders.

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.

BURNE, 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.

BURNS, DAWSON, his son; Born 1828, Southwark; TT, 1839; Joint Sec. National Temp. Soc., 1845-; temperance writer; U.K.A. supporter, 1853-; London correspondent of Alliance News, 1856-, and Metropolitan Superintendent.

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.

CABINE, 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.

CABINE, REV. WILLIAM: Born 1825, Douglas, I.O.M.; 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-.

CAMPBELL, G.C.: Born 1822, London; signed TT, 1842; agent for National Temp. League.

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

CARD, NATHANIEL: Born 1805, Dublin; pious mother; apprenticed at c. age 14 to his uncle G.H. Birkett; later moved for business reasons to Manchester; disliked public speaking, but founded United Kingdom Alliance; Quaker.

CARLILE, ANN JANE: Born 1775, Rooskey, Co. Monaghan; father a landowner; married Rev. Francois Carlile, M.A., presbyterian minister of Bailieborough in 1800; he died 1811; founded a temperance society in Dublin, 1830; held many temperance meetings in the 1840s in England and Scotland; writer temperance tracts, supported Father Mathew, a leading founder of the Band of Hope in 1847; gaol visitor and prostitute reclamer; prohibitionist.

CARPENTER, REV. P.P.: Born 1820; brother of Miss Mary Carpenter, a native of Bristol; Unitarian minister at Manchester and Warrington; temperance worker and prohibitionist; did much to establish industries for the unemployed during the Cotton Famine; 1865 moved to Montreal.

CARPENTER, REV. RUSSELL LANT: Born 1817, Bristol; Unitarian minister and member of the same family; resigned pastorate at Bridgwater, Soms. in 1849 because he could not conscientiously receive rents of certain beershops in his salary; later became pastor of the church at Bridport.

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

CARVOSSA, REV. B.: Born 1789; missionary for Wesleyans in Tasmania; Wesl. minister in I.O.W., 1835; signed TT, c. 1830.

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.

**CASH, 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 needle-work; John early employed in a mill, but later became a carpenter; signed TT, 1836; 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.

**CHARLTON, 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.

**CHRMES, 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 ship 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.F.:** 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 Hockings; sec. of Harborough Temp. Soc.; began publishing temperance periodicals from 1839; arranged his first railway temperance excursion 1844, 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.

**GOREY, RICHARD:** Born 1801, early teetotal pioneer, Cardiff.

COSSHAM, HANDEL: Born 1825; 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 1815; 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.

CRABTREE, 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.

CRUIKSHANK, 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.

CUNLIFFE, 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

Greenock 1810>, Church of Scotland elder. Established a local savings bank. First visited continent in 1828, and published his reflections. Established the anti-spirits movement in Scotland. Converted to teetotalism by John Finch. Strongly influenced by Chalmers and Wilberforce. Published several works on drink usages, and campaigned for years to eliminate them. Also active in canvassing for medical signatures condemning alcohol drinking. Active in London teetotal activity in the 1840s and in Complete Suffrage Movement. Anti-Corn Law League supporter. Having small means of his own, Dunlop had abandoned practice in 1833. Fellow of Royal Statistical Society, 1840. Sanitary Reformer.

DUNSCOMBE, REV. N.C. Born 1798. First thought about the temperance question after the abandonment of brandy-and-water had relieved a nervous 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.

DUXBURY, R.W., Born 1820. Signed TT 1835. Became agent and missionary for Gateshead Temperance Society. In 1860 went on the staff of the British Temp. League. Became a Quaker and was employed as a missionary by Thomas Emmott.

EASTON, GEORGE, Born 1808, in rural Scotland. Father a servant. Educated at parish school. Became contractor for road repairing. Reformer in the 1830s. Signed TT 1838. Became a railway ganger. Missionary for temp. in Edinburgh. In 1850 became lecturer for Scottish Temp. League.

EATON, JOSEPH, Born 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, J.C., Born 1833, Chorlton, Manchester. Apprenticed mechanic, and remained in the trade. Signed TT 1851. Temp. advocate from 1853, and joined U.K.A. First working man to advocate Alliance principles from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 1857. Sec. of the Working Men's Maine Law Council, 1858. In 1859 founded Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society. Also founded a Co-operative Spinning and Manufacturing Company there.

**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.

**ELLIOTT, 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.

**ELLISON, CANON H.J.:** Born 1813; 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.

**EVLING, 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.

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

**PARISH, 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 1818 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 4 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 millenarian 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 moderate; 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 Devides Temp. Society; Baptist, but became Quaker, c. 1846; 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 1859-65; 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.

GREEN, J.W.: Born 1783; Wesleyan; Ed. London Temp. Intelligencer and Teetotal Times; active in National Temp. League.

**GREGSON, WILLIAM**, Born 1822, Ribchester. Son of a poor handloomweaver, who was also parish clerk. Father active in temp. movt. Family moved, 1835, to Clitheroe, William employed in cotton mill. Signed TT 1835. First temp. speech at age 19. When he found the strength of Anglican opposition to the temp. movement he joined the Wesleyan Assoc. Mutual improvement and self-help background. Took part in a Chartist meeting, and became a weaver in Horrocks' mill Preston to escape detection. Later returned to Clitheroe and became a weaving-shed overlooker. In 1851 appointed temperance missionary and left the mill. Then became a temp. missionary in Brighton. Blackburn Town Councillor from 1866, and active Liberal. Agent of the Br. Temp. League. By 1889-90, Gregson had become leader of the Liberal party in the Council. Died 1890.

**GRIER, REV. PREBENDARY**, Born 1834, vicar of Hedgesford, 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.

**GRUBB, EDWARD**, 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 Chrimes 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.

**GUEST, RICHARD**, signed TT 1836. Quaker temp. advocate in the Potteries. U.K.A. supporter.

**GURNEY, J.J.**, Born 1788, Earlham Norfs. Signed TT 1842. Anti-slavery.

**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 Arbriolot 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.

**CUTTRIDGE, REV. J.** Born 1820, Birmingham. Self-educated, called to the ministry at age 16. United Methodist Free Church. Joined temp. movement in 1838.

**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; Jevemile Bearding 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, Kettle 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, Drifffield; 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.

**HEYWORTH, LAWRENCE:** Born 1786, Greensnook; 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, 1839; 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-.

**HORNIMAN, 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 teetotal 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 1806; 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; TT, 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.

**KENRICK, G.S.:** energetic and generous temperance enthusiast of Varteg, Monmouthshire, and of West Bromwich, Staffs.; propr. 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 controversey 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.; Finch 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 Peace, file and steel works, as their principal traveller; prohibitionist; Anglican; long president of Sheffield Temp. Association.

**KIRK, REV. JOHN:** Born 1813, East Flean, 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 Burslem, 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.

**LAWSON, 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 Cokermonth 1886; pro-Beer, defeated at 1900 election; returned for Camborne 1903; passionately devoted to free trade during the Tariff Reform controversy; Again returned for Cokermonth 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; articulated 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. 1868; 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 teetotaler; 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.

LOMAX, 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, Broadclist, Exeter; moved to London and learned to be a cabinet maker; Chartist in 1848; active in Reform League; TT, 1846; active in the London temperance movement.

LUDBROOK, W.: Born 1827, Soham, Cambs.; sec. of Camden Town Temp. Soc.

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

McCULLOCH, J.M., M.D.: Born 1804, Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire; 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, microscropy; Dumfries Town Councillor, and very popular locally; kept abreast of medical research.

McCURREY, JAMES: Born 1801, Glasgow; father a bricklayer, mason and builder, but also drank; James moved to London 1821; became Wesleyan 1828-9, 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.

M'DONALD, 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.

McKERRON, 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.

MAGUIRE, REV. R., D.D.: Born 1826; pioneer Anglican teetotaler, and founder of the C.E.T.S.; vicar of Clerkenwell.

MARR, J.S.: Born 1823; sec. Scottish Temp. League 1853-63; prominent Maine-Law agitator; died 1870.

**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 piecer 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., 1860-5; 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.

**MATHEW, FATHER:** 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 Dapuchin 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, Brompton Brian, Herts.; sec. N.B.F.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 7<sup>y</sup> sent to a congregational school, in Melbourn, Cambs.; later to a Southampton school; at 16, entered the family business; father retired 1840; Samuel and his brother John, ran the business from 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 1868-85; 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 Teare, 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.

NOBLE, JOHN: Born 1789; through hard work and thrift became an extensive bookseller; 1840/1, TT; later J.P., and in 1847, 1851, Mayor of Boston.

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, Nibley, 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 Middlesborough; 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.

PECHELL, 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.

PLINT, 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.

QUANT, E.F.: Born 1811; for some years a Baptist minister; TT when Wesleyan missionary in Bahamas, c. 1840; anti-slavery; sec. Br. Temp. League.

RAE, ROBERT: Born 1823, Hamilton; TT, c. 1839; later a sec. of Western Scottish Temp. Union. 1846- Sec. of Scottish Temp. League; 1861 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.

RAPER, 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 1878, 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 teetotalers; 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 1801.

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 Coldbath 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, Hazlehurst, 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.

SHERMAN, 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; propr. 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.

SKINNER, REV. FRANCIS, D.D., Born 1806, Presbyterian minister of Blackburn. Early temp. worker in Lancs. and TT from 1832.

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

SMITH, G.C., Born 1783, known as "Boatswain Smith", hon. sec. Br. and Foreign Seamen's Soc., and very early London anti-spirits advocate, though not prominent in the teetotal movement.

SMITH, JOHN PYE, 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, ROBERT, Born 1801, Saltcoats Ayrshire. Glasgow shipowner and merchant. Gave £100 pounds a year for many years to Scottish Temp. League. Member of Town Council from 1845. Magistrate 1846. Retired from Town Council 1848. TT 1843. President Scottish Temp. League 1852-77. United Presbyterian Church.

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

SMITHARD, S., Born 1818, Melbourne Derbs. Began work in a lace factory and later became a wood turner. Brother-in-law of Thos. Cook. TT 1839, temp. advocate, popular for his singing of temp. songs.

SMITHIES, 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 Weal. at age 15. Began work as a clerk in a York fire insurance co. In 1849 was asked to go to London as managing sec. of a gutta serena co. Founder of the British Workman, philanthropist and sabbatarian.

SPENCER, REV. THOS., Born 1796, Derby. Father a schoolmaster. 1816 went to St. John's College, Cambridge. Influenced by Simeon. Fellow of St. John's 1823. 1826 perpetual curacy of Hinton Charterhouse, nr. Bath. Greatly improved the educational level of his parish. Vigorous advocate of thrift and opponent of outdoor relief. Anti-slavery advocate. R signed curacy 1847. Signed TT 1839 largely because of his poor law views. Moved to London, and became sec. of National Temp. Soc 1851, and edited the National Temperance Chronicle till his death in 1853. Favoured corn law repeal.

SPRATT, REV. JOHN, D.D., Born 1798, Roman Catholic, studied in Spain. D.D. 1829. President of the Irish Total Abstinence Soc. Continued Father Mathew's work.

**SPRIGGS, WILLIAM:** Born 1789, Great Bowden, nr. Market Harborough; National Temp. League agent.

**STAMP, REV. JOHN:** Born 1808, Keelby, Lincs.; 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, teetotalism 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.

**STOVEL, REV. CHARLES, D.D.:** Born 1799; Baptist minister; Vice-President B.F.S.S.I., and later active in the National Temp. League; President of the Baptist Union.

**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, Elberton, Glos.; 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.

**SWINDEHURST, THOMAS:** Born 1785, Bowland, 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.

**TABRAHAM, 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 Walmsley 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.

THORNTON, J.C.: Born 1818, Barnard Cas., Durham; TT, 1835; worked in Leeds 1837-52, until invited to become Sec. of West of England Temp. League; U.K.A. supporter and editor of Western Temp. Herald.

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

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

TOULMIN, 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.

TREVELYAN, 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.

TUNNICLIFFE, 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.

**TWEDDIE, 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 imprinted 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; M.P. 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.

WIGHTMAN, MRS.: Born 1817; good family; wife of Rev. C.E.L. Wightman, vicar of St. Almond'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 C.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, esp. 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; not a sophisticated advocate, but effective with working men; Methodist.

TABLE 17: BIRTH-DATES OF LEADING TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES1828-69

Before 1765	1
1765-9	3
1770-4	8
1775-9	4
1780-4	9
1785-9	21
1790-4	21
1795-9	31
1800-4	34
1805-9	46
1810-14	27
1815-19	41
1820-4	25
1825-9	17
1830-4	12
1835-9	2
After 1839	1
No Info.	28
<hr/>	
TOTAL	331

BIRTH YEARS OF LEADING TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES WHO SIGNED  
THE PLEDGE IN THE 1830s

1765-9	4
1770-4	3
1775-9	0
1780-4	6
1785-9	11
1790-4	9
1795-9	17
1800-4	14
1805-9	17
1810-4	10
1815-19	19
1820-24	9
1825-9	2
After 1829	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	122

TABLE 18: ANALYSIS OF PROMINENT TREETOTALERS BY PLACE  
OF BIRTH

Lancashire	32
Yorkshire	23
Scotland	18
London	13
Ireland	18
Northumberland	5
Hants	5
Glos.	4
Derbyshire	4
Soms.	4
I.O.M.	3
Lincolnshire	3
Buckinghamshire	3
Cumberland	3
Devon	3
Durham	3
Wilts.	3
Beds.	2
Cams.	2
Cornwall	2
Essex	2
Herts	2
Kent	2
Norfolk	2
Northamptonshire	2
Salop.	2
Staffs.	2
Warwickshire	2
Cheshire	1
Dorset	1
Herefs.	1
Leics.	1
Notts.	1
Sussex	1
Westmoreland	1
Worcs.	1
Wales	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	178

SOURCE: See table 30: all individuals included whose place of birth is known.

TABLE 19: ANALYSIS OF PROMINENT TEETOTALERS BY  
RELIGION

Quaker	50
Wesleyan	25
Congregationalist	22
Anglican	19
Baptist	15
Unitarian	8
Primitive Methodist	7
Presbyterian	5
Methodist New Connexion	3
Wesleyan Association	2
Roman Catholic	2
Church of Scotland	2
United Methodist Free Church	2
Cowherdite	2
Methodist Reform	1
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	1
Evangelical Union	1
Free Church of Scotland	1
<hr/>	
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.

Co. William Halsey,  
 Froce and Hester,  
 both with white curtains, roses, medals, and truncheons.

## OSTENTATIOUS

FRANCIS JACOBY

White Tinsman carried by a  
 reclaimed drunkard

1840

on a cart. - drawn by

two horses

1841

A carriage drawn by four grey horses, decorated with  
 100 white feathers, coat lining the President,  
 Fr. C. H. Jester, 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  
 and services make up a period of thirty-nine years,  
 and who are all total abstainers.

## THE SOCIETY'S NEW BANNER.

seem - the Temperance Arms in rich colour and the  
 following inscription and motto: - "Total  
 Abstinence Society, established A.D. 1837." - "Love to  
 our country leads us on." - "Through God we shall do  
 valiantly." Carried by three reclaimed drunkards.

Members of the Club three abreast  
 with white rosettes and medals.

Banner - "Because of Drunkenness the Land Mourneeth"

Members of the society two abreast  
 with white rosettes and medals.

Banner - "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to  
 drink wine, nor anything whereby thy  
 brother stumbleth, or be offended, or is  
 made weak." - ROMANS 14.

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 - "Tea-totalism. Love to our country leads us on".

Members of the Society two abreast.

Banner - "Fear God and honour the Queen"

"I've a coat to my back, a good hat on my head  
 "My wife and my bairns are well clothed and well fed,  
 "For these have a claim on my savings, before  
 "The House with the picture hung over the door"  
 "Woe unto you that laugh, for ye shall mourn".

Members of the Society two abreast

Banner - "The Tinsman's Arms"

Banner - "Chestnam Juvenile Tea-total Society.

Train up a child in the way he should go".

Juveniles two abreast, the boys carried small banners, of  
 which we have taken no account.

The female teetotalers in carriages, one of which contained  
 the wives of four reclaimed drunkards, and out of the windows  
 of nearly all appropriate banners were displayed.

SOURCE: Journal of the New British & Foreign Temperance Society, 27 June 1840, p. 211;  
 account of the procession of Chestnam Total Abstinence Society on Whit-Tuesday 1840.  
NOTE: the strong patriotic and religious overtones of the procession. The prominence given  
 of the teetotalers through rosettes and medals. The emphasis on responsibility  
 teetotalers, long before the foundation of the Band of Hope. For illustrations of  
 temperance processions, see Plates 40 & 41.

**TABLE 21: UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE: DISTRIBUTION OF  
DONORS 1859-60 & 1863-4: 1868-9 & 1873-4**

Category	1859-60		1863-4	
	No.	%	No.	%
5/- to 9/11	390	32	461	34
10/- to 19/11	252	21	208	16
£1 to 4/19/11	462	38	540	40
£5 to 99/19/11	110	8	128	10
£100 to 499/19/11	7	1	5	-
£500 & over	-	-	2	-
<b>TOTAL DONORS OVER 5/-</b>	<b>1,221</b>		<b>1,344</b>	
Total Female Donors	71	6	94	6
Total "Rev" Donors	85	7	77	6

Category	1868-9		1873-4	
	No.	%	No.	%
5/- to 9/11	847	28	819	16
10/- to 19/11	453	15	1,574	31
£1 to 4/19/11	1,455	48	2,202	44
£5 to 99/19/11	251	8	377	8
£100 to 499/19/11	9	-	30	1
£500 & over	3	-	3	-
<b>TOTAL DONORS OVER 5/-</b>	<b>3,018</b>		<b>5,005</b>	
Total Female Donors	160	5	91	2
Total "Rev" Donors	163	2	116	1

**TABLE 22: UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE: DISTRIBUTION OF DONATIONS 1859-60 & 1863-4: 1868-9 & 1873-4**

Category	1859-60		1863-4	
	£	%	£	%
5/- to 9/11	98	3	119	3
10/- to 19/11	130	4	106	3
£1 to 4/19/11	598	18	732	17
£5 to 99/19/11	1,364	41	1,479	34
£100 to 499/19/11	1,103	37	865	20
£500 & over	-	-	1,000	23
<b>TOTAL (5/- &amp; over)</b>	<b>3,293</b>		<b>4,302</b>	
Total given by women	79	2	123	3
Total given by Clergy	68	2	128	3
Total given under 5/-	392		234	

Category	1868-9		1873-4	
	£	%	£	%
5/- to 9/11	221	3	211	1
10/- to 19/11	235	3	803	5
£1 to 4/19/11	1,974	22	3,083	19
£5 to 99/19/11	3,243	36	4,762	29
£100 to 499/19/11	1,552	17	4,400	27
£500 & over	1,751	20	3,000	19
<b>TOTAL (5/- &amp; over)</b>	<b>8,976</b>		<b>16,258</b>	
Total given by women	427	5	191	1
Total given by clergy	209	2	138	1
Total given under 5/-	287		248	

TABLE 23: REGIONAL PROVENANCE OF UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS  
1850-60, 1863-4, 1867-8

Area	Amount Given: £			Number of Donors		
	1859-60	1863-4	1867-8	1859-60	1863-4	1867-8
Beds	63	-	4	3	1	6
Berks	5	7	32	7	9	35
Bucks	-	6	6	1	2	9
Camb.	13	14	24	4	6	6
Cheshs.	17	55	116	24	42	72
Cornwall	39	33	50	37	42	41
Cumb.	96	168	596	23	32	69
Derbs.	21	28	72	15	14	66
Devon	24	44	60	40	51	53
Dorset	3	2	5	4	6	8
Durham	61	119	390	23	37	80
Essex	45	13	21	19	4	12
Gloucs.	133	150	192	23	33	37
Hants	5	9	14	7	5	11
Herefs.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Herts	3	1	9	3	3	9
Hunts	-	1	1	-	1	1
Kent	22	19	67	16	18	21
Lancs	741	1,577	1,878	249	305	696
Leics.	2	9	29	1	3	36
Lincs	15	10	75	21	13	96
Middx.	52	14	16	4	5	5
Monmouth	1	7	8	2	8	6
Norfs	3	10	39	5	9	41
Northants	7	7	21	11	8	22
Northumbs	479	526	679	23	33	54
Notts	29	4	81	13	6	33
Oxon	4	5	67	4	5	22
Rutland	1	30	70	1	1	2
Shrops	5	9	15	8	13	16
Soms	58	68	76	37	41	47
Staffs	11	25	112	13	23	72
Suffs	13	5	25	6	1	16
Surrey	19	10	17	13	7	9
Sussex	22	23	24	17	17	11
Warwks	18	17	161	13	15	138
Westms	4	5	38	3	3	14
Wilts	266	351	632	15	15	12
Woros	3	7	29	8	9	29
Yorks	316	245	1,015	138	180	418
Metropoln	287	163	523	131	151	281
WALES	49	43		40	35	
IRELAND	54	30		29	10	
SCOTLAND	292	276		92	65	

TABLE 24: REGIONAL PROVENANCE OF UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
1868-9, 1873-4

Area	Amount Given: £		No. of Donors	
	1868-9	1873-4	1868-9	1873-4
Beds	6	8	8	4
Berks	33	35	35	30
Bucks	3	27	6	30
Camb	28	6	11	9
Chesh	98	299	66	159
Cornwall	32	74	47	75
Cumb	701	1,250	83	127
Derbs	77	222	72	115
Devon	59	86	58	117
Dorset	15	14	8	19
Durham	596	1,175	108	220
Essex	19	40	11	17
Gloucs	220	112	59	79
Hants	16	51	14	42
Herefs	2	2	3	3
Herts	7	56	7	4
Hunts	3	9	4	10
Kent	19	61	17	80
Lancs	2,371	5,210	696	849
Leics	38	83	39	81
Lincs	101	138	125	130
Middx	13	11	2	6
Monmouth	9	29	6	25
Norfs	30	101	44	95
Northants	27	56	29	68
Northumbs	682	1,175	84	125
Notts	32	44	36	53
Oxon	52	128	21	56
Rutland	50	20	2	1
Shrops	22	33	28	29
Soms	100	226	49	126
Staffs	126	299	90	219
Suffs	33	21	18	18
Surrey	18	38	12	21
Sussex	26	79	13	39
Warwks	192	553	141	271
Westms	73	149	17	45
Wilts	445	431	25	67
Worcs	35	65	34	58
Yorks	934	1,544	402	735
Metropoln	636	981	275	382
WALES	156	221	99	157
IRELAND	128	382	50	97
SCOTLAND	396	700	91	112

**TABLE 25: ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE:  
1868-9: BY TOWN**

TOWN	£100-	£50-99	£20-49	£10-19	£5-9	£1-4	TOTAL
Manchester	3	1	13	8	11	100	136
Metropolitan	1	1	7	4	6	108	127
Darlington	1	2	2	-	-	6	11
Glasgow	1		2	2	5	10	20
Bradford	1		-	-	2	11	14
Ashton	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
Sheffield	-	2	1	1	2	17	23
Bristol	1	2	-	-	1	8	11
Liverpool	-	1	2	2	3	9	17
Halifax		1	1	1	2	2	7
Sunderland		1	1	-	2	12	16
Leeds		-	2	2	5	41	50
Bolton			2	-	3	24	29
Birmingham			1	3	3	58	65
Dewsbury			1	-	1	6	8
Rochdale			1	-	1	8	9
Bury			-	2	3	8	13
Dublin	-			1	5	9	15
York	-			1	1	6	8
Bp. Auckland				1	1	6	8
Oldham				1	-	8	9
S/Shields				1		8	9
Burslem				1	-	7	8
Gateshead				-	3	10	13
Dundee					3	6	9
Southport					2	23	25
Huddersfield					2	11	13
Hull					2	9	11
Newcastle				-	1	24	25
Leicester				-	1	16	17
Nottingham				-	1	16	17
Reading					1	13	14
Plymouth				-	1	10	11
Belfast					1	7	8
Wigan					1	7	8
Carlisle						20	20
Gt. Grimsby						17	17
Hartlepool						13	13
Derby						9	9
Bath						8	8
Preston						7	7
Edinburgh						7	7
Middlesbro						6	6
Norwich						6	6

TABLE 26: UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE AUXILIARIES: 1859-69

Aberdeen	Knaresborough
Ashton-under Lyne	Lauder
Austerland	Lees
Bentham	Leicester
Birkenhead	Longton
Birmingham	Louth
Bramley	Liverpool
Bridlington	Manchester
Bristol	Middleton
Bolton	Mossley
Burnley	Newcastle
Burslem	North Staffordshire
Bury	Nottingham
Cardiff	Oldham
Carlisle	Oswestry
Carnarvon	Over Darwen
Chatham	Preston
Colne	Saddleworth
Cowling	Scarborough
Darlington	Sheffield
Derby	Shotley Bridge
Dewsbury	Southampton
Doncaster	Southport
Dowlais	South Shields
Dudley	Stockton-on-Tees
Earlstown	Stourbridge
Exeter	Sunderland
Galashiels	Swansea
Glasgow	Tynemouth
Grimsby	Wakefield
Halifax	West Hartlepool
Hawick	Whithaven
Huddersfield	Wigan
Hull	Workington
Ironbridge	York
Kendal	

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.



TABLE 28: U.K.A. AGENTS & SUPERINTENDENTS: 1868-9SUPERINTENDENTS OF DISTRICT AGENCIES

STAFFS, SALOP, WORCS. & WARWICKSHIRE: W. Jones, Birmingham  
 CAMBS, HUNTS, BEDS, NORFS, SUFFS, ESSEX: Wilberforce Saunders,  
 Cambridge  
 DERBS, NOTTS, RUTLAND, LEICS, LINGS, NORTHANTS: Wm. Mart, Derby  
 MIDDX, KENT, SURREY & SUSSEX: Dawson Burns  
 GLOS, HEREF.S., WILTS & SOMS.: Samuel Chapman, Glos.  
 DEVON, CORNWALL, HANTS & DORSET: J.P. Uran, Plymouth  
 CARNARVON, ANGLESEA, DENBIGH, FLINT & RADNOR: Wm. Thomas, Bangor  
 MONTGOMERY, MERIONETH, CARDIGAN: Rev. Richard Jones, Llanidloes  
 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 29: OFFICERS & HONORARY OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 1866-1867**

Bowly, Samuel	London, Edward, J. F., Halstead
Brook, Rev. William	London, William, St. Leonards
Alexander, W.A., London	Lucas-Shadwell, W.B., J.F., Fairlight
Allen, Rev. Hugh, London	Maguire, Rev. Robert, London
Anstie, G.A., Wexham	Martin, Robert, Wexham
Babington, Rev. Canon, M.A., Brighton	McAll, Rev. Samuel, Principal Hecroby
Baines, Edward, Liff, Leeds	College
Barton, W.D.	Merrett, S.B.
Beckett, Henry, London	Pollison, Francis
Beckwith, Henry, London	Collins, Samuel, W. I.
Beckwith, Henry, London	Green, Hugh
Benson, W.A., London	Payne, Joseph, London
Benson, W.A., London	Phillips, Rev. Thomas
Benson, W.A., London	Ree, Robert
Benson, W.A., London	Robinson, Rev. W.A., W.
Benson, W.A., London	Rodgers, Rev. John, London
Benson, W.A., London	Rutherford, J., Birmingham
Benson, W.A., London	Salsbury, G.G., Chester
Benson, W.A., London	Sanders, William
Benson, W.A., London	Scott, Benjamin, London
Benson, W.A., London	Salway, W.A.
Benson, W.A., London	Shaw, W.A., Ipswich
Benson, W.A., London	Smith, Edward, Sheffield
Benson, W.A., London	Smith, Thomas
Benson, W.A., London	Smith, W.A.
Benson, W.A., London	Spencer, William
Benson, W.A., London	Stanger, Capt. R.C., Wexham
Benson, W.A., London	Steele, Rev. Charles, London
Benson, W.A., London	Thorp, Joseph, J.F., Halifax
Benson, W.A., London	Thorp, Joseph, Wexham
Benson, W.A., London	Taylor, Joseph
Benson, W.A., London	Taylor, John
Benson, W.A., London	Youn, Michael
Benson, W.A., London	Tweedie, William
Benson, W.A., London	White, Thomas Irving

**SOURCE:** National Temperance League: Annual Report, 1866-7.

**NOTES:**

The list contains several long-standing London teetotalers, e.g. William Janson, S.B. Meredith, William Tweedie, J.H. Esterbrooke; few of these names were prominent in Alliance activity, apart from Handel Coatham. Quakers are prominent: Bowley, Alexander, Charles, Edward Smith and James Christy. So also are prominent nonconformists, notably the nonconformist M.P.s, Samuel Morley, Edward Baines, Charles Gilpin; and prominent nonconformist ministers like Jabez Burns (Baptist), Newman Hall (Congregationalist) and Alexander Hannay (Congregationalist). The list contains no aristocrats, though two "improving squires" are present - Pitto 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 Allen, Babington and Bean 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.: 1868-9  
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. M.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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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" (R. Steer, The Smedleys of Matlock Bank, 1897).

## 12. CHESTERFIELD: JAMES CAMPBELL (£5).

No information.

DEVON

## 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 1872.

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).

1837-1898; 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.

21. DURHAM CITY: REV. G.T. FOX (£5).

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, 1866; 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 17808 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.

28. SUNDERLAND: GEORGE ROBERT BOOTH, J.P. (£5).

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 1861; 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. GIRENCESTER: WILLIAM BREWIN (£5).

Quaker, early teetotaler.

38. GIRENCESTER: 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 night school; 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 1860 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 helier 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. ALTCAR: 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.

48. BOLTON: ROBERT SMALLEY, J.P. (£40).

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

49. BENTHAM: J.T. RICE (£10).

No information.

50. BURNLEY: HENRY NUTTER (£5).

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 Key, 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.

## 54. COLNE: ROBERT SHAW, M.P. (£12).

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. EDGEWORTH: LAWRENCE HARWOOD (£10).

No information.

## 56. ECCLES &amp; 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 &amp; PATRICROFT: MRS. ROSTRON (£10).

No information.

## 58. LIVERPOOL: MRS BLACKBURN (£50).

No information.

## 59. LIVERPOOL: MRS. BEAKBANE (£25).

No information.

## 60. LIVERPOOL: THOMAS BEARBANE (£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.

66. MANCHESTER: W.T. BLACKLOCK, J.P. (£20).

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 CLEGG (£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 Kirtburton-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 testotoler; 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 FILDES (£20).

Manufacturer.

## 76. MANCHESTER: JOHN GREENWOOD (£10).

Born 1818, 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 Eccles attended the parish church; a Liberal.

## 77. MANCHESTER: JAMES HOLDEN (£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 handloomweaver; 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. EBENEZER ROBERT LEHARE (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).

Woolen 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 naturalised Br. subject, who left Germany and settled in Manchester in 1809 as a merchant. S.A. Steintal 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 1844. 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.R. 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 DARWEN. DR. GRAHAM. (L20).

No information.

## 97. OVER DARWEN. 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.

## 99.RIVINGTON, NR. CHORLEY, C.J. DARBYSHIRE, J.P. (L5).

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 T. 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 then 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 Visiter, 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 Ackroyd, left him £100 invc. 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".

## 105. WARRINGTON. R. GARNETT AND SON (L5).

Born 1805, Farnworth. His grandfather a watchmaker, his father an Anglican watchmaker. Mother died 1808, went to school and strongly influenced by some Quaker neighbours. In 1819 apprenticed joiner, but his master had, 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 new master drunken but well-intentioned. Robert'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.

## 106. LEICESTER. J. G. TATLOW. (L5).

Elastic web manufacturer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

## 107. 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 Sleaford, 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 1934, 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 BRABY (L15).

109. ANDREW DONN (L21).

110. GEO. DIBLEY (L10).

111. LADY JANE ELLICE (D20).

112. R. E. FARRANT (L50).

113. JOHN GREEN (L20).

114. G. T. LIVESSEY (L20).

115. A. J. LARKING (L5.5s.).

116. ARCHBISHOP MANNING (L5) See chapter 4.

117. JOSIAS NOTTIDGE (L 10 gns.).

118. WILLIAM SAUNDERS (L150).

119. JAMES WILLIE (L40).

120. WILLIAM WEST (L20).

121. R. A. WALNEWRIGHT. (L20).

122. BANK WRIGHT. (L5).

No information on these London donors.

MIDDLESEX (reets, 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 Council 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 Ferryhill 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 GADBURY (£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 Wesleyan 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 GILLETT (£10).

Born 1830; 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 TAYLOR (£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. EXTON: HON. &amp; REV. L. NOEL (£30).

Evangelical clergyman and member of the local landowning family.

SHROPSHIRE

## 132. CHERITON: MISS J.P. GALE (£15).

No information.

BOMERSET

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

See biographical appendix.

STAFFORDSHIRE

## 134. BURSLEM: WILLIAM WILDHOOD (£10).

Engraver.

135. WEST BRONWICH: 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, B.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.

WARWICKSHIRE

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 Worcester, succeeded in 1861; sold Abberley 1867, died 1878, no heir; Theodore Moilliet was Lord of Skilts 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 drysalter; 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

150. BELL BROUGHTON: ELIJAH HIGGS

No information.

YORKSHIRE

- BRADFORD: MRS. MARY PRIESTMAN (£100).

See biographical appendix.

152. BRADFORD: EDWARD PRIESTMAN (£5).

Born 1838, 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.

153. 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.

154. POTTEFRACT: GEORGE PEARSON (£10).

No information.

155. PICKERING: JAMES ELLIS (£5).

No information.

156. 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.).

Bookseller, 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).

166. CHARLES HUTCHINSON (£5).

No information.

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

No information.

168. 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.

169. 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 waggon 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 ship-brokers; 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; Wesleyan, and generous to the funds of its churches; an active Liberal, and married the eldest sister of Mr. John and Mr. Richard Cory.

IRELAND

## 174. BELFAST: MR. ARIC WORKMAN (£5).

Wife of Robert Workman, and emanating from Denwick, 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 trader.

## 178. DUBLIN: MRS. MARY EDMUNDSON (£5).

No information.

## 179. DUBLIN. W.H.PIM (L5).

No information.

## 180. DUBLIN. HENRY WIGHAM. (L5).

Life teetotaler, 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, Kirkcubrightshire, 1804. For many years held a most extensive practice in South Scotland. Educated Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. Edinburgh M.D. in 1827. Settled at Dumfries 1831, very active in combating the cholera plague of 1832, and again in 1848. 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 handloomweaver. Scott the elder founded the large jute mills at Mud 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).

1807.  
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 MCGAVIN (£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 EUNING (£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 &amp; 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

NOT KNOWN	62
Textile mfr.	39
Landowner	7
Iron Manufacturer	6
Merchant	6
Shipowner	5
Banker	5
Miller/Corn Merchant	4
Noncon./R.C. minister	4
Publisher/Bookseller	4
NO OCCUPATION	3
Clergyman	3
Chemicals mfr.	3
Businessman	3
Doctor	3
Lawyer/Solicitor	3
Grocer	3
Cocoa Mfr.	3
Painter/Decorator	2
Shipbuilder	2
Insurance	2
Contractor	2
Draper	2
Farmer	2
Colliery owner & coal merchant	2
Clothing mfr.	1
Timber merchant	1
Baking Powder mfr.	1
Glass & Oil merchant	1
Cable manufacturer	1
Marine Underwriter	1
Bricklayer	1
Pin mfr.	1
Univ. Professor	1
Army	1
Tanner	1
Traveller	1
Machine Maker	1
Watch mfr.	1
Carriage & bus firm	1
Upholsterer/Cabt. mkr.	1
Engraver	1
Carpet mfr.	1
Sanitary Ware mfr.	1
Metal Plate mfr.	1
Schoolmaster	1
Jute mfr.	1
Rly. Co. Agent	1
Tea merchant	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204</b>

TABLE 30B: 1868-9: SUBSCRIBERS TO THE U.K.A. OF £5  
OR MORE: ANALYSIS BY DATE OF BIRTH & BY SEX

1785-9	2
1790-4	1
1795-9	5
1800-4	12
1805-9	10
1810-14	12
1815-19	8
1820-4	5
1825-9	10
1830-4	9
1835-9	5
1840-4	3
NOT KNOWN	116
<hr/>	
TOTAL	204

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

Male	189
Female	15
<hr/>	
TOTAL	204

TABLE 30C: 1868-9: SUBSCRIBERS OF £5 OR MORE TO THE U.K.A.:  
ANALYSED BY POLITICAL VIEWPOINT & ACTIVITY IN  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL VIEWS

NOT KNOWN	135
Liberal	49
Conservative	5
Women	15
<hr/>	
TOTAL	204

ACTIVITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Highest office reached:

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONER	2
BOARD OF HEALTH	2
SCHOOL BOARD	1
TOWN CLERK	1
J.P.	11
COUNTY/MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR	7
MAYOR	7
DEPUTY LIEUT. FOR COUNTY	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL	33

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 THE ... TO THE  
U.K.A.: ANALYSED BY RELIGIOUS BELIEF

NOT KNOWN	109
Quaker	36
Anglican	15
Wesleyan	12
(Nonconformist)	6
Presbyterian	5
Congregationalist	5
Baptist	4
Unitarian	3
Free Church of Scotland	3
Evangelical Union	3
Campbellite	1
Catholic	1
Church of Scotland	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	204

TABLE 31: SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: RATE OF GROWTH  
IN NUMBERS: 1841-91

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

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

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**

		Ripon	Northampton	Banbury	Preston	Whitby
Clothing	1	23.7	19.4	22.6	18.2	16.5
	2	20.5	14.7	19.3	17.9	10.7
Food	1	12.9	16.9	22.3	13.3	19.6
	2	21.0	16.0	22.4	15.8	21.7
Household	1	13.2	13.1	11.7	9.8	7.3
	2	19.0	12.0	12.9	9.3	5.5
Construction	1	12.3	11.5	8.1	8.7	10.3
	2	11.5	11.2	7.8	7.0	5.8
Local Manu- facture	1	1.7	10.3	7.1	7.9	25.1
	2	5.0	18.4	4.0	10.1	24.1
Transport	1	8.5	3.2	6.0	2.3	2.5
	2	4.3	2.1	4.5	2.6	16.8
<u>Drink</u>	1	12.5	18.1	16.3	18.9	12.3
	2	12.5	13.0	16.7	16.0	8.0
Professional	1	10.5	7.5	7.1	10.1	6.4
	2	10.8	5.2	12.4	6.2	7.3
Shopkeepers	1	4.8	-		10.9	
	2	5.5	6.8		15.0	-

**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**

	RIPON		NORTHAMPTON		BANBURY		PRESTON		WHITBY	
	1834	1871	1824	1869	1824	1869	1834	1864	1834	1872
Publican	39	36	66	63	37	40	106	209	62	79
Beerseller	12	7		136		50	123	219	1	10
Baker/Confectioner	7	7	23	61	16	23	12	54	21	19
Butcher	15	16	19	70	10	20	56	105	14	21
Tailor/Draper	25	23	35	117	21	38	88	175	32	33
Shoemaker/Clogger	38	22	19	171	16	27	64	136	35	21
Temp. Hotel		1		1		1	1	3		
Coffee-Refreshment Room		6		3		3	2	4		2
Lodging House				1				3		116
Pawnbroker			4	7		1	14	29	3	1
Ginger Beer Mfr.				4				1		2

**SOURCE:** Ripon: Pigott's National Commercial Directory, 1834, pp. 897-900; Kelly's P.O. Directory W/Riding, Yorks, 1871, pp. 674-677.

Northampton: Pigott's Commercial Directory, 1823-4, pp. 426-8; Kelly's P.O. Directory, 1869, pp. 172-231.

Banbury: Pigott's Commercial Directory, 1823-4, pp. 435-7; Kelly's P.O. Directory for Oxon, 1869, pp. 829-834.

Preston: Pigot & Co.: National Commercial Directory, 1834, pp. 512-520; Kelly's P.O. Directory for Lancashire, 1864, pp. 358-376.

Whitby: Pigot & Co., National Commercial Directory, 1834, pp. 1003-7; Kelly's P.O. Directory N & E. Riding, Yorks, 1872, pp. 292-8.

TABLE 34: OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES IN FIVE SPECIFIED TOWNS, 1824-72.  
RATE OF CHANGE IN NUMBERS FALLING INTO SPECIFIED CATEGORIES

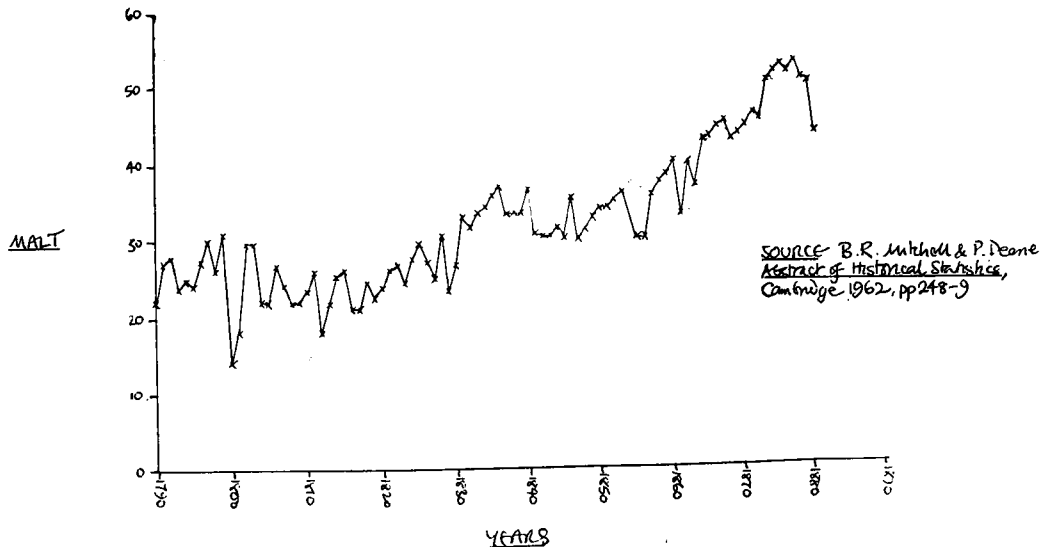
	RIPON	NORTHAMPTON	BANBURY	PRESTON	WHITBY
Population	109	237	173	268	118
Clothing	64	248	197	190	83
Food	308	308	232	230	141
Household	50	298	255	184	96
Construction	69	319	222	157	72
Local Manufacture	222	584	130	246	122
Transport	37	213	176	218	847
<u>Drink</u>	74	249	237	164	83
Professional	75	227	476	118	146
"Shopkeepers"	85			266	

SOURCE: as in table 22.

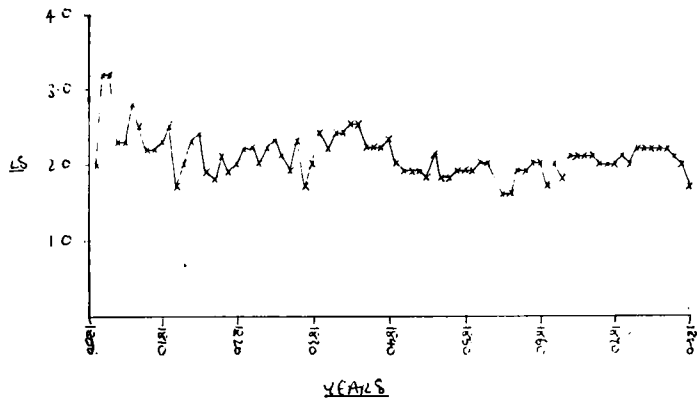
NOTES: The marked increase in Whitby's transport figures is due to the 1872 Directory's inclusion of lodging houses.

DIAGRAMS.

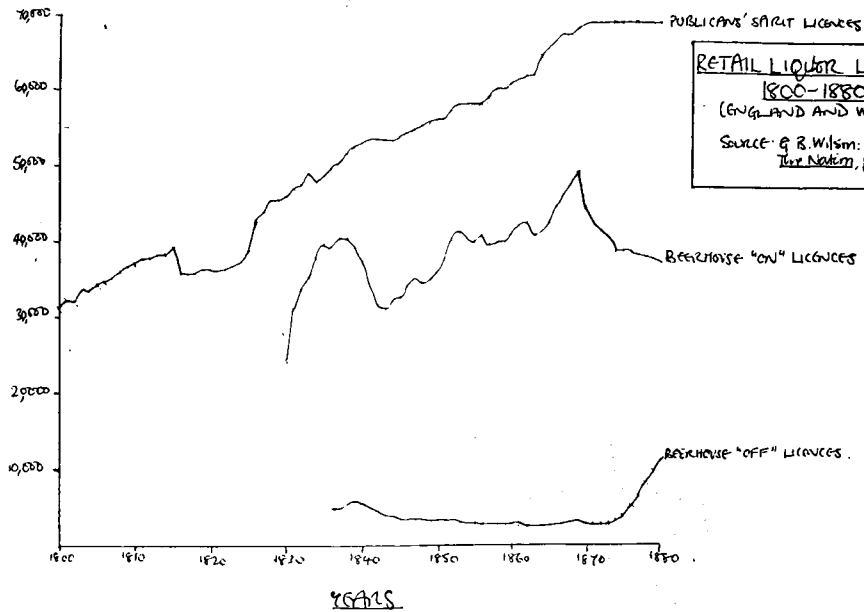
①: MALT CHARGED WITH DUTY (ENGLAND & WALES) 1790-1880 (MILLIONS OF IMPERIAL BUSHELS)

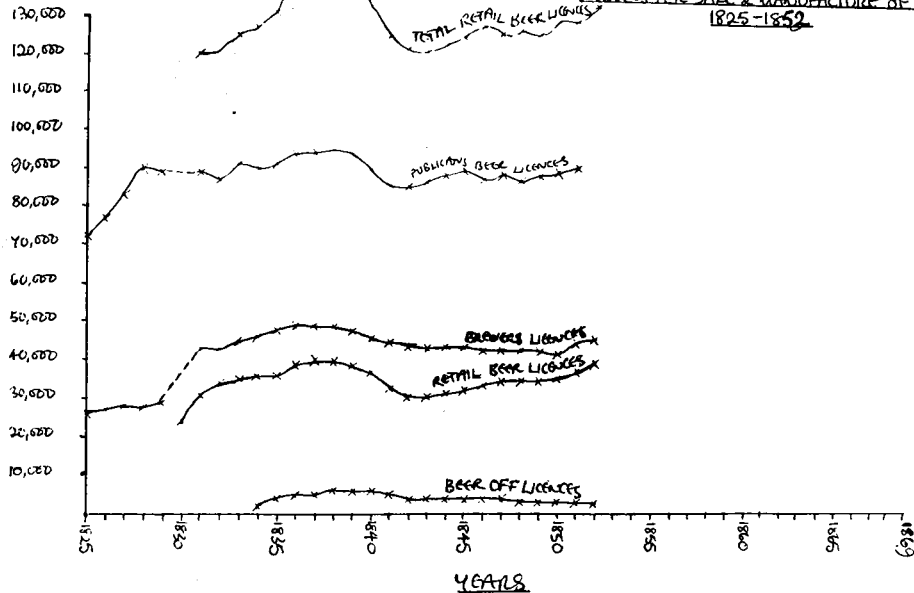


②: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT CORRELATED WITH POPULATION IN ENGLAND & WALES 1801-1861



Source: B. K. Mitchell & P. Deane Abstract of Historical Statistics Cambridge, 1962, pp 8-9, 248-9. Low-  
 ismo estimates two-year population into  
 mill production figures for each year.



LICENCESDIAGRAM 4LICENCES FOR SALE & MANUFACTURE OF BEER  
1825-1852

## DIAGRAM 5

FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE 1834 COMMITTEE & FRANCIS PLACE  
ON THE INCIDENCE OF DRUNKENNESS

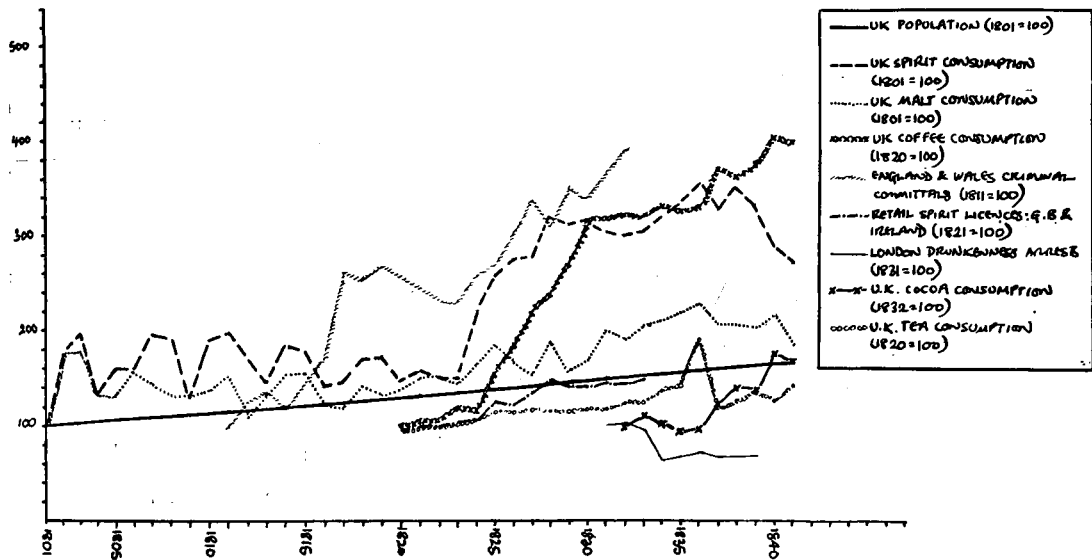
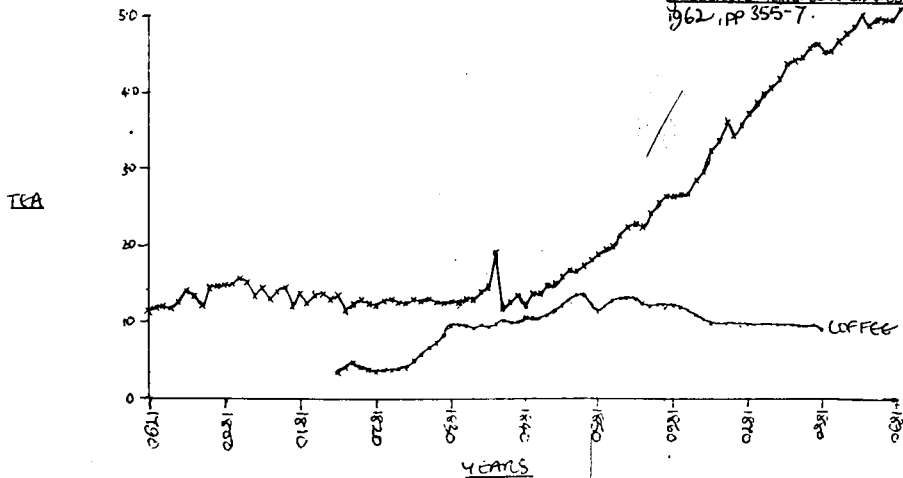
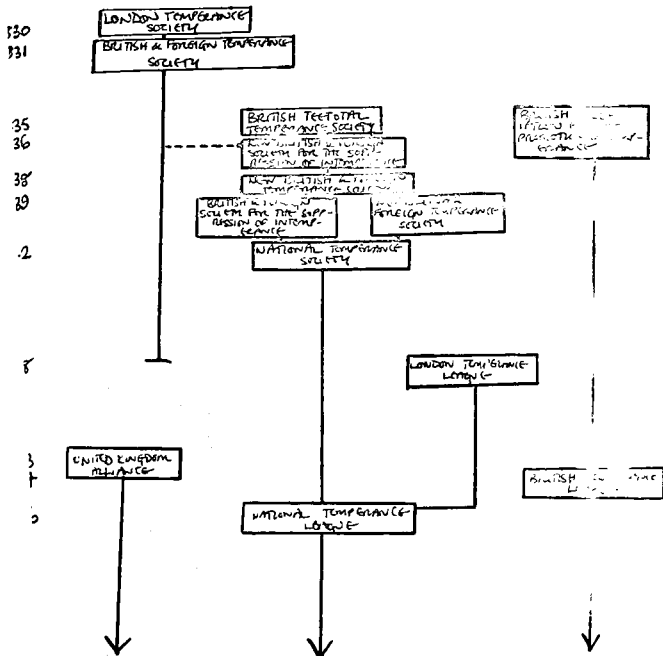
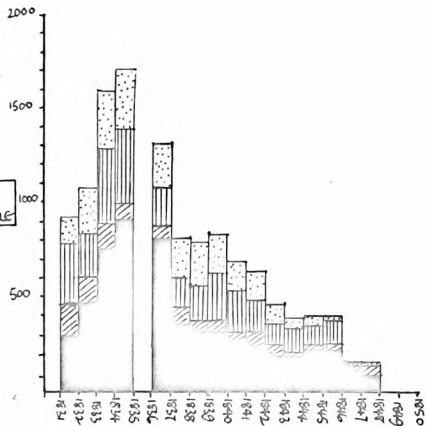


DIAGRAM SIX  
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TEA (IN THE KINGDOM) 1790-1890 LBS  
& COFFEE (UNITED KINGDOM) 1815-1890

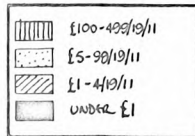
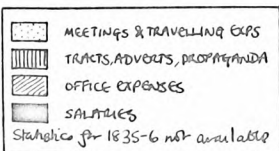
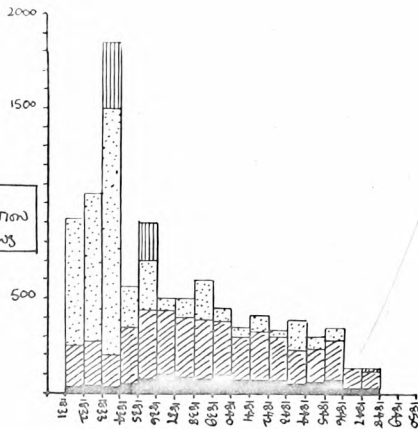


RELATION NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES 1830-56





B.F.T.S. DISTRIBUTION OF DONATIONS



BRITISH & FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY 1831-1848  
 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE AND OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
 (DIAGRAM 8)

L.F.

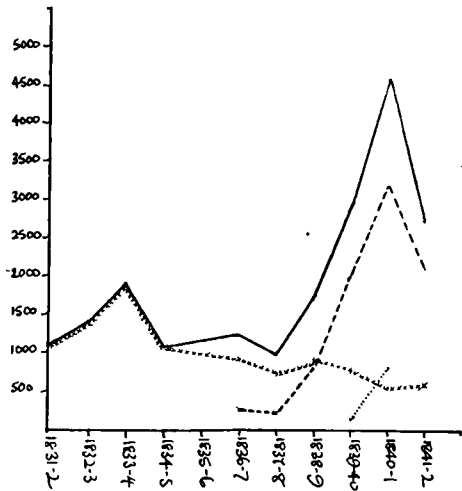
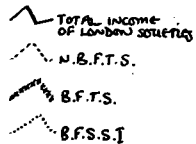
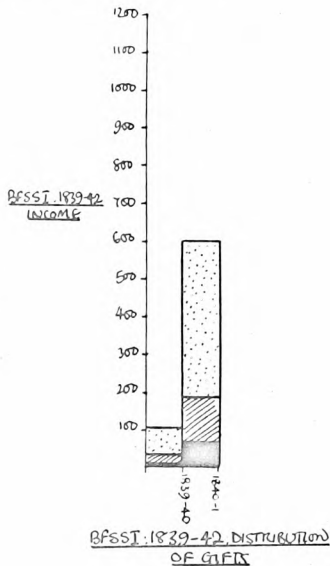
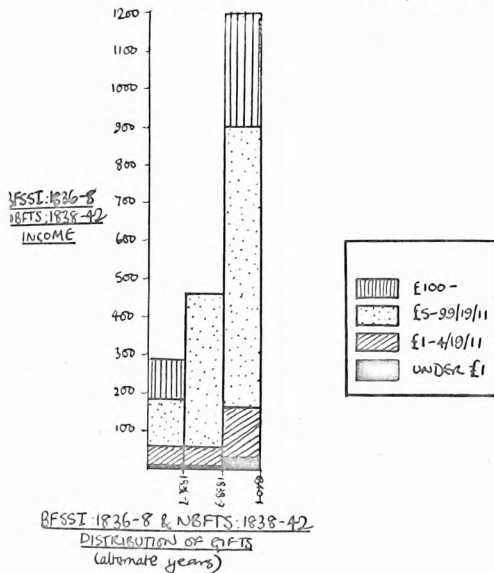


DIAGRAM ②

ANNUAL INCOME OF LONDON  
TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES  
1831-42



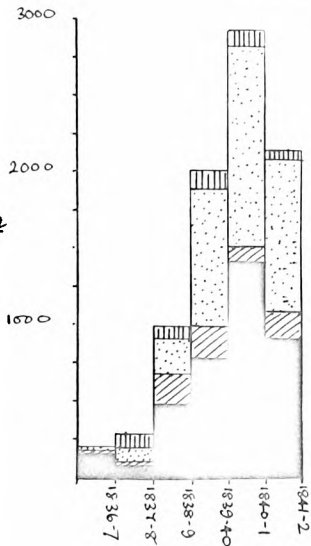
NATIONAL RECEIVED GIFTS (BASED ON LONDON)  
 DISTRIBUTION OF DONATIONS BY SIZE: 1836-1842  
 (DIAGRAM 10)



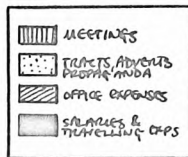
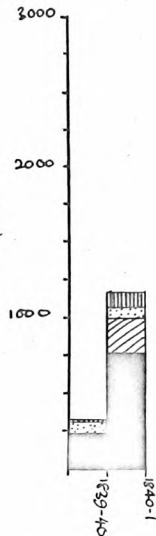
NATIONAL TECTOTAL SOCIETIES BASED ON LONDON  
ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1836-42

(DIAGRAM 11)

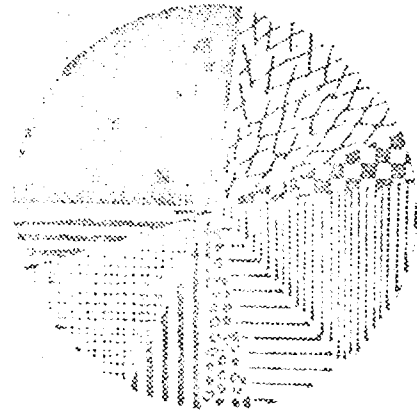
B.F.S.S.I. 1836-8  
N.B.F.T.S. 1838-1842  
EXPENDITURE



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

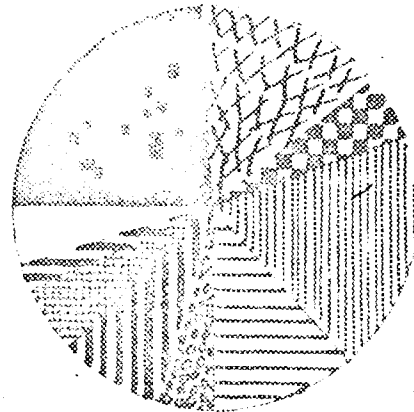


**DIAGRAM 12.**  
RELATIVE STRENGTH OF TEMPERANCE ENTHUSIASM IN LEADING U.K.  
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS: 1837-1866: PROPORTION FROM EACH DE-  
NOMINATION AMONG TOTAL RELIGIOUS SYMPATHISERS ON SEVEN SP-  
ECIFIED OCCASIONS.



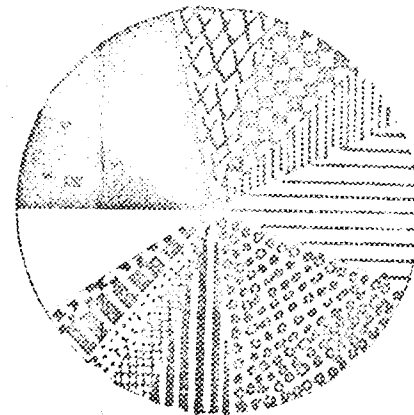
1848

Ministers attending ministerial temperance Conference, Manchester, 1848. Bristol Temperance Herald, May 1848, p. 71. (174 in all)



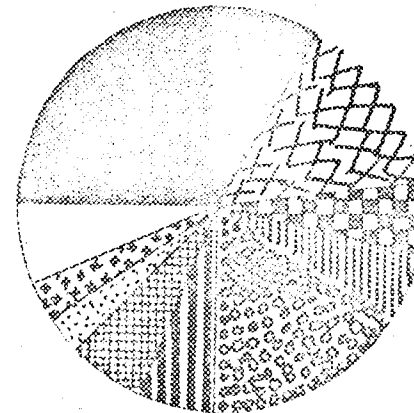
1848

Teetotal Ministers signing 1848 ministerial Certificate, British Temperance Advocate, July 1848, extra no., pp. 39 ff. (566 in all)



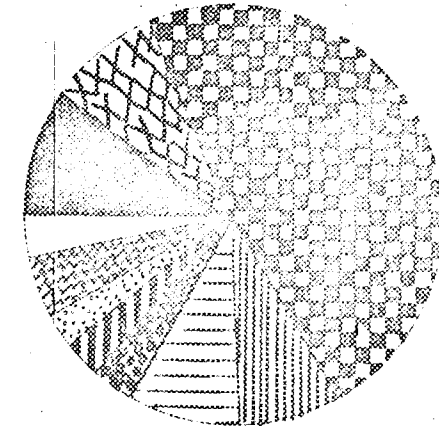
1857

Ministers who "responded favourably" to the Alliance letter on the 1857 Ministerial Conference: Full Report, U.K.A., 1857, (1090 replies).



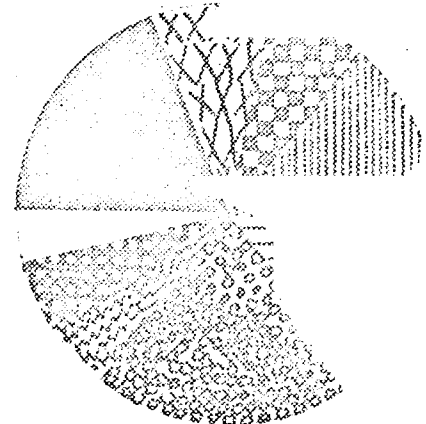
1857

Ministers attending the U.K.A. 1857 Ministerial Conference at Manchester. (353 in all).



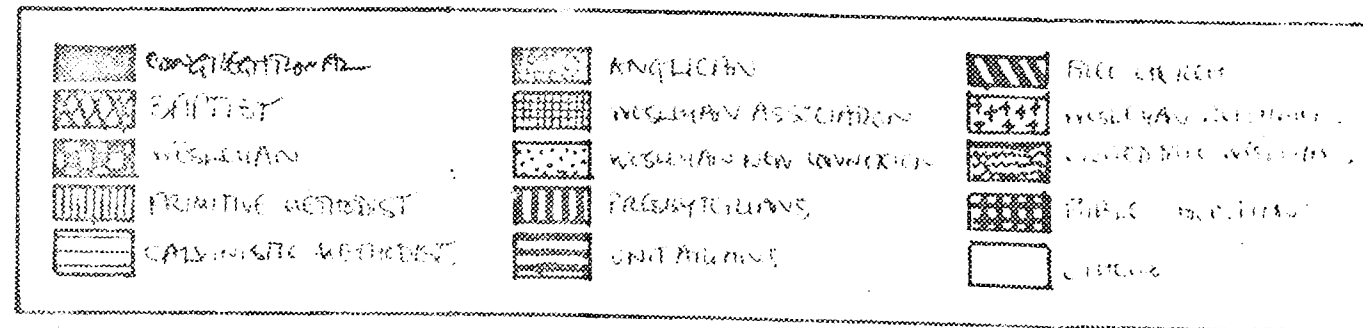
1863

Petitions from religious bodies favouring Sunday Closing legislation: Weekly Record, 1863. (1267 petitions, 139,772 signatures. The above analysis is of SIGNATURES).

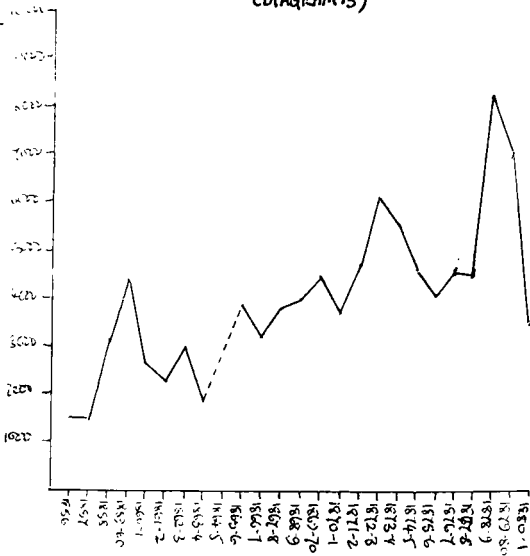


1866

Teetotal ministers, Temperance Spectator 1 June 1866, p. 88. (2760 in all, but Anglican figure a rough estimate).



NATIONAL TEMPERATURE LOGS\*  
 TOTAL RECEIPTS 1856-1881  
 (DIAGRAM 13)



\* Figures for 1864-5 not known.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE  
 TOTAL RECEIPTS IN £'000  
 (DIAGRAM 14)

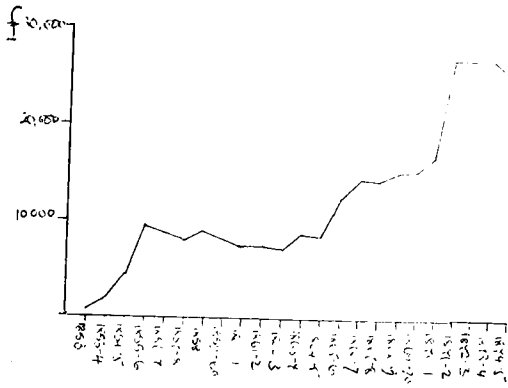
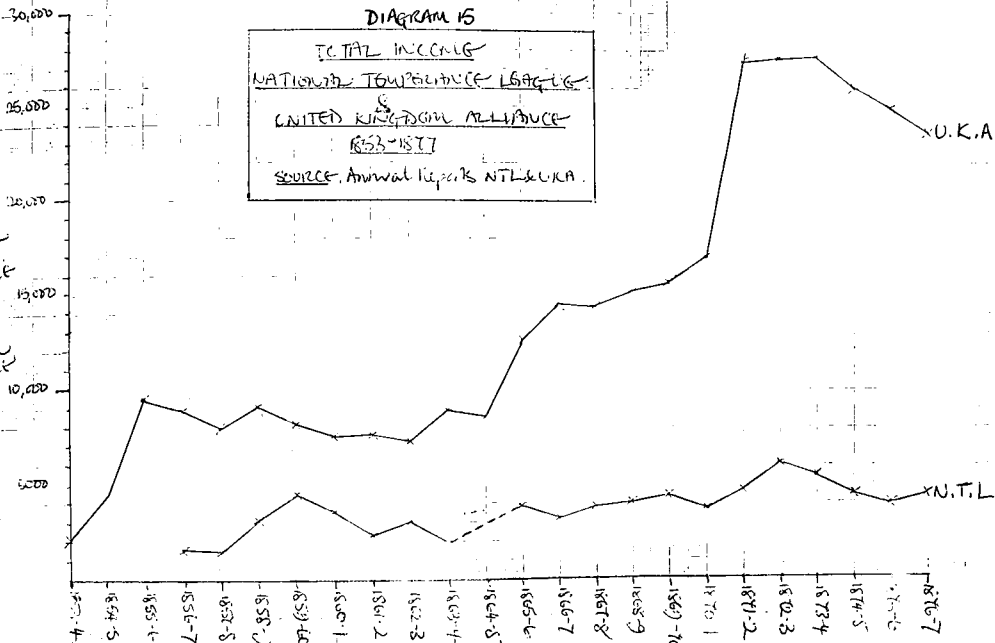


DIAGRAM 15

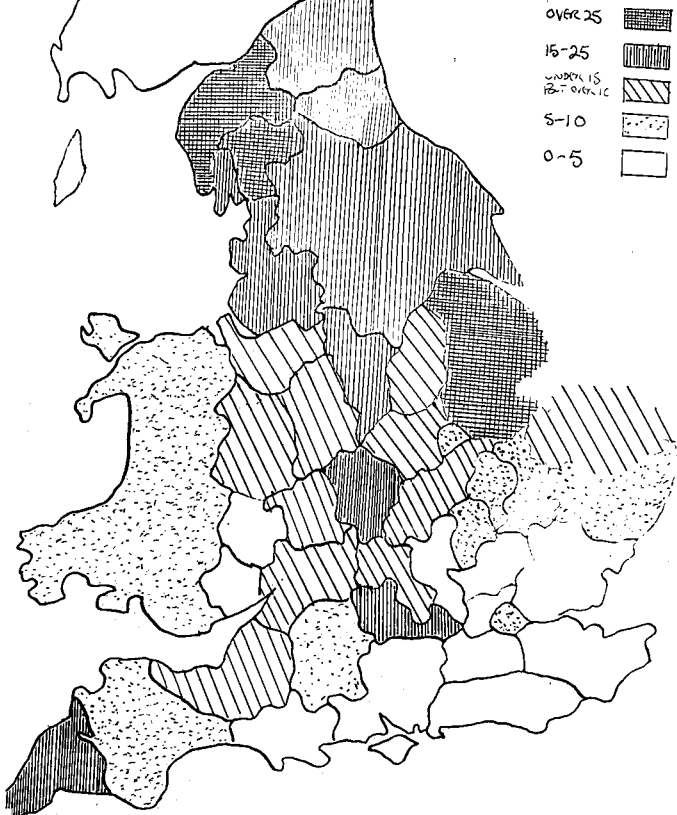
TOTAL INCOME  
 NATIONAL TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION  
 UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE  
 1853-1877  
 SOURCE: Annual Reports NTL & U.K.A.

TOTAL  
 U.K.A.  
 INCOME  
 £  
 &  
 U.T.L.  
 INCOME





UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE  
 POLITICAL OF DOMINION 1865-6  
 PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY  
 (DIAGRAM 17)



833

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE  
NUMBER OF DONORS  
PER 100 (100 POPULATION BY COUNTY  
(DIAGRAM 13)

OVER 10



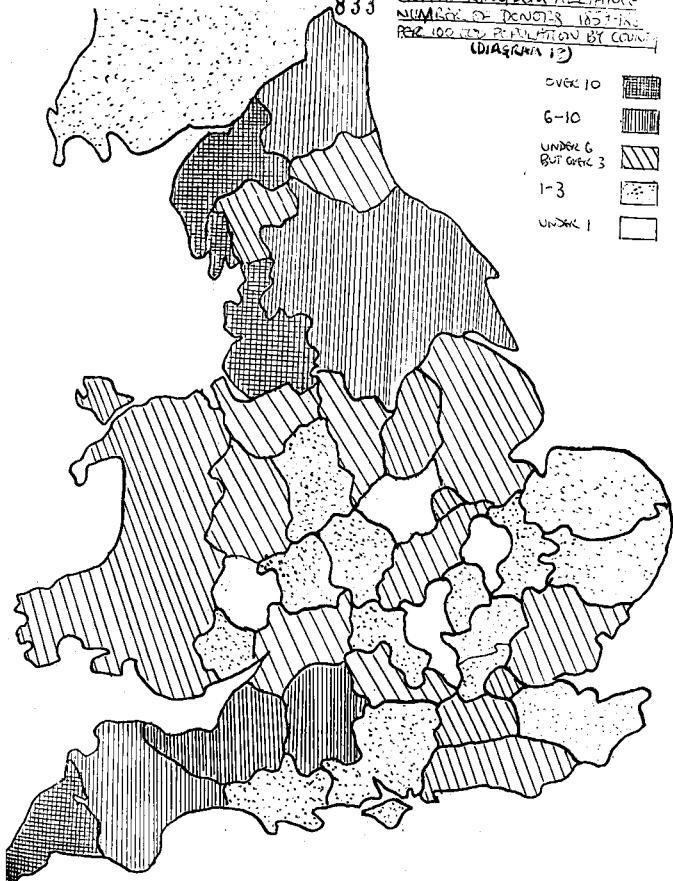
6-10

UNDER 6  
BUT OVER 3

1-3



UNDER 1



834

TOTAL ALLIANCE DONORS  
PERCENTAGE IN EACH COUNTY1859-60  
(DIAGRAM 19)

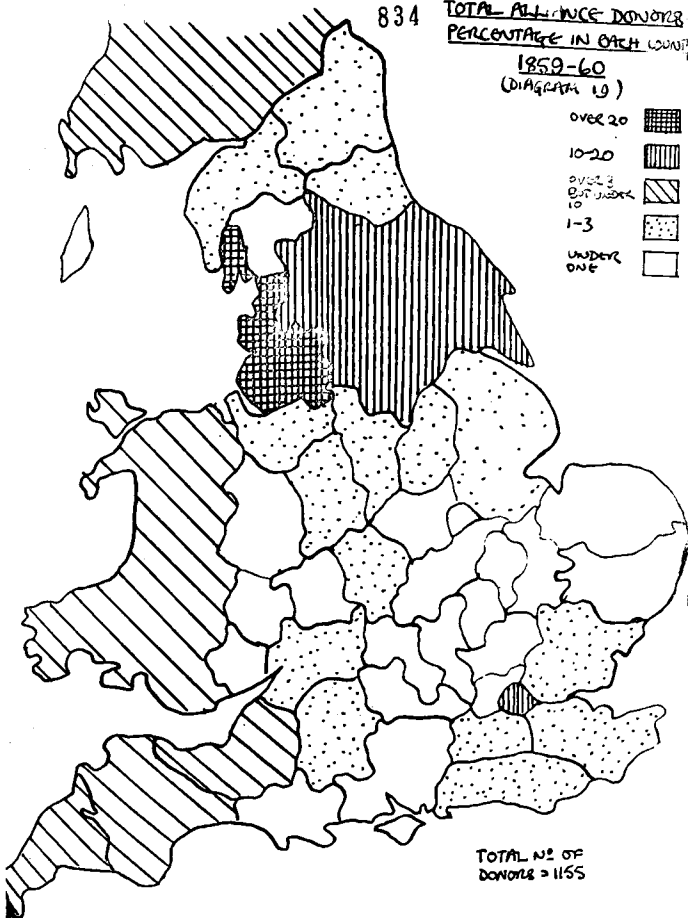
OVER 20



10-20

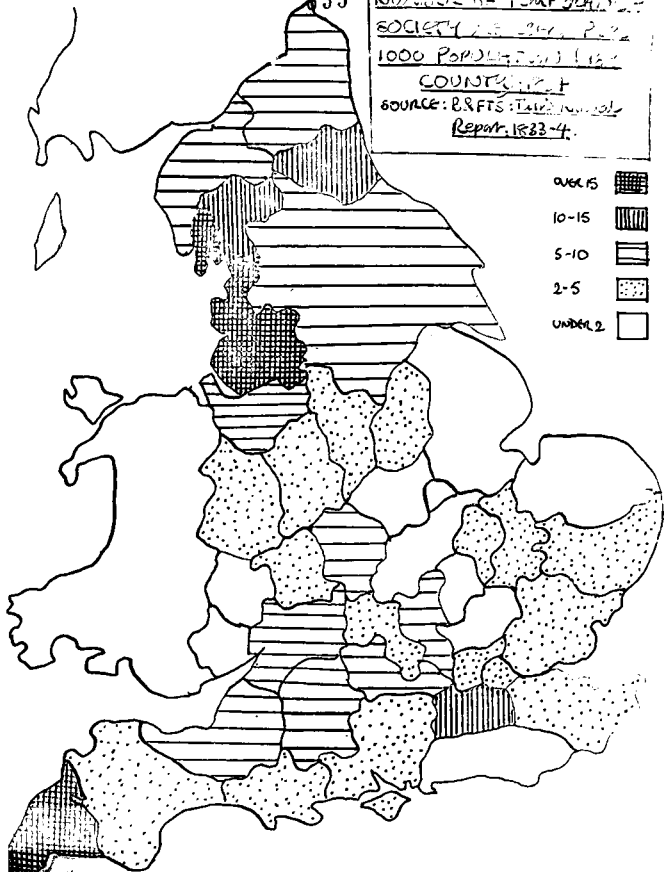
OVER 3  
BUT UNDER  
10

1-3


UNDER  
ONETOTAL NO OF  
DONORS = 1155

835


NUMBER OF TEMPORARY  
 SOCIETY (1941-1942)  
 1000 POPULATION (1941)  
 COUNTRY: U.S.  
 SOURCE: B.R.F.T.S. (Fairchild)  
 Report. 1933-4.




NATIONAL TOMBOY LEAGUE: PERCENTAGE OF  
 DOMESTIC IN EACH COUNTY  
 (1861-1862)  
 (DIAGRAM 2)

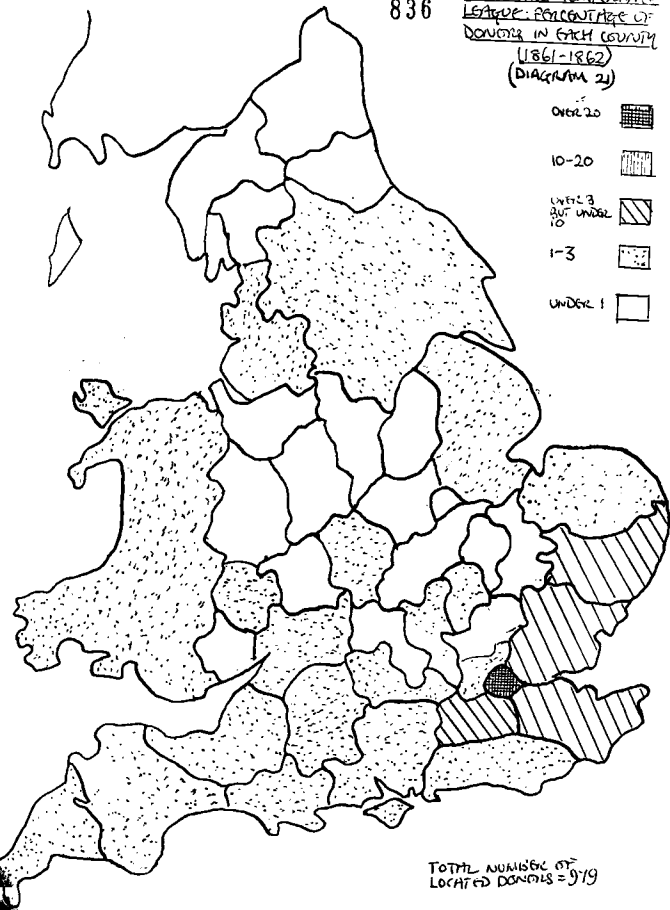
Over 20 

10-20 

Under 3  
 BUT UNDER  
 10 

1-3 

UNDER 1 



TOTAL NUMBER OF  
 LOCATED DOMESTS = 979

837

NATIONAL TOWNSHIPS USE LIST  
 NUMBER OF BOUNDARIES 1861-2 FOR  
 LOCAL POPULATION BY COUNTY  
 (DIAGRAM 22)

OVER 10



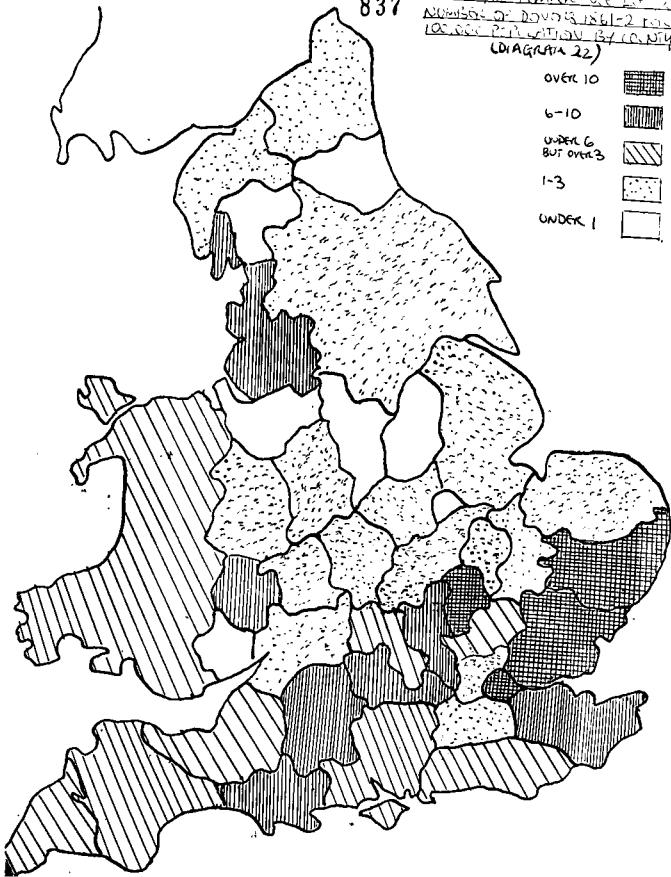
6-10

UNDER 6  
BUT OVER 3

1-3



UNDER 1



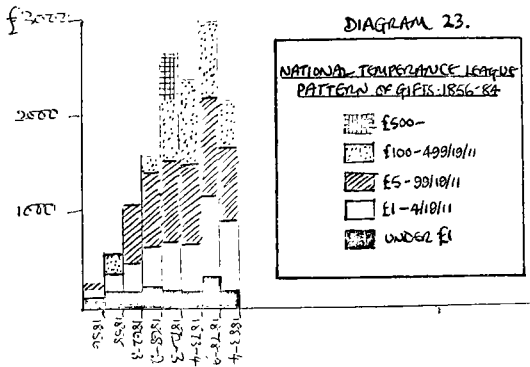


DIAGRAM 24  
 UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE: PATTERNS  
OF DONATIONS: 1853-74

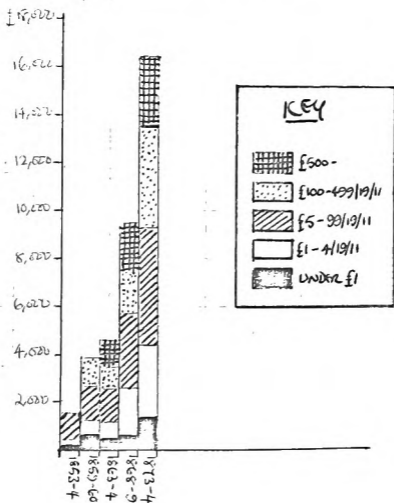
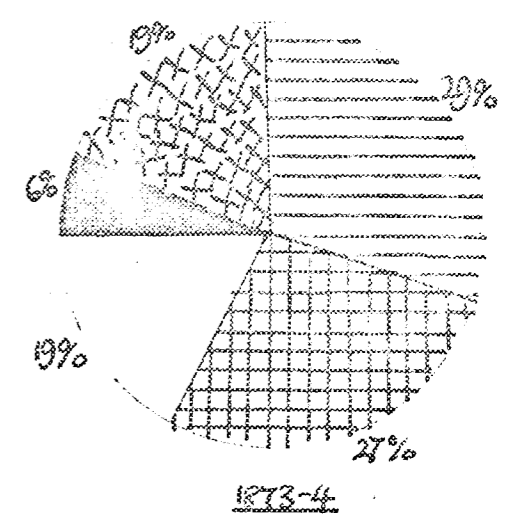
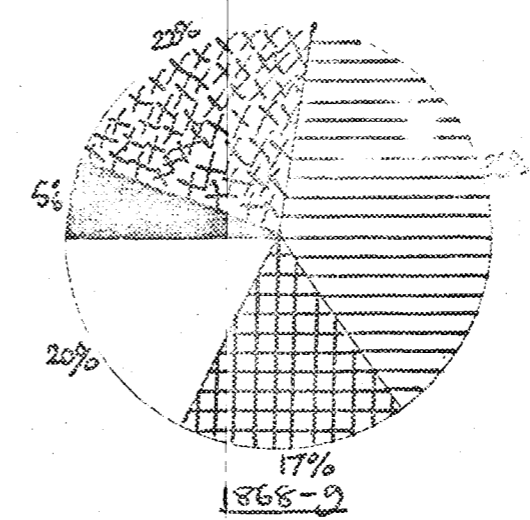
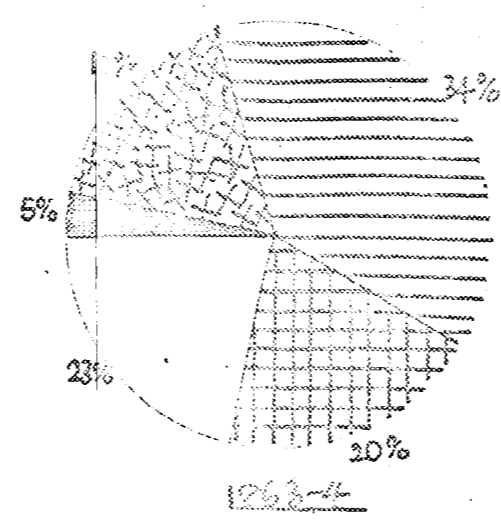
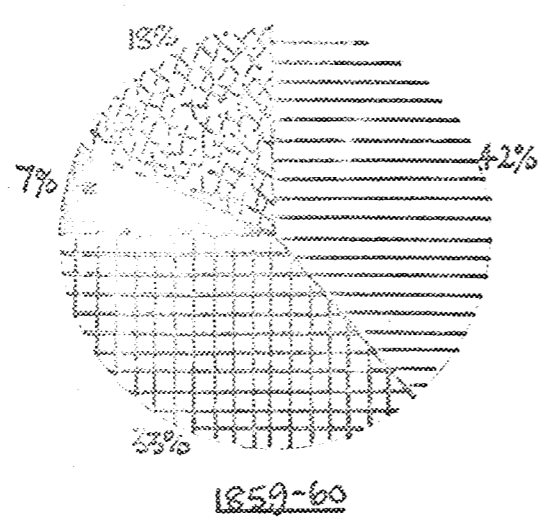
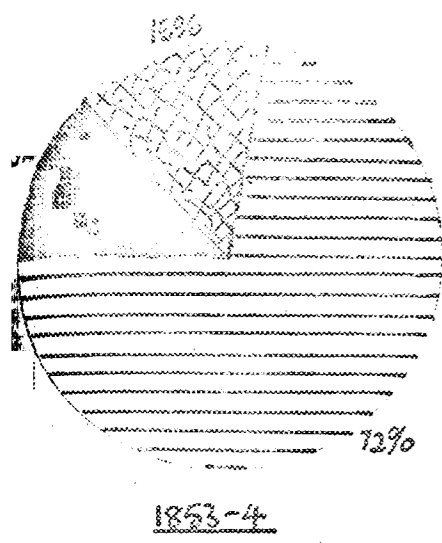
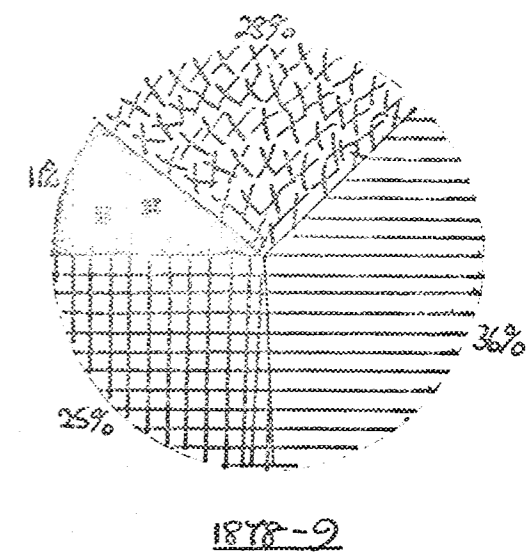
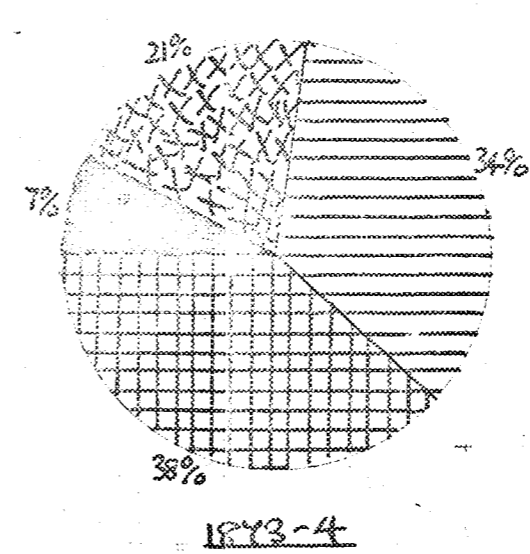
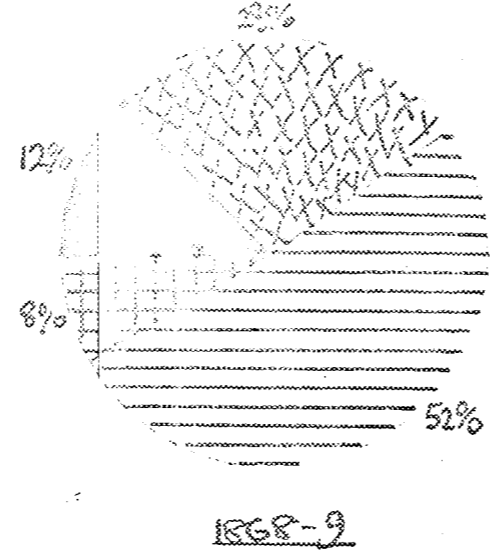
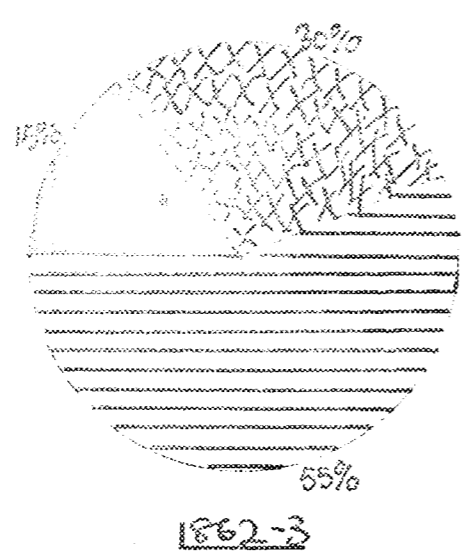
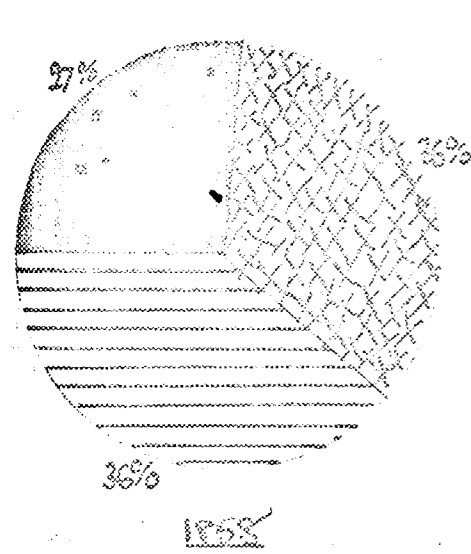


DIAGRAM 25  
U.K.A: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION  
RECEIVED FROM DOZENS OF SUMS FALLING WITHIN  
FIVE SPECIFIED CATEGORIES



NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE



CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF  
INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY

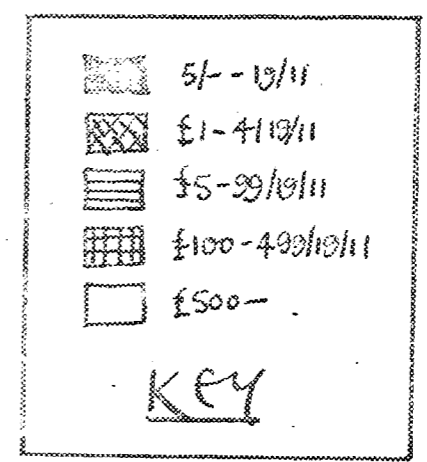
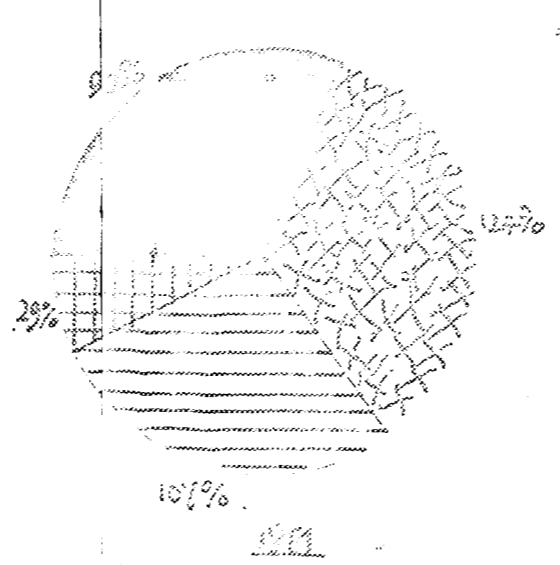
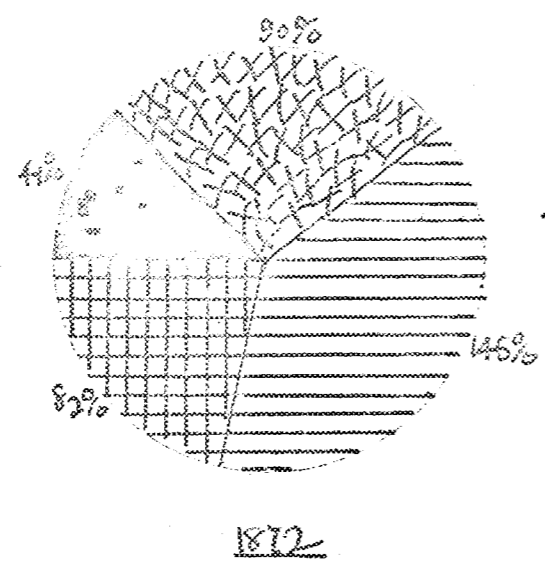
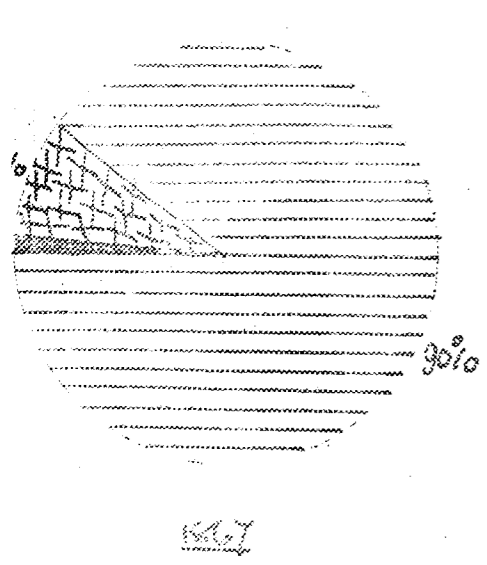
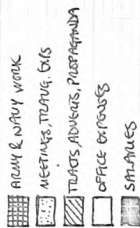


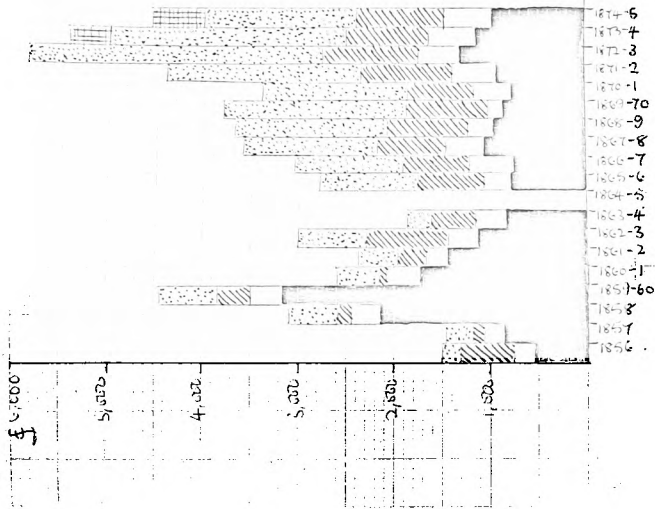
DIAGRAM 26

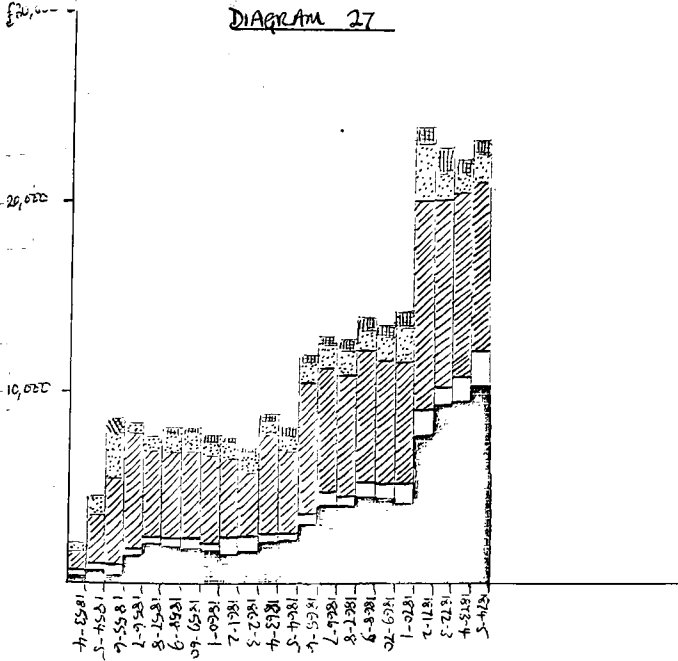
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE  
EXPENDITURE PATTERNS, 1856-75\*

## KEY









\* Figures for 1864-5 not available

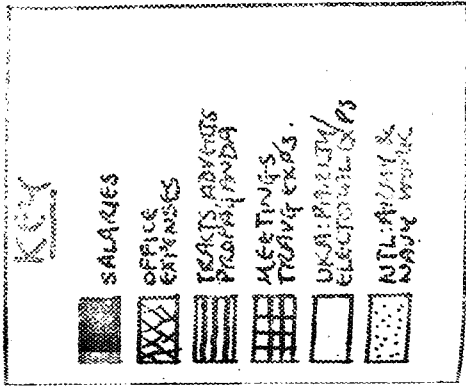
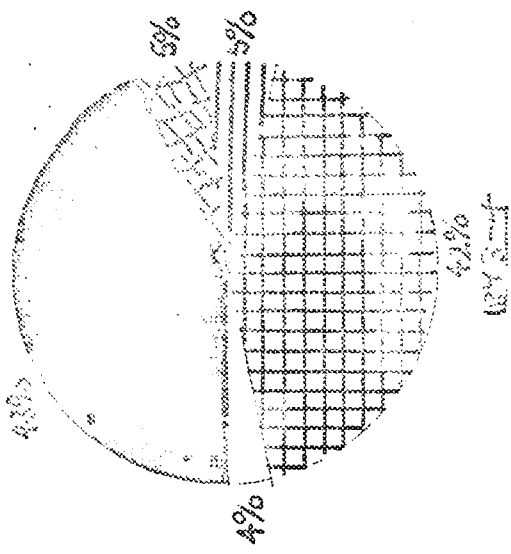
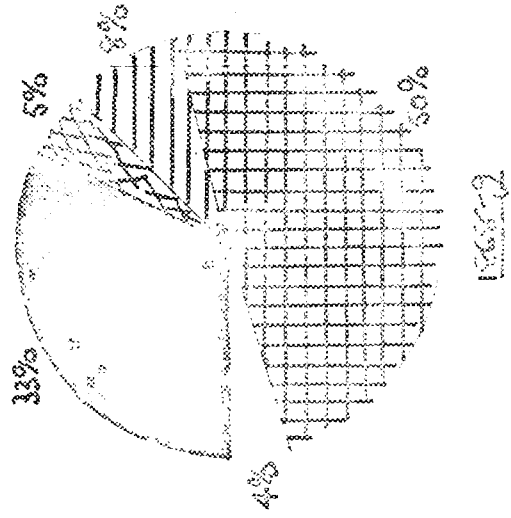
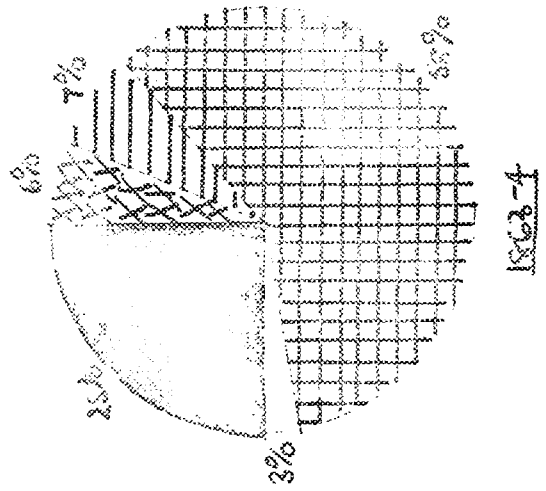
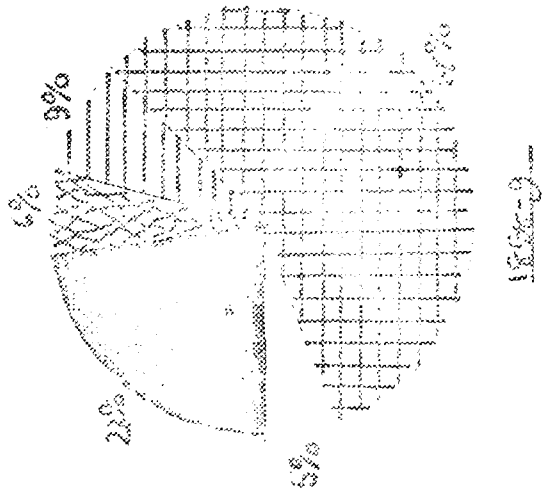
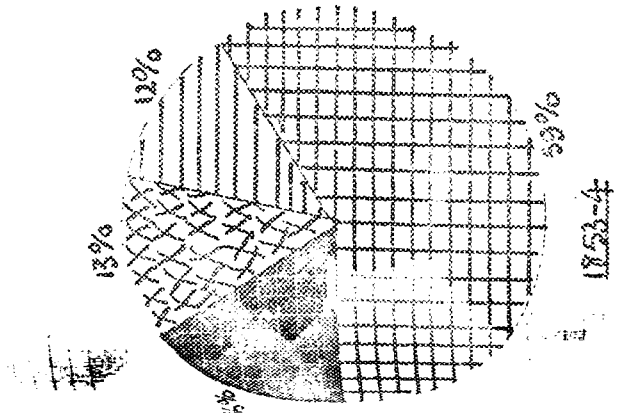




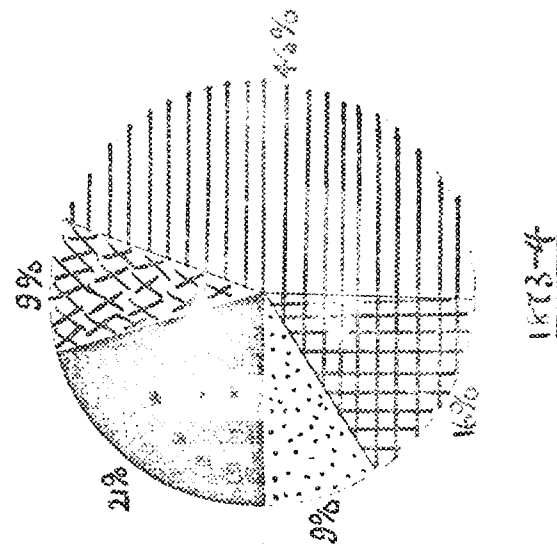
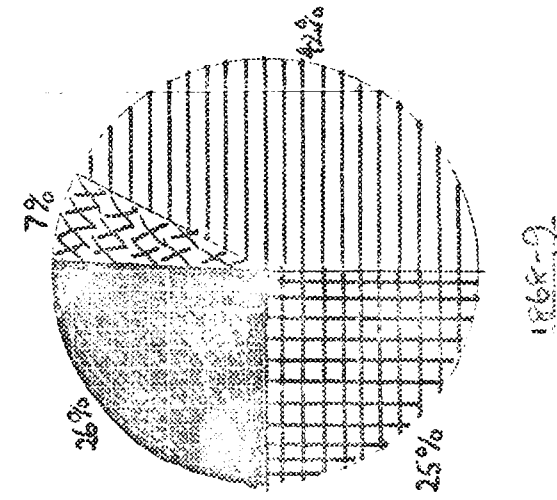
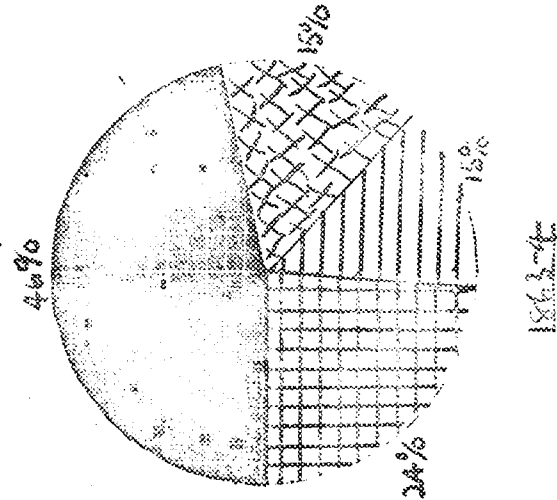
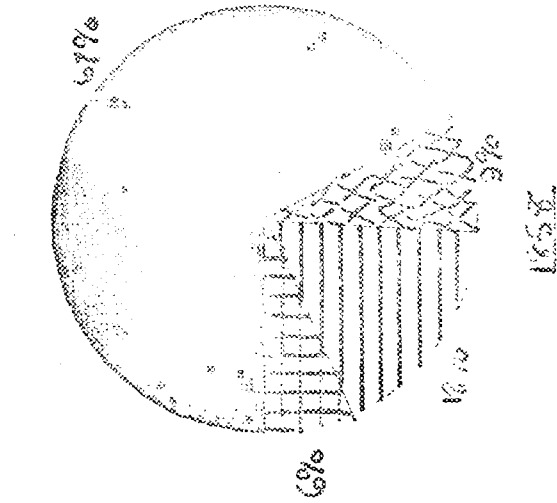
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE  
EXPENDITURE PATTERN  
1853-75

-  PARLIAMENTARY/ELECTION EXPS.
-  1855-6 LAWSUIT EXPENSES
-  MEETINGS, TRAVEL EXPS.
-  TRACTS, ADVERTS, PROPAGANDA
-  OFFICE EXPENSES
-  SALARIES.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE EXPENDITURE PATTERNS



NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE EXPENDITURE PATTERNS



1953-4

1954-5

1955-6

1956-7

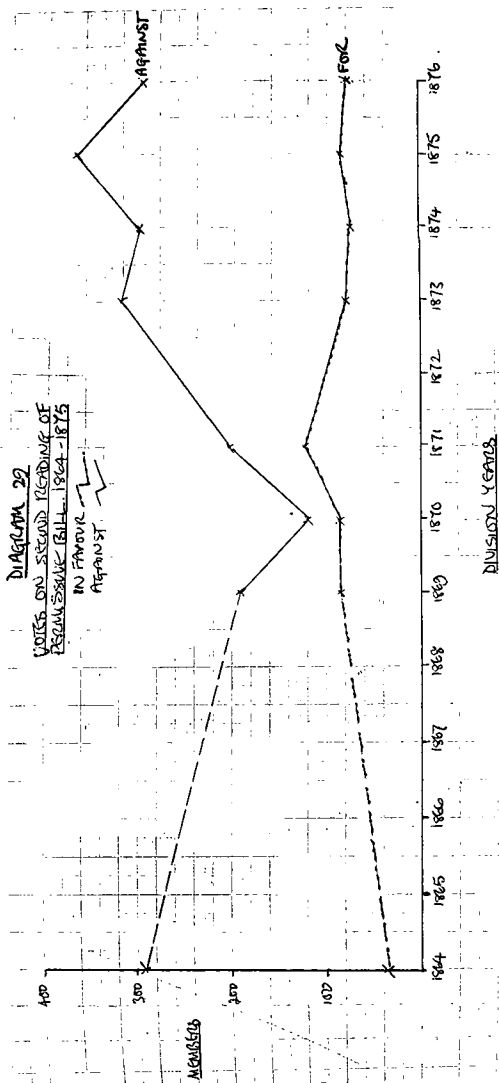


DIAGRAM 30

SUPPORT FOR FRAUDSWE BILLS  
SECOND READING DISTRICTS  
PARTY AFFILIATION 1864-1875

LIBERAL/WITIG

CONSERVATIVE

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE

Party Affiliations from 1864 Parliamentary Commission

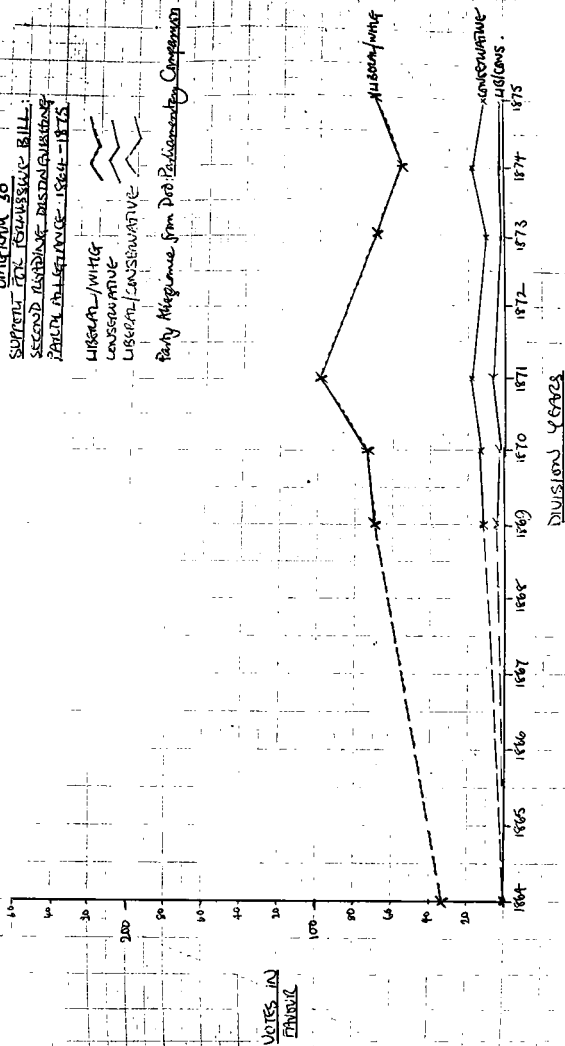




DIAGRAM 32

RECHARITRE TOTAL FUGADY SOCIETY  
 GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP, 1835-1914  
 SOURCE: R. Hooper, Recharitrel History,  
 Appendix E.

300,000

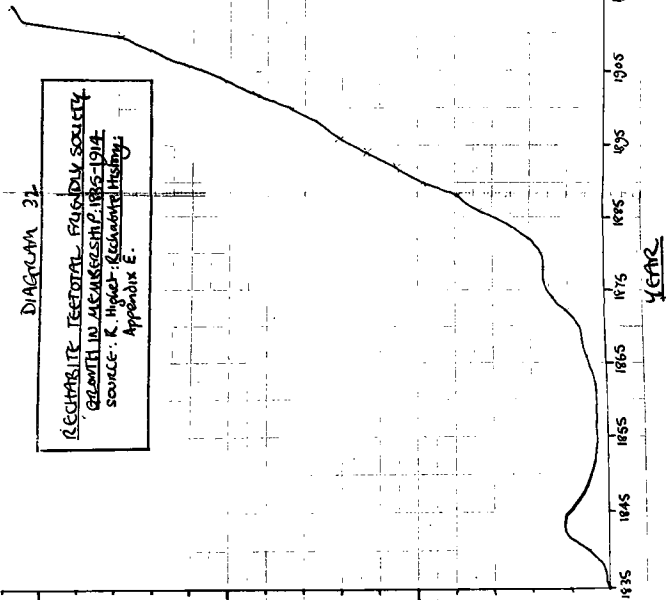
200,000

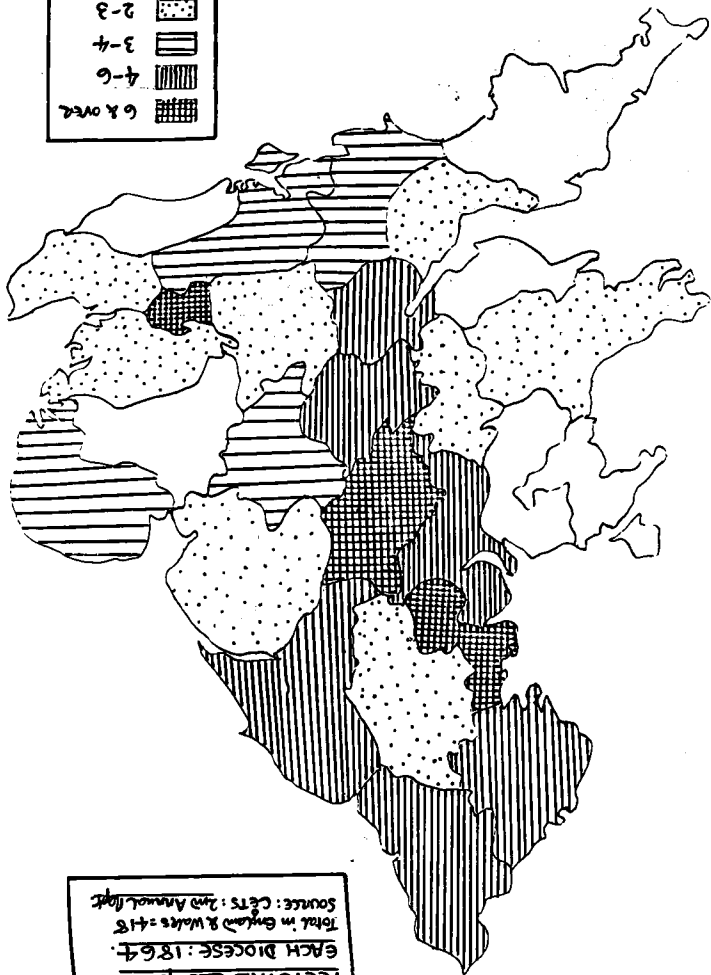
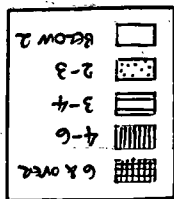
100,000

ADULT  
MEMBERSHIP

1835 1845 1855 1865 1875 1885 1895 1905 1915

YEAR





TOTAL CLERGY IN  
 EACH DIOCESE: 1864.  
 Total in England & Wales: 418  
 SOURCE: CETS: 2nd Annual Report

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



CONCENTRATION/NUMBER WATER MFR.

OFFICIALS/STAFFING MFRS

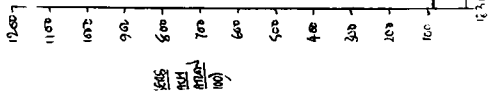
GUTENBERG/STATIONERS

PRINTERS

BANKERS

POPULATION

DRINK LICENSES

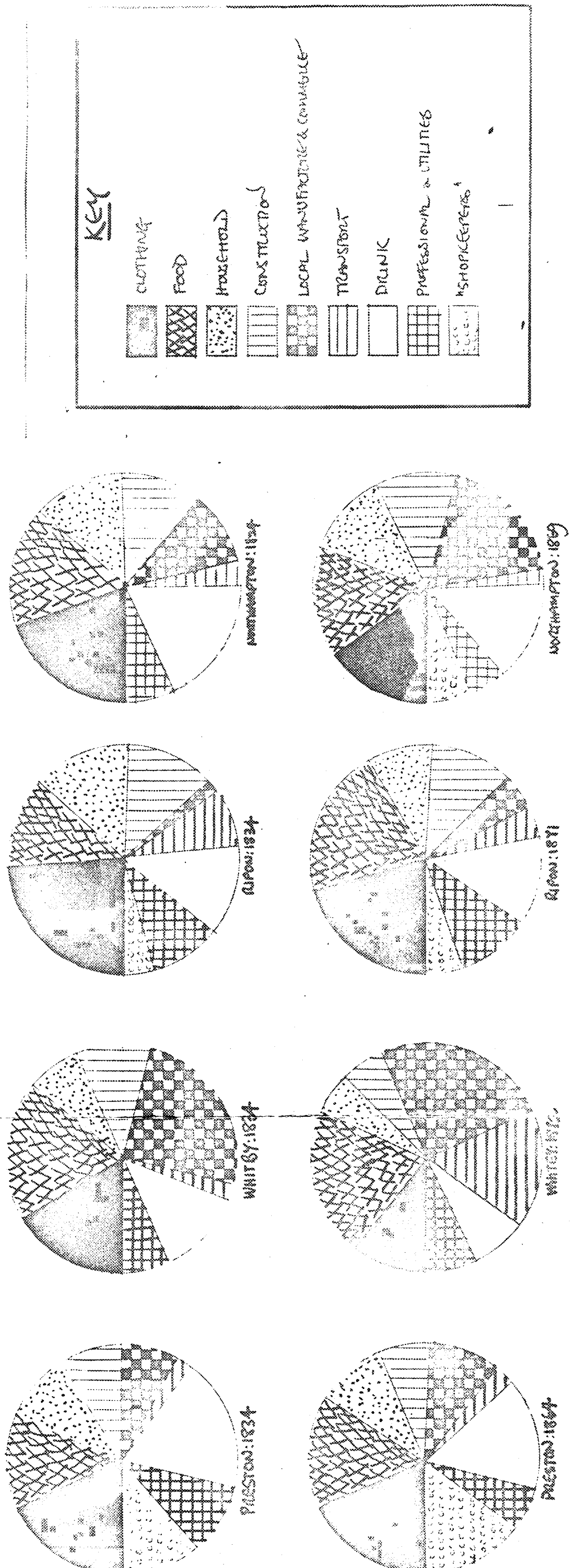


### DIAGRAM 35

RATE OF GROWTH IN NUMBERS OF INTENDANT ESTABLISHMENTS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS & WITH POPULATION (See Table 31)

SOURCES: Drink licenses, from G. B. Wilson. Alcohol & Recreation pp 395-6 and cols 1, 4-13, 15-16; population from B. K. Mitchell & P. Deane op cit pp 8-9, other occupations from census returns listed in bibliography.

OCCUPATIONS & TRADES IN 5 SPECIFIED TOWNS 1824-1872  
 PROPORTION OF TIME- NUMBERS OCCUPIED IN SPECIFIED CATEGORIES OF ACTIVITY.  
 (DIAGRAM 36)



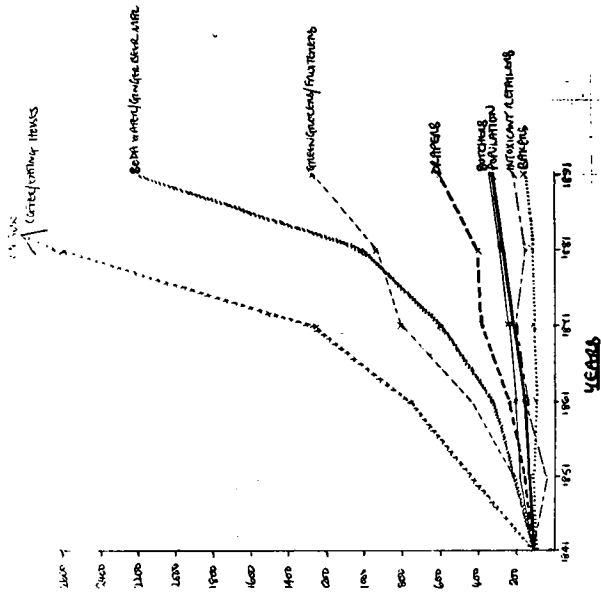
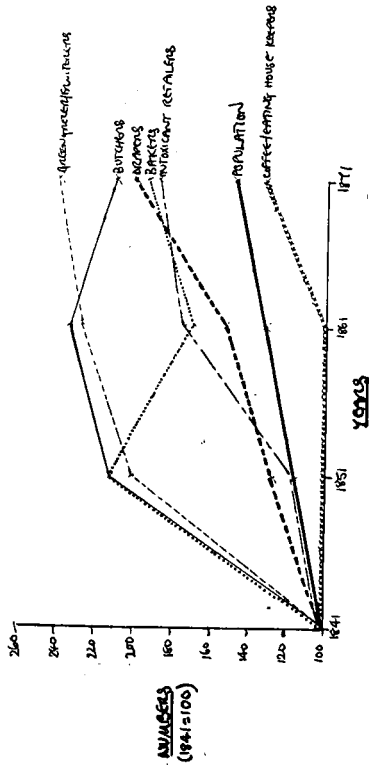


DIAGRAM 37

SIGNIFICANT DETAILS IN SO. DURHAM:  
 1841-91: RATE OF GROWTH IN WHARFEDALE  
 COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER RETAILERS  
 & WITH POPULATION  
 (Source: Census Returns)

645  
 (10)

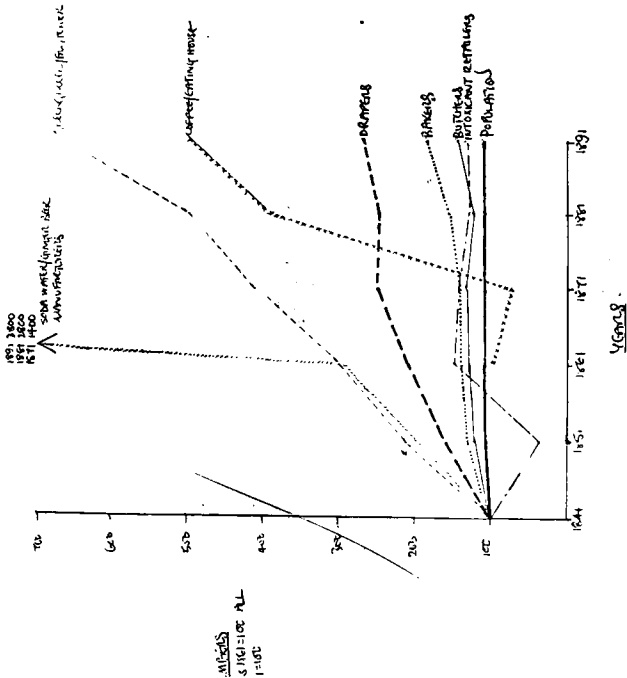


**BUTCHERS RESTAURANTS IN DOVER - 1941-1971.**  
**RATE OF GROWTH IN NUMBERS COMPARED WITH**  
**THAT OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS & WITH POPULATION**  
**SOURCE: Census Returns. (J. Sawley, Ag. in 1971)**

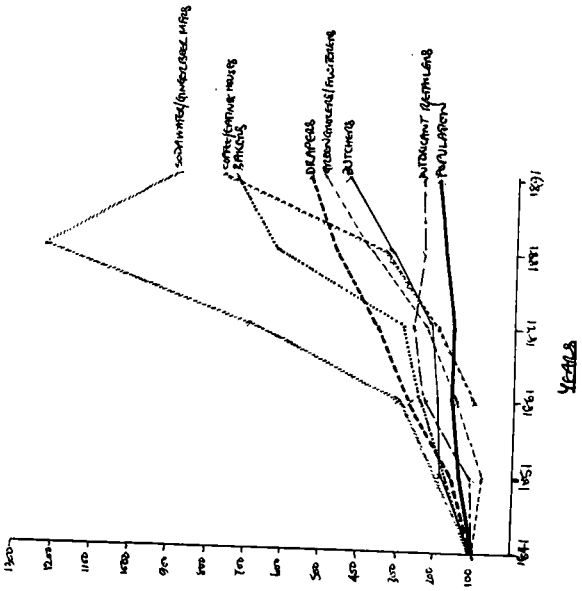
(DIAGRAM 38)

DIAGRAM 39

INDICANT RETURNS IN DOLAR SET  
1941-91: RATE OF GROWTH IN NUMBER  
COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER  
OCCUPATIONS & WITH POPULATION  
(SOURCE: Census Returns)



**Diagram 40**  
**INDICANT RETAILERS IN**  
**PELTON: 1841-91**  
 RATE OF GROWTH AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS & WITH POPULATION SOURCE: Census Returns.

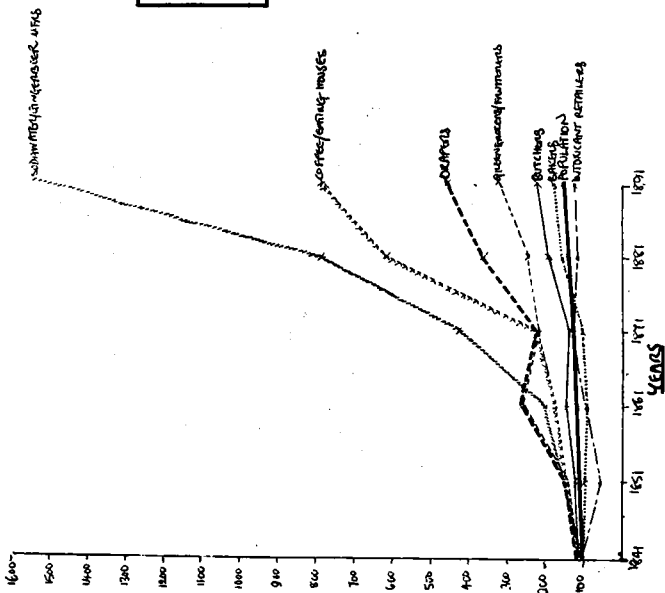


**NUMBERS**  
 1841 = 100 for Coffee/Grocery  
 houses, 1841 = 100 for all  
 other occupations

DIAGRAM 41

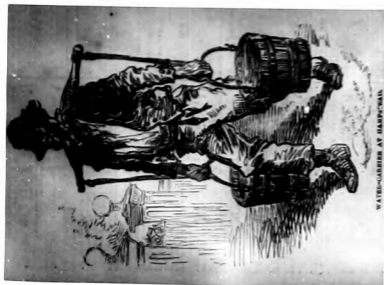
INDICANT RETAILERS IN WHICH  
1941-91: RATE OF GROWTH IN NUMBER  
COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER OCCUP-  
ATIONS & WITH POPULATION.

SOURCE: Census Returns

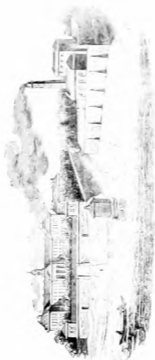


NUMBERS  
(1941 = 100)

ILLUSTRATIONS.



2. HAMPSTEAD WATER CARRIER  
 Illustrated London News,  
 23 Mar 1850, p. 200.



1. THE CHELSEA DOLPHIN.  
 Parl. Papers. 1823 ix (267), appendix.

The British and Foreign  
**TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.**

NO. 10. ] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840. [ Price 2s. 6d.



ILLUSTRATION OF INTemperANCE.

It is the duty of every man to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors, and to avoid the use of tobacco, and to abstain from the use of all other intoxicating drinks. The use of these drinks is the cause of many of the evils which afflict the human race, and it is the duty of every man to abstain from their use. The use of these drinks is the cause of many of the evils which afflict the human race, and it is the duty of every man to abstain from their use.

3. AN IRISH WAKE

British Foreign Temperance Intelligencer,  
3 Feb 1840, p. 41.



OVER-NOURISHED BY THE STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES OF BEER.  
BY GEORGE CRISHAM.

4. TETOTAL CARTOON RIDICULING THE IDEA THAT ALCOHOL BRINGS PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

Weekly Record of the Temperance Movement, 9 Apr 1859, p. 139.





FIG. 11.—FAMILY QUARRELS AND BRUTAL VIOLENCE ARE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE FREQUENT USE OF THE BOTTLE.

7. A TETOTAL TRACT ILLUSTRATES DOMESTIC QUARRELS RESULTING FROM DRINK.

From Cruikshank's Bottle.



BATTING.—"THE GRAMAM AGEN," GRAMAM STREET.

6. BATTING AT A LONDON PUBLIC HOUSE  
 Note the heterogeneous social character of the spectators:  
 From H. Mayhew, London Labour & the London Poor, 1861.



**CAUSE AND EFFECT.**

"Why do you get all God's creatures, this morning, Tom?"  
 "I was and won't keep the same in a hurry. I don't generally make use of the Almighty's drink, but the mate of his composition is the best for the system generally. I think it has done me good, and I'll take it in the future, and a good wife and honest family make everybody else, too. In drink, which is called bad liquor, when the last is well brewed the liquor is all the morning."

**H. DRINK BREAKS UP ANOTHER HOME.**  
 Note the characteristic "vir-  
 tuous child" rebuking the  
 drunken parent.

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



[P. K. Martin.]

"These are the sisters, mothers, daughters, wives!  
 Helpless—yet beautiful—all may not be young."

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

S. C. Hall, The Trial of Sir  
Jasper, n.d. (1870s).

NO. 10. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1840.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Editor of the Temperance Intelligencer has been informed that a certain number of persons have been seen drinking at the public-house in the town of Ipswich, on the 11th inst. and that they were in the habit of drinking at the public-house in the town of Ipswich, on the 11th inst. and that they were in the habit of drinking at the public-house in the town of Ipswich, on the 11th inst.

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.



LESSON THE FOURTH - THE WORKSHOP

11. A TEMPERANCE PERIODICAL CONDEMNS THE PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE DRINKING PLACE. British & Foreign Temperance Intelligencer, 11 Jan 1840, p.9.

The British and Foreign  
TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.

Published weekly, by the Editor, at No. 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1846.

No. 11.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF INTemperANCE.

The Recruiting Party and their Victims.

"The Recruiting Party and their Victims" is a powerful illustration of the social ills caused by intemperance. It depicts a group of men, some in military-style uniforms, recruiting and exploiting the impoverished and debilitated victims of alcohol. The scene is set in a dark, crowded, and squalid environment, emphasizing the dire straits of the victims. The illustration serves as a stark warning of the human cost of excessive drinking.

Printed and Published by W. H. & A. CO., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The Struggle.



THE STRUGGLE.

This engraving is a powerful allegory of the 'struggle' between the forces of intemperance and the temperance movement. The large building represents the Temperance Society, with its chimney symbolizing the 'voice' of the cause. The various figures and symbols around the building represent the different aspects of the struggle, from the physical strength of the cause to the moral and spiritual battles being fought. The scene is set in a busy, industrial environment, highlighting the social context of the movement.

14. 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 FORTRAYS 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).

# W O E T O D R U N K A R D S .

A Sermon by SAMUEL WARD  
Preacher of Ipswich.



O M A N N E R S  
O F J A M E S .

L O N D O N .

Printed for John Grisnard 1627.



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.

From J.G.D. (Ed.), The Dunlop Papers, Vol. 1, (1932).



IPSWICH TEMPERANCE TRACTS, No. 178.

### THE MURDERER.

In the year 1848, a respectable looking man (said to be a brewer) was invited to attend Botherham Fair. He there met with some relatives and friends, and sociably accompanied them to the public house, just to have "a friendly glass." The



very glass soon led to a second, and the second to a third. He continued with them drinking and making until night,

### 18. A TEMPERANCE TRACT EMPHATICALLY ASSES 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.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY**

PATRON: **THE LORD BISHOP of BATH & WELLS.**  
 PRESIDENT: **Lieut.-General SIR Wm. COCKBURN.**

The Members of the Bath Temperance Society, will meet to

**DRINK TEA,**  
 in the **UPPER ROOMS,**  
*On Thursday, the 23rd. of May,*  
 at HALF PAST SIX.

When Addresses will be delivered explanatory of the objects and progress of Temperance Societies.

All Persons friendly to its objects are solicited to attend. Tickets at 1s. 6d. each, may be procured at the Libraries; Mrs. Binns's, in Camp Street, and of the Secretaries of the Temperance Associations.

Several Ladies of distinction have promised their Patronage, and will honour the Meeting with their presence.

21. AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A MEETING OF AN EARLY ANTI-SPIRITITS SOCIETY. Note episcopal patronage, tickets 1/6 ea., & presence of "several ladies of distinction". (Kindly lent by the Western Temperance League.)





24. JOSEPH LIVESEY, FIRST LEADING  
 TETOTAL PROPAGANDIST. As an  
 old man in 1881. Kindly, cour-  
 ageous, imaginative in the use  
 of propagandist techniques.  
 J. Pearce, Life & Teachings of  
Joseph Livezey.



*The family of Joseph and Anne Livezey, 1830s,  
 as depicted in Sunday Illustration,  
 the 1888 article 'Teaching in the Dining Room',  
 p. 24.*

25. JOSEPH LIVESEY'S FAMILY LIFE IN PRESTON  
 IN THE 1830S. Very fond of children, Liv-  
 esey's home life was very happy. He was  
 always interested in problems of educa-  
 tion. At this time he was a cheesemonger,  
 but was also publishing the Moral Ref-  
 ormer. (From the W.E. Moss Collection,  
 British Temperance League, Sheffield).



# AN ADDRESS BY LICENCED LORDS.

May it please your Lordships,

Twenty of us have this week, been fined five shillings each, and costs, for being drunk and the like. We think it a severe case. After labouring hard, we gave you the money which ourselves and families should have enjoyed. We also had much time in drinking your liquor, and in consequence thereof, were obliged to be confined to a prison, and sent some of us to the Police, & evered for your Lordship's friends in Avebury Street.

We are in the fault for 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.

Then about to quit play. We have had our share in your liquor, and we have had our share in your money, where, and public dinners. As your part, we call upon you to hand over Seven Pounds odd, the amount of fines and costs, as an "equitable adjustment" of this business.

As to the future—FAKE NOTICE. Don't from this date up drinking water, & mix 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 many of your friends who are suffering from the effects of your liquor, and who are like ourselves, suffering your hands. As all friends, therefore, we advise your Lordships to turn over a new leaf. Commence some useful and honourable business, and do not continue to drink and disorderly by selling them intoxicating liquors.

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

Yours truly,  
The Public.

**FINIS!**

A LICENSED LORDS, RESOLVE

28... LIVESEY POSTER OF 1836 URGING PUBLICANS TO ADOPT SOME OTHER OCCUPATION: note the humorous, colloquial style, & sympathy for the publican.

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



"DICKY" TURNER

RICHARD TURNER, WHO FIRST APPLIED THE WORD "TOTAL" TO TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM SPIRITS & BEER. A reformed Preston plasterer; very enthusiastic, though somewhat simple.

Preston Temperance Advocate, 1836.







# DERBY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On Friday Evening, September 15th,

## A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE

Lancastrian School Room,  
ORCHARD STREET,

BY  
**MR. J. INWARDS,**  
OF LONDON,

SUBJECT:

**TEETOTALISM THE TEMPERANCE OF NATURE.**

To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

W. BORELY, PRINTER, DERBY.

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.

No.	Name	Trade	Signature	Date
1	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
2	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
3	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
4	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
5	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
6	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
7	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
8	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
9	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
10	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
11	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
12	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
13	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
14	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
15	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
16	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
17	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836
18	Deacon	John	Highfield	1836

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

Derby Temperance Society Collection.

TEWKESBURY

**Total Abstinence Society,  
AT THE THEATRE.**

A PUBLIC

**TEA PARTY**

WILL BE HELD

On Tuesday, Dec. 29th, 1840;

at seven o'clock.

**A LECTURE**

to be delivered

BY THE CELEBRATED ADVOCATE

**Mr. T. BARLOW,**

of Birmingham.

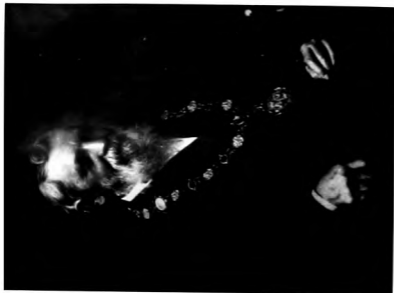
A limited number of Tickets will be issued, and persons wishing to obtain them are particularly requested to apply to Mr. TAMMISH, High Street; Mr. HILL, Church Street; or Mr. W. KNIGHT, Barton Street, on or before Saturday, the 28th, in order that the arrangements may make the necessary arrangements.

Tickets for the first 500 sent.

**FREE ADMISSION TO THE LECTURE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.**

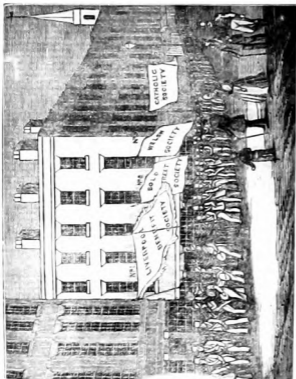
Printed by G. W. G. & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane, London.

38. A TEWKESBURY POSTER ADVERTISEES  
A TETOTAL TEA PARTY ON 29 DEC  
1840. Note that the tea costs 9d.  
Derby Temperance Society Coll-  
ection.



39. A TUIBLE TETOTAL LECTURER OF THE  
1830s WHO "MADE GOOD" AS MAYOR OF  
CARTBOROUGH. Thomas Whittaker, orig-  
inally a millhand in Preston.

T. Whittaker, *Life's Battle: in  
Temperance Armour, 1884.* (perhaps  
the best tetotal autobiography).



40. A LIVERPOOL TEMPERANCE PROCESSION  
 PASSING THROUGH LORD STREET, 20  
 JULY 1837. Note the presence of  
 Catholics in the procession, & the  
 obtrusive use of banners.

Preston Temperance Advocate,  
 Oct 1837.



41. A LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE PROCESSION,  
 IN THE 1860s.

Illustrated London News.



WHAT HE WAS.

WHAT HE BECAME.

42. "THE CONTRAST" BETWEEN THE TEETOTALER'S RESPECTABILITY & THE DRUNKARD'S MISERY, frequently emphasised in teetotal tracts. Idsworth Temperance Tract (1840s). No. 138.

THE INFLUENCE OF MORALITY OR IMMORALITY ON THE COUNTENANCE.



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.

S. Nowell-Smith, The House of Cassell, 1848-1958, (1958).



The Savings Bank and the Lingerie Bank.

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.



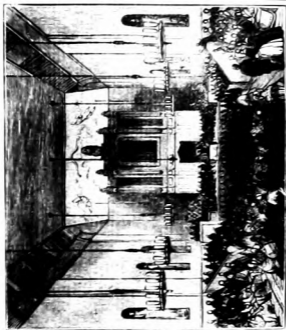
George Cruikshank's Hell.

"Ten thousand devils beset him, day and night; I have him strike in darkness and in light."

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

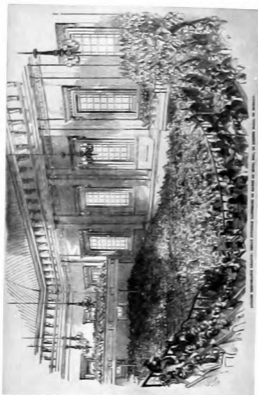
George Cruikshank, in S. C. Hall: The Trial of Sir Jasper, 1873.





43. THE BRITISH & FOREIGN TEMPERANCE (ANTI-SPIRITS) SOCIETY IN DECLINE. STORE STREET TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL 23 MAY 1843.

Illustrated London News, 27 May 1843



49. 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 SADRER'S HALLS, 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.

Illustrated London News, 15 Aug 1846, reproduced in R. E. Turner, op. cit.



A DESIGN FOR A DISTRICT HALL.

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, Chartism, 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.





57. F. R. LEES, TETOTAL AND PROHIBITIONIST LECTURER, a radical intellectual, Gough's antagonist: 1857-8

F. Lees, Life of F. R. Lees, 1904, (at age 45).



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

J. B. Gough, Orations. 1878.

## 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.



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

J. S. Buckingham, Autobiography, 1855.

57. DR. 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).

IPSWICH TEMPERANCE TRACTS, No. 173.

**BRITISH WEALTH.**



STRENGTH representing the dominion of Wealth is shown above the barrel, and of the strength of temperance below it, as to help of religious and other benevolent institutions.

60. A TEE TOTAL TRACT EMPHASIZES THE VAST EXTENT OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH ALLOWED TO RUN TO WASTE DUE TO DRINKING HABITS.

Ipswich Temperance Tract, No. 173.

To the Working and Commercial Classes.

Funds to support, and secure some portion of the necessary work to be done in the present emergency. This fund set to the use. We have the means of securing a good home trade and business our Home and Foreign. During the year 1866, we spent, as a nation, £103,000,000 in importing Liquors, and in certain Goods only £43,110,000!!

It is not for the first time that we have spent £100,000,000 on all kinds of Goods Manufactured. The means for all should be "Buy British and Save of Foreign Manufactures."

The Working Classes, but also under the form which was given in the "Banner" newspaper on the 2nd of January last, viz.—"That the Colonization and Emigration of the British people to the Colonies, for the purpose of settling in the Colonies, is a bad plan." The Working Classes would naturally consider the Working People. It is the same with Brewing and all sorts of Liquor drinking. They are the backbone and prop of the nation, and the Working People, and yet support the other nations in drink, we can't see the sense of it. The Free and Public House in 1866 were no less than £10,000,000.

The Editor of the "Times" explained this, and said—Mr. George Foster had, for many, the courage to declare that Proportion to the result and so much of our population to a restricted consumption, as of drinking and smoking, and yet support the other nations in drink, we can't see the sense of it. The Editor of the "Times" explained this, and said—Mr. George Foster had, for many, the courage to declare that Proportion to the result and so much of our population to a restricted consumption, as of drinking and smoking, and yet support the other nations in drink, we can't see the sense of it.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE. Working Men set to work to ultimately stop this habit, and secure some portion of the necessary work to be done in the present emergency. This fund set to the use. We have the means of securing a good home trade and business our Home and Foreign. During the year 1866, we spent, as a nation, £103,000,000 in importing Liquors, and in certain Goods only £43,110,000!!

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.



62. SIR TITUS SALT: A TEXTILE MANUFACTURER & GENEROUS DONOR TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. A benevolent autocrat.

R. Balgarnie, Sir Titus Salt, 1877



63. HIS FACTORY OUTSIDE BRADFORD, for many years drink was prohibited from being sold on the surrounding estate. Note the Congregational Church opposite the factory, and the Mechanics' Institute in the residential area.

ibid.



64. SOME OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S  
NOTES FOR A SPEECH IN FAVOUR  
OF RESTRICTIVE DRINK LEGIS-  
LATION. "Popular vote the only  
remedy". (Probably 1870s).

Manning MSS, Bayswater.



65. ...NEWMAN (OF "PHRASES OF FAITH")  
Perhaps the most intelligent of  
Permissive Bill Advocates in the  
1860s. An eccentric Radical.

G. Sieveking, memoir. Letters of  
F.W. Newman, 1909, p. 114 (in middle  
age).



66. PUNCH SATIRIZES THOSE WHO, IN 1854, SAY THAT EXCURSIONISTS, IF THEY WOULD 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.



THE CLUB

Just a Blackbeard and a New Game of Back and Better Water

68. PUNCH EMPHASIZES 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.

# NOTICE.

WHEREAS large numbers of Persons assembled on Sunday last in Hyde Park, and when so assembled, conducted themselves in a disorderly manner, so as to outrage the Public Peace, and particularly by making loud noises, and obstructing the Carriage Road, endeavored to intercept the free passage of persons quietly passing in Carriages or on Horse-back—And whereas information has been received and it is publicly announced by various Printed Notices, that it is the Intention of certain Persons to hold an Open Air Meeting on Sunday next, July 1st. in Hyde Park, and cause an assemblage there of large numbers of Persons, whereby considerable apprehension has been created among the peaceable inhabitants of the Metropolis,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

*That no such Meeting or Assemblage of Persons in large numbers will be allowed to take place.*

And all well disposed Persons are hereby entreated and requested to abstain from joining or attending any such Meeting or Assemblage. And Notice is further given, that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent any such Meeting or Assemblage, and accordingly to preserve the public peace, and to suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof.

Metropolitan Police Office,  
June 28th, 1855.

RICHARD MAYNE,  
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

69. SIR R. MAYNE'S NOTICE ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT A MEETING IN HYDE PARK ON 1 JULY 1855. (P.R.O.H.O. 45.)



BATTLE OF THE HYDE PARK.

71. PUNCH SATIRISES THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE ON 1 JULY 1855. Again, note the importance given to urchins.



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.





74 & 75: PUNCH SATIRISES THE PUBLI-  
 CANS WHO CLAIMED IN 1860  
 THAT MORALITY REQUIRED THE  
 ABOLITION OF THEIR MON-  
 OPOLY, & THEREFORE OPPOSED  
 GLADSTONE'S WINE LICENCE  
 PROPOSALS. (Punch, 14 Apr).



76. SIR WILFRID LAWSON, PARLIAMENTARY SPOKESMAN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, witty, wealthy, courageous, compassionate, 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-imposed burdens.

U.K.A. Pamphlet collection, Alliance House, London.





80. THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN 1851 SERVES VISITORS ONLY WITH NON-INTOXICANTS. Punch, Vol. 21, (1851), p. 2; but see Fortunes Made in Business, II, (1884), p. 422.



81. A LONDON COFFEE-STALL IN THE 1840s.

H. Mayhew, London Labour & the London Poor,



82. 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., 1870, p. 133.



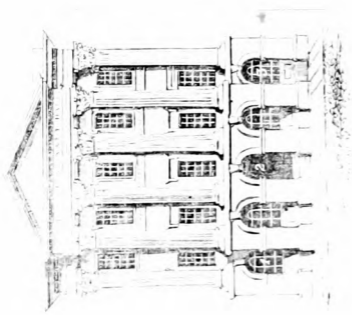
The First "Coffee Palace" established in England, Feb. 10th, 1873.

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.







88. THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL BUILT OVER A SPIRIT VAULT.  
 J. Buckle, The Wesleyan Centenary Hall Spirit Vaults Exposed (a teetotal effort to rouse the Wesleyan conscience in the 1840s).



REV. F. S. AND MRS. WRIGHT, WITH A GROUP OF ABSTAINERS.

REV. F. S. WRIGHT, WITH A GROUP OF ABSTAINERS. THE ANGLICAN CHURCH BEGINS TO ALIGN ITSELF BEHIND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.  
 J. H. J. Fletcher, Dr. J. H. J. Fletcher of Abbevillebury, 1906. (the photo group is probably from the late 1850s or 18 0s.)



90. "DOMESTIC COMFORT - THE EFFECT OF TEETOTALISM": AN ARGUMENT OF-TEN USED IN THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT'S ATTEMPT TO I-COARSE THE ATTRACTIVEONS OF THE HO-LE VIC-A-VIS THE DRINKING PLACE.

Preston Temperance Advocate.  
March 1837.



91. "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.

**The British and Foreign  
TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER**

NUMBER, MARCH 21, 1840.



TEMPERANCE AND HYGIENE.

Persons who are in the habit of drinking wine, beer, or spirits, are liable to various diseases, and to a general debility of the system. It is therefore, highly important, that they should abstain from these liquors, and live on a plain, vegetable diet. This will not only preserve their health, but will also enable them to perform their duties with more vigor and energy.

92. ANOTHER VERSION OF THIS RECURRENT "CONTRAST THEME".  
British & Foreign Temperance Intelligencer, 12 Mar 1840, p.89.



93. 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.



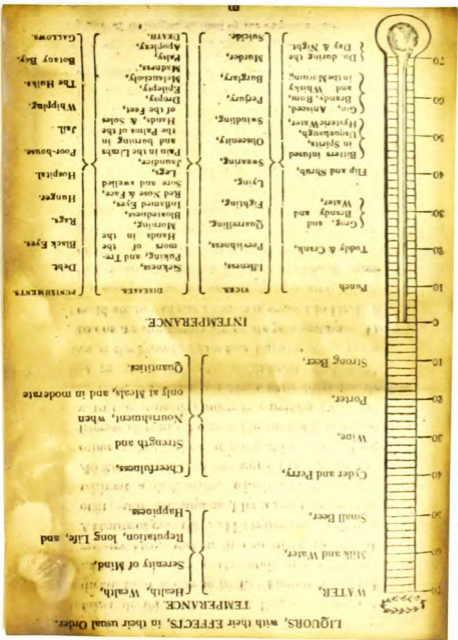
Legend, 178  
 100 or more  
 75 - 100  
 50 - 75  
 25 - 50  
 10 or fewer

95. RELATIVE PREVALENCE OF DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. (Drunkenness offences in 1895 per 10,000 population, from R.C. Liquor Licensing 1896-8).



94. HENRY SOLLY, WHO STROVE TO INDUCE WORKING MEN'S CLUBS AND TRADE UNIONS TO MEET OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC HOUSE.

B. T. Hall, Our Sixty Years, 1922, p. 10.



Dr. LETTISON'S "MORAL & PHYSICAL BAROMETER" c.1789.  
 T. J. Pettigrew, *Memoirs of the Life & Writings of the*  
*Late John Coakley Lettison*, 3 Vols., 1817, Vol. 1, p. 161.  
 A product of transatlantic nonconformist intercha-  
 nge, 40 years before the appearance of the temper-  
 ance movement in Britain.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
**Temperance Intelligence.**

[An abridgement of the contents which appeared in the numbers issued for the week ending the 15th inst. will be published in the next issue. For the 17th of the "Temperance Intelligence" see page 100.]

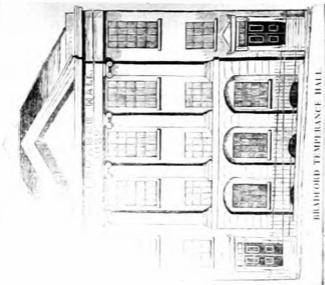
No. 111 ] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1839. [ TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.



"WHICH WAY SHALL I TURN ME?"—How and where shall I turn?—The man in the top hat has been drinking. He has a headache and is looking for a way to get rid of it. He is surrounded by various figures, including a man in a top hat and a woman in a bonnet, who are pointing in different directions. In the background, there is a building with a sign that reads 'TEMPERANCE HALL' and a sign that reads 'DRINK, DISEASE & DEATH.'

98. "WHICH WAY SHALL I TURN ME?"  
The dramatic choice between  
domestic peace & affluence,  
& drink, disease & death.

From, British & Foreign Tem-  
perance Intelligence, 2 Nov  
1839, p. 425.



99. THE FIRST PERMANENT TEMPERANCE  
HALL, Bradford, 1837: hardly dis-  
tinguishable from a nonconform-  
ist chapel.

From, Preston Temperance Advoc-  
ate, June 1837, p. 41.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
**Temperance Intelligence.**

No. 10 ]  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855. [ THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE, PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
LONDON: PRINTED BY W. H. LINDSAY, 10, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, ST. JAMES'S-PARK.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF INTemperANCE.

From the  
Illustrations of Intemperance,  
by W. H. Lindsey, Esq.,  
London: W. H. Lindsey, 10, Bucking-  
ham-gate, St. James's-park.

19. **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 and Foreign Temperance Intelligence,  
23 Nov 1855, p. 47.



100. WILLIAM GODFREY, ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.  
 1866. Age 51, labourer, single, Anglican, born  
 Houghton Regis, can read. Offence: drunk &  
 riotous at Houghton, Sep 1866. Previous Con-  
 victions: 1832, breaking a hedge; 1835, dam-  
 aging grass; 1836, stealing turnips; 1836,  
 stealing a fowl; 1838, assault; 1841, ass-  
 ault (twice); 1842, stealing peas; 1842,  
 assault; 1843 assault; 1846, wilful damage;  
 1862, drunkenness; 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); 1858, 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 "LINNEN": 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).



DYRHAM PARK, WILTS., THE SEAT OF C/ STAIR TROTTI.

As depicted at the Grand Temperance Gala, on the 10th of August, 1840

104. THE TEETOTAL IDEAL OF RECREATION. A TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT DYRHAM 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.260.