

AGITATORS AND PROMOTERS IN THE AGE OF GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI

A Biographical Dictionary of the
Leaders of British Pressure Groups
Founded between 1865 and 1886

Howard LeRoy Malchow

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GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI



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Volume 2

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First published in 1983 by Garland Publishing Inc.

This edition first published in 2018

by Routledge

2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge

711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-138-48265-4 (Set)

ISBN: 978-1-351-05698-4 (Set) (ebk)

ISBN: 978-1-138-48258-6 (Volume 2) (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-351-05738-7 (Volume 2) (ebk)

Publisher's Note

The publisher has gone to great lengths to ensure the quality of this reprint but points out that some imperfections in the original copies may be apparent.

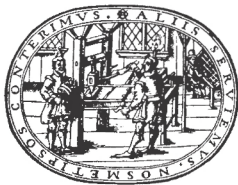
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GARLAND PUBLISHING, INC. • NEW YORK & LONDON
1983

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Malchow, Howard L.

Agitators and promoters in the age of Gladstone and Disraeli.

(Garland reference library of social science ;

v. 176)

1. Pressure group members—Great Britain—Biography.

2. Pressure groups—Great Britain—History—19th
century. I. Title. II. Series.

JN329.P7M34 1983 322.4'3'0941 82-49263

ISBN 0-8240-9130-2

Printed on acid-free, 250-year-life paper
Manufactured in the United States of America

For Mother and A.J.



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CONTENTS

Preface	ix
Introduction	xi
General Purpose	xi
Definitions	xi
Biographical Information	xiii
The Groups	xv
The Biographical Dictionary	1
Appendix	231



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PREFACE

This book brings together the lives of thousands of persons, some famous, most modest and obscure, who were joined a century ago in pursuit of causes promising, it seemed to them, a better, more just world. If many of these crusades (for they were pursued with passion and commitment) strike us as odd or faddist, if many were complete failures and others only partial successes, they nevertheless embodied much of the life and substance of the politics of an important era of transition.

Here we have not simply the political Establishment, the members of government and legislature with their paid functionaries and party hacks, but much of the politicized sub-elite of a generation—some three thousand persons from many layers of Victorian life. These are the organizers and leaders, the agitators and promoters of a host of causes. Reconstruction of this world of “pressure from without” has been a labor-intensive process of several years, a process necessarily incomplete. Where published membership lists have survived in annual reports, tracts, and leaflets, they have been painstakingly accumulated, disaggregated, and each name researched in a number of biographical sources.

Many have assisted in this work. Thanks is first due to the patience of those librarians and their helpers at the British Library, the London School of Economics, the Universities of London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and other British archives, where the characteristic resourcefulness of the British public servant has made all the difference. At Tufts University I have had the considerable advantage of not only much-needed financial support in the form of opportune faculty research grants but the comradely assistance of students and colleagues over half a decade. A work such as this is necessarily a collective effort. I must thank Richard Goodwin, Kelly Cameron, Bruce Rosenthal, Richard Rapp, Diane Damplo, Jerry Ziegler, Edward McMorro, Jeffrey Hamilton, Warren Sidikman, and Eric Truebenbach. Special thanks are due to George Stalker, without whose knowledge of the possibilities offered by computer science as a tool for the humanities this project could not have been accomplished in its present form. The shortcomings of such an attempt—the inevitable omissions and inaccuracies—are of course my responsibility alone.

*Howard Malchow
Medford, Massachusetts
11 January 1983*



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INTRODUCTION

General Purpose

This project includes some three thousand individuals who founded and led seventy-two political pressure groups organized in an era of significant political change: the twenty years between the death of Palmerston in 1865 and the fall of Gladstone's third government in 1886. At each end, these years saw a franchise reform act which propelled British society into the modern world of mass democracy and party discipline. It was an age of transition, of the adaptation of earlier forms of political participation to a new and unpredictable environment. Earlier, extra-parliamentary groups had had to struggle for legitimacy. Success made them, by the 1860s, an established part of the system. After the 1880s, their position was rapidly undermined by the reorganization and strengthening of parties and changes in the system itself. The nineteenth century pressure group, dominated by amateurs, philanthropists, and back-benchers, was largely a manifestation of the professional and leisured middle classes, a part of society never more clearly central to the political culture than in the two decades covered here.

It is not the purpose of this work to compete with the full biographical treatment of many of these individuals which can be found in such general publications as the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Rather, the objective is to create a reference guide to a particular kind of political activity and a particular part of the Victorian political community. By giving the user both information about an individual's pressure group affiliations and significant biographical information, it is hoped that investigation into the important connections between social structure and political activity will be advanced, as well as making clearer the affinities among group leaderships, thus providing one kind of evidence for the inter-relatedness of much of Victorian lobbying.

Definitions

The quantity and variety of extra-parliamentary participation in a society as populous, educated, and articulate as Victorian Britain were enormous. Limits have had to be drawn because of the labor-intensive nature of biographical dictionaries and, perhaps more importantly, because some definition (and hence restriction) of purpose seemed necessary if the results were to have more significance than a modern telephone book. Not all pressure groups for which membership information exists have been included.

First, this project was limited to what appeared to be at least overtly non-partisan “cause” (as opposed to “special interest”) lobbies. Excluded are party organizations like the National Liberal Federation or the Primrose League. Also excluded were many groups, among them most charities and temperance organizations, which did not seem to have a clear political objective. Groups that appeared to fall under the description of interest groups, that is, the more or less permanent spokesman organizations established as watchdogs for some vested interest were also removed. Examples here are the Railway Companies’ Association or the Parliamentary Committee of the T.U.C. This sometimes called for rather arbitrary judgment. The rule followed was that groups which *de facto* seemed to represent an interest (for instance, the Central Brewers’ License Repeal Association) were nevertheless included so long as the organization was ostensibly an open body addressing a single issue arguably of general interest and was not formally allied to those whom it seemed most to serve. Finally, groups which challenged the basic constitutional structure of politics—franchise expansion groups, home rule associations, and anti-parliamentary or revolutionary societies—were generally omitted. A few which might have qualified for exclusion under this rubric, however, were retained as being insufficiently subversive of the political order (the London Municipal Reform League, the Proportional Representation Society, and the Imperial Federation League). Of central interest in this project were those who by and large accepted the system and attempted to work inside it through the application of legitimate pressure. The premise here is that, broadly considered, the Victorian representative political system, though excluding the majority of the nation from direct participation, nevertheless—or perhaps as a result—possessed a powerful socially conservative mechanism in addition to the franchise for involving the energies and flattering the aspirations of many of those who existed outside the privileged precincts of Mayfair.

Second, it has been necessary to restrict the dictionary to the leaders of those groups which were *founded* between the years 1865 and 1886. This means, of course, that many well-established lobbying organizations, like the United Kingdom Alliance or the Liberation Society, whose foundation pre-dates 1865 but which were active within our period, have not been included. Again, resources demanded some limitation. However, this rule also has the logic that the groups which were organized within the period may have most to tell us of the kinds of people involved in generating extra-parliamentary pressure.

Third, only those groups which left a *published* record of their membership, usually in annual reports, could be included. The scope of the project precluded, at this stage, the kind of manuscript searching necessary to attempt to fill in the gaps. What we have here are the groups which chose to publicize their memberships, and whose publications have survived in the major British libraries. Fortunately, pressure groups needed to advertise their memberships to secure support in an age when such lists were scrutinized [for some surety of genuineness and respectability] by prospective supporters with many demands on their time and money. Rarely does published propaganda not include some mention of officers, patrons, or executive committee.

Finally, the individuals chosen from these lists are not the rank and file members (though in some groups the executive seems identical to general membership) but the leadership. This is defined as those persons who can be identified as founders, officers, executive committeemen, or patrons. Again, this seemed dictated both by the

limits of time and resources and by logic. A name on a membership list may mean very little. Clearly an individual's assumption of an official position is a surer indication (if no guarantee) of a depth of commitment to an issue.

Biographical Information

This book is divided into two sections. The major part is a consolidated biographical dictionary of the men and women who led the groups we have investigated. Following this will be found an Appendix which provides an index of names only, arranged by group. This should enable the reader to discover at a glance an individual's colleagues within a particular organization.

Biographical information has been consistently provided in the order indicated below.

	SMITH, SIR JOHN (1819–1905)
School	Eton; Kings, Camb; Inner Temple.
College	Q.C. 64; Barrister 44.
Professional education	Liberal. MP Hackney 68–74. Charity
Occupation	Commissioner 71–74, JP.
Political party	KCB 74.
Public Office	Fellow Society of Antiquaries.
Honors	West London; Berkshire.
Learned & professional societies	[DNB, WWW, Fosters]
Residence	
Source	
Group affiliation	Commons Preservation Society (F) 65–86, Exec. Sunday Society 78–90, Treas., V-Pres.

Name. Persons are to be found under their family names, not titles, throughout. In all cases where hyphenated or double names occur, the last name has been used for alphabetizing (e.g., GOWER, GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVESON-, not LEVESON-GOWER, GEORGE GRANVILLE) regardless of family usage.

Birth and death dates. In a few cases birth date could only be calculated from age at matriculation, and so may involve an error of \pm one year.

Occupation. Both successive professional rank and occupational change is reflected. The first citation will generally be the occupation or rank held when the individual became an active group leader. The following citations will be arranged, when possible, in chronological order, followed by a two-digit date (e.g., Vicar 72; Curate 41; Priest (CE) 42; Rector 81). In the case of landowners, five categories based on approximate acreage owned were used:

Very large landowner	= 10,001+ acres
Large landowner	= 5,001 to 10,000 acres
Substantial landowner	= 1,001 to 5,000 acres
Small landowner	= 1 to 1,000 acres
Landowner	= acreage unknown

Residence. Domestic residence roughly corresponding to the period of group membership is used when possible. London residence is cited first. In cases of multiple residences, no more than three of the principal ones could be cited.

Sources. Within brackets are the codes indicating the various sources from which biographical information has been taken, and where more detail may be found. These codes are:

Alum Cantab	= J.A. Venn, <i>Alumni Cantabrigienses</i>
Alum Oxon	= Joseph Foster, <i>Alumni Oxonienses</i>
Army List	
Aust Dict Biog	= <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i>
Bateman	= John Batemen, <i>The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland</i>
BP	= <i>Burke's Peerage</i>
Bryan's Painters	= <i>Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers</i>
Crockfds	= <i>Crockford's Clerical Directory</i>
Dic Lab Biog	= <i>Dictionary of Labour Biography</i>
Dict New Zealand Biog	= <i>Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</i>
Dirac Diracs	= <i>The Directory of Directors</i>
DNB	= <i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
Dods	= <i>Dod's Parliamentary Companion</i>
Fosters	= Joseph Foster, <i>Men-at-the-Bar</i>
Friends	= William Robinson, <i>Friends of a Half Century</i>
Indian Dic Nat Biog	= <i>Dictionary of National Biography (India)</i>
MEB	= <i>Modern English Biography</i>
Navy List	
Walfords	= Edward Walford, <i>The County Families of the United Kingdom</i>
Wesl Min	= William Hill, <i>An Alphabetical Arrangement of All the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers . . .</i>
WWW	= <i>Who Was Who</i>

Group affiliation. [See below for information about specific groups.] Under the source codes (if any) will be found the names of pressure groups to which the individual belonged. This information is organized in the following manner: the group name, followed by (F) if the person was a founder (i.e., joined in the first year of the organization), followed by two dates. These indicate, not necessarily when the individual joined and retired from the group, but rather the dates of the documents where earliest and latest mention were found. Hence, in many cases where surviving records were scarce, only a single date may be available. Finally, there will appear some indication of the office or offices held by the individual within these dates. These include:

Chairman	Secretary
Exec[utive Committee]	Treas[urer]
Hon[orary] Sec[retary]	V[ice]-Chairman
Patron	V[ice]-Pres[ident]
President	

[*Note:* the designation “Executive Committee” is somewhat ambiguous. This includes bodies labelled as such, but also “national councils” when these were small and apparently functional rather than synonymous with general membership. In a few cases (Jamaica Committee, Smoke Abatement Committee), the entire memberships of groups labelled as “committees” were included if there was no convenient way to distinguish from the documents available an inner circle or executive. *Also Note:* only the officers of the provincial committees of national organizations have been treated as members of the national executives.]

The Groups

The following are the pressure groups whose leaderships have been included in this dictionary, along with some relevant information about their objectives and dates of foundation.

Allotments and Small Holdings Association

Founded ca. 1884 to secure compliance with the Allotments Act (1882), extend allotment legislation, protect the rights of laborers from enclosure, and “generally to facilitate by all legitimate methods the restoration of the rural population to direct connection with the soil.”

Anglo-Armenian Association

Founded in 1878 to promote the execution of the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin and to encourage European Powers generally to exert pressure on the government of Turkey to grant greater independence to the inhabitants of Armenia [no membership lists available before 1886].

Anglo-French Intervention Committee

Founded in 1870 by positivists and the Land and Labour League to agitate in support of the French republican movement and advocate “a defensive alliance with France against Prussia.”

Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade

Founded in 1875 to urge the British government to discourage the opium traffic and “restore to the Chinese Government perfect independence of action to deal with opium,” through parliamentary action and “a vigorous appeal to the country.”

Association for the Improvement of London Workhouse Infirmarys

Founded in 1866 to promote the removal of the sick from workhouses, the establishment by local authorities of central infirmaries, and the creation of a general metropolitan rate for these purposes.

Association for the Improvement of Public Morals

Founded in 1878 to raise the tone of public morality, assist prostitutes “to enter again upon an honourable mode of life,” and reform laws “corrupting in their effects.” [Part of the Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts movement.]

Association for Promoting the Extension of the Contagious Diseases Act, 1866, to the Civil Population of the United Kingdom

Founded in 1867 to extend the medical inspection of prostitutes beyond military towns.

Association of the Revivers of British Industry

Founded in 1869 to advocate protective duties on manufactured imports.

British Women's Temperance Association

Founded in 1876 to promote temperance generally and to secure legislation to enforce the Sunday closing of public houses.

Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Later, the Sunday Closing Association)

Founded in 1866 to secure legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sunday.

Central Brewers' License Repeal Association

Founded in 1873 to agitate for repeal of brewing license legislation. Disbanded when its object was accomplished in 1880 [no membership lists].

Central Vigilance Committee for the Suppression of Immorality

Founded in 1883 to promote better enforcement of the laws and their amendment to facilitate the suppression of prostitution.

Church Association

Founded in 1865 as an evangelical watchdog group to encourage and support legal proceedings against ritualists and to secure stronger legislation against "Romanism" in the Church of England.

Church League for the Separation of Church and State

Founded in 1877 by High Churchmen to resist the subordination of the Church of England to lay courts, and in particular to agitate for the repeal or amendment of the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 [no membership lists].

Church and State Defense Society

Founded in 1868 to resist disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England and the Church of Ireland [no membership lists].

City Church and Churchyard Protection Society

Founded in 1880 to oppose the demolition of London churches and churchyards by raising public agitation and opposing legislation to facilitate such destruction.

Commons Preservation Society

Founded in 1865 to oppose the enclosure of commons by public agitation, legal proceedings, and legislation.

Eastern Question Association

Founded in 1876 to oppose Disraeli's foreign policy and continued Turkish misrule of its Eastern European provinces.

English Land Restoration League (later, the English League for the Taxation of Land Values)

Founded in 1883 to support Henry George's "single tax" on land values, until "the whole annual value" of land "is taken for the public benefit" and "the English people themselves" become "the landlords of England."

Financial Reform Union

Founded in 1868 to campaign for "a large reduction in national expenditure" and "the further remission of duties on articles of general consumption."

Free Land League

Founded ca. 1885 to secure “free trade in land” by abolition of primogeniture, copyhold and customary tenure, manorial rights, and strict settlement and the promotion of title registration, commons preservation, enfranchisement of long leaseholds, and tenant right. Also promoted “the acquirement of land by the people for residence and cultivation, both by general laws and by the instrumentality of municipal bodies.”

Howard Association for Promoting the Most Efficient Means of Penal Treatment and Crime Prevention
(later, the Howard League for Penal Reform)

Founded in 1866 to promote prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment.

Imperial Federation League

Founded in 1884 to “use every constitutional means” and “the support of men of all political parties” to “secure by Federation the permanent unity of the Empire.”

Indian Reform Association

Founded ca. 1884(?) to promote reform of Indian administration generally and in particular the Indian civil service.

Infant Life Protection Society

Founded in 1870 to promote legislation regulating baby-farming, remove destitute children from workhouse nurseries, and amend the laws of bastardy, birth and death registration, and evidence in cases of infanticide.

International Arbitration and Peace Association

Founded in 1880 to agitate for a system of international arbitration, an international congress to frame an international code, and an international tribunal, and the reduction of standing armies and navies.

International Law Association (also, the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations)

Founded in 1873 to promote international law and arbitration.

Jamaica Committee

Founded in 1866 to press for an official inquiry into the suppression of the Jamaican rebellion of 1865 and the criminal prosecution of Governor Eyre.

Kyrle Society

Founded in 1877 to “place objects of beauty within reach of the poor,” and later extended its activities to agitation for preservation of disused burial grounds and other open spaces.

Ladies’ National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts (later, the Ladies’ National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice and for the Promotion of Social Purity)

Founded in 1869 to fight further extension and promote the repeal of legislation providing for mandatory medical inspection of prostitutes.

Land Law Reform League

Founded ca. 1881 to bring public pressure on parliament for the amendment of the land laws. Sought to end primogeniture and entail, make land transfer cheap and easy, require registration of all dealings in land, abolish the game laws, and end preferential rights of landlords over other creditors. Also promoted tenant right, a graduated land tax, and the cultivation of “all lands now uncultivated” which were cultivable.

Land Nationalisation Society

Founded in 1881 to restore the “land and all below it to the Crown in trust for the nation” and the guarantee of “universal rights to small holdings for cultivation or residential occupation,” security of tenure, revaluation of land every thirty years to secure the “unearned increment” to the community, and the extinction of present landlords’ legal claims by terminable annuities.

Land Tenure Reform Association

Founded in 1869 (first public meeting in 1871) to secure “free trade in land, just as we had a League for free trade in Corn.” Advocated abolition of primogeniture, taxation of unearned increment, cooperative agriculture, easy land transfer, and peasant proprietorship. Sought to empower the State to take control of waste land for national use and “objects of historical, scientific, or artistic interest,” with compensation of owners.

League for the Defense of Constitutional Rights

Founded in 1881 to agitate against the exclusion of Charles Bradlaugh from the House of Commons.

Liberty and Property Defense League

Founded in 1882 to oppose “all attempts to introduce the State as competitor or regulator into the various departments of social activity and industry, which would otherwise be spontaneously and adequately conducted by private enterprise.”

Local Taxation Committee

Founded in 1869 by the Central Chamber of Agriculture to press for reduction of the land tax and to guard against legislation which would increase the burden of the local rates on agriculture.

London Committee for the Exposure and Suppression of the Foreign Traffic in British Girls for Purposes of Continental Prostitution

Founded in 1880 to press for changes in English and Belgian law and to bring criminal prosecutions against those connected with the traffic.

London Municipal Reform League

Founded in 1881 to promote representative municipal government for the whole of London.

London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination

Founded ca. 1880.

Malthusian League

Founded in 1877 to agitate against all penalties for publishing or discussing birth control, and to spread knowledge of the methods of birth control

Metropolitan Free Libraries Association (originally, the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee)

Founded in 1877 to promote reference and lending libraries by “the further adoption of the Public Libraries Act” and its amendment.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (originally, the Metropolitan Public Garden, Boulevard, and Playground Association)

Founded in 1883 to promote the preservation and creation of open spaces both by philanthropic action and by bringing pressure to bear on both local and national authorities.

National Association for Promoting State Colonization (also, the National Association for the Promotion of State-directed Emigration and Colonization).

Founded in 1883 to agitate for a national program to finance and organize large-scale emigration from England and colonization in British colonies.

National Association for Repeal of the Blasphemy Laws

Founded in 1883.

National Association for Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts (also, the National Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts Association; also, the National Association for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice)

Founded in 1869 to fight further extension and promote repeal of legislation providing for the compulsory medical inspection of prostitutes.

National Education League

Founded in 1869 to promote free, unsectarian, and compulsory public education.

National Education Union

Founded in 1869 to promote a complete system of national education “to harmonize with the existing framework.” Opposed “throwing the whole burden of education on the rates.”

National Emigration League

Founded in 1870 to press for a program of state-subsidized emigration.

National Fair Trade League

Founded in 1881 to raise support for the reimposition of tariffs on manufactured goods from those foreign states which levied tariffs on English goods. Also advocated “imperial preference.”

National Footpaths Preservation Society

Founded in 1884 to protect all rights of way by land and water and preserve open spaces by bringing legal action against encroaching landlords and promoting changes in the law. Amalgamated with the Commons Preservation Society in 1899.

National Secular Society

Founded in 1866 to promote repeal of the blasphemy laws, the removal of religious instruction from schools, and the dissemination of free-thought principles. Also advocated compulsory secular education, disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England, reform of the land laws, and abolition of the House of Lords.

National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead

Founded in 1881 to protect church and churchyard memorials by “carefully watching” restoration and rebuilding of churches and guarding against encroachment of churchyards, and by obtaining “legislation on behalf of the objects of the society.”

National Vigilance Association

Founded in 1885 to “enforce and improve the laws for the repression of criminal vice and public immorality, to check the causes of vice, and to protect minors.”

Patrons Defense Association

Founded ca. 1876 to resist the transference of livings from lay patrons to the bishops.

Plimsoll and Seamen's Fund Committee

Founded in 1873 to support Samuel Plimsoll's campaign to protect the lives and working conditions of seamen. Advocated legislation to prevent overloading and the sending of unseaworthy vessels to sea.

Proportional Representation Society

Founded in 1884 to agitate for the adoption of proportional representation balloting in national elections.

Public Museums and Free Libraries Association

Founded ca. 1868 to press for the opening of “the national collections” on week-day evenings and the adoption of the Free Libraries and Museums Acts.

Railway Passengers Protection Association

Founded ca. 1882 to agitate for the removal of “unjust or vexatious” regulations made by railway companies and to obtain redress for loss or inconvenience. Advocated legislation for better regulation of railway and canal traffic.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain

Founded in 1876 to advance all subjects bearing upon public health by collecting information, encouraging public discussion, and promoting legislation.

Smoke Abatement Committee (later, the National Smoke Abatement Institution)

Founded in 1881 by the National Health Society and the Kyrle Society to promote the abatement of noxious smoke by encouraging public discussion and technical innovation, conducting practical trials, and promoting enactment and enforcement of legislation and regulations.

Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

Founded in 1875. Amalgamated in 1876 with the Society for the Total Abolition and Utter Suppression of Vivisection.

Society for Promoting the Increase of the Home Episcopate

Founded ca. 1866 to promote legislation creating new sees for the Church of England.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

Founded in 1877 to halt the destruction or drastic “restoration” of historically and aesthetically important buildings by bringing pressure to bear on the responsible authorities and arousing public opinion (first annual meeting, June, 1878).

State Resistance Union

Founded in 1882 to “coordinate the political forces at its disposal” to resist the interference of the State “outside its proper limits.”

Sunday Society

Founded in 1875 to obtain the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, aquariums, and gardens on Sundays.

Travelling Tax Abolition Committee

Founded in 1877 to agitate for the “unconditional abolition” of the railway passenger duty.

Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection

Founded in 1876 to promote legislation banning vivisection.

Vigilance Association for the Defense of Personal Rights and the Amendment of the Law Wherein It Is Injurious to Women (later, the Personal Rights Association)

Founded in 1871 “to uphold the principle of the perfect equality of all persons before the law, irrespective of sex or class.”

Working Men’s Committee for Promoting the Separation of Church and State

Founded in 1871 by the Liberation Society to create working class support for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Working Men's National League for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice

Founded in 1875. Part of the Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts movement.

Working Men's Protestant League

Organized in the 1870s by evangelicals to oppose ritualism in the Church of England.

Workmen's National Association for the Abolition of the Foreign Sugar Bounties

Active in the early 1880s. Promoted retaliation with duties against sugar grown in countries where growers received state subsidies.

Workmen's Peace Association

Founded in 1871 to promote international arbitration and the abolition of armed forces.



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ABBOT, REGINALD CHARLES EDWARD, 3RD BARON COLCHESTER
(1842-1919)

Eton; Christ Church, Oxf; Lincoln's Inn.
Barrister 67; College Fellow 64.
Conservative. Charity Commissioner 80-83, DL, JP.
Baron 67.
Fellow Society of Antiquaries; Fellow Royal
Geograph Society.
Southwest London; Sussex.
[WWW, BP, Walfords, Alum Oxon, Fosters]

Natl Education Union 71-79, Exec.
Natl Emigration League (F) 70-70, V-Pres.

ABBOTT, SIR FREDERICK (1805-1892)

Warfield School, Berks; U Munich; Addiscombe Mil
College.
Maj. General, RE 58; Lieutenant, RE 24; Captain,
RE 32; Major, RE 43; Lt. Colonel, RE 46;
College Head 51.
CB 46; Kt 54.
Kent.
[DNB, MEB, BP, Walfords]

Church Assn 80-80, Exec.

ABEL, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, 1ST BT. (1827-1902)

Royal Polytec Instn; U Munich; Royal College
Chemistry.
Analytical Chemist 46; College Lecturer 52; War
Dept Chemist 56.
CB 77; Kt 83; KCB 91; Baronet 93; GCV0 01.
Fellow Royal Society; Society of the Arts; Br
Assn; Fellow Chemical Society; Inst of
Chemistry; Inst of Elec Engineers.
Southeast London.
[DNB, WWW, Alum Oxon, Alum Cantab]

Smoke Abatement Committee (F) 81-81, Exec.

ABLEY, EDWARD

Hereford.

Jamaica Committee (F) 66-66.

ACHESON, ARCHIBALD BRABAZON SPARROW, 4TH EARL OF GOSFORD
(1841-1922)

Harrow.
Very Large Landowner 64.
Lord of the Bedchamber, P of W 86-01, V-Chamberlain
Royal Household 01- , JP.
KP; Earl 64.
West London; Co Armagh.
[WWW, BP, Walfords, Bateman]

Natl Assn for Promotion of State Colonization
86-86, Patron.

ACLAND, SIR HENRY WENTWORTH, 1ST BT. (1815-1900)

Harrow; Christ Church, Oxf; St George's Hospital
Lond.
Aldrichian Professor of Clinical Medicine, Oxford
51; College Fellow 40.
CB 83; KCB 84; Baronet 90.
Fellow Royal Society; Fellow Royal Col Physicians;
Br Medical Assn.
Oxford.
[DNB, MEB, WWW, BP, Alum Cantab, Alum Oxon]

Assn for Promoting Extension of Contagious Diseases
Act 68-70, Exec.

ACLAND, SIR THOMAS DYKE, 11TH BT. (1809-1898)

Harrow; Christ Church, Oxf.
Very Large Landowner 71; College Fellow 31.
Liberal. MP Somersetshire West 37-47, Devonshire
North 65-85, Wellington<Som> 85-86. Church
Estates Commissioner 69-74.
Baronet 71; PC 83.
Devonshire; Somersetshire.
[DNB, MEB, WWW, BP, Bateman, Alum Oxon, Dods]

Assn for Improvement of London Workhouse
Infirmaries 66-66, Exec.

ACTON, ROGER

London.

Jamaica Committee (F) 66-66.

ACWORTH, SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL (1850-1925)

Uppingham; Christ Church, Oxf; Inner Temple.
School Asst Head 75; Barrister 90; College
Lecturer.
Conservative.
Kt 21; KCSI 22.
Royal Economic Society.
Southeast London; Devonshire.
[DNB, WWW, Alum Cantab, Alum Oxon]

Railway Passengers' Protection Assn 86-86, Exec.

ADAMS, -

Northampton.

League for Defense of Constitutional Rights 84-84,
V-Pres.

ADAMS, ANNIE

Chester.

British Women's Temperance Assn 85-85, Exec.

ADAMS, CHARLES

Natl Education Union 70-79, Exec.

Victoria Street Soc for Protection of Animals from
Vivisection 82-82, Secretary.

ADLAM, SOPHIA HARFORD <MRS. WILLIAM ADLAM, nee PARKER>
Somersetshire.

ADAMS, COLE A.

Victoria Street Soc for Protection of Animals from
Vivisection 80-85, Exec.

Kyrle Soc 84-90, Exec.

ADLAM, WILLIAM (1814-)

ADAMS, FRANCIS

Author.
Birmingham.

Landowner 58.
JP.
Fellow Society of Antiquaries.
Somersetshire.
[Walfords]

Natl Education League (F) 69-77, Secretary.

Victoria Street Soc for Protection of Animals from
Vivisection 84-85, V-Pres.

ADAMS, G. E. D'ARCY

Physician.
West London.

AGNEW, WILLIAM (1825-1910)

Sanitary Institute 81-84, Exec.

Swedenborgian School, Salford.
Publisher 70; Art Dealer 50.
Liberal. MP Lancashire SE 80-85, Stretford, Lancs
SE 85-86. JP.
Baronet 95.
West London; Lancashire.
[DNB, WWW, Dods]

ADAMSON, JOSEPH SAMUEL

Lt. Colonel 55; Ensign, Army 31; Lieutenant,
Army 33; Captain, Army 37; Major 51.
Dublin.
[Army List]

Free Land League 86-86, V-Pres.
Intl Arbitration & Peace Assn 81-81, V-Pres.

Assn for Promoting Extension of Contagious Diseases
Act 68-70, V-Pres.

AITCHISON, GEORGE (1825-1910)

ADAMSON, WILLIAM

Ordained Priest<CE>.
Church Assn 80-80, Exec.

Merchant Taylors; University Col London; Royal
Academy Sch.
Architect 59.
Royal Academy; Fellow Royal Inst Br Architects.
West London.
[DNB, WWW]

ADDERLEY, CHARLES BOWYER, 1ST BARON NORTON (1814-1905)

Soc for Protection of Ancient Buildings (F) 78-80,
Exec.

Christ Church, Oxf.
Substantial Landowner 26; Colliery Owner 26.
Conservative. MP Staffordshire North 41-78. Pres
Board of Health 58-59, V-P Education Committee
58-59, Parl U-Sec Col Off 66-68, Pres Board of
Trade 74-78, Education Committee 83-84,
Education Committee 87-87, DL, JP.
KCMG 69; Baron 78; PC 58.
Southwest London; Warwickshire.
[DNB, WWW, BP, Walfords, Bateman, Alum Oxon, Dods]

AITKEN, D.

Clergyman<Sect Unkn>.
Derbyshire.

Central Vigilance Comtee for Repression Immorality
(F) 83-84, V-Pres.

Jamaica Committee (F) 66-66.

ADDINGTON, WILLIAM WELLS, 3RD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH
(1824-1913)

AKROYD, EDWARD HALIFAX (1810-1887)

Large Landowner 64; Lieutenant, RN 46.
Conservative. MP Devizes 63-64. DL, JP.
Viscount 64.
Southwest London; Devonshire; Berkshire.
[WWW, BP, Walfords, Bateman, Dods]

Textile Manufacturer.
Liberal. MP Huddersfield 57-59, Halifax 65-74.
DL, JP.
Fellow Society of Antiquaries.
Southwest London; Halifax.
[MEB, Walfords, Dods]

Victoria Street Soc for Protection of Animals from
Vivisection 82-85, V-Pres.

Natl Education Union (F) 69-79, Treas, Exec.