

# **HISTORICAL DIRECTORY of TRADE UNIONS**

John B. Smethurst  
and Peter Carter

## **VOLUME 6**

including unions in

**Building and Construction, Agriculture,  
Fishing, Chemicals, Wood and Woodworking,  
Transport, Engineering and Metal Working,  
Government, Civil and Public Service, Energy  
and Extraction in the United Kingdom and  
Ireland, Shipbuilding**

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**JOHN B. SMETHURST and PETER CARTER**

Foreword by Christine Coates

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**and Public Service, Energy and Extraction in the United**  
**Kingdom and Ireland, Shipbuilding**

**ASHGATE**

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# Foreword

When I was approached by Peter Carter to write a foreword to volume 6, I confess to feeling daunted at the idea of following in the footsteps of Lord Asa Briggs who introduced the previous volumes in this remarkable series. But then – who better to confirm the essential ‘usefulness’ of this irreplaceable resource, than a librarian who sees these books in daily use!

I am astonished at the enormity of the task facing the succession of editors of this series in recording the names and histories of the thousands of organisations which working people have formed and joined – not only to protect themselves, but to change the society in which they live. In the UK, tens of millions of people have been members and 5,000 trade unions are known to have existed at one time or another. The peak year seems to have been 1896, when 1358 unions were registered. John Gorman, in his book *Banner Bright*, records that scores of societies were represented on the 1896 May Day March in London carrying £20,000 worth of banners. The numbers of unions in existence has decreased each decade since then, but in 1940, there were still over 1000 unions, only 223 of which were affiliated to the Trades Union Congress.

This volume provides additional information on entries in earlier volumes plus new records. I am pleased to see the inclusion of more Irish records. Northern Ireland today is the region with the highest union density – c.40 per cent of employees. For similar reasons, it is especially useful to have the new large section on ‘government’ unions, which dominate current union activity with some 60 per cent of public sector employees unionised and similarly 60 per cent of all union members now working in the public sector. In 1920, there were only two civil service unions and four post office unions affiliated to the TUC: yet the same year, the union leader W.J. Brown claimed there were over 200 organisations in the Civil Service covering just 370,000 staff. Many new ones had been established during the First World War to take advantage of arbitration facilities, and many more formed afterwards to seek protection for their members through the national and departmental Whitley Councils – notably in the post office, civil service and Royal Dockyards. Many of these organisations failed or merged with sturdier outfits, but since the Second World War waves of professional bodies and staff associations in the health, education and other sectors have adopted more traditional union roles with the tightening and hardening of management practice.

I suspect that when this series first appeared in 1984, it was intended primarily for academic researchers in labour and social history. That readership is still there, but it has been supplemented in recent years by the vast army of family historians who visit our library and others like it, to search the *Historical Directory* for that obscure organisation to which their ancestor belonged or to identify the initials on a badge found in the attic. Now that genealogy is popular and no longer restricted to the ‘great and good’, research tools like this can reveal a different aspect of an individual’s life and allow those who may never have used archives before to access a wider range of resources.

Trade unions have played, and will continue to play a decisive role in shaping economic and social developments in Britain – yet much of their history is still unknown and inaccessible to their members and to the general public. Unions were involved in the creation of the welfare state and public health, education and social services. They have ensured legal rights in employment and an end to discrimination. The Labour Party was established by unions so that working people could have their own representatives in Parliament. Unions have played a key part in international affairs and their representatives have sat on public bodies and government advisory groups at national and international levels. This series of volumes has allowed us to connect with the working lives of our predecessors. Remembering – and perhaps, more importantly, learning from our history – should inform our strategies and policymaking for the future.

Christine Coates  
Librarian TUC Collections  
London Metropolitan University

# Introduction and Acknowledgements

As I write this preface to volume 6, I am somewhat relieved to see the end of this project in sight. When I joined Arthur Marsh's team of researchers for the *Historical Directory of Trade Unions* in 1987, volume 1 had already been published and volume 2 was under preparation, little did I realise that twenty years later I would just be completing the original projected forecast of 6 volumes. The death of Victoria Ryan, Arthur's research worker in 1992, slowed down the projected time scale and with the death of Arthur Ivor Marsh, MA. OBE. in late 1999 the project, like so many others may well have foundered. I was left with several boxes of papers and a letter of suggestions on how I should complete the remaining 2 volumes of the projected 6 volumes. With the completion of this volume I feel I have fulfilled my obligation to Arthur and can now get on with the retirement I once promised myself. I have only been able to sustain this labour of love because of my deep-seated commitment to Labour History.

Volume 6 contains Engineering and Metal Working that includes sections on Sheet Metal; Iron and Steel; Lock; Wire; Smiths and Farriers; and Vehicle Builders. The section on Government Departments, deals with Ministerial Unions, covered by the Whitley Councils, Civil and Public Servants; Shipbuilding; Energy and Extraction (which I hope now satisfies the Mining Historians Group criticism of the small number of unions listed in the coal contribution in volume 2). It is a mopping up of things that were missed in earlier volumes notably the Irish Union on the British Registry prior to 1922. Many British conglomerate unions continue to operate in Ireland and a more up to coverage of unions that operate in Ireland has been made. An attempt has been to bring everything up to date as far we are aware. Any mistakes or error are mine.

With my retreating eyesight (no retina on the right eye and only 2 per cent vision through macular degeneration in the left eye) this volume was not going to be easy. I have been encouraged by many friends, too numerous to mention, and to all of them, my grateful thanks. To Marline Tuffley and Maggie Henderson two of Henshaw's Society for Blind Persons (HSBP) outreach workers for having guided me through the initial loss of my eyesight, and their encouragement to carry on with my many interests. May they continue to show compassion and encouragement to others having to cope with this problem. To John Forde, the tutor of Henshaw's Zoomers computer group, for his ability to find solutions to

my problems and guide me through the pitfalls of computing, a special thank you.

This final volume could not have been put together without the assistance of some of my sighted personal friends. My friend the late Ruth Frow (1922–2008), who sadly died in January 2008, who read all my early drafts. To my good friend and fellow trustee of the Working Class Movement Library (WCML) Peter Carter, who has not only helped me prepare the manuscript, but who has also contributed additional material and has proofread the final manuscript, I express a very special thank you.

To the staffs of the many libraries I have used during my research, who showed me nothing but courtesy I offer my grateful thanks. To the staffs of the Public Record Office (now The National Archives), the Manchester Reference Library, the Modern Records Centre, Warwick and the Working Class Movement Library, Salford, I owe and express a special thank you.

There are many debts of gratitude that have to be expressed. Thank you to the many secretaries and individuals who have replied to our correspondence and queries not only for their time and patience, but for the positiveness of their replies. There are however one or two individuals who deserve a personal thank you for all their help. To my good and long standing friend Francis Devine, a Tutor for Services Industrial Professional and Technical Union, Dublin and an Irish Labour Historian, for his assistance with the checking of the many Irish entries and for permission to quote from his research notes for his forthcoming *Organising History: A Centenary History of SIPTU* (Services Industrial Professional and Technical Union). To Charles Callan, for permission to quote from the manuscript of his forthcoming book *Painters in Union – the Irish National Painters Society*. To Dave Cliffe, a fellow badge collector, for providing a book we had not seen before and to Terry Cradden, former Head of the School of Commerce and International Business Studies at Ulster University, for his help with Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance.

To Dan Murphy, General Secretary Public Service Executive Union for having read and made suggestions on our Irish entries.

To Christine Coates the Librarian of the TUC Collections at the London Metropolitan University in North London, for her help and for the foreword of this volume.

To Margaret Connor for her help with the correspondence and for her assistance in the compiling of the index of this volume.

To Michael Smethurst, lastly but by no means the least, a special thank you for keeping my computer and ‘Zoom Text’ writer and magnification reader running and free from viruses.

Finally to my wife Alice, more than a special thank you, for her readings to me of documents and papers, even chapters of books and for her encouragement to finish the series and above all for having to put up with my frustrations at not being able to do some of the simplest things that sighted people take for granted.

John B. Smethurst  
Eccles, Manchester  
April 2008

# Preface

As described in the introduction this project has been a long time in gestation. Originally it was felt possible to identify an anticipate a few thousand or so different trade union organisations which have existed in the UK and Ireland.

Very quickly however, the enormity of the task began to emerge. As the Webbs point out in their definition of a trade union, the researcher must firstly come to terms with the longevity question of trade unions. If a historical directory is to be of any use to the researcher and student of British trade unionism the short lived body must be included otherwise the directory becomes little more than a summary of already published trade union histories. Throughout the history of British trade unions there have been a constant stream of new unions formed, some were even groups breaking away from established organisations. It is possible to identify specific periods in our history when this kind of activity occurred with greater frequency than others! The period from 1889 up to 1914 springs to mind but this is not the only time when new organisations appeared.

Many of the short lived bodies were administratively weak and probably doomed to failure while others were seeking to establish themselves during a period of history when the sheer legality of combination made for a reluctance to maintain records. This causes huge problems for anyone seeking to find out more about these ephemeral bodies.

It may often prove difficult to decide whether a body of which we know very little is in fact a bona fide trade union or whether it was a friendly society with occasional trade union like bursts of activity or even an organisation that changed its character completely moving away from representing employees to one that sought solely to represent employers! Some organisations even became Limited companies, often by guarantee, to protect their interests. No doubt there are many organisations listed in this volume that would fail even a very rudimentary test of: 'is it a trade union?', if the question were asked of any of its members. Today, however we are unable to make such categorical pronouncements given the sheer paucity of information available about so many of them!

As in previous volumes the standard form of each entry is as follows:

1. Name of union
2. Foundation date:
  - Name changes (if any) and relevant dates
  - Any amalgamation or transfer of engagements, cessation, winding up or disappearance, with dates and reasons
3. Characteristics of:
  - Membership (type and numbers)
  - Leadership
  - Policy
  - Outstanding events
4. Sources of information; books, articles, minutes and others:
  - Location of documentation

In very many cases however, the only record of the existence of an organisation may be a scrap of paper, a badge or a reference within another union's records where the exact title of the body mentioned was not felt to be critical, and so some unions will remain forever uncertain!

Finally, it is necessary to repeat some of the comments made in earlier volumes about some of the terminology used. Modern day trade union objectives have been to reduce the distinctions between manual and non manual employees particularly in the public sector. In the section covering local government employees we have deliberately sought to keep the two groups apart. However, there are and have been in the past many organisations that will have had within membership members who could be slotted into either category. This problem will also arise when we confront the existence of trade unions in other areas of the public services in volume 6, namely central government employees.

No project of this magnitude can ever hope to provide exhaustive references. However, as the material for this book and its predecessors was researched, so fresh information emerged about unions already listed earlier in the series. Parts of this volume shows how much more has come to light regarding agricultural trade unions (and also how large the gaps still remain!). In volume 6 much of the content therefore covers those organisations in other sectors of the UK and Irish economies which escaped the attention of the compilers of earlier books.



# Abbreviations

As in previous volumes of the Historical Directory references to books and articles appear at the end of the introduction to each section. However some abbreviations have been used throughout the text. These abbreviations, acronyms and other short source identifications are listed below.

BoT	Board of Trade Reports
Carter	Papers and documents in the possession of Peter Carter
CEIR	March Concise Encyclopedia of Industrial Relations
Clegg	Clegg, Fox and Thompson A History of British Trade Unions Vol. 1 and Clegg, A History of British Trade Unions Vol. 2, 1984
CO	Certification Office Reports
Crowther	Trades Union Congress Handbook
Devine	Papers in the collection belonging to Francis Devine
IRO	Irish Record Office
MacDougall	Ian MacDougall, <i>A Catalogue of Labour Records in Scotland</i> , Edinburgh 1978
Marsh	<i>Trade Union Handbook</i> (various editions)
MoL	Ministry of Labour Directories
NIPRO	Northern Ireland Record Office
PRO	Public Record Office
RFS	Registrar of Friendly Society Reports
Smethurst	Papers, letters and documents in the possession of the author
SRO	Scottish Public Record Office
TUC	Trades Union Congress Reports and Library
TUH	Trade Union Handbook, Marsh 1991
TURID	Trade Union Records – Irish – Devine
WCML	Working Class Movement Library – Salford
WEBB	Webb collection and London School of Economics

Part One

# BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

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# Building and Construction

## United Kingdom

This list of UK organisations is in addition to those referred to in volume 3 of this series. The additions cover general building work and a separate section on brickmakers.

## Building Trades: Ireland

*General Building Trades and Labourers*

*Glazers and Plumbers*

*Masons, Paviours and Bricklayers*

*Painters*

*Slaters and Tilers*

## **Building and Construction – United Kingdom**

### **AMALGAMATED BUILDERS LABOURERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 555

Reference to this body 1896.

**Source:** WCML.

### **AMALGAMATED MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SOCIETY OF BRICKMAKERS**

Rules for this society which met at the Brickmakers Arms, Chapel Street, Salford, Lancashire exist dated 25 July 1860.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3911.

### **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE BRICKMAKERS BENEFIT AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title met at the Cotton Tree Inn, Old Street, Ashton under Lyne with rules dated 17 March 1854.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2461.

### **HULL BRICKLAYERS LABOURERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 117.

The union was wound up in 1888 but in 1889 it was restarted with the same title. In 1890 there were 140 members, the secretary was T. O'Connor, the President was E.W. Anniss. In 1891 it merged with the Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers Union.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**

In 1892 there were seven unions affiliated to this body and the Council claimed a 100 per cent union town in the building trade. Representatives of the Trades Council were involved in the legal court case Temperton V Russell.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL DISTRICT LABOUR FEDERATION**

See Vol. 5, p. 460 and p. 484.

Formed in mid 1893 following the massive decline in the National Labour Federation [see Vol. 5, p. 481] and the shift away from support for

national bodies and an apparent preference in Hull for local organisation. R. Atkinson, previously of the NLF became the secretary and in 1896 there was a name change to **Hull District Labourers Union**. The President R.H. Farrah claimed that membership had risen to by over 200 in less than two months. Atkinson was a socialist insurance agent and remained secretary throughout the short life of this union, which merged with the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers in late 1896.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL JOINERS AND CARPENTERS TRADE ASSOCIATION**

Formed in March 1889 principally because the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners [see Vol. 2, p. 21] refused to admit anyone over the age of 40 years into the society.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL OPERATIVE BUILDERS SOCIETY**

The union claimed and was conceded a reduction in working hours in 1872. Nothing further is known but it is possible that it survived and transformed itself into the **Hull Operative Bricklayers, Trade, Accident and Funeral Society** [see Vol. 3, p. 37].

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL OPERATIVE JOINERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872 the society fought a 13 week battle over wages and hours during the summer of that year. There was further strike in 1877 when the secretary was J. Winsor and the union Chairman was W.C. Robinson. It's possible that the society merged with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners some time after that and that some of the older men formed part of the revolt that led to the **Hull Joiners and Carpenters Trade Association** [qv].

**Source:** Brown.

### **LIVERPOOL AND VICINITY OPERATIVE PAINTERS SOCIETY**

This society which had branches in Wallasey, Birkenhead and Southport as well as Liverpool opened negotiations to merge with the **National Society of Painters** in 1949 but only finally completed the merger in 1957.

**Source:** TUC.

## ***Brickmakers***

### **BRICKMAKERS NEW UNITED FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society, which met at the Kings Head Inn, West Drayton, Middlesex dated 19 June 1845.

**Source:** PRO FS2 2422.

### **BRICKMAKERS UNITED FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Amendment to rules exist for this society, which met at the Wrestlers Inn, Newmarket Road, Cambridge dated 29 July 1874.

**Source:** PRO FS2 339.

### **FERRIEY SLUICE UNITED BRICKMAKERS SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society, which met at the Hope and Anchor Inn, Ferriey Sluice, Leicestershire exist dated 4 July 1863.

**Source:** PRO FS2 391.

### **FRIENDLY AND BROTHERLY SOCIETY OF BRICKMAKERS OF PRESTON**

A society of the above title met at Farmers Arms, Preston, Lancashire with rules dated 18 August 1845.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1965.

### **LIVERPOOL OPERATIVE BRICKMAKERS BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society, which met at the Globe Inn, Scotland Road, Liverpool dated 24 February 1857.

**Source:** PRO FS2 3179.

### **MANCHESTER MASTER BRICKMAKERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Date of formation unknown? A hand brickmaking organisation it was mentioned in the Sheffield Outrages report of the 1868 Royal Commission on Trades unions, as having participated in the outrages in the brickmaking industry. Known to have had several branches and known as Manchester and Salford and environs branch. Tokens exist.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **NORTH STAFFORD BRICK AND TILE MAKERS**

Formation date unknown. Attended the 1876 Trades Union Congress, Thomas Lyth representing 250 members. Nothing else is known.

**Source:** TUC.

### **OLD HILL BRICKMAKERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society, which met at the Golden Cross Inn, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire dated 10 September 1874.

**Source:** PRO FS2 2115.

### **OPERATIVE BRICKMAKERS BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules for this society exist which met at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland dated 6 October 1864.

**Source:** PRO FS2 432.

### **OPERATIVE BRICKMAKERS OF LIVERPOOL**

A set of rules exist for this society which met in Liverpool dated 14 October 1842.

**Source:** PRO FS2 3703.

### **STOCKTON BRICKMAKERS BENEVOLENT ACCIDENT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for the above society was met at the Spotted Cow, Major Street, Stockton on Tees, Durham dated 26 August 1865.

**Source:** PRO FS2 941.

## **Building Trades: Ireland**

### ***General Building Trades and Labourers***

#### **ARDAGH TRADES AND LABOUR UNION**

Registered 1934, 404T; registration cancelled 1942; membership into Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.



### **BALLINASLOE LAND AND LABOUR UNION**

Merged with Irish Transport and General Workers Union to become a branch, September 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

### **BENNETT'S BRIDGE LABOUR UNION**

Merged with Irish Transport and General Workers Union to become branch in July 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

### **BIRR LAND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

See South Kildare Land and Labour Union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **BUILDERS LABOURERS AND GENERAL WORKERS OF DUBLIN TRADE UNION**

Date of formation not known. In 1910 the secretary was T. McCullaugh, 22 Merchants Quay, Dublin.

**Source:** Labour Year Book.

### **CASTLEDERMOTT LAND AND LABOUR UNION**

Amalgamated with Irish Transport and General Workers Union in June 1918 to become a branch.

**Source:** Devine.

### **CLONMAHON LAND AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Into the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, April 1919.

**Source:** Devine.

### **CLONMEL WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION**

Established in 1898 with 50 members in that year; 1899, 100; 1900, 71; 1901, 91.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CORK BUILDERS' LABOURERS' LOCAL SOCIETY**

Established 11 November 1932; registered 411T. Opposition to IT&GWI and had 150 members in 1934, 90 men and 60 women. They complained

that there were not recognised on a job at Fair Hill in 1935 and ‘all members have left to join the Irish Transport and General Workers Union’, with a few to ATGWU. They complained that Master Builders’ Association and Cork Workers’ Council conspired against them. Not formal merger with Irish Transport and General Workers Union but all members, bar perhaps the moving lights, returned to IT&GWU.

**Source:** Devine.

#### **COUNTY OF LIMERICK TRADES AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Attended ITUC, 1918 but merged into Irish Transport and General Workers Union, 1919–20.

**Source:** Devine.

#### **DUBLIN CORPORATION PAVIOURS LABOURERS**

Formed 1895. Had 96 members in 1894; 1895, 48; dissolved in 1895.

**Source:** BoT.

#### **DUBLIN BUILDERS LABOURERS**

Established in 1896 with 330 members in 1897 rising to 420 in 1901 and again in 1903 it declined to 370 in 1904 and 100 in 1905 it ceased to exist in 1906.

**Source:** BoT.

#### **DUNDALK OPERATIVE LABOURERS’ FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Transferred to the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, November 1921.

**Source:** Devine.

#### **EDENBERRY TRADES AND LABOUR LEAGUE**

Formed 18989 an unregistered union, with 100 members in 1898; 1899, 51; 1900, 20; was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

#### **ENNIS UNITED LABOURERS’ AND PROTECTIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed 10 November 1910; registered 2 May 1934, 407T; dissolved 1944 and accepted into Irish Transport and General Workers Union November

1944 when referred to as Ennis United Labourers' Association. 'Paid up members of the Association' granted 'immediate benefit on the basis of one year's membership' in Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Union's own account to Registrar of Friendly Societies was that in October 1943, they had become a 'Branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union' as the 'members decided that when they were not in a position to take out a Negotiating Licence they had no alternative to dissolve the Association'. Membership, 1934, 411; 1935, 381; 1936, 351; 1937, 401; 1938, 350 (258 men, 92 women); 1939, 307 (220, 87); 1940, 408 (330, 78); 1941, 414 (273, 141); 1942, 404 (206, 198). The secretary was D. Bourke.

**Source:** Devine.

### **FEDERATION OF TRADES AND LABOUR UNIONS**

Formed in 1890 at the Trades Hall, William Street, Waterford. 1892, 605 members; 1893, 700; 1894, 867; 1895, 607; 1896, 600; 1897, 458; 1898, 389; 1900, 408; 1901, 856; 1902, 797.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FERNS TRADE AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Merged with Irish Transport and General Workers Union, March 1919.

**Source:** Devine.

### **IRISH LAND AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Formed in Dublin in 1893. Membership was 75 in 1903 declining to 37 in 1907 it was dissolved in the same year. It must have reformed, registered along with various county Land and Labour Associations merged into Irish Transport and General Workers Union, 1919. Affiliated to ITUC, 1895–1919.

**Source:** BoT.

### **IRISH NATIONAL LABOURERS UNION**

Established and registered in 1892, from offices in the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin. 1892, 755 members; 1893, 575; 1894, 548; 1895, 475; 1896, 374; 1897, 573; its fortunes had tumbled by 1903, 71; 1904, 39; 1905, 37; 1906, 37; It was dissolved in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

## **IRISH NATIONAL TRADE AND LABOUR UNION (ENNISCORTHY)**

Commenced 1 January 1918; registered 29 June 1918, 334T, became Irish National Agricultural and General Workers' Union, 29 June 1919 'owing to the amalgamation of other bodies with this union'. Affiliated to ITUC, 1918–19; registration cancelled, 1928. William O'Brien wrote to the Registrar of Friendly Societies that 'no union in existence from March 1920, all members joined Transport Workers' Union, between August 1919 and this date'. Had 6,000 members 1917; 5,500, 1918. Richard F. King was secretary and John R. 'Seán' Etchingham was Trustee. Included County Wicklow General Labourers' Association founded in 1917 by James Everett and James de Courcey which amalgamated with Wexford INAGW in 1919. Registration finally cancelled in 1928.

**Source:** Devine.

## **KILKENNEY BUILDERS LABOURERS**

Formed in 1896, with 13 members in 1897; down to 3 members in 1898 and dissolved in 1899.

**Source:** BoT.

## **KILKENNY CITY AND COUNTY LABOUR UNION**

Merged with ITGWU, July 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

## **KILKENNY LOCAL LABOUR UNION**

Formed and registered in 1894, with 80 members in 1897, dissolved in 1898.

**Source:** BoT.

## **KILMACOW TRADES AND LABOUR BENEFIT AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Formed 1905; registered 1907, 256T; held a membership of around 70 between 1905 and 1908, was dissolved 1914 and most probably into ITGWU.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LEIX LAND AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

The Leix [Laois] Land and Labour Association merged with the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, February bringing 2,500 members, February, 1919. This body was based in Maryboro, Port Laoise. Thomas Farren in March 1919, was accredited with doing 'missionary work' among the L&L branches in Laois, opening new ITGWU branches in Ballybrittas, Borris-in-Ossory, Castletown, Mountmellick and Mountrath.

**Source:** Devine.

### **LIMERICK UNITED BUILDERS LABOURERS**

Formed in 1897 an unregistered union, with 250 members in 1897; 225 members in 1898. The union was dissolved in 1898 possibly after a merger?

**Source:** BoT.

### **LOUTH LAND AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Louth Land and Labour Association transferred to Irish Transport and General Workers Union, November 1920.

**Source:** Devine.

### **MEATH LABOUR UNION**

Represented at ITUC, 1919–22; into Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **MULLINGAR TRADE AND LABOUR UNION**

Represented at ITUC, 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

### **NEWTOWN DROGHEDA LAND AND LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

Merged with Irish Transport and General Workers Union, September, 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

### **PENBROKE UNITED LABOURERS (DUBLIN)**

Formed in 1906, had 80 members in 1906 and 72 members in 1907, no further information found.

**Source:** BoT.

### **RATHDOWN LABOURERS UNION**

Registered in 1905 with 37 members. It was dissolved in 1906.

**Source:** BoT.

### **RATHMINES AND DISTRICT WORKERS UNION**

Registered 1905, 240T, membership remained at 80 from 1905 to 1908, dissolved in 1918. No conclusive evidence that this body went into ITGWU. It might have been absorbed by Irish Municipal Employees' Trade Union but most likely into Irish Transport and General Workers Union. It gave £1 to Silk Weavers in 1913. Membership, 1910, 120; 1911, 74; 1912, 56; 1913, 104; 1914, 115; 1915, 103; and 1916, 113.

**Source:** Devine.

### **RATHMINES AND DISTRICT WORKINGMEN'S UNION**

Registered 1905, 240T; dissolved 1918, probably into Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **SLIGO BUILDING LABOURERS**

Formed and registered in 1897, had 45 members in 1897; 60 members in 1898; and 55 members in 1899. It merged with the **National Amalgamated Union of Labour** in 1900 and became a branch.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SLIGO GENERAL LABOURERS**

Formed 1904, dissolved in 1906.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SOUTH COUNTY DUBLIN LABOURERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1898. 1898, 46 members; 1899, 124; 1900, 154; 1901, 115; had 135 members in 1903 rising in the following year to 160, it declined to 37 in 1906, and was dissolved in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SOUTH KILDARE LAND AND LABOUR UNION**

Amalgamated with the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in January 1919. It is not known if this was the Birr or the Offaly Land and Labour Union.

**Source:** Devine.

## **TIPPERARY WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

No details known but transferred to Irish Transport and General Workers Union in June 1920. It broke away from Irish Transport and General Workers Union again in 1932. Registered 1932, 391T. There were numerous local workingmen's protective and benefit societies throughout Tipperary district which appear to have grown out of and faded back into the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in the 1930s. Registration of Tipperary Workingmen's Protective and Benefit Society cancelled 1983 and into Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

## **UNITED BUILDERS' LABOURERS AND GENERAL WORKERS OF DUBLIN TRADE UNION**

It had 126 members in 1892; 1893, 134; 1894, 1,345; 1895, 1,386; declining to 1896, 55; with 1897, 606; from offices at 53, Bishop Street, Dublin. Reformed as Dublin United Builders' Labourers, August, 1896; registered August 1897, 85T, represented at ITUC, 1894–1918. Also known as United Builders' Labourers Of Ireland Trade Union, 1891; United Labourers Of Dublin, 1901; and United Building Labourers and General Workers of Dublin Trade Union, 1912; and, colloquially in Dublin as 'The Hoxies'. Allegations of blacklegging by members in 1913. Appears to have been absorbed into Irish Transport and General Workers Union in July, 1920, when registration cancelled. Membership 1910, 710; 1911, 715; 1912, 1,108; 1913, 1,610; 1914, 1,408; 1915, 1,130; 1916, 1,150; 1917, 1,406; 1918, 1,576; 1919, 1,516; 1920, 997. Irish Transport and General Workers Union paid £1,000 to United Builders' Labourers and General Workers of Dublin Trade Union on 12 October 1920, presumably as settlement of debts. UBLGWDTU members voted 714–12 in favour of the amalgamation.

**Source:** Devine.

## ***Glaziers and Plumbers***

### **BELFAST OPERATIVE GLAZIERS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 194i

Formed in 1898 and registered at the Typographical Hall, College Street, Belfast, the society made no returns to the Registrar and was removed from the registry in about 1906.

**Source:** RFS.

### **DUBLIN GLAZIERS AND LEAD LIGHT MAKERS UNION**

Date of formation unknown. Secretary in 1919 was F. Black, 2, Batchelor's Walk, Dublin.

**Source:** Labour Year Book.

### **IRISH GLAZIERS AND DECORATIVE GLASS WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 361i

Registered 23 July 1923; cancelled 1943 when it merged with the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **LIMERICK OPERATIVE PLUMBERS TRADE UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1896 with 12 members and based at 2, Dominick Street, Limerick, the union had no more than 12 members until it joined the United Operative Plumbers Association of Great Britain and Ireland in 1900.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

### **REGULAR GLASS CUTTERS GLAZIERS AND LEAD SASH MAKERS**

Reg. 95i

Formed in 1890 and registered at 24 Bride Street, Dublin, the union made no returns to the Registrar and seems to have been taken off the Register about 1906.

*Source:* RFS.

### **REGULAR GLASS CUTTERS GLAZIERS AND LEAD SASH MAKERS OF DUBLIN**

Reg. 312i

Formed 1902 and registered on 4 December 1914. 1906 27; 1907 29; 1908 30; 1909 29; 1910 33. BoT claims it was dissolved in 1908 but it was dissolved 30 May 1923.

**Sources:** Devine; BoT Reports.



## *Masons, Paviours and Bricklayers*

### **ANCIENT GUILD OF INCORPORATED BRICK AND STONE LAYERS AND ALLIED TRADE UNION**

Reg. 82i

Indications of an organisation since 1792, and probably in continuous existence since 1802, although claims origins in the Guild of Bricklayers and Plasterers. It was known in 1838 as the ‘Old Bodymen’, suggesting earlier ‘old’ organisation. In 1861 it was known as Regular Operative Brick and Stonelayers and, by 1874, as the Incorporated Brick and Stonelayers of the City of Dublin. Modern union registered on 3 September 1888, 82T, with the Registrar of Friendly Societies giving foundation date as 1670, the same as that claimed for the Guild. In 1901 863 members; 1906 1,009 members; 1907 971 members; 1908 822 members; 1909 906 members; 1910 940 members; 1912 810 members. Mortished gives approx membership 1926, 600. 1939 Commission of Inquiry also lists it. Judge 1951 thesis with 2,500 members; 1960, 1,245 members; 1970, 1,367 members. 1953 T U Information, constituent independent of the Building Workers Trade Union.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Devine; MoL Directories; Mortished, 1927; Judge; BoT Reports; RFS Ireland; Ken Hannigan, ‘British based unions in Ireland: building workers and the split in Congress’, Saothar 7, 1981, pp. 40–9.

### **BELFAST CITY HODSMEN**

Formed in 1889 as the Belfast Bricklayers and Plasterers Assistants Trade Union. Changed title to the above in 1892? In 1892 it had 180 members; 1893, 176; 1894, 169; 1895, 190; 1896, 237; in 1897 it joined the United Building Labourers Union.

**Source:** BoT.

### **BELFAST PAVIOURS**

Reg. 139i

Formed in 1893; 1898 met at Odd fellows Hall, York Street, Belfast membership 71; 1899 72; 1901 68 members; 1902 68 members; 1903 65 members; 1904 69 members; 1908 not listed in Registrar of Friendly Society reports. In 1905 joined the Street Masons, Paviours Stone and Sett Dressers Society [see Vol. 3, p. 145].

**Sources:** BoT. RFS.

## **BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADE UNION**

Reg. 596t

Formed in 1998 from a merger of the Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers Trade Union and the Nation Union of Wood Workers and Wood Cutting Machinists.

**Source:** Devine.

## **CITY OF DUBLIN STONE CUTTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 282i

Formed in 1900 and registered 1902; FRS says 1910 at 146 Townsend Street, Dublin. 105 members in 1906; 1907 joined the Operative Stone Cutters of Ireland. Registration cancelled by default 1915. It merged with the IT&GWU in 1918 and Thomas Farren, their secretary, became an Official in Liberty Hall.

**Sources:** BoT Report; Devine; RFS.

## **DUBLIN CORPORATION PAVIOUR LABOURERS**

Reg. 159i

Formed in 1894, 128 Capel Street, Dublin. No returns after 1895; still listed 1904; registration cancelled in 1906.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS.

## **DUBLIN PAVIOURS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 271i

Formed or registered in 1909; dissolved or cancelled on 28 May 1915. Cancelled by default. The union was considered to have been a vehicle for P.T. Daly to gain representation at the Dublin Trades Council and ICTU.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS; Seamus Cody, 'The Remarkable Patrick Daly', *Obair 2, January 1985*, pp. 10–11.

## **GALWAY AMALGAMATED BUILDING TRADES SOCIETY**

Formed, unknown, existed in 1891, never registered, organised carpenters, painters, plasterers, slaters, plumbers, blacksmiths and marble masons.

**Source:** John Cunningham *Labour in the West of Ireland – Working Life and Struggle, 1890–1914* (Belfast 1995) p. 53 (notice of meeting Galway Observer 5 March 1892).

## **GUILD BRICK AND STONE LAYERS OF LIMERICK**

Date of formation unknown. secretary in 1919 was J. McNamara, 39, Murry Street, Limerick.

**Source:** Labour Year Book.

## **LIMERICK MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS**

UnReg.

Formed as single branch in 1906 79 members; 1907 86 members; 1908 76 members; 1909 86 members; 1910 94 members. No further information found.

**Source:** BoT Report.

## **MARBLE POLISHER DUBLIN**

Date of formation of union unknown. Secretary 1919, C.P. Keogh, Trades Hall. Cape; Street, Dublin.

**Source:** Labour Year Book.

## **OPERATIVE BRICK AND STONE LAYERS OF DROGHEDA**

Reg. 258i

A society formed in 1906 with 20 members and registered 1907 at 26 Peter Street. Drogheda; it was dissolved in 1909 and its certification eventually cancelled by default in 1915.

**Sources:** BoT Report; RFS.

## **OPERATIVE STONE CUTTERS OF IRELAND**

Reg. 151i

Formed as the Operative Stone Cutters of Ireland (OSCI), 1891. Registered in 1894, 151T, based in Cork; affiliated to ITUC, 1894–1910. City of Dublin Stonecutters formed and registered in 1900, 219T; amalgamated with the OSCI in 1907. Membership of 400 in 1906; 467 in 1907; 473 in 1908; 494 in 1909; 474 and 6 branches in 1910; and 486 members in 1911. Merged with the IT&GWU in 1918 when it had roughly 300 members. William O'Brien, General Secretary, IT&GWU, wrote to the Registrar of Friendly Societies on 23 March 1927, claiming 'the organisation ceased many years ago', its registration being cancelled in 1926. It is not clear when it re-established itself as an independent identity and registration was again cancelled in 1928. It affiliated to the ITUC in 1930 as a branch of the Building Workers Trade Union, circa 1945–52. It was later to re-

emerge as an independent body before merging with Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers Trade Union.

A Stonecutters Union of Ireland was registered in 1963, 529T. It amalgamated with Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers Trade Union in 1966. Another City of Dublin Stonecutters Trade Union was registered in 1910, 282T; cancelled in 1915.

**Source:** BoT Reports; RFS; Devine.

### **OPERATIVE STONE CUTTERS OF STEPASIDE**

Reg. 193i

See Vol. 3, p. 12.

**Source:** Nicholas Ryan, 'Minute Book of the Operative Stone Cutters Society of Stepside and Locality, 1889–1892' *Saothar* 16, 1991, pp. 112–18.

### **REGULAR STONE AND BRICKLAYERS OF KILKENNY**

Formed in 1894 20 members 1906 and 1907. 1908 joined the Ancient Guild of Brick and Stone Layers.

**Source:** BoT Report.

### **SLIGO BRICK AND STONE LAYERS**

Formed in 1896 it had 15 members in 1900 dwindling to 6 in 1906 and was dissolved in that year.

**Source:** BoT.

### **STONECARVERS SOCIETY OF IRELAND**

Reg. 279

Registered in 1909, with offices at 2 Bachelors Walk, Dublin; cancelled by default, 1915.

**Source:** RFS.

### **STONECUTTERS TRADE UNION OF IRELAND**

1953 TU Info. Constituent member of Building Workers Trade Union. See Stonecutters' Union of Ireland, above and below.

**Source:** Devine

## **STONECUTTERS' UNION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 1963, 529T

Amalgamated with Ancient Guild Of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers' TU, 1966. Another City of Dublin Stonecutters' Trade Union was registered in 1910, 282T; cancelled 1915. The OSOI membership was 1911, 469; 1912, 486; 1913, 472; 1914, 415; 1915, 402; 1916, 318; 1917, 302.

Formed 1891 but RFS says 1894 Trades Hall, Capel Street, 6 branches 1910, 400; 1906, 467; 1907, 473; 1908, 494; 1909, 474; 1910; 1911, 486.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS.

## **STONECUTTERS UNION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 259i

It applied for registration 24 June 1963 and was dissolved in 1968.

**Source:** Devine.

## **TIPPERARY AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MASONS, PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS**

Founded 1934, registered 1936, 420T; registration cancelled in 1938 on transfer to ITGWU.

**Source:** Devine.

## **UNITED MASONS AND PLASTERERS SOCIETY TIPPERARY**

Reg. 304i

Registered May 1913 at 17 Davitt Street, Tipperary; cancelled 6 July 1916.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE BRICK AND STONE LAYERS (DUBLIN)**

A society formed in 1904 with 28 members and 26 members in 1907, it was however dissolved in 1908.

**Source:** BoT.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF MASONS**

A society of the above title was known to have been in existence on 18 January 1796 when a declaration of misrepresentations was made by the secretary, Thomas Walker. The society was concerned with the

regulation between master and journeymen and their having fallen into disuse. Whereabouts unknown.

**Source:** Sir John Soane's Museum.

### **WATERFORD MASONS SOCIETY**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1897 with 40 members, falling to 30 in 1899. It was dissolved 1900 to become branch of the Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of England Ireland and Wales; see Vol. 3, p. 10.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Smethurst; Emmet O'Connor, *A Labour History of Waterford*.

## ***Painters***

### **BELFAST AND DISTRICT RED LEADERS TRADE UNION**

See Shipbuilding [qv].

Formed circa 1890 and registered as 125T in 1893. Merged into (and became branch of) the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1893.

**Source:** BoT.

### **BELFAST OPERATIVE HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 30T

Formed in 1845 and registered in 1877 as 30T. Changed of title in 1907 by addition of 'and Decorators'. Membership was 1903, 586; 1905, 560; 1907, 50; merged into the **National Amalgamated House and Ship Painters** in 1929. Registration cancelled in 1930.

**Sources:** MoL; TIRID; Charles Callan, 'They Stooped to Conquer I inter union rivalry in the Painting Trade 1892–1910'. *Saothar* 25 (Dublin 200) pp. 45–55.

### **CLONMEL HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Formation date believed to be 1881, but did not survive, an unregistered union. Re-formed later and became a branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators** by 1912, but ceased to exist in 1914.

**Source:** Callan.

## **COLERAINE HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 173T

Formed in 1895 and registered in 1896 (173T), it became a branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators** in 1896. Registration cancelled, 1905.

**Source:** TURID.

## **CORK HOUSE PAINTERS**

Formation date unknown, but certainly from the 1840s, Callan gives 1845, but believes it could be earlier. It became the Cork branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators** (NASOHP&D Head office Camp Street, Salford) in 1905. Membership 1907, 152; 1909, 166; 1912, 208; 1913, 229; in 1921 some members of Cork branch of the NASOHP&D seceded to form a branch of the **Irish National Painters, Decorators and Allied Trade Union** (INPD&ATU). In Cork the membership seceded from the INPD&ATU to form Cork House Painters and registered as union no 87T. It was absorbed as a branch of the **Irish National Painters and Decorators and Allied Trade Union** in 1960. The union was dissolved following the merger.

**Sources:** TURID; Charles Callan, 'The Organised Painters and Decorators of Cork in 1905' *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* Vol. 107 (Cork 2002) pp. 157–70.

## **CORK HOUSE PAINTERS SOCIETY/TRADE UNION**

In 1921 about half of the Cork branch, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators (known from c1921 as the National Amalgamated Society of Painters – NASP) seceded and formed the Cork Branch, Irish National Painters' and Decorators' and Allied Trades Union (INPD&ATU), in 1921. A further secession took place in 1924. The rebels formed Cork House Painters Trade Union 1924 which registered as 370T in 1924. The union finally merged back into the Irish National Painters and Decorators Trade Union (INPDTU), in 1966.

**Source:** TURID p. 246.

## **COUNTY OF DUBLIN HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Formed circa 1890 and registered as 117T in 1891. Almost certainly the union that merged into, and became the Kingstown (from 1921 Dún Laoghaire) Branch, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, circa 1893. Registration cancelled in

1905. A minority of members seceded to form Dún Laoghaire Branch Irish National Painters, Decorators and Allied Trade Union in 1921–23.

**Source:** TURID p. 247.

### **DROGHEDA OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION SOCIETY**

Reg. 19T

Believed to have been formed in the 1850s, was registered in 1874 as No 19T. Merged and became Drogheda branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators** in 1894. Membership in 1904 was 23. Registration cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** TURID; Charles Callan, ‘The Painters of Drogheda and Co. Louth 1860–1920’. *Journal of the Old Drogheda Society*. No. 13. 2001. pp. 149–66.

### **DUBLIN NO. 1 AMALGAMATED PAINTERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed 1893 (same year as the first Dublin branch, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators). Registered as 880F in 1894 and ceased 1916.

**Source:** TURID p. 251.

### **DUBLIN METROPOLITAN HOUSE PAINTERS**

Reg. 99T

The Regular Operative House Painters’ Society/trade union changed their title in 1890 and registered as (99T), the registration was called by the registrar in 1906 possibly because of the lack of any returns. A second registration under the same title was made in 1911 as (290T). Membership 1892, 534; 1893, 400; 1897, 600; 1899, 600; 1907, 430; 1909, 487; 1912, 250; 1913, 250; in 1918 a change of title was registered as **Irish National Painters, Decorator and Allied Trades Union**.

**Sources:** TURID; Callan.

### **(DUBLIN) ST RAPHAEL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS**

Formed circa 1829 and known to have existed until circa 1850.

**Source:** Callan.



## **DUBLIN WHITENERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 129i

The ‘Bug Blinders’ as they were colloquially known claimed their formation to 1829 when seceded from the Dublin Stationers, Paper Stainers, Painters and Cutlers Guild. Charles Callan suggests that this breakaway may have been the **St Rapheal Society of House Painters** known to be extant until 1846? They registered with Irish Registrar of Friendly Societies on 13 October 1892, what happened in the mean time is uncertain. Their rules clearly state the limitations of their trade ‘whitening, repairing, distemping and colouring of walls and ceilings, lime washing etc’.

Its first secretary was William O’Connell from 1892–94 from offices at 128, Capel Street, Dublin. He was followed by Patrick Macken 1895–1909 thereafter Thomas Burke until 1929. The office in 1911 moved to 2, Bachelors Walk and in 1919 to 75, Aungier Street, Dublin. Membership figures were as follows: 1912 60; 1913 62; 1914 60; 1915 52. It appears to have had an affiliation with the **Irish National Painter and Decorators Trade Union (INPADTU)** between 1919–23 but continued to be registered separately. The union survived until 1936 when a section for Whiteners was opened by the **Irish National Painter and Decorators Trade Union (INPADTU)**.

**Source:** Charles Callan, “‘The Bug Blinders’: the Dublin Whiteners Trade Union, 1893–1936’ *Irish Archives*, Vol. 9. pp. 200–204.

## **DUNDALK OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION SOCIETY**

Reg. 142T

Date of formation is unknown. It was registered in 1893 as 142T, the following year, 1894 it merged into and became the Dundalk branch of **National Amalgamated Society of Painters**. The registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** MoL; TURID.

## **FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF ST LUKE OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN**

See St Luke Society of Operative House Painters of the City of Dublin.

## **IRISH NATIONAL PAINTERS DECORATORS AND ALLIED TRADE UNION**

Reg. 290T

Formed in 1918 retaining the registration 290T of the **Metropolitan House Painter's Trade Union**. In 1926 it became the **Irish National Painter and Decorators Trade Union**. In the years between 1924 and 1942 it was an affiliate of the federal Building Workers Trade Union. In 1960 it absorbed the membership of the **Cork House Painters** and the **Limerick Operative House Painters Society**, both becoming Branches of the INP&DTU. It merged with **Services Industrial and Professional Trade Union** in 1991 operating as a trade group within the union.

**Source:** TURID.

### **KILKENNY (PAINTERS TRADE UNION)**

Precise title and date of formation are unknown but probably pre-1890s. It became the Kilkenny Branch, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, circa 1893. The branch seceded and became Kilkenny Branch, Irish National Painters, Decorators and Allied Trade Union, 1921–24.

**Sources:** ITUC *Annual Reports* 1895–; NAI Ms 1017/1/5 Irish National Painters, Decorators and Allied Trades Union *minutes* 1921–24.

### **LARNE PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

This may not have been the precise title. The formation date is unknown but it is believed to have been pre-1890s as an independent society. It later became the Larne Branch, Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters possibly from the 1890s.

**Source:** British Parliamentary Papers Reports of Select Committees and Other Reports on Wages (Government Contracts) and on Profit Sharing (etc.) 1890–97, Vol. 22, p. 828.

### **LIMERICK OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS SOCIETY**

Formed 1872 but claimed to have been formed in 1821, never registered. Became Limerick branch of the Irish National Painters and Decorators 1921–24; reverted to an independent society under the same title in 1924–66. A constituent union in the Building Workers Trade Union 1924–66. In 1966 it merged with and became Limerick Branch of the Irish National Painters and Decorators Trade Union.

**Source:** TURID; Charles Callan, 'A Tale of Two Unions – John O’Ryan and the Limerick Operative House Painters Society 1908' *Old Limerick Journal* Mo 38. 2002. pp. 41–8.

## **LONDONDERRY HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 53T

Formed in 1872 and registered in 1882 as 53T, it merged into and became the Londonderry branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators** in 1899. The registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Source:** MoL; TURID.

## **NEWRY OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formation date is unknown but registered as 499 in 1877. No other information has been found.

**Source:** TURID, p. 275.

## **NEWRY OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION SOCIETY**

Reg. 145T

Formed in 1874, it affiliated to the General Union of Operative House Painters ('Manchester Alliance' Federation 1855–85) in the late 1870s. It did not register until 1893 as 145T. It merged into and became Newry branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters** and Decorators at the end of 1893. The registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** MoL; TURID.

## **REGULAR OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS' SOCIETY/TRADE UNION**

Based on the old St Luke's Society [qv] the union assumed its new title in about 1874. It registered as 28T in 1874 becoming an affiliate of the General Union of Operative House Painters (a Manchester centred federation 1855–85) late 1870s.

**Source:** Callan.

## **SLIGO OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE PROTECTIVE TRADE UNION**

Reg. 111T

Formed in 1873 and registered in 1891, it merged into and became Sligo branch of the **National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators** in 1894. The membership seceded in

1921 to form Sligo branch of the Irish National Painters and Decorators and Allied Trade Union where it remained 1921–24.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID.

### **ST LUKE'S BURIAL SOCIETY (DUBLIN)**

A St Luke's Mortality Fund existed and merged with the Regular Operative House Painters in 1860. It had the same address as Metropolitan House Painters Trade Union/Irish National Painters and Decorators Trade Union.

**Source:** RFS.

### **ST LUKE'S MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (DUBLIN)**

A St Luke's Pension Fund existed and merged with the Regular Operative House Painters 1860. It had the same address as Regular Operative House Painters Trade Union/Metropolitan House Painters Trade Union. Ceased in 1943.

**Source:** RFS.

### **ST LUKE'S REGULAR OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN**

Reg. 28T

Established in 1860 with 400 members, as St Luke Society of Operative House Painters of the City of Dublin from an old and established friendly society, Friendly Brothers of St Luke of the City of Dublin [qv], formed at least in the 1790s with a rule book dated 1812. It changed its title in 1874, and registered in 1876 under the above title as (28T). This was quite an accomplished trade union having its own hall at 27, Aurg Street, Dublin. It affiliated to the General Union of Operative House Painters (a Manchester based federal 1855–85) in the 1870s. In 1888 it registered 229 members. It was dissolved in 1890 following the establishment of the Dublin Metropolitan House Painters.

**Sources:** TURID; Charles Callan, 'The Regular Operative House Painters Trade Union, 1860–1890. *Saothar* 7 (Dublin 1981) pp. 28–39.

### **UNITED HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTERS AND DECORATORS TRADE UNION OF IRELAND**

Formed in Dublin in 1926 by seceding members of the (Dublin) North City Branch of the Irish National Painters and Decorators and Allied

Trade Union, and was registered in 1927 as 382T. It was dissolved in 1972, many members of its two branches joining the Irish National Painters and Decorators Trade Union.

**Source:** TURID.

### **WATERFORD (HOUSE PAINTERS TRADE UNION)**

Formed circa 1823 at least, never registered. Believed to have merged into and become Waterford Branch of the Amalgamated of House Decorators and Painters ('London Amalgamated' 1872–1904) in 1872, but later seceded and merged to become Waterford Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators circa 1910. A further cessation took place in 1921 to become the Waterford Branch of Irish National Painters and Decorators and Allied Trade Union 1921–24.

**Sources:** Callan; Emmet O'Connor, *A Labour History of Waterford*. (Waterford 1989) pp. 46, 113.

## *Slaters and Tilers*

### **CORK SLATERS AND PLASTERERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 251i

Also listed as the Operative Plasterers Slaters and Tilers Society Cork and wrongly described as Reg. 285 by Devine. It is suggested that its date of formation is 1841 and it seems to have registered about 1906. Thereafter there is no reference found until 1911 when it is noted as terminated or dissolved by amalgamation.

**Source:** RFS.

### **DUBLIN TILE, MOSAIC AND FAIENCE FIXERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 294i

Formed in 1909 the association was registered in March 1912 at 41 Rutland Square, Dublin with 15 members at the end of that year. Its registration was cancelled by default in 1915.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS.

### **KILKENNY PLASTERERS AND SLATERS SOCIETY**

Formed 1903, membership in 1903 21 rising to 23 in 1907. The secretary in 1919 was Councillor J. Magennis, 19, Wolfe Tone Street, Kilkenny.

**Sources:** BoT; Labour Year Book.

### **NATIONAL OPERATIVE SLATERS AND TILERS TRADE UNION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN**

Reg. 183

Formed in 1897 with 25 members, the union was dissolved in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT Report; RFS.

### **REGULAR OPERATIVE SLATERS OF DUBLIN**

Formed in 1860, this was an unregistered organisation with 94 members in 1892, growing to 120 in 1895. In 1896 it joined the Amalgamated Slaters and Tilers Provident Society of England and Ireland; see Amalgamated Slaters of England Provident Society, Vol. 3, p. 95; later the Amalgamated Slaters, Tilers and Roofing Operatives Society.

**Sources:** BoT Report; ITUC.

### **TILE AND MOSAIC FIXERS ASSOCIATION DUBLIN**

Reg. 327i

Formed or registered on 16 January 1918, 327T. Referred to in the British register as Tile Mosaic and Faience Fixers (Dublin). The secretary in 1919 was W. Verso, 4, Manders Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin. It was taken in as a section of the ITGWU, Dublin, No 1 Branch on 8 September 1921. Registration finally cancelled at the end of 1928.

**Sources:** Labour Year Book; Devine.

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Part Two

# AGRICULTURE AND FISHING



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# Agriculture and Fishing

This section is intended to complement those organisations listed in volumes 2, 3 and 5, adding additional information where known and listing organisations not previously referred to.

# Agriculture

## **ABERDEENSHIRE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Formed originally in February 1872 by farm servants at Longside, Aberdeenshire who ran a campaign which culminated in a meeting at the Sailor Mission in Aberdeen 25 July 1872. It survived only briefly according to Evans through lack of leadership.

**Sources:** Gwendoline Evans, 'Farm Servants Union in Aberdeenshire 1870–1900'. In *Scottish Historical Review* XXX1 (1952) pp. 29–40; Ian Carter, 'Unions and Myths, Farm Servants Unions in Aberdeenshire 1870–1900'. In *Farm Servants and Labour in Lowland Scotland 1870–1914* (ed.) T.M. Devine.

## **AGRICULTURAL FARM LABOURERS LEAGUE OF DORSET**

See Vol. 2, p. 290.

In 1898 the league secretary's address was Bardelf Manor, Puddletown, Dorset. It had 151 members in 1900, which gradually declined to 101 in 1906. In 1906 the league's secretary was Ambrose Hurst, in Wareham, Dorset.

**Source:** BoT.

## **AGRICULTURAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 October 1854 which met at the Pack Horse Inn, Black Torrington, Devonshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/727.

## **AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for two societies of this name 1) dated 2 September 1874 which met at the Gould Temperance Hotel, Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset. 2) dated 20 August 1874 which met at the White Horse Inn, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/881; FS2/1091.

## **AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 28

See Vol. 2, p. 290; also known as the Southern and Home Counties Labour League. In 1872 the association's membership was given as 4,000, in 1882 as 10,000 and in 1890 as 13,000.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 240.

### **AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS UNION SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 May 1843 which met at the White Hart Inn, Bletchingham, Surrey.

**Source:** PRO FS2/551.

### **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 25 July 1832 which met at the Mason's Arms Inn, Cilycwm, Carmarthenshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/.7.

### **AGRICULTURAL UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 July 1860 which met at the Artichoke Inn, Cloristow, Devonshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/894.

### **ALFORD LABOURERS PROTECTION AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872 at Alford, Lincolnshire, the society had a Dr Edward Crowther as its secretary-treasurer. It joined the Amalgamated Labour League.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

### **AMALGAMATED LABOUR LEAGUE**

Reg. 38

See Vol. 2, p. 291; also Amalgamated Labour League of Lincoln and Neighbouring Counties. The two entries at the head of p. 291 refer to the same union, formed in 1872. Dunbabin estimates its numbers in 1874 as 15,000 in 25 districts in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. By 1876 it claimed a membership of 5,500 but fell to 1,020 in 1881 and to 90 in 1889. By 1893 the membership of the League had fallen to 51 and in the following year to 50. Its secretary in 1896 was J. Dennis and it met 'near the Buck Inn', Hempton, Fakenham, Norfolk. By 1911 its membership stood at 11 and by 1912, 16. Notice of dissolution was given in 1916.

**Sources:** RFS; Scotland; Dunbabin.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GENERAL AND FARM  
LABOURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 418

See Vol. 2, p. 291.

The society was still in existence in 1890 with 25 members. It was probably dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** BoT.

**ANGLESEY WORKERS UNION**

See Undeb Gweithwyr Mon, below.

**BENEFIT SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 5 October 1831 which met at the White Swan Inn, Harston, Cambridgeshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/62.

**BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL WORKERS  
UNION**

Reg. 817

See Vol. 2, p. 191.

The union was registered in 1893. Its membership fell to 120 in the following year and its dissolution in 1896 followed amalgamation. L.E. Quelch was its secretary at 94 Addington Road, Berkshire throughout its short existence.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

**BIRKENHEAD OPERATIVE GARDENERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1900 with 40 members. It had 50 members in 1901 and was dissolved in 1902. It is believed to have joined the British Gardeners Association in that year.

**Source:** RFS.

**BOTESDALE AGRICULTURAL UNION**

Formed in 1872 at the village of Botesdale in Suffolk.

**Sources:** Groves, p. 68; Scotland, p. 13.

**BOURN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

## **BRITISH GARDENERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1666

The association was formed in 1904 and did not register until 1917. In 1906 it had a membership of 988 and in 1907 1,128 in 16 branches. The latter were reduced to 10 by 1910 but the membership increased to 1,960. In 1913–14 it was based in Fortune Green, London NW. and in 1919 at 22 Buckingham Street, NW with C. Harding as secretary. It is thought that it later became known as the National Union of Horticultural Workers.

**Source:** BoT.

## **BURTON ON TRENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 9 March 1875 which met at the Compass Inn, Wellington Street, Burton on Trent, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2140.

## **CAISTER LABOURERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

## **CAITHNESS PLOUGHMEN'S AND FARM SERVANTS UNION**

Believed to have been formed about 1900 but possibly earlier. Secretary in 1910 A.W. Killin, Newton Road, Wick, Caithness.

**Source:** Labour Year Book 1919.

## **CORK MARKET GARDENERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**

An Irish friendly society registered as No. 601 in 1881. It was dissolved in 1885.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 246.

## **COSSEY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Formed in 1872 with James Yallup as treasurer.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 13.

### **COTTAGE AND GARDENERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 September 1871 which met at the Pine Apple Inn, Accommodation Road, Leeds, Yorkshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3259.

### **DONEGAL FARM SERVANTS UNION**

This union may have some connections with the ‘tattie howkers’ annual migration from Northern Ireland to Scotland to work on the crop harvest. Joined the **National Amalgamated Union of Labour** in 1915. Little else is known about this union.

**Source:** NAUL Reports.

### **EASTERN COUNTIES LABOUR FEDERATION**

Reg. 639

See Vol. 2, p. 292.

Formed in May 1890 and registered in August of the same year, the Federation claimed 16,881 members in 1892 and 11,342 in 1893, but numbers fell to 2,500 in the following year and to 4 only in 1895. Its secretary 1894–96 was Henry Sutton at Fern Cottage, North Hill Road, Ipswich. It was dissolved in 1896.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

### **EYE AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LABOURERS SICK AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 23 September 1875 which met at the Black Swan Inn, Eye, Suffolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/926.

### **FEDERAL UNION OF PLOUGHMEN CARTERS AND LABOURERS**

A Scottish union based in Perth with members in the Tay Valley merged in 1895 with the Scottish Farm Servants Carters and General Labourers to form Scottish Ploughmen and General Labourers Union.

**Source:** SRO FS7/98.

## **FEDERATION OF RURAL WORKERS**

Reg. 493i

Formed and registered in 1946, the union was developed by the ITUC which was concerned about the poor situation of farm labourers after the collapse of their organisation in the 1920s. The Workers Union of Ireland transferred to it its rural members in the belief that a specialist organisation would do better than itself. James Larkin Jr. was its first president and Sean Dunne General Secretary. It began with a membership of 1,431 and grew slowly after bitter recognition disputes with farmers reaching a membership of 6,301 in 1970 under Jimmy Tully. Paddy Murphy took the union back into the WUI in 1979 and became assistant general secretary of the Federated Workers Union of Ireland until retirement in 1988.

**Source:** TURID 1996, pp. 125–9.

## **FRIENDLY UNITED SOCIETY OF HUSBANDMEN**

Rules are in existence for two societies of this name, 1) dated 1794 which met at South Moulton, Devonshire; 2) dated 1815 which met at the Unicorn Inn, South Moulton, Devonshire.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/103; PRO FS2/353.

## **GARDENERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for two societies of this name, 1) dated 24 January 1861 which met at the Bulls Head Inn, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire; 2) dated 3 July 1873 which met at the Selhurst Arms, South Norwood, Surrey.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/1322; PRO FS2/1657.

## **GARDENERS MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY (DUBLIN)**

A friendly society registered as No. 696 in 1885.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 256.

## **GRANTHAM AGRICULTURE LABOUR LEAGUE**

This organisation was absorbed by the Tyneside and National Labour Union, [qv].

**Source:** WCML.



## **HEREFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 831

See Vol. 2, p. 295, incorrectly as 'Hertfordshire'.

On registration the union claimed 500 members. Its secretary in 1896 was Brickhouse, Kingsland, RSO, Herefordshire.

**Source:** BoT.

## **HEREFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 June 1872 and 11 August 1874 with offices at 52 Fotherall Street, Whitecross Road, Hereford, Herefordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/174.

## **HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE LAND AND LABOUR LEAGUE**

Reg. 833

See Vol. 2, p. 295.

The league was registered at 12 Winsden Road, Luton, Beds. Its cancellation suggests possible amalgamation.

**Source:** RFS.

## **HORNCastle AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872 with C.H. Leakey as secretary.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

## **HUSBANDMEN'S AND DAY LABOURERS FRIENDLY UNITED SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1818 which met at the Dolphin Inn, Collumpton, Devonshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/393.

## **HUSBANDMEN'S PURSE**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 July 1808 which met at the Coach and Horses Inn, Caster, Norfolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/194.

### **HUSBANDMENS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1799 that met at the Cross Keys Inn, Settle, Yorkshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/266.

### **HUSBANDRY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 February 1832 which met at the Rhydyfelin, Llanbadarnfawr, Cardigan.

**Source:** PRO FS2/12.

### **HUSBANDRY FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 14 July 1863 which met at the Rhydyfelin, Llanbadarnfawr, Caridgan.

**Source:** PRO FS2/181.

### **IRISH AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS ORGANISATION**

See Irish Agricultural Officers Organisation.

### **IRISH AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS ORGANISATION**

Formed in 1932, its formation followed the Vocational Education Act 1930 and the Royal Dublin Society's spring show of that year. It catered for instructors in agriculture, horticulture poultry keeping and for executive officers, and appointed its first full-time general secretary, Todd Comerford, in 1966, changing its title to Irish Agricultural Officers Advisers Organisation in 1970. It amalgamated into the Federated Workers Union of Ireland in 1986.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 129.

### **IRISH GARDENERS ASSOCIATION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

A friendly society registered as No. 50 in 1897.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 260.

### **IRISH NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 334i

Registered in June 1918 as the Irish National Agricultural and General Workers Union, this name seems to have been changed in 1919. It was

located at Enniscorthy and later became the Irish National Trades and Labour Union in 1928. It also ceased in 1928.

**Sources:** RFS; Divine.

### **KENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 August 1867 which met at the Bull Inn, Yalding, Kent. This body was set up by the Kent Agricultural Labourers Protection Association [qv] with a friendly society function. There were semi independent branches established at the White Horse Inn, Otham, Kent, the Buffalo Head Inn, Chart Sutton, Kent, the Rose and Crown Inn, West Malling and the Drovers Inn, Sutton Valance, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1120.

### **KENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Established in 1866 by Charles Keen, editor of the Kent Messenger newspaper. In July 1866, 300 members were in 10 branches all in the Maidstone area. The Friendly society section [qv] was wound up in November 1867 when the KALPA was also dissolved.

**Sources:** Allinson H.; WCML.

### **KENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Set up in May 1872 with Alfred Simmons as General Secretary. Growth was rapid and by April 1873 there were 118 branches with 8000 plus paying members. When a similar Sussex union failed to materialise the KALU spread to East Sussex. In November 1873 the union title was amended to include General Labourers. During 1874 sick, funeral and emigration funds were set up and the union grew to over 10,000 in April 1875. A further name change to the Kent and Sussex Labourers Union took place in late 1875. This title was retained until 1888.

**Source:** Allinson H.

### **KENT AND EAST SUSSEX AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 28

See Vol. 2, p. 296 as Kent and East Sussex Agricultural Workers Union and Agricultural Labourers Protection Association. This entry is inaccurate.

## LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION

Joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1890.

**Source:** NAUL Reports.

## LLEYN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION

An unregistered union formed on the Lleyn Peninsula at Sarn Bach Chapel near Abersoch on 8 October 1917 by the local District Relieving Officer John W. Thomas who was appalled at the wretched poverty of the farm labourers. All of the 44 farm labourers in the Parish of Llanengan were said to have joined and by the end of October branches had been formed at Llannon, Boduan and Llanbedrog. Numbers reached 700, rising to 800 members by the end of the year and by mid-1918 the union claimed a membership of 1,200 and was persuaded to join forces with the National Agricultural Labourers and Rural Workers Union.

**Sources:** David A. Pretty, *The Revolt that Failed*, p. 87, quoting Yr Herald Cymreg 8 Hydref October 1917 and Denbigh Herald 2 and 16 November 1917.

## LONDON AND COUNTIES LABOUR LEAGUE

Reg. 28

A change of name in 1891 from the London and Southern Counties Labour League [qv] to reflect the union membership as far spread as Lancashire (Accrington), Derbyshire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire. In 1893 its membership was 8,900 and the union appeared to be becoming a national body but the employers hostility led to a rapid decline and by 1895 the union was finished. As noted under Agricultural Labourers Protection Association [see Vol. 2, p. 290], its remaining members, led, it seems by secretary John Hyam, Invicta House, Neuchatel Road, Perry Hill, Catford London SE., joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on the cancellation of its registration in 1896.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Allinson H.; NAUL Reports.

## LONDON AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES LABOUR LEAGUE

The Kent and Sussex Labourers Union [qv] re-titled in 1888 following the public disgrace of the previous general secretary Alfred Simmons. Charles Beale became secretary a post held until 1895 when the union collapsed. The union began to recruit beyond the southern counties and changed its title by deleting the word Southern to reflect this.

**Source:** Allinson H.

### **LONG SUTTON NINE HOURS LABOUR LEAGUE**

A Lincolnshire agricultural workers union formed in 1872.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

### **LOUTH AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS SOCIETY**

A Lincolnshire union formed in 1872.

**Source:** Scotland.

### **LOWER SWELL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 October 1875 which met at Lower Swell, Gloucestershire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1074.

### **MANCHESTER GARDENERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 2 October 1844 which met at the Bulls Head Inn, Market Place, Manchester, Lancashire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1941.

### **MARKET RASEN LABOURERS PROTECTION AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY**

A society formed in Lincolnshire in 1872.

**Source:** Scotland, p. 12.

### **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 154

See Vol. 2, p. 298.

The union was estimated to have 22,831 members in 1874. In 1875 numbers were given as 40,000 and 4,254 in 1899 though the Board of Trade notes it as dissolved in 1895 and elsewhere it is said that it was a 'dead letter' by the end of 1896.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Dunbabin; Scotland, p. 17.

### **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 299.

This entry is incorrect the correct title of this union was the National Union of Horticultural Workers [qv].

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROOMS**

Set up in 1979 when the founder and organizer, Christine Stafford tried to advertise a formation meeting in the Horse and Hounds publication. This was refused until the union had registered. This was done. The union campaigned for stable girls to be covered by the then Agricultural Workers Wages Board and the establishment of a proper apprenticeship scheme. The union stated that it 'was totally opposed to any form of aggressive action to achieve [sic] our aims'.

**Sources:** NAG papers; WCML.

## **NATIONAL FARM AND DAIRY WORKERS UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 299.

A breakaway of the South West Lancashire membership of the National Agricultural Labourers and Rural Workers Union [see Vol. 2, p. 298] which was dissatisfied by the attention paid to their claims by officials of that union based in East Anglia took place in 1913. The impetus for a new organisation came from two railwaymen whose assistance was sought, George Newman and John Phipps, the latter being the secretary of the Ormskirk branch of the National Union of Railwaymen. The war seems to have created many difficulties which led to its merger into the Workers Union. Hyman dates this in 1918, and adds to the title 'Lancashire Cheshire and North Wales'.

**Sources:** Hyman; Alister Mutch, "'Lancashire's Revolt of the Field": The Ormskirk Farmworkers' Strike of 1913', *North West Labour History Group Journal* No. 8, 1982–83.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS**

Reg. 1372

See Vol. 2, p. 300.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF HORTICULTURAL WORKERS**

Very little is known of this body although it almost certainly began life as the British Gardeners Association. It finally merged with the Eastern Counties Agricultural Labourers and Smallholders Union in 1920 [see Vol. 2, p. 300].

**Source:** Carter.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF LABOURERS OF BUCKS AND NORTHAMPTON**

The formation date of this union has not been found. In 1875, however, it attended the Trades Union Congress with L. Clarke of Winslow, Bucks as representative and was affiliated with 1,200 Members.

**Source:** TUC Report.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF LAND WORKERS**

Reg. 1867

See Vol. 2, p. 301.

The union was based in Cambridge, its secretary being H.R. Lovell JP. at 8 and 9 Petty Cury. Its registration was cancelled in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NORFOLK FEDERAL UNION**

Reg. 792

See Vol. 2, p. 302 as Norfolk Federated Union.

The union was registered in July 1892. It had a membership of 98 in that year, falling to 32 in 1894. It was dissolved in November 1896. Its secretary was Edward James and it met at the Two Brewers, Harleston, Norfolk.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NORFOLK AND NORWICH AMALGAMATED LABOUR UNION**

Reg. 592

See Vol. 2, p. 302.

The union was registered in July 1892 and had 700 members in the following year, declining to 400 in 1894. Notice of dissolution was given in 1896. George Edwards organised it from 3 Near the Church, Aylmerton, Roughton, Norfolk.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **OXFORD AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION SICK AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 June 1875 which met at Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/330.

## **PLOUGHMENS CARTERS AND LABOURERS FEDERAL UNION**

Reg. 97s

See Vol. 2, p. 303 as Ploughmen's Carters and Labourers Union (Scotland). The union registered in 1895 at 47 Belmont Street, Aberdeen with 1,169 members, rising to 2,821 in 1896 and declining thereafter.

**Source:** RFS.

## **PROFESSIONAL GARDENERS ASSOCIATION**

Listed in 1925 with W.T. Robson, The Lodge, Oxley Hall, Headingley, Leeds as secretary.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

## **PROFESSIONAL GARDENERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 February 1867 which met at the Coal Exchange Hotel, Briggate, Leeds, Yorkshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2953.

## **SCOTTISH FARM SERVANTS CARTERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 54s

See Vol. 2, p. 304.

Formed as the Scottish Farm Servants Trade Union at Kintore, Aberdeenshire on 17 January 1886, it received the support of the Aberdeen Trades Council and changed its title to the above. The union had 464 members in 1887, and rose to 694 in 1888, 265 in 1889. It regained some ground having 400 members in 1887, there afterwards it continued to decline with 456 in 1891, 257 in 1892 and 223 in 1893. Its membership further declined in 1894 to 117. The secretary from 1893 to 1896 was Peter Milne, 8 Burn Lane, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. Unable to stem the declining membership in 1895 it amalgamated with the Perth based Scottish Ploughmen's Federal Union to form the Scottish Ploughmen and General Labourers Union. It was strong in the county towns but weak in the rural areas. See below as Scottish Ploughmen Carters and Labourers Federal Union.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; SRO FS7/71; MacDougall, p. 218b. G. Evans, 'Farm Servants Unions in Aberdeenshire 1870–1900' *Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. XXXI (1952). Ian Carter, 'Unions and Myths Farm Servants Unions in Aberdeenshire 1870–1900' in *Farm Servants and Labour in Lowland Scotland 1870–1914*, Edited T.M. Devine.



## **SCOTTISH FARM SERVANTS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 54s

See Scottish Farm Servants Carters and General Labourers, of which it was the original title.

## **SCOTTISH FARM SERVANTS UNION**

Reg. 138s

See Vol. 2, p. 304.

The union had 7,477 members when it registered in 1913 at 35a Union Street, Aberdeen. Secretary in 1919 was J.F. Duncam, 36a, Union Street, Aberdeen. In 1926 its membership was 10,817.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 218b; SRO FS7/71; Labour Year Book 1919.

## **SCOTTISH PLOUGHMEN CARTERS AND LABOURERS FEDERAL UNION**

Reg. 97s

See Vol. 2, p. 304 as Scottish Ploughmen Carters and Labourers Union.

The union became a branch of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers in 1900.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/98; MacDougall, p. 218b.

## **SHIPBOURNE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 March 1845 which met at the Bell Inn, Shipbourne, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/563.

## **SOCIETY OF HUSBANDRY AND OTHERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 30 April 1794 which met at Marston, Somersetshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/189.

## **SOUTHERN COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

The union joined the General and Municipal Workers Union in 1935.

**Source:** WCML.

**SPADE, HUSBANDRY AND LAND SOCIETY OF SAXMONDHAM**  
Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 26 April 1844 which met at the Bell Inn, Saxmondham, Suffolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/560.

**STABLE LADS ASSOCIATION**

This body represented males working in the horse racing industry and in the late 1970s the organisation is reported to have discussed merger with the Transport and General Workers Union. This appears not to have taken place as the organisation was still independent in 2006. Industrial action in 1975 led to an offer of a substantial pay increase. In 2003 the offices were 74 High Street, Swadlincote, Derbyshire and the General Secretary, full time was W. Adams. He resigned in December 2006. In 2003 there were 150 members (17 females). This had risen to 981 (434 female) in 2006 but members did not pay any subscriptions in that year – income of nearly 160,000 pounds came from prize money.

**Source:** *Sunday Times* 6 January 1980; Certification Officer.

**SUFFOLK AND CAMBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 June 1875 which met at 3, Madras Terrace, Out North Gate, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/923.

**SWAFFHAM AND WEST NORFOLK DISTRICT, NORFOLK LABOURERS UNION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 May 1854 which met at the Red Lion, Market Place, Swaffham, Norfolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/685.

**SWINESHEAD AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS SOCIETY**

A union formed in March 1872 to advocate the Nine Hour Movement.

**Source:** Scotland.

**THE PLOUGHMAN'S AND LABOURERS FEDERAL UNION**

With its secretary based in the Squires Cottages, Upper Craigie, Perth this union was in existence in 1897.

**Source:** WCML.

### **UNDEB GWEITHWYR MON**

Reg. 1485

The union registered in 1911 at Cefni Chambers, Llangefni, Anglesey and was also known as the Anglesey Workers Union. Its membership was principally made up of agricultural workers and quarrymen and it joined the Workers Union in 1919.

**Sources:** RFS; Hyman.

### **UNITED GARDENERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 23 February 1839 which met at the Waterloo Arms Inn, George Street, St Giles, Camberwell, Surrey.

**Source:** PRO FS2/489.

### **UNITED HORTICULTURAL BENEFIT AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 August 1866 with offices at Green Dragon Hotel, Bishops Gate, Middlesex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4575.

### **UNITED TRADESMEN AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 December 1853 which met at the Royal Oak Inn, Oakley, Buckinghamshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/183.

### **WARWICK AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 25 March 1874 which met at the Balm Cottage, Forfield Place, Leamington, Warwickshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1458.

### **WARWICKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 837

See Vol. 2, p. 306.

The union was registered in 1893 with a membership of 563, falling to 460 in 1894. The secretary in 1896 was Charles Canning, College Lodge,

Leamington, Warwick, though it is reputed to have been dissolved in 1895. In 1898 its registration was cancelled after notice had been given by the Registrar.

**Source:** BoT; RFS.

### **‘WELCOME ALL’ FARM LABOURERS SOCIETY (KENT)**

There is an annual report of this Society dated 1890.

**Source:** MoL list, 1912.

### **WEST KENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 July 1875 which met at the Grasshopper Inn, Westerham, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1332.

### **WEST SURREY FEDERAL UNION OF LABOURERS**

Date of formation of this union is unknown. It was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1875 with 1,200 members, congress of that year being attended by its secretary, Henry Wicks of Mousehill, Godalming, Surrey.

**Source:** 1875 TUC Report.

### **WHETLEY ROCK ASSOCIATION OF GARDENERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 September 1848 which met at the Mason’s Arms Inn, Whetley Rock, Chiddleton, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/662.

### **WILTSHIRE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 849

See Vol. 2, p. 307.

In November 1896 the union’s secretary was J.S. Hamilton, 2 Prospect Terrace, Salisbury, Wilts, but its offices appear to have been in Devizes, at 36 Long Street or at Southgate House. It joined the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers in 1897.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

**WILTSHIRE AND WEST OF ENGLAND DISTRICT  
AMALGAMATED LABOUR LEAGUE FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 30 June 1875 with a registered office at Shepard Street, New Swindon, Wiltshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/424.

**WONNINGHAM AGRICULTURAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 February 1871. It met at the School Room, Wonnington, Bucks.

**Source:** PRO FS2/272.

**WORCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS UNION  
FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 October 1874. It met at Mr. Spicer's Rooms, Silver Street, Worcester.

**Source:** PRO FS2/819.

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# Fishing

This section of additional information is intended to compliment entries in both volume 2 and volume 3 of this series.

## **ABERDEEN FISHERMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 147s

See Vol. 2, p. 290 as Aberdeen Fishermen's Association; see also Vol. 3, p. 212.

The society was registered in 1915 with 82 members.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS7/63; MacDougall, p. 219a.

## **ABERDEEN SKIPPERS AND MATES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 212.

## **ABERDEEN SKIPPERS AND SECOND HANDS GUILD**

See Vol. 3, p. 212.

## **ABERDEEN STEAM FISHING VESSELS ENGINEMEN AND FIREMEN**

Reg. 117s

See Vol. 2, p. 290 and Vol. 3, p. 212.

## **ABERDEEN TRAWLER OFFICERS GUILD**

See Vol. 1, p. 1.

## **ABERDEEN TRAWL FISHERMENS UNION**

See Vol. 3, p. 212.

## **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF DREDGERS AND FISHERMEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 May 1865. It met at the Ship Inn, Leigh on Sea, Essex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/75.

## **BOATMENS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Two sets of Rules are in existence for a society of this name, the first dated 5 December 1840 which met at the Dukes Head Inn, Harbour

Street, Ramsgate, Kent and the second which met at Broadstairs, Kent, 2 May 1845. It is possible that they were branches of the same society.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/510; FS2/487.

### **BOSTON FISHERMANS ASSOCIATION**

Originally a branch of the National Federation of Fishermen [qv and also see Vol. 3, p. 216] the body became a separate union when the Federation collapsed in 1894. By mid 1895 this too has collapsed.

**Source:** Brown.

### **BUCKIE HIRED FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 292 and Vol. 3, p. 212 as Buckie Hired Men's Union.

### **CORK HARBOUR FISHERMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 577i

A friendly society of Cork Fishermen registered as No. 577 in 1881. It was dissolved in 1888.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 246.

### **CORK HARBOUR FISHERMENS UNION**

Reg. 149i

Formed in 1894 and registered at 9 Merchants Quay, Cork, the union seems never to have made any returns and its registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 246.

### **FEDERATION OF BRITISH TRAWLER OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 88.

### **FISHERMENS MUTUAL ASSOCIATION**

Established in Buckie in 1973 by the skippers for the protection of their crews.

**Source:** Living the Fishing.

### **FISHERMENS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 September 1836.

**Source:** PRO FS2/616.

### **FISHERMENS SICK AND BURIAL FUND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 July 1858. It met at the Dun Cow Inn, Alderly, Norfolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/765.

### **FISHERMENS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 December 1850. It met at the White Lion Inn, White Acre, All Saints, Norfolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/629.

### **FISHERMENS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 30 June 1866. It met at the Fishermen's Club Room, Brighton, Sussex.

**Source:** FS2/399.

### **FISHERMENS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 March 1858. It met at Mereer's Bank, Hastings, Sussex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/257.

### **FLEETWOOD STEAM TRAWLERS ENGINEERS AND FIREMENS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 293 and Vol. 3, p. 213.

### **FLEETWOOD TRAWLER OFFICERS GUILD**

Reg. 2173

See Vol. 2, p. 293.

**Source:** PRO FS27/368 (1949–1959).

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF DREDGERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1748. It met at the Two Brewers Inn, Faversham, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/443.



### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF DREDGERS AND FISHERMEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 17 November 1807. It met at the Spread Eagle Inn, Prittlewell, Essex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/123.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF DREDGERS AND OTHERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1787. It met at the Bear and Key Inn, Whitstable, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/223.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF FISHERMEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 28 May 1805. It met at the Royal William Inn, Barking, Essex.

**Source:** FS2/296.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF FISHERMEN AND OTHERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 October 1794. It met at the New Foreland Inn, Folkstone, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/115.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF YOUNG DREDGERS UNION**

Rules are in existence for a union of this name dated 8 October 1841. It met at Folkestone, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/443.

### **GRANTON AND DISTRICT TRAWL FISHERMENS PROTECTIVE UNION**

Reg. 135s

See Vol. 2, p. 294 as Granton and District Trawl Fishermen's Association. In 1912 the union had a membership of 380 and a registered office at Lamb's Court, Newhaven, Edinburgh. It had 493 members in 1914 and 377 in 1915. Secretary in 1919 was J.S. Wilkie, 3, Montague Street, Edinburgh.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS7/67; MacDougall, p. 219a.

### **GREAT YARMOUTH AND GORLESTON FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 294.

## **GRIMSBY FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 294.

## **GRIMSBY FISHERMENS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 613

See Vol. 2, p. 294 and Vol. 3, p. 213.

Its offices when it was formed in 1890 were at Unity House, near Dock Station, Grimsby, with a membership of 1,930. In 1919 Secretary was W. Bingham, 162, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby.

**Sources:** RFS; Labour Year Book.

## **GRIMSBY STEAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS ENGINEERS AND FIREMENS UNION**

Reg. 1062

See Vol. 2, p. 295 and Vol. 3, p. 214.

Formed as Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Engineers and Firemen Union. In 1912 the union had a membership of 1,232 and a registered office at 8 Rigby Square, Grimsby, where it seems to have remained throughout its life. This had fallen to 757 in 1900 and stood at 809 in 1926. Secretary in 1919 was J. Collins 8, Ribby Square, Grimsby. It was affiliated to the National Federation of Enginemens Stokers and Kindred Trades Societies (Reg.1423).

**Sources:** RFS; Labour Year Book.

## **GRIMSBY TRAWLER OFFICERS GUILD**

See Vol. 3, p. 214.

Formed in 1954 and merged in 1976 into Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **GRIMSBY TRAWL FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 294.

After several attempts at joint action with the Hull Trawl Fishermen's Society [qv] the two formed the National Federation of Fishermen of Great Britain and Ireland [see vol. 3, p. 216] in 1890. After the collapse of the Federation the union became independent again and survived until 1924.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HARWICH FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF FISHERMEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 June 1795. It met at the Duke's Head Inn, Church Street, Harwich, Essex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/299.

### **HIGHLAND FISHERMENS UNION**

Formation date unknown. Secretary in 1919 was A. Morrison, Portland Villas, Stornaway, Isle of Lewis.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 219a; Webb TU Collection, section C, Vo. LXXXVIII, item 5 and section B, Col. CXV, item 10; Labour Year Book 1919.

### **HIRED FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

By 1913 had branches in Buckie, Peterhead, Hopeman, Lossiemouth and Wick later often referred to as the Highland Fishermens Union because of its spread to most of the small highland fishing ports.

**Source:** Living the Fishing.

### **HULL FISHERMENS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

A society of this name made enquiries about registration, but remained unregistered.

**Source:** RFS.

### **HULL SMACK OWNERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 233

An association formed and registered in 1890 at 6 New Billings Gate, Hull. It deregistered in 1894.

**Source:** RFS.

### **HULL TRAWL FISHERMEN'S SOCIETY**

The date of formation is not known but the union went on strike in 1880 and 1883, both strikes being against winter fishing. The union did not recruit weekly paid men, only representing share fishermen (skippers and second hands). In 1883 the union secretary was a Mr. Booth and the President, Mr. Carrick. In that year one third of the union funds were paid out in death benefits following the deaths of 150 fishermen who died in one night. In 1889 the union began to recruit weekly paid men and

in 1890 the Hull union and the Grimsby union [qv] merged to form the National Federation of Fishermen. After the collapse of the Federation in 1894 the HTFS continued until at least 1897.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL TRAWLER OFFICERS GUILD**

See Vol. 2, p. 296.

### **HULL UNITED FISHERMENS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 May 1862. It met at the Mariners Church School Rooms, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2325.

### **HUMBER AMALGAMATED STEAM TRAWLER ENGINEERS AND FIREMENS UNION**

Reg. 874

See Vol. 2, p. 296 as Humber Steam Trawler Engineers and Firemen's Association.

The union's office was at 65 West Dock Avenue, Hull. It had 1,092 members in 1914, falling to 880 in the following year, but recovering to 1,088 in 1923 and 1,222 in 1926. Secretary in 1919 was H. Gibbins, 65 and 67, West Dock Avenue, Hessel Road, Hull.

**Sources:** RFS; Labour Year Book.

### **LEITH AND GRANTON TRAWLER SKIPPERS AND MATES PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 297.

### **MERCANTILE MARINE TRAWLERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1758

See Vol. 2, p. 297.

The association's registered office was at 16 Queens Terrace, Fleetwood.

**Source:** RFS.

## **MILFORD HAVEN AND DISTRICT FISHERMEN FISH WORKERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 1645 and Reg. 1851

Originally registered in 1917 as No 1645 with offices at 33, Storbeck Road, Milford Haven, it failed to fill in the annual registration documents and was removed. Re-registered in 1921 as the Milford Haven Fishermen's Amalgamated Society, with No 1851, but continued to use the old title, it was based on The Docks, Milford Haven in 1926 when it had 218 members, but earlier had an office at 3 Victoria Street, Milford Haven. Thought to have merged with the **Transport and General Workers Union**.

**Source:** RFS.

## **MILFORD HAVEN AMALGAMATED STEAM TRAWLER ENGINEERS AND FIREMENS UNION**

Reg. 1590

The union had 225 members in 1914, secretary in 1919 was J.C. Wilkinson, 92, Priory Road, Milford Haven. In 1926, based at 1 Victoria Road, Milford Haven, it had 350 members.

**Sources:** RFS; Labour Year Book.

## **MILFORD HAVEN DECK HANDS UNION**

Reg. 1894

See Vol. 2, p. 297.

The union had a membership of 409 in 1926, based on The Docks, Milford Haven. It is said that 'the 1932 strike broke the back of the union and it was a shadow of its former self' but was still in existence in 1936.

**Sources:** RFS; Living the Fishing.

## **MORECAMBE FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

An organisation of the above title was in existence. The minutes of the association are quoted as being held at Lancaster University.

**Source:** Living the Fishing, p. 86 and 375.

## **MUINTIR na MARA**

Formed in 1947 among fishermen along the Irish east coast from Clogherhead, County Louth to Kilmore Quay, County Wexford. It approached the Workers Union of Ireland for affiliation and use of their negotiation licence in autumn 1947. All was agreed during the Muintir na Mara dispute with agents over

herring catches. The WUI blacked all imports of foreign fish, witnessing pay offs amongst their members both in the wholesale fish market and amongst retail and processors, but Muintir boats landed their catches in the Isle of Man and there was no more talk of a merger.

**Source:** Devine.

## **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 658

See Vol. 3, p. 216.

Set up in August 1890 the leadership was drawn equally from Hull and Grimsby. R. Manton (from Hull) became the Organising Secretary with G.H. Goodinson (Hull) as General Secretary and H. Morris (Grimsby) as President. In July 1891 the union was recognized by the trawler owners. In 1891 there were 2,938 members dropping to 1,992 members in 1892, and an even further decline to 1,566 members in 1893. The registered office was at 60, Orwell Street, Grimsby, Lincolnshire. By 1893 however, the Yarmouth branch had closed and after 1894 when the Federation collapsed, Boston, Hull and Grimsby continued as independent unions. The RFS suggests that the Federation lingered on until 1896.

**Sources:** Brown; RFS.

## **NATIONAL INSHORE UNION OF FISHERMEN**

Established in 1913 in an attempt to protect the declining position of inshore fishermen. It collapsed during the First World War when many of their members were killed in the voluntary forces.

**Source:** Living the Fishing.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF BRITISH FISHERMEN**

Reg. 1672

See Vol. 2, p. 301.

Set up in 1917 and Grimsby based. The secretary was a retired fishing skipper, a Captain Bingham. Disappeared into the Transport and General Workers Union where it struggled to retain its membership, particularly in Aberdeen.

**Source:** PRO FS26/129 (1917–1920).

### **NOAH'S ARK OR FIRST BOATMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society with the above title met at the Boat Inn, Oldbury, Salop, with rules dated the 10 October 1838.

**Source:** PRO FS2/288.

### **NORTH EAST COAST TUGBOATMEN AND FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 295.

### **NORTH MEOLS (SOUTHPORT) FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Established before 1850 principally by shrimp fishermen of Marshside, in the salt marshes, north of Southport, fishing the Ribble Estuary. In 1913 it attempted to form a National Union of Inshore Fishermen but unfortunately the leaders of this movement lost their lives in the volunteer forces of the First World War. The union could not be revived at the end of the war.

**Source:** Minutes of North Meols Fishing Association, Southport Library and Lancaster University. Living the Fishing.

### **PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT FISHERS AND FISH WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered trade union formed in the early 1920s. In 1925 its secretary was F.H. West, 10 The Barbican, Plymouth. It seems to have been dissolved by the end of the Second World War.

**Source:** MoL.

### **PORT OF GRIMSBY ASSOCIATION OF SHORE FISHERMEN**

See Vol. 2, p. 303.

### **PORT OF GRIMSBY COD FISHERMENS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 303.

### **PORT OF GRIMSBY SHARE FISHERMENS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1258

See Vol. 2, p. 303.

Registered in 1901 at the Club Rooms, Fish Dock Road, Grimsby.

**Source:** RFS.

### **RAMSGATE FISHERMEN AND MARINERS SICK BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 April 1864. It met at the Sailors Rooms, Boat Yard, Ramsgate, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1009.

### **SCOTTISH FISH WORKERS SOCIETY**

4,000 Members in 1914, principally of Quay workers, nothing known thereafter.

**Source:** Living the Fishing.

### **SCOTTISH SEA FISHERS UNION**

Reg. 117s

See Vol. 2, p. 304.

The union had 807 members in 1923 and 860 in 1926 when its registered office was at 12 Regent Quay, Aberdeen. It appears to have merged with the Scottish Steam Fishing Vessel Engineers and Firemen's Union. Taken off the register in 1971 possibly following its merger with the Transport and General Workers Union.

**Sources:** RFS; SPRO FS14/14.

### **SCOTTISH STEAM FISHING VESSELS ENGINEEMEN AND FIREMENS UNION**

Reg. 117s

See Vol. 2, p. 304.

In 1912 the union had 568 members and 819 in 1915. Its registered office was at 47 Belmont Street, Aberdeen. Secretary in 1919 was J.F. Duncan, 12, Rergents Quay, Aberdeen.

**Sources:** RFS; Labour Year Book.

### **SCOTTISH UNION OF FISHERMEN**

Established 1920 by men in the Port of Fraserburg with a solicitor as the society secretary. Quickly re-named as **SCOTTISH DRIFT AND NET LINE FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION** it was still in existence in 1933. Nothing thereafter.

**Source:** Living the Fishing.



**SHIELDS FISHERMEN**

Formed in 1894. It had 91 members in 1903 but was dissolved in 1904.

**Source:** FRS.

**SKIPPERS AND SECOND HANDS GUILD**

See Vol. 2, p. 305.

**SOCIETY OF UNITED BRETHREN OF FISHERMEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 4 February 1852. It met at the Anchor and Hope Inn, New Street, Plymouth.

**Source:** PRO FS2/718.

**SOUTH SHIELDS FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 305.

**ULSTER SEA FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION**

The association seems to have been formed in the 1970s with Captain the Rt.Hon. W.J. Long, 12 Hamilton Road, Bangor, Co. Down as secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

**UNITED FISHERMENS UNION**

Reg. 2265

See Vol. 2, p. 306.

**Source:** PRO FS27/413 (1961–1965).

Part Three

# CHEMICALS AND OTHER TRADES

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# Chemicals and Other Trades

## Chemical Workers

### Glass

### Pottery

## Leather Workers

*Boots and Shoes*

*Cricket Ball Makers*

*Fancy Leather and Other Trades*

*Furriers*

*Glovers*

*Harness Makers, Saddlers and Others*

*Preparatory Workers*

## Textiles

## Tobacco

# **Chemical Workers**

## **ALKALI WORKS INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 3.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF INDIA RUBBER WORKERS**

Reg. 545

See Vol. 2, p. 316 as Rubber Plastic and Allied Workers Union.

Formed in Manchester in 1889, the society had 464 members in 1892 and 480 in 10 branches at the end of 1897 when its office was at 11 Moulton Street, Hulme, Manchester. In 1904 membership fell to 99 and its office moved to 43 Albert Street, Newton Heath, Manchester but by 1910 it recovered to 475 in 10 branches and in the following year dramatically increased to 1,411 with the union's secretary at 61 Warde Street, Hulme. By 1924 it had become known as the Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Cable and Asbestos Workers with 3,200 members at 6 Charlotte Street, off Mosley Street, Manchester and by 1926 with 3,950 members at 57 Ardwick Green, North Ardwick, Manchester.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF INDIA RUBBER CABLE AND ASBESTOS WORKERS**

Reg. 545

See Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Workers.

## **BATTERSEA CANDLE WORKERS UNION**

An organisation which seems to have merged into the Workers Union before 1913.

**Source:** WU Reports.

## **BEDE METAL AND CHEMICAL WORKS PERMANENT SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 March 1875. It met at 3 Bede Buildings, Jarrow, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/1472.

## **BIRMINGHAM CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION**

This organisation seems to have joined the Workers Union before 1918.

**Source:** WU Reports.

## **BLACKING WORKERS TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 983

Also known as Blacking Workers Union (Manchester).

In 1898 the society had 158 members and a secretary at 13 Churnet Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester. In 1896 the secretary was J.B. Moore, Havannah Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CARRICKFERGUS SALT WORKERS UNION**

An unregistered union, it was formed in 1900 with a membership of 89. Numbers fell to 24 in the following year and it was dissolved in 1902.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CHALK AND CEMENT WORKERS OF THE THAMES AND MEDWAY**

Joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CHEMICAL AND COPPER AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 705

See Vol. 2, p. 313.

The union was formed in 1890 and claimed an initial membership of 11,500. By 1893 this had been reduced to 664 and in 1894 66 members only and 106 in 1895. In that year its secretary was John Whittaker, 43 Westfield Street, St Helens and in 1896, P. Hearley, 47 Westfield Street, St Helens. It joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1908.

**Sources:** BoT Reports 1891 p. 236 and 1894–95.

## **CHEMICAL WORKERS BURIAL AND ACCIDENT PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 November 1865. It met at the Queens Hotel, Farnworth, Warrington. There were other societies with similar names which spread, perhaps, from the Warrington society, viz.:

– St Helens, rules dated 31 May 1866, which met at the Hero Inn, Parr, St Helens.

- St Helens, rules dated 11 June 1866, which met at the Albion Hotel, Parr, St Helens.
- St Helens, rules dated 22 June 1866, which met at the Rose and Shamrock Inn, Parr, St Helens.
- Widnes, rules dated 18 November 1866, which met at the Cuedley Arms Inn, Widnes.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4885; FS2/4993; FS2/5000; FS2/5007; FS2/5088.

### **CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1696

See Vol. 2, p. 313.

### **CHESHIRE UNITED CHEMICAL LABOUR UNION**

Reg. 841

See Vol. 2, p. 314.

A union registered in 1893 with 400 members. Its secretary in 1895 was John Worrell and it met at the Eagle and Child, 19 High Street, Chester. It was no longer in existence in 1897.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CHESHIRE UNITED CHEMICAL LABOUR WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 881

See Vol. 2, p. 314.

The union had 400 members in 1893 and 245 in 3 branches in the following year, falling to 174 in 1895. John Worrall was its secretary in 1896 and it met at the Fox Inn, Apple Market Street, Northwich. It was dissolved in 1887.

**Source:** BoT 8th Report.

### **COPPER SPELTER AND ALKALI WORKERS TRADE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 870

See Vol. 2, p. 314.

The union's first secretary was George L. Brookes, Cwas Treborth, Swansea, who was succeeded by W. Abraham, 7 Hall Terrace, Swansea. Its membership had fallen to 60 by 1894.

**Source:** BoT 8th Report.

## **DROITWICH SALT MAKERS MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 665

See Vol. 2, p. 314.

Registered in 1890, the union met at the Talbot Inn, High Street, Droitwich. Its highest level of membership, 300, was reached in 1914, but it declined to 60 by 1926.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/74 (1890–1948); RFS.

## **EAST LONDON INDIA RUBBER UNION**

There is very little information on this union. It was formed in 1890, had 66 members in 1909 and was dissolved in 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

## **FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF SALT WORKERS ALKALI WORKERS MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS**

Reg. 581

The Federation appears to have included all the salt workers' unions except that at Northwich. In 1911 it had 1,890 members. At its peak in the mid-1920s its affiliated membership was over 3,000 but by 1935 this had fallen to 1,753. Its largest and most dominant society was that at Winsford in whose offices the Federation met. It was dissolved in 1964.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/59 (1890–1964); RFS.

## **FLEETWOOD SALT MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered union with 40 members in 1893 with S. Kelsall as secretary in 1895. It met at the Kings Head Hotel in Fleetwood, Lancs. Members apparently worked salt pans in Morecambe Bay.

**Source:** BoT.

## **MERSEYSIDE MANCHESTER AND MIDLANDS RUBBER OPERATIVES UNION**

Reg. 2170

**Source:** PRO FS27/366 (1949–57).



**MID-CHESHIRE SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES  
ALLIED WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 565

An undated brochure gives an account of this union and notes its date of formation as 1888; see Northwich Amalgamated Society of Salt Workers below.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 372b.

**NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF FOREMEN**

Reg. 1727

Registered about 1920, the society had 219 members in 1923 and its office at 24–28 Widnes Road, Widnes. Its membership fell to 174 in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL UNION**

Reg. 1696

See Vol. 2, p. 313 as Chemical Workers Union.

Registered in 1918, the union's office in 1923 was at 149 Newington Causeway, London SE1 and its membership 2,972. By 1926 it had incorporated the National Association of Chemists Assistants and increased its numbers to 3,376.

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL EMPLOYEES UNION**

Reg. 2095

**Source:** PRO FS27/326 (1944–1947).

**NORTHWICH AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF SALT WORKERS  
ROCK SALT MINERS ALKALI WORKERS MECHANICS AND  
GENERAL LABOURERS**

Reg. 565

See Vol. 2, p. 315.

Met at the Vine Tavern, Bull Ring, Northwich until the 1920s when it moved to the George and Dragon, Wittin Street. In 1951 with a membership of 2,196 the society changed its name to Mid-Cheshire Salt and Chemical Industries Allied Workers Union and again in 1966 to Process and General Workers Union; see Vol. 2, p. 316.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/56 (1888–1965).

## **OLDBURY CHEMICAL AND GENERAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1011

Dissolved in April 1896.

**Source:** BoT 8th Report, p. 10.

## **PROCESS AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 565

See Vol. 2, p. 316.

See Northwich Amalgamated Society of Salt Workers Rock Salt Miners Alkali Workers Mechanics and General Labourers. The union merged with the Transport and General Workers Union in 1968.

**Source:** TUC Report.

## **SALT CAKE MEN AND SALT CAKE TRIMMERS UNION (WIDNES)**

The union joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in the early 1900s.

**Source:** WCML.

## **SOUTH DURHAM AND NORTH YORKSHIRE SALT MAKERS UNION**

Reg. 605

See Vol. 2, p. 317.

Until the 1920s it met at the Royal Hotel, Port Clarence, Middlesborough; later at the Haverton Hill Hotel. It seems to have recorded its highest membership, 335, in 1914.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/66 (1890–1955).

## **STOKE PRIOR SALT MAKERS MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 657

See Vol. 2, p. 317.

Registered in 1890 and met at the Country Girl Inn, Stoke Prior. Its highest membership, 331, was in 1914.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/73 (1990–1965); White.

## **UNION OF SALT CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL GENERAL WORKERS (CHESHIRE)**

Reg. 534

See Vol. 2, p. 317.

Formerly known as the Winsford Saltmakers Association [qv].

**Sources:** PRO FS27/50 (1889–1969); MacDougall, p. 372b.

## **WALKER ALKALI WORKS SICK AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 5 February 1868.

It met at Walker's, Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland.

**Source:** PRO FS2/584.

## **WINSFORD SALTMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 534

See Vol. 2, p. 318.

The earliest and largest of the saltmakers unions formed, according to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, in 1846. From 1899 it met at the Brunner Guildhall, Over, Winsford and grew to a peak of membership of over 2,100 in 1915. At a later date its name was changed to Union of Salt Chemical and Industrial and General Workers.

**Source:** RFS.

## **WOMEN INDIA RUBBER WORKERS MANCHESTER**

An unregistered union, formed in 1907 with 50 members, but dissolved in 1910.

**Sources:** BoT; See also White, Alan, *Worcestershire Salt: A History of Stoke Prior Salt Works*, Halfshire Books, 1996.

## **Glass**

Since the issue of volume 2 of this Historical Directory, Takao Matsumura's Warwick University Thesis has been published as *Labour Aristocracy Revisited: The Victorian Flint Glass Workers 1850–1880*, Manchester University Press, 1983.

### **ALLOA GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS SOCIETY**

The last known reference to this society is in 1925, when J. Ford, 27 Castle Street, was secretary. It may have been absorbed into the Glass Bottle Makers Trade Association of Scotland.

**Sources:** MoL; MacDougall, p. 271b.

### **AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 266

See Vol. 2, p. 336 as Glass Bottle Makers Amalgamated Trade Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Rules are in existence for 1876. The membership of the association in 1877 was 355 and in 1879, 440. It became the North of England Glass Bottle Makers Society in 1880.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 371b; Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. XLI, Item 3.

### **AMALGAMATED IRISH AND SCOTTISH GLASS BOTTLE FOUNDERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Registered but number not known.

This society made returns to the Registrar between 1873 and 1876 and was apparently dissolved in 1877. Rules are in existence for 1874.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/33; MacDougall, p. 371b.

### **AMALGAMATED PLATE GLASS WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 751

See Vol. 2, p. 330 as Amalgamated Glass Workers Association.

The union's secretary in 1896 was J. Pye, 65 Middleton Road, Dalston, London NE.

**Source:** BoT.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE GLASS WORKERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Reg. 914

See Vol. 3, p. 148.

The society had its rules recorded in Ireland in 1904 as Reg. 233i and again in 1908 as Reg. 268i.

**Source:** TURID, 1996, p. 234.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GLASS WORKS ENGINEERS**

Reg. 966

See Vol. 2, p. 330.

In 1898 the society had a membership of 87, 109 in 1904, 125 in 1911 and 154 in 1923. At least until the middle 1920s its secretary was to be found at one house number or another in Sheffield Road, Barnsley – 121, 154, 84, 27, and 84.

**Source:** RFS.

## **BAROMETER THERMOMETER AND TUBE BLOWERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Reg. 645

See Vol. 2, p. 332.

This was a London society. In 1911 it had 31 members and met at the Apple Tree Inn, Mount Pleasant, London WC. Its secretary in 1915 was H.A. Bullock at 130 Robinson Road, Tooting Junction, London SW.

**Source:** RFS.

## **BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT GLASS BEVELLERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1236

See Vol. 2, p. 332.

## **BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 332.

The origins of this society are not known, but it was first listed by the Ministry of Labour in 1914, affiliated to the Trades Union Congress by 1918 on a membership of 186, and associated with the name of G. Parkinson as secretary at 53 St Thomas Road, Erdington. It did not attend the TUC after 1920 and may have failed in the aftermath of the First World War.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Reports.

## **BIRMINGHAM UNITED GLASS BEVELLERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1236

See Vol. 2, p. 332 and 338 as Midland Glass Bevellers and Kindred Trades Society and below.

## **BRISTOL GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 333.

In 1896 the society's secretary was Joseph Bird and it met at the Midland Coffee Tavern, Midland Street, St. Philips, Bristol. In 1914 J.E. Foxon, 17 Ninetree Hill, Bristol is noted as secretary. The society may have gone under during the First World War. It is not listed in 1919.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT.

## **FLINT GLASS MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Noted as having joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1914.

**Source:** NAUL Report.

## **FLINT GLASS MAKERS BENEFICIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 February 1862 It met at the Old Union Mill House Inn, Hott Street, Birmingham.

**Source:** PRO FS2/605.

## **FLINT GLASS MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated April 1859. The rules were revised in April 1859.

**Sources:** Birmingham Reference Library and Brierly Hill Public Library.

## **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF GLASS MAKERS AND CUTTERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 January 1789. It met at the house of Mr Harrison, Colbeck, Levington, Northumberland. Its rules were revised in 1829. The maximum membership during this period was 200.

**Source:** BM 8275 bb.4.

## **GLASGOW AND DISTRICT GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 335 as Glasgow and District Glass Bottle Makers Trade Protection Society.

The last date of affiliation of the association to the Trades Union Congress was 1921, when it was affiliated on 580 members but it was still officially

listed in 1925. Its secretary in 1914 and 1919 was P. McLuskey at 1 Queen's Avenue, Shettleston, Glasgow, followed by W. Bell, 1098 Shettleston Road.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p.372a; Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. XLII, Item 100.

### **GLASGOW GLASS WORKERS UNION**

See Vol. 3, p. 315.

A breakaway from the National Amalgamated Furniture Trades Association (NAFTA Glass Workers Branch) in 1930. It rejoined NAFTA in 1937.

**Source:** WCML.

### **GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1861.

**Source:** SRO FS4/27.

### **GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

An association formed in 1882 or 1883.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 371b; Webb TU Collection Section D, Item 99.

### **GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY OF BRISTOL**

See Bristol Glass Bottle Makers Trade and Friendly Society.

### **GLASS CUTTERS UNION**

Reg. 1906

The union was registered in 1906 at the White Hart Hotel, Barnby Dun, nr.Doncaster. This seems to be the only information available.

**Source:** RFS.

### **GLASS AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

A trade union resulting from a breakaway from the National Union of General and Municipal Workers during the strike at Pilkingtons, St Helens, in 1971. The union failed to obtain recognition and soon disappeared.

**Source:** Lane and Roberts, *Strike at Pilkingtons*, 1971, pp. 215–22.

### **GLASS MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

The rule book of this society for 1800, when it met at the house of Mr. William Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, dates its first rules from November 1755.

**Source:** British Library: Matsumura, p. 85.

### **GLASS MAKERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 21 April 1814. It met at the Union Inn, Levington, Northumberland.

**Source:** PRO FS2/28.

### **GLASS MAKERS UNION CLUB**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name with rules in the year 1818 and it met at Mrs Monks, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/721.

### **GLASS PAINTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 587

See Vol. 3, p. 150.

### **GLASS WORKERS UNION OF WORKERS ACCESSORY TO THE PRODUCTION OF GLASS**

This union first appears in a Ministry of Labour listing in 1919, clearly as a subsidiary to the National Flint Glass Makers with the same general secretary, J.H. Husselbee, 66 Talbot Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs. It is no longer listed under this name 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **HOLYROOD FLINT GLASS WORKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1871.

**Source:** SRO FS/27.

### **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 336

In 1896 the union's secretary was C.H. Hand at 26 William Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs. It was dissolved with 30 members in 1899.

**Source:** BoT.



## **IRISH GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Formed in 1867, the society had 195 members in 1907. In 1914 its secretary was J. Longwick, 25 Pembroke Street, Irishtown, Dublin. It joined the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in 1918.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL; TURID 1996, p. 260.

## **IRISH GLAZIERS AND DECORATIVE GLASS WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 361i

Registered with the Irish Registry in 1923. Little is known about this union but it did merge with the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in 1942.

**Source:** TURID 1996.

## **LANCASHIRE DISTRICT GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Robert Hunter, 48 Kirkland Street, St Helens was secretary in 1896 and until 1914 and this remained the address of the union for some considerable time. In 1918 it was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress on 1,000 members. This had fallen to 450 by 1920 and the association failed to attend the TUC in 1949, when its membership was given as 161.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Reports.

## **LANCASHIRE MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 337.

In 1914 the society's secretary was J.H. Johnson, 9 Muslinet Street, Manchester. It may have joined the Amalgamated Society of Medical Glass Bottle Makers.

**Source:** MoL.

## **LONDON GLASS BLOWERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 2195

See Vol. 2, p. 337.

It seems likely that it became the London Glass Bottle Trade Society in 1925 when it had some 500 members and later the London Glass Workers Trade Society. In 1896 its secretary was G. Rose and it met at the Club Room, Kay Street, Hackney Road, London E. and in 1914 J. Stokes at 5 Banner Street,

London E. Latterly it was located at 20 Amhurst Road, Hackney E8. It had an acting secretary in 1962 and was dissolved in March 1968.

**Sources:** TUC Reports; PRO FS27/381 (1951–1968); Webb TU Collection, Vol.42, IV; CO.

### **LONDON GLASS WORKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

See London Glass Blowers Trade Society.

### **LONDONDERRY GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE UNION (SEAHAM HARBOUR)**

A trade union formed in 1885 with about 200 members in the early 1900s, T. Leighton was secretary at 24 Stewart Street, Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham during the First World War. It was no longer listed by the Ministry of Labour in the 1920s.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **MACHINE BOTTLE MAKERS UNION**

Noted as having joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1913.

**Source:** WCML.

### **MANCHESTER GLASS MAKERS AND CUTTERS SOCIETY (FIVE POUNDS MONEY CLUB)**

Rules were in existence for a society of this name dated 25 June 1839. This was a Fund or Loan Society Club run by a Trade Society which met at the Glassmakers Arms Inn, River Street, Hulme, Manchester.

**Source:** FS2/1656.

### **MIDLAND GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY**

Reg. 1236

See Vol. 2, p. 338.

In 1911 the society had no more than 89 members and a registered office at 134 Medlicott Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham. This number had increased to 105 by 1915 with R. Wacey, 273 Moseley Road, Highgate, Birmingham as secretary. Its membership was 301 in 1923 when the society was based at 9, Stuarts Road, Stetchford, though it fell to 208 in 1926 when its address was 243 Bordesley Green Road, South Yardley. In 1955 its TUC affiliated

membership was 453 and, before its 1970 transfer of engagements to the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives (NUFTO).

**Sources:** RFS; MoL; TUC Reports; PRO FS27/142 (1900–1970); Vol. 2, p. 315.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GLASSWORKERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Reg. 914

See Vol. 2, p. 338 and Vol. 3, p. 148.

In 1904 the society's membership was 289. In 1925 its secretary was R. Gunn at 39 Wolseley Road, Sale, Manchester. In 1928 its address was 105 Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/99 (1894–1948).

### **NATIONAL FLINT GLASS MAKERS SICK AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

The society was present at the Trades Conference held in Manchester on July 16, 17 18 and 20 July 1874. In 1896 its secretary was J.J. Rudge, 196 Bradford Road, Manchester and in 1914 J.H. Hesselbee, 66 Talbot Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs.

**Sources:** BoT; Matsumura; RC 1869–69, Vol. II, Appx. pp. 259–62; Webb Collection.

### **NATIONAL GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

This society was listed by the Ministry of Labour and affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1919 with F. Swann, 4 Upper Fountain Street, Leeds as secretary on a membership of 987. It then disappears from the records, but was apparently amalgamated into the Transport and General Workers Union in 1940.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Reports; TGWU.

### **NATIONAL PLATE GLASS BEVELLERS TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 340.

In 1903 the union joined the National Amalgamated Furniture Trades Association (NAFTA).

**Source:** Vol. 3, p. 314.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PLATE GLASS SILVERERS SIDERS FITTERS AND CUTTERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 340 as National Society of Plate Glass Silverers and Fitters.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF FLINT GLASS WORKERS**

Reg. 183

See Vol. 2, p. 339.

The union was still listed in 1997. Secretary L. Hill. 43 Dennis Hall Road, Amblecote, Stourbridge.

**Source:** WCML.

## **NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 266

See Vol. 2, p. 342.

In 1896 the society's secretary was P. Hepinstall, 29 Clockwell Street. Southwick, Sunderland and in 1914 J.A. Levy, 29 Pickton Street, Sunderland.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

## **NORTHERN GLASS WORKERS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2145

See Vol. 2, p. 342; and North of England Glass Bottle Makers Society.

**Source:** PRO FS27/352 (1947–1949).

## **PORTOBELLO GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 343.

The association's secretary in 1914 was N. Halliday, 3 Pipe Street, Portobello, Edinburgh and in 1925 H. Greig, 10 Pipe Street, Portobello.

**Sources:** MoL; MacDougall, p. 372a.

## **PRESSED GLASS MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF NORTH OF ENGLAND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated February 1872.

**Source:** Webb Collection.

## **PRESSED GLASS MAKERS SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1869

See Vol. 2, p. 344 as Pressed Glass Makers Friendly Society of Great Britain.

The society's secretary in 1896 was J. Turnbull, 18 North Englington Square, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. It was registered in 1923 at 98 Hyde Park Street, Gateshead with 320 members. In 1988 it seems that the last factory at which the society was represented was likely to close and it was dissolved on 1 August 1990.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT; Marsh, TUD: Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. 42, Items XVI and XVII.

## **ST HELENS PLATE GLASS WORKERS ACCIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 November 1865 and it met at the Kings Head, Church Street, St Helens, Lancashire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4883.

## **ST HELENS SHEET GLASS FLATTENERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 344.

An unregistered society. Its secretary in 1896 was W. Gamble, 152 Windlesham Road, St Helens. In 1903 its membership was 128 and in 1905 there is a suggestion that it joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Nevertheless in 1907 it is recorded as having 160 members and in 1914. Its secretary was W.A. McGlue, 149 Greenfield Road, St Helens.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **ST HELENS UNITED PLATE GLASS WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 537

See Vol. 2, p. 345; also United Plate Glass Workers Society, p 348 and below.

## **SHEET GLASS MAKERS SOCIETY OF ST HELENS**

Reg. 973

See Vol. 2, p. 345.

The society met at the George Hotel, Water Street, St Helens and registered in 1895. At the time of its amalgamation into the National Amalgamated

Union of Labour in 1903 it had about 300 members, though some records suggest that this amalgamation took place in 1905.

**Source:** RFS.

### **SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION**

Reg. 1715

See Vol. 2, p. 345.

### **SOUTHERN GLASS WORKERS UNION (ST HELENS)**

Noted as having joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1907.

**Source:** NAUL Report.

### **SUNDERLAND GLASS BOTTLE WORKERS UNION**

Noted as having joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1900.

**Source:** WCML.

### **THERMOMETER AND ALLIED TRADES SOCIETY**

Reg. 1595

The society was registered in 1914 but dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** RFS.

### **TYNE AND WEAR FLINT GLASS MAKERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1830. It met at the Dog Inn, Chase, Northumberland.

**Source:** PRO FS2/287.

### **UNION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE FIRM OF MOORE NETTLEFOLD AND CO.**

Reg. 1330

Formed in 1903 and registered in 1904 at 6 Auberon Terrace, Auberon Street, North Woolwich, London E. with 167 members, the union was dissolved in 1906.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **UNITED FLINT GLASS CUTTERS MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

This was an unregistered organisation. Its representative, J. Doody, who seems to have had the status of permanent secretary, attended the Second Annual Conference of the TUC in Birmingham in 1869. In 1896 its secretary was G. Haddleton, 81 Great Tindal Street, Ladywood, Birmingham.

**Sources:** BoT; TUC; Matsumura.

### **UNITED FLINT GLASS CUTTERS MUTUAL ASSOCIATION AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 347.

This was an unregistered society of some substance, with 16 branches in 1897 when its secretary's address was 81 Great Tindal Street, Ladywood, Birmingham. J. Hewitt at 16 Cavendish Road, Birmingham was its secretary in 1913, with a membership of about 700. He seems to have continued in office at least until the beginning of the 1920s. The Webb Collection had rules for 1887.

**Sources:** Webb Collection; BoT; MoL.

### **UNITED FLINT GLASS MAKERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1844, the society was re-organised in 1849 as the National Flint Glass Makers Sick and Friendly Society of Great Britain and Ireland; see Vol. 2, p. 339.

**Source:** Webb TU Collection Section C, Vol.42, Item VIII; Webb History p. 181.

### **UNITED PLATE GLASS WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 537

See Vol. 2, p. 348.

The society had 1,246 members in 1889, falling to 800 in 1890.

**Source:** BoT 1891, p. 230.

### **WINDOW GLASS WORKERS ASSEMBLY NO. 3504 KNIGHTS OF LABOUR**

James Brown of Sunderland was the Financial Secretary of this body in 1891.

**Source:** WCML.

## **YORKSHIRE GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS UNITED TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 1941

See Vol. 2, p. 348.

The society had 692 members in 1867, 1,058 in 1873 and 1,899 in 1890. It was registered in 1928. In 1896 its secretary was A. Greenwood, 2 Wesley Street, Castleford, who was still in office in 1914. In 1923 it was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress on 3,800 members and in 1939 on 700. Its engagements were transferred to the Transport and General Workers Union in 1940.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC; D. Brundage, *The Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire and the Lock-out of 1893*, MA Thesis, University of Warwick, 1976.

## **Pottery**

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOLLOW-WARE AND SANITARY PRESSERS MOULD MAKERS FLAT PRESSERS AND ALL CLAY POTTERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 331 as Amalgamated Society of Hollow-ware Pressers and Clay Potters.

The Board of Trade gives 1871 as the formation date of this unregistered union. It had 9 branches and a secretary at 127 Gilman Street, Hanley and 1,000 members in 1897–98, taking in the National Order of Potters in 1899 and growing to 2,460 in 1900 when 20 women were admitted. It had 1,790 members on amalgamation into the National Amalgamated Male and Female Pottery Workers in 1906, all of them male.

**Source:** BoT.

### **AMALGAMATED TURNERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 January 1865. It met at the Market Tavern, Tontine Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.

**Source:** FS2/1602.

### **ASSOCIATED STONEWARE THROWERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 55s

See Vol. 2, p. 332, also noted as the Stoneware Throwers (Associated) Society.



The Registrar gives 1888 as a formation date, but this was probably the year in which the society registered. In 1901 it had 50 members and a secretary at 46 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow. In 1888 the society had 71 members, falling to 60 in 1898.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/53; RFS; MacDougall, p. 371b.

### **BRITISH POTTERY MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**

See also Pottery Managers and Officials.

Later named the British Pottery Managers and Officials Association. Nothing is known about either organisation other than it was probably formed in 1918

**Source:** Carter.

### **BURSLEM POTTERS NEW YEARS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 October 1823. It met at the New Inn, Burslem, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/55.

### **CERAMIC AND ALLIED TRADES UNION**

Reg. 1574

See Vol. 2, p. 333.

In 1921 the membership of the National Society of Pottery Workers was 24,103; in 1934 14,586 and in 1935 14,652. In 1971 there were 57,000 members. As the pottery trade declined this fell to 15,000 in 2002 and following the change in title to UNITY [qv] the membership total was 7239.

**Sources:** RFS; CO.

### **CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT POTTERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1178

See Vol. 2, p. 334.

Registered in 1899, the society met at the Anchor Inn, Factory Street, Brampton, Chesterfield and was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** RFS.

### **CHINA AND EARTHENWARE DECORATORS UNION**

Reg. 1308

See Vol. 2, p. 334.

Formed and registered in 1903 at the Working Mens Club, Hanley, with 187 members, the union's numbers fell to 45 in 1906 and it was dissolved in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT; CO; RFS.

### **CHINA AND EARTHENWARE GILDERS UNION**

Reg. 698

See Vol. 2, p. 334

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7/698.

### **CHINA POTTERS FEDERATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 335.

The Board of Trade gives the Federation's formation date as 1901. On amalgamation into the National Amalgamated Male and Female Pottery Workers in 1906 it had 84 male and 20 female members.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CHINA SAUCER MAKERS FRIENDLY AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 19 October 1865. It met at the Sutherland Arms, Sutherland Road, Longton, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1668.

### **CRATE MAKERS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 6 February 1867. It met at the Ale and Porter Vaults, High Street, Tunstall, Staffordshire. It was later known as the Crate Makers Trades Friendly Society which joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour as a branch in 1903, later becoming a branch of the National Union of General Workers. The crates concerned were made of hazel and were originally used for the bulk packaging and shipping of pottery. The last cratemaker retired in 1971.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/1765; letter from Geoffrey Sinclair of Ipswich.

### **CRATE MAKERS TRADES FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

See Crate Makers Sick and Burial Society.

### **HOLLOWARE PRESSER BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 October 1865. It met at the Royal Oak Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1667.

### **INDEPENDENT FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1837. It operated in trade, funeral and other benefits but would not pay funeral benefit to single girls or women whose loss of life was through childbirth and pregnancy related causes.

**Source:** BM/8275.bb.4.

### **INSULATOR CHINA FURNITURE AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE THROWERS AND TURNERS TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 336.

The organisation appears to have been revived under the slightly different title: Insulator China Furniture and Electrical Appliances Turners Union, after 1914. In 1919 its secretary was W. Eaton, 76 Church Street, Fenton, Stoke-on Trent and in 1925 L. Ravenscroft, 162 Victoria Road, Fenton. No further information has been found.

**Source:** MoL.

### **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GLASS WORKERS**

Set up in 1886 the union was involved in a large lockout in 1893. Secretary, A. Greenwood.

**Source:** WCML.

### **IRISH GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS TRADE AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Founded in 1867 as the Irish Bottle Makers Society. It was affiliated to the ITUC from 1894 to 1918 when it merged with the ITGWU.

**Source:** Devine.

### **LONDON UNITED POTTERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 291

The formation date of this society seems not to have been recorded but it had 75 members in 1880, 164 in 1887 and 250 in 1889. It appears to have been dissolved before 1892.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LONGTON AND FENTON HANDLERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 October 1872. It met at the Kings Arms Inn, Longton, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2048.

### **LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THROWERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 May 1863. It met at the Talbot Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1497.

### **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF POTTERY WORKERS**

Reg. 1574

See Vol. 2, p 340.

### **NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERS MOULD MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 327

Formed in 1880 to solve a pay dispute and unemployment benefit, the society had 77 members in 1883 and 72 members in 1885. No returns were made to the Registrar after that date and it was apparently dissolved.

**Source:** BoT.

### **OPERATIVE CRATE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 160

A society formed in 1872 in the Staffordshire pottery trade 'for giving assistance to unemployed members'. In 1876 it had a membership of 244 and of 230 in 1877. It was broken up as a result of trade depression in 1879.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 444.

### **OPERATIVE POTTERS EMIGRATION AND ANTI SLAVERY FUND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 May 1844. It met at the Talbot Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire to encourage unemployed potters to emigrate to foreign parts to relieve the labour market at home.

**Source:** PRO FS2/607.

## **OPERATIVE POTTERY ENGRAVERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 342.

An unregistered union formed in 1901. It had 65 members when it joined the National Amalgamated Male and Female Pottery Workers in 1908.

**Source:** BoT.

## **OVENMEN, KILNMEN AND SAGGARMAKER BURIAL AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 7 April 1864. It met at the Royal Oak Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire. It changed its title to Ovenmen, Kiknmen and Saggarmaker Benefit Society on 2 September 1867 and still met at the Royal Oak Inn.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/1542; PRO FS2/1801.

## **POTTERIES BRANCH OF THE WOMENS TRADE UNION LEAGUE**

An unregistered union for women formed in 1893 and having a secretary in 1908 at 178 Leek Road, Hanley. Between 1893 and 1896 its membership was 200 but fell in 1897 to 21, recovering to 40 in 1900 but no more than 30 in 1903. It was dissolved in 1903.

**Source:** BoT.

## **POTTERY MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered association. In 1919 and 1925 its secretary was A.E. Holdcroft, Woodland Avenue, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent. This is probably the same organisation as the British Pottery Managers and Officials Association [qv].

**Source:** MoL.

## **POTTERS PACKERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 May 1865. It met at the Mason's Arms Inn, Burslem, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1639.

## **PRINTERS AND TRANSFERERS BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated April 29th 1874. It met at the Primitive Methodist School Room, Hanley. It became the

Printers and Transferers Trade Protection Society meeting at the same address. Registration No. 27.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2101.

## **PRINTERS AND TRANSFERERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 27

See Vol. 2, p. 344.

The society was formed in 1871, registered in 1872 and met at the Star Inn, Queen Street, Burslem, solely as a dispute society. It was notified to the Registrar as dissolved in 1898, but continued as an unregistered organisation under the title Printers Transferers and Female Decorators Society which, as noted, with some 400 members (80 males and 320 females). In 1906 it joined the Amalgamated Society of Hollow-ware and Sanitary Pressers Mould Makers Flat Pressers and All Clay Potters and the China Potters Federation to become the National Amalgamated Male and Female Pottery Workers.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES OPERATIVE CRATEMAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1253

See Vol. 2, p. 346.

This society was originally formed and registered in 1890. It had a membership of 147 in 1892, falling to 80 in the following year, leading to its dissolution in 1894. It was then apparently reformed under the same name and registered in 1901 as Reg.1253 at the Roebuck Inn, Hope Street, Hanley but was dissolved in 1903, being restarted in the same year as an unregistered union with a membership of 300. This fell to 60 in the following year and it was dissolved for a third time in 1905.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES OPERATIVE FLAT PRESSERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 110

See Vol. 2, p. 346.

The society had 42 members in 1873, 299 in 1874, 296 in 1875 and 261 in 1876. The society made no returns to the Registrar after that date.

**Source:** BoT.

### **TURNERS BENEFICENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 July 1832. It met in Burslem, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/59.

### **UNITED FLAT PRESSERS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 August 1865. It met at Chapel Street, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1657.

### **UNITED HOLLOW WARE PRESSERS TRADE AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Formed in 1863 to abolish annual hiring and abuses in biscuit warehouses, the society claimed a membership of 800 in 1867.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, Vol. II Appx. p. 58.

### **UNITED OVENMEN KILNMEN AND SAGGARMAKERS UNION**

An unregistered union originally based on Sneyd Green, Burslem, which in 1892 seems to have been the largest of the pottery organisations with a membership of 1,400. Numbers fell to 400 by 1906 and females seem to have been accepted for the first time in 1907, making a total of 530 and 420 in 1910, including 10 women. In 1913–14 the union's secretary was W. Elkin at 117 Lord Street, Etruria, Hanley and in 1919 W. Callear, 35 King Street, Tunstall. The union was then known as the United Ovenmens Society (Firemen Dippers Placers Kilnmen and Saggarmakers Association).

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **UNITED OVENMENS SOCIETY**

See United Ovenmen Kilnmen and Saggarmakers Union.

### **UNITED POTTERS PACKERS LABOUR PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 348.

The association had 2 branches in 1897 when its secretary was at 13 Haywood Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. Its highest membership was 160 in 1902, falling to 195 in 1910. In 1913–14 its secretary was W. Martin, 191 Old Hall Terrace, High Street, Tunstall and in 1919, C.W. Martin, 1 Thomas Street, Tunstall.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **UNITED PRINTERS AND TRANSFERERS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 March 1866. It met at the Railway Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1690.

## **UNITY**

Early in 2006 members agreed to change the name of CATU [qv] to UNITY in order to help the union recruit in areas outside of the ceramics industry. Presenting itself as a community union it now represents workers in a number of other occupations principally in the Stoke on Trent area. In 2006 the union had 7239 members of which 2535 were female. Some 130 members lived in Northern Ireland.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

## **WHITE HOLLOW-WARE PRESSERS OF SCOTLAND**

See Vol. 2, p. 332.

An unregistered union formed in 1886. It had 70 members in 1896 and in 1897 joined the Scottish Potters Flat-Branch Defence Association to form the Amalgamated White Potters of Scotland.

**Source:** BoT.

## **YORKSHIRE ORDER OF POTTERS**

An unregistered union formed in 1889. It had 280 members in 1892 and 100 in 1897, including 8 women, in 4 branches, with its secretary at 128 Ferham Road, Masbro, Rotherham. In 1900 its branch structure seems to have collapsed and it became a single branch organisation with 106 members, apparently all male, changing its name to Yorkshire Trade Association. This was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

## **YORKSHIRE POTTERS ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name but there is no date (note: the National Labour History Museum has an artefact but information not found about this association).

## **YORKSHIRE POTTERY TRADE ASSOCIATION**

See Yorkshire Order of Potters.



# Leather Workers

## *Boots and Shoes*

Traditionally, it seems, Irish boot and shoe makers were in membership of British unions based in London and elsewhere. By the 1920s these various unions were consolidated into the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. Several abortive attempts were made at that time and again in the 1930s to form a viable Irish trade union for boot, shoe and leather workers in the Republic [see City of Dublin Union of Hand Sewn Boot and Shoe Makers [qv] and in the 1930s, the Irish National Union of Boot and Leather Workers and Irish Shoemakers and Repairers Union [qv]] to compete effectively with NUBSO. All of these failed. From 1 January 1953, however, NUBSO surrendered its Irish membership to allow for the formation of an Irish Shoe and Leather Workers Union [qv].

### **AMALGAMATED CORDWAINER'S ASSOCIATIONS**

Formed in 1840 as a loosely connected federation of Cordwainer's Societies and Associations. They failed to respond to mass produce methods of shoe making and fell into decline when 15 associations left the organisation to form the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in 1873.

**Source:** Fox.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS**

Reg. 323; also Reg. 122i

See Vol. 3, p. 427.

The change of name to Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers seems to have taken place about 1923 when it had 1,303 members with a registered address at 7 Cartwright Gardens, London WC1 and in 1926, 1,413 members. The PRO file may suggest a somewhat earlier amalgamation into the Shop Workers Union. The Irish society of the same name was registered in 1892.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/25 (1880–1949); TURID 1996, p. 233.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN BREAKERS- UP OF CLOG BLOCKS**

A short-lived organisation formed in 1893 with a membership of 22. This fell to 7 in the following year and the society was dissolved in 1895.

**Source:** BoT.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN CLOGGERS AND ALLIED WORKERS**

Reg. 949

See Vol. 3, p. 429.

Formed in 1830. In 1911 the registered office of the society was at 2 Worsley Street, Oldham. It had 739 members. Appears to have merged in 1948 not 1943.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/105 (1894–1948).

### **BOLTON CLOGGERS FRIENDLY AND FREE GIFT SOCIETY**

This society is reputed to have been started in 1819, but this is not confirmed. It was in existence in 1831 when James Brown its secretary was active in the National Association for the Protection of Labour. It is believed to be the forerunner to the Bolton Journeymen Cloggers Society. Tokens also exist for this society.

**Source:** *Bolton Free Press*.

### **BOLTON JOURNEYMEN CLOGGERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 363

See Vol. 3, p. 430.

Joined Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Cloggers in 1884.

**Source:** *Bolton Free Press*.

### **BURY CLOGGERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society was registered with Registrar of Friendly Society for the protection of its funds. It had an office at the Albion Hotel, Haymarket Street, Bury. Rules dated 11 January 1865. Believed to have joined the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Cloggers and Allied Workers.

**Source:** PRO. FS2/2576.

## **CITY OF DUBLIN UNION OF HANDSEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS**

Reg. 347i

A union registered from November 1920 until June 1928 or possibly 1931. It was one of several Irish based unions that attempted to rival the British based National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in Ireland.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p.188 and 244.

## **CITY OF GLASGOW OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS TRADE AND FUNERAL SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 431 as Glasgow Boot and Shoe Makers Union.

If these two are the same organisation, the former was still in existence in 1958. Its secretary was J. McElhone, 104 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

## **CORK LADIES AND GENTLEMENS BOOT MAKERS UNION**

An unregistered single branch organisation formed in 1858. It had 64 members in 1892 and about 50 until the end of the century, when it varied between 54 and 30, ending the decade with 25 in 1910. In 1898 its secretary was to be found at 14 Evergreen Buildings, Cork and later at the Mechanics Hall, Grattan Street. In 1919 this was D. Barry. No record has been found since that date. It was latterly known as the Cork Boot and Shoe Makers Union.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL Directories.

## **DUBLIN HAND SEWN BOOTMAKERS SOCIETY**

A society that claimed descent from a Trade Guild. From 1890 it was a branch of the London based Amalgamated Association of Boot and Shoe Makers. It broke away from this society in 1895, taking with it a membership of about 100 and joined the London and Provincial Hand Sewn Boot and Shoe Makers in the following year. In 1897, however, it rejoined the Amalgamated Association of Boot and Shoe Makers.

**Source:** BoT.

## **DUBLIN SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 228T

Founded in 1791 but modern existence from 1 January 1903; registered 14 October 1903, 228T, represented at the ITUC, 1894–1918, was dissolved

in 1919, and merged into the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in July that year. Part of the Saddlers, Harness Makers, Collar Makers, Bridle Cutters, Mill Band Workers and Leather Workers. In the Saddlery Trade Union 1901–03. Donated Ten Guineas to ITGWU in 1913 lock out. Membership 1910, 75; 1911, 73; 1912, 74; 1913, 76; 1914, 80; 1915, 75; 1916, 68; 1917, 62; 1918, 82; 1919, 98:

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

### **DUNDEE HAND SEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS**

See Vol. 3, p. 431.

Substitute 25 members in line 2.

### **EDINBURGH OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS SOCIETY**

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 241b; Webb TU Collection, Section B., Vol. CXIX, Item 24.

### **EDINBURGH OPERATIVE CORDWAINERS TRADE PROTECTION AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 431.

Formed in 1822.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 241b; Webb TU Collection, Section B, Vol. CXIX.

### **GLASGOW BOOT MAKERS AND BOOT REPAIRERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 432.

The society was dissolved in 1903.

**Source:** BoT.

### **GLASGOW OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS TRADE SICK AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 241b; Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. III, Item 3.

### **HULL CORDWAINERS SOCIETY**

In February this organisation called upon employers to give union members a pay rise. This was conceded some six weeks later. What happened to the society thereafter is not known.

**Source:** Brown, R.

### **HULL SLIPPER MAKERS RIVETTERS AND FINISHERS UNION**

Reg. 1175

See Vol. 3 as Hull Slipper Makers Rivetters and Finishers Association. Formed and registered in 1899 at the Blacksmiths Arms Inn, Osborn Street, Hull.

**Source:** RFS.

### **INDEPENDENT NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS**

Reg. 1510

See Vol. 3, p. 433.

In 1923 the union had a membership of 1,240 and was based on the Exchange Buildings, Rutland Street, Leicester. It was finally dissolved in 1936.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/2/360.

### **INTERNATIONAL BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1249

See Vol. 3, p. 433.

Formed in 1901 at 140 Brick Lane, London E., it made no returns of membership and its registration was cancelled in 1903.

**Source:** RFS.

### **IRISH NATIONAL UNION OF BOOT SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 372i

A trade union formed in October 1924 as a rival to the British based National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. It was dissolved in June 1928.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 188.

## **IRISH SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 509T.

A union formed on 1 January 1953 by agreement that some 5,000 members of the British based National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in the Republic of Ireland should be detached to form an Irish organisation to represent them based in Dundalk. Some 3,000 NUBSO members in Northern Ireland remained loyal to that union. They were serviced for some years by the ISLWU, but later from the NUBSO office in Banbridge NI. In 1977 the ISLWU joined the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** TURID 1996, pp. 188–9.

## **IRISH SHOEMAKERS AND REPAIRERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 421.

A trade union formed in November 1936 as a rival to the British based National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. It was dissolved in October 1941, possibly as a result of the Trade Union Act 1941.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 188.

## **JOURNEYMEN CLOGGERS AND ALLIED WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 949.

A society of which no records exist before 1830. In 1892 its membership was 594, rising to 782 in 1896. It had 37 branches in 1897 and by 1900, 793 members in 32 branches its headquarters being at 18 Hartshead Street, Oldham. It seems to have reached the peak of its membership, 906, in 1915 and was then to be found at 2 Worsley Street, Oldham, after which it declined. In 1923 J. Heenighan, 52 Alfred Street, Bury, was secretary with 644 members and 566 in 1926. It seems to have come to an end about 1948.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT; MoL Directories; PRO FS27/105 (1895–1904).

## **LEEDS JEWISH RIVETTERS SLIPPER MAKERS AND FINISHERS AND UPPER MACHINISTS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 976 and 1395

See Vol. 3, p. 436.

1894 is usually given as the formation date rather than 1895 and its original registration was in the latter year. In 1898 its membership was no more than 15, but rose to 185 in 1899. Its registration was cancelled in

1902 but it apparently re-registered in 1907 as 1395 under with 'Upper Machinists' added to its title with a membership of 60 having been reformed in the previous year.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LONDON JEWISH BOOT AND SHOE TRADE UNION**

Reg.1830

See Vol. 3, p. 437.

Registered in 1921, the union was dissolved in 1923.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LONDON AND PROVINCIAL UNION OF HAND SEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS**

Reg. 1048

See Vol. 3, p. 438.

**Source:** PRO FS27/119.

### **MANCHESTER AND SALFORD OPERATIVE CLOG MAKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered single branch organisation formed in 1866, having 114 members in 1892 and a general secretary at 62 Cannel Street, Manchester. Its membership remained static for some years. From about 1912 it was known as the Manchester Salford and District Operative Clog Makers Society with E. Bannan, 34 Royal Street, Ardwick, Manchester as secretary. It survived the First World War under the same secretary but seems to have been dissolved in the early 1920s. It may have merged with the Journeymen Cloggers and Allied Workers Society [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; MoL Directories.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF BOOT AND SHOE CLICKERS PRESSMEN AND MACHINISTS**

Reg. 1166

See Vol. 3, p. 442.

The union as registered in 1899 at 25 Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road, London NE.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7/1166.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES**

Reg. 432

See Vol. 3, p. 442.

In 1923 the union had 75,665 members and in 1926 81,318. It was then based at 34 Guilford Street, Russell Square, London WC1. On amalgamation to form the National Union of Footwear Leather and Allied Trades [qv] in 1971, Republic of Ireland members joined the Irish Shoe and Leather Workers Union [qv].

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/35 (1885–1904); PRO FS26/36 (1906–28); PRO FS26/37 (1918–49); PRO FS26/38 (1951–67); PRO FS27/34 (1885–1966).

## **NATIONAL UNION OF FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND ALLIED TRADES**

See Vol. 3, p. 443

Merged with the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers to form the National Union of Knitwear, Footwear and Apparel Trades in 1991.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF KNITWEAR, FOOTWEAR AND APPAREL TRADES UNION (KFAT)**

Formed in 1991 by a merger of the National Union of Footwear, Leather and allied Trades and the National Union of Hosiery, Knitwear Workers. In 2001 the union merged with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in 2001 to form a new union COMMUNITY [qv].

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SLIPPER MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 445.

The society was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

## **OPERATIVE CORDWAINERS PROTECTIVE TRADE UNION SOCIETY OF SLIGO**

Reg. 16i.

Registered in 1874, the society's registration was cancelled in about 1880.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 276.



## **ROSSENDALE UNION OF BOOT SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES**

Reg. 1956

See Vol. 3 p. 446.

The Rossendale slipper trade was a by-product of felt making in the Rossendale Valley. It became established during the 1870s when activity block printing was slack. In the early years of the union only lasters and riveters were accepted into membership. This rule was later relaxed and membership reached its peak in 1947 with 9,527 members. Membership in later 1995 was 1,412. The union merged with the Knitwear, Footwear and Apparel Trades Union in 1997.

**Source:** *Footprint*, September 1995.

## **SCOTTISH NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS**

Formed in 1866, annual reports of this union are in existence until 1870.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 241a; Webb TU Collection Section C, Vol. III, Item 9; Section B, Vol. CXI, Item 21; Section D, Item 5.

## **WESTERN DISTRICT LADIES HAND SEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS**

Reg. 1051

See Vol. 3, p. 451.

The union registered in 1895, meeting at the Prince Arthur Inn, Goldbourne Road, Westbourne Park, London W.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7/1051.

## **WESTPORT BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 448i

An Irish union, registered in 1939, the union was dissolved in 1947.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 287.

## ***Cricket Ball Makers***

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CRICKET BALL MAKERS**

Reg. 1127

See Vol. 3, p. 428.

The society originally met at the Mitre Hotel Rooms, Hadlow Road, Tonbridge. In 1923 it met at the Gardeners Arms, St Stephen Street, Tonbridge. It then had 239 members and the same number in 1926. The society may not have been formally removed from the books of the Registrar of Friendly Societies until 1946.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/126 (1898–1946).

### **TESTON INDEPENDENT SOCIETY OF CRICKET BALL MAKERS**

Reg. 1793

See Vol. 3, p. 447.

The society had 31 members in 1923 and 30 in 1926. It met at that time at the Parish Room, Teston, Maidstone, Kent.

**Source:** RFS.

### ***Fancy Leather and Other Trades***

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF FANCY LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 480

See Vol. 3, p. 428, also known as the Fancy Leather Workers Trade Society. It had 290 members in 1893.

**Source:** RFS.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF FEMALE LEATHER WORKERS PREPARERS STITCHERS AND MACHINISTS**

Reg. 1626

Registered in 1916 with its secretary at 247 Stafford Street, Walsall, Staffs, the society was amalgamated in 1923 to form **the Walsall and District Amalgamated Leather Trades Union**, [qv].

**Source:** RFS.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 219

See Vol. 3, p. 429.

The society was registered in 1876. In 1904 its membership was 758 and 1,005 in 1911.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/17 (1875–1961); PRO FS26/18 (1963); PRO FS27/19 (1876–1965).

## **AMALGAMATION OF LEATHER WORKERS**

See Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.

## **D. MACLAREN LTD STAFF ASSOCIATION**

One reference only has been found to this association, in 1976 with D. Thorne as secretary at 28 Mousehold Land, Norwich.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

## **FANCY LEATHER WORKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 480

See Vol. 3, p. 428.

Amalgamated Society of Fancy Leather Workers and above; also National Society of Portmanteau Bag and Fancy Leather Workers of which this appears to have been the London society.

**Source:** MoL, 1912.

## **LONDON JEWEL CASE MAKERS**

Reg. 962

See Vol. 2, p. 155.

## **MIDLAND LEATHER TRADES UNION**

Reg. 2027

Registered in 1936 at the factory of F.J. Woolley and Co., Avenue Road, Leicester, the union seems to have continued until about 1962.

**Source:** PRO FS27/277 (1936–1962).

## **NATIONAL LEATHER TRADES FEDERATION**

By 1947 the Federation consisted of three organisations the largest of which was the National Union of Leather Trades and Allied Workers, itself an amalgamation of a number of small unions in 1938. Smaller affiliated local organisations were the Leeds based National Society of Journeymen Curriers and Leather Workers and the Spen Valley and District Curriers. When the Leeds society joined the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in 1966, the Federation carried on until the National Union joined **the National Union of Footwear Leather and Allied Trades** in 1971.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PORTMANTEAU BAG AND FANCY LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 480

See Vol. 3, p. 441.

In 1923 the society was based at 56 Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, London EC1. It had 1,448 members and changed its name to National Society in that year.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/42 (1887–1923).

## **NATIONAL UNION OF LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES**

Reg. 1946

See Vol. 3, p. 444.

**Source:** PRO FS27/252.

## **WALSALL AND DISTRICT AMALGAMATED LEATHER TRADES UNION**

Reg. 1862

Formed in 1923 by an amalgamation involving three local societies, the Amalgamated Society of Female Leather Workers Preparers Stitchers and Machinists, the Amalgamated Society of Harness Makers Bridle Cutters fancy Leather Workers and Military Equipment Makers and the Walsall New Brown Saddlers Trade Protection Society, the union began with a membership of about 300 and a secretary at 29 Freer Street, Walsall. By 1926 this had grown to 390 members and the secretary was to be found at 13b Adams Row, Walsall.

**Source:** RFS.

## **WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF FANCY LEATHER WORKERS (MANCHESTER)**

This society was formed by activists in the Manchester and Salford Women's Trade Council in about 1906. Miss L. Stapleton later to become Mrs. L. Mathews 28, Anne Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester was the secretary of the society. In 1915 it formed a branch amongst women employed in the trade at Sheffield which also affiliated to the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Union Council. Following a Change of rules of the **Fancy Leather Workers Trade Society** they were invited to join that society but it is uncertain if they took up this offer. They

had maintained a close link with the Manchester Society of Portmanteau and Trunk Makers and may have become part of the amalgamation in Manchester in 1919.

**Sources:** Reports Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Council, see also Manchester Society of Portmanteau and Trunk Makers, Vol. 3, p. 440.

## *Furriers*

### **AMALGAMATED FUR WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1417

See Vol. 4, p. 451.

A trade union formed in 1907 and registered as the Journeymen Furriers London Trade Union in 1907 with 37 members. By 1911 it was known as the General Union of Journeymen Furriers, meeting at the Raglan Hotel, St. Martins-le-Grand, London EC. with a membership of 120. By the following year numbers had fallen to 80 and it was based on 30 Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane. Subsequently the name Amalgamated Fur Workers Union was adopted and headquarters moved to 43 Leman Street, Whitechapel E1. The union was dissolved in 1923 on joining the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FUR SKIN DRESSERS TRADE UNION**

See above under Preparatory Workers.

### **GENERAL UNION OF JOURNEYMEN FURRIERS**

Reg. 1417

See Amalgamated Fur Workers Trade Union.

### **JOURNEYMEN FURRIERS LONDON TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1417

See Amalgamated Fur Workers Trade Union.

### **LONDON UNION OF JOURNEYMEN FURRIERS TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 4, p. 451 and General Union of Journeymen Furriers, above.

## *Glovers*

### **AMALGAMATED GLOVERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1222

See Vol. 3, p. 428 as Amalgamated Society of Glovers.

A sectional society formed and registered in 1900, meeting at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Stoke-under-Ham with an initial membership of 59. It grew steadily to 280 members in 1915 but was much affected by the First World War and in 1920 joined the United Glovers Mutual Aid Society to form the National Union of Glovers.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/139 (1907–1920).

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GLOVERS**

Reg. 1222

See above and Vol. 3, p. 428.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 1784

See Vol. 3, p. 444.

In 1923 the union had a membership of 927 and was registered at 51 Middle Street, Yeovil.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/224 (1920–1970).

### **OPERATIVE GLOVERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 414

See Vol. 3, p. 445.

The society was based on Worcester. In 1898 its registered office was at the Union Inn, Carden Street. It then had 140 members, 134 in 1899 and 120 in 1901.

**Source:** RFS.

### **SUPERVISORY STAFFS FEDERATION OF THE GLOVE INDUSTRY**

Reg. 1723

This union seems to have been registered in 1919. In the 1920s it was based on 65 Hill Avenue, Worcester with about 89 members and may have continued until 1969.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/210 (1919–1969).

### **UNITED GLOVERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of glovers based at Mr. Goddan factory, Woodstock, Oxfordshire with rules dated 16 December 1859.

**Source:** PRO FS2/225.

### **UNITED GLOVERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY**

Reg. 1123

See Vol. 3, p. 448.

Registered as a Friendly Society with rules dated 8 May 1875. Reformed in 1898 with a registered office at the Victoria Hall, South Street, Yeovil and a membership of 72, the society grew to 233 in 1903 and 495 at the end of 1914, joining the Amalgamated Glovers Society in 1920 to form the National Union of Glovers.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS2/886, FS26/91 (1898–1919).

### ***Harness Makers, Saddlers and Others***

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HARNESS MAKERS BRIDLE CUTTERS FANCY LEATHER WORKERS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT MAKERS**

Reg. 1620

See Vol. 3, p. 428.

The society met at the Prince Blucher Hotel, 239 Stafford Street, Walsall. In 1923 it was one of the three societies which merged to form the Walsall and District Amalgamated Leather Trades Union.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/2/392 (1915–1923).

#### **BIRMINGHAM NEW BROWN LEATHER SADDLERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 1625

A society registered in 1916. No further information had been found except that it was dissolved in 1923 and met at the Dolphin Hotel, Irving Street, Birmingham.

**Source:** RFS.

#### **BIRMINGHAM AND WALSALL BROWN SADDLERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 134

See Vol. 3, p. 430.

### **DUBLIN SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 228i

A trade union claiming to have been formed as a guild in 1791 and to have printed documents dating from 1794 and, at the end of the nineteenth century, members were still working on a price list of 1812. From 1892 to 1894 its membership was 90, rising to 100 in the following year and to 105 in 1897. In 1898 with 83 members it joined the England based Union of Saddlers, Harness Makers, Collar Makers and Bridle Cutters [see Vol. 3, p. 448] but evidently thought the better of this arrangement, for in 1903 it registered as a separate organisation at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin with a membership of 82. In 1910–15 its membership was 75. In 1913 and 1914 its secretary was J. Christian, 37 Percy Place, Dublin. It seems to have joined the newly formed Irish Trades Union Congress in 1918 when its secretary was J. Slevin, 2 Haroldville Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin. It may subsequently have joined the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT Reports; MoL Directories; Devine.

### **LIVERPOOL OPERATIVE SADDLERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society that met at the St. Columba Church School Room, St Ann Street, Liverpool with rules dated 20 February 1865.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4764.

### **LONDON SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 80

See Vol. 3, p. 438.

The society was registered in 1873. It evidently retained its own identity until about 1945. In 1923 it had a membership of 376 and a registered office at 47 Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth, London SW.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/12 (1873–1945).

### **UNION OF SADDLERS AND GENERAL LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg. 549

See Vol. 3, p. 447.

The Registrar gives 1864 as the formation dates of the union. In 1923 it had a membership of 1,073 and in 1926, 945. Its registered office at that time as at 23 Westwood Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/54 (1898–1914).



**UNION OF SADDLERS HARNESS MAKERS COLLAR  
MAKERS BRIDLE CUTTERS MILL BAND MAKERS AND  
LEATHER WORKERS IN SADDLERY**

Reg. 549

See Vol. 3, p. 447 as Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers.

**WALSALL AND DISTRICT GIG SADDLERS UNION**

Reg. 1039

See Vol. 3, p. 450.

The union was registered in 1896. In 1911 it met at the Albion Inn, Wolverhampton Street, Walsall and had a membership of 142; 138 in 1912 and 119 in 1914 and 109 in 1915. It had 63 members in 1923 when three of the other Walsall leather unions merged into the Walsall and District Amalgamated Leather Trades Union. Its 1926 membership was 56 but it continued to exist, perhaps until 1945.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/118 (1896–1945).

**WALSALL FEMALE HARNESS STITCHERS TRADE  
PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 1233

See Vol. 3, p. 450.

The society was registered in 1901 at the Back of the Temperance Hall, Walsall.

**Source:** RFS.

**WALSALL NEW BROWN SADDLERS TRADE PROTECTION  
SOCIETY**

Reg. 766

See Vol. 3, p. 451.

In 1912 the society had 150 members and met at the Prince Blucher Hotel, 239 Stafford Street, Walsall. In 1923 it joined two other local leather societies to form the **Walsall and District Amalgamated Leather Trades Union**.

**Source:** RFS; PRO FS11/2/391.

*Preparatory Workers*

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GROUNDERS AND SKINNERS**

Reg. 780

See Vol. 3, p. 427.

In 1896 the society met at the Primrose Hotel, Meanwood Road, Leeds and in 1911 at the Spring Hill Tavern, Buslingthorpe Lane, Leeds with a membership of 59. In 1914 it had a membership of 48 and at the end of 1915, 44. There is no mention of the society in 1923.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FRIEND OF HUMANITY FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF MARROCCO LEATHER FINISHERS** (*sic.*)

A society of leather workers that met at the Rover and Sun Inn, Russell Street, Bermondsey, Surrey with rules dated 2 November 1812.

**Source:** PRO FS2/667.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SPANISH LEATHER DRESSERS**

Two societies of leather dressers one met at the Crown and Cushion Inn, Pages Walk, Bermondsey, Surrey second at the King Johns Head Inn, Bermondsey Square, Bermondsey, Surrey, both with rules dated 13 January 1807.

**Source:** PRO FS2/247, FS2/713.

### **FUR SKIN DRESSERS UNION**

Reg. 970

See Vol. 3, p. 432.

In 1911 this union met at the Working Lads Institute, 279 Whitechapel Road, London E. Its secretary 1913–19 was T. Street, 20 Clavering Road, London E 12. It had about 100 members in the 1920s.

**Source:** RFS.

### **JOURNEYMEN CURRIERS MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 999

See Vol. 3, p. 434.

Registered in 1895, the union met in the following year at the Prince Albert Inn, Alscot Road, Bermondsey, London SE.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT TANNERS UNION**

See Tanners Union.

## **MARROCCO LEATHER FINISHERS**

A society that met at the Old Rose Inn, Russell Street, Bermondsey, Surrey with rules dated 8 June 1874.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1687.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN CURRIERS AND LEATHER WORKERS**

Reg.783

See Vol. 3, p. 441.

In 1911 the society had 187 members was based on 37 Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/80 (1892–1966).

## **NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND COUNTRY UNITED TANNERS UNION**

Rules are in existence for the early national union established in 1822. The two surviving Rules books for 1826 and 1830 list membership by branch with 505 members in branches stretching from Aberdeen to Dover. Southall claims that 12 per cent of the membership had changed branches by 1830 and of those identifiable to the two lists 31 per cent of membership had moved to another town by 1830. The union fully supported the Tramping System.

**Sources:** BM 8275 bb4; Humphrey R. Southall ‘The Tramping System Revisited: Labour Mobility and Economic Distress in Early Victorian England’, in *Historical Geography Research Group: ‘Geography of Population and Mobility in Nineteenth Century Britain’*; paper presented to the Economic History Society Conference 1986, pp. 13–35.

## **OPERATIVE SKINNERS PROTECTIVE UNION**

See Vol. 3, p. 446 as Operative Skinners Association (Kilmarnock).

**Sources:** SRO FS7/78; MacDougall, p. 241a; Webb TU Collection, Section A IIa, Vol. XXIV, folio 54.

## **ORIGINAL SOCIETY OF TANNERS**

A society that met at the Horse Shoe Inn, Grange Street, Bermondsey, Surrey with rules dated 30 October 1862.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1198.

## **SPEN VALLEY AND DISTRICT CURRIERS AND STRAP MAKERS UNION**

See Spen Valley Curriers Union, p. 447.

We have found no date for the formation of this union which was based at one period in Bradford and latterly at Cleckheaton, and Heckmondwyke, Yorks. We do know that it joined the National Labour Trades Federation, possibly about 1919 and seems to have been a minor partner, since the general secretaryship was always held in London. It was still in existence in 1971–72, when a change of address to Moorend Workingmen's Club, Victoria Street Cleckheaton was noted.

**Source:** MoL.

## **TANNERS UNION**

Reg. 1503.

Formerly the **Liverpool and District Tanners Union**, the union was formed in 1911 and registered in 1912 with 531 members at 7 Limekiln Lane, Bevington Bush, Liverpool. Its certification was withdrawn by request in 1914.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/142.

## **UNITED CHAMOIS LEATHER LAYERS-OUT SOCIETY**

Reg. 1744

A society registered in 1920. In 1923 it had 50 members and its secretary was based at 179 Florence Road, Wimbledon SW 19. In 1947 its secretary was J.A. Wilson, 31 Springfield Avenue, Merton Park, SW 20 and in the following year W. Fovargue, 30 Bellow Street, Tooting SW17. It seems to have been wound up about 1956.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL Directories; PRO FS27/215.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF FELLMONGERS**

A society first recorded at the Kings Arms Inn, Blackman Street, Southwark with rules dated 7 October 1794. Later at the Prince William Henry Inn, Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey, Surrey with rules dated 8 October 1811 and still later at the Blue Anchor Inn, Russell Street, Bermondsey with rules dated 27 July 1826.

**Source:** PRO FS2/381, FS2/709, FS2/694.

### **UNITED SOCIETY OF TANNERS**

A Liverpool based society with rules dated 24 April 1824.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2875.

### **UNITED TANNERS**

A society that met at the Queens Head Inn, Bermondsey with rules dated 7 July 1862.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1189.

### **UNITED TANNERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules for a society of the above title exist dated 19 March 1846 meeting at the Duke of Sussex Inn, Grange Walk, Bermondsey.

**Source:** PRO FS2/575.

### **UNITED TANNERS SOCIETY**

In 1896 its secretary was A. Dexter and it met at the Crown and Cushion, Page's Walk, Bermondsey, London SE.

**Source:** BoT Report.

### **UNITED VELLUM AND PARCHMENT MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 137.

See Vol. 5, *Print Paper and Publishing*.

## **Textiles**

### **AMALGAMATED HOSIERY UNION**

See Vol. 4, p. 377.

Full title, Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union.

**Source:** WCML.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

In 1992 the ASTW&KT changed its name to the Union of Textile Workers and in 2000 it merged into MSF.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **CHELSEA SOCIETY OF SEAMSTRESSES**

The secretary was Mrs. Whelern. The union was set up with the help of the Womens Trade Union League.

**Source:** *South London Press* 23 Feb 1889.

## **DERBY AND DISTRICT HOSIERY TRADE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1757

Date of Establishment unknown but it obtained a certificate of registration in May 1920. Its registered Head Office was Unity Hall, Normanton Road, Derby. The secretary for 1919–21 was A.F. Langford, 40 West Street, Derby. The objectives were the improvement of wages and conditions, a minimum wage, and holidays with payment. The union catered for overlookers, clerks, printers and mechanics working in the hosiery trade.

**Sources:** Rule Book. WCML; RFS.

## **FACTORY OPERATIVES AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Set up in 1889 this was Battersea, London, based union. The secretary was J.W. Senior and the union met at 352 Battersea Park Road. Little is known of the union except that it sought to recruit within Morgan Crucible Ltd – the company denounced the union as having only 28 members.

**Source:** South London History Workshop ‘Record’ 1989.

## **FEDERATED SAILMAKERS SOCIETIES OF ENGLAND IRELAND SCOTLAND AND WALES**

There is a reference to this body dated 1890.

**Source:** WCML.

## **GENERAL UNION OF TRADES 1**

Organised by John Doherty and the Spinners Union after the collapse of the 1818 spinners strike. John Gast of the London Shipwrights was involved and Henry Swindells, a Lancashire spinner, became Grand Secretary. Later known as **The Philanthropic Society** the union sought to recruit from all trades including textile workers, colliers and building trade workers. Gast then worked with Francis Place to form a similar London based body.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

## **GENERAL UNION OF TRADES 2**

A second attempt was made in Manchester to form a new union of this name in 1826 is reported by the Webbs but no further information is available.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

## **GENERAL UNION OF TRADES 3**

A third organisation of this name was launched in February 1830 by John Doherty. The United Trades Cooperative journal was issued from March 1830. In April Doherty suggested a name change to the National Association for the Protection of Labour (NAPL). July conference agreed the NAPL to be 'a federation of the various organised trades throughout the Kingdom'. In November 1830 the **China and Earthen ware Turners Society** (later renamed **National Union of Operative Potters**) was set up as part of the National Association for the Protection of Labour.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

## **GRAND NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED TRADES UNION**

Led by Robert Owen who called for this body to unite all trades societies, co-operative and Owenite societies in October 1833. A London conference in February 1834 set up the body on Owenite lines advocating land settlement and co-operative workshops. An outbreak of strikes and lockouts in Derby, Oldham and other centres plus the imprisonment of the agricultural labourers of Tolpuddle put the newly formed body under enormous pressure. The Executive of the GNCTU sought to divert trade unionists away from strikes to develop cooperative solutions but were broadly unsuccessful. By June strikes were being lost principally in Leeds and newly formed trade societies such as Bradford Trades Union Lodge No. 1 had collapsed. Internal arguments further hastened collapse and by November the GNCTU was dead. It dragged down with it the OBU but a number of individual unions survived and either quietly rebuilt themselves or like the Potters lingered on to die within the next two years.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

## **HANDFRAME WORKERS SOCIETY**

In November 1889 the union had 60 members but by December 1890 this had dropped to 17 and the union was disbanded soon after.

**Source:** Wyncoll, P., *The Nottingham Labour Movement 1880–1939*.

## **HULL JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY**

Little is known of this body except that it was wound up in March 1891.

**Source:** *Hull News*, 28 March 1891.

## **LEEDS, BRADFORD AND HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT UNION**

Sometimes called **Leeds Trade Union** or **Yorkshire Trades Union**. Formed as an association of trade societies in 1831 when the organisation led a strike at Gotts woollen mill, Leeds. The much older **Leeds Clothiers Union** became the major component part of the YTU. Simon Pollard of the LCU became secretary of the YTU. M. Scholefield was the assistant secretary. By October 1832, the YTU was said to have 20,000 members. In 1833 the union was spreading to different trades in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union 1818–1834*.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR**

Sometimes called National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Labour. By March 1831 a large number of local trade Societies had affiliated to NAPL. Mostly from Lancashire and Nottinghamshire. Most were from the textile trades but there were also tailors, coalminers from Blackrod, joiners from Clitheroe, papermakers, shoemakers, farriers and mechanics. In April 1831 delegates representing 9,000 miners voted to become part of the NAPL.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

## **NORFOLK AND NORWICH LABOUR UNION**

Formed in November 1889 this union grew rapidly amongst rural workers including women. The women's branch had over 200 members by June 1890 and the union claimed over 1000 total membership by December 1890. The union merged with the Norfolk Federal Union [see Vol. 5, p. 360] in January 1891. The new union was re-titled the Norfolk and Norwich Amalgamated Labour Union and had over 2000 members.

**Source:** Cherry, S. *Doing Different* p. 28.

## **PHILANTHROPIC HERCULES**

Formed by Gast and Place late 1818 to mirror the Manchester based, Philanthropic Society. The objects of the new body were reported in January 1819 but nothing further has been recorded about either body.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.



### **SHIRT, PANTS AND DRAWERS UNION**

Formed in Nottingham date unknown. In November 1889 the union had approximately 70 members.

**Source:** Wyncoll.

### **SOCIETY OF STUFF SINGERS, DYERS, PRESSERS AND FINISHERS**

Formed in July 1833 in Leeds. Said to have 550 members. The union was part of the YTU and involved in a lock out of union members by the Leeds master dyers of worsted stuffs. The dispute resulted in defeat and collapse of the union in September 1833.

**Source:** G.D.H. Cole *Attempts at General Union*.

### **UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE LAUNDRY TRADE**

Set up in 1889 with help from the Women's Trade Union League. Mrs. Barber became secretary and 20 women joined the union on its inaugural meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Wandsworth, London.

**Source:** *South London Press*, 23 February 1889.

## **Tobacco**

### **CIGAR BOX MAKERS AND PAPERERS UNION**

Reg. 854

See Vol. 3, p. 482.

Registered in 1893, meeting in 1898 at the Baxendale Arms, Columbia Road, Hackney Road, London NE.

**Source:** RFS.

### **CIGAR MAKERS MUTUAL ASSOCIATION**

In 1868 the London association reported a membership of 759 and cash in hand in November 1867 of £1,972 3s 8d. It seems to have spent almost all of this sum, possibly on a dispute, but claimed to have had an income of £1,444 1s 4d from November 1867 to November 1868. No information has been found on its Leicester branch, but a Cigar Makers Mutual Association (Liverpool) [qv] seems to have had a similar experience.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trades Unions, Vol. II Appx. 1869, p. 318.

### **CIGAR MAKERS MUTUAL SOCIETY (LIVERPOOL)**

In 1868 this association was clearly linked to the Cigar Makers Mutual Association (London) above. It had a reduced entrance fee for London members and spent more than its 1867 income in that year for trade and other purposes. Its 1868 membership was given as 100 and its 1867–68 income as £239 15s 9d.

**Source:** Royal Commission of Trades Unions, Vol. II Appx. 1869, p. 318.

### **CIGAR MAKERS MUTUAL SOCIETY (LIVERPOOL)**

See Liverpool Cigar Makers Mutual Society, Vol. 3, p. 486.

### **CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1852

See Vol. 3, p. 483.

Registered in 1922, with 396 members in the following year, the society met in 1926 at the Ship Inn, Redcliff Hill, Bristol. It was dissolved in August 1988. Its members joined the MSF.

**Sources:** RFS; TUH 1991, p. 388.

### **CIGARETTE MAKERS AND TOBACCO CUTTERS UNION**

Reg. 1101

See Vol. 3, p. 484.

Registered in 1897 its office in 1899 was at 7 Aldgate Avenue, London EC. and its membership 127. When dissolved it was at 16 Downs Park Road, Hackney, London NE.

**Source:** RFS.

### **GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL CIGARETTE MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 485.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/99; MacDougall, p. 386a.

### **LONDON CIGARETTE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION**

Reg. 1637

See Vol. 3, p. 485.

Registered in 1916 at 437 Commercial Road East, London E1.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON UNITED CLAY TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1303

See Vol. 3, p. 487.

**Source:** RFS.

## **MANCHESTER CLAY PIPE FINISHERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1535

See Vol. 3, p. 487.

Registered in 1912 at 50 Lewis Street, Newton, Manchester.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NATIONAL WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1491

See Vol. 3, p. 488, Vol. 5, p. 132; see also Retail.

**Source:** PRO FS26/114 (1911–1919).

## **THE TOBACCO MECHANICS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 480.

The union was dissolved in August 1988; its remaining members encouraged to join the MSF.

**Source:** TUC

## **TOBACCO WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1446

See Vol. 3, p. 490.

The Tobacco Workers Union transferred its engagements to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section (AUEW/TASS) in June 1986.

**Source:** CO.

## **UNITED KINGDOM OPERATIVE TOBACCONISTS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1446

See Vol. 3, p. 491 and 490 under Tobacco Workers Union.

In 1898 at 34 Friar Street, Everton, Liverpool. Membership 1914 500 and in 1915 300; later known as the United Kingdom Operative Tobacconists and Kindred Workers of the Tobacco Trade which had 783 members in 1923. By 1926 it was known as the Tobacco Workers Union with an address at Leysian Offices, 108 City Road, London EC1.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

Part Four

WOOD AND RELATED  
TRADES – UK AND  
IRELAND

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# **Wood and Related Trades – UK and Ireland**

**Basket and Cane Makers**

**Coopers**

**Funeral Workers**

**Gilders**

**Packing Case Makers**

**Pole and Stick Makers**

**Sawyers and other Wood Workers**

**Woodcutting Machinists**

## **Basket And Cane Makers**

See Vol. 3, pp. 412–14.

In the 1890s the most dominant were the Lancashire and Cheshire Skip and Basket Makers (1854) with 10 branches and a membership of about 400 and the British Amalgamated (1865) with 16 branches which included the former Irish Society (1854) which joined it in 1902. The Lancashire and Cheshire is an interesting example of the formation of a union from a number of friendly societies. The Lancashire and Cheshire and the British Amalgamated were followed by the London Journeymen with some 200 members, the Yorkshire Society (1864) with about 100 and the Scottish Basket Makers with about 30. From October 1897 five of these societies worked together in a Basket Skip and Hamper Makers Federation which seems to have continued until 1946 when the same five unions amalgamated into a National Union which remained in existence until 1973. The Federation was not, it seems, joined by the Fancy Cane Wicker and Bamboo workers (1891) which was dissolved ten years later, while an outline history of an unregistered Amalgamated Society of Cane Wicker and Perambulator Operatives remains to be discovered.

The basket and cane industry seems to have had continuous organisation at least since the early nineteenth century. The unions surviving into the twentieth century, however, with the exception of the London Journeymen Basket Makers (1816) were formed in the 1850s and later. There were seven societies in existence.

### **ABERDEEN JOURNEYMEN BASKETMAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1857.

**Source:** SRO FS4/223.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CANE WICKER AND PERAMBULATOR OPERATIVES**

An unregistered trade union formation date not known. In 1947 and 1948 J.C. Webster, 48 High Street, Old Basford, Nottingham acted as the secretary. Not listed in 1958 and the union may have transferred engagements to the **National Union of Basket Cane** etc.

**Source:** MoL.

### **BASKET MAKERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 6 July 1905 which met at the Fortune of War Inn, Gilsbur Street, West Smithfield, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/470.

### **BASKET SKIP AND HAMPER MAKERS FEDERATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

A federation of five unions, the London Journeymen Basket Makers, the Lancashire and Cheshire Skip and Basket Makers, the Yorkshire United Skip and Basket Makers, the British Amalgamated Basket Makers and the Irish Basket Makers, formed in October 1897, with a membership of 1,191 and based on 102 Bramley Road, Notting Hill, London W. This fell to 870 in 1907 but rose to 1,449 in 1910. It represented substantially all the basket and hamper maker unions in the United Kingdom affiliating with the General Federation of Trade Unions in 1913 but seceding from it in 1920. Its headquarters appear to have been in London, in 1913 at 31 Manchester Road, North Kensington, in 1917 in Sydenham, in 1919 in Hackney and in 1925 in Stratford E. The Federation seems to have come to an end when its five constituent unions came together into the National Union of Basket Cane Wicker and Fibre Furniture Makers of Great Britain and Ireland in 1946.

**Sources:** GFTU; BoT; MoL.

### **FANCY CANE WICKER AND BAMBOO WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 761

See Vol. 3, p. 412.

In 1893 the union's secretary was C. Newman, 1 Foley Street, Marylebone, London W. with a membership of 95. It seems not to have been in membership of the Basket Ship and Hamper Makers Federation.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FRIENDLY UNION OF WILLOW WEAVERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this name was registered on 17 April 1817 at the Gun Inn, 117 High Street, Shoreditch, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1517.



## **GREAT YARMOUTH BASKET MAKERS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

A society of this name was registered on 11 December 1872 at the Gallon Can Inn, South Quay, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1076.

## **IRISH BASKET MAKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1854. It was always small, reaching a peak of membership of 30 in the late 1890s with an office at 6 Bolton Street, Dublin. In 1902 it became a branch of the British Amalgamated Union of Journeymen Basket Cane and Wicker Furniture Makers.

**Source:** BoT.

## **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE UNION OF SKIP AND BASKET MAKERS**

See Vol. 3, p. 413.

Formed in 1853 (the Board of Trade gives 1854) by the amalgamation of 8 local friendly societies of basket makers at Warrington, Flixton, Oldham, Manchester, Dumplington, Barton, Hollins Ferry, Bolton and Rixton nr. Warrington. In 1893 it had 9 branches and 350 members with Frank Lane, 49 Trinity Street, Oldham as secretary. It affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions in 1914 but seceded in 1919.

**Sources:** GFTU; BoT.

## **LONDON CANE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2104

**Source:** PRO FS12/429.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF BASKET CANE WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

See Vol. 3, p. 413.

This was a registered trade union. In 1947 its secretary was J. Farman, 12 Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13 and in 1958 T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middx.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SCOTTISH UNION OF JOURNEYMEN BASKET MAKERS**

See Vol. 3, p. 414.

Rules for 1886 and half-yearly reports July 1883 to June 1889 are in existence.

**Source:** Webb TU Collection, Sec. C, Vol. I, item 1 and Sec. D, item 1.

## **UNITED BASKET MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this name was registered on 12 October 1843 at the Hole in the Wall Inn, Chancery Lane, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2435.

## **Coopers**

### **BELFAST COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 71i

See Vol. 3, p. 390.

Claims formation date 1812; registered in 1886; by 1895 a constituent union of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers with a membership of 100; Artizans Hall, Garfield Street, Belfast 1898. 115; 1899, 108; 1901, 110; 1903, 104; 1904, 105; 1913–1919. Secretary was T.J. Kelley, 61 Castlereagh Street, Belfast. Membership remained static 1914, 110; 1915, 111. In 1919 J.T. Kelley changed residence to 329 Woodstock Road, Belfast. The union was still in existence in 1951, with 59 members.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL Directories; Judge; TURID 1996, p. 239.

### **CLONMEL OPERATIVE COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 352i

Registered 9 August 1921; ending on 7 May 1924, registration cancelled.

**Sources:** Devine; TURID 1996, p. 245.

### **CORK COOPERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 507i

Claimed to have been formed in 1700; 1894 membership only 160; and by 1895, 100; by 1895 constituent union of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers. From 1913 the secretary was W. Egar, 4 Seminary Villas, Farrenferis, Cork. He retained the office to at least 1919, by 1953 was known as City of Cork Coopers Benevolent Society W. Egar

(possibly the same person) of 63 Watercourse Road; registering under this name 25 June 1951 as 507. In ITUC 1895–1953; surrendered registration by license December 1967. Unable to raise finance for a negotiating licence under the Trade Union act of 1941, it transferred its remaining 43 members to ITGWU in May, 1942.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; MoL Directories; Devine; TU INBf 1953; ICTU TURID 1996, p. 246.

### **DUBLIN SOCIETY OF COOPERS**

See Regular Dublin Operative Coopers Society.

### **DUNDALK AND DISTRICT COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 155i

A trade union registered in 1894 or 1895 with a membership of 27 at Labourers' Hall, Dundalk and a constituent union of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers. In 1898 its membership was 30 falling to 20 in 1901 and 12 in 1902 and 1908. In 1913 its office was at Ann Street, Dundalk and J. Agnew its secretary. Its registration was cancelled in 1916.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS; Devine; MoL Directories; TURID 1996, p. 253.

### **KILKENNY OPERATIVE COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 147i

A society formed in 1893 and apparently dissolved in 1895. Its registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 265.

### **KILKENNY COOPERS TRADE UNION**

This was, it seems, a second Kilkenny society of coopers formed in 1904 and dissolved in 1910.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 265.

### **LIMERICK GUILD OF COOPERS**

A Guild which may have in 1890 been reorganised into a Limerick Society of Coopers (or perhaps vice versa!) It had 40 members in 1894 and 39 in 1895 and was a constituent union of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers. In 1913 its secretary was D. Griffin at 33 Denmark Street, Limerick who remained in office at least until 1919.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; MoL Directories; TURID 1996, p. 267.

## **LIMERICK SOCIETY OF COOPERS**

See Limerick Guild of Coopers.

## **LONDONDERRY AND DISTRICT COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 181i

Formed in 1896 at 72 William Street, Londonderry, the society had 14 members in 1898. After that date it made no returns to the Registrar. It was a constituent of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers and was dissolved in 1902, its registration being cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 268.

## **TIPPERARY COOPERS TRADE UNION SOCIETY**

Reg. 12i

A trade union registered in 1874; its registration seems to have been cancelled before 1878.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 282.

## **REGULAR DUBLIN OPERATIVE COOPERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 471i

The society claimed formation in 1666, but its stationery gave a date of 1501 when a charter was granted to the Coopers Guild, The Guild of St Patrick. In 1895 with a membership of 270 it was a constituent union of the **Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers**. From about 1913 to 1919 its secretary was J.P. Higgins, 47 Mount Shannon Road, Dublin. It registered as a trade union in December 1942 with J.P. Nolan as secretary. Its membership in 1892 was 230, rising to 300 in 1900 and 340 in 1910 and falling to 256 in 1950 and 109 in 1970. In that year the Registrar cancelled its registration but it re-registered in September as 552i, the **Regular Operative Coopers Society of Dublin**. This society was dissolved in May 1983 and any residual cooper members and interests were catered for by the **Federal Workers Union of Ireland**.

**Sources:** Devine; MoL Directories; ICTU; TURID 1996, pp. 229–30.

## **REGULAR OPERATIVE COOPERS SOCIETY OF DUBLIN**

Reg. 552i

See Regular Dublin Operative Coopers Society.

## **WATERFORD OPERATIVE COOPERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 60i

Formed on 18 September 1884 with 35 members rising to 40 in 1890. Registered in 1884; by 1894 it was a constituent union of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers; 1898 it had offices at 21 The Mall, Waterford, with 34 members. In 1899 it had 35; 1901, 32; 1902, 29; 1903, 28; 1904, 27 members; and in 1908 26 members. In 1913 the secretary was E. Cleary, 15 Upper Barrack Street, Waterford. In 1914, 21 members; 1914 E. Cleary, was at Glen Terrace, Waterford. In 1919 W. Anderson, was secretary of the Coopers Society, 15 William Street, Waterford. Represented at the 1897 ITUC. Transferred to the IT&GWU in March, 1943 after inability to raise finance for the Negotiating Licence under the Trade Union act of 1941. Dissolved 30 December 1942.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS; BoT Reports; MoL Directories; TURID 1996 p. 287.

## **Funeral Workers**

### **BRITISH FUNERAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1670T

In 1946, 1300 members practically all in the London area. E. Anderson, secretary offices at Stratford London with a small number in Southampton. Formed on 17 September 1917 with W. Newman as secretary and E. Hodges, President. In 1946 E. Anderson took over as secretary. In that year the union had 11 branches, 8 in London plus Brighton, Gravesend and Southampton. Amalgamation talks in late 1940s failed and the BFWA continued. In the late 1970s there was a change of name to National Union of Funeral and Crematorium Worker with a further change to National Union of Funeral Service Operatives before the union merged with the Furniture, Timber and allied Trades Union in 1978 with 1000 members. 1945 884 members (9 female) all in London area. Gravesend 13 members Southampton 36.

**Source:** Carter.

### **BRITISH UNDERTAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1665T

Although registered as a trade union in December 1917 (possibly before the BFWA or even contemporary with the BFWA) this organisation considered itself to be an employers body; among the objects of the BUA was the intention to ensure united action governing relations with employees.

**Source:** Carter.

## **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BURIAL WORKERS LEAGUE**

There are artifacts surviving from this organisation but apart from that no record remains of this early organisation for funeral workers.

**Source:** WCML.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF FUNERAL SERVICE OPERATIVES**

The union recruited workers in the trades allied to the funeral business such as florists, and car hire staff as well as supervisors but it still failed to grow beyond 1400 members. The General Secretary, David Coates took the union into the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union in 1978.

**Source:** TUC.

## **UNDERTAKERS ASSISTANTS JOB CARRIAGE DRIVERS AND COFFIN MAKERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

A society registered as Job Carriage Drives and Coffin Makers Protection Society changed its name to the above in 1918 and later back to the former in 1921. Secretary, Dublin Undertakers, 14, North Grove, Dublin.

**Source:** Labour Year Book 1919 p. 375.

## **Gilders**

Gilders have featured in a number of industries. Book edge gilders are to be found in the Print section of this volume. Silver plate gilders are to be found in Vol. 2, p. 158. China and earthenware gilders are noted in Vol. 2, p. 334. A few gilders societies associated with woodworking were included under Furniture Makers in Volume 3 of this Directory. Since these entries were made, our attention has been drawn to a *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*, published anonymously as a supplement to the menu on the occasion of a Centenary Dinner on 14 September 1908. We have also found a few carvers and painters societies which include ‘Gilders’ in their titles and these also included here; also additions to some entries in Volume 3 ‘Furniture Makers’ including Gilders.

## **AMALGAMATED GILDERS SOCIETY**

A federal organisation of gilders seems to have been formed in 1865 which in 1881 became a full amalgamation of 5 small gilders societies for the London West End with a membership of 340 which remained at this level until 1908 when it fell to about 100. This union was still

in existence in 1914 with W.A. Stratton as secretary, meeting at the Crown Inn, 64 Cleveland Street, London W. On merger with the **National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association** [see Vol. 3, p. 331] in the 1930's, the gilders were split into two branches, the London Gilders West End and London Gilders East End which were later merged into a single London Gilders Branch (No. 183) which closed in September 1959, the remaining members being transferred to the London Carvers Branch.

**Sources:** *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*; RFS; Minutes of NAFTA No. 183 Branch, 1937–1959.

### **CARVERS AND GILDERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society was formed at the Kings Arms, Poland Street, London and later became known as the Gilders Trade Society.

**Source:** *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*.

### **CARVERS AND GILDERS SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER**

A society of the above title was mentioned in 1868 with a five shilling entrance fee for journeymen and subscriptions in Manchester were 9d and in the County area 6d. There was also an additional levy of one shilling for funerals.

**Source:** 1868 Statistical Review of Trades Societies.

### **CARVERS AND GILDERS SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD**

A society of the above title is mentioned in the 1868 Statistical Review with 58 members with subscription of 9d in Newcastle and 6d within the County.

**Source:** 1868 Statistical Review of Trades Societies.

### **CITY SOCIETY OF PAINTERS GILDERS AND GLAZIERS**

Rules are in existence for a London Society of this name dated 21 August 1852. It met at the Golden Lion, Fore Street, City (London).

**Source:** PRO FS2/3394.

### **FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY OF CARVERS AND GILDERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 January 1807, meeting at the Coach and Horses Inn, Little Compton Street, Soho, London.

**Source:** PRO FS/1223.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CARVERS AND GILDERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 April 1827, meeting the Rose and Crown Inn, Soho, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1660.

### **GILDERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence dated 15 May 1869 of a society of this name which was registered at 13 Chestnut Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/5536.

### **GLASGOW GILDERS SOCIETY**

Corrected from Vol. 3, p. 325.

Formed in May 1854 (or according to the Board of Trade 1864), as the Glasgow Society of Gilders, the society had 17 members in 1892, rising to 39 in 1896 when its secretary was W. Salmon, 46 Dinnard Street, Glasgow. It joined the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association in 1911 but seems to have seceded and reformed itself as the Glasgow Gilders Society. In 1914 its secretary was A. Campbell at 482 Paisley Road West, Ibrox, Glasgow who remained in office until 1918 when he was replaced by R. Lockhart of 24 Pollock Street, Glasgow until 1925.

**Sources:** MacDougall p. 372a; Webb TU Collection Sec C, Vol. LIV, Items 13–15; GFTU Reports.

### **GRAND UNION SOCIETY OF CARVERS AND GILDERS**

Rules are in existence dated 7 April 1808 for a society of this name meeting at the Masons Arms Inn, Mercer Street, Long Acre, London.

**Source:** FS2/1188.

### **HAND IN HAND TRADE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN GILDERS**

A society formed at the Compasses, Little Melbourne Street London which later migrated to the Golden Lion. Its secretary in 1877 was a Mr. Thompson, when the society made a substantial donation of 10 pounds to the London Trades Council Cabinet Makers Trade Defence Fund.

**Source:** Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908.



## **LIVERPOOL CARVERS GILDERS FRAME WORKERS AND FITTERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 328.

This society seems originally have been known as the Liverpool Carvers and Gilders Society and was formed in 1837. In 1892 its membership was 24, rising to 36 in 1896 when it met at the Liver Vaults, Hanover Street, Liverpool, with E. Kavanagh as secretary. In 1914 its secretary was J.C. Milligan at 39 St Pauls Road, Seacombe, Birkenhead who remained in office at least until 1925. He was followed into office by W.H. Griffiths at 3 Hampson Street, Anfield, Liverpool and after 1925 by J. Pennington, 45 Greenway Street, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead. By 1920 the society's membership was no more than 18.

**Sources:** BoT: MoL; GFTU Reports.

## **LONDON GILDERS BRANCH, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED FURNITURE TRADES ASSOCIATION**

See Amalgamated Gilders Association.

## **MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF GILDERS**

This society was believed to have been formed about 1819 by Henry Waite. In 1861 it met at the Fleece Inn, Fish Market, Manchester.

**Source:** London Trades Council Trade Union Directory.

## **NEW CENTURY GILDERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1437

See Vol. 3, p. 332.

The society's secretary in 1914 was F.G. Legg and its registered address the Sutton Arms, Great Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, London EC. Its membership had by that time declined to 37 and to 25 in 1915. Though its registration seems to have been cancelled in 1919, the name of J. Collinson, then its secretary, appears on later lists.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/117.

## **OLD PHOENIX SOCIETY OF GILDERS**

See Trade Society of Journeymen Carvers and Gilders.

### **THE PERSEVERANCE JOURNEYMEN GILDERS SOCIETY**

This society was formed in 1871 at the Black Horse, Rathbone Place, London. The secretary in 1877 was a Mr. Butt. In that year it made a donation of £5 to the London Trades Council Cabinet Makers Defence Fund.

**Source:** *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*; Alliance of Cabinet Makers. Minutes, 1877.

### **ST JAMES SOCIETY OF PAINTERS GILDERS AND GLAZIERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 May 1854, meeting at the Unicorn Tavern, St. James, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2051.

### **TRADE SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN CARVERS AND GILDERS**

Formed in 1808 at the Noble Arms, Little Lion Street, Seven Dials, London, the society was by 1827 meeting at the Phoenix in Stacey Street which later became known as the ‘Old Phoenix’. A society of the same name, possibly a branch, met at the Three Tuns in Oxford Street in 1845. In 1876 the society moved to the Horse and Groom, Winsley Street, off Oxford Street and in the following year made a donation of £10 to the London Trades Council Cabinet Makers Defence Fund.

**Source:** *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*.

### **UNITED TRADES COMMITTEE OF CARVERS AND GILDERS**

This society originally was believed to have been formed at the Golden Lion, Waldour Street, London in 1839 and further references to it have been found in 1843 and 1847. Thereafter it is assumed to have failed in its apparent role as a joint organising linking several gilders’ societies.

**Source:** *Short History of the Gilders Societies 1808–1908*.

## **Packing Case Makers**

### **BELFAST PACKING CASE MAKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 89i

See Vol. 3, p. 366 as Belfast Packing Case Trade Union.

There seems to have been a later union in the Republic also.

## **BELFAST PACKING CASE MAKERS TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 3, p. 366.

From 1919 to 1925, J. St John living at 37 Little May Street, Belfast was the secretary to this society.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

## **CITY OF DUBLIN PACKING CASE MAKERS**

Reg. 107i

Formed 1890. In 1898, 128 Capel Street, Dublin. No returns were ever made to the Registrar and the registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN) BOX MAKERS**

## **SAWYERS AND MILL WORKERS**

Reg. 91T

See Vol. 3, p. 368.

**Source:** PRO FS27/13.

## **WOMEN'S WOOD WORKERS UNION**

A society formed by the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Council on 1 May 1916 with 44 members at a factory at Newton Heath area of Manchester. By the end of 1917 the membership had tripled and the union had branches at Newton Heath; Manchester; Bolton; Swinton and Weaste, Salford. At the end of the First World War in 1918 they amalgamated with the Manchester, Salford and Bolton Wood Packing Case Makers Society to become its Women's Section.

**Source:** Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Council, Annual Reports 1915–18.

## **Pole and Stick Makers**

## **UNITED STICK AND CANE DRESSERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Formed in 1886, here are undated rules in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 242b.

# Sawyers and Other Wood Workers

## AIRCRAFT WORKERS UNION

Established in 1912 at the Army Aircraft Factory by the nine men who built the first Army Aircraft. The first secretary was Frank Jackson, the union was absorbed by the **Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners** on the outbreak of hostilities in the First World War, becoming the Merton Branch Frank Jackson held the secretaryship of the branch until after the merger into **Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers** in 1920.

**Source:** WCML.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SAWYERS

A society of the above title from Sunderland County Durham was registered with the Registrar with rules dated 23 October 1813.

**Source:** PRO. FS2/133.

## FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY OF SAWYERS

A society of the above title existed in Bathwick, Somerset with Sydney Tapp as secretary and rules dated the 28 September 1815.

**Source:** PRO FS2/262.

## FURNITURE WORKERS FEDERATION

The Hull Cabinet Workers Union renamed. In June 1890 some 300 union members went on strike. Most of these disputes were settled by July and the union set up a Furniture workers Co-operative Society to help the remainder. There is no record of the survival of either body.

**Source:** Brown.

## HULL CABINET WORKERS UNION

Little is known of this body except that it renamed itself in 1890 to become the **Furniture Workers Federation**. The union had 120 members and the secretary was a G. Smith. The union President was C. Reynolds.

**Sources:** Brown; *Hull News* 15 Feb 1890.

## HULL JOINERS AND CARPENTERS TRADE ASSOCIATION

Formed in March 1889 principally because the **Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners** [see vol. 2, p. 21] refused to admit anyone over the age of 40 years into the society.

**Source:** Brown, R.

### **HULL OPERATIVE JOINERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1872 the society fought a 13 week battle over wages and hours during the summer of that year. There was further strike in 1877 when the secretary was J. Winsor and the union Chairman was W.C. Robinson. It is possible that the society merged with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners some time after that and that some of the older men formed part of the revolt that led to the **Hull Joiners and Carpenters Trade Association** [qv].

**Source:** Brown, R.

### **KENTISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SAWYERS**

This benevolent society of sawyers held meeting and had offices at the Crown and Thistle Inn, High Street, Rochester, Kent with rules which operated from 1810.

**Source:** PRO FS2/138.

### **LIVERPOOL LATH MAKERS SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was in existence in Liverpool with offices at Parliament House, Parliament Street, Liverpool with rules dated 8 December 1836.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3640.

### **LIVERPOOL MILL SAWYERS BENEFICIAL SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was in existence recorded by the Registrar with offices at 74, Crosshall Street, Liverpool with rules dated 6 July 1865.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4844.

### **LIVERPOOL MILL SAWYERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society was in existence and had offices at 46 Wood Street, Liverpool and had rules dated 18 April 1857.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3202.

### **LIVERPOOL SHIP SAWYER TRADE AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was registered with offices at 13 Suffolk Street, Liverpool with rules dated 30 January 1856.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3685.

### **MILL SAWYERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society is recorded as having meetings at St Stephen's schoolroom, Byrom Street, Liverpool with rules dated 22 April 1872. It is not known if this society had any connection with the earlier Liverpool Mill Sawyers Friendly Society.

**Source:** PRO FS2/6008

### **OPERATIVE LATH MAKERS TRADES AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title existed in Manchester which met at the Peacock Inn, Dale Street Manchester, which was also its house of call with rules dated 19 July 1847.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2659.

### **PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF SAWYERS**

A society of this title held meetings and had offices at the White Lion Inn, Carlisle, Cumberland with rules approved and dated 20 April 1839.

**Source:** PRO FS2/101.

### **SECOND LIVERPOOL UNION OF OPERATIVE SAWYERS**

This union was registered as having its meetings and offices at the Three Tuns Inn, Pitt Street, Liverpool, Lancashire with rules dated 6 February 1843.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3713.

### **STAFFORDSHIRE SAWYERS SOCIETY**

Very little is known about this society except the title. It appears to have begun life representing hand sawyers and was possibly still in existence in 1867.

**Source:** Carter.

### **UNITED SAWYERS AND SAW MILL LABOURERS SOCIETY**

This society met and had offices at the Woodman Arms Inn, Rutland Street Leicester, Leicestershire, with rules dated 13 June 1867.

**Source:** PRO FS2/595.

# Woodcutting Machinists

## IRISH NATIONAL UNION OF WOODWORKERS

Reg. 356i

Registered on 21 March 1922 as Irish Union of Woodworkers, one of many new unions formed on the creation of Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) in opposition to British-based unions, in this case the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. It affiliated to the ITUC 1954–95. It merged with the Irish Society of Woodcutting Machinists to form the Irish National Union of Woodworkers and Woodcutting Machinists on 3 January 1979. It merged again with the Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stonelayers Trade Union to Form the Building and Allied Trade Union (BATU) in 1998, 596T.

**Sources:** ITUC; ICTU; RFS; Devine.

## IRISH SOCIETY OF WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS

Reg. 408i

Registered on 7 May 1934. Membership in 1954 was 750 at the ICTU, amalgamation with the Irish Union of Woodworkers 1978–79 to form the National Union of Woodworkers and Woodcutting Machinists.

**Sources:** ICTU; Devine.

## IRISH UNION OF WOODWORKERS

Reg. 356i

See Irish National Union of Woodworkers.

## NATIONAL UNION OF WOODWORKERS AND WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS

Reg. 569i

Amalgamation between Irish Union of Woodworkers and the Irish Society of Woodcutting Machinists 3 January 1979.

**Sources:** A4ICTU; Devine.

## UNITED TURNERS MACHINISTS AND ATHLETIC WOOD WORKERS TRADE UNION

Reg. 1170

See Vol. 3, p. 383

**Source:** PRO FS27/131.

Part Five

# TRANSPORT



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# Transport

This part provides further references and additional information to the entries in volume 3 of this series. There are four sections namely:

**Dock, River and Waterside Workers, UK and Ireland**

**Free Labour Organisations**

**Road, Rail and Air Transport**

**Seamen and Mariners**

# Dock, River and Waterside Workers

## *England, Scotland and Wales*

### **ABERDEEN SHORE LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 86S

**Source:** SPRO FS7/86.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF FOREMEN LIGHTERMEN OF THE RIVER THAMES**

Reg. 548

See Vol. 1, p. 5 and Vol. 3, p. 275.

The society had a membership of 280 in 1912, rising to 308 in 1915. In 1924 and 1926, when it had a membership of 248 it met at the Tiger Towers, Tower Hill, London EC3.

**Source:** RFS; PRO FS27/54 (1889–1969).

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN**

Reg. 318

See Vol. 3, p. 275.

Absorbed into the Amalgamated society of Watermen, Lightermen, Bargemen and Watchmen of the River Thames with 703 members in 1915.

**Source:** PRO FS26/25 (1879–1915).

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN AND WATCHMEN OF THE RIVER THAMES**

Formerly the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames from 1889–1900. In 1901 it absorbed the Watchmen's Union of the River Thames changing its title to Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchers of the River Thames, a title it retained from 1901–12. In 1912 it absorbed the Medway Sailors, and Bargemen's Union and became the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen's Union from 1912–22 when it merged into the Transport and General Workers Union.

**Sources:** BoT; PRO FS26/26 (1880–1922).

### **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF PILOTS**

A Society of Pilots existed at the Red Lion Inn, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, City of London with rules dated 3 April 1796.

**Source:** PRO FS2/145.

### **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN**

This society of Watermen met at the Barley Mow Inn, Milk Street, Wapping, Middlesex with rules dated 1 May 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/532.

### **ANCHOR AND HOPE PILOTS ASSOCIATION**

A society of this title was known to have met at the George Tavern, Commercial Road, East London, Middlesex with rules dated the 8 April 1825.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1453.

### **BALLAST KEELMEN'S GOOD ADVENTURE SOCIETY**

This society of Ballast Keelmen met at the White Lion Inn, near Sunderland, Durham with dated 3 March 1821.

**Source:** PRO FS2/50.

### **BRISTOL MASTER STEVEDORES' ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1529

Appears to have been formed in 1912 and probably ceased to exist in 1947.

**Source:** PRO FS27/179. (Records 1912–1947).

### **BRISTOL WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES OPERATIVES TRADE AND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 121

See Vol. 3, p. 279 and Vol. 5, p. 448.

### **CANAL RIVER AND DOCK WATCHMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1244

See Vol. 3, p. 279.

**Source:** RFS.

## **CARDIFF COAL TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 195

See Vol. 3, p. 279.

The association transferred its engagements to the Transport and General Workers Union in 1967. At an earlier stage it was also known as the Cardiff Penarth and Barry Coal Trimmers Union. It had about 2,000 members between 1912 and 1915, 1,832 in 1924 and 1,692 in 1926.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/45 (1888–1923); PRO FS27/43 (1888–1913).

## **CARDIFF PILOTS PROVIDENT BENEFIT AND FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY**

This Pilots society of Cardiff met at the Ship and Pilot Inn, Cardiff, Glamorgan with rules dated 4 June 1860.

**Source:** PRO FS2/733.

## **CLYDE STEAM TUGBOATMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 114s

**Sources:** RFS; SPRO FS7/111 and 114.

## **COAL PORTERS WINCHMEN BACKERS ETC (LONDON)**

Formed in 1886 with 300 members in 1897 declining to 100 in 1898.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CORNEMENS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was formed at the Richmond Hall, 10, Richmond Street, Liverpool with rules dated 2 March 1865.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4770.

## **CORN PORTERS BRANCH NO. 17 LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

Reg. 1392

See also Labour Protection League.

In 1912 the Branch had 249 members and 157 in 1913 when it was joined by the Thames Steamship Workers Branch of the LPL, giving it a membership of 261 at the end of 1915.

**Source:** RFS.

**DOCK WHARF RIVERSIDE AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 483

See Vol. 3, p. 280

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/43 (1890–1915).

**FEDERATION OF TRADES AND LABOUR UNIONS  
CONNECTED WITH SHIPPING**

Set up by Havelock Wilson of the Seaman's Union in October 1890. The secretary was Clement Edwards.

**Source:** Brown.

**FOREMEN STEVEDORES UNION**

A Hull base organisation which was affiliated for a short time to the Hull Trades Council in early 1892.

**Source:** Brown.

**FRIENDLY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF PILOTS  
BELONGING TO THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL**

A society of Liverpool Pilots with the above title met at the Fort Coffee House, Liverpool with rules dated 14 April 1796.

**Source:** PRO FS2/372.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF COAL METERERS OF FAVERSHAM**

A society of Coal Meterers, weighing coal, existed at the Swann and Harlequin Inn, Faversham in 1800.

**Source:** PRO FS2/161.

**GARSTON DOCK LABOURERS FRIENDLY ACCIDENT AND  
BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of dock labourers meeting at the Mona Castle Hotel, Garston, Liverpool with rules dated 19 October 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3077.

**GLASGOW HARBOUR LABOURERS FRIENDLY AND  
PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 10s

See Vol. 3, p. 282.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS 7/10.

### **GLASGOW HARBOUR LABOURERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 69s

See Vol. 3, p. 282.

Registered May 1890: dissolved 1899.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO 7/81.

### **GLASGOW HARBOUR MINERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 73

See Vol. 3, p. 283.

**Source:** SRO FS7/73.

### **GREAT GRIMSBY COAL WORKERS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 979

See Vol. 3, p. 283.

Formed in 1894. The society had 91 members in 1912 and 151 in 1913.

**Source:** RFS.

### **GREENOCK DOCK LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 106s

See Vol. 3, p. 283.

In 1911 the union headquarters were at 5 Sir Michael Street, Greenock with 189 members, 175 in 1912 and 202 in 1913. It was dissolved in 1914 when it became a branch of National Union of Dock Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS7/106.

### **GREENOCK AND PORT GLASGOW RAFTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 119s

See Vol. 3, p. 284.

In 1911 the union was based at 2 Cathcart Street, Greenock with 26 members and retained about this number into the 1920s; 28 in 1926.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS/14/14.

### **GREENOCK SUGAR PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 3, p. 284 also T&GWU amalgamations.

### **GRIMSBY DOCK WORKERS UNION**

Absorbed by the Tyneside and District Labour Union [see Vol. 5, p. 491].

## **GRIMSBY GENERAL WORKERS FRIENDLY AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 975

See Vol. 3, p. 284 and Vol. 5, p. 459.

Set up by the Ipswich Mutual Working Men's Independent Federation I in July 1894 the union appears to have distanced itself from its parent as it offered ten shillings a week strike pay whereas the Ipswich union was strongly anti-strike. The society was based on 4 King Street, Grimsby in 1912 and had a membership of 570. This increased to 922 in 1913 and 926 in 1914, falling to 849 in the following year.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/109 (Records 1895–1917)

## **HULL DISTRICT LABOUR FEDERATION**

See Vol. 5, p. 460 and p. 484.

Formed in mid 1893 following the massive decline in the National Labour Federation [see Vol. 5, p. 481] and the shift away from support for national bodies and an apparent preference in Hull for local organisation. R. Atkinson, previously of the NLF became the secretary and in 1896 there was a name change to **Hull District Labourers Union**. The President R.H. Farrah claimed that membership had risen to by over 200 in less than two months. Atkinson was a socialist insurance agent and remained secretary throughout the short life of this union, which merged with the **National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers** in late 1896.

**Source:** Brown.

## **HULL AND DISTRICT LABOUR UNION**

Formed in 1889. This union was active amongst Dockers in Hull. It had protracted merger talks with the **National Amalgamated Union of Labour** in 1892 which were rejected it eventually merged with the **Gas Workers and General Labourers** in 1899.

**Source:** WCML.

## **HULL LABOUR LEAGUE**

In June 1881 over 1000 dockers went on strike. At a strike meeting the Hull Labour League was set up with an initiation fee of one shilling and subscriptions of two pence per week. Sailors and firemen joined the strike and the Hull Seamen's Mutual Association was set up [Vol. 3]. The strike collapsed but the union did not. It continued until at least 1889. In 1889 the union by then was named as the **Hull Dockside Labourers**



**Association** [see Vol. 3]. It was not hostile to the arrival of the National Dockers Union [see Vol. 3] and probably joined them in 1889/90.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL LABOURERS UNION**

Branches in Hull, Cottingham and Hessle during 1872.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL LIGHTERMEN AND WATERMEN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY**

The first recorded reference available to this body is in 1885 when members took part in a procession through Hull city centre. The union claimed 500 members in 1892 and in 1889 the secretary was A.A. Bird. In July 1890 the union called a meeting to form a national union, **the Union of Watermen, Lightermen, Flatmen and Canal boatmen** [qv]. After the probable demise of this union the Hull men opened talks with Gosling of the London Lightermen regarding a merger in November 1896.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL STEVEDORES MUTUAL AID SOCIETY**

Reg. 1676

See Vol. 3, p. 285.

In 1924 the society met at the Oddfellows Hall, Charlotte Street, Hull. It then had 279 members, increasing to 306 in 1926. It was still in existence in 1947 with E. Kemp, Southam Chambers, Waltham Street, Hull and in 1958 with the same General Secretary at 7 Jarratt Street, Hull. It seems to have been dissolved in 1959.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL Directories.

### **HUMBER STEAM TUGMEN'S UNION**

In August 1891 this union conducted a successful strike to improve wages and conditions.

**Source:** Brown.

## **HUSKISSON DOCK LABOURERS MUTUAL AND PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of dock labourers at Huskisson dock Liverpool meeting at Beckfield Street, Kirkdale and later with secretary at 370, Southam Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool with rules dated 12 April 1863 and 24 February 1869.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4799 and FS2/5456.

## **IPSWICH MUTUAL WORKING MEN'S INDEPENDENT FEDERATION**

See also Vol. 5, p. 461.

The President, A.L. Edwards was accused of using this union to supply 'free labour' [qv] to employers by the **National Union of Agricultural Labourers**. In June 1894 Edwards went to Grimsby and publicly attacked both the Dock and Riverside Workers and the **National Amalgamated Union of Labour**. This led to several branches from those unions transferring to the Ipswich Union which promptly set up the **Grimsby General Workers Friendly and Protective Society**.

**Source:** Brown.

## **LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

Reg. 608

See also South Side Labour Protection League.

Originally formed in 1871 amongst dry dock workers, it eventually became a recruitment ground for stevedores who took over and in the early 1880s it became the Amalgamated Stevedores Labour Protection League. Disquiet between Dockers and Stevedores led to a breakaway of several sectors around the time of the 1889 London Dock Strike.

A federation of docker's unions formed in 1889. The breakaway appears to have been the South Side Labour Protection League. In 1912, based on 6–98 Neptune Street, Rotherhithe, London SE., it had a membership of 3,600 in 20 branches, five of them registered: No. 10 Branch (1880); the United Association of Engine Press and Crane Drivers Steam and Hydraulic Boiler Attendants [see Vol. 3, p. 472]; the South Side Branch (1904); the Corn Porters Branch (1889); and the Thames Steamship Workers No. 6 (1900). In 1915 it had 13 branches and a membership at the end of that year of 3,112. It was a founding members of the Transport and General Workers Union in 1922.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT.

### **LIVERPOOL CLARENCE DOCK LABOURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was registered with rules dated 27 September 1861 which met at St Augustine's Schoolroom, Little Howard Street, Liverpool. This may be the Clarence Dock Club referred to by Taplin and mentioned in Vol. 3, p. 280. The society was known to have had connection with the coal trade.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4139.

### **LIVERPOOL COAL HEAVERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society with the above title was registered with rules dated 12 October 1854 with offices and meeting room at 41 Carlton Street, Liverpool. A society with this same title was later registered with rules dated 30 November 1859 which met at Mr. Punketts, opposite Wellington Dock, Liverpool.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/3009 and FS2/3797.

### **LIVERPOOL CORN PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

A society of this title existed in 1853 with an office at 62 Great Russell Street, Liverpool with rules dated 16 September 1853. A later set of rules exist for Liverpool Corn Porters Friendly Society with Offices at the Oddfellows Hall, St, Annes Street, Liverpool dated 6 September 1872.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/2973; FS2/6116.

### **LIVERPOOL COTTON PORTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title existed with rules dated 13 December 1872 with an office at 37a Hatton Gardens, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/6200.

### **LIVERPOOL DOCK GATEMEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was registered with rules which dated 30 October 1851. The registered office being the graving dock regulatory office, Canning Dock, Liverpool. Some eight years later a society with a similar title Liverpool Dock Gatemens' Friendly Benefit Society was registered with meeting rooms and office at the Temperance Hotel, Button Street, Liverpool with rules dated 22 December 1858.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/2924 and FS2/3472.

## **LIVERPOOL LIGHTERMEN'S UNION**

Reg. 1088

Merged with National Union of Dock Labourers in 1916 which then became the **National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers**.

**Source:** PRO FS7/1088.

## **LIVERPOOL NORTH END STEAMSHIP DOCK LABOURERS' FRIENDLY BURIAL SOCIETY**

Formed in the summer of 1872 its principle purpose was the support of welfare benefits but its rules included negotiations of pay and conditions of its members. Following a brief strike of some 5,000 members which proved to be unsuccessful, there little doubt that the union collapsed and was extinct by spring 1873.

**Source:** Taplin.

## **LIVERPOOL OPERATIVE PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1843 under the title Liverpool Porters Operative Accident and Burial Society at the Temperance Hall, 7 Marylebone Liverpool with rules dated 26 October 1843. Change title to Liverpool Operative Porters Society at same address 29 January 1845 and to Liverpool Operative Porters Association at same address 16 September 1849. It moved premises to 16 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool with rules dated 26 September 1853.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/3730; FS2/2760; FS2/2882; FS2/2968.

## **LIVERPOOL SOUTH END DOCKERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1849. Not a great deal is known about this unregistered union but it was known to operate at Gaston Docks. Badges exist for the union which operated an early quarterly control system of Membership. These were made by J. Parks of Liverpool. This association was said to have been absorbed by the **National Union of Dock Labourers** in 1899 but not mentioned as a merger by Taplin.

**Sources:** Smethurst.

## **LIVERPOOL STEVEDORES QUAY PORTERS AND DOCK LABOURERS UNION AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 336

See Vol. 3, p. 288.

**Source:** PRO FS7/336.

## **LIVERPOOL UNITED DOCK LABOURERS AND QUAY PORTERS TRADE BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 314

**Source:** PRO FS7/314.

## **LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSEMENS SOCIETY**

A society formed at the Richmond Hall, 10 Richmond Street, Liverpool as the Warehousemen's Society with rules dated 23 April 1863. It changed its title to Liverpool Warehousemen's Society with rules dated 13 September 1865 then meeting at the Concert Hall, 17 Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4478; FS2/4862.

## **LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSE PORTERS UNION**

Reg. 624

See Vol. 3, p. 288.

The union's registered address was 88 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON CUSTOM WATERMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title existed at the Star and Garter Inn Arbour Street, Stepney, Middlesex with rules dated 8 April 1864

**Source:** PRO FS2/4299.

## **LONDON STEVEDORES UNION**

Reg. 1585

See Vol. 3, p. 289 as London Stevedores Society.

In 1914 the union's membership was 413 and in 1915, 432.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/182 (1914–1920).

## **MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL WATERMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of watermen and flatmen who worked the Mersey and Irwell Navigation and local canal systems with offices at the Royal Veteran Tavern, Tonman Street, Manchester with rules dated 2 June 1862.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4296.

## **MANCHESTER AND SALFORD DOCK WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1488

See Vol. 3, p. 289.

Registered in 1911. In 1912 the union had 152 members and a registered office at 4, Salisbury Buildings, Trafford Road, Salford. Membership absorbed into the **Dock Wharf Riverside and General Labourers Union**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/116 (Records 1911–1915).

### **MANCHESTER PILOTS ASSOCIATION**

See also Manchester Ship Canal Pilots Association, Vol. 3, p. 224.

### **MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL PILOTS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1225

See Vol. 1, p. 121 and Vol. 3, p. 224.

### **MERSEY FLATMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 749

See Vol. 3, p. 289.

Merged with National Union of Dock Labourers in 1916 which then became the **National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers**.

**Source:** RFS.

### **MERSEY FOREMEN AND PERMANENT CLERKS GUILD**

Reg. 1699

See Vol. 1, p. 125 as Mersey Foremen and Permanent Clerks Association. Registered in 1918, the Guild's registered office in 1914 was at 14 South Castle Street, Liverpool. It then had 135 members, falling to 82 in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

### **MERSEY QUAY AND RAILWAY CARTERS UNION**

Reg. 570

See Vol. 3, p. 256.

### **MERSEY RIVER AND CANAL WATERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 748

See Vol. 3, p. 290.

The association had 241 members in 1912 and 263 in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/748 (1891–1921).

### **MONKWEARMOUTH STEAM-TUG PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 904

See Vol. 3, p. 290.

Met in 1898 at the Vulcan Hotel, Hardwicke Street, Monkwearmouth, Co. Durham.

**Source:** RFS; PRO FS11/148 (Records 1894–1919).

### **MONTROSE SHORE LABOURERS UNION**

See Vol. 3, p. 290.

The union was still in existence in 1914 with J. Slicer, 3 Dock Buildings, Montrose, as secretary. It is not listed in 1919.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED COAL PORTERS UNION**

Reg. 563

See Vol. 3, p. 291.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LABOURERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 553

See Vol. 3, p. 291.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED STEVEDORES AND DOCKERS UNION**

Reg. 1119

See Vol. 3, p. 292 as National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Society.

**Source:** PRO FS24/6 (1959–1963).

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED STEVEDORES LIGHTERMEN WATERMEN AND DOCKERS**

Reg. 1119

See Vol. 3, p. 276 and 292.

Formed in 1922 with its headquarters at 222 High Street, Poplar, London E14 and a membership of 17,259 in 1924 and 14,042 in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION ON SHIPS' CLERKS,  
GRAIN WEIGHERS AND COAL METERS**

Reg. 1612

Formation date not known. By 1912 it had branches in London, Milwall, Surrey docks Grays, Tilbury and Southampton with Offices at Balaam Street, Plastow. The secretary being G.N. Rivhmond. Joined the **Transport and General Workers Union** in 1922.

**Source:** BoT; RFS.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHIPS CLERKS GRAIN  
WEIGHERS AND COAL METERS**

Reg. 1512

See Vol. 1, p. 140.

**Source:** PRO FS26/118 (1912–1921).

**NATIONAL LABOUR FEDERATION**

Held its fifth conference in Hull 1891 it had 3000 members in 14 branches in the town and it claimed 40,000 members in 40 branches nationally. Following a massive defeat in Hull in 1893 the NLF lost most of its members and broke up. **Hull and District Labour Federation** formed in mid-1893 by breakaway from National Labour Federation [qv] wound up in 1898.

**Source:** Brown.

**NATIONAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 57S

**Source:** SPRO FS7/57.

**NATIONAL UNION OF DIVERS AND LINESMEN**

Reg. 1783

The union was registered in 1920 and dissolved in 1923.

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL UNION OF DOCK LABOURERS OF GREAT  
BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 106s and 768

See Vol. 3, p. 293–4.



The union had 44,227 members in 1912; 51,755 in 1913; 47,421 in 1914 and 47,143 in 1915. The union changed its title to National Union of Dock, Riverside and General Workers in Great Britain and Ireland.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/72 (1890–1920); SPRO FS7/106; Taplin, *Dockers Union*.

#### **NO. 10 BRANCH LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

Reg. 672

Formed in 1880, the Branch met in 1912 at the City of Salisbury, Tooley Street, Bermondsey with 80 members. In 1913 its membership was unchanged, in 1914, 75 and in 1915, 60.

**Source:** RFS.

#### **NORTH EAST COAST TUG-BOATMENS ASSOCIATION**

In 1978 the offices were at 47 Sibthorpe Street, North Shields, Northumberland. Dissolved in 1996.

**Sources:** MoL Directories; CO.

#### **NORTH OF ENGLAND TRIMMERS AND TEEMERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 251

See Vol. 3, p. 296.

Formed in 1871, the association had 1,500 members in 1908 and 1913 in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; FS26/20 (1876–1902).

#### **PARTINGTON COAL TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION**

Unregistered.

Formed 1895 at the Partington Coal Basin on the Manchester Ship Canal By the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers. Disputes with the National Union of Dock Labourers over negotiating rights led to sequestration.

**Source:** *Eccles & Patricroft Journal 1905*.

#### **PORT OF LEITH GRAIN CARRIERS AND LIFTERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 107s

See Vol. 3, p. 298.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO7/102.

### **PORT OF LIVERPOOL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

No information has been found prior to the association's absorption into the **Transport and General Workers Union** in 1969.

**Source:** TGWU.

### **PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See also National Union Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs. Vol. 1, p. 161. Vol. 3, p. 294.

Formed in 1909 and registered in 1917 as Port of London Staff Association. In 1918 it became the National Union Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs. In this form under the leadership of Charles Ammon it became a foundation member the Transport and General Workers Union in 1922.

**Source:** RFS.

### **PORT OF LONDON LOCK FOREMEN AND LOCKMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1781

An association registered in 1920. In 1924 it had 395 members and a registered office at 5 Alverton Street, Deptford, London SE8. Two years later it had moved to 14 St James's Road, Rotherhithe, SE 16 which remained its address to 1947. It seems to have been wound up in 1948, one of the few dock unions which remained outside the Transport and General Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL Directory; PRO FS27/223 (1920–1948).

### **PORT OF PORTSMOUTH WATERMEN'S UNITED SOCIETY**

A society with the above title operated from the Pier Tavern, Beech Street, Gosport, Hampshire with a rule book dated 29 February 1856.

**Source:** PRO FS2/474.

### **RIVER MERSEY BOATMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY (LIVERPOOL)**

Registered with an office at 3, Mann's Island, Pier Head, Liverpool and rules dated 27 January 1855.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3014.

## **RIVER THAMES PIER HANDS UNION**

Reg. 1097

See Vol. 3, p. 299 as River Thames Pier Hands Association. Met at the Swan Tavern, Church Road, Battersea, London SW.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ROCHESTER BARGEMEN AND LIGHTERMEN'S SOCIETY**

Formed September 1889, John Simpson was the secretary. This union principally operated on the Kent coast and Medway Estuary. In December 1890 the union merged with the **London and Southern Counties Labour League** [qv] and Simpson became chief negotiator in the LSCLL.

**Source:** Carlton, Felicity; WCML.

## **ROCHESTER, SITTINGBOURNE, MAIDSTONE AND FAVERSHAM BARGEMEN AND WATERMENS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

With 2500 members this organisation became a component part of the **Union of Watermen, Lightermen, Flatmen and Canal boatmen** [qv] in July 1890. With the collapse of this body it is likely that the union went into the Amalgamated Society of Watermen based on the River Thames.

**Source:** Brown.

## **SCOTTISH UNION OF DOCK LABOURERS AND TRANSPORT WORKERS**

Reg. 140s

See Vol. 3, p. 300.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS10/3.

## **SHIPPING CLERICAL STAFFS GUILD (LIVERPOOL)**

Reg. 1720

See Vol. 3, p. 300.

Formed as Liverpool (Lancashire) Shipping Clerks Guild and Foremen's Friendly Society changed title to the above in 1919.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SHIPPING CLERICAL STAFFS GUILD (LONDON)**

Reg. 1785

See Vol. 3, p. 300.

## **SHIPPING GUILD**

Reg. 1817

See Vol. 3, p. 300.

In 1926 the Guild had a membership of 1,016. Its office was at 8 Washington Buildings, 23 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/2/380.

## **SOCIETY OF WATCHMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON**

Reg. 1162

See Vol. 3, p. 301.

In 1899 the society's registered office was at 19 St Mary at Hill, London EC.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SOUTH BRANCH HUSKISSON DOCK FRIENDLY SOCIETY (LIVERPOOL)**

A society of the above title existed with rules dated 16 Oct 1872.

**Source:** PRO FS7/5893.

## **SOUTH SHIELDS STEAM TUGBOATMENS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 762

See Vol. 3, p. 301.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/71 (1899–1921).

## **SOUTH SIDE BRANCH 8, LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

Reg. 1353

Formed in 1904 and registered in 1912, the Branch was based on Percy Hall, Abbey Street, Bermondsey SE., it had 48 members in 1912, 41 in 1913, 45 in 1914 and 34 in 1915.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SOUTH SIDE LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

A federation of dockers' unions formed in 1889 as a breakaway from the Labour Protection League [qv]. In 1912, based on 6–98 Neptune Street, Rotherhithe, London SE., it had a membership of 3,600 in 20 branches, five of them registered: No. 10 Branch (1880); the United Association of Engine Press and Crane Drivers Steam and Hydraulic Boiler Attendants

[see Vol. 3, p. 472]; the South Side Branch (1904); the Corn Porters Branch (1889); and the Thames Steamship Workers No. 6 (1900). In 1915 it had 13 branches and a membership at the end of that year of 3,112. It was a founding member of the Transport and General Workers Union in 1922.

**Source:** RFS.

### **SUPERVISORY STAFF ASSOCIATION OF LONDON**

Reg. 1916

See Vol. 1, p. 207.

**Source:** RFS.

### **THAMES STEAMSHIP WORKERS BRANCH NO. 6 LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE**

Reg. 1443

Formed, according to the Registrar in 1900, the Branch registered in 1909 and in 1911 had 96 members and 80 in 1912. In 1913 it joined the Corn Porters Branch, No. 17 Labour Protection League.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/169 (1909–1912).

### **THAMES STEAMSHIP WORKERS PROTECTION LEAGUE**

See Vol. 3, p. 303.

This became, presumably, the Thames Steamship Workers Branch of the Labour Protection League [qv].

### **TUGMENS GUILD**

This union seems to have been formed in the 1950s. In 1958 its secretary was A.J. Kirk at 39 Cunningham Park, Harrow, Middlesex. Circa 1967, 10–16 Palmaira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. Ended in 1970s.

**Source:** MoL Directories.

### **TYNE STEAM PACKET PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 845

See Vol. 3, p. 304.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/77 (1883–1913.).

### **TYNE WATERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1320

See Vol. 3, p. 304 as Tyne Watermens Society.

The association had 435 members in 1912 and 420 in the following year, its registered office being at 15 Baltic Buildings, Broad Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1926 its membership was 342.

**Source:** RFS.

### **UNION OF LIGHTERMEN AND WATERMEN OF THE RIVER HUMBER**

Albert Anlaby Bird ex National Seaman's Union and Shipping Federation employee became secretary of this body in 1892 and gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour possibly Free Labour Association bogus union.

**Source:** Brown.

### **UNION OF PORT WORKERS**

Reg. 1963

Registered in 1929.

### **UNION OF WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, FLATMEN AND CANAL BOATMEN**

Set up in July 1890 by six unions representing London, the Medway, Tyne, Mersey and the River Weaver little is known of this probably short lived body which was more probably intended to be a federation than a single union. Component unions were allowed to retain their original titles and share funding! This body appears to have disappeared by 1896 when the unions in Hull and London agreed merger talks.

**Source:** Brown.

### **UNITED BARGEMEN AND WATERMEN'S PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Formed in October 1889 this was essentially a Kentish union. The secretary James Toohey gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour.

**Sources:** Carlton Felicity; WCML.

### **UPPER MERSEY WATERMEN AND PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 614

Established in 1889 with offices at 24, Crown Street, Hulme, Manchester in 1891. The society with the shortened title of Upper Mersey Watermen's Association repapered in the Manchester Directories in 1898 with Joseph Billam as secretary with offices at 41, Port Street, Piccadilly, Manchester where it remained until 1915 when its offices were moved to 39, Quay

Street, Deans Gate, Manchester with James Cordwell as secretary. By 1913, with 1,651 members, the union was based at the Union Buildings, Runcorn, moving by the 1920s to 20 Curzon Street. By 1926 its membership has fallen to 622, but it was not dissolved until 1964.

**Sources:** *Slaters Directories*; RFS; PRO FS27/68 (Records 1890–1964).

### **WATERMENS AMICABLE SOCIETY**

Two branches of the above society of Watermen possibly based on the St Helens and Sankey Canal and Mersey navigation which met at Bowling Green Hotel, Bank Quay, Warrington and The Sloop Inn, Sankey Bridges, Prescott, Lancashire with rules dated 30 April 1860.

**Sources:** PRO; FS2/3864.

### **WATERMEN LIGHTERMEN TUGMEN AND BARGEMENS UNION**

Reg. 1908

See Vol. 3, p. 276.

Registered in 1926 at Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London EC3.

**Source:** RFS.

### **WATERMEN LIGHTERMEN AND WATCHMEN OF THE RIVER THAMES**

See Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen, Vol. 3, p. 275. Believed to have been absorbed into the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen in 1901 and a change of title of that organisation took place to Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of the River Thames which it retained until 1912.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **WEAR STEAM PACKET TRADE AND PROTECTING FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

An unregistered trade union which was still in existence in 1967 with H.H. Reay as secretary at 6 Hawkesley Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

### **WEAVER WATERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 913

See Vol. 3, p. 308.

In 1898 the registered office of the association was at 28 Gladstone Road, Winsford, Cheshire and in 1913 at 70–72 Wharton Road. For most of its later life its membership was in the low 400s. On joining the Transport and General Workers Union in 1926 it was based on 7 King Street, Hartford, Northwich and had 424 members.

**Source:** RFS.

### **WEIGHER AND FREIGHT CLERKS UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This union met at the Oddfellows Hall, Liverpool and had rules dated 2 March 1867.

**Source:** PRO FS2/5133.

## *Ireland*

### **BELFAST DOCK LABOURERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 186i

There seems to be no formation date known for this union. It registered on 4 March 1898 at Painters Hall, Great George Street, Belfast and was dissolved 1898 in the same year.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID.

### **COAL AND GRAIN LABOURERS TRADE UNION, DUBLIN**

Reg. 153i

This union was registered in 1894 at 15 Hawkins Street, Dublin. It was apparently dissolved in 1905, having made no returns during its entire existence. Many ex-members were to resurface in both the NUDL from 1907 and the IT&GWU from 1909.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

### **DUBLIN AMALGAMATED GRAIN LABOURERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 56i

In 1884 this union had a membership of 165, increasing to 197 in 1890. It may have been succeeded by the much larger Reg. 168i, below. It seems to have specialised in ‘discharging Chili ships with bags and bulk wheat’.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 422.



## **DUBLIN AMALGAMATED GRAIN LABOURERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 168i

Formed in 1895 and registered in 1898 at 1 Poolbeg Street, Dublin and later at 21A Luke Street, the union had 294 members in 1896, 450 in 1897, 760 in 1898, 816 in 1899 and 900 in 1900. It was affiliated to the ITUC from 1897–1900. It was dissolved in 1901.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT Reports.

## **DUBLIN COAL FACTORS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 301i

Formed and registered in 1912 at Liberty Hall, Beresford Place, Dublin with the object of procuring better and cheaper coal for its members; establish and maintain minimum price for coal; produce cheap rates for repair and purchase of drays, harness, sacks and feed; and create a coal co-operative confined to members. Starting with 55 members, the association's numbers grew to 163 at the end of the following year and was dissolved in 1913. Devine says that it was registered in March 1913 and that it joined the **Irish Transport and General Workers Union** based in Liberty Hall and dissolved in 1914. It had regularly advertisements for its produce in the *Irish Worker*, the DFCA had moved from Liberty Hall by 1920, and appears to again become an independent union.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

## **DUBLIN COAL FACTORS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 430T

Founded and registered in 1936 address given as Liberty Hall, Berisford Place, Dublin probably organised by the ITGWU were believed to be street salesmen's of coal, colloquially known in Dublin as the Bellmen, were reabsorbed by the Irish Transport and general Workers Union in 1938. There was a coal strike and might have been an attempt to thwart the merchants' efforts from blocking coal imports. The IT&GWU also attempted to force Dublin Corporation to import coal directly and the DCFA may have been associated with the distribution of such coal.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

## **DUBLIN DOCK AND PORT WORKING EMPLOYEES MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed in 1919. Rules and some records exist. It was possibly dissolved in 1928.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1581F.

### **DUBLIN GRAIN LABOURERS**

Membership 1897, 450; 1898, 760; 1899, 816; 1900, 900; the union was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

### **DUBLIN SHIP WORKERS MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Formed in 1851, it was wound up in 1915. This organisation was believed to be in the ship repair industry.

**Source:** PRO FS2/360F.

### **DUBLIN UNITED GRAIN AND COAL LABOURERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 237i

A society formed, it seems in 1905. Its life was evidently brief.

**Source:** Devine.

### **IRISH DOCKERS AND WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 309

Formed 3 January 1914; and registered on 17 February 1914, with 8 members only; dissolved in October 1917. It was a short-lived attempt to set up a rival, yellow union arising out of a dispute in the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company in the spring of 1913, prior to the Dublin Lock Out. It involved Richardson Quigley and most disappointingly Thomas Greene, the first secretary of the IT&GWU Dublin No. 1 Branch in 1909. Membership for 1914 was claimed to be 130 on formation; twenty joined and eight left; with 150 at the end of the year.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS.

### **IRISH NATIONAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 302t

Registered in 1913 as 302t; and cancelled in 1915. A short-lived anti **Irish Transport and General Workers Union**. A yellow union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **IRISH SEAMEN AND PORT WORKERS UNION**

See Seamen Vol. 5.

## **IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 275i

See Vol. 3, p. 285 and Vol. 5 General Unions.

## **KILRUSH DOCKERS AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 388T

Registered 1931 as No 388T, the union was dissolved or the registration cancelled in 1939. It was a short-lived breakaway from the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

## **LIMERICK DOCK LABOURERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1863, which had 260 members in 1895, falling to 120 in the following year, rising to 200 in 1898, and falling again to 120 in 1899. It was dissolved in 1900 but seems to have been reformed under the same name in 1905 with a membership of 200 which it increased to 263 by 1910. During 1913 and 1914 its secretary was P. O'Keefe, 2 Howley's Quay, Limerick and in 1919 P. O'Reilly, 2 Bank Place, Limerick. A Limerick Dockers Society joined the IT&GWU on the creation of a Limerick branch led by Patrick Horrigan in 1917.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; MoL Directories.

## **LIMERICK HARBOUR EMPLOYEES UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1894 with 40 members in 1896. In 1900 its numbers remained at 40; 1900 were 46 in 1901 and 50 throughout the early 1900s. In 1913, 1914 and still in 1919 its secretary was T. Hanrahan, Harbour Works Department, The Docks, Limerick. A Limerick Dockers Society joined the IT&GWU on the creation of a Limerick branch led by Patrick Horrigan in 1917.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

## **MARINE PORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

See Seamen.

## **NATIONAL COAL LABOURERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 196i

Registered 1898 at 46 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin the Registrar gives its membership in that year as 297; the Board of Trade gives 450 and 456

in 1899. The union was dissolved in 1900 though its registration may not have been cancelled until 1905.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT Reports; Devine.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF QUAY LABOURERS**

Reg. 215i; 226i

A trade union registered on 25 March 1901 at 10 Beresford Place, Dublin which was dissolved in 1902. A second union of the same name was registered in 1903 at the same address. No additional information has been found.

**Source:** RFS.

### **O'CONNELL AMALGAMATED COAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 55i

Formed in 1883 the union had 460 members in 1884, maintaining about that number until 1887 when it fell to 198, 150 in 1891 and 140 in 1893. In 1894 membership fell to 62 and it was dissolved in 1895 at 2 South Princes Street, Dublin. M. Canty was then secretary at 4 Sandwich Street, Dublin.

**Source:** BoT Reports; RFS.

### **PORT OF DUBLIN GRAIN WEIGHERS AND TALLY CLERKS**

Formed in 1888 and unregistered, the union had 35 members in 1892. In the following year it is noted as having no members 'owing to a strike', but by 1895 had increased to 53, falling to 40 from 1896 and to 35 in 1900. It was reported as being 'in abeyance' at the end of 1901 but reorganised in 1902. It was dissolved in 1903.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

### **WATERFORD QUAY PORTERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS SOCIETY**

No formation date for this society is known. It had 700 members in 1888. It may have succumbed to the competition of the **National Union of Dock Labourers** [qv], which established a Waterford branch in 1889 with which it would have had to compete.

**Sources:** Smethurst; Emmet O'Connor, *A Labour History of Waterford*.

## Free Labour Organisations

One of the features that distinguished the New Unionism of 1889 and thereafter from earlier periods of trade union growth is the parallel development of 'free labour'.

When a mechanics union or even a textile union resorted to strike action all concerned knew that broadly speaking the same people would be working again with one another after the end of the dispute. The economic problems of semi-skilled and unskilled trade unionists were very different to those of the skilled worker and their industrial methods and tactics had to be different as well. Casual trades meant a large pool of ever available unskilled labour could replace the strikers with relative ease. This affected trade union activity. Building public support was an important part of the early Dock strike of 1889 and the development of effective picketing became of vital importance. As Saville points out [see Saville, J. *Essays in Labour History*, 1960] even the use of the Gas-workers slogan – 'Eight Hours Labour' was widely resented by the middle and upper classes as a sign of a slippery slope towards the curtailment of *laissez faire*.

The fight back against New Unionism began at the South Metropolitan Gas Company although an increasing loss of press support for the London dock strikers can be detected during the summer of 1889. But when Sir George Livesey began to ship in non union labour to take the place of striking gas workers the free labour movement truly began. By Mid 1890 the National Free Labour Association had been established. This complemented 'a body of breakaway or independent unions as well as organisations with working class names whose services were always for hire' [see W. Collinson, *The Apostle of Free Labour*] that had existed since the 1880s.

In 1898 an article in the Critic magazine was able to list many of these bogus or free labour unions. Clem Edwards of the Federation of Trade and Labour Unions [qv] is usually identified being the author although William Collison in *The Apostle of Free Labour* claimed otherwise.

### *The Critic's list in 1898*

*Free Labour Electoral Association*

*Free Labour Association, Secretary W. Collison, President John Chandler*

*National Free Labour Association, Secretary W. Collison, President John Chandler*

*Free Labour Exchange*

*Free Labour Bureau, Secretary W. Collison, President John Chandler  
London Cabdrivers Free Labour Association Vice President John  
Chandler*

*General Labour Union*

*National Labour Union*

*British Labour Protection League*

*United Building and Allied Trades Council, Secretary W. Collison*

*Fibrous Plasterers Association*

*East End United Friendly Benefit and Labour Societies Committee*

*Independent Carpenters and Joiners Protection Society*

*Metropolitan Society of Pointers and Bricklayers*

*Delegate Meeting of Trades President T.M. Kelly*

*Amalgamated British Seamen's Protection Society*

*International Federation of Stewards, Seamen and firemen*

*Workmen's United Committee*

*British Trade and Labour Co-operative League*

*Dock and Riverside Workmen, Secretary T.M. Kelly*

*Tailors Co-operative Society*

*United London Workingmen's Association, Secretary T.M. Kelly*

*London United Workmen's Committee*

*Trades, Labour and Friendly Societies of East and West Ham*

*Dock and Riverside Labourer's Council, Secretary T.M. Kelly*

*Riverside Workmen's Association*

*Riverside Labourer's Association*

*Boot and Shoe makers Society*

*South African Ship workers*

*Riverside Workmen's Council*

### *Organisations dating from the early 1880s included*

*The British Seamen's Protection Society*

*Thames Watermen and Lightermen*

*Dock Porters and Sugar Warehousemen*

*Dock and Riverside Labourer's Council*

*Waterside Labourer's Protection League*

Bogus seaman's unions identified by Marsh A. in his history of National Union of Seamen that were either part of the Free Labour movement or funded by employers:

Amalgamated Seamen's and Tradesmen's Union

British Seamen's Protection Society

International Federation of Stewards, Seamen and firemen  
Liverpool Seamen's Protection Society  
London Seamen's Mutual Protection Society – later the Amalgamated  
National Boarding Masters and Seamen's Union of Great Britain and  
Ireland  
National Independent Seamen's and Firemen's Association  
National Seamen's Protective and Benefit Society of Great Britain  
and Ireland  
Vigilance Association

**Sources:** Saville, J. *Essays in Labour History*, 1960; 'Free Labour  
Frauds—a study in dishonesty' *The Critic Magazine* 1898; Marsh, A. *The  
Seamen*, 1989; W. Collinson, *Apostle of Free Labour*.

## Road, Rail and Air Transport

### AA DEMOCRATIC UNION

In February 2005 an ex official of the GMB led a breakaway from the  
GMB which had previously been fully recognized by the Automobile  
Association for many years [see Vol. 5, p. 520]. GMB was derecognized  
and the AADU recognized by the employer. In March 2007 the AADU  
was given a certificate of independence by the Certification Officer. It  
currently claims over 4000 members in 17 branches.

**Source:** Website; *Guardian* 26 June 2007.

### AMALGAMATED CARTERS AND LURRYMENS UNION

Reg. 744, 711T

Vol. 3, p. 252.

See also Northern Commercial Section of the Transport and General  
Workers Union.

### ASSOCIATION OF FLIGHT ATTENDANTS

This is uniquely, an American trade union (AFL-CIO affiliate) that is also  
a British TUC affiliated union. Based at London Heathrow it represents  
cabin crew working for United Airlines in the UK and Europe. Registered  
with the UK Certification Officer it recorded 567 members in 2007 (453  
females).

**Sources:** Website; CO.

### **ASSOCIATED TRAIN CREW UNION**

A breakaway union formed in January 2005 by drivers (mainly) dissatisfied with internal upheavals occurring within ASLEF. S.P. Trumm from Essex is the secretary but membership appears to be strongest around the Derby area and Midland Mainline Railway Company. A certificated independent trade union reporting a membership in 2006 of 54 (1 female).

**Source:** CO.

### **BELFAST AND DUBLIN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN**

Formed 1872. 1897, 329 members; 1898, 294; 1899, 313; 1900, 314; 1901, 324.

**Source:** BoT.

### **BELFAST TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION**

Short-lived Orange Union fostered by the employers and directed by Councillor Finnigan.

**Source:** Devine.

### **BLACKBURN CARTERS ACCIDENT, BENEFIT AND FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 29 September 1873. It met at the Kings Head Inn, King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/6397.

### **CAGNEAN QUAY CARTERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 February 1867. It met at 3 Cagnean Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/5114.

### **CARTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 March 1867. It met at 236 Groom Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/5109.



### **CORK CARMEN AND STOREMEN**

Formed in 1903, an unregistered union. Membership 1903, 123; 1904, 127; 1905, 120; 1906, 250; 1907, 332. In 1908 it joined the Gas Workers and General Labourers. It may have taken in Limerick Carmendand Storemen in 1907. This union may have ceded from the Gas Workers and re-formed under the title of Storemen and Carmen's Union, at George Street, Cork and became No. 13 branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in April 1911.

**Sources:** BoT; Devine.

### **DRIVING INSTRUCTORS INDEPENDENT UNION**

Formed in 2003 to ensure that driving instructors were properly consulted regarding proposed qualification changes. There is an ongoing link with TGWU/UNITE whereby the larger union offers support but DIDU retains its own autonomy.

**Source:** Website.

### **DUBLIN AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYMEN**

Formed 1901 believe to have ceded from the Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General in 1901 had 350 members, 1903, 480; dissolved in 1904.

**Source:** BoT.

### **DUBLIN JOB CARRIAGE DRIVERS**

Formed in 1899. They had 90 members in 1899; 1900, 80; 1901, 101; the union was dissolved in 1902.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL RAILWAY STAFF**

See Vol. 3, p. 164.

In 2004 the union returned membership figures of 200 of which 5 were female members. The general secretary, J. Gedrose stood down during 2006 to be replaced by L.E. Fuller but the head office remained Spondon, Derby. The 2006 membership figures showed a decline in members to 160 of which 10 were females.

**Source:** CO.

## **HALIFAX AND DISTRICT CARTERS DRAYMEN AND HORSEMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1243

See Vol. 3, p. 254.

Formed in 1890; registered in 1901 at the Trades Societies Club, Weymouth Street, Halifax.

**Source:** RFS.

## **HULL TRAMWAYMEN'S SOCIETY**

Formed on 3 November 1889 J. Burn, a conductor was President and F.W. Booth, a printer, was secretary. In 1897, the society made a financial donation to the Engineers Lockout funds. Believed to joined the Northern Counties **Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General.**

**Source:** Brown.

## **IRISH AIRLINES EXECUTIVE STAFFS' ASSOCIATION**

Accepted as an affiliate of the Workers Union of Ireland in January, 1966 on terms of £3 per member per annum. In 1971 the IAESA, or Aer Lingus Executive Staffs' Association, had 232 members and paid £3.50 per member pre year to the WUI for negotiation and secretarial services. Relations were described in 1975 as unsatisfactory and discussions to resolve differences were held. 'Having heard a report on the activities of some members' of the IAESA during a dispute, the WUI terminated the agreement with the IAESA in 1978, although it appeared that nothing was ever placed in writing between the IAESA and WUI. An application for a Negotiating Licence for IAESA was opposed in the High Court by the ICTU, on the FWUI's behalf, and was refused in May, 1981.

**Source:** Devine.

## **JOB CARRIAGE DRIVERS' AND COFFIN MAKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Founded 11 December, 1916; registered 322T. By 5 May 1918, 'Society no longer exists as an independent organisation' and most probably collapsed into burgeoning IT&GWU.

**Source:** Devine.

### **LIVERPOOL CARTERS ACCIDENT AND BURIAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 August 1872. It met at 25 Barrows Gardens, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/6144.

### **LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CARTERS AND MOTORMENS UNION**

Reg. 570

See Vol. 3, p. 255.

Registered in 1890 as the Mersey Quay and Railway Carters Union. Its membership in 1926 was 11,817.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/57; RFS.

### **LIVERPOOL QUAY CARTERS LOYAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 14 June 1866. It met at 3 Cagnean Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** FS2/5002.

### **MAIL CART DRIVERS (DUBLIN)**

Formed in 1904, had 33 members in 1904; 1905, 28; dissolved in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

### **MANCHESTER QUAY AND RAILWAY CARTERS UNION**

Formed in 1891 with assistance of the Mersey Quay and Railway Carters Union, in Manchester Railway goods yards. It appears to have remained unregistered and became a branch of the General Union of Railway Workers later becoming Manchester 13 Branch National Union of Railwaymen in 1913.

**Source:** Harry Glencross, secretary, NUR Manchester, 13 Branch.

### **MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CARTERS AND PORTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 January 1862. It met at 16 Heaton Street, Ardwick, Manchester.

**Source:** FS2/4748.

## **MANCHESTER AND SALFORD LURRYMEN AND CARTERS UNION**

This union was formed at the turn of the year 1888/89. John Kelly the founder campaigned for one union linking all carting employees of the Manchester and Salford Corporations, Co-operative Societies, Brewery and General Carters. In 1890 it added 'and District' to its title. In 1893 it amalgamated with the Manchester and Salford Tramway Employees Association to form the Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General.

**Sources:** *Salford City Reporter* 12/9/1891; 10/10/1891; 26/12/1891.

## **MANCHESTER AND SALFORD TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

Merged with the Manchester and Salford Lurrymen [qv] to form the Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General.

**Source:** *Salford City Reporter* 12/9/1891.

## **MERSEY QUAY AND RAILWAY CARTERS UNION**

Reg. 570

See Vol. 3, p. 256.

## **NATIONAL MOTOR DRIVERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1876

Little is known of this organisation except that it was Newcastle based and that it merged to form the United Road Transport Workers Association of England [qv].

**Source:** RFS.

## **NORTH CARTERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 January 1865. It met at 26 Spennyben Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** FS2/4748.

## **NORTH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SECTION OF THE TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 744

Formed in 1890 as the Amalgamated Carters and Lurrymen's Union [see Vol. 3, p. 252]. In 1919 it became the North of England Commercial Section of the United Vehicle Workers Union and upon merger into Transport and General Workers Union took a similar title, in 1923 it had a membership of 8,987 and in 1926, 8,100, based in Bolton.

**Source:** PRO FS27/77.

### **SCOTTISH HORSE AND MOTORMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 111s

See Vol. 3, p. 260.

Originally formed 1898 as the Scottish Carters Association. It had a membership of 9,972 in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

### **TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1834

See also Vol. 5, pp. 432–8 and page 444.

Following a ballot of the membership in the early part of 2007 the union agreed to a merger with the **Amicus Union** to form a new union called 'UNITE the Union' on the 1 May 2007 prior to a full integration of the two union early 2009, the union agreed to operate as two sections.

**Source:** UNITE Website.

### **ULSTER TRANSPORT AND ALLIED OPERATIVES UNION**

See also Vol. 5, p. 444.

Breakaway from the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union. It was refused admission to the Irish Transport and General Workers Union on the grounds that its admission would be seen as poaching membership from a rival, but was admitted into membership of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in 1969.

**Source:** Devine.

### **UNION OF DHL WORKERS**

Set up, allegedly, to limit the effectiveness of a GMB led recruitment drive amongst DHL staff in February 2005. GMB called the organisation a scab union sponsored by senior managers but the organisation gained a certificate of independence from the Certification Officer in 2006. The General Secretary, James EcEwan is based in Yeovil, Somerset, and

the union claimed 796 members (100 females) in 2006. In September 2007 a name change to UDW recognised the fact that the union was now recruiting members outside of DHL.

**Source:** GMB, UDW Website.

## **UDW**

See Union of DHL Workers above.

## **UNITED ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND**

Reg. 711

See Vol. 3, p. 261.

Formed in 1890 as the United Carters Association of England, based on Manchester, registered under the above name in 1925 as Reg. 1903 on amalgamation with the National Motor Drivers Association based on Newcastle on Tyne[qv].

**Source:** RFS.

## **WIGAN AND DISTRICT CARTERS AND LURRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 811

See Vol. 3, p. 261.

In 1914 became the Wigan and District Carters Lurrymen's and Watermen's Union with a membership of 205 at the end of 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/84.

## **WIGAN AND DISTRICT CARTERS LURRYMENS AND WATERMENS UNION**

Reg. 811

See Wigan and District Carters and Lurryman's Association, [see Vol. 3, p. 261] and above. Merged with the **Mersey Quay and Railway Carter Union** in 1918 to become **Liverpool and District Carters and Motormen's Union**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/84.

## **Seamen and Mariners**

### **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF THE SEAFARING MEN OF GOOLE**

Formed in Feb 1881 in order to pursue a pay claim by firemen on ships working out of this port. The society may have collapsed with the failure of the campaign but may possible have merged into the Hull Seamen's and Firemen's Mutual Association [qv] as the secretary of the latter union negotiated a pay rise for Goole firemen in 1885.

**Source:** Brown.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CARDIFF PILOTS**

Formation date unknown. Attended the 1879 and 1882 Trades Union Congresses R. Moore of 5, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol, representing 120 members on both occasions.

**Source:** TUC.

### **CABLE STAFFS ASSOCIATION**

Formation date unknown but in 1926 merged with the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists to form the **Radio Officers Union**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

### **FEDERATION OF TRADES AND LABOUR UNIONS CONNECTED WITH SHIPPING**

Set up by Havelock Wilson of the Seaman's Union in October 1890. The secretary was Clement Edwards.

**Source:** Brown, R.

### **GOOD DESIGN ASSOCIATION OF MARINERS**

Rules exist for the above society which met at Mrs. Isabella Thrift's House, North Shields which are dated 1811.

**Source:** British Library.

### **GOOD DESIGN ASSOCIATION OF SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN**

Rules exist for the above society which met at Mrs. Isabella Thift's Newcastle Arms, North Shields, established 1 August 1799 revised and dated 1815 it contains a list of 172 members and dates of entry.

**Source:** British Library.

## **GREEK CAPTAINS SOCIETY**

Reg. 2096T

A trade union formed, probably in 1944, by Greek ships' captains whose vessels were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. May have been disbanded in 1945.

**Source:** PRO FS27/327.

## **GREEK CERTIFICATED MARINE ENGINEERS UNION**

Reg. 2099T

A trade union formed, probably in 1944, by Greek certificated marine engineers whose vessels were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. The union may have been disbanded as late as 1948.

**Source:** PRO FS27/329.

## **GREEK CERTIFICATED NAVIGATORS UNION**

Reg. 2097T

A trade union formed, probably in 1944, by Greek certificated navigators whose vessels were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. It may have been disbanded in 1946.

**Source:** PRO FS27/328.

## **GREEK ENGINEER OFFICERS UNION**

Reg. 2076T

A trade union formed in 1942 by Greek engineer officers whose ships were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. The union may have been disbanded in 1947.

**Source:** FS27/312.

## **GREEK MERCHANT NAVIGATING OFFICERS UNION**

Reg. 2074T

A trade union formed in 1942 by Greek merchant navy navigating officers whose ships were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. The union may have been disbanded in 1961.

**Source:** PRO FS27/310.



## **GREEK RADIO OPERATORS UNION**

Reg. 2075T

A trade union formed in 1942 by Greek radio officers whose ships were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War.

**Source:** PRO FS27/311.

## **HULL SEAMEN'S UNION**

Formed as **Hull Sailor's Mutual Association** in 1883. In 1887 it became **Hull Seamen's and Marine Firemen's Association** a title it retained until 1913 when it became **Hull Seamen's union** from 1913–1924.

**Source:** Brown.

## **HUMBER STEAM TUGMEN'S UNION**

In August 1891 this union conducted a successful strike to improve wages and conditions.

**Source:** Brown.

## **IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD**

Formed in 1893, formerly the Sunderland Shipping Officers Protection Society. It retained this title until 1938 when it merged into the **Merchant Marine Services Association**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

## **IRISH FREE STATE PILOTS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1935 the union changed its name to the Irish Pilots and Marine Officers Association in the 1940s. The General Secretary from the late 1950s was Des Branigan, ex General Secretary of the Marine, Port and General Workers Union [qv]. In 1962 with less than 100 members, the union merged with the Workers Union of Ireland.

**Source:** Devine.

## **IRISH SEAMEN AND PORT WORKERS UNION**

Set up in 1933 following disagreements between ITGWU dockers and seamen. Effectively a breakaway from IT&GWU, assisted by James Larkin and the WUI. Originally, primarily a seamen's union. The new union lobbied for the creation of an Irish Maritime Board – a target

achieved in 1948. In 1955 the union changed its title to the Marine, Port and General Workers Union [qv].

**Source:** Devine.

### **IRISH SEAMENS UNION**

Reg. 518

Registered 14 November 1957; dissolved or cancelled, 30 September 1959. An attempt by the **Marine Port and General Workers Union** to shed its Seamen's membership that backfired amongst allegations of corrupt practices and party political involvement in the ISU. The project was part sponsored by the CIU but had to be abandoned. Effectively the ISU never operated and never had any members. However the MP&GWU got their way, as the Seamen's Union of Ireland was formed, rather more readily by the seamen themselves after a bitter dispute.

**Source:** Devine.

### **KEELMENS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the precise title it is known that members of this union marched in a procession celebrating the opening of the Hull and Barnsley Railway in 1885.

**Source:** Brown.

### **LIVERPOOL MARINE STOKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules for the above society exist dated 10 July 1857 with offices at 26 Regent Road, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3238.

### **LIVERPOOL MERCANTILE MARINE STOKERS UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules for a society of the above title exist, which met at the North Shore Mill Vaults, Boundary Street, Liverpool exist dated 21 July 1866. This is believed to have been an amalgamated organisation of the Marine Stokers Society and the Liverpool Marine Stokers Friendly Society.

**Source:** PRO FS2/5021.

## **LIVERPOOL NORTH END JOLLY TARS UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title met at the Ragged School, Stanley Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool with rules dated 30 June 1873.

**Source:** PRO FS2 6385.

## **MARINE ENGINEERS UNION**

Formed by a breakaway of a number of dissatisfied Marine Engineers in membership of the **Amalgamated Society of Engineers** in 1877. In 1987 it changed its title to Marine Engineers Association a title it retained until 1956 when it merged with the **Navigators and Engineering Officers Association** to form the **Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

## **MARINE PORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 409i

The Irish Seamen and Port Workers Union took the above title on 2 July 1955. Led by Des Branigan, General Secretary from 1954 the union and Branigan got into conflict with senior clerical figures and this led to the breakaway of seamen from the MPGWU to form the Irish Seamen's Union in 1957.

**Source:** Devine.

## **MARINE STOKERS SOCIETY**

Rules for the above society exist dated 6 June 1850 with offices at 30 Charles Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2874.

## **MARINERS UNION SOCIETY**

A society which met at the New Inn, Clovelly, Devon in 1815.

**Source:** PRO FS2/351.

## **MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' SECTION**

This was a section of the Workers' Union of Ireland created in 1966 after agreement with Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, London, and transfer of members and responsibilities to the Irish union.

**Source:** Devine.

**NATIONAL FEDERATED UNION OF SAILORS, FIREMEN, DOCK LABOURERS, WHERRYMEN, MINERS, COAL PORTERS, GAS STOKERS, FLATMEN, BARGEMEN, COASTERS AND OTHER TRADES CONNECTED WITH THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY**

The title given to a new union proposed by Havelock Wilson in 1889. Fortunately, although plans were well advanced on this new ‘grand union’ nothing came of it eventually. It is probably the longest title of any union in history!

**Source:** Marsh.

**NATIONAL UNION OF MARINE, AVIATION AND SHIPPING TRANSPORT OFFICERS**

Formed in 1985 as a result of a three way merger of the Radio and Electronic Officers Union, Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association and the Merchant Marine Service Association. A change of title of the union took place in 2007 to **Nautilus UK**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

**NATIONAL UNION OF RAIL MARITIME AND TRANSPORT WORKERS**

See National Union of Seamen, Vol. 3, p. 188 and National Union of Railwaymen, Vol. 3, p. 166.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN**

See Vol. 3, p. 188.

Amalgamated with the National Union of Railwaymen on 10 September 1990 to form the National Union of Rail Maritime and Transport Workers. At 1 January 1994 the union’s membership was 85,653, including 5,313 women.

**Sources:** CO: TUC.

**NAUTILUS UK**

The National Union of Marine, Aviation and Shipping Transport Officers [see Vol. 3, p. 203] changed its title in October 2006 to Nautilus. It became part of the Nautilus Federation along with a partner union Nautilus NL, the Dutch seaman’s union. This union (previously FWZ) also changed its name in October 2006. These two unions often co-operated together both industrially and politically and the Federation was

the mechanism established to ensure this close work until a merger took place. During 2007 the two unions proceeded to ballot the UK and the Dutch membership concerning a merger to form Nautilus NL/UK.

**Source:** Website.

### **NAVIGATING AND ENGINEERING OFFICERS UNION**

Formed in 1935. It merged with the Marine Engineers Association in 1956 in to form the **Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

### **PORT OF GRIMSBY STOKERS AND SAILORS AMALGAMATED SOCIETY**

Reg. 44

See Vol. 3, p. 190.

Believed to have formed in 1862 but the early registry reports give 1860. It registered in 27 September 1872 with offices at the Railway Tavern, Cleethorpes Road, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

**Source:** ROF.

### **RADIO OFFICERS UNION**

Formed in 1926 by a merger of the **Cable Staffs Association** and the **Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists**. In 1967 it changed its title to Radio and Electronic Officers Union a title it retained until 1985 when in a three way merger it formed the **National Union of Marine, Aviation and Shipping Transport Officers**.

**Source:** Nautilus Website.

### **SEAMENS LOYAL STANDARD ASSOCIATION**

Articles of Association for the members of the above society, which met at the house of Mr. Leighton, North Shields exist dated 5 October 1824. A further set of articles exist for members in the Parishes of Bridlington, Scarborough and Whitby and dated 1825. They appear to be a remodelled set based on the North Shield's set.

**Source:** British Library.

### **SEAMENS UNION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 520i

Registered 23 September 1959 as a new seamen's union to replace the Irish Seaman's Union [qv] which had been widely criticised as a company union. A 14 week dispute led to the formation of the SU of I. the union affiliated to the CUI and the ICTU. The union grew and by 1986 had some 1220 members. A further dispute between SUI, SIPTU and Irish Ferries took place in 2006 and the union collapsed soon after.

**Source:** Devine.

### **SOUTHAMPTON SEAMENS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules exist for the above society dated 13 June 1872 with offices in Saint Mary Street, Southampton, Hampshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/854.

### **SOUTH SHIELD'S SAILORS MUTUAL**

An organisation of the above title left rule dated 18 April 1798, detail of pay and relief of widows.

**Source:** British Library.

### **SWANSEA PILOTS ASSOCIATION**

Formation date unknown. Attended the 1882 and 1887 Trades Union Congresses with D. Tamlin of 17, Richmond Street, Swansea representing 40 members and E. Williams of 11, Lower Oxford Street, Swansea representing 33 members respectively.

**Source:** TUC.

### **UNANIMOUS ASSOCIATION OF MASTER MARINERS**

Rules exist for the above society which met at the house of Mr. T. Jessop, Inn Keeper, Makin's Rigg, Sunderland. Established 18 February 1818 and dated 1821 a list of members includes 12 landsmen and 47 registered mariners.

**Source:** British Library.

### **UNION OF GREEK SEAMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 2072T

A trade union formed in 1942 by Greek seamen whose ships were already in harbour in Britain or were diverted to British ports during the Second World War. It continued in existence until 1961.

**Source:** PRO FS27/309.

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Part Six

ENGINEERING AND  
METAL WORKING



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# Engineering

Many engineering unions have been individually detailed in earlier volumes, but in order to more fully understand the complexities of the many amalgamations in engineering the following lists are provided to compliment the volume 2 material. Many of the craft unions, particularly in engineering, operated overseas branches in America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is not our intention to cover these only our near neighbour Ireland.

## **From ASE to UNITE**

### **General Engineering**

### **Irish Engineering, Electronics and Enginemen**

#### **Metal Working Trades**

*Brass Workers*

*Chainmakers, Nail, Nut and Bolt Makers*

*Cutlery and Edge Tools*

*Farriers*

*Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Watchmakers*

*Iron and Steel Workers*

*Locksmiths Keysmiths and Safe Makers*

*Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Braziers, Heating  
and Domestic Engineers*

*Smiths and Hammermen*

*Vehicle Builders*

*Wire Workers*

## **ASE to UNITE**

### **To form AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS MACHINISTS MILLWRIGHTS AND PATTERNMAKERS (ASE) in 1851**

- 1851 Journeymen Steam Engine Machine Makers and Millwrights Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 40].  
Manchester Journeymen Millwrights Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 47].  
Friendly Society of Mechanics [Vol. 2, p. 37].  
Smiths Benevolent Sick and Burial Society [Vol. 2, p. 59].  
London Society of Millwrights (Old Mechanics) [Vol. 2, p. 45].  
Amicable and Brotherly Society of Journeymen Millwrights (Old Millwrights) [Vol. 2, p. 20].  
Associated Fraternity of Iron Forgers [Vol. 2, p. 21].  
Bolton Journeymen Millwrights Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 28].  
Bury Journeymen Millwrights Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 30].  
Friendly United Smiths of Great Britain and Ireland [Vol. 2, p. 38].  
Preston Journeymen Millwrights Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 57].  
Scottish Steam Engine Makers Society [Vol. 2, p. 59].

### **Later amalgamations into the ASE**

- 1856 The Melbourne Smiths [qv].  
1894 Amalgamated Society of Metal Planers Shapers Slotters Horizontal Borers and Milling Machine Workers [Vol. 2, p. 17].  
1915 Bolton Operative Roller Makers Association [Vol. 2, p. 28].  
Operative Roller Makers Society [Vol. 2, p. 60].

### **To form the AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION, 1920**

- 1920 Amalgamated Society of Engineers Machinists Millwrights and Patternmakers [Vol. 2, p. 15].  
Steam Engine Makers Society, Reg. 144 [Vol. 2, p. 60].  
United Machine Workers Association [Vol. 2, p. 64].  
United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers [Vol. 2, p. 63].  
Associated Brass Founders Turners Fitters Finishers and Coppersmiths Society [Vol. 2, p. 11].  
London United Metal Turners Fitters and Finishers Society [Vol. 2, p. 46].

Amalgamated Society of General Tool Makers Engineers and Machinists, Reg. 395 [Vol. 2, p. 16].

East of Scotland Brassfounders Society [Vol. 2, p. 32].

North of England Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers Society [Vol. 2, p. 55].

Amalgamated Instrument Makers Society [qv].

## **Amalgamations into the AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION**

1944 Amalgamated Society of Glass Works Engineers [Vol. 2, p. 330].

1945 Amalgamated Society of Vehicle Builders Carpenters and Mechanics [Vol. 2, p. 93].

1955 Amalgamated Union of Machine Engine Iron Grinders Glazers and General Labourers [Vol. 2, p. 20], AUEU says 1956.

1958 Leeds Spindle and Flyer Makers Trade and Friendly Society [qv].

1962 United Operative Spindle and Flyer Makers Trades and Friendly Society [Vol. 2, p. 65].

1965 Scottish Brass Turners Fitters Finishers and Instrument Makers Society [MacDougall, p. 316a].

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORKERS; (AEF)**

### **Amalgamation into AEF**

1970 Following the merger of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers [Vol. 2, pp. 19–20].

1970 Construction Engineering Union [Vol. 3, p. 37].

1970 Technical Administrative and Supervisory Staffs [Vol. 1, p. 18].

The Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, then known as Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians Association (DATA) [qv].

The Union became four administrative sections under the Title of

### **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS**

#### **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS**

##### **– Construction Section**

#### **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS**

##### **– Foundry Section**

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS – (TASS)**

This Section later sequestered from the Amalgamation under its former title **Technical Administrative and Supervisory Staffs**.

In 1988 it merged with the Association of Scientific Technical Managerial Staffs. to form Managerial Scientific and Finance Union (MSF).

### **Amalgamations into TASS**

- 1971 Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians Association Reg. 1691T [qv].
- 1980 National Union of Metal Mechanics [Vol. 2, p. 51].
- 1981 National Union of Gold Silver and Allied Trades [Vol. 2, p. 157].
- 1982 National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Coppersmiths and Heating and Domestic Engineers Union [Vol. 2, p. 120].
- 1984 Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen [Vol. 2, p. 26].

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS – Engineering Section**

### *Amalgamations into the AUEW (Engineering Section)*

- 1976 Amalgamated Spring Workers and Allied Trades [qv].
- 1983 British Roll Turners Trade Society [Vol. 2, p. 273, 5 April 1983].

## **AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL UNION (AEEU)**

An amalgamation of Amalgamated Engineering Union and Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union 1 May 1992 [see also Vol. 2, p. 33].

### *Amalgamations into the AEEU*

- 1993 Association of Staff of Probation and Bail Hostels, 3 March 1993 [qv].
- 1993 A. Monk and Company Staff Association. 13 May 1993 [Vol.5, p. 520].
- 1993 Association of Preparatory Workers [qv].
- 1993 Cabin Crew 89 [Vol. 5, p. 450].
- 1999 Nat. West Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 279].
- 1999 Union of Royal and Sun Alliance Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 317].
- 1999 British Aerospace Senior Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 506].
- 1999 Associated Metalworkers Union [Vol. 2, p. 23].

## **ASSOCIATION OF TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFFS (ASTMS)**

Formed in 1968 by an amalgamation of ASSET [see Vol. 1, p. 40] and the Association of Scientific Workers (AScW) [see Vol. 1, p. 37]. The union retained a high public profile throughout its history due largely to the flamboyant leadership of Clive Jenkins, the ex ASSET General Secretary and the union was widely seen as in the vanguard of white collar representation. The growth of white collar union membership benefited ASTMS far more than its only other TUC affiliated rival, APEX [see Vol. 1, p. 34]. The union made clear its opposition to government pay policies and used various methods to by pass pay limits. This was used as part of the union's recruitment campaign. As a result membership rose rapidly, particularly in manufacturing. The union also pursued an active approach towards other organisations and a number of mergers took place as a consequence. The 1971 Industrial Relations Act with its requirements that staff associations achieved a certificate of independence proved a useful amalgamation tool for the union! In 1988 Jenkins steered the biggest change as ASTMS and TASS merged to form MSF.

## **Amalgamations or Transfers of Engagement into the Association of Technical and Managerial Staffs**

- 1970 Medical Practitioners Union [qv].
- 1971 National Union of Insurance Staffs [qv].
- 1972 Dundee College of Technology Staff Association [qv].
- 1972 Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art Staff Association [qv].
- 1973 Assurance Representatives Organisation [qv].
- 1974 Union of Speech Therapists [Vol. 1, p. 220].
- 1974 Midland Bank Technical and Services Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 279].
- 1974 National Union of Insurance Workers London and Manchester Section [Vol. 5, p. 307].
- 1974 Kodak Senior Staff Association [qv].
- 1974 Engineer Surveyors Association [Vol. 5, p. 297].
- 1976 National Association of Liverpool Victoria Managers, Reg. 2175 [Vol. 1, p. 138].
- 1976 Health Service Chiropodists Association [qv].
- 1976 United Commercial Travellers Association of Great Britain and Ireland [Vol. 1, p. 221].
- 1976 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Staff Association [Vol. 1, p. 192 as Federation].

- 1977 Manager and Overlookers Society [Vol. 1, p. 120 also Vol. 3, p. 263].
- 1977 Group One Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 517].
- 1978 Excess Insurance Group Staff Association [Vol. 1, p. 85, also Vol. 5, p. 297].
- 1978 National Union of Insurance Workers (Pearl Federation) [Vol. 1, p. 172, also Vol. 5, p. 308].
- 1979 National Union of Insurance Workers – Refuge Section [Vol. 5, p. 308].
- 1979 Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Field Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 296].
- 1979 Management Association of Reckitt and Colman [qv].
- 1980 Telephone Contract Officers Association [Vol. 1, p. 212].
- 1980 Australia and New Zealand Group Ltd London Staff Association [qv].
- 1980 Britannic Assurance Chief Office Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 294].
- 1982 Commonwealth and Overseas Service Employees Staff Association [qv].
- 1983 Youth Hostels Association Staff Association [qv].
- 1985 Clerical and Secretarial Staffs Association of the University of Liverpool [Vol. 1, p. 66].
- 1985 Bank of New Zealand London Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 276].
- 1985 Grindlays Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 277].
- 1986 Sun Alliance and London Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 316].
- 1987 College of Health Care Chaplains (later withdrew then rejoined) [qv].
- 1988 Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers – Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS), with the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs to form **Manufacturing Science and Finance Union (MSF)** [Vol. 2, p. 19 and Vol. 1, p. 37].

### **MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND FINANCE UNION; (MSF)**

Formed by merger TASS and ASTMS in 1988. The union was badly affected by the collapse of the UK manufacturing industry in the 1980s and early 1990s but membership figures remained buoyed up by mergers which took the union more into the finance and public services sectors (the NHS in particular) than previously was the case. After Clive Jenkins retirement, Roger Lyons became General Secretary and the union merged on 1 January 2002 with the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union to form AMICUS [qv].

## **Amalgamations or Transfers of Engagement into MSF**

- 1988 United Friendly Field Management Association [Vol. 5, p. 318].
- 1988 Imperial Supervisors Association [qv].
- 1988 Church of England Children's Society Staff Association [qv].
- 1989 Imperial Group Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 513].
- 1990 Health Visitors Association [Vol. 1, p. 102, also Vol. 5, p. 293].
- 1991 Australian Mutual Provident Society Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 293].
- 1993 Hospital Physicists Association [qv].
- 1993 National Union of Scalemakers [Vol. 2, p. 53].
- 1994 Ceron Research Staff Association [qv].
- 1997 College Health Care Chaplains (second merger!) [qv].
- 1998 Communications Managers Association [qv].
- 1999 Nielson Staff Association [qv].
- 1999 Lufthansa Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 520].
- 1999 Corporation of London Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 307 and Vol. 5, p. 393].
- 1999 United Friendly Agents Association [Vol. 5, p. 318].
- 1999 Britannic Supervisory Union [Vol. 5, p. 295].
- 1999 National Union of Insurance Workers [Vol. 5, p. 307].
- 2000 Lloyds Registry Staff Association [Vol. 5, p. 302].
- 2001 Leicester Housing Association Staff Association.

### **AMICUS**

Formed in 2002 by a merger between MSF and the AEEU.

### **UNITE**

Formed in 2007 by a merger between AMICUS and the Transport and General Workers Union.

## **General Engineering**

### **ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT TOOLSMITHS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 11.

Unlisted.

**Source:** BoT.



## **AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL UNION**

See Amalgamated Engineering Union and Electrical Electronic and Plumbing Union.

Formed on 1 May 1992 by amalgamation between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the **Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union**. As of 1 January 1994 the union had a membership of 835,019, including 48,471 females.

**Sources:** CO; TUC.

## **AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION**

Reg. 424

See Vol. 2, p. 12.

By 1971, under the title Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the union had four sections respectively for Foundry Workers, Engineers, Construction Workers and Technical and Supervisory Staff (TASS). In 1984 the Foundry and Construction Sections amalgamated to form a single organisation with the Engineers which in May 1986 reverted to its earlier title as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, TASS becoming a separate and independent trade union. In 1992 the AEU amalgamated with the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union to form the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU).

**Sources:** Marsh, TUD, 1991; CO; PRO FS24/2 (1956–1966).

## **AMALGAMATED FOREMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 4.

## **AMALGAMATED INSTRUMENT MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 578

See Vol. 2, p. 13.

In 1890, as the Scientific Instrument Makers Trade Society it met at the Crown and Anchor Inn, 28 Farringdon Street and in 1896 when its secretary was W. Fennell, at the Sun Inn, 66 Long Acre, London WC. Later in 1911, with a membership of 1,150 its registered office was at 41 Cowcross Street, EC. Merged into the **Amalgamated Engineering Union**.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 315b. PRO FS27/58 (1890–1938).

## **AMALGAMATED MACHINE ENGINE AND IRON GRINDERS AND GLAZERS SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1325

Formed in 1844, in 1896 the society's office was at 117 Churnet Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester. It had 309 members in 1892 and 8 branches and 514 members in 1897. In 1898 it was based at 120 Mount Street, Oldham. It had 12 branches and 703 members in 1910. The society transferred its engagements to the Amalgamated Engineering Union in September 1956.

**Sources:** BoT; TUC; PRO FS27/156 (1904–1948).

## **AMALGAMATED MACHINE ENGINE IRON GRINDERS AND GLAZIERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1325

A society active in the Rochdale and Oldham Area, It was an active affiliate member of the Oldham and District Iron and Metal Workers Association in the early 1890s.

**Source:** PRO FS27/156 (1904–1919).

## **AMALGAMATED MACHINE AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 747

See Vol. 2, p. 13.

In 1896 the union's secretary was Sam Fielding, 77 St Georges Road, Bolton. This was its address for at least 20 years. It had 77 members in 1897, 700 in 1911 and 1,050 at the end of 1915.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **AMALGAMATED MANAGERS AND FOREMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1842

Formed in 1922 by the amalgamation of the Scottish Foremen's Protective Association (Reg. 164s) with the Amalgamated Managers and Foremen's Association (Reg. 1741) and registered at Unanimity House, 82 Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a membership of 1,371 in 1923. In 1926 the association's address was Unanimity, 12 Oxford Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne and its membership 1,194.

**Source:** RFS.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF COREMAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1313

See Vol. 2, p. 14.

Formerly the United Association of Core Makers a federal organisation established in September 1891 whose affiliates included the societies of Birmingham; Bolton; Bury; Leeds No. 1; Leeds No. 2; Liverpool; Manchester; Oldham; and Sheffield. It ceased to act as a federation upon the amalgamation in 1902. The society had a membership of 672, rising to 1393 by 1910 when it had 25 branches.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS26/99 (1903–1914).

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GENERAL TOOLMAKERS ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS**

Reg. 395

See Vol. 2, p. 16.

This was a Birmingham based society with a registered office in 1896 at 92 Ravenhurst Street, with W.F. Beston as secretary, in 1898 at 32 Great Charles Street, and later at 38 John Bright Street. Its membership when formed in 1882 was 140.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 315b.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF METAL PLANERS SHAPERS SLOTTERS HORIZONTAL BORERS AND MILLING MACHINE WORKERS**

**Sources:** BoT; Royal Commission 1869, Returns, p. 322.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF SEWING MACHINE CYCLE AND TOOLMAKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 14.

**Sources:** BoT; SRO FS7/84.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WOOLCOMB HACKLE AND GILL MAKERS**

Reg. 1541

See Vol. 2, p. 18.

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF FOUNDRY WORKERS**

Reg. 2122

See Vol. 2, p. 19.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS24/13 (1959–1965).

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF MACHINE AND GENERAL LABOURERS**

Reg. 747

See Amalgamated Machine and General Labourer Union.

## **ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS OF SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT**

Reg. 936

See Vol. 3, p. 458.

## **ASSOCIATED IROMOULDERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 58s

See Vol. 2, p. 21.

In 1841 the society had 704 members, rising to 2,446 in 1861; 4,954 in 1881 and 6,198 in 1896. In 1911 its registered office was 221 West George Street, Glasgow and its membership 8,116.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 300 and b.

## **ASSOCIATED IRON STEEL AND BRASS DRESSERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 101s

See Vol. 2, p. 22.

**Source:** MacDougall p. 300b.

## **ASSOCIATED METALWORKERS UNION**

Reg. 248

See Vol. 2, p. 23.

The union's membership as at 1 January 1994 was 928. Transferred its engagements to the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union in 1999.

**Sources:** TUC; CO.

## **ASSOCIATED PATTERNMAKERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 116s

See Vol. 2, p. 23.

A trade union formed in 1896 with 69 members and registered in 1899 at 119 Graham Road, Falkirk with a membership of 156. It changed its address to 28 Campfield Street, Falkirk and by 1911 had 262 members. It was dissolved in 1912 on merger with the **United Patternmakers Association**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 318a; SRO FS7/112.

## **ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF MOULDERS**

Reg. 538

See Vol. 2, p. 24.

As the Welsh Ironfounder's Trade Union, the society had 276 members in 1892 and about 200 in 4 branches at the end of 1897. In 1896 its secretary was John Richards and it met at the Welcome Coffee Tavern, High Street, Swansea. By 1904 it had 6 branches and a membership of 369 and in 1910, 8 branches and 559 members. The above title seems to have been adopted in about 1918 when membership was about 600 and it met at the Labour Exchange, Swansea. Its secretary was then T. Charles, 89 Marble Hall Road, Llanelly.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL STATION ENGINEERS**

Reg. 1573

See Vol. 1, p. 80 as Electrical Power Engineers Association.

Formed in 1913 and registered in 1914 with a membership of 520 and 388 in 1915.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PATTERNMAKERS AND ALLIED CRAFTSMEN**

Reg. 807

See Vol. 2, p. 26.

The association was originally London based, an early address being 108 Elliscombe Road, Old Charlton, but in 1896, 375 Waterloo Road, Cheetham, Manchester. In 1903 it moved to 329 Roundhay Road, Leeds and by 1908 to Rutland Road, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, returning to

London at 5 Vanbrough Park Road, Blackheath in 1912. Thereafter it seems to have remained in London in Theobald's Road and latterly at 15 Clive Road, West Hampstead NW6. The association transferred its engagements to AUEW-TASS in December 1984.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall p. 317b; SRO FS 7/19; SRO FS 14/56; TUC.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORY STAFF AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS**

See Vol. 1, p. 40.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORY STAFFS EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS**

See Vol. 1, p. 41.

### **BELFAST HACKLE AND GILL MAKERS BENEVOLENT AND TRADE UNION**

Reg. 39i

See Vol. 2, p. 27 and Vol. 5, p. 506.

### **BIRMINGHAM SCALE BEAM STEELYARD WEIGHING MACHINE AND MILLMAKERS TRADE AND PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 28.

The formation date of this association is not known, but it appears to have had 100 members in 1894 and to have been dissolved after a strike in 1896.

**Source:** BoT.

### **BRADFORD MACHINE WOOLCOMB MAKERS MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 6

See Vol. 2, p. 29.

The society had 14 members in 1876, 17 in 1877, 12 in 1878 and 10 in 1879.

**Source:** BoT.

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATED TRADES UNION OF ENGINEERS**

Reg. 94s

See Vol. 2, p. 29.

The union was registered in 1894. 24 members in 1897. In 1898 its registered office at 20 Tower Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow and at its dissolution in 1901, 1 Greenvale Terrace, Dumbarton.

**Source:** RFS.

## **CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 118

See Vol. 2, p. 30 and Vol. 4, p. 508.

The society's membership as at 1 January 1994 was 88.

**Source:** TUC.

## **CARRIAGE STRAIGHTENERS SOCIETY (NOTTINGHAM)**

Reg. 406

See Vol. 2, p. 30 and Vol. 4, p. 509.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/30 (1884–1940).

## **CENTRAL IRONMOULDERS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 62s

See Ironfounding Workers Association.

## **CYCLE WORKERS UNION (NOTTINGHAM)**

A newly formed Cycle Workers Union was active in Nottingham in April 1897. Its admission to the Nottingham Trades Council was opposed by members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who protested to the Trades Council giving it any assistance. When it was admitted the A.S.E. branch withdrew. According to Wyncoll it had at least four Branches at Beaston and Nottingham. Six months later the Nos 2 and 3 branches were defunct and the Beaston No. 1 Branch was reduced to 64 members. Nothing further is known about this union which is presumed to have dissolved in 1898.

**Source:** Wyncoll, p. 99.

## **EASTERN COUNTIES SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS**

Reg. 1110

See Vol. 2, p. 33.

The society was registered in 1898 and met at the Globe Inn, Market Place, Grantham. It was dissolved in July 1905.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ELECTRICAL ELECTRONIC TELECOMMUNICATION AND PLUMBING UNION**

Reg. 407 and 607

See Vol. 2, p. 33.

The EETPU was suspended by the Trades Union Congress from July 1988 for its refusal to abide by two awards of the TUC Disputes Committee involving single union agreements and subsequently excluded from membership. This led to the formation by members who wished to remain within the TUC of an Electrical and Plumbing Industries Union [qv]. In 1992 the EETPU amalgamated with the Amalgamated Engineering Union to form the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU).

**Source:** CO.

## **ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 33.

The association was last listed under this name in 1984.

**Source:** CO.

## **ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING INDUSTRIES UNION**

A trade union formed by members of the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union who wished to remain within the Trades Union Congress following the exclusion of that union from TUC membership in 1988. Since the EPIU was unable to take its supporters into immediate fee-paying membership these were retained by six other unions in holding sections until this could be arranged. By 1991, this was achieved and the EPIU was accepted into the TUC, also receiving a certificate of independence from the Certification Officer. The Union transferred its engagements to the **Transport and General Workers Union** in June 1995 with a membership of about 5,000.

**Sources:** TUC Reports; CO.



## **ELECTRICAL WINDERS SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1389

See Vol. 2, p. 34.

Registered in 1907, the society met at the Blue Eyed Maid, Borough High Street, London SW. It had 131 members in 1915. It became part of the **Electrical Trades Union** probably during the First World War.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ENGINEERING CRAFT ASSOCIATION**

Listed as a trade union in 1985.

## **ENGINEERING CRAFTSMENS GUILD**

Reg. 2111

See Vol. 2, p. 34.

**Source:** PRO FS27/333 (1945–1952).

## **FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

**Sources:** Marsh, p. 6; BoT Reports.

## **FEDERATION OF SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING TRADES**

**Source:** Marsh p. 7.

## **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRONFOUNDERS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND WALES**

Reg. 402

See Vol. 2, p. 36.

In 1896 the society's secretary was J. Maddison at 200 New Kent Road, London SE. Its membership in 1914 was 25,117 and in 1915, 26,515.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS26/31 and 32 (1895–1904; 1905–1912).

## **GLASGOW MACHINE ENGINE AND IRON GRINDERS**

Formed 1846; 77 members in 1892; 90 in 1897; secretary's address in 1898, 4 King Street, Tradeston, Glasgow.

**Source:** BoT.

## **HEYWOOD AND DISTRICT UNION OF MACHINE AND GENERAL LABOUR**

Reg. 1061

See General Workers.

## **HULL IRON MOULDERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1888 to pressurize employers to meet a promise they had made in 1884 about restoring a pay cut when conditions improved. The union had 180 members and 130 went on strike. Six weeks later the strike was successfully concluded.

**Source:** Brown.

## **INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Reg. 105

See Vol. 2, p. 39.

The society had 79 members in 1876 and 45 in 1884.

**Source:** BoT.

## **IRONFOUNDING WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 62s

See Vol. 2, p. 40.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 301.

## **LACE MACHINE BUILDERS AND ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1624

See Vol. 4, p. 510.

**Source:** PRO FS27/192 (1916–1936).

## **MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS TRADE SOCIETY OF LONDON**

An application to join the Amalgamated Society of Engineers by the above society was made in 1862. The application was for a merger of their 53 members. The ASE executive refused on the grounds that the average age of the membership was 46 years, the ASE rules for admission was 45 years. Nothing more is known about this society.

**Source:** 1862 ASE Monthly Reports.

### **MANCHESTER TYPEWRITER MECHANICS SOCIETY**

This society seems to have joined the Workers Union before 1913. No further information has been found.

**Source:** WCML.

### **MATHEMATICAL OPTICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union. Its secretary in 1896 was E.C. Hopkins, 97 Tyneham Road, Shaftesbury Park, London EC. and in 1913 H. Pasmore, 11 Ancona Road, Highbury, London N. The Union was not listed in 1919; perhaps it joined the Amalgamated Instrument Makers Society [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **MELBOURNE SOCIETY OF SMITHS**

This Australian society applied for admission to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1862. Of its 17 members, 11 were ASE members who had emigrated to Australia.

**Source:** EC Minutes, ASE, 1862.

### **MILLWRIGHTS BENEVOLENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for the above society of Newcastle, established on the 19 February 1825 and dated by the printer 1825.

**Source:** British Library.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF NUT AND BOLT MAKERS**

Disaffiliated from the TUC in 1955 and was dissolved.

**Source:** TUC.

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TOOLMAKERS**

Reg. 2256

See Vol. 2, p. 49.

The association seems to have been inoperable in practice from 1966 though was not formally dissolved until January 1868.

**Source:** PRO FS27/410 (1960–1966).

## **NATIONAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 908

See Vol. 2, p. 50 and Vol. 4, p. 510.

The association was expelled from the Trades Union Congress in 1956 for, it was claimed, attempting to obtain the benefit of membership for a non-affiliate, the Aeronautical Engineers Association, contrary to Congress rules.

**Source:** TUC Report, 1956.

## **NATIONAL METAL WIRE AND TUBE WORKERS**

Known to have been in existence from the early part of the twentieth century. It was dissolved in 1950.

**Source:** TUC.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF CYCLE WORKERS**

Reg. 1076

See Vol. 2, p. 51.

Registered in 1897, the society met at the Grand Turk Inn, 8 Ludgate Hill, Birmingham. A notice of dissolution was given in December 1900.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF METAL MECHANICS**

See BRASS.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF CYCLE WORKERS**

This appears to have been formed in Nottingham in April 1897. Opposed by the local Amalgamated Society of Engineers branch the union grew rapidly – a total of three branches of the NUCW being formed. However two collapsed within 6 months and the NUCW No. 1 branch in Beeston could only claim 64 members in April 1898. No further information is available and it can be assumed that the union was disbanded.

**Source:** Wyncoll, P., *The Nottingham Labour Movement 1880–1939*.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF FOUNDRY WORKERS**

Reg. 1841

See Vol. 2, p. 52.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF SCALEMAKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 53.

Transferred its engagements to MSF 8 December 1993.

**Source:** CO.

## **NATIONAL UNITED TRADES SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS**

Reg. 701

See Vol. 2, p. 54.

In the 1890s the registered office of the society was at 63 Cromwell Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1908 at 222 Ellesmere Road, Newcastle and in 1911, when its membership was given as 16, at 28 Larch Street, Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Registrar cancelled its registration in 1913.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NEWCASTLE MECHANICS SOCIETY**

Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Newcastle Mechanics Society exist for 1825 and 1826. Membership restricted to Mechanics resident within five miles of Newcastle.

**Source:** British Library.

## **OPTICAL WORKERS AND SPECTACLE FRAME MAKERS UNION**

Reg. 894

See, Vol. 2, p. 57.

**Source:** BoT; RFS.

## **SCOTTISH FOREMENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 164s

See Vol. 1, p. 194.

Registered in 1919 at 95 Bath Street, Glasgow. Amalgamated 1922 with the Amalgamated Managers and Foremens Association Reg. 1741, to form the Amalgamated Managers and Foremens Association Reg. 1842.

**Source:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 378a.

## **SCOTTISH METAL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 99s

See Vol. 2, p. 58.

**Source:** MacDougall, pp. 302–303.

## **STEAM ENGINE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 144

See Vol. 2, p. 60.

The Union was registered in 1874. Its registered office was at Market Buildings, 17 Thomas Street, Shudehill, Manchester with J. Swift as secretary in 1896. Its membership at the end of 1915 was almost 20,000.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS27/14 (1874–1915); SRO FS14/55. See also deposit Bishopsgate Institution.

## **UNITED MACHINE WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 820

See Vol. 2, p. 64.

An association registered in 1892 with 49 branches at the end of 1897 and a membership of 3,960. In 1896 its secretary was M. Arrandale, 24 Upper Brook Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. In 1898 its secretary's address was 24 Upper Brook Street, Manchester. In 1910 it had 71 branches and in 1911 a membership of 5,837 and its secretary at 48 Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **UNITED PATTERNMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen.

## **UNITED SPRING FITTERS AND VICEMENS SOCIETY**

An unregistered society formed in 1887 with a membership of 420 in 1892 and an office in 1898 at 64 Fir Street, Walkley, Sheffield. In 1910 its membership was 500 and in 1913 its secretary was J. Austin at 109 Princess Street, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield who was still in office in 1919. In the early 1920s the society seems no longer to have been in existence.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **UNITED TRIMMERS FIREMEN AND FOUNDRY LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 804

See Vol. 2, p. 66.

Registered in 1892 with 60 members and 148 in 1897. In 1896 its secretary was J.A. Delves at 88 Union Street, London SE. and at the time of its dissolution in 1901, 1 George Street, Blackfriars Road, SE.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL UNION**

Established in 1971 by Pat Sturdy, a worker at the Lucas Factory in Burnley, Lancashire. It was in fact a breakaway from the National Union of General and Municipal Workers where complaints about wages and conditions of women workers were going unheeded. The breakaway allowed women to express their views more fully, the debate ultimately brought a change in attitude of the union (NUGMW) to women at the 1972 conference. The Women's Industrial Union was short lived; after several attempts at re-absorption had failed they returned to the fold at the end of 1972.

**Source:** Carter.

## **Irish Engineering, Electronics and Enginemen**

### **ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (IRELAND)**

Reg. 366i; 453i

The Union was formed as a breakaway of members of the electrical section of the Irish Engineering Industrial Union in 1923 and was registered in 1924 as the Electrical Trades Union (Dublin). Its name was changed to the above in 1925. This registry was cancelled in 1928 as a result of the Union's failure to submit annual returns and it was re-registered under the same name on 13 November 1941 as Reg. 453i, now listed as the Electrical Trades Union, though the word (Ireland) subsequently reappeared until 1974, when it was formally dropped. This happened after British ETU joined with plumbers to form EEPTU. The Union was affiliated to the Irish Trades Union Congress from the late 1920s but later to Congress of Irish Unions. In the 1960s and 1970s there was a major expansion in membership from the inclusion of telephone engineers, instrument mechanics, service engineers, electronic technicians and others. In 1930 it numbered no more than 240 members and did not reach 1,000 until 1940, but by 1970 had grown to almost 6,000. It merged with NEETU to form Technical, Engineering and Electrical Union in 2001 and entered a loose alliance with SIPTU in 2000 to create TUF, Trade Union Federation.

**Sources:** Devine; ITUC; CIU; TURID 1996, pp. 198–200.

### **IRISH AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS AND AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS UNION**

See Automobile General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives Union, and Irish Automobile Drivers' and Mechanics' Union.

Founded and registered as Irish Automobile Drivers' Society, 1911, 286T, and Irish Automobile Drivers and Mechanics Union, represented at ITUC, 1916–22. Membership, 1911, 149; 1912, 162; 1913, 138; 1914, 98; 1915, 117; 1916, 132; 1917, 248; 1918, 830; and 1919, 1,571. They made no returns after 1919. Union later revived to become AGEMOU – see SIPTU amalgamations below. Most transferred to WUI after split with IT&GWU in 1924. It is not clear when AGEMOU broke from WUI. AGEMOU merged with SIPTU in 1997.

## **IRISH ENGINEERING INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRICAL TRADE UNION**

Reg. 358i

Formed in 1920 and registered on 1 December 1922 as the Irish Engineering Industrial Union, taking above title on 15 March 1948. The Irish Engineering Industrial Engineering Union took in a number of unions in 1920–22, notably the Irish Stationary Engine Drivers and the Operative Society of Mechanical Heating and Domestic Engineers Whitesmiths Ironworkers and Pipe Fitters. Breakaways resulted in the formation of the Irish General Railway and Engineering Union (1922) and the Electrical Trade Union (Ireland) in 1923. The Union's name was changed to Irish Engineering and Electrical Trade Union in 1947–48. It absorbed The National Engineering Union on 28 December 1966 to form the National Engineering and Electrical Trade Union. The amalgamation was held up and did not legally take place until 1976, and the new union retained its registration as 258i.

**Sources:** Devine; Irish RFS; TURID 1996, pp. 199–200.

## **IRISH ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL UNION**

See Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union.

## **IRISH GENERAL RAILWAY AND ENGINEERING UNION**

Reg. 357i

A trade union formed in 1922, as a breakaway from the Irish Engineering and Industrial Union with a membership of 612. It became the Irish Engineering and Foundry Union in 1933 and the National Engineering Union [qv] in 1956.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 260.



## **IRISH MOTOR MECHANICS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 437i

A trade union formed in 1938 as a breakaway of the mechanics branch of the Irish Automobile Drivers and Automobile Mechanics Union. It was registered in 1939 with B. Hughes as General Secretary and dissolved in 1943. Its Membership declined from 177 in 1939 to 19 in 1941. Members rejoined AGEMOU.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 229.

## **IRISH UNION OF SCALEMAKERS**

Reg. 522i

The union was registered in 1959 and dissolved in 1971.

**Sources:** Devine; TURID 1996, p. 264.

## **KILKENNY IRONWORKERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1905 with a membership of 50 and having 54 in 1910. No further information has been found.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 265.

## **NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL TRADE UNION**

Reg. 538i

See Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union.

## **NATIONAL ENGINEERING UNION**

Reg. 357i

Registered on 9 June 1922 as the Irish General Railway and Foundry Union, that society's name was changed on 10 August 1933 to Irish Engineering and Foundry Union and in 1956 to the above. It joined the Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union on 28 December 1966 to form the National Engineering and Electrical Trade Union. Its registration was not cancelled, however, until 18 July 1977. Its first registered address was the Workmen's Club, Inchicore. It moved to 33 Gardiners Place in 1935 when it had a membership of 1,556 and in 1966 6 Gardiner Row when its numbers had grown to about 4,500.

**Sources:** Devine; Irish RFS; TURID 1996, p. 202.

## *Enginemen*

One complication here is that one Stationary Engine Drivers' Union amalgamated with the ITGWU circa 1913 and operated out of Liberty Hall. It went back as independent body in 1932. See USED below.

### **INDEPENDENT STATIONARY STEAM AND GAS ENGINE DRIVERS STEAM AND ELECTRICAL CRANE AND MOTORMENS GREASERS FIREMEN AND TRIMMERS**

Reg. 280i

Registered in 1909 and dissolved in 1913. It had 57 members in 1911. Most of these appear to have joined the Irish Stationary Engine Drivers Cranemen and Firemen's Union.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 257.

### **INDEPENDENT STATIONARY STEAM AND GAS ENGINE DRIVERS', STEAM AND HYDRAULIC CRANE DRIVERS', GREASERS', FIREMEN AND TRIMMERS' TRADE UNION**

Registered 1902, 221T, as Independent Stationary Steam and Gas Engine Drivers', Steam and Electrical Crane and Motor Drivers', Greasers', Firemen and Trimmers Trade Union; changed name in 1906. ITUC, 1906–08; dissolved 1909.

**Source:** TURID.

### **IRISH STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS CRANEMEN FIREMEN AND MOTORMENS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 277i

Registered in 1909 at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin with a membership of 206 in 1911; 240 at the end of 1915. By 1920 it had branches at Arklow, Blackrock, Clondalkin, Kildare, Kingstown and Limerick but was dissolved in 1921 on amalgamation with the Irish Engineering Industrial Union.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 201 and p. 263.

### **IRISH UNITED ENGINEMEN CRANEMEN MOTORMEN AND FIREMENS MUTUAL TRADE PROTECTION SICK AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 169i

See Vol. 3, p. 462.

A Belfast society formed in 1895 and originally meeting at the Artizans Hall, Garfield Street, Belfast, the title Irish United Association of Enginemen Cranemen and Firemen was adopted in 1898. In 1902 there was a further change to the above title and yet another title used was Irish United Enginemen Cranemen Motormen and Firemen's Sick and Mutual Trade Protection Society. It was under the above title that the society was dissolved in 1908, giving its registered office as the Typographical Hall, College Street, Belfast.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TURID 1996, p. 275.

### **LIMERICK STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMENS UNION**

There appear to have been two unregistered organisations of this name. The first was formed in 1882, had 30 members in 1896 and was dissolved in 1898. The second was formed in 1901 and was dissolved in 1906. In its best year it had no more than 21 members. It was absorbed by the United Stationary Engine drivers in 1942 being unable to afford the negotiating licence as required under the 1941 Trade Union Act.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 267.

### **UNITED STATIONERY ENGINE DRIVERS TRADE UNION (DUBLIN)**

Reg. 119i

Formed in 1891, the Union had 111 members in 1896 and 130 in 1900 when its name was changed to United Stationary Engine Drivers Cranemen and Firemen's Trade Union. Its registration was cancelled in 1906 and in the following year a second union of that same name was registered as Reg. 254i. This was dissolved in 1909, giving its formation date as 1876.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TURID 1996, p. 201 and p. 286.

### **UNITED STATIONERY ENGINE DRIVERS', CRANEMEN, FIREMEN, MOTORMEN AND MACHINEMEN'S TRADE UNION**

Registered 1932, 394T and affiliated to CIU/ICTU, 1958–1987. From 1938–1943 it was known as Irish Power Operatives' and Allied Workers' Trade Union. It merged with Federated Workers' Union of Ireland in 1987. In 1932 it had 83 members; 1935, 194; 1940, 249; 1950, 734; 1960, 706; 1970, 501; 1980, 501. Took in Limerick Stationary Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Union, 1942.

**Source:** TURID.

# Metal Working Trades

As in other sections these entries are either additional information to that recorded in volume 2 or new entries for organisation not listed elsewhere.

## *Brass Workers*

Brass, the alloy of copper and zinc, was available in Britain only by importation until the late sixteenth century. During the reign of Henry VIII the absence of the indigenous copper mining which had been a feature of the Roman occupation and the need for brass for military and industrial purposes became a matter for concern and a series of statutes prohibited the re-export of these materials.

At the same time a search for indigenous copper was begun and in 1565 ores were discovered in Cumberland. Austrian expertise was secured to start mining and smelting and in the following year calamine, the carbonate ore of zinc, was found in the Mendip Hills, initial brass production being attempted in or around Bristol. This later spread illegally to the production of brass plate and wire elsewhere in the Kingdom until the Crown monopoly on the material was finally lifted by the Royal Mines Act 1689.<sup>1</sup>

We have found no detail of eighteenth-century brassworkers friendly societies or box clubs, though no doubt these existed in the many locations in which brassworking was subsequently carried on. If brassworkers were, as advertisements in a Liverpool newspaper of 1756 suggests, associated with tin plate workers, coppersmiths and pewterers in the protection of their interests,<sup>2</sup> this would hardly be surprising. A working ironmonger or brazier was likely at that time employ journeymen of a number of metal working trades to supply his shop, including especially brass founders. Campbell, the author of an early employment guide published in 1747, describes their craft in some detail:

The Founder is the man Moft employed in a Brafier's Shop: His Buusiness is to caft all Works that are made of Brafes. He has Models generally of the Work defigned, to which he fits the Mould to caft

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<sup>1</sup> Joan Day, *Bristol Brass: A History of the Industry*, David and Charles, Newton Abbot, 1973.

<sup>2</sup> A.T. Kidd, *History of the Tin-plate Workers and Braziers Societies*, National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Coppersmiths, 1949, p. 99 and Ted Brake, *Men of Good Character*, Lawrence and Wishart, 1985.

his Metal in; he feldom defigns anything himfelf, and his chief Skill lies in melting the Brafs and running it into the Mould evenly. There are various Sorts of Founders: Founders who only caft for the Brafiers; Founders who Caft for the Coach-Makers; and thofe who caft Buckles, Studs and Bars for the Sadlers; and feveral other Sorts of Founders, who all work after the fame Manner and upon the fame Principles; but apply themfelves to particular Branches, for no other Reafon, but that they are not furnifhed with Moulds for other Articles: Thus the Founder, who cafts Candleticks and Braffes for Stoves etc. is furnifhed with Moulds and Infruments proper to thefe Articles, and if he is defired to caft a Buckle in the Coach-Maker's Wat, he cannot do it; not that he is ignorant of the Manner, but becaufe he muft make a Mould for that Purpose, which is not worth his while unlefs he had feveral Cufomers in that Branch.

The Founder requires a ftrong Conftitution and a robuft Body, to undergo the Heat of the Fire, etc. He has but few Principles to learn relating to his Trade, which he may foon acquire if he has any tolerable Share of Acutenefs. It is abundently profitable to the Mafter, and a Journeyman earns Twelve of Fifteen Shillings a Week. There is no Education more than reading and writing neceffary to his Bufinefs, to which he is not fit to be bound till Fifteen Years of Age.<sup>3</sup>

In the nineteenth century a clearer picture of organisation among brass workers begins to emerge. The trade had received great impetus from steam engine building, with its demand for brass taps, cocks and other fittings and dozens of small foundries had come into existence in London, Birmingham and Manchester in particular, where local clubs of Cock Founders had successfully demanded higher wages even before the repeal of the Combination Acts in 1824. The London Trades Council Trades Union Directory, published in 1861, listed eleven towns or boroughs with brass founders, moulders, brass cock finishers or similar organisations, 17 in total. A Dublin Brassfounders Union dated from 1817. Fyrth and Collins (p. 320) note a London Brassfounders Society [see Vol. 2, pp. 43–4] which had 800 members before 1820 followed by many local organisations of founders during that decade in London and Birmingham and brassmoulders in Birmingham and Manchester [the United Journeymen Brassfounders and Finishers of Manchester, 1825; Vol. 2, p. 47]. To these can be added the Liverpool Brass Founders, [1826; Vol. 2, p. 42], the North of England Brass Turners Fitters and

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<sup>3</sup> R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman*, T. Gardner, London, 1747, pp. 178–9.

Finishers (1834), the London United Brass Finishers (1837), the Bristol Brass Founders and Finishers (1838), the Belfast Brass Founders (1840), the Birmingham Brass Cock Finishers (1845) and societies at Hull and Leeds (1848), Edinburgh (1857), for the North of England (1859), at Liverpool (1860), Bury (1862), Nottingham (1863), Oldham (1865) and Wigan (1871).

The need for organisation to represent interests common to these local sectional societies was recognised in 1866 when a United Journeymen Brass Founders Association of Great Britain and Ireland was formed with a membership at the end of 1867 of 1,838. This maintained a central dispute fund, leaving friendly benefits to individual branches. In Scotland a similar federation had already been formed, though with benefit functions also, in 1856. The London societies for the most part eschewed the United Journeymen and in 1892 formed their own Federal Council of Brass Workers which also included two unions of instrument makers in their federation. Scottish federation lasted until 1888 when it became unified in the Scottish Brassmoulders Union. The London Federal Council continued into the 1920s but the efforts of brass workers generally to remain independent of the larger, richer and more powerful unions of engineers alongside which they frequently worked as work became concentrated in larger units became increasingly less effective.

One organisation, the Birmingham based Amalgamated Brassworkers Society (1872), chose, under the leadership of the remarkable W.J. Davis, to extend its membership into other types of metalworking and eventually into engineering generally, becoming the National Society of Metal Mechanics and maintaining an independent existence until 1985.<sup>4</sup> As for the Journeymen Brassfounders, the federation continued to increase its membership and pursue its policy of independence of the more powerful engineering organisations. In 1915 it was reported to have 44 branches, to have a membership of 6,497 and was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress.

By 1913 however, there had emerged an Amalgamated Association of Brassfounders Turners Fitters and Coppersmiths (or Associated Brassfounders Turners Fitters and Coppersmiths Society) originally based on Liverpool and probably formed during the previous year, which registered separately in 1916 and which quickly absorbed most

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<sup>4</sup> On Davis and his achievements see inter alia, W.A. Dalley, *Life of W.J. Davis*, Birmingham Printers, 1914; R.D. Best, *Brass Chandelier*, George Allen and Unwin, 1940; Malcolm Totton, *Founded in Brass*, NSMM, 1972. Davis himself wrote *A Short History of the Brass Trade*, 1892, p. 42.

the societies previously federated to the Journeymen Brassfounders. This evidently did not share the Journeymen Brassfounders' inhibitions towards the engineering unions and joined the Amalgamated Engineering Union in 1920, the Journeymen Brassfounders subsequently fading away by 1921.

By the mid-1920s only six of the earlier independent sectional brass workers' societies remained: the Birmingham Operative Brass Cock Finishers Trade Sick and Benefit Society (1845), the Amalgamated Society of Brassworkers (1886), the Scottish Brass Moulders Union (1888), the North of England Brass Aluminium Bronze and Kindred Alloys Moulders Trade and Friendly Society (1859), the London United Brass and General Metal Founders (1890) and the Scottish Brass Turners Fitters Finishers and Instrument Makers Society (1890). These were dissolved in 1931, 1962, 1944 (on joining the National Union of Foundry Workers), 1963 (on joining the National Union of Foundry Workers), 1925 (on joining the National Union of Foundry Workers) and 1965 (on merging with the Amalgamated Engineering Union).<sup>5</sup>

#### **ABERDEEN OPERATIVE BRASSFOUNDERS AND COPPERSMITHS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 11.

#### **AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF BRASS FOUNDERS TURNERS FITTERS AND COPPERSMITHS**

Reg. 1631

See Vol. 2, p. 11; also known as the Associated Brass Founders Turners Fitters and Coppersmiths Society.

It seems that the Belfast Brassfounders Association was at that time more accurately known as the Belfast Brass Fitters Turners Moulders and Coppersmiths. The Hull Journeymen Brassfounders, [qv] later joined.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/194; TURID 1996, p. 233.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BRASSWORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 14.

In 1920 the society's secretary was H. Hinkins, 63 Larcom Street, Walworth SE1; also in 1927 with 450 members.

**Source:** TUC.

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<sup>5</sup> The whole story is reviewed in Ted Brake, *Men of Good Character*, Lawrence and Wishart, 1985.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CASTERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 14.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ASSOCIATED BRASS FOUNDERS TURNERS FITTERS FINISHERS AND COPPERSMITHS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1631

See Vol. 2, p. 11.

Probably formed in 1912 and formally registered in 1916, this society seems to have remained in membership of the United Journeymen Brass Founders Turners Fitters Finishers and Coppersmiths while taking over sectional societies within it. It seems originally to have been Liverpool based its first secretary being T. Jeffers JP at Bank Chambers, 2 Moss Street, Liverpool but subsequently organised from Manchester with G.J. Kirkley being secretary in 1919 at Seven Stars Buildings, 16 Withy Grove, Manchester. In 1920 it joined the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/194; MoL; RFS.

## **BELFAST BRASSFITTERS TURNERS MOULDERS AND COPPERSMITHS**

Reg. 116i

The title adopted in 1906 by the Belfast Brassfounders Trade Union [see below and Vol. 2, p. 27]. In 1898 the Brassfounders had a membership of 205 and a registered office at 17 College Street, Belfast. In 1900 the Union changed its name to Belfast Brass Founders and Coppersmiths Trade Union. In 1911 it had a membership of 197 and met at the Engineers Hall, Garfield Street, Belfast. It was dissolved in 1912 and amalgamated with the Amalgamated Association of Brassfounders Turners Fitters and Coppersmiths of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **BELFAST BRASSFOUNDERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 116i

See Vol. 2, p. 27 as Belfast Brassfounders Association and Belfast Brassfitters Turners Moulders and Coppersmiths above.



**BIRMINGHAM OPERATIVE BRASS COCK FINISHERS  
TRADE SICK AND DIVIDEND SOCIETY**

Reg. 426

See Vol. 2, p. 27–8.

The society's membership never exceeded 67 (in 1902) and its numbers fell steadily from 57 in 1910 to its eventual dissolution in 1931. For the latter part of its life it met at the Engine Tavern, 190 Great Hampton Row, Birmingham.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MoL; PRO FS11/324 Series 2.

**BRASS COCK FOUNDERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 April 1841. It met at the Castle Inn, Aston Street, Birmingham.

**Source:** PRO FS2/576.

**BRISTOL BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1186

See Vol. 2, p. 29.

The society was registered in 1899 at the Full Moon, Broad Street, Bristol. It became a district of the federal United Journeymen Brassfounders Turners Fitters Turners and Coppersmiths. Its membership was 80 in 1912, 68 in 1914 and 78 in 1915. In 1916 it amalgamated with the **Associated Brassfounders Turners Fitters Finishers and Coppersmiths Society** (Reg. 1631) which joined the Amalgamated Engineering Union in 1920.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/133; RFS.

**BURTON AND DISTRICT BRASS MOULDERS AND  
FINISHERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1875; by 1897 or 1898 known as the Derby and Burton Brass Founders and Finishers Society [qv].

**BURY AND DISTRICT BRASS FIUNDERS AND FINISHERS  
SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 29.

**DERBY AND BURTON BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS  
SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 31.

Formed in 1875 as the Burton and District Brass Moulders and Finishers Society, the above title seems to have been adopted by 1897 or 1898 with its secretary at 18 Bedford Street, Derby. It then had two branches and a membership of 82. The broadening of its title to include Coventry as the Derby, Burton and Coventry Brass Founders Turners Fitters Electrical and General Brass Finishers and Coppersmiths Trade and Friendly Society took place before 1913 with G.F. Holmes, 35 Bateman Street, Derby as secretary.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **DONCASTER OPERATIVE BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS TRADE SICK AND FUNERAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 32.

The association had 29 members in 1910 and was still in existence in 1914 with T. Emery, 38 Gladstone Road, Hexthorpe, Doncaster as secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

### **DUBLIN BRASS FOUNDERS UNION**

An unregistered union, formed in 1817. It had 101 members in 1892, by which date it was known as the Dublin United Brass Founders Finishers and Gas Fitters Society. Its secretary in 1896 was T. Boniface at 7 Richmond Cottages, Summer Hill, Dublin. It had 129 members in 1910 and in 1914 its secretary continued to be T. Boniface, 9 David Road, Glasnevin, followed by J. Nicholson, 12 Temple Cottages, Broadstone, Dublin. It joined the **Irish Engineering Industrial Union** soon after the formation of that organisation in 1920.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL; TURID 1996, p. 253 and p. 201.

### **DUBLIN UNITED BRASS FOUNDERS FINISHERS AND GAS FITTERS SOCIETY**

See Dublin Brass Founders Union.

### **DUNDEE OPERATIVE BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 32.

### **EAST OF SCOTLAND BRASS FOUNDERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 32; earlier known as the Edinburgh and Leith Brassfounders League.

## **EDINBURGH AND LEITH BRASS FOUNDERS LEAGUE**

See Vol. 2, pp. 32 and 33 as Edinburgh and Leith Association of Brass Founders.

Formed in 1857 the League seems to have been the oldest organisation of brass founders in Scotland. It had 450 members in 1897 and a general secretary at 16 Beaumont Place, Edinburgh, changing its name to **East of Scotland Brass Founders Society** [see Vol. 2, p. 32] about 1904. Its secretaries in 1913 and 1914 were T. Fisher, 27 St Leonard's Street, Edinburgh and A. Wilson, 30 St Leonard's Street, Edinburgh.

**Sources:** BoT; MacDougall, p. 316a; MoL.

## **GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BRASS FINISHERS PROTECTIVE LEAGUE**

See West of Scotland Brass Finishers Society and Scottish Brass Turners Fitters Finishers and Instrument Makers Society.

## **GREENOCK AND DISTRICT BRASS FINISHERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 100s

See Vol. 2, p. 38 as Greenock Port Glasgow and District Association of Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers.

Formed in 1896 with a membership of 79, the union grew to about 100 by 1906 when it changed its name to Greenock Port Glasgow and District Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers Trade Union which has a membership of 120 in 1910 and met at Britannia Hall, Terrace Road, Greenock. In 1912 it became a district of the **United Journeymen Brassfounders Turners Fitters and Finishers Association**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 316b; SRO FS7/44.

## **GREENOCK PORT GLASGOW AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF BRASS TURNERS FITTERS AND FINISHERS**

Reg. 100s

See Vol. 2, p. 38; also known as the Greenock Port Glasgow and District Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers Trade Union and the Greenock and District Brass Finishers Trade Union. It joined the **United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners Fitters Finishers Coppersmith Association of Great Britain and Ireland** [qv].

**Source:** BoT; RFS

**HULL JOURNEYMEN BRASS FOUNDERS TURNERS  
FITTERS FINISHERS AND COPPERSMITHS SOCIETY**

Reg. 502

See Vol. 2, p. 39 as the Hull Brassfounders Turners Fitters Finishers and Coppersmiths Society.

In 1911, with a membership of 200 and its registered office at Foresters Hall, Charlotte Street, Hull, it affiliated to the United Journeymen Brassfounders and by 1913 had moved to 87 Lee Street, Holderness Road, Hull. In 1914 the society's membership was 347 and in 1915, 339. In 1916 it amalgamated into the Associated Brassfounders Turners Fitters Finishers and Coppersmiths Society which in 1920 joined the **Amalgamated Engineering Union**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/45.

**LEEDS BRASSFOUNDERS AND FINISHERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 41; also known as the Leeds United Brass Founders and Finishers Society.

**LIVERPOOL INDEPENDENT OPERATIVE BRASS FOUNDERS  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 December 1840. It met at the Rose and Crown, Cheapside, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2024.

**LIVERPOOL OPERATIVE BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL  
WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1143

See Vol. 2, p. 113.

The society was registered in 1899 at 19 Virgil Street, Scotland Road, Liverpool with 213 members and a membership of 363 in 1913, operating from the same address. It later became a branch of the **General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/93 (1899–1915).

**LIVERPOOL UNITED SOCIETY OF COPPERSMITHS  
BRAZIERS BRASS IRON AND STEEL PIPE WORKERS**

Reg. 1343

See Vol. 2, p. 113.

The society registered in 1904 at Wellington Vaults, St Anne Street Liverpool, with a membership of 112. It later met at the Labour Exchange, Fraser Street and had 140 members in 1912. It was a district of the United Journeymen Brassfounders Turners Fitters Finishers Coppersmiths Association of Great Britain and Ireland for many years until 1914 when it amalgamated with the **National Society of Coppersmiths Braziers and Metal Workers**, Reg. 1256.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LONDON FEDERAL COUNCIL OF BRASS WORKERS**

Formed in March 1892, the Federation's membership was confined to the Capital and included in 1895, 6 organisations: Two branches of the National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers, later the National Society of Metal Mechanics [see Vol. 2, p. 51], the London Amalgamated Brass Workers Society [see Vol. 2, p. 14], the London United Brassfounders [see Vol. 2, p. 64], the London United Brass Finishers Society [see Vol. 2, p. 46], the Scientific Instrument Makers Trade Society [see Vol. 2, p. 13] and the Mathematical and Optical and Philosophical Instrument Makers Society [see Vol. 2, p. 48]. The Council's total membership in 1895 was 1,861 in 1897 rising to 2,249 in 1910. It was still in existence in the mid 1920s as the **London Federal Council of Brass and General Metal Workers**.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **LONDON UNITED BRASS AND GENERAL METAL FOUNDERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 714

See Vol. 2, p. 46.

Membership in 1911 was 213 and in 1923, 240. It met at the Windsor Castle Tavern, Old Kent Road, London SE.

**Source:** RFS.

### **MANCHESTER BRASS FOUNDERS TURNERS FITTERS FINISHERS AND COPPERSMITHS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 47.

An unregistered trade union formerly known as the Manchester Brass Founders and Finishers Society (1825) but bearing the above title by 1913. It had three branches in 1897 and at Manchester, Bolton and Leeds and was based at 25 Bradford Street, Ancoats, Manchester, and 9 branches by 1910.

**Source:** MoL.

## **MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 670

See Vol. 2, p. 117.

The date of formation of the society is given by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as 1802. In 1899 it met at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Newton Street, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester with 545 members and had a membership of 688 in 1911. In 1912 when it had 804 members in met at the Imperial Wreath Hotel, Lever Street, Piccadilly, Manchester. It became a branch of General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers and ultimately of the **National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/65 (1893–1914).

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF METAL MECHANICS**

Reg. 529

See Vol. 2, pp. 51–2.

In 1919 amalgamation with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was rejected after a ballot. The society transferred its engagements to the **Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers – Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section**, 18 November 1985. Its membership had fallen to 27,000 at the end of 1984 (TUC).

**Sources:** CO; TUC.

## **NORTH OF ENGLAND BRASS ALUMINIUM BRONZE AND KINDRED ALLOYS MOULDERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 54.

In 1926 the society's secretary was R.M. Wardle, 104 Chillingham Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NORTH OF ENGLAND BRASS TURNERS FITTERS AND FINISHERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Reg. 1126

See Vol. 2, p. 55.

The society had 345 members in 1892, rising to 350 in 1896 and 425 in 1899. Its secretary in 1892 was John Wile at 2 Sanitary Place, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was still secretary in 1913–14 at 47 Union Street, Shieldfield.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL; PRO FS27/125 (1898–1912).

## **SCOTTISH BRASS MOULDERS UNION**

Reg. 91s

See Vol. 2, p. 58.

In 1892 the Union's membership stood at 300 increasing to 398 by 1895. In 1923 and 1926 its office was at 1 Apsley Place, Glasgow and its membership 911.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 302a; BoT; RFS; SRO FS14/8.

## **SCOTTISH BRASS TURNERS FITTERS FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1890 as the Glasgow and District Brass Finishers Protective Society (or League), the union's title was changed within a few years to West of Scotland Brass Turners and Finishers Society [see Vol. 2, p. 66] a title which it retained until 1928. It amalgamated with the **Amalgamated Engineering Union** in 1965.

**Sources:** BoT: MacDougall, p. 316a; Webb Trade Union Collection Sect. C, Vol. LIV, Item 1; TUC Library, London.

## **UNION OF BRASS WORKERS**

Reg. 802

See Vol. 2, p. 159 as the Union of Watchmakers Clock and Case Makers Index Makers and Brass Workers in General.

## **UNION OF WATCHMAKERS CLOCK AND CASE MAKERS INDEX MAKERS AND BRASS WORKERS IN GENERAL**

Reg. 802

See Vol. 2, p. 159.

The Union had 73 members in 1892, falling to 50 in 1895 and was dissolved in 1896. It met at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, London EC.

**Source:** BoT.

## **UNITED JOURNEYMEN BRASSFOUNDERS TURNERS FITTERS FINISHERS AND COPPERSMITHS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1344

The association was registered in 1904 at 152 London Road, Liverpool and reached the peak of its early twentieth century affiliated membership in

1907 when this stood at 6,386. In 1911 its registered office was at 2 Moss Street, Liverpool and it had 21 affiliated societies. The general secretary of the association in 1919 and 1920 was C. Lamb, Bank Chambers, 2 Moss Street, Liverpool and it had a TUC affiliated membership of 7,500 and 8,300 in those two years. The association seems to have disappeared by 1921.

**Sources:** TUC; RFS.

### **UNITED METAL FOUNDERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 714

See Vol. 2, p. 64.

**Source:** PRO FS26/68.

### **WEST OF SCOTLAND BRASS FINISHERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1890 as the Glasgow and District Brass Finishers Protective League, this was a substantial organisation later known as the West of Scotland Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers Society (see below) which by 1914 was known as the **West of Scotland Brass Turners Fitters and Finishers and Instrument Makers Society**.

**Source:** BoT

### **WEST OF SCOTLAND BRASS TURNERS FITTERS AND FINISHERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 66.

Became known as the Scottish Brass Turners Fitters Finishers and Instruments Makers Society [qv] in 1928.

## ***Chainmakers, Nail, Nut and Bolt Making***

### *Chainmaking*

The earliest documented reference to trade union organisation in the chain making industry, often located alongside the fabrication of nails, nuts and bolts, seems to date from 1841 when a Chainmakers Benefit Society appears.<sup>6</sup> This was followed in 1844 by the formation of a Chain and Trace Makers Anti-Truck and Price-Protective Association.<sup>7</sup> Neither organisation

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<sup>6</sup> P. Jump, *Historical Notes on Chains and Chainmaking*, 1928?

<sup>7</sup> *National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Trade Societies and Strikes*, 1860 p. 168, and Noah Forrest (bibliography, below).



seems to have survived for long, though in 1851 there was formed in Aston, Birmingham a United Cut Nail Makers Society which, however modest its membership, proved to be very durable indeed, eventually amalgamating into the Transport and General Workers Union in 1952.

During the industrialisation of Britain the volume production of chain and nails became a highly localised business. In the late 1850s there were manufactories in Wales and Scotland (Glasgow), but principally in the Midland Counties and in Northumberland. Newcastle was the most flourishing location, making the best chains, paying the best wages and having a strong and highly organised Chain Makers Trade Union which was not opposed to the introduction of machinery but bore heavily on non-unionists in the trade in the North East. It also published a journal, – *The Chain Makers Journal and Trades Circular*,<sup>8</sup> which had, it seems, a national readership from which it became evident that chainmakers in the Midlands were hardly a thriving community. Indeed they were living in circumstances of acute depression.

In April 1859 therefore, a delegation was sent to Cradley Heath, the Lye, the Lye Waste, Dudley and Stourbridge which reported a situation which remained a subject of some scandal in Victorian times and beyond, that outworkers and women were being used in chainmaking under the most degrading conditions, that working hours were excessive and that inferior, indeed dangerously poor, chain was being manufactured, such bad chain, it was claimed, that it threatened the safety of ships and the lives of seamen. The Newcastle men urged that a local union should be formed to replace existing box clubs. There had indeed been such a union established in 1843 but this had broken up after eight months of strikes in 1850. The new union was not recognised by the employers and seems not to have lasted long. But out of a wave of strikes in 1859–60 the men in the larger factories obtained a substantial increase in wages. Not so, it seems, the men employed by small masters on outworking who, together with their families, continued to be oppressed.<sup>9</sup>

The plight of the chainmakers of Cradley was taken up in 1876 by Commissioners appointed to report on the working of the factory Acts. They revealed a system which ‘compels men to work at the same low rate as women and children [obliging them] to make such a quantity of work to

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<sup>8</sup> Royden Harrison, Gillian Woolven and Robert Duncan, *The Warwick Guide to British Labour Periodicals*, Harvester, 1976, p. 72.

<sup>9</sup> Godfrey Lushington, ‘An Account of the Chain Makers Strike in 1859–60’, in *National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Trades Societies and Strikes*, 1860, pp. 147–68.

earn bare subsistence that they have no time to do full justice to their work, the incentive to good workmanship being crushed out through excessive competition and the market glutted with cheap but inferior work'.<sup>10</sup> In 1889 a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System spent the whole of March of that year taking evidence on chainmaking and related trades heard similar evidence, especially on the increasing exploitation of young children.<sup>11</sup> The Committee was, however, hardly visionary in its recommendations, confining itself mainly to proposing cleaner workplaces and the registration of outworkers.

For male chainmakers in larger establishments collective action was far from impossible and there was some growth of trade unionism in the 1880s, culminating in a United Chainmakers and Strikers Association (1889) which developed alongside the more stable nut, bolt and rivet organisations and later absorbed an organisation of Block Chain Makers formed at about the same time (1888). Between 1893 and 1907 men factory workers in the trade were said to have increased their wages by over 50 per cent.<sup>12</sup> Not so the outworkers, some male, but predominantly female, each of whom made his or her bargain with a small master and executed the work in isolation. For them the organisation of effective trade unionism seemed virtually out of the question.<sup>13</sup>

A Chain Country Workers Association, made up primarily of women, and a Cradley Heath Union for Women in the Chain Nail and Spike Making Trades were formed in 1895 and 1903 respectively. At their peak they had 550 members, but both were suspended in 1905. It was a Hammered Chain Makers Society (1906) which proved to be more successful. In 1907 this had both male and female members. By 1908 its membership was wholly female and it joined National Federation of Women Workers becoming its Hammered Chain Branch. The Hammered and Dollied or Tommied Chain Trade was then, principally because of the energy and skill of Mary Macarthur, secretary of the National Federation, included among the first four industries scheduled under the Trade Boards Act 1909 and became the earliest trade to which minimum wage legislation was applied in England since the repeal of the Spitalfields Act in 1824.<sup>14</sup> Implementation of the award triggered a major strike in Cradley Heath

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<sup>10</sup> *Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire into the Working of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1876, Minutes of Evidence, Q.5688.*

<sup>11</sup> See, for example 14 March 1889, Q.20943.

<sup>12</sup> *Select Committee on Home Work, Minutes of Evidence, 1907, Q.2,788.*

<sup>13</sup> R.H. Tawney, *Minimum Rates in the Chain-Making Industry, 1914, p. 21.*

<sup>14</sup> Tawney, *op. cit.* p. 26.

between August and October 1910 involving some 700 chainmakers, half of whom were women. Employers and middlemen began requiring their workers to agree in writing to accept less than the minimum. The practice was stopped, the Board of Trade Labour Department reporting laconically ‘Standard rates to be paid’.<sup>15</sup>

In 1911, according to the Registrar General, there were 7,323 chainmakers in England and Wales of whom 6,550 lived in the administrative counties of Worcestershire (2,477) and Staffordshire (4,073), including the County Borough of Dudley (890) and the Rowley Regis Urban District (3,038). Of these about 2,700, or 40 per cent, were known to be members of some 9 trade unions. About one-half of these were in one union, the Chain Makers and Strikers, which dated from 1889, and a further 750 in two organisations, the Block Chain Makers (1888) and the Nut and Bolt Makers (1870). The Block Chain Makers joined the Chainmakers and Strikers in 1919, having had, in Thomas Sitch, a general secretary in common for some years.

This amalgamation apart, the trade union position was not very different at the end of the war from that at the beginning. A small organisation had been formed at Stalybridge and a somewhat larger one, established in Birmingham as the Screw Nut Bolt and Rivet Trade Society (1914). The latter organisation still exists at the present time as the Engineering and Fastener Trade Union. The Stalybridge union lasted a few years only. It may have been a breakaway from the United Cut Nail Makers with which it was later re-united. That union remained until 1952, the National Nut and Bolt Makers until 1956, the Shoe Rivet and Wire Nail Makers until 1976 and the Chain Makers and Strikers until the end of 1977.

### *Handmade Nailmaking*

As for nailmaking, the introduction of slitting mills into the West Midlands in the seventeenth century and the availability of coal and iron made the Black Country the prime centre of the domestic handmade nail industry for the better part of two centuries, in 1785 consuming annually as much as 10,000 tons of slit iron and for at least 75,000 souls of whom one-third at least were women and children under fourteen years of age.<sup>16</sup> By the early 1800s the trade was being undercut by the machine-cut nail

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<sup>15</sup> *Reports on Strikes and Lockouts*, No. 23, 1910, pp. 88–9; Christine Coates, Thesis.

<sup>16</sup> Bill Kings and Margaret Cooper, *Glory Gone; The Story of Nailmaking in Bromsgrove*, Halfshire Books, 1989. Richard Juggins also gave evidence to

and by the middle of the century the handmade nail trade became centred in Bromsgrove where there was little alternative industry and where, until after 1900 'it was nailing or nothing' for the poorer workers of the town.

Mostly indigent but always independent in spirit, the nailers were capable of strike action, especially against the truck system and against 'bates', or reductions, of wages and prices. Between 1842 and 1887 there were five lengthy stoppages, all but one unsuccessful. These usually took place under ad hoc leadership and the nailers continued to resist the idea of more permanent organisation. However, an attempt was made to set up a union in 1868. This quickly folded but was succeeded in 1872 by a Bromsgrove Nail Forgers Protection Association which foundered for lack of funds and local support in 1879 after a bitter pay dispute.

With support from Richard Juggins, secretary of the Midland Counties Trade Federation and encouragement from the Manchester Sunday Chronicle, a third attempt at organisation was made in 1891 in the form of an Amalgamated Union of Wrought Nail Makers which recruited prodigiously and demanded a 50 per cent wage increase. Early in 1892 the nailers settle for an average improvement of 30–35 per cent, the value of which greatly declined as the market for nails collapsed and a new reduction was imposed. The union was wound up in 1895, never to be revived. By 1900 there were fewer than 1,000 nailers left in Bromsgrove. By 1939 there were virtually none, the handmade trade having been completely replaced by machine made cut nails, a process which had been introduced as early as 1835 when the Eubank machine first appeared, thus ensuring the continuation of the Birmingham based 1851 United Cut Nail Makers Society until its absorption by the Transport and General Workers a century later.

Black Country metal working unions owed a special debt to Richard Juggins (1843–95). Juggins was in his day the only full-time trade union official in the area and played a part in creating both handmade nail unions as well as the Nut and Bolt Makers Association. He also created the Midland Counties Trade Federation and pioneered the South Staffordshire Nut and Bolt Wages Board (1889).<sup>12</sup>

We are grateful to Christine Coates of the TUC Library for a listing of Chainmakers Unions compiled by Sydney Allen of Bromsgrove in March 1981. Also to Bill Kings for bringing to our attention his volume on the Bromsgrove nailmakers and supplying additional information.

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## ABBOTS UNITED CHAINMAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION

See Vol. 2, p. 163.

An unregistered society formed in 1882 at the works of Messrs. Abbot and Co., Gateshead, membership fell to 62 in 1897; its secretary at that time was T. Payne at 33 Quarryfield Road, Gateshead. In 1900 it had 56 members and in 1905 it joined the Chainmakers and Strikers Association. Prices at this company seem to have been used as benchmarks for demands elsewhere in the trade.

**Source:** BoT.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ANCHOR SMITHS SHACKLE AND SHIPPING TACKLE MAKERS**

Reg. 1171

The society was registered in 1899 at the Red Lion Inn, Cradley Road, Cradley Heath. Its secretary was James Smith. It had 191 members in 1923 when it operated from the Workers Institute, Cradley Heath. It amalgamated with the **Chainmakers and Strikers Association** in 1924.

**Sources:** RFS; Allen.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF SCREWMAKERS**

Reg. 1122

See Vol. 2, p. 163.

The society was registered in 1898 at The Criterion, Hurst Street, Birmingham. In 1896 it had a membership of 110. It was dissolved in May 1899.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **ANCHOR FORGEMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Old Hill Anchor Forgemens Association.

## **ASSOCIATED BOLT AND NUT MAKERS SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**

A society of this name seems to have been formed in 1855. Rules are then available for 1873, but this may or may not have been the same society as one of the same name which apparently existed between 1873 and 1876. A third society was formed in 1890 with 256 members which was wound up in 1896.

**Sources:** MacDougall, pp. 215b–16a; Webb TU Collection Section C, Vol. LXIII, Item 2; SRO FS7/40; BoT.

## **ASSOCIATED BOLT NUT AND RIVET MAKERS OF SCOTLAND**

Formed in 1890 the society had 256 members in 1892, it fell to 30 in the following year, recovering to 73 in 1894 and 130 in 1895. It was dissolved in 1896.

**Sources:** BoT; MacDougall, p. 316a; Webb TU Collection Section C, Vol. LXVI, Items 4–5.

## **BLOCK CHAIN MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 644

See Vol. 2, p. 175 as Union of Block Chain Makers (Cradley Heath).

## **BLOCK CHAINMAKERS SOCIETY OF BRISTOL**

The name of this society is all that had been found.

## **BROMSGROVE AMALGAMATED UNION OF WROUGHT NAIL MAKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 166.

This was the second Bromsgrove union of nail makers, formed in 1891 with Elijah Albutt as secretary and registered in 1892 with Wm. Maskell in that role. Its initial membership was 1,400, stimulated by a sixteen week strike organised at the instigation of the *Manchester Sunday Chronicle* and organised by Richard Juggins, the secretary of the Nut and Bolt Makers Union. The strike was temporarily successful, but was soon followed by a 'bate' in prices by the employers. In 1895 the union collapsed, effectively putting an end to organisation in the Bromsgrove nail trade.

**Sources:** BoT; Kings and Cooper.

## **BROMSGROVE NAIL FORGERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 4

See Vol. 2, p. 166.

Formed in 1872, after a failed attempt to organise four years earlier, the association had 610 members in 1876. It collapsed in the depression of 1877 following a 20 week strike against a 10 per cent 'bate' by the nailmasters and reported 69 members in 1878 when it was wound up.

**Sources:** BoT Report 1891, p. 459; Kings and Cooper, pp. 98–9; *The Messenger*, 31 August 1875.

## **CABLE CHAINMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1891 at Cradley Heath, this association had secretaries, John Smith and Tom Sitch, in common with the Chainmakers and Strikers.

**Source:** Allen.

## **CHAIN COUNTRY WORKERS UNION (CRADLEY HEATH)**

This was an unregistered union formed in 1895 with a membership of 80, rising to 150 by 1900, including 116 women. It suspended its operations in 1906.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CHAINMAKERS BENEFIT SOCIETY GATESHEAD ON TYNE**

Formed in 1841.

**Source:** Jump.

## **CHAIN MAKERS PROVIDENTIAL ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 319

See Vol. 2, p. 166.

Formed in 1880, the association had 61 members in 1881, 66 in 1882 and 182 in 1892 and was based at Netherton nr. Dudley, Staffs. Its secretary was James Smith. It was dissolved in 1893.

**Sources:** BoT Report 1891, p. 457; RFS; Allen.

## **CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 653

See Vol. 2, p. 166.

The association established its headquarters from an early date with the Block Chain Makers Association at Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath. Its secretaries were James Smith and Tom Sitch. It grew from 1,231 members in 1911 to 1,941 in 1925, becoming the largest trade union in the industry. It then fell off in numbers, affiliating to the Trades Union Congress on 831 in 1957, 359 in 1965 and 228 in 1972. In that year it was suspended by Congress for failure to comply with policy of non-registration under the 1971 Industrial Relation Act and also from the General Federation of Trade Unions. It was dissolved in December 1977.

**Sources:** RFS; TUC Reports; Marsh, *Encyclopaedia*; Allen.

## **CHAIN MAKERS TRADE UNION**

Published the Chainmakers Journal and Trades Circular from Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1858; from May 1859 the Chain Makers Journal and Trades Circular of the North, Staffordshire and Wales.

## **CHAIN MAKERS UNION OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES**

In 1868 this union reported a membership of 500, an annual income of £226 9s 2d in 1867 and 1868 and cash in hand of £220 9s 2d. It was probably the same organisation as that listed above as the Chain Makers Trade Union, but of this there is no proof.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trades Unions, Final Report, 1869, p. 318.



## **CHAIN AND TRACE MAKERS ANTI-TRUCK AND PRICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1844 the association had clear trade union functions, penalties for accepting truck and action against employers refusing to discharge a member accept in truck, strikes against inadequate wages, with strike pay, control of apprentices and other issues. Its secretary was Noah Forrest. It was dissolved in 1847.

**Sources:** Lushington; Forrest; Allen.

## **CHAIN AND TRACE MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

This association was apparently formed in 1880 and associated with the name of Noah Forrest.

**Source:** Allen.

## **CRADLEY HEATH AND DISTRICT CHAIN MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 860

See Vol. 2, p. 167.

This association was also referred to as the Cradley Heath and District Dollied Chain Makers Association. It was a branch of the National Amalgamation of Chain Makers and Chain Strikers Associations. In 1892 its president was Thomas Homer who gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour in that year. The Union was recognised by the employers. Its general secretary's address in 1898 was 5 Lomey Town, Cradley Heath. It had a sudden collapse of membership to 40 in 1904, prior to the cancellation of its registration in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Royal Commission on Labour, Vol. 2, Group A, Q 16,890–17,242.

## **CRADLEY HEATH AND DISTRICT HAMMERED AND COUNTRY CHAINMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Hammered Chainmakers Society.

## **CRADLEY HEATH ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN WORKING IN THE CHAIN NAIL AND SPIKE MAKING TRADES**

See Vol. 2, p. 167.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CRADLEY HEATH CHAINMAKERS CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY LTD**

This society was formed in 1871 with James Gill as secretary and dissolved in 1878.

**Source:** FS2/1396.

### **CRADLEY HEATH DOLLIED CHAINMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Cradley Heath Chainmakers and District Chaimakers Association.

### **ENGINEERING AND FASTENERS TRADE UNION**

See Screw Nut Bolt and Rivet Trade Society.

### **FACTORY CHAIN MAKERS UNION (CRADLEY HEATH)**

An unregistered organisation formed 1895. It had 85 members in 1900 and 70 in 1903. It joined the Chain Makers and Strikers Association 1904.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **FROST COG AND SCREW MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 168.

### **FROST NAILMAKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered organisation formed in 1903 with 103 members, it ceased to exist in 1904.

**Source:** BoT.

### **HALESOWEN NAILMAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 169.

### **HALESOWEN SPIKE NAIL MAKERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1887, the society had collapsed by 1890. William Price, its secretary, commented to the Royal Commission in 1892, 'I never knew the nail-makers hold together for as long as for the three years I held them together. I never knew them to hold together for three weeks before. They fall out, suspicious of each other and undersell each other'.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Labour, 1892 Vol. II Group A, Q 17,654.

### **HAMMERED CHAIN MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 169.

Initially, the society had a membership of 23 men and 657 women. Its secretary was James Smith. By 1908 the male members seem to have left the society. The women joined the National Federation of Women Workers as its Hammered Chain Branch in June 1909.

**Source:** R.H. Tawney, p. 25.

### **LOYAL LIVERPOOL ANCHORSMITHS SICK FRIENDLY AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

A society of the above title met at 3, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, Lancashire with rules dated 23 July 1857.

**Source:** PRO FS2.3246.

### **LYE WASTE SKIP NAIL MAKERS SOCIETY**

The formation date of this society is not known but it was dissolved in 1895.

**Source:** BoT

### **MIDLAND COUNTIES TRADES FEDERATION**

Reg. 958

An organisation of Midlands chain, nut, bolt, nail and other metal trades unions formed in May 1886 by Richard Juggins of the National Amalgamated Association of Nut and Bolt Makers and the only full-time trade union official in the area. By 1898 it had 21 affiliated unions and a membership of 11,480. There was a halving of affiliated membership by 1904 and of unions and membership by 1910 to about 2,500, the most prominent organisations being the Nut and Bolt Makers, the Block Chain Makers, the Lock Latch and Key Makers, the Hame and Clip Association, the Spring Trap Makers and the Anvil and Vice Makers. The Federation later revived, but seems to have declined in the 1930s and eventually came to an end during the Second World War.

**Sources:** RFS; TUC; Royal Commission on Labour, Vol. II, Group A, 1892, Q 17,770–18,096.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF NUT AND BOLT MAKERS**

Reg. 1201

See Vol. 2, p. 171.

Formed in 1870 as the Nut and Bolt Makers Association with Richard Juggins as secretary, and registered in 1900, this was for some years a major organisation in the Midlands and elsewhere. In 1877 it had 31 branches in locations as far apart as Newcastle, Cwmbran, Wolverton and Wigan, though its base was in the West Midlands at Dudley. Before the death of Juggins in 1895 it was reduced to 105 members, but in 1897 had 500 in three branches in 1897 which it retained as a steady membership, second only to that of the Chainmakers and Strikers. In 1898 its secretary was to be found at 31 Bath Street, in 1911 at 63 Vicar Street and in 1925 at 31a Hellier Street, Dudley where it remained for the rest of its existence. As a hand workers union it lost ground steadily in the 1920s and 1930s. By the beginning of the Second World War it was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress on 100 members. At the end it had 30 only and resigned from the TUC in February 1955. It was dissolved in 1956 when its secretary died and no successor could be found, its members joining the Society of Shoe Rivet and Wire Nail Makers of Smethwick.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TUC Reports; PRO FS27/135 (1900–1940); Taylor (Saville and Bellamy, Vol. 1).

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATION OF CHAIN MAKERS AND CHAIN STRIKERS ASSOCIATIONS**

James Smith gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour 1892. Thomas Homer also for the Cradley Heath and District Branch. The cable chain trade changed.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Labour, Vol. II, Group A, Q 17,234–17,297; 16,890–17,242.

### **NEW ASSOCIATION OF BLOCK CHAIN MAKERS (CRADLEY HEATH)**

Reg. 1211

See Vol. 2, p. 173 as New Block Chain Makers Association.

This appears to have been a breakaway from the Cradley Heath and District Chain Makers Association [qv]. Its secretary in 1896 was J. Smith, 197 High Street. Cradley Heath and it was registered in June 1900. Its registered office was a 5 Lomey Town, Cradley Heath. It joined the Union of Block Chain Makers in 1902.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **NUT AND BOLT MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See National Association of Nut and Bolt Makers.

### **NUT AND BOLT MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 August 1866 and registered as FS2/5037. It met at the Bee Hive Inn, Bolton Old Road, Chowbent, nr. Manchester. This seems to have been the oldest of a number of societies of the same name covering Lancashire and Cheshire. These were probably branches of the same society, but separately registered, and possibly based on Oldham as follows:

Oldham No. 1. Rules dated 11 August 1867, meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, Clegg Street, Oldham.

Manchester No. 2. Rules dated 7 February 1867, meeting in Great Ancoat Street, Manchester.

Stalybridge No. 3. Rules dated 7 February 1867, meeting at the Butchers Arms Inn, Stalybridge, Cheshire.

Earlstown No. 4. Rules dated 21 October 1872, meeting at the Oddfellows Arms Inn, Leigh Street, Earlstown, Lancs.

Oldham No. 5. Rules dated 28 July 1873, meeting at the Old House and Home Inn, Henslow Street, Oldham, Lancs.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/5767; 5106; 5107; 6165; 6374.

### **OAKENGATES NAIL CASTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 173.

In 1896 the association had a membership of 100 and 110 in 110. It was apparently unregistered and based on Dawley, Salop. At the end of the First World War its secretary was E.W. Blocksidge, Church View, Finger Road, Dawley.

**Source:** RFS; MoL.

### **OLD HILL ANCHOR FORGEMENS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered union formed about 1896 with Tom Sitch as secretary with a membership of 20. Its numbers fell to 15 in 1901 and to 12 in 1904. It is no longer listed by the Board of Trade after that date.

**Sources:** BoT; Allen.

### **OPERATIVE NAIL CASTERS SOCIETY**

Attended 2nd Annual Trade Congress in Birmingham 1869.

### **SCREW NUT BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1688

See Vol. 2, p. 173 as Screw Nut Bolt and Rivet Trade Union.

The society gained in numbers from the decline of the National Amalgamated Society of Nut and Bolt Makers which represented the hand made section of the trade. In 1924 its membership was 1,881 and in 1925 1,795 at 386 Dudley Road, Birmingham. It affiliated to the TUC in 1956 with 1,938 members in six branches in the Birmingham area. The society changed its name to **Engineering and Fasteners Trade Union** in May 1989. It had 240 members in 1995.

### **SCREWING SHOP DEPARTMENT TRADE SOCIETY (WEDNESBURY)**

See Vol. 2, p. 174.

### **SEDGLEY AND GORNAL NAILERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 174 as Sedgley and Gornal Nailers Association.

Formed in 1891 the society had 349 members in 1892 and was dissolved in 1895.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SHOE RIVET AND WIRE NAIL MAKERS SOCIETY (BIRMINGHAM)**

Reg. 1103

See Vol. 2, p. 174.

Registered in November 1897, the society had 72 members in 1898 and met at the White Swan Hotel, Edward Street, Birmingham where it continued to meet at least until the later 1920s. In 1911 its membership was 62, in 1914, 72 in 1915, 69 and in 1925, 67. It ceased to exist in late 1975 or early 1976.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL Directories.

### **SPRING HOOK CHAIN CART AND CASE MAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 174.

An amalgamation in 1896 of the Walsall Case Hame Makers Society, the Walsall Chain and Gear Makers and the Walsall Spring Hook Forgers and Filers, based on 40 New Street, Walsall (the address of the Spring Hook Forgers), with a membership of 100.

**Source:** BoT.

### **STALYBRIDGE CUT NAIL MAKERS SOCIETY**

There is a reference to this society in 1919 and to its secretary S. Saxon, 20 Knowl Street, Stalybridge.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SUNDERLAND CHAIN MAKERS AND CHAIN STRIKERS**

Reg. 902

See Vol. 2, p. 175.

## **TIPTON WOLVERHAMPTON AND CHESTER CHAINMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

The association was in existence in 1864 with John Boyce as secretary.

**Sources:** Contribution Card; Allen.

## **UNION OF BLOCK CHAIN MAKERS (CRADLEY HEATH)**

Reg. 644

See Vol. 2, p. 175.

The association shared a building with the Chainmakers and Strikers Association [qv], at Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath. In 1892 its membership was 199 and in 1915 it had a membership of 258.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **UNITED CHAIN MAKERS AND CHAIN STRIKERS**

Reg. 653

See Vol. 2, p. 166, Chainmakers and Strikers Association.

Thos. Sitch was secretary in 1896 at 53, Albert Terrace, Plant's Green, Old Hill, Staffs and afterwards at Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath together with the Chainmakers and Strikers Association.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **UNITED CHAIN MAKERS ASSOCIATION (GATESHEAD)**

Reg. 122

An association formed in 1871, it had 580 members in 1875 and 160 in 1884. In 1885 it was dissolved 'for want of funds'.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 457.

## **UNITED CUT NAIL MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN PROTECTION SOCIETY (LEICESTER)**

Reg. 2124

This society was registered in 1936. It seems to have been the same organisation as the association of the same name without its designation to Leicester, and to have been the society which amalgamated into the Transport and General Workers Union in 1952.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS: PRO FS27/346 (1946–1952).

### **WALSALL CHAIN AND CART GEAR MAKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Formed in 1876, the society claimed even older origins. In its day, it was an organisation of some substance. In 1892 it had a membership of 250, but fell off to 80 in 1895 and in the following year joined the Spring Hook Forgers and Filers and the Case Hame Makers to form the **Spring Hook Chain Cart Gear and Case Makers Society**.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WALSALL CHAINMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

This association was in existence in 1876.

**Sources:** Factory and Workshop Commission Report 1876; Allen.

### **WALSALL SPRING HOOK FORGERS AND FILERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1894 with 60 members and 52 members in 1895, apparently having previously existed as a branch of another organisation. Its secretary was E. Townsend at 40 New Street, Walsall. In 1896 it joined the Walsall Case Hame Makers and the Walsall Chain and Gear Makers to form the **Spring Hook Chain Cart Gear and Case Makers Society**.

**Source:** BoT.

## ***Cutlery and Edge Tools***

### **AMALGAMATED FORGEMEN BLACKSMITHS FORK DRAWERS FORK MAKERS AND SPADE FINISHERS ASSOCIATION**

See Society of Forgemmen Blacksmiths Fork Drawers and Makers and Spade Finishers, Vol. 2, p. 147 and below.

### **AMALGAMATED HAMMERMENS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 57

See Vol. 2, p. 130.

In 1889 the Union had a membership of 1,690 and in 1890, 1,597.

**Source:** BoT.



## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF NEEDLEMAKERS (NOTTINGHAM)**

An unregistered union which was formed in 1859, probably as the Needleworkers Benevolent Society. It claimed 45 members in 1868, had an entrance fee and had a contribution of 3d per week, with additions for extra insurance of tools from fire. Its secretary in 1896 was J.I. Maiden and it met at the Fox and Owl, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham. By 1910 its membership was 15 only and it seems to have been dissolved about 1914.

**Sources:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869 K. Statistical Returns: BoT; MoL.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAZOR TRADES**

See Vol. 2, p. 131.

The society attended the Trades Union Congress at Derby in 1918 affiliated on a membership of 700, and with its secretary W. Ellin, 16 Birley Rise Road, Birley Carr, Wadsley Bridge, Sheffield as its delegate. It did not attend thereafter, though it was still in existence in 1925 and was noted in that year by the Ministry of Labour.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Report 1918.

## **BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT OPERATIVE FILESMITHS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 132.

An unregistered trade union. In 1896 its secretary was W.R. Tubb and it met at the Mogul Inn, Bordesley Street, Birmingham.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CUTLERY UNION (SHEFFIELD)**

Reg. 1884

See Vol. 2, p. 133.

**Source:** PRO FS26/148 (1922–1937).

## **EDGE TOOL GRINDERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 133.

In 1896 the society's secretary was C.W. Styring, at 51 Infirmary Road, Sheffield.

**Source:** BoT.

### **EDGE TOOL MISFORTUNE AND FUNERAL SOCIETY**

Formed in 1834, the society claimed a membership of 370 in 1869.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, Vol. II, 1869, Appx. p. 60.

### **EDGE TOOL TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 880

See Vol. 2, p. 134.

In 1896 the society's secretary was Amos Tonks and it met at the Park Refreshment Rooms, Wood Green Road, Wednesbury. In 1911 the society had 324 members and a registered office at 9 Chattaway Street, Nechells, Birmingham and in 1923, 770 members at 284 Nechells Park Road, Birmingham.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FILE CUTTERS UNION OF GLASGOW AND DISTRICTS**

Reg. 81s

Formed in 1890 with 37 members, its numbers rose to 41 in the following year but then fell to 18 in 1894. Its secretary was E. Miller and its registered office at the Nelson Hotel, 83 Ingram Street, Glasgow. It was dissolved in 1895.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 316a; SRO FS7/87; Webb TU Collection, Sec. C, Vol. LXIII, item 4.

### **FILE FORGERS AND STRIKERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

Unregistered union formed in 1879. In 1892 it had 210 members. In 1896 its secretary was J.M. Lofthouse, 73 Spring Vale Road, Sheffield. In 1900 its membership was 164 falling to 123 in 1905 and to 60 in 1910. In 1913 its secretary was W.H. Andrews at 42 Netherthorpe Street, Sheffield. It seems to have joined the **Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades** in 1915.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **FILE GRINDERS TRADE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 134.

In 1925 the society's secretary was W. Gale at 46 Spring House Road, Commonsides, Sheffield. In 1975 it transferred its engagements to the **Transport and General Workers Union**.

**Source:** MoL Directory Amdt. No. 72, July 1975.

### **GOFFED BLADE FORGERS UNION (SHEFFIELD)**

This union seems to have emerged about 1912, possibly as a breakaway organisation and in 1913 had as its secretary W.F. Wardley at 327 Crookesmoor Road, Sheffield, who it shared with the Table Blade Forgers and Strikers. It was no longer in existence at the end of the war of 1914–1918.

**Source:** MoL.

### **HORN HAFT AND SCALE PRESSERS AND SWAY KNIFE CUTTERS UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 135 as Haft and Scale Pressers and Cutters Society.

### **JOINERS TOOLS MAKERS AND FORGERS SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

An unlisted union formed in 1889. It seldom had more than 60 members and is last recorded in 1909 with a membership of 30.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LONDON CUTLERS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 403

The society had 15 members in 1884, 34 in 1885, 25 in 1886. In 1891 the Board of Trade Labour Department reported that 'it cannot be found'.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LOUGHBOROUGH INDEPENDENT SOCIETY OF NEEDLEMAKERS**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1857. In 1896 its secretary was W. Houlton, at 40 Russell Street, Loughborough. Its membership in that year was 21 and in 1910, 22. It seems to have ceased to exist before 1913.

**Source:** BoT.

### **MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT HAND FILE CUTTERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 138.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was S. Preston at 519 Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester and in 1913–14 T.H. Wyke, 20 Robson Street, Oldham. Perhaps it joined the **Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades** in 1915.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **NATIONAL CUTLERY UNION**

Reg. 2043

See Vol. 2, p. 138.

On merger with the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers** on 1 January 1957, the union had a membership of about 900.

**Sources:** TUC; PRO FS27/286 (1938–1954).

## **OLDHAM FILECUTTERS ASSOCIATION**

The association was formed prior to 1884 but had only 9 members in 1904 and was dissolved in 1905.

**Source:** BoT.

## **PEN AND POCKET BLADE FORGERS AND SMITHERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 138.

A Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers Society was formed in 1859 when it was said to have been reorganised. Perhaps it was reorganised again in 1872 to create the above organisation. This was still in existence in 1925 with G.H. Shaw as secretary at 46 Sydney Road, Crookesmoor, Sheffield.

**Sources:** MoL; Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, Vol. 2, p. 60.

## **PENWORKERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1722

A trade union registered in 1920 in Birmingham with 17 members and its secretary at 17 Hamilton Road, Handsworth in 1923. In 1948 its secretary was G.F. Stickley at 9 King Charles Road, Quinton, Birmingham. It joined the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers** in 1973.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL; PRO FS26/138 (1934–1950).

## **PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF THE WORK BOARD HANDS OF THE SCISSORS TRADES**

See Vol. 2, p. 139.

In 1868 the society gave 1864 as its formation date, claiming 200 members in that year. It appears to have broken away from its National Amalgamated Union of Labour amalgamation and is said to have joined the **Amalgamated Scissors Workers Trade Sick and Funeral Society** in 1920.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Labour, 1869 Vol. II, Appx. p. 76.

### **RAZOR BLADE FORGERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 139.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was G.W. Mason and it met at the Albert Hotel, Cambridge Street, Sheffield. From 1913 to the early 1920s he was succeeded by G.H. Reaney, 105 Eldon Street and by 1925 by S.R. Megson, 72 Vere Road, Wadsley Bridge.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **RAZOR GRINDERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 140.

In 1868 the society claimed 292 men and 92 boys in membership. In that year it spent 170GBP on unemployment pay and 182GBP on sick benefit and management.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, K. Statistical Returns.

### **RAZOR HAFTERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 140.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was F.A. Wilson and it met at St Pauls Schoolroom, Cambridge Street, Sheffield. In 1913–14 he had been succeeded by W.P. Smith at 258 Derbyshire Lane, Norton, Sheffield. The society is no longer listed in 1919.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **SAW GRINDERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 141.

In 1925 the society's secretary was J. Varley, 238 Staniforth Road, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield. In 1933 the society joined the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers**.

**Source:** MoL.

### **SAW HANDLE MAKERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

The society claimed 145 members and 15 apprentices in 1868 and had trade and provident funds. In 1887–88 it had an income of £603 plus £720 from the sale of handles made by out-of-work members.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869.

## **SAW HANDLE TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 142.

In 1925 the society's secretary was S.A. Bennett, 2 Hill Street, Sheffield. The society joined the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers** in 1938.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SAW AND JOBBING-GRINDERS UNITED SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

In 1868 the union claimed a membership of 262 and 52 boys, with different rates for grinders, jobbing grinders and boys. The union operated a death benefits scheme.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, K. Statistical Returns.

## **SAW SMITHS SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

The society claimed a membership of 250 in 1868 and also to admit apprentices. It had funds for trade and benefit purposes.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, K. Statistical Returns.

## **SCISSORS GRINDERS UNION (TRADE SOCIETY)**

See Vol. 2, p. 142

A unregistered union formed (pace the BoT) in 1862 'to combat the tyranny of the masters'. In the 1890s its office was at 57 Bower Road, Sheffield, with R. Holmshaw as secretary until 1914 and a membership of 120, falling to 68 in 1904 but recovering to 122 by 1910. The title Amalgamated Scissors Workers Trade Society etc. was adopted in the early 1920s. Its secretary was then E. Wood at 13 Bannon Street, Crookesmoor, Sheffield.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL; Royal Commission 1869, Vol. II, p. 62.

## **SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF FILE TRADES**

Reg. 1764

See Vol. 2, p. 144.

In 1923 the union had a membership of 1,650 and met at the Queen Street School, Sheffield.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/220 (1920–1970).

## **SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT SPADE AND FORK TRADES AND DEATH SOCIETY**

Reg. 787

See Vol. 2, p. 146.

## **SHEFFIELD SAWMAKERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 145.

The society transferred its engagements to the **Transport and General Workers Union** in May 1984.

**Source:** CO.

## **SHEFFIELD SHEAR MAKERS GRINDERS FINISHERS AND BENDERS UNION (SHEFFIELD)**

An unlisted union which joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1914, but broke away in 1920 as the **Sheffield Wool Shear Workers Trade Union**.

## **SHEFFIELD TABLE BLADE FORGERS AND STRIKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 146.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was W.F. Wardley and it met at Rawsons Hotel, Tenter Street, Sheffield.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SHEFFIELD TABLE BLADE GRINDERS SOCIETY**

The society claimed a membership of 350 in 1868. It had a contribution of 1s per week and a substantial bank account, allowing it to draw £600 during that year and spent over £1,000.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, K. Statistical Returns, 1969.

## **SHEFFIELD WOOL SHEAR WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1337

See also Sheep Shear Makers Grinders Finishers and Benders Union.

The title adopted by the Sheep Shear Makers Grinders Finisher and Benders Union which, having joined the national Amalgamated Union of Labour, broke away in 1920. In 1911 the Union had 114 members and in 1923, 114 with its registered office at 22 Bickerton Road, Wadsley Bridge,

Sheffield and J. Clixby as secretary. In the late 1990s its membership was no more than 13.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL; TUC.

### **SICKLE AND HOOK FORGERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1836 the society claimed 190 members in 1869. It was based on Ridgway near Chesterfield.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, Vol. II, Appx., p. 58.

### **SICKLE MAKERS UNION**

A trade union at Ridgway, near Chesterfield, which claimed 180 members in 1868. It had an entrance fee for apprentices and an annual income of between £260 and £280.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, K. Statistical Returns.

### **SOCIETY OF FORGEMEN BLACKSMITHS FORK DRAWERS AND MAKERS AND SPADE FINISHERS (STOURBRIDGE)**

Reg. 1263

See Vol. 2, p. 147.

The society was registered as the Amalgamated Foregemen Blacksmiths Fork Drawers Fork Makers and Spade Finishers Association at 63 Worcester Street, Stourbridge. It was dissolved in December 1909.

**Source:** RFS.

### **STEEL FORK FORGERS AND MANUFACTURERS SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD AND 5 MILES NORTH EAST)**

Formed in 1864, the object of the society was to obtain a fixed price on which its men could live.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions 1869, Vol. II, Appx., p. 64.

### **SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS PROVIDENT SOCIETY (SHEFFIELD)**

The society claimed a membership of 50 in 1868 and levied dues of 6d per week for trade purposes only. Its income in that year was £29.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1969, K. Statistical Returns.



### **TABLE AND BUTCHER BLADE GRINDERS ASSOCIATION (SHEFFIELD)**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1890. From 1892 to 1896 when its secretary was T. Johnson at 18 Daniel Hill Street, Walkley, Sheffield, its membership was 600. It fell to 350 members in 1897 and in 1898 its office was at 33 Cleveland Street, falling to 50 members in 1903. It was suspended in 1904 and reorganised in 1907 with 224 members, falling to 150 in 1910. In 1913–14 its secretary was H. Swallow, at 19 Cromwell Street, Walkley, Sheffield. In the latter year it joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **TABLE AND BUTCHER KNIFE HAFTERS TRADE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 148.

An unregistered society. Its secretary prior to amalgamation was T. Fisher at 27 Richards Road, Heeley, Sheffield.

**Source:** MoL.

### **WARRINGTON ASSOCIATION OF FILESMITHS**

See Vol. 2, p. 150.

An unregistered trade union. Its secretary in 1896 was J. Battersby at 22 Cartwright Street, Warrington. It was dissolved in 1904.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WOLVERHAMPTON AND DISTRICT OPERATIVE FILESMITHS TRADE ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1889. It had 97 members in 1892, falling to 70 three years later, but recovering to about 100 at the end of the century. It was based on 13 Stanhope Street, Wolverhampton in 1896–98 with T. Rhodes as secretary and was in membership of the Midland Counties Trade Federation from 1892 to 1899. It grew to a membership of 130 in the early 1900s but then fell off to 21 in 1906 and was dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** BoT.

## **WOOL SHEAR MAKERS GRINDERS FINISHERS AND BENDERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 150.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was W. Wild, 34 Beechwood Road, Hillsbro', Sheffield.

**Source:** BoT.

## ***Farriers***

### **ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT HORSE SHOERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1895. Its secretary in 1896 was W.H. Glennie at 14 Ashvale Place, Aberdeen with a membership of 21. It had 28 members in 1909 and was dissolved in 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

### **AMALGAMATED JOURNEYMEN HORSE SHOERS OF SCOTLAND**

**Sources:** Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. XLII, Item 24; MacDougall, p. 347b.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BLACKSMITHS FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS**

Reg. 793

See Vol. 2, p. 321; also National Amalgamated Farriers Society, Vol. 2, p. 323.

The Registrar gives the formation date of the Manchester and District Farriers Trade Protection Society as 1871, but the origin of the society as 1805. In 1911 the Amalgamated Society of Farriers (or National Amalgamated Farriers Society) had its registered office at 70 St James' Road, Broughton, Manchester and a membership of 1,828 and in 1923 it was to be found at 40 Fennel Street, Manchester with 2,875 members.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/82 (1982–1963); PRO FS27/83 (1892–1946).

### **BRIGHTON FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 14 January 1868. It met at the London Tavern, North Street, Brighton, Sussex.

**Source:** FS2/429.

### **CITY OF LIVERPOOL FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 444

See Vol. 2, p. 321.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies dates the society from 1831. In 1898 the society had 74 members and met at the Odd Fellows Hall, St. Anne Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** RFS.

### **CORK OPERATIVE FARRIERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1862. It had 18 members in 1897 and 24 in 1910. No further information has been found.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 247.

### **DUBLIN REGULAR FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Later City of Dublin Regular Operative Farriers Society.

Formed in 1670, the society had about 100 members in the early 1900s. It was still in existence in 1919 when it affiliated to the IT&GWU.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 251.

### **DUNDEE AND DISTRICT HORSE SHOERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1884. Its secretary in 1896 was Alex McLaggan, 7 Graham Place, Dundee with a membership of 71. It had 43 members in 1903 and in 1904 joined the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths as one of its 69 branches.

**Source:** BoT.

### **EDINBURGH AND LEITH ASSOCIATED HORSE SHOERS**

An unregistered union formed in 1863. It had 153 members in 1897 and R. Oliver at 117 Bread Street, Leith as secretary. By 1910 its members had fallen to 55.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FARRIERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 October 1864. It met at the Omnibus and Horse Tavern, St. Margaret Terrace, Paddington Green, Middlesex.

**Source:** FS2/4353.

### **FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 26 August 1835. It met at the Farriers Arms Inn, Dale Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/3635.

### **FIFESHIRE MASTER BLACKSMITHS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 142s

**Source:** SPRO FS10/4.

### **GLASGOW JOURNEYMEN HORSE SHOERS FRIENDLY AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 16s

The society was formed in 1871 and registered in 1875. It was dissolved in 1882.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/16; MacDougall, p. 347b.

### **GLASGOW JOURNEYMEN HORSE SHOERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1887 with a membership of 181 in 1896 when its secretary was P. Carlin, 49 Thistle Street, S.S. Glasgow. In 1903 it joined the amalgamation which produced the **Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths**.

**Source:** BoT.

### **GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND HORSE SHOERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

The society was in existence in 1885 and was dissolved in 1913.

**Sources:** SRO FS/907; MacDougall, p. 17b.

### **LEEDS AND DISTRICT FARRIERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 782

See Vol. 2, p. 322.

The society met at the Nag's Head, Kirkgate, Leeds.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LEICESTER FARRIERS PROTECTION AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 1050

See Vol. 2, p. 322.

The society registered in 1896 and met at the Craven Arms Hotel, Humberstone Gate, Leicester. Registration was cancelled in 1900.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LIVERPOOL INDEPENDENT FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 25 May 1863. It met at the house of Mr. James Stent, Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/4498.

### **LONDON OPERATIVE FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 827

See Vol. 2, p. 322.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 793

See Vol. 2, p. 323 and Amalgamated Society of Blacksmiths Farriers and Agricultural Engineers.

The National Amalgamated joined the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths in 1903.

**Source:** BoT.

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HORSE SHOE MAKERS (STOURBRIDGE)**

Reg. 1158

See Vol. 2, p. 323.

The association registered in 1889 at Park Street, Lye, Stourbridge.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NATIONAL MASTER FARRIERS BLACKSMITHS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1352

Registered in 1905 as the National Master Farriers Association and deregistered in 1923 an account of the self employed nature of Master Blacksmiths. It later merged with Association of Blacksmiths and Agricultural Engineers a Scottish based society and changed its title.

**Source:** PRO FS12/165 (1905–1950).

## **OLD WEST END FARRIERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1134

See Vol. 2, p. 324.

In 1899 the society had a membership of 338 and met at the Punch Bowl Inn, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, London W. and in 1911, with a membership of 195, at the Berkeley Arms, John Street, Mayfair, London.

**Source:** RFS.

## **PERMANENT AMALGAMATED FARRIERS PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 84

See Vol. 2, p. 324.

The Registrar gives 1872 as the society's formation date. In 1873 it had a membership of 300, 220 in 1883 and 424 in 1890. In 1898 it met at the Prince Albert Tavern, Wharfdale Road, Kings Cross, London N. It had 1,324 members in 1902 and joined the **Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths** in the following year.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT Report, 1891, p. 226.

## **UNITED LIVERPOOL FARRIERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 March 1832. It met at the Farriers Arms Inn, Peter Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/3613.

## **UNITED SMITHS TRADE UNION OF IRELAND**

Formed 1891 Amalgamated with the Scottish based **Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers**, Reg. 3s, 25 January 1918.

**Source:** Devine.

## ***Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Watchmakers***

## **AMALGAMATED ELECTRO-PLATE OPERATIVE MUTUAL AID AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 393

See Vol. 2, p. 158 as Silversmiths and Electro-plate Operatives Mutual Aid and Protection Society below.

## **BIRMINGHAM SILVERSMITHS AND ELECTROPLATE OPERATIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 393

See Vol. 2, p. 153 and as Silversmiths and Electro-plate Operatives Mutual Aid and Protection Society below.

## **BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS**

Reg. 1215

See Vol. 2, p. 153 as Birmingham Society of Operative Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Silversmiths.

The society had a membership of 192 in 1892 and 150 in 1897 when its secretary was at 318 New John Street, West Birmingham. It registered under the above name in June 1900 at the Star Coffee House, Hockley Hill, Birmingham when its membership was 115. It was, nevertheless, dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** RFS.

## **BRITANNIA ASSOCIATION OF METAL WORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 153.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was W. Lugsden and it met at the Coffee House, Carr's Lane Corner, Birmingham.

**Source:** BoT.

## **BRITANNIA METAL SMITHS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 153.

An unregistered society. Its secretary in 1896 was a Mr. Day, 44 Grimsthorpe Road, Sheffield. It had 396 members in 1900, falling to 228 in 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

## **BROTHERS IN FRIENDSHIP WATCHMAKERS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 April 1836. It met at the White Lion Tavern, Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/256.

### **CELLINI JEWELLERS SOCIETY (LONDON)**

An unregistered union formed in 1897 with a membership of 34. In 1900 it had 31 members, but was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

### **COVENTRY WATCH CASE ENGINE TURNERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 676

See Vol. 2, p. 154.

The association never had more than 12 members and was dissolved in 1895.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **COVENTRY WATCH MAKERS INSTITUTION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 4 April 1866. It met at the Rose Inn, Moat Street, Coventry.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1269.

### **DUBLIN SILVER PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 202i

Formed in 1898, the society registered in 1899 at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin with a membership of 40 in 1898 and 22 in 1899. It seems not to have survived beyond 1900.

**Source:** RFS.

### **DUNDEE ASSOCIATION OF WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS**

This society held its first general meeting of 17 March 1875.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 372a; Dundee PL, Lamb Collection 278(30).

### **EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS EQUITABLE SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for society of this name dated 1825, 1831 and 1838.

**Sources:** Edinburgh Public Library; SRO FS1/17/49 and FS9/2; MacDougall, p. 11a.

### **EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A friendly society formed in 1747 and dissolved in 1846. Rules are available for 1839 and 1841.

**Sources:** SRO FS1/17/50 and FS9/1; MacDougall, p. 11a.



### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 May 1794. It met at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/516.

### **GLASGOW JOURNEYMEN GOLDSMITHS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society formed in 1825 and dissolved in 1912. Rules are in existence for 1831, 1868 and 1882; also annual returns.

**Sources:** SRO FS1/16/96 and FS4/879; MacDougall, p. 18a.

### **GOLDBEATERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 January 1841. It met at the Fox and Peacock Inn, Gray's Inn Lane, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2170.

### **GOLD BEATERS TRADE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 154.

An unregistered union. In its heyday it had a membership of 500 in 1893. Its secretary in 1896 was J. Pye, at 65 Middleton Street, Dalston, London NE. It had three branches in 1910, but was reduced to a single branch and 46 members by 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

### **GOLD AND SILVER BEATERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 January 1853. It met at the Wheatsheaf Tavern, Hand Court, High Holborn, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3067.

### **GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS TRADE SOCIETY**

This society mentioned in a list organisation in 1874, but information has not been found. Believed be still in existence in 1932.

**Source:** RFS.

### **GOLDSMITHS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 17 April 1855. It met at the Sovereign Inn, Upper Street, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2914.

## **INTERNATIONAL WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS UNION**

Reg. 1482

See Vol. 2, p. 154.

No date of formation is known for this union, which was registered at 26 Aldgate Avenue, Aldgate, London E. in 1911. It made no returns to the Registrar and its registration was cancelled in 1914.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LIVERPOOL FRIENDLY WATCH CASE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 June 1860. It met at the Grapes Inn, Tarlton Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3885.

## **LIVERPOOL UNITED WATCH MAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 2 December 1862. It met at the Fleece Inn, Boulton Street, Copperas Hill, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4461.

## **LONDON AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GENERAL SILVER CHASERS AND ENGRAVERS**

Reg. 731

The society was formed in 1890 as the London Society of General Silver Engravers and registered in 1891 with a membership of 42. It quickly changed its name to include chasers, with W.A. Steward at 6 Cambridge Terrace, Highbury as secretary, followed by C.H. Jukes with rooms at the Club and Institute Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, EC., but its numbers fell off by 1897 to 32 and it was dissolved in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **LONDON GENERAL ENGRAVERS AND CARVERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1420

See Vol. 2, p. 155.

Registered in 1908 at 44 Poland Street, London W., with 32 members.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON JEWEL CASE MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 962

See Vol. 2, p. 155 as London Jewel Case and Jewellery Display Makers Union.

The society was formed in 1894 and was registered the same year. The society's secretary in 1896 was G.A. Bunn, 35 Mansfield Street, Kingsland Road, London E., secretary 1964–86 Charles Evans, Hatton Gardens, London. Its membership fell to 2 in 1986 and it was dissolved in December of that year.

**Sources:** BoT; GFTU Report; *Daily Telegraph*, 24 December 1986.

## **LONDON SILVER PLATE POLISHERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 992

See Vol. 2, p. 155.

Formed in 1886 and registered in 1898 the society met at the Hat and Tun, Hatton Wall, London EC. with 73 members increasing to 91 in 1910.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON SILVER WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 685

See Vol. 2, p. 156; also known as the London Society of Small Silver Workers.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON SOCIETY FOR GOLD SILVER AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 2060

See Vol. 2, p. 156 as London Society of Goldsmiths and Jewellers.

A changed name and registration adopted by the London Society of Goldsmiths and Jewellers in 1939. It was dissolved in 1953.

**Sources:** CO; PRO FS27/299 (1939–1947).

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF GENERAL ENGRAVERS AND CARVERS**

Reg. 1420

See Vol. 2, p. 155 as London General Engravers and Carvers Association.

The society was registered in 1908 at 44 Poland Street, London and dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF GENERAL SILVER ENGRAVERS**

See London Amalgamated Society of Chasers and Engravers.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 156 and London Society for Gold Silver and Kindred Trades below.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS**

Reg. 2060

See Vol. 2, p. 156.

The society had 503 members in 1893 and in 1898 a secretary at 3 Richmond Street, Thornhill Square, London N, meeting at the Pindar of Wakefield, Grays Inn Road, maintaining a membership of about 600 into the 1920s. It changed its name to London Society for Gold Silver and Kindred Trades in 1939.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS27/299 (1939–1947).

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF SILVER PLATE WORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 156.

An unregistered union. In 1896 its secretary was D.J. Round and it met at the Skinners Arms, Coburg Street, Clerkenwell, London EC.

**Source:** BoT.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF SILVER SPOON AND FORK MAKERS**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1874 with a membership of 33 in 1892. In 1896 its secretary was H. Cooper and it met at the Wheatsheaf, Hosier Lane, West Smithfield, London EC. It had 23 members in 1910.

**Source:** MoL.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF SMALL SILVER WORKERS**

Reg. 685

See Vol. 2, p. 156 as London Silver Workers Society.

In 1896 the society's secretary was F.E. Humm at 20 Cornwallis Road, Holloway, London but in 1897 at 347 Liverpool Road, Islington.

**Source:** BoT.

## **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 931

See Vol. 2, p. 157.

The society had 20 members in 1894 and 5 in 1895. It was dissolved in 1896.

**Source:** BoT.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF GOLD SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES**

Reg. 1521

See Vol. 2, p. 157.

Formed in 1910 in Sheffield as the Amalgamated Society of Gold Silver and Kindred Trades with a Dublin branch from the start. There were 207 members in 1920, falling to 84 in 1930 and rising to 177 in 1950 and 250 in 1970. In 1969 it absorbed the Society of Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Kindred Trades. When NUGSAT merged with AUEW/ TASS the Irish membership joined the ITGWU.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine.

## **OPERATIVE WATCHMAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 19 September 1866. It met at the Kings Arms, Prescot, Lancashire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/5054.

## **RECRUITING SARGEANT WATCHMAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for society of this name dated 23 March 1845. It met at the Recruiting Sargent Inn, Spon Street, Coventry.

**Source:** PRO FS2/533.

## **SCOTTISH WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 177s

See Vol. 2, p. 157.

The union was formed in 1920, registered in 1922 at 22 Buchanan Street, Glasgow and dissolved in 1923. Its secretary at that time was at 49 Dukes Road, Cambuslang.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/16; MacDougall, p. 372a.

### **SILVER SMITHS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 January 1812. It met at the Three Tuns Inn, Orchard Street, Sheffield, Yorks.

**Source:** PRO FS2/492.

### **SILVER TRADE PENSIONS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 September 1842. It met at the Queens Head Tavern, City.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/2515.

### **SHEFFIELD SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL HOLLOW WARE STAMPERS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 158 as Sheffield Hollow Ware Stampers Society.

An unregistered society. In 1896 its secretary was J. Perkins at 95 St Thomas Road, Crookes, Sheffield. It had 91 members in 1900 and 67 in 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SHEFFIELD SILVERSMITHS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 158 as Sheffield Silversmiths Society.

This was an unregistered society, the largest among silverworkers in Sheffield, with 65 members in 1900. In 1896 its secretary was F. Holley and it met at the Three Tuns, Leopold Street, Sheffield.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SILVERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATE OPERATIVES MUTUAL AID AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 393

See Vol. 2, p. 158.

The society was formed in 1872 as the Amalgamated Electro-plate Operative Mutual Aid Protection Society. It changed its name to the above by 1899 when it had branches both in Birmingham and in London. It amalgamated with the Amalgamated Society of Gold Silver and Kindred Trades in 1914.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **SILVERSMITHS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for two societies of this name one dated 5 November 1841 and the other 10 October 1846. They met respectively at the Fox and Anchor, Charterhouse Lane, London and the Baptist Head Inn, St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/2293 and FS2/3296.

### **SOCIETY OF GOLDSMITHS JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 861

See Vol. 2, p. 159.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/78 (1893–1925).

### **UNION OF WATCHMAKERS CLOCK AND CASEMAKERS INDEX MAKERS AND BRASS WORKERS IN GENERAL**

Reg. 802

See Vol. 2, p. 159; also known as the Union of Brassworkers.

The union had 73 members in 1892, 57 in 1893 and 1894 and 50 in 1895. It met at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, London.

**Sources:** BoT: RFS.

### **UNITED PEWTERERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 September 1842. It met at the Rose Inn, West Smithfield, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3401.

### **WATCHMAKERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 January 1824. It met at the Shakespeare Head Tavern, Spon Street, Coventry.

**Source:** PRO FS2/710.

### **WATCHMAKERS PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 December 1850. It met at the White Lion Tavern, Brick Lane, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3656.

## *Iron and Steel Workers*

### **ALBION FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF WORKMEN AND OTHERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 17 December 1852. It met at Queen Victoria Inn, Garnddyrris-Llanwenarth, Monmouth.

**Source:** FS2 343.

### **ALLIANCE WORKMENS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 April 1874. It met at Albert Hill, Darlington, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/1421.

### **AMALGAMATED FOREMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 4.

### **AMALGAMATED IRON AND STEEL WORKERS AND MECHANICS OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE**

Reg. 755

See Vol. 2, p. 270.

The association's headquarters were for almost the whole of its existence at 26 Williams Place, Penydarren, Merthyr Tydfil.

**Source:** RFS.

### **AMALGAMATED MANAGERS AND FOREMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 4.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF STEEL AND IRON WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN; (SCOTLAND)**

Reg. 58s

See Vol. 2, p. 271.

**Source:** RFS.

### **AMALGAMATED TUBE TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 718

See Vol. 2, p. 164.

The society was reduced to 33 members in 1911, when it met at the London and North Western Hotel, Wednesbury, Staffs. It recovered, however, to



500 in 1912, when its registered office was at 52 Pound Terrace, Bridge Road, Toll End, Tipton and reached 767 by the end of 1915.

**Source:** PRO FS26/69 (1899–1921).

### **ASSOCIATED IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 472

See Vol. 2, p. 272 and National Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel Tin Blastfurnace and Other Workers [qv].

**Source:** RFS.

### **ASSOCIATED IRONWORKERS (STAFFORDSHIRE)**

See Vol. 2, p. 273.

The association was formed in 1863 and by 1865 was said to have a membership of 600 though in 1867 only 2,000 in 35 branches. It had branches in Worcestershire and part of Lancashire as well as Staffordshire.

### **ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF MILLMEN**

Reg. 57s

See Vol. 2, p. 273.

The society had a membership of 1,527 in 1889 and 1,555 in 1890.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 388.

### **ASSOCIATION OF PUDDLERS AND FORGEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1551

See Vol. 2, p. 282 as Union of Puddlers and Forgemmen of Great Britain. Registered in 1913 at 75 Chapel Street, Netherton, Dudley, Worcs. with a membership of 270 the association's General Secretary throughout most of its existence was B. Norton. It had 246 members in 1923.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

### **BIGRIGG IRON ORE BROTHERHOOD**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 28 July 1868.

**Source:** FS2/268.

### **BLASTFURNACE AND LABOURERS ACCIDENT AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 14 November 1864. It met at the Crown Hotel, Skinnergate, Darlington.

**Source:** FS2/871.

### **BLASTFURNACEMEN LABOURERS ACCIDENT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 26 August 1864. It met at the Crown Hotel, Middlesborough.

**Source:** FS2/2553.

### **BRITISH IRON STEEL AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1646

See Vol. 2, p. 273 and Iron and Steel Trades Confederation Vol. 2, p. 276.

### **BRITISH ROLL TURNERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1436

See Vol. 2, p. 273.

The society registered in 1909 and in 1911 had a membership of 233 its office being at 2 West Mount, Barrow-in-Furness. It transferred its engagements to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section) in April 1983.

**Sources:** RFS; CO.

### **BRITISH STEEL MILL AND HAMMERMENS UNION**

Reg. 660

See Vol. 2, p. 274.

### **BRITISH STEEL SMELTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 52s

See Vol. 2, p. 274.

Formed in 1886, the association had 750 members in 1887 and 3,119 in 1890 and was originally registered in Scotland, though its secretary was England-based, in 1897 at 115 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester. In 1911 its office was at Ormond Mansions, Gt. Ormond Street, Holborn, London WC. and its membership 19,439.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT Report 1891, p. 390.

## **BRITISH STEEL SMELTERS MILL IRON TINPLATE AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1140

See Vol. 2, p. 274.

**Source:** RFS.

## **BRITISH UNITED HAMMERMEN AND FORGE FURNACEMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 232

Formed in 1872, the society had 564 members in 1892 and 417 in 1897. Its secretary at that time was J. Graham and it met at the Victoria Inn, Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It had 3 branches by 1904. Its membership had fallen to 307 in 1905 and it was dissolved in 1906.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CLEVELAND AND DURHAM BLASTFURNACEMENS AND COKEMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 484

Established in 1881, in 1892, the association was re-entitled as the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, with its office at 11 St. Michael's Road, Workington. The above name was adopted and the office moved to 87 Borough Road West, Middlesborough in 1904 with a membership of 3,265, a National Federation of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners and Kindred Trades registering separately in 1905 as Reg. 1356. The Cleveland Association continued until its registration was cancelled in 1921 after it joined the National Union of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners Coke Workers and Kindred Trades (Reg. 1865).

**Source:** RFS.

## **COMMUNITY**

Formed in 2001 by a merger between the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Knitwear, Footwear and Apparel Trades. The union uses the logo 'Community – the union for life' and in 2003 successfully absorbed the National League of the Blind and Disabled. More recently similar models of membership were used for the adsorption of the National Union of Domestic Appliance and General Operatives (NUDAGO); and the British Union of Social Work Employees (BUSWE).

**Sources:** TUC Reports; Community.

## **CUMBERLAND AND LANCASHIRE DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLASTFURNACEMEN**

Reg. 1354

See Vol. 2, p. 275.

Organisation in the district dated from 1880, but it joined the National Blastfurnacemens Federation in 1892 and did not assume this form until 1905 on the formation of the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners and Kindred Trades. Its registration was cancelled in 1923 after it joined the National Union of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners Coke Workers and Kindred Trades (Reg. 1865). Its office was then at 8 Oxford Street, Workington.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/101 (1906–1921).

## **CUMBERLAND IRON ORE MINERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 734

See Vol. 2, p. 275 and 211.

Cumberland earlier worked within the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen and the Cleveland and District Blastfurnacemen's organisation (Reg. 484) but registered separately in 1891 as Reg. 734, the West Cumberland Workmen's Association, 22 High Street, Cleator Moor with a membership of about 800 and seems to have been solely concerned with iron ore mining. It remained separate from the National Union of Blastfurnacemen Ore miners Coke Workers and Kindred Trades and had more than 3,000 members in 1926. It joined the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers** in 1929.

**Sources:** RFS; NUGMW, *60 Years*, p. 39.

## **EASTERN MIDLAND DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLASTFURNACEMEN ORE MINERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 1652

This district of the Federation registered separately in 1917 at 9 Frodingham Road, Scunthorpe, Lincs. Its registration was cancelled in 1923 after amalgamation into the **National Union of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners Coke Workers and Kindred Trades**.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRON WORK MEN OF ALBERT HILL**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 2 September 1863. It met at the Havelock Arms Inn, Naughton Lane, Near Darlington, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/783.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRONFOUNDERS OF ENGLAND IRELAND AND WALES**

A society formed in 1809 and claiming a membership of 11,106 in 1867.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, Vol. II, 1869, p. 82.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRON WORKS MEN OF WITTON PARK**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 April 1864. It met at the Durham Ox Inn, Woodside, Near Witton Park, Darlington.

### **FURNESS IRON MINERS AND QUARRYMENS UNION**

Reg. 528

See Vol. 2, p. 276.

The union took this title in 1904. In 1926 it had 465 members and a registered office at 19a Chapel Street, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancs.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/48 (1889–1904).

### **GREW GARTH IRON ORE BROTHERHOOD**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 5 October 1868. It met at Iron Works, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.

**Source:** FS2/246.

### **HAWKS MANUFACTURERS FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY OF IRON WORK MEN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 25 April 1859. It operated at the Gateshead Iron Works, Gateshead, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/501.

### **HULL IRON MOULDERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1888 to pressurize employers to meet a promise they had made in 1884 about restoring a pay cut when conditions improved. The union had 180 members and 130 went on strike. Six weeks later the strike was successfully concluded.

**Source:** Brown.

## **IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY STAFFS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2199

**Source:** PRO FS27/383 (1951–1954).

## **IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 276.

As the British Iron Steel and Kindred Trades Association the Confederation registered as 1646, at Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, London SE1. In 1995 its TUC affiliated membership was 55,100. In 2001 the Power Loom Carpet Weavers and Textile Workers Union merged. The union merged with the National Union of Knitwear, Footwear and allied Trades (KFAT) in 2001 to form **Community** [qv].

## **IRON FOUNDRY LABOURERS SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 May 1866. It met at the Concert Inn, Chorlton on Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire.

**Source:** FS2/4975.

## **IRON LABOURERS UNITED SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 5 October 1866. It met at the Dun Horse Inn, Market Street, Blackburn.

**Source:** FS2/4975.

## **IRON MANUFACTURERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 19 November 1872. It met at the Griffin Inn, Blaing, Monmouth.

**Source:** FS2/823.

## **IRON STEEL TINPLATE AND KINDRED TRADES CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS GUILD**

Reg. 1787

A Guild of the National Union of Clerks [see Vol. 1, p. 159] formed in 1923 at Guild House, 50 Upton Road, Newport, Mon., with a membership of 144. It was dissolved in 1924.

**Source:** RFS.

### **IRON WORKS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 December 1868. It met at Witton Park, Darlington, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/1172.

### **MIDLAND BLASTFURNACEMEN COKEMEN AND BY-PRODUCT WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1377

See Vol. 2, p. 277.

In 1908 the association's registered office was at 28 John Street, Goldenhill, Stoke-on-Trent. In that year it had a membership of 1,006, in 1909 1,346 at 15 Mayrick Road, Stafford. Before amalgamation into the National Union of Blastfurnacemen in 1921 it was based on 31 Newport Road, Stafford.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/103 (1907–1917).

### **MIDLAND PUDDLERS SICK AND FUNERAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 April 1867. It operated at Dos Works, Newport, Monmouth.

**Source:** FS2/656.

### **MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES IRON AND STEEL WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 1163

See Vol. 2, p. 278.

Registered in 1899 at 10 Clapham Terrace, Blaenavon.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON STEEL TIN BLASTFURNACE AND OTHER WORKERS**

Reg. 157

This was evidently a different organisation from the Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain (Reg. 472). The Board of Trade treats it as a continuation of Kane's Malleable Ironworkers of Great Britain and supposes that it amalgamated into that union in 1887 when it had a membership of 771.

**Source:** BoT Report, 1891, pp. 232–5.

**NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEMEN  
CRANEMEN BOILERMEN FIREMEN AND ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**

Reg. 866

See Vol. 2, p. 278; Vol. 3, p. 457 as Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Cranemen and Firemen.

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL BLASTFURNACEMENS FEDERATION**

Reg. 494

See Vol. 2, p. 278.

Formed in 1892, the federation was based on Workington, Cumberland. In 1896 its secretary was P. Walls, 11 St Michael Street, Workington. In 1898 its membership was 6,773, in 1902, 7,891 at 18 Exchange Buildings, Moss Bay, Workington and in 1903, 7,984. In 1904, the Federation, under the same registered number, reverted to representing only part of its earlier membership coverage as the Cleveland and South Durham Blastfurnacemens and Cokemens Association at 26 Borough Road, West, Middlesborough, continuing under than title until 1921 when it merged into the National Union of Blastfurnacemen Ore Miners Coke Workers and Kindred Trades. Meanwhile, following the 1904 change of name and jurisdiction, a new Federal organisation, the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen (Reg. 1356) had replaced the older organisation in 1905, based on its former office at Moss Bay, Workington with affiliated districts which came together in 1921 to form the National Union.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLASTFURNACEMEN ORE  
MINERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 1356

See Vol. 2, p. 278. See National Blastfurnacemen's Federation above and Vol. 2, p. 279.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/102 (1905–1920).

**NATIONAL IRON ORE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1419

See Vol. 2, p. 278.

**Source:** RFS.



## **NATIONAL STEELWORKERS ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING AND LABOUR LEAGUE**

Reg. 504

See Vol. 2, p. 278.

Registered in 1888 at Teesdale House, Darlington the League's secretary in 1896 was G. Beadle at 14 Dixon Terrace, Darlington. It had 9 branches in the following year, its secretary being at 8 Grange Road, Darlington and 1,569 members in 14 branches in 1910 growing to 2,834 at the end of 1915.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF BLASTFURNACEMEN ORE MINERS COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES**

Reg. 1865

See Vol. 2, p. 279: see National Blastfurnacemen's Federation [qv] for a more accurate account of the history of blastfurnacemen's organisation before 1923 when it was registered. In April 1985 the Union transferred its engagements to the **Iron and Steel Trades Confederation**.

**Sources:** RFS; CO.

## **PANTEG FORGEMENS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 2 March 1874. It operated at Panteg Forge, Llanvinangel, Porslmoellell, Monmouth.

**Source:** FS2/859.

## **SCOTTISH TRADE UNION OF STEAM HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

Reg. 131s

Formed in 1908 the union had 191 members in 1911 and its office at 26 Oak Terrace, Belvidere Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire. It was dissolved in 1912.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SCOTTISH FOREMENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 164s

See Vol. 1, p. 194.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/12 (1919–1922).

**SECOND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF IRON WORKS MEN OF ALBERT HILL**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 30 January 1865. It met at the Oak Tree Inn, Union Street, Darlington, Durham.

**Source:** FS2/887.

**SHEEPBRIDGE IRONWORKERS MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 17 May 1861. It operated at the Sheepbridge Ironworks, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

**Source:** FS2/614.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF MILLMEN**

Reg. 422

Registered in 1883 the association paid dispute benefit at 1s a week; its funds became exhausted in 1886.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 459.

**SOUTH WALES FEDERATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS**

Reg. 927

See Vol. 2, p. 280.

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLASTFURNACEMEN**

Reg. 1400

See Vol. 2, p. 280.

The district's registered office was at 44 Alexandra Street, Ebbw Vale; it had 436 members in 1908 and 1,330 at the end of 1915. It amalgamated into the **National Union of Blastfurnacemen** in 1921.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/104 (1908–1919).

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE TIN PLATE WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 497

Formed in 1877 little else recorded.

**Source:** RFS.

## **STEEL INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 206.

In 1980 the association transferred its engagements to the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

**Source:** CO.

## **STEEL WORKERS ASSOCIATION AND UNITED LABOUR LEAGUE OF BRITAIN**

Reg. 504

See Vol. 2, p. 281.

The association was formed at Darlington with 1,010 members, increasing to 2,364 in 1890.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 234.

## **TIN AND SHEET MILLMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1217

See Vol. 2, p. 281.

The association was registered in 1900 at the Cleveland Buildings, Station Road, Llanelly, with a membership of 1,485, was later located principally at Swansea, in 1911 at 6 Bellevue Street with a membership of 2,610 and 2,588 in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/138 (1905–1919).

## **TYNE IRON SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1826. It met at the house of Harrison Colbeck, Levington, Northumberland.

**Source:** BM/8275/664.

## **UNION OF PUDDLERS AND FORGEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1551

See Vol. 2, p. 282.

Formed with 172 members at 95 Chapel Street, Netherton, Dudley, the Union had 283 members at the end of 1913, 360 at the end of 1915 and 246 in 1923.

**Source:** RFS.

## WELSH ARTIZANS UNITED ASSOCIATION

Reg. 726

See Vol. 2, p. 282.

The Registrar gives the formation date of the association as 1889. It had 1,080 members in 1911 and its office at Fronmor, Gweens Road, Sketty, Glamorgan, 906 members at the end of 1915 and 1,525 in 1926 with its office at 55 Morfydd Street, Morriston, Swansea.

**Source:** RFS.

### *Locksmiths, Keysmiths and Safe Makers*

Early organisations for lock makers, keymakers and iron safe engineers which seem to have been located almost exclusively in the Black Country and in London, are poorly documented. A safe-maker's organisation evidently existed in the capital city in the 1860s and there may have been a number of societies one of which was with certainty an Amalgamated Locksmiths and Keysmiths Society (or General Amalgamated Locksmiths and Keysmiths Funeral and Protection Society) already in existence in 1872 when the first organisation with a known formation date was established as the Willenhall, Walsall and District Lock Key Bolt Burial and Trade Protection Society. This was followed later in the same year by a Wolverhampton Lock and Keysmiths Death and Trade Association. Neither of these two societies prospered for long, the first being dissolved in 1874 and the second in 1879.

In 1876 the Willenhall men tried again by setting up a Willenhall Society of Lock and Keysmiths which survived only to 1880 leaving in existence only a London based National Association of Safemakers Friendly Society (1874) which changed its name later to Iron Safe Engineers Society and recruited successfully in Wolverhampton towards the end of the century. In the interim, records are incomplete and the history of events uncertain. There were references in 1887 to a Walsall Lockmakers Society which apparently did not survive but which presaged the appearance two years later of a National Amalgamated Lock Latch and Key Makers Trade Society. This registered as a trade union in 1892 and was commonly referred to as the Amalgamated Lock and Keysmiths Trade Society. In 1890–91 yet another organisation briefly appears under the title Wolverhampton, Willenhall, Walsall and District, South Staffordshire General Union of Operative Locksmiths and Keysmiths and also in 1898 a Walsall Lock and Key Smiths Male and Female Trade Society. The latter remained in existence until 1987, but it was the Amalgamated Lock and Keysmiths of

1889 which under various titles took up the leadership role in the area and still exists as the National Union of Lock and Metal Workers.<sup>17</sup>

**AMALGAMATED LOCKSMITHS AND KEYSMITHS SOCIETY**  
Or General Amalgamated Locksmiths and Keysmiths, Funeral and Protection Society.

Noted by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as in existence in 1872.

**Source:** Stenner, p. 8.

**GENERAL AMALGAMATED LOCKSMITHS AND KEYSMITHS FUNERAL AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Amalgamated Locksmiths and Keysmiths Society above.

**IRON SAFE ENGINEERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 847

See Vol. 2, p. 39.

Formerly the National Association of Safemakers Friendly Society, Reg. 847 formed 1874. This was essentially a London union mainly catering for workers at Chubbs London factory, but was joined in 1897 by many lock and keymakers in Wolverhampton. It had 100 members in 1898, 89 in 1901 and 95 in 1911. At about that time it seems to have moved from 15 Hatton Wall, Hatton Gardens, EC. to meeting at the 'Elephant', High Street, Kingsland, N. where it remained for many years. In 1912 membership fell to 88 and in 1913 to 87 and in 1914 to 82. It then revived in 1915 to 106 and in 1923 to 167, meeting at the Elephant, High Street, Kingsland London E8, and falling again in 1926 to 119. It became the **Society of Steel Safe Engineers** and ceased in 1958.

**Sources:** Stenner, pp. 11, 24; RFS; PRO FS27/88 (1893–1958).

**KEY MAKERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 906

See Vol. 2, p. 169.

A London society which met at the Delancey Arms, Delancey Street, Camden Town, NW. It had 20 members in 1898 but no more than 10 in 1901. It was dissolved in 1903.

**Sources:** RFS.

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<sup>17</sup> See Brian Stenner, *The Lockmakers*, Malthouse Press, Oxford, 1989.

### **LONDON UNION OF SAFEMAKERS**

Noted as meeting in the Marquis of Lansdowne, Thomas Street, Hackney Road, London in 1865 and a possible component of the later Iron Safe Engineers Society [qv].

**Source:** Stenner, p. 1.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LOCK LATCH AND KEYSMITHS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 769

Also National Amalgamated Lock Latch and Keymakers Society; see National Union of Lock and Metal Workers.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LOCK LATCH AND KEYSMITHS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 769

See National Union of Lock and Metal Workers.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LOCKMAKERS AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS (MALE AND FEMALE) TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 769

Formerly the National Amalgamated Lock Latch and Keysmiths Trade Society, reorganised in 1911 at 17 Great Brickkiln Street, Wolverhampton.

**Sources:** RFS; Stenner p. 47.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LOCKMAKERS AND METAL WORKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Changed from above to this title in 1917.

**Source:** Stenner, p. 59.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED LOCKMAKERS AND METAL WORKERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Name changed 1920.

**Source:** Stenner, p. 61.

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SAFEMAKERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formed in London in 1874, the society's name was later changed to Iron Safe Engineers Society [qv].

**Source:** Stenner, p. 11.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF LOCK AND METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 769

See Vol. 2, p. 172.

Formed in March 1889 and registered in 1892 as the National Amalgamated Lock, Latch and Keymakers Trade Society, with 1,540 members, the society's secretary in 1896 was Edward Day at 16 Temple Bar, Little London, Willenhall and later 20 Bishop Street, 8 Paul Street, Penn Road, 17 Great Brickkiln Street, Wolverhampton and by the 1920s 45 Market Place, Willenhall. Day gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour in 1892. He claimed membership mostly in Wolverhampton and Willenhall, but also in Birmingham, London, Bolton, Liverpool and Leicester. It retained a membership of over 1,500 until 1907 when its numbers began to collapse to 180 in 1910. It was reformed in 1911, increasing its numbers to 1,200 by the end of that year. Its formation and development owed much to the Midland Counties Trades Federation. In the 1990s it has maintained a membership of about 5,000, half of this being female. The union merged into the Transport and General Workers Union.

**Sources:** Stenner, p. 14, 47; TUC; RFS; Royal Commission on Labour, Vol. II, Group, A, 1892, Q.18,097–188,322, also 18,323–18,377.

## **SOCIETY OF IRON SAFE ENGINEERS**

Reg. 847

See Iron Safe Engineers Society.

## **SPRING TRAP MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1055

See Vol. 2, p. 175 and Wednesfield Spring Trap Makers Society, below.

## **WALSALL LOCKMAKERS SOCIETY**

Active in 1887.

**Source:** Stenner, p. 13.

## **WALSALL LOCK AND KEYSMITHS MALE AND FEMALE TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1898

See Vol. 2, p. 176.

In 1926 the society had 223 members; its office was at 63 Bentley Lane, Walsall. The union was dissolved in 1987.

**Sources:** Stenner, p. 6; RFS; FS12/330 (1925–1950).CO.

### **WEDNESFIELD SPRING TRAP MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1055

See, Vol. 2, p. 175 under Spring Trap Makers Society.

Formed 1890, the society was registered in 1896 and had 120 members in 1900, meeting at the Dog and Partridge Inn, Wednesfield, Staffs. Its name was changed to Spring Trap Makers Society in 1916 and has had a close association with the National Union of Lock and Metal Workers since 1924.

**Source:** Stenner p. 25: RFS.

### **WILLENHALL AND DISTRICT LOCK LATCH AND KEYSMITHS SOCIETY**

Notice of dispute, 1910.

**Source:** Stenner, p. 42.

### **WILLENHALL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LOCK AND KEY SMITHS**

Reg. 271

Formed in 1876 and meeting in the Methodist New Connexion Schoolrooms, Froyssell Street with George Parkes as secretary, the union had 300 members at the end of 1877 but was dissolved in October 1880. The Registrar noted that it had lost  $\text{œ}42$  from the failure of a Co-operative Lock Smiths Society at Wolverhampton. Its numbers fell to 30 in 1879.

**Sources:** Stenner, p. 10; BoT 1891, p. 548.

### **WILLENHALL WALSALL AND DISTRICT LOCK KEY BOLT AND GENERAL HARDWARE BURIAL AND TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 39

Formed in Willenhall, Staffs in 1872, it is noted as no longer in existence in April 1874 but is reckoned to have been re-established in 1898 as the Walsall Lock and Keysmiths Male and Female Society.

**Sources:** Stenner, pp. 5–6, 9; PRO FS7/39.

### **WOLVERHAMPTON LOCK AND KEYSMITHS DEATH AND TRADE ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 17

See Vol. 2, 178.



Formed in 1872 during a business boom, the association had 300 members in 1876 and 1,000 in 1878 but did not survive the depression of 1879.

**Sources:** Stenner p. 8; BoT 1891, p. 458.

### **WOLVERHAMPTON WILLENHALL AND WALSALL AND DISTRICT SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL UNION OF OPERATIVE LOCKSMITHS AND KEYMAKERS**

Nothing seems to be known about this union other than its involvement in a strike in 1891.

**Source:** Stenner p. 17.

### ***Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Braziers, Heating and Domestic Engineers***

This section of the Historical Directory in volume 2 was written in 1983 principally on the basis of A.T. Kidd's 1949 *History*. Ted Brake's supplementary work on the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers Coppersmiths Heating and Domestic Engineers, *Men of Good Character*, was published in 1985. This followed a similar plan to that adopted by Kidd, but included much greater detail, especially on early trade societies and particularly on the Benevolent Institution of Whitesmiths, the Hand-in-Hand Society of Braziers, the Birmingham Carriage Lamp Makers, the Organ Pipe Makers, the Jewish Tin Plate Workers and the Dairy Utensil Makers. This information has been included in the present update, though that, on a host of small and often transient societies such as those at Maidstone, Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester and others [see Brake, pp. 194–5 and *seriatim*] have been omitted here for lack of space. Some of the information given by Brake has been corrected from official sources and some unions catering for braziers and coppersmiths have been included in this section rather than that dealing with Brass depending on the trade which appears to have been that in which they were principally involved.

The National Union transferred its engagements to AUEW/TASS, which was then incorporated into the Manufacturing Science and Finance (MSF), in December 1983.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF HOT WATER AND GENERAL FITTERS CHIPPERS AND JOINT CUTTERS (LONDON E.)**

Reg. 896

Formed and registered in 1894, the society met at the White Swan Inn, Ida Street, Poplar. In 1897 its membership was 160. This fell to 100 in 1901, in 1906 to 27 and it was dissolved in 1907.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF KITCHEN RANGE HOT WATER AND OTHER FITTERS**

Reg. 153

See Vol. 2, p. 111 under Heating and Domestic Engineers Union.

Formed in 1872 as the Amalgamated Stove Grate and Kitchen Range Fitters Protection Society meeting at the Rose Inn, Westgate, Rotherham, the society moved to the Rose Inn, Mount Street, Nottingham in 1891, following this move falling from 291 to 233 members in 1893. In 1898 it became the **United Fitters and Smiths Society** [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PLATE AND MACHINE MOULDERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 17.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TIN PLATE WORKERS (LONDON)**

Reg. 175

See Vol. 2, p. 103 and London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Braziers and Gas Meter Makers, Vol. 2, p. 103.

The society had 684 members in 1877 and 691 in 1889.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 324.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKERS AND GAS METER MAKERS**

Reg. 175

See Vol. 2, p. 103.

Officially noted by the Board of Trade and the Registrar of Friendly Societies as formed in 1827, and registered in 1875, this society met at the White Swan Inn, Tudor Street, Whitefriars, London EC. It had 801 members in 1892 and 1,073 in 1900. In 1901 it joined the much smaller (368 members), less skilled and unregistered East London Operative Tin and Iron Plate Workers to form the **London Society of Tin and Iron**

**Plate Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers** (Reg. 1239) at 53 Fetter Lane, Holborn EC. with a membership of 1,603.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Brake, pp. 122–3.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WHITESMITHS DOMESTIC ENGINEERS AND GENERAL PIPE FITTERS**

Reg. 556

See Vol. 2, p. 103.

Brake derives the society from a branch of the United Order of Smiths which in 1881 became the Liverpool Order of Whitesmiths and Smiths in General and in 1889 the Liverpool Whitesmiths Association, meeting at the Oddfellows Hall, St Anne's Street. Other evidence suggests that this was, or became in that year, an amalgamation of local societies, eight in number, known as the Amalgamated Society of Whitesmiths Locksmiths Bellhangers Domestic Engineers Art Metal Workers and General Iron and Pipe Fitters, under which title it became registered in 1891 as Reg. 556. Brake suggests a change of title to General Iron and Pipe Fitters in 1894 and to Amalgamated Society of Whitesmiths Domestic Engineers and General Pipe Fitters in 1904 and the latter was undoubtedly its title in that year with its registered office at 157 Empress Road, Kensington, Liverpool and a membership of 382. In 1905 the society took in the Newcastle on Tyne and District Operative Whitesmiths and Heating Engineers. This organisation almost immediately seceded apparently leaving the Amalgamated in financial difficulties so serious, that although it retained a membership of 316 in 1907, that in 1908 it abandoned its independent existence to join the United Fitters and Smiths and the tiny Birmingham Hot Water and Steam Engineers to form the **National Union of Operating Heating and Domestic Engineers Whitesmiths and General Iron Workers**, adopting the registered number of the former (Reg. 153).

**Sources:** BoT; PRO FS7/12/556; Brake, pp. 324–5.

### **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND DISTRICT BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1486

See Vol. 2, p. 104 as Ashton under Lyne and District Association of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers.

The society claimed to have been formed in 1825, though there is evidence of earlier organisation. In 1847 it met at the White Lion, Booth Street with Jos. Anderson as secretary and by 1861, when it joined the General

Union, at the Crown Inn, Old Street. It had 31 members in 1872 and broke with the general union in 1909, affiliating to the Amalgamated in 1912 with a membership of 133. Its secretary in 1914 was J. Torkington, 40 Field Street, Droylsden, Manchester and in 1919, H. Jackson, 83 Bennett Street, Newton, Hyde.

**Sources:** Brake, p. 181; RFS; MoL Directories; PRO FS26/113 (1911–1917).

### **ASSOCIATED FRATERNITY OF IRON FORGERS or OLD SMITHS**

This, according to Brake, may have been the same organisation as the United Order of Iron Smiths Engineers and Mechanics formed in 1822 [qv] and known as the Old Derby Smiths. In 1835 its governing branch was in Manchester and it claimed 32 branches and 722 members.

**Source:** Brake, p. 322.

### **ASSOCIATED RANGE STOVE AND ORNAMENTAL FITTERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 99s

Formed in 1892, the society was registered at 128 Napiershall Street, Glasgow, moving by 1902 to 105 Henderson Street West with 796 members. In 1903 it moved its registered office to 6 Mungalhead Road, Bainsford, Falkirk. By this date it had over 1,000 members and in 1908 changed its name to **General Iron Fitters Association** [see Vol. 2, p. 38].

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS.

### **BELFAST SHEET METAL WORKERS AND GASFITTERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 170i

Formed in 1882 and registered about 1895 at 17 College Street, Belfast, the union had a membership of 54 in 1892 and 80 in 1899, rising to about 100 by the end of the century. Its secretary in 1898 was at 23 Wilson Street, Belfast and it met at the Engineers Hall, College Street. In 1913 its membership was 150 and its secretaries in 1914 and 1919 T. Heaney, 98 McClure Street and R. Malcolm, 17 Jocelyn Street, Belfast, respectively. In 1911 it was one of 17 societies which were federated to the National Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers and in 1921 amalgamated with other unions to form the **National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS26/13 (1882–1911); Devine.

### **BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION OF WHITESMITHS**

A society formed in 1807 at the Coach and Horses, Air Street, Piccadilly, London and later meeting at the Anchor Inn, Chancery Lane, the Red Lion, Cross Lane, Long Acre and the Cock, Bow Lane, Cheapside with J. Johnson as secretary. It seems to have had over 500 members in 1828.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 319–21.

### **BILSTON IRON PLATE TRADE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 104.

Joined the Amalgamated Tin Plate Workers Society of Birmingham Wolverhampton and District when this was formed in 1876 or was closely associated with it.

**Source:** Brake, p. 167.

### **BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT OPERATIVE TIN WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1130

The society registered in August 1898; notice of dissolution was given in January 1899. This was apparently a title also used by the Birmingham and District Operative Zinc Workers Society.

**Source:** RFS.

### **BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT OPERATIVE ZINC WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1130

See Vol. 2, p. 104.

Consisting of ‘foremen and journeymen zinc workers’, the society registered in 1898 at the Nottingham Arms Inn, Bristol Street, Birmingham with 42 members.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, p. 136.

### **BIRMINGHAM CARRIAGE LAMP MAKERS SOCIETY**

A Lamp Makers Union was established in Birmingham in 1824 among journeymen making brass lamps, gas lamps and carriage lamps. It may later have joined the Birmingham Tinplate Workers Society. Alternatively it may have survived as the Birmingham Carriage Lamp Makers Society which joined Birmingham Operative Tinplate Workers Society in 1891

when there was a big development of lamps for cycles and motor cars particularly by Joseph Lucas.

**Source:** Brake, p. 49 and p. 363.

### **BIRMINGHAM IRON PLATE WORKERS TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Birmingham Iron Plate Trade Society, Vol. 2, p. 105.

Formed in 1864 and still in existence two years later, the society was not successful and a new society was formed in 1874.

**Sources:** Webb Collection; Brake, p. 166.

### **BIRMINGHAM OPERATIVE TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY** Reg. 753

See Birmingham Tin Plate Workers Society.

### **BIRMINGHAM PENWORKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered all female trade union formed in 1897 with 100 members. Its numbers rose to 750 by 1899, but fell to 120 by 1903 and to 100 in 1904 when it was dissolved. Its general secretary named Keegan recorded the instability as trade unionists of this type of worker.

**Source:** BoT; Drake, pp. 42–3.

### **BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF SMITHS FITTERS HOT WATER AND STEAM ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 105 as Birmingham Society of Hot Water and Steam Engineers.

### **BIRMINGHAM TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 753

See Vol. 2, p. 105.

Formed in 1859, the society had a membership of 1,192 in 1898 and met at the People's Hall, Hurst Street, Birmingham, though having only a single branch. By 1907, it had grown to 1,596 and a second branch opened. It was the largest component in 1876 of the Amalgamated Tin Plate Workers of Wolverhampton and District and had 1,857 members in 1911, growing to 2,525 by the end of 1915. Its address was latterly 110 John Bright Street, Birmingham with J.V. Stephens JP as secretary in 1914 and C.F. Brett in 1919.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake; MoL Directories.

## **BOLTON SOCIETY OF BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 1016

See Vol. 2, p. 106.

Formed in 1895, the society had 138 members in 1899. It became a branch of the **General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers** and had 165 members in 1911 when it met at the Flag Inn, Great Moor Street, Bolton, 174 in 1914 and 203 in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/80 (1896–1903).

## **BOOTLE SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1854

Registered in 1923 at 328 Netherfield Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, the association had 17 members in 1924 and was dissolved in 1926.

**Source:** RFS.

## **BRADFORD TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Brake notes that this unregistered society first appeared in records in 1842 meeting at the Bawton Arms, New Street and later the Royal Oak, West Gate, where it was still in 1861 when it affiliated to the General Tramping Union. Membership was 32 in 1886, falling to 13 in 1895 but then increasing to 40 in 1897 and 1901, changing its name to Bradford and District Sheet Metal Workers. It 1914 when its membership had been reduced to 18, its secretary was J.W. Whettlock, 10 Varley Street, Stanningley, Leeds and in 1919 C. Wrigley, 15 Laughrigg Street, West Bowling, Bradford. It joined the **National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers**.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 182–5.

## **BRISTOL TIN PLATE SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS SOCIETY**

The society dated its existence from the end of the nineteenth century, though Brake points to activity in 1824, 1837, 1842, 1843 and 1861. There was no evidence of organisation in 1898, however, when the society was revived by the National Amalgamated in 1898 when it began with 46 members. In 1914 it secretary was C.J. Lea, 52 Friezewood Road, Ashton Gate, Bristol and in 1919 F. Pike, 91 North Street, Bedminster.

**Sources:** MoL Directories: Brake, pp. 193–4.

### **CAST IRON HOLLOW-WARE MOULDERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 861

See Vol. 2, p. 107.

### **CAST IRON HOLLOW-WARE TINNERS FRIENDLY AND TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 715

See Vol. 2, p. 107.

### **CAST IRON HOLLOW-WARE TURNERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 729

See Vol. 2, p. 107.

### **CITY OF DUBLIN TINSMITHS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Dublin Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers Society.

### **COPPERSMITHS AND BRAZIERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 23 April 1863. It was registered at 68 Leeds Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4461.

### **CORRUGATED IRON ROOFERS DOOR MAKERS SASH MAKERS AND GENERAL IRON WORKERS UNION**

Reg. 778

Formed in 1891, the Union met at the Vulcan Inn, Salmons Lane, Limehouse, London E. It had 63 members in 1898, falling to 20 in 1905 and was suspended in 1906.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS.

### **DERBY FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF BRAZIERS AND TIN PLATE WORKERS**

Like some other tin plate societies, Derby appears to have escaped official notice, but was formed in February 1872 by a group of some 20 tinsmiths from the local railways workshops, though according to Brake, there had been a union branch in the town with 7 members in 1825. It joined the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers and joined the National Union in 1920 with 144 members.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 189–90.



**DUBLIN OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
WHITESMITHS IRONWORKERS AND PIPEFITTERS  
LOCKSMITHS AND BELLHANGERS**

Reg. 267i

See Operative Society of Mechanical Heating and Domestic Engineers  
Art Metal Workers and General Iron and Pipe Fitters.

**DUBLIN TIN AND SHEET METAL PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See National Union of Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 252.

**DUBLIN TINSMITHS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

A Dublin tinsplate society appeared on a tramping list as early as 1807 and a local society had 53 members in 1824. The above was an unregistered union, the formation date of which seems not to be known, though evidently before 1896. In 1900 its membership was 55, rising to 83 in 1910. In 1913 its secretary was J. Farren at 45 Sitric Road, Arbour Hill, Dublin who in 1919 was to be found at 20 Blackhall Place, Dublin. It was in membership of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. The society may have provided the basis for the latter day National Union of Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; MoL Directories; Brake; TURID 1996, p. 252.

**DUNDEE AND DISTRICT SHEET METAL WORKERS  
GASFITTERS AND BRAZIERS PROTECTING AND FRIENDLY  
SOCIETY**

See Dundee and District Society of Sheet Metal Workers Gasfitters and Braziers.

**DUNDEE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF SHEET METAL  
WORKERS GASFITTERS AND BRAZIERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 108.

Seceded as the Dundee and District Sheet Metal Workers Gasfitters and Braziers Protecting and Friendly Society with W. Pullar, 33 Hilltown, Dundee as secretary in 1914. Its secretary in 1919 was J.C. Crockatt, 22 Raglan Street, Dundee.

**Sources:** MoL; Directories; MacDougall, p. 304b.

### **EAST LONDON JEWISH TINPLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 114 as London Jewish Tin Plate and Sheet Metal Workers Union.

The organisation was originally formed in 1901 as a branch of the London Tin and Iron Plate Workers, in part to organise a growing number of sweat shops in the trade and in part to provide for communication in Yiddish and Hebrew. It met at the Prince of Hesse, Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel, London E. A strike for a pay increase was unsuccessful and the branch was wound up, but some 75 members formed an independent organisation in January 1903 which collapsed and, though re-established for a short time in 1906, was apparently not in existence at the end of that year. An attempt at revival in 1908 failed, but a **London Jewish Tin Plate Workers and Sheet Metal Workers Society** was formed in November 1913. This was dissolved in November 1917, becoming part of the London Society.

**Sources:** BoT Report; Brake, pp. 131–6; PRO FS11/197.

### **EAST LONDON OPERATIVE TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 108.

An unregistered society formed in 1874 by tinmen operating in East End shops which produced ‘East End Work’ cheaper than that made in the West End of London. In 1898 its secretary was to be found at 3 Wennington Road, Grove Road, Bow, London E. In 1901 it joined the Amalgamated Society of Tin and Iron Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers to form the **London Tin and Iron Plate Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers**.

**Source:** BoT.

### **EXETER AND DISTRICT SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1461

See Vol. 2, p. 108.

In 1911 the society met at the White Hart Hotel, South Street. Its highest recorded membership was 110 in 1914 and it was affiliated to the **National Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/108 (1909–1916).

### **EXETER AND DISTRICT SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS SOCIETY**

See Exeter and District Sheet Metal Workers Society.

### **FINISHERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 December 1850. It met at the Grapes Inn, Church Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2960.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF BRAZIERS**

See London Braziers and Sheet Meal Workers Hand-in-Hand Society.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF STOVE MAKERS AND SMITHS**

A society formed in June 1828 and meeting in 1854 at the Carlisle Arms, Queen's Street, Soho, where it also met in 1861 with James Challoner as secretary.

**Sources:** Brake, pp. 258–9; PRO FS7/4/68.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF WORKERS IN COPPER**

A society formed in London in 1846, apparently as a burial society, which met at the sign of the Box Tree in Houndsditch at the house of a Mr. Viles. It nevertheless paid out strike benefit and spread from London to other centres, changing its name to London and Provincial Society of Coppersmiths in 1892 with a membership of 364. It added Metal Workers to its title in 1909.

**Sources:** BoT Reports: Brake, Chapter 9.

### **GALVANISED HOLLOW-WARE SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1108

See Vol. 2, p. 109.

The association registered in 1898 as the National Amalgamated Iron Plate Trade Society, qv, at 5 Millfield Road, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton. There was a substantial increase in its membership to 1,186 in 1911 when its registered office was at 38 Tividale Street, Tipton; numbers increased further in 1912 to 1,230 and to 1,324 in 1913 when it moved to Pedmore Road, Lye, Stourbridge.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/124(1898–1916); Brake, pp. 171–2.

### **GALVANISED IRON WORKERS UNION**

A union formed in Bristol in 1889 by workers at the Redcliffe Galvanising Iron Works.

**Source:** Atkinson, *Trade Unions in Bristol*, p. 6.

## **GENERAL SHEET METAL WORKERS AND ZINC AND COPPER ROOFERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1845

See Zinc and Copper Roofers and General Sheet Metal Workers Society.

## **GENERAL SMITHS FITTERS BELL HANGERS AND WHITESMITHS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 760

See Vol. 2, p. 110.

## **GENERAL TRAMPING UNION OF TIN PLATE WORKERS**

See General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers.

## **GENERAL UNION OF BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 335

See Vol. 2, p. 110.

Initially known as the General Tramping Union of Tinplate Workers, the Union had 21 branches and 1,736 members in 1910 and 22 branches and 2,087 members in 1911. In that year it was based on 16 Downing Street, Bootle and in the following year at 76 Carisbrooke Road, Walton, Liverpool. Archibald T. Kidd, the Union's first historian, became general secretary in 1913, first at 41 Bellamy Road, Walton and by 1919 at the Carisbrooke Road address.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS; PRO FS26/27 (1880–1920); Brake, Chap. 6; MoL Directories.

## **GENERAL UNION OF HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS ASSISTANTS**

Reg. 1827

This union was formed in Clerkenwell in 1921 as the 'mates' union' by W.R. Brown. It catered for fitters' assistants, stokers and general trades ineligible for craft membership and had 998 members at the end of that year, falling to 596 in 1922 and 328 at the end of 1924 when it was based at 56 Red Lion Street, London EC1. By 1926 it had moved to 6 Chalcomb Street, Chelsea SW10. In that year the Heating and Domestic Engineers Union set up its own auxiliary section and gradually absorbed its members, but the Assistants Union seems not to have disappeared until 1938.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/230; Brake, p. 334.

## **GOOD INTENT SOCIETY OF GALVANIZERS AND ENAMELLERS**

Reg. 930

See Vol. 2, p. 111.

Formed in October 1893 with Isaac Grafton as secretary, and registered in August 1894. It met at the Earl Grey Inn, Walsall Street, Wolverhampton and was dissolved in February 1899.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, p. 169.

## **HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS UNION**

Reg. 153

See Vol. 2, p. 111 and National Union of Heating and Domestic Engineers, below.

## **HULL SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

There appears to be no official record of this society. Brake notes the existence of a society in 1824 'and probably earlier', but no local evidence until 1862 when it joined the General Tramping Union of Tinsplate Workers but collapsed and was not revived until 1866, but 'did not exactly flourish' only one-half of the 120 eligible men, mostly engaged in shipyard works and iron cask making, being in the union.

**Source:** Brake, p. 189.

## **HUMANE SOCIETY OF TIN PLATE WORKERS LIVERPOOL**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 29 April 1811.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4461.

## **JEWISH TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See East London Jewish Tin Plate Workers Society.

## **LEEDS AND DISTRICT TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Leeds and District Trade and Friendly Society of Tin Plate Workers.

## **LEEDS AND DISTRICT TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SHEET METAL WORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 112.

Brake finds that there was a Leeds Tin Plate Workers Society in existence in 1847 meeting at the Boy and Barrel, Bridgate Street with J.B. Hurst

as secretary, but 1857 is the date usually given. It joined the General Tramping Union of Tin Plate Workers in 1861 and affiliated to the National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers in 1903 when it had 64 members. Its general secretary at that period was at 6 North Passage, Lowerhead Row, Leeds. It remained unregistered and increased in numbers to 91 in 1910. In 1914 and 1919 its secretary was H. Akroyd, 8 Colenso Place, Holbeck, Leeds.

**Sources:** Brake, pp. 185–8; MoL Directories.

### **LIVERPOOL AMALGAMATED HOLLOW-WARE CASTERS AND TURNERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 952

See Vol. 2, p. 112.

Formed in 1890 as the Liverpool Amalgamated Hollow-Ware Casters and Turners Trade Association, the society was registered in 1895 at 32 Hawkstone Street, Liverpool. The Board of Trade notes its dissolution in 1897, but the Registrar not informed until 1899.

**Sources:** BoT Report; RFS.

### **LIVERPOOL OPERATIVE BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1143

See Vol. 2, p. 113.

The society was registered in 1899 at 19 Virgil Street, Scotland Road, Liverpool with 213 members. It had 330 members in 1912 and 353 in 1913. It became a branch of the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers with 468 members at the end of 1915, maintaining its Virgil Street address.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/93 (1899–1915); Brake.

### **LIVERPOOL ORDER OF WHITESMITHS AND SMITHS IN GENERAL**

See United Order of Smiths.

### **LIVERPOOL SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 648

See Vol. 2, p. 113.

**Source:** RFS.

**LIVERPOOL UNITED SOCIETY OF COPPERSMITHS  
BRAZIERS BRASS IRON AND STEEL PIPE WORKERS**

Reg. 1343

See Vol. 2, p. 113.

The society was reorganised in 1879 and registered in 1904. It had 120 members in 1911, 140 in 1912 and 142 in 1913. It met at the Labour Exchange, Fraser Street, Liverpool, its members being mainly engaged on shipbuilding and ship repair. It seems when amalgamated to have been affiliated to the **United Journeymen Brassfounders**: see Vol. 2, p. 63.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, pp. 288–9; PRO FS27/157 (1904–1913).

**LIVERPOOL WHITESMITHS ASSOCIATION**

See United Order of Smiths.

**LONDON AMICABLE SOCIETY OF WORKERS IN COPPER**

A society registered on 9 April 1810 and continuing until 1839 and later, perhaps, reorganised into the Friendly Society of Workers in Copper [qv].

**Source:** Brake, p. 278.

**LONDON BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 521

See London Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers Hand-in-Hand Society.

**LONDON BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS HAND-  
IN-HAND SOCIETY**

Reg. 521

See Vol. 2, p. 114.

The formation date of this society is given by the Registrar as 1827 and by the Board of Trade as 1829. An earlier London Friendly Society of Braziers formed in January 1809 and meeting at the White Hart, Chancery Lane may (or may not) have been related to it and in 1834 there was also an Operative Braziers Society meeting at the Rockingham Arms. There were also other braziers societies at Birmingham, where a strike took place in 1843 at Liverpool (1861) and at Bristol. The society's membership in the 1890s was in the low 50s. In 1889 the Hand-in-Hand met at the Sir Ralph Abercrombie Inn, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, EC. where it remained for some years, later, by 1905 moving to the Old

Coach and Horses, St John's Square, Clerkenwell, with a membership of 40. About 1910 'Hand-in-Hand' was dropped from the title. In 1914 its secretary was T.A. Whiting, 60 Erlanger Road, New Cross Gate, London SE. It was dissolved in 1928 'owing to so many having died'.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, pp. 138–9; MoL Directories.

#### **LONDON CO-OPERATIVE TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 107 as Co-operative Tinplate Workers Society (London).

**Source:** Brake, p. 109 et seq.

#### **LONDON IRON PLATE TRADE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 114.

The society on dissolution had a membership of 60. It had at one time been a branch of the **National Amalgamated Iron Plate Trade Society** but the date of secession is unknown.

**Source:** BoT Report.

#### **LONDON JEWISH TIN PLATE WORKERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

See East London Jewish Tinplate Workers Society.

#### **LONDON OPERATIVE GAS METER MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 114.

In 1861 met at the Bull's Head, Lever Street, St Lukes, with a membership of 144.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 116–17.

#### **LONDON OPERATIVE ZINC WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 230

See Vol. 2, p. 125 under Zinc and Copper Roofers and Tin Sheet Metal Workers Society.

Formed in 1853 as the London Operative Zinc and Galvanized Iron Workers Society with 37 members, the society dropped the latter part of the title in 1873. It had a membership of 25 only in 1863, peaked at 95 in 1886 and fell away to 69 in 1890. In 1903, with 109 members it had less than 10 per cent of the zinc workers of London at that time and worked mainly on laying zinc and copper 'flats' on roofs. Its name



was changed to Zinc and Copper Roofers and Tin Sheet Metal Workers Society in 1913, when it merged with the London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers at the end of that year with 83 members of whom about 30 resigned and joined the **Zinc and Copper Roofers and General Sheet Metal Workers Society** which had been reformed in January 1922.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, pp. 136–7.

### **LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SOCIETY OF COPPERSMITHS AND METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 1256

A society tracing its origins to the Friendly Society of Workers in Copper formed in 1846, [qv] which was registered as a trade union in 1901 at the Black Horse Inn, Lemn Street, London. It was briefly known as the Federation of Coppersmiths Braziers and Metal Workers but in 1911 was apparently known to the Registrar as **The National Society of Coppersmiths Braziers and Metal Workers** [see Vol. 2, p. 118 and below] with a membership of 902, meeting at the Victoria Hotel, Charterhouse Street, London EC.

**Sources:** Brake, pp. 286–7; RFS.

### **LONDON SOCIETY OF DAIRY UTENSIL MAKERS**

Formed in September 1890 at the White Hart, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, London W., its members being primarily engaged in making milk measures and milk churns. It had 50 members in 1892. The society was reported as having collapsed and in September of that year, 113 of its members joined the **London Society of Tin and Iron Plate Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers**. Nevertheless, its dissolution is not recorded by the Board of Trade until 1906.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 123–4; BoT.

### **LONDON SOCIETY OF SHEET METAL WORKERS BRAZIERS AND GAS METER MAKERS**

Reg. 1239

See Vol. 2, p. 115.

This was the title adopted about 1905 by the London Society of Tin and Iron Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers [qv]. The society's general secretary throughout the first world was J. Payn, Union Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC. It had 2,516 members in 1914 and 2,731 in the

following year. It was affiliated to the **National Amalgamation of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers** and was party to the amalgamation of 1920 which formed the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/143 (1901–1921); Brake.

### **LONDON SOCIETY OF TIN AND IRON PLATE SHEET METAL WORKERS AND GAS METER MAKERS**

Reg. 1239

See Amalgamated Society of Iron Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers.

A society registered in 1901 as the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Tin and Iron Plate Workers and Gas Meter Makers and the **East London Operative Tin and Iron Plate Workers Society**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **LONDON TIN CANISTER AND PRESERVED PROVISION CASE AND GENERAL TINPLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 385

See Vol. 2, p. 115.

Registered in 1883, the society had 24 members in 1884, 33 in 1888 and 94 in 1892, falling to about 50 in 1898 when its secretary was to be found at 4 Maud Road, Camberwell, SE., rising to about 90 and falling to 30 by 1910. It was formally dissolved and merged with the London Society in 1911 after a damaging and unsuccessful dispute with only £25 remaining of its funds. It took the name above in 1907, meeting at the Bell Tavern, Houndsditch.

**Sources:** Brake, pp. 128–31; RFS; BoT.

### **LONDON WOOD AND TIN PACKING CASE TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 91

See Vol. 3, p. 368.

### **MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 670

See Vol. 2, p. 117.

The society was dated by the Registrar from 1802 and registered in 1890. In 1899 it had 545 members and met at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Newton

Street, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester. It affiliated to the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers with 688 members in 1911, meeting at the Imperial Wreath Hotel, Lever Street, Piccadilly, Manchester and had 867 members at the end of 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/65 (1893–1914); Brake, p. 195 et seq.

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS**

Reg. 1182

See Vol. 2, p. 117.

Registered in 1899 at 6 Walpole Street, Wolverhampton, this was a federal organisation with 17 local societies in 1912, seven of them registered, viz: The General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers (Reg. 335); the Galvanised Hollow-Ware Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers Association (Reg. 1108); the London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Braziers and Gas Meter Makers (Reg. 1239); the Oldham Sheet Metal Workers Trade Union (Reg. 1408); the Exeter and District Sheet Metal Workers Society (Reg. 1461); the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers (Reg. 1486) and the Belfast Sheet Metal Workers and Gasfitters Trade Union (Reg. 170i) with a total membership of 8,363. By 1911 it had moved to 41 Clapham Road, London SW. when it had 7,572 members. J.C. Gordon was its general secretary throughout the First World War.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake; PRO FS26/94 (1899–1914).

### **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED IRON PLATE TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 1108

See Vol. 2, p. 118.

The society dated itself from a Birmingham organisation formed in 1874 but registered under the above title in 1898 at Ettingshall, Wolverhampton with a membership of 760, falling to 558 in 1910. Its branches were confined to the Midlands at Lye, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Bilston and Dudley but its fortunes were revived by a change of name to Galvanised Hollow-Ware Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers Association [qv] in October 1907 absorbing the galvanisers' trade societies of Bilston, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, all members of the Midland Counties Trade Federation.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, pp. 166–72; JS.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COPPERSMITHS BRAZIERS AND METAL WORKERS**

Reg. 1256

See Vol. 2, p. 118 and London and Provincial Society of Coppersmiths and Metal Workers above.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/98 (1901–1946); SRO14/49; MacDougall p. 304b and 305a.

**NATIONAL UNION OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND GENERAL OPERATIVES**

Reg. 934

See Vol. 2, p. 118 as National Union of Domestic Appliance and General Metal Workers.

In existence in 1997 with the title above and a membership of 2,250 based at 7/8 Imperial Buildings, Rotherham, S60 1PB. The union merged with COMMUNITY [qv].

**Sources:** Marsh, TUH 1991; TUC Report 1997.

**NATIONAL UNION OF HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS**

Reg. 153

See Vol. 2, p. 111.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS24/1; FS26/9 (1874–1923); FS26/10 (1926–1956); FS26/11 (1874–1966); Brake, Chap. 10.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS**

Reg. 1815

See Vol. 2, p. 120.

**Sources:** PRO FS26/143 (1922–1942); SRO FS14/51; MacDougall, p. 303b and p. 304a.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS AND GAS METER MAKERS OF IRELAND**

See National Union of Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS OF IRELAND**

Reg. 466i

A trade union formed in 1836. It had various titles over the years and may have originated in the Dublin Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers Society [qv]. It was affiliated to the National Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers and was, it was said, the only affiliate which did not join the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers in 1920. In 1948 mutual recognition of cards was arranged but this did not lead to amalgamation. Until 1967 it continued to be known as the **National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers**. It grew persistently from 40 members in 1896 to 943 in 1970. In 1986 its general secretary was Thomas O'Reilly. It registered in 1942.

**Sources:** Brake, p. 396; Mortished; Judge; TURID 1996, pp. 101–2.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS COPPERSMITHS HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 120.

The Union transferred its engagements to AUEW/TASS (later MSF) in December 1983.

**Source:** CO.

## **NEWCASTLE ON TYNE AND DISTRICT OPERATIVE WHITESMITHS AND HEATING ENGINEERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1149; Reg. 1387

See Vol. 2, p. 121.

Formed in 1898 with 83 members and registered in the following year at 19 Clayton Street East, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the society had 69 members in 1901 and 88 in 1903. It dissolved and amalgamated into the **Amalgamated Society of Whitesmiths Domestic Engineers and General Pipe Fitters** (Reg. 556) in 1904 but seceded from the amalgamation in 1906 and re-registered in 1907 as Reg. 1387 at the same address.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/162 (1913–1918).

## **OLD DERBY SMITHS**

See United Order of Iron Smiths Engineers and Mechanics.

## **OLDHAM SHEET METAL WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1408

See Oldham Tinplate Workers Trade Union.

## **OLDHAM TINPLATE WORKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1408

See Vol. 2, p. 121.

There appears to be an early reference to the Oldham Friendly Society of Tin Plate Workers in 1837. In 1847 the society met at the George and Dragon, Market Place and in 1861 when it joined the General Union, at the Woolpack, Greenacre Moor. It had 72 members in 1872 and 150 when it joined the national Amalgamated in 1899 and 228 in 1911, meeting at the Nelson Hotel, Union Street. It was registered in 1908 under its original title. Its name was changed in 1913 to **Oldham Sheet Metal Workers Trade Union**.

**Sources:** Brake, p. 180; PRO FS26/105 (1908–1918); RFS.

## **OLD SMITHS**

See Associated Fraternity of Iron Forgers.

## **OPERATIVE BRAZIERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Liverpool Operative Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers Society.

## **OPERATIVE BRAZIERS SOCIETY**

See London Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers Hand-in-Hand Society.

## **OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS WHITESMITHS IRON WORKERS AND PIPE FITTERS**

Reg. 267i

Originating in 1893 as the Dublin Whitesmiths Locksmiths Bellhangers Domestic Engineers Art Metal Workers and General Iron and Pipe Fitters, the society was registered under this name in 1908 at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin, also, it seems, using the above title. It had 25 members in 1911 and 43 in 1915. It was dissolved on 18 August 1920 on amalgamation into the **Irish Engineering Industrial Union**.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine; TURID 1996, p. 253.

## **OPERATIVE TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 252

See Vol. 2, p. 122.

A society registered in 1876 with 203 members. It made no returns to the Registrar after 1877.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ORGAN PIPE MAKERS SOCIETY**

A society whose members made and shaped the metal for organ pipes. Nothing seems to be known of its origins or history but in 1917 its London membership was 20 men only and in 1917 it joined the **London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Braziers and Gas Meter Makers**.

**Source:** Brake, p. 139.

## **PROGRESSIVE SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY (COVENTRY)**

Reg. 1426

See Vol. 2, p. 122.

A breakaway from the National Amalgamated by workers at Daimler, Coventry who had been expelled from the Birmingham Society for working a premium bonus system condemned by the Union. The expelled Daimler members and formed the Progressive in September 1907 with A. Osborne as secretary and W. Stokes as president, first meeting at the Canal Tavern, Leicester Row and then at the Lamp Tavern, Market Place, Coventry. It registered in 1908. Its membership grew from 69 to 114 in 1910. During the First World War its secretary was A.E. Ross at 37 Sir Thomas White's Road, Coventry. Its highest membership seems to have been 143 in 1913. An agreement to disband the union was arrived at in 1918. The last five members left in 1920 and the society was wound up.

**Sources:** RFS; Brake, pp. 230–31.

## **RIPLEY AMALGAMATED HOLLOW-WARE CASTERS AND TURNERS TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 952

See Vol. 2, p. 122.

A Liverpool society based on 32 Hawkestone Street.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ROTHERHAM AND MASBOROUGH STOVE GRATE FITTERS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

This society was re-established in 1864 and had 20 members in 1869.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1869, Vol. II, Appx. p. 58.

## **SCOTTISH COPPERSMITHS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formed in 1866, rules of this society are available for 1870.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 305a; Webb TU Collection, Sec. C, Vol. LIV, item 11.

## **SHEET IRON AND LIGHT PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 122s; 176s; 2166

See Vol. 2, p. 122 under Light Platers and Ship Range Makers Society.

The society was formed in 1900 and registered in 1902 as the Light Platers and Ship Range Makers Society changing its title within two years to Sheet Iron Workers Light Platers and Ship Range Makers Society. In 1911 it was registered at 10A Kelvinhaugh Street, Glasgow, with 703 members and at the end of the First World War its secretary was A. Richmond at 41 Robertson Street, Glasgow. On secession from the United Society of Boilermakers it seems to have re-registered as 176s at 22 Maxwell Street, Partick, Glasgow, but subsequently moved to the English Register as No. 2166 under the title Sheet Iron and Plate Workers Society.

**Sources:** MacDougall p. 316b; RFS; PRO FS27/363 (1922–1949).

## **SOCIETY OF SMITHS FITTERS HOT WATER AND STEAM ENGINEERS**

Reg. 760

See Vol. 2, p. 123.

Formed in 1889 and registered in 1891 with 85 members at the Black Lion Inn, Church Street, Chelsea, London SW. It amalgamated with the **National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers Whitesmiths and General Iron Workers** in 1912.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SOLDERERS AND PRESERVE PURVEYORS SOCIETY (CORK)**

An unregistered society formed in 1901 with 78 members. It was dissolved in 1903.

**Source:** BoT.



### **TIN PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 May 1864. It met at the Sawyers Arms, Clayton Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4649.

### **UNITED COPPERSMITHS BRAZIERERS AND METAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION (GLASGOW)**

An unregistered union claiming to have originated in 1866, with a history of difficulties with boy labour and demarcation disputes from related trades. The Board of Trade dates the Association from 1889, with a membership of 206 in 1906 and 345 in 1910. It also had members in Greenock and Paisley and joined the **National Society of Coppersmiths Braziers and Metalworkers** in 1911.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Brake, pp. 288–9.

### **UNITED FITTERS AND SMITHS SOCIETY**

Reg. 153

See Vol. 2, p. 111 under Heating and Domestic Engineers Union.

Formed in 1872, the society had a number of titles adopting the above in 1898. It had 13 branches in 1900 and a membership of 375. It was based in Birmingham and met at the Swan with Two Necks, Aston Street. In 1908 it amalgamated with the smaller society of Whitesmiths Domestic Engineers and General Pipefitters (Reg. 556) based on Liverpool, and the Birmingham Society of Smiths Fitters Hot Water and Steam Fitters to form the **National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers Whitesmiths and General Ironworkers** (Reg. 153).

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Brake.

### **UNITED ORDER OF IRON SMITHS ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS**

A society formed in January 1822 at the Royal Oak Inn, Derby and later referred to as the Old Derby Smiths. 'It was believed to have been a federation or amalgamation, largely of whitesmiths, covering most of the country and fairly powerful at one time.' It may have been the same organisation as the **Associated Fraternity of Iron Forgers** [qv]. It seems to have come to an end as an organisation in the 1860s.

**Source:** Brake, p. 332.

### **UNITED ORDER OF SMITHS**

An organisation originally formed in 1822 with some 50 branches listed in the London Trades Council *Trade Union Directory* of 1861, with Samuel Johnson as secretary and based in Liverpool. It seems to have been re-formed in 1874 with its registered office at Farringdon London, subsequently moving to the Sawyers Arms, Marylebone, the Rockingham Arms, Hosier Lane, London and in 1878 to the Globe Hotel Reading until 1880 when it moved north to West Derby, Liverpool, where it remained, in 1881 changing its name to Liverpool Order of Whitesmiths and Smiths in General and in 1889 to Liverpool Whitesmiths Association which joined the **Amalgamated Society of Whitesmiths** in 1890.

**Source:** Brake, pp. 323–34.

### **UNITED SOCIETY OF TINPLATE WORKERS OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH**

Formed in 1886, in 1889 the society became the Edinburgh branch of the National Amalgamated Tin Plate Workers of Great Britain.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 304b.

### **VENTILATING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS UNION**

No direct reference to this organisation has been found, but it was incorporated into the National Union of Heating and Domestic Engineers, probably in 1948 when that union changed its title to include the word ‘Ventilating’.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

### **WAREHOUSEMEN AND PROVERS SOCIETY**

A society which seems to have been associated with the zinc and tube trade.

**Source:** BoT Annual Report 1896.

### **WILLENHALL IRON CASTERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union, formed in 1899 with 53 members, but dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** BoT Report.

## **WOLVERHAMPTON OPERATIVE TIN-PLATE WORKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 124.

## **ZINC AND COPPER ROOFERS AND TIN SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 230

See Vol. 2, p. 125: merger took place in 1913.

## **ZINC AND COPPER ROOFERS AND GENERAL SHEET METAL WORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1845

A re-formed society of zinc and copper roofers as a successor to the Zinc and Copper Roofers and Tin Sheet Metal Workers Society (Reg. 230) which had merged into the London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Braziers and Gas Meter Makers in 1913. It was reconstituted in January 1922 at 82 Fortress Road, Kentish Town, London NW5, with a membership of 63 in 1924. It seems to have been dissolved about 1946.

**Sources:** Brake, p. 137; PRO FS27/233 (1922–1946); RFS.

## ***Smiths and Hammermen***

### **AMALGAMATED ANVIL AND VICE MAKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1035

Formed in 1885, the association was registered at 63 Vicar Street, Dudley. Between 1896 and 1899 it had a membership of 400, falling to 300 in 1910–11, 241 in 1914 and 157 in 1915. In 1916 it is said by the Registrar to have amalgamated with the Amalgamated Association of Brass Founders Turners Fitters and Coppersmiths. Perhaps this broke up for in 1923 the Anvil and Vice Makers are listed as a separate union at 31 Hellier Street, Dudley; see Vol. 2, p. 163.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **AMALGAMATED HAMMERMENS TRADE ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1888, this was a Scottish organisation of some size, having a membership of 1,554 in 1892. In the following year, however, its numbers fell to 623 and it was dissolved in 1894.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 319a; SRO FS7/74.

**AMALGAMATED PROTECTION UNION OF HAMMERMEN  
ENGINEMEN MACHINEMENS HELPERS AND GENERAL  
LABOURERS**

Reg. 627

See Vol. 2, p. 181.

The Union was registered in 1890. Its registration at 7 Ida Street, Poplar, London E. was cancelled after notice in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WELDED BOILERMAKERS**

Reg. 1168

See Vol. 2, p. 73.

Registered in 1899 at 3 West View Yard, Boothtown, Halifax.

**Source:** RFS.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF SMITHS AND STRIKERS**

Reg. 542

See Vol. 2, p. 181 and p. 63 as United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers.

By 1914, when it had 8,543 members it had been overtaken in numbers by the Glasgow based Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers (see below).

**Source:** RFS.

**AMICABLE SOCIETY OF SMITHS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 7 October 1794. It met at the Little George Inn, Chatham, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/111.

**ASSOCIATED BLACKSMITHS AND IRONWORKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 3s

See Vol. 2, p. 181.

Records suggest that the title of the union in 1857 was the Scottish United Operative Blacksmiths Protection and Friendly Society and that this was changed to Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland in 1872 and again to Associated Blacksmiths Society in 1885. By the 1890s the Registrar gives the title as Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland and by 1911 it was certainly known as the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers Society with a membership of 3,253 and a registered office at 74 Bath

Street, Glasgow, rising to 13,534 by the end of 1915 and by 1923 as the Associated Blacksmiths Forge and Smithy Workers Society with a membership of 12,459.

**Sources:** RFS; Webb TU Coll. Sec. D Item 140–1; David Stewart, *Historical essay on the Society 1857–1957*; MacDougall, p. 319 a and b.

### **ASSOCIATED BLACKSMITHS OF SCOTLAND**

See Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society.

### **ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF LONDON HAMMERMEN**

See London Unity of Hammermen.

Also a friendly society of the same name which met at the Peacock Inn, Francis Street, Westminster with rules dated 9 July 1844.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2419.

### **BLACKSMITHS GOOD INTENT TRADES SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 September 1856. It met at the Lord Nelson Inn, Gill Street, Limehouse, Middlesex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3764

### **BLACKSMITHS UNION**

Reg. 1246

See Vol. 2, p. 182.

The union retained the same registered number as the Co-operative Society of Smiths [qv]. In 1911 it had 1,607 members and a registered office at 9 Roxburgh Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/144 (1901–1911).

### **BRITISH UNITED HAMMERMEN AND FORGE**

#### **FURNACEMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 232

See Vol. 2, p. 183 as British United Hammermen and Forge Hammermens Association.

Registered in 1876, the association met at the Victoria Inn, Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **CART WHEELWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 20 February 1866. It met at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Smithfield, Middlesex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4464.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF HAMMERMEN**

UnReg.

See Vol. 2, p. 183 as Chatham Hammermens Association.

### **CHATHAM HAMMERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Full title Chatham Dockyard Amalgamated Association of Hammermen.

### **COMBINED SMITHS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1136

See Vol. 2, p. 183.

Formed and registered in 1898 at 21 Eastern Row, Plaistow.

**Source:** RFS.

### **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF SMITHS**

Reg. 1246

Registered in 1901 at 9 Prospect Terrance, Grange Road West, Jarrow.

**Source:** RFS.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CART WHEELWRIGHTS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 24 September 1844. It met at the Old Bell Inn, Old Barley, City, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2486.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF WHEELWRIGHTS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 9 April 1810. It met at the King's Arms Inn, Aldergate Street, City, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/302.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF STOVEMAKERS AND SMITHS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 March 1854. It met at the Carlisle Arms Inn, Queen Street, Soho, Middlesex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2918.

## **HAMMERMEN ENGINEMEN MACHINEMEN HELPERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

See Amalgamated Protection Union of Hammermen Enginemen Machinemen Helpers and General Labourers.

## **HAMMERMENS SOCIETY OF DUBLIN**

Reg. 222i

The society was registered at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin in 1902 with 100 members. It was dissolved by notice in 1903.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT HAMMERMENS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 184.

An unregistered union. In 1898 its registered office was at 54 Park Road, Liverpool, in 1913 at 107 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool and in 1914 its secretary was J Annesley, 76 Egerton Street. It was no longer in existence by 1919.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **LONDON AND PROVINCIAL HAMMERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1079

Formed in 1896, the association had 176 members when merged into the National United Society of Smiths and Hammermen in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

## **LONDON UNITY OF HAMMERMEN**

Reg. 373

See Vol. 2, p. 185.

Formerly known as the Associated Society of London Hammermen.

**Source:** BoT.

## **LOYAL SOCIETY OF SMITHS**

An unregistered organisation which claimed to have been formed in 1830. In the early 1890s its membership was on average about 15, rising to about 30 in 1898 when its secretary was to be found at 20 Floral Avenue, Kimberley Street, Hull. In the 1900s its membership was given as 23 and it ceased to exist at about the end of 1910.

**Source:** BoT.

**NATIONAL UNITED SOCIETY OF SMITHS AND HAMMERMEN**  
Reg. 738

**Source:** RFS.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS AND GAS  
METER MAKERS OF IRELAND**

Founded in 1837 and registered in 1942, 466T. The union was affiliated to the ITUC from 1900; CIU from 1945 and ICTU from 1959. The name was changed to the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland in 1967. In 1896 there were 40 members; rising to 83 in 1910; to 150 in 1930; 348 in 1950; to 750 in 1990 and 500 in 2000.

**Source:** TURID.

**OLDHAM SMITHS OLD SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 185.

Before 1898 known as the Smiths Benevolent Friendly Sick and Burial Society. From 1892 it never had more than 31 members.

**Source:** BoT.

**SCOTTISH UNITED OPERATIVE BLACKSMITHS  
PROTECTION AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formed in 1857, the society changed its name in 1872 to Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland and in 1885 to Associated Blacksmiths Society; amalgamated 1961 with the Shipwrights and Boilermakers unions to form the **Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers Blacksmiths Shipwrights and Structural Workers**.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 319a.

**SMITHS BENEVOLENT FRIENDLY SICK AND BURIAL  
SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1833 and based in 1898 at 279 Lees Road, Oldham. After that year it was more generally known as the Oldham Smiths Old Society [qv].

**Source:** BoT.



### **SMITHS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 April 1832. It met at the White Hart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland.

**Source:** PRO FS2/244.

### **SONS OF VULCAN**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 March 1869.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4569.

### **UNITED HAMMERMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SMITHS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 28 November 1813.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1464.

### **UNITED ORDER OF SMITHS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 26 May 1857. It met at 14 Belgrave Street, Liverpool, Lancashire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3220.

### **UNITED SMITHS TRADE UNION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 115i

The union was formed in 1886 with J. Waddick, 20 Great Clarence Street, Dublin as secretary, and registered in 1891 with offices at 14 Granby Row, Dublin. It had 45 members in 1892 and by 1896 it had moved to 10 Upper Abbey Street, with 68 members a number which it retained in 1910. On 25 January 1918 it merged into the **Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society**.

**Sources:** RFS; Devine; TURID 1996, p. 285.

### **WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 31 March 1855. It met at the Assize Court Inn, Shaw's Brow, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3013.

## *Vehicle Builders*

### **AMALGAMATED COACH BODY MAKERS SOCIETY (DUBLIN)**

Seceded from the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers in 1894.

**Source:** TURID 1996, p. 233.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF VEHICLE BUILDERS WHEELWRIGHTS CARPENTERS AND MECHANICS**

Reg. 158

See Vol. 2, p. 93 as Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Wagon Builders Wheelwrights Carpenters and Mechanics.

The Registrar gives the society's formation date as 1870, though other authorities give 1873. In 1911 it was based at Crescent Mount, Careless Lane, Ince, Wigan with a membership of 1,094, rising to 4,730 at the end of 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/15 (1874–1932).

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WAGON AND CARRIAGEMAKERS WHEELWRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS**

Reg. 158T

See Vol. 2, p. 93.

This was an alternative title use by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Wagon Builders Wheelwrights Carpenters and Mechanics [qv].

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WHEELWRIGHTS SMITHS AND MOTOR BODY MAKERS**

Reg. 1132

See Vol. 2, p. 93.

Claimed to have been formed in Manchester in 1830.

### **AMALGAMATED WHEELWRIGHTS AND CARRIAGE MAKERS UNION**

Reg. 70

See Vol. 2, p. 93.

The Union was registered in 1891 at the Temperance Hotel, Cardiff in 1891.

**Source:** RFS.

## **AMALGAMATED WHEELWRIGHTS SMITHS AND KINDRED TRADES UNION**

Reg. 1132, Reg. 1833

See Vol. 2, p. 94.

The Union was registered in 1898 at 122 Chorley Old Road, Bolton and had a membership of 1,897 in 1911 when its registered office was at 11 Tempest Street, Ardwick, Manchester and 2,558 in 1915. When the words 'Motor Body Makers' were removed from the title in 1920, the union was re-registered as No. 1833.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/92 (1898–1917); Rule Books, 1900–1934; MacDougall, p. 345b.

## **DERBY CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORKERS UNION**

The Union joined the Workers Union in 1918. No further information has been found.

**Source:** BoT.

## **GLASGOW AND VICINITY ASSOCIATED CARTWRIGHTS AND WAGGON BUILDERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name for 1882.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 346b; Webb TU Collection, Section C, Vol. XXV. Item 2.

## **HAYWOOD AND DISTRICT CARRIAGE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Formed as a result of breakaway from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Wagon and Carriage Makers Wheelwrights and Carpenters [see Vol. 2, p. 93]. It returned to that union in 1905/1906 but continued to use the separate title until 1914.

**Source:** Society's Annual Reports.

## **IRISH VEHICLE AND GENERAL WOODWORKERS TRADE UNION**

See Regular Cart Van and Wagon Builders of the City of Dublin Trade Union.

## **LONDON AND PROVINCIAL COACH MAKERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 278

See Vol. 2, p. 95.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/23 (1909–1917); MacDougall p. 345b.

## **LONDON WHEELWRIGHTS OPERATIVES SOCIETY**

Reg. 1073

See Vol. 2, p. 96 as London Wheelwrights Operatives Union.

The society was formed in 1896 at 5 Fowler Road, Islington and had 180 members in 1898.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LOYAL FREE INDUSTRIOUS SOCIETY OF WHEELWRIGHTS AND SMITHS**

Reg. 1132

Also known as the Wheelwrights and Smiths Society [qv].

## **NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND LIFTERS**

Reg. 607

See South Wales Amalgamated Society of Railway Wagon and Carriage Builders and Lifters.

Formed in 1880. In 1911 its office was at 34 Glenroy Street, Roath, Cardiff; it then had 720 members.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COACH IRONWORKERS**

Reg. 297

An association formed in 1871. It had 48 members in 1880, 46 in 1887 and 17 in 1890; 'about one-quarter of the trade in the Birmingham district'. It is said to have been dissolved in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF AIRCRAFT WORKERS**

Reg. 2080

See Vol. 2, p. 97.

**Source:** PRO FS27/314 (1942–1947).

## **NATIONAL UNION OF VEHICLE BUILDERS**

Reg. 1004

See Vol. 2, p. 97.

In 1934 the Union had 150 branches and a membership of 20,439.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 345b.

### **RAILWAY CART VAN AND RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS OF IRELAND TRADE UNION**

See Regular Cart Van and Wagon Builders of the City of Dublin Trade Union.

### **REGULAR CART VAN AND RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS**

See Regular Cart Van and Wagon Builders of the City of Dublin Trade Union.

### **REGULAR CART VAN AND WAGON BUILDERS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN TRADE UNION**

Reg. 123i

Formed in 1876 and registered in 1892 at 10 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin as the Regular Cart and Wagon Builders of the City of Dublin with about 20 members, changing its name to Regular Cart Van and Railway Wagon Builders in 1895, and to Regular Cart Van and Wagon Builders of Ireland Trade Union in 1910–11. The society had 19 members in 1898. In 1899 it had 20, in 1901 and 1902 12, and fell to 6 in 1908 and 5 in 1910. In 1913 and 1914 its secretary was Terry Doyle, 1 Northumberland Square, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin and its numbers rose to 22 in 1914, falling to 17 in the following year. In 1919 its secretary was R. O'Reilly, 232 Phippsboro Road, Dublin. By 1920 its membership was 203 and in 1924 it changed its title to Irish Vehicle and General Woodworkers Trade Union which was not affiliated to either the Irish Trades Union Congress or the Congress of Irish Unions. It reached its highest membership of 341 in 1945 and was dissolved by agreement on 5 April 1954, its members joining the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. There were also branches in Limerick, Cork and Dundalk.

**Sources:** Devine; RFS; BoT Reports; MoL Directories; TURID 1996, p. 205 and p. 279.

### **SOCIETY OF WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS**

An unregistered union formed in 1830 as a sick and burial society which became recognised as having trade union functions in Bolton in 1871.

**Source:** Rule book.

## **SOUTH WALES AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND LIFTERS**

Reg. 607

See Vol. 2, p. 99.

The Registrar gives the formation date of the society as 1880. In 1911 it had a registered office at 34 Glenroy Street, Roath, Cardiff.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/67 (1890–1909).

## **UNITED COACHSMITHS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 December 1843. It met at the Red Lion Inn, Cross Lane, Long Acre, Middlesex.

**Source:** FS2/3668.

## **UNITED KINGDOM SOCIETY OF COACHMAKERS**

Reg. 1004

See National Union of Vehicle Builders.

The predominant element in the society seems always to have been in Manchester. In 1898 its registered office was at 12 Ackers Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock and later at 118 Portland Street and in the early 1910s at 41 Withington Road, Brooks Bar, its numbers increasing from 6,445 in 1898 to 12,377 in 1913.

**Source:** RFS.

## **WHEELWRIGHTS AND COACHMAKERS OPERATIVES UNION**

Reg. 1028

See Vol. 2, p. 99.

The Registrar gives 1886 as the Union's formation date. In 1911 its registered office was at 18 Torrens Square, The Green, London, Stratford E. and its membership 730, rising to 1,300 in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/89 (1896–1915).

## ***Wire Workers***

Wire production in the eighteenth century was for the most part a cottage industry in which independent craftsmen, wire drawers, marketed their production through wholesale or retail ironmongers. Some, however,

began to work as journeymen to iron foundries operating from larger establishments, particularly in Manchester, Warrington, Sheffield, Halifax and Birmingham where there was an existing, large scale market for wire arising from the textile and engineering industries. There was also a distinction between wire drawers and wire weavers. It was the latter which had the earliest society recorded by the Board of Trade as formed in 1827 and this was followed by other societies in London (1851), Birmingham (1862), Glasgow (1867), Warrington (1872) and Newcastle. These societies seem to have been regarded as branches of the Federal Society of Wire Weavers (1872) after 1900 with a total membership of 250, the Federal Society turning itself into a national amalgamated union in 1910, but reverting to a federal organisation in 1921 which remained in existence until 1926.

Wire drawers were larger in numbers than wire weavers and, with the exception of London and Scotland and for a time Manchester, which in 1901 formed their own Federal Union of Wire Workers of Great Britain of Ireland, later Scotland (1901–27), developed for their local societies a common form of organisation at a much earlier date. Here too there were exceptions based on type, small wire drawers' societies such as that at Halifax (1860) tending to go their own individual ways and thick wire drawers preferring a form of organisation of a more national character. The first of these dated itself from 1840 when some of its affiliates had been formed and was referred to as the Federated Wire Drawers Association. This held the bulk of the funds of its branches and maintained, allowing for local variations, an overall trade policy, but also facilitated the transfer of members from one branch to another. In 1868 the name of this organisation was changed to Thick Iron and Steel Wire Drawers Association of the United Kingdom with a total membership of 700 in the main provincial English wire drawing areas.

The renamed organisation was faced in the 1870s by cheap imports, overcapacity and price cutting which it was unable effectively to resist and all but went under in the early 1880s, reforming itself in 1886 as the Iron and Steel Wire Drawers Trade Superannuation Gift and Burial Society of Great Britain on a more distinct federal basis, branches being designated as Districts based on Sheffield, Birmingham, Warrington and Halifax, each district being for the most part financially autonomous. This society expanded its membership to Middlesborough, Wakefield and Manchester, where the old branch had ceased to exist, to Leeds, Cleckheaton and Brighouse and took in the hitherto independent Halifax Small Wire Drawers as an autonomous district, leaving only Ambergate outside the central body. In 1890 under new rules, this formally acknowledged

its changed organisation by adopting the title Federated Wire Drawers Trade and Sick Benefit Society of the United Kingdom. By 1898 this had seven branches and a membership of 1,800 (BoT). In 1901 the districts were persuaded to give up their formally distinct status and the title of the organisation changed to Amalgamated Wire Drawers Trade and Sick Benefit Society of the United Kingdom which was in 1908 simplified to Amalgamated Wire Drawers Society of Great Britain with six branches and a membership of 2,403. At the end of 1916 the decision was taken to open membership to all those working on wire, whether skilled or not, and by the time the war ended numbers had grown to almost 5,500, the title subsequently being changed to Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers. In the early 1960s membership grew to almost 13,500 but then steadily declined. In 1984 the society took in the remaining 20 members of the Card Dressers Union and its title changed to Wire Workers Union. By 1990 the membership of the WWU had been reduced to 5,050 and on 9 April 1991 its engagements were transferred to the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

**Source:** Andrew Bullen, *Working Together: One Hundred Years of Wire Workers' Trade Unionism*, Wire Workers Section, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, 1992.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 164, Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Trades.

The society transferred its engagements to the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in 1991.

**Sources:** Bullen; PRO FS12/340 (1927–1949).

### **AMALGAMATED WIRE DRAWERS SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

See above.

### **AMALGAMATED WIRE DRAWERS TRADE AND SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY**

See above.



## **BIRMINGHAM ASSOCIATION OF WIRE WEAVERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 165.

The association was in membership of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers and seems to have been regarded as a branch of that organisation after 1900.

**Source:** BoT.

## **FEDERAL UNION OF WIRE WEAVERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Reg. 174s

See Vol. 2, p. 172.

A federal organisation of wire weavers formed in June 1872 from societies in Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, London, Newcastle and Warrington with a total membership of 259 in 1892 and 256 in 1899. Its secretary between 1892 and 1896 was George Barnard at 48 Lancaster Street, off Luke Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. In 1910 it ceased to be a federal union and changed its title to National Society of Wire Weavers of Great Britain, the six constituent federal unions becoming branches. In 1922 it joined the Scottish register at 72 Bernard Street, Glasgow. In 1926 it seems to have reverted to being a federal organisation.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 305a.

## **FEDERAL UNION OF WIRE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1300 and 124s

See Vol. 2, p. 168.

The union was originally formed in Manchester in 1901 and registered in England in 1903 as Reg. 1300. About 1910 it transferred to the Scottish Registry as Reg. 124s. In 1911 it had 145 members in 4 societies. Its general secretary in 1912 was at 13 McIntosh Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow. In 1913, however, it reverted to its original English Registry of 1300, meeting at the Prince Albert, Upper St Martins Lane, London EC. In 1914 its secretary was S. Ogden, 1 Gironde Road, Walham Green, London SW. Its London Society of Wire Workers [qv] seems to have been wound up during the First World War and by 1923 its membership was no more than 93. By 1926 its Manchester society [see Manchester and District Society of Wire Workers] had fallen to 8. It then seems to have been absorbed into Reg. 124s, the registered number of the Scottish

Society of Wire Workers [see Vol. 2, p. 173 and below], at 128 Cardross Street, Dennistown, Glasgow with 71 members and seems to have ceased in 1927 when its registration was formally cancelled when it was broken up into its constituent organisations at Manchester and Glasgow.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall p. 305a; SRO FS10/1.

### **FEDERATED WIRE DRAWERS TRADE AND SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

See above.

### **GLASGOW JOURNEYMEN WIRE WEAVERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1867. In the early 1890s it had a membership of about 60, rising to 96 in 1900. It was a member of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers and appears to have been regarded as a branch of that organisation after 1900.

**Source:** BoT.

### **HALIFAX SMALL WIRE DRAWERS MUTUAL AID AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 169 under Halifax (No. 2) Small Wire Drawers Society. Formed in 1860, the society's 350 members became involved in a strike and appealed for funds from other unions in July 1889. This may have resulted in its joining then Iron and Steel Wire Drawers Trade Superannuation Gift and Burial Society. In 1896 it met at the Golden Plough Inn, with J. Hemingway as secretary. In 1903 its collapse was prevented when it was amalgamated with the Halifax (No. 1) Thick Wire Drawers Society [qv].

**Sources:** Bullen; *Kidderminster Shuttle*, 20 July 1889; BoT.

### **HALIFAX THICK WIRE DRAWERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 3, p. 169.

In 1896 the society's secretary was H. Boothroyd, 3 Grange Street, Lee Mount, Halifax.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LONDON SOCIETY OF WIRE WORKERS**

Reg. 478

See Vol. 2, p. 170.

From about 1901 it met at Prince Albert Inn, Upper Street, St Martins Lane, London WC. At that time it has 120 members, falling to 89 in 1903 and then to 56 in 1915. It seems to have been wound up during the First World War, probably transferring its remaining members to the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics.

**Sources:** RFS; TUC Report, 1927 p. 120.

### **LONDON UNITED WIRE ROPE MAKERS AND FITTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 603

See Vol. 2, p. 170.

Met at the Union Tavern, Emmett Street, Limehouse, London E. and was dissolved in 1898.

**Source:** RFS.

### **LONDON WIRE WEAVERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1851. It had about 35 members in the 1890s and in 1898 was based on 63 Hackney Road, London E. It was in membership of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers after 1872 and seems to have been regarded as a branch of this organisation after 1900.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LONDON WIRE WORKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered union formed in 1871. It had 63 members when in 1901 it joined the Manchester and District Wire Workers and the Scottish Wire Workers (Glasgow) to form the Federal Union of Wire Workers.

**Source:** BoT.

### **MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF WIRE WORKERS**

Reg. 1527

See Vol. 2, p. 170.

In 1911 the society had 31 members and its office at 6 Great Ancoats Street, New Cross, Manchester. It registered in 1914 with 38 members while a branch of the Federal Union of Wire Workers. By 1923 it was reduced to 17 members only at 32 Great Ancoats Street, Manchester and by 1926 to 8 members only. It was formally dissolved in 1936.

**Source:** RFS.

## **MANCHESTER FRIENDLY WIRE WEAVERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 170.

This society was a member of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers and seems to have been regarded as a branch of that organisation in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMALGAMATED METAL WIRE AND TUBE WORKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 172.

Formed with the help of W.J. Davis of the Brassworkers Union [see Vol. 2, p. 51] in 1896. It affiliated to the TUC in 1897 and Davis remained as General Secretary until his retirement in 1921. The two unions shared an office throughout the period. With Davis' departure the NSAMW&TW President, J. Cuthbertson became General Secretary.

**Source** TUC reports.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF METAL WIRE AND TUBE WORKERS**

Reg. 1899

See Vol. 2, p. 172.

The society was still in at least formal existence in Birmingham in 1958. The Registrar of Friendly Societies file on the union was not closed until 1962.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/252 (1925–1962).

## **NATIONAL UNION OF WIRE WEAVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 174s

See Vol. 2, p. 172, National Society of Wire Weavers of Great Britain.

The union registered in 1922 at 72 Bernard Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow. Between 1921 and 1926 it reverted to being a federal organisation. At the end of 1925 its membership was no more than 29 and its registration was cancelled in 1926.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall p. 305a; SRO FS10/14.

## **NEWCASTLE WIRE WEAVERS ASSOCIATION**

This was the only wire weavers association in membership of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers which after 1900 was not regarded as a branch of that organisation. Presumably, with so small a membership it came to an end.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF WIRE WORKERS**

Reg. 124s

See Vol. 2, p. 173.

Known to have been in existence in 1957, the secretary was D. Morgan of Barmulloch, Glasgow. The union was affiliated to the STUC. It is possible that this body had originally been the Scottish Wire Workers Society which formed the Federal Union of Wireworkers in 1901 [see Vol. 2, p. 173] and later re-emerged as a separate body. In 1968 J. Willox, 88 Merchiston Street, Glasgow E2. was secretary. The Society seems to have ceased or amalgamated soon after that date.

**Source:** WCML records.

## **SMALL WIRE DRAWERS MUTUAL AID AND PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Based in Halifax, J. Lee was the secretary in 1889.

**Source:** WCML.

## **UNITED WIRE NETTING WEAVERS UNION**

The date of formation is not known but a strike of 100 members led to the union's collapse in January 1891. The union then transferred into the Norfolk and Norwich Amalgamated Labour Union [qv].

**Source:** Cherry S. *Doing Different* p. 29

## **WARRINGTON WIRE DRAWERS SOCIETY**

A society which in 1861 disbanded, divided its funds among the members and then reconstituted itself. This was perhaps the same society which the Board of Trade notes in 1896 at 1 Clegge Street, Orford Lane, Warrington with A. Owen as secretary.

**Sources:** Bullen; BoT.

## **WARRINGTON WIRE WEAVERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 177.

This association was in membership of the Federal Union of Wire Weavers and seems to have been regarded as a branch of that union after 1900.

**Source:** RFS.

## **WIRE WORKERS UNION**

See introduction, above.

Part Seven – Section One

# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

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# Central Government

**Public Service Trade Unionism in the United Kingdom**

**Public Service Trade Unionism in Ireland**

**Public Service Trade Unionism in Northern Ireland**

**Agriculture, Land, Transport, Education and Research**

**Board of Trade, Ministries of Labour, Employment and Pensions**

*Civil and Public Services*

*Isle of Man*

**General UK Civil Service Organisations**

**Irish Civil and Public Service Organisations**

**Other Government Departmental Organisations**

**Revenue, Customs and Excise**

**Inland Revenue**

*Customs and Excise Manipulative Grades*

*Customs Officers, England*

*Customs Officers, Ireland*

*General Finance and Treasury Staff Organisations*

**Scottish Office Organisations**

**War Department**

*Admiralty*

*Air Ministry*

*Army*

*General War Department Organisations*



# Public Service Trade Unionism in the United Kingdom

Speaking at a rally in London in July 1920 W.J. Brown of the Assistant Clerks' Association painted a picture of trade unionism within the Civil Service: 'There are over 250 organisations in the Service and hardly one of them pays a decent subscription. Strength means numbers. Do you wonder that these people (the Treasury) are not impressed when they know that there is one organisation for every thousand civil servants?' Brown went on to devote his efforts to changing this picture and although Humphreys challenged the number that Brown used,<sup>1</sup> it remains a useful description of civil service trade unionism up until that time.

As the role of the state grew throughout the nineteenth century, so the numbers employed by the state also grew. As numbers grew so pressures developed to professionalise an organisation which previously had been subject to patronage, both political and social. This resulted in incompetence, often in high places which contributed to excessive costs – not because civil servants were overpaid but because all too often highly paid staff were wasted on work that could be more effectively done by lower paid staff. Reforms inspired by the Northcote-Trevelyan investigations presented to government in 1853, triggered a wave of changes. The Civil Service Commission set up in 1855 established a system of examinations for both entrance and progress within the service. This reduced patronage, but for many clerical staff it began a process of down-skilling work and reducing pay rates. By 1870, Government Departments, under pressure to reduce costs, were appointing boys to perform adults work at boy's rates, and female clerks, especially within the Post Office – who were paid even less – were replacing males.

Professionally qualified staff such as land surveyors employed by the Treasury had already begun to identify a need to take collective action. The Surveyors' Committee, set up in 1858 although short lived, set a pattern that other similar groups of skilled professionals were to copy. Clerical staff, although their numbers were constantly growing, were relatively lowly skilled, often being employed in repetitive document copying. For them their only hope was that outside authorities would resolve their grievances.

The Playfair Commission of 1876 sought to address the pay issue when it recommended that there should be four classes of civil servant – Administrative

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<sup>1</sup> Humphreys, p. 89.

Officers, Higher Division, Lower Division (later Second Division) and Boy Clerks, but the petitions procedure remained unchanged. This traditional Civil Service way to resolve problems for staff was to present a petition to the Head of that Department. With few exceptions inter-departmental petitions were forbidden. Even though the issue of concern may have been a common one affecting more than one department, each departmental head reserved the right to hear or reject a staff petition without there being a right of appeal. Thus salaries and conditions began to vary considerably between departments – for example, War Office clerks were paid double the pay of Inland Revenue Clerks in the 1860s. Although Playfair reduced some of these discrepancies, the solution was often achieved by levelling down rather than by levelling up! This made the problem of poor pay in the Civil Service even worse!

Widespread and sustained union organisation amongst government workers began in the Royal Shipyards. The petitions system meant that early organisation would have been local in character, but by the 1870s an irreversible trend of mergers into larger unions meant that by the late 1880s most government employed shipwrights were in one national body, the Associated Society of Shipwrights; similarly Royal Dockyard engineers would be in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, both of these organisations with membership wider than just government employees. Shipyard labourers followed a similar pattern from the 1890s onwards, with local yard organisations merging into larger units and in many cases general unions, such as the National Amalgamated Union of Labour or the Workers' Union, by the early 1920s.

Within the Post Office, another government organisation with a large body of unskilled and semi skilled employees, the manual grades of letter carriers and sorters, began organizing from the 1890s. Here the civil service tradition of encouraging employees to think only of their specific group meant that whereas the Fawcett Association recruited sorters and the Postmen's Federation recruited postmen, the small groups that traced lost letters formed their own organisation, the Tracers' Association; and even more pedantically, those who sorted and traced for different parts of a working day felt a need to form a Sorter Tracers' Association. Once the Postman's Federation was recognized by the Post Office it was to suffer a regular problem with small groups of staff who, feeling that the union failed to properly address their specific concerns, would leave to form breakaway organisations.

Groups of clerical staff also began to see the need to protect their own specific group, so where trade unionism began to emerge it was highly sectional. By the end of the nineteenth century and into the early years of

the new century, small organisations sprang up representing special interest groups such as female clerks (Association of Women Clerks in the Post office from 1901), boy clerks (Boy Clerks' Association from 1902) and ex military clerks (ex Naval and Military Civil Servants' Association from 1903). Here again, given that all a staff organisation could hope to do on behalf of its membership would be to present a petition to the Head of the Department, these organisations were often restricted to specific government departments. Higher grades too were forming their own organisations by the first decade of the 1900s. In the Postal service, as Clinton points out,<sup>2</sup> staff in higher grades (above the level of supervisor) felt a strong sense of exclusive rank and status which led to their forming associations just for their own grades. Thus the Assistant Head Postmen had their own association (formed 1905) as did the head porters (formed 1909).

Although expectations were high of amelioration of their grievances little happened to help lowly paid civil servants immediately prior to the outbreak of the war in 1914. Many men from the clerical grades joined the armed forces and on returning joined one of several ex- servicemen and women's organisations.

Towards the end of the First World War, government sought to establish a New way of conducting industrial relations in industry. Although they may not have intended the introduction of Whitley Councils to the civil service, it became glaringly obvious that government could hardly preach one approach for the private sector and another for their own employees. The introduction of Whitleyism, with its implied promise of recognition to the civil service, led to a huge growth of organisations a growth that W.J. Brown was so roundly to condemn! Some of this growth was probably the established unions own fault, as many temporary clerks formed unions such as the Public Services Temporary Clerks' Association (formed 1918) simply because no other organisation would recruit or represent this group of staff! The upper echelons within the civil service were also encouraged by Whitleyism to organize. The Association of First Division Civil Servants (formed 1918) and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (formed 1919 from several organisations set up the previous year) brought the administrative grades as well as specialists such as chemists, physicists and engineers into union organisation.

The picture of trade union development within the civil service in the post war period mirrors to some degree the changes that had already taken place within the manual grades. Small organisations sought partnerships, some set up federal bodies and others merged. W.J Brown's dream of

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<sup>2</sup> Clinton.

one union for all civil service clerical workers was almost attained. Indeed, but for interpersonal conflicts between the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Ministry of Labour Staff Association (formed 1924 with R. Crook as secretary) and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (formed 1936 with joint secretaries), this might have been achieved. Failure meant that a federation, the Civil Service Alliance (formed 1938) was a good compromise until, that is, further mergers could take place.

Meanwhile two other large civil service unions were emerging. The Second Division Clerks; Association, with a membership base partly in the Executive grades and the rest in the directing and clerical grades, went through several mergers before assuming the title of the Society of Civil Servants in 1930. Similarly the Association of Government Messengers and Attendants grew from a membership of 27 in 1917 to become the Government Minor and Manipulative Grades Association in 1930. To be re-titled the Civil Service Union in 1944, the membership was even more diverse, covering a wide range of government departments as well as industrial and non industrial grades.

With the return to peace after 1945 the merger process continued with the absorption of various minor associations into larger units; but the major unions remained. Name changes meant that by 1970 these were the CPSA, the CSU, the SCPS, MLSA, IRSF, IPCS and the FDA. In 1973 the MLSA merged with the CPSA; in 1988 the National Union of Civil and Public Servants (NUCPS) was the result of a merger between the CSU and SCPS; in 1996 the IRSF joined with NUCPS to form the Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union (PTC) which in turn merged with CPSA in create PCS (Public and Commercial Services Union) in 1998. Meanwhile IPCS had become the Institution of Professional Managers and Specialists (IPMS 1989) only to merge with the Engineers and Managers Association in 2001 to become PROSPECT.

## **Public Service Trade Unionism in Ireland**

The Civil Service (*An Stát-Sheirbhís*) in the Republic of Ireland consists of the Civil Service of the Government and the Civil Service of the State. Until the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, civil servants in Ireland were British Civil Servants and organised in British-based civil service trade unions. After partial independence, Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) assumed responsibility for administration within the Twenty Six Counties and Irish civil servants transferred to Irish departments and facilities, the Civil

Service Transferred Officers Compensation Act, 1929 codifying matters and making the Irish Government responsible for all former British civil servants still employed in the State. This was preceded by the Civil Service Regulation Acts, 1923–24 which lay down regulations for duties and employment within the new Irish Governmental structures. The Civil Service Commissioners, later Office of the Civil Service and Local Appointments Commission, were established to set entry, recruitment, promotional and other qualifications and standards. As with British administration, seniority tended to be the key. By the 1960s, stultification and mediocrity criticisms of the system leveled by emerging talents such as T.K. Whitaker. Allied to extremely conservative Governments, and given the class and cultural background of the majority of civil servants, unsurprisingly there was also criticism that the Irish service retained an ‘Anglo-Irish’ outlook, lacked imagination and initiative.

Reforms came with the Civil Service Regulation Act and Civil Service Commissioners Act, 1956. The Marriage Bar still applied and was confirmed by these Acts, being removed only by the Civil Service Employment of Married Women Act, 1973. The ICTU had to threaten action at European level to secure the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination (pay) Act, 1974 across the public service and secure equal pay. In 2004, the Office of the Civil Service and Local Appointments Commissioners was replaced by the Commission for Public Service Appointments, a body setting standards, and the Public Appointments Service, a central recruitment agency. As reflection of the smallness of Irish Society, the heavy hand of clientelist politics and, certainly until 1970, chronic long-term under employment and high emigration, the phrase ‘Canvassing Will Disqualify’ regularly appeared on many public and civil service job advertisements which, colloquially, was interpreted as, ‘unless you know somebody, you’ve no chance’.

Much of the internal structure and grading, obligations under the Official Secrets Act, 1963 and debarment of involvement in politics and other activities likely to conflict with public duties, is similar to that described for the British Civil Service. The Freedom of Information Acts, 1997–2003 and Ethics in Public Office Acts, 1995–2007, have broadened public access and strengthened accountability. In recent years, Programme Managers and other external appointments have been made, on salaries and conditions independent of normal grades and remuneration. In 1984, the abolition of the *Department of Posts and Telegraphs* halved civil service numbers. Postal and telecommunications workers were transferred to *An Post* and *Telecom Éireann* respectively. Telecom Éireann was privatised in 1999. Local authorities and health

boards in Ireland are akin to those in Britain with County and Borough Councils, Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners; Health Boards and Boards of Management overseeing the administrative units.

From 1922, Whitley Councils, the Irish Civil Service Joint Council, still operated for Irish civil and public servants with wages determined through Conciliation and Arbitration schemes and Departmental and/or Ministerial circulars. The Free State Cumann na nGaedheal Government famously cut public servants pay (notably that of teachers), pensions and acted in a parsimonious and insensitive manner, arguing that the acute financial and economic problems of the new state necessitated such actions. This generated much discontent and suspicion of Government among public service trade unions, although a 'secure job with a pension' was much sought after in a society bedevilled by mass unemployment, emigration and extreme poverty. In 1926, an advisory Civil Service Representative Council was held but boycotted by many unions, notably the Post Office Workers' Union, Civil Service Clerical Association and Institution of Professional Civil Servants. Matters remained in stasis until the Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Service, 1932–35, which recommended a national arbitration scheme 'only on specific issues; to be agreed case by case'. Unions pressed for a comprehensive scheme. A scheme was finally introduced for civil servants in 1950 and made permanent in 1955. Similar terms were introduced for teachers (1954, 1956), Gardaí (1962) and local authorities (1963). Fianna Fáil, the Tweedledum to Cumann n nGaedhea/Fine Gael's conservative Tweedledee did not bring significant change for workers, public servants or otherwise.

Within the public service, the Local Government Staff Negotiations Board (LGSNB), a bipartite body, handled claims through a sophisticated arbitration process. In 1997, the LGSNB was divided into two bodies, the Local Government Managerial Services Board (LGMSB) and Health Service Employers' Agency (HSEA), through which general wage claims are processed. From the Programme for National Recovery (PNR) in 1987, which commenced the current pattern of Social Partnership, public sector pay has been subject to special chapters of all Programmes. In 2000, the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness (PPF) created the Public Service Benchmarking Body to undertake a fundamental examination of the pay of public service employees compared with the private sector, publishing its first report in July 2002 and recommending varying levels of pay increases for the grades examined. It covered all major groups in the public service, apart from top posts which are dealt with by the Review Body on Higher Remuneration in the Public Sector, including

administrative/clerical grades, the Gardaí [police], teachers, nurses, other health professionals and the defence forces. Public sector trade unions have dominated ICTU numbers in the last twenty years or more, leading to suggestions that their tail has wagged the dog. In addition to standard increases provided by national tripartite agreements, numerous 'special claims' have passed through the system to the envy of hard-pressed private sector workers who pay a high price in productivity terms for most increases they get.

The ITUC continuously lobbied for more flexible systems, particularly less cumbersome mechanism to deal with individual grievances. The Industrial Relations Act, 1946 established the Labour Court and 'servants' with both civil and public services had access to both Conciliation and full Court Investigation. It was not long before 'officer' grades also demanded access and there has been almost continuous agitation since with more and more public service categories allowed access to the Labour Court, Rights Commissioner and, since the 1980s, Employment Appeals Tribunals for individual employment rights. This process quickened after successful ICTU lobbying to amend the Trades Disputes Act, 1906 to allow civil and public service associations legally to become trade unions in 1982. Many organisations changed their titles from Association to Union to reflect this change and registered with the Registry of Friendly Societies.

It should be noted that SIPTU, whilst not a 'dedicated' public service union, has the Republic's largest public sector membership. It encompasses general operatives and craft workers in local authorities, psychiatric and general nurses, health service professionals and administrators, county and city managers, local authority engineers, all grades in RTÉ [the state-owned national television and radio station], social workers, university academic staffs, librarians and education administrators, Electricity Supply Board staffs and those in forestry and peat production, and a decreasing number of workers in state enterprises – declining as such undertakings are privatised. For those thus wanting to understand trade unionism in the Irish public service, SIPTU can not be ignored and are a key player in the ICTU Public Services Committee.

**Source:** Michael McGinley, 'Industrial relations in the public service' in Thomas V. Murphy and William K. Roche, *Irish Industrial Relations in Practice* (Dublin, 1997), pp. 227–76.

# Public Service Trade Unionism in Northern Ireland

Unless stated otherwise, the sources of what follows are: [Terry Cradden, *The Making of NIPSA: A history of the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance*, Belfast: December Books, 1998, and Edna Donnelly, 'The struggle for Whitleyism in the Northern Ireland Civil Service', *Saothar 10 – Journal of the Irish Labour History Society*, 1984, pp. 12–18]. For a more detailed background [see Stephen Bloomer and Terry Cradden, 'Negotiating and Consultation Machinery in the Public Services', in S. Bloomer, T. Cradden, P. McCorry and B. Tipping, *Industrial Relations in Northern Ireland: The Public Services*, Belfast: Labour Relations Agency, 1992].

The partition of Ireland into two entities, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland – the latter remaining part of the United Kingdom – presaged significant divergence in the development of public service trade unionism. Under the devolution of responsibility that the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 prescribed, the resultant Unionist Government of the Six Counties of Northern Ireland created a number of Ministerial Departments: Finance, Home Affairs, Education, Agriculture, Commerce and Labour together with a Prime Minister's Office; and a separate and independent Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS), managed by the Ministry of Finance, was formed to provide these offices with the necessary advisory, policy, and executive services.

It should be noted, however, that 'defence of the realm', foreign affairs, the Post Office, and major forms of taxation and revenue collection were retained in the control of the UK Parliament at Westminster. Those who staffed these services in Northern Ireland thus remained in the Imperial Service and within the Treasury's managerial remit, and were covered by the trade union, staff association and collective bargaining structures as were then in place 'across the water' [discussed elsewhere in this Directory]. There has always been, therefore, a substantial membership in Northern Ireland of organisations based in Britain – like the Post Office Workers' Union, the Society of Civil Servants, the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation [see elsewhere in this Directory].

In local government – the other main component of the then public service – there was obviously more continuity. The local government system inherited by the new administration was very like that in England: there were two county boroughs (in the charge of Belfast and Londonderry



Corporations), six county councils, ten other borough councils, and over fifty urban district councils and rural district councils. The consequence of this institutional complexity was a more diverse and fragmented union and association structure than that which obtained in the civil service.

Unions and staff associations set up to represent the workplace interests of public service employees throughout the UK had proliferated in the early years of the century [as discussed elsewhere in this Directory]. Particularly successful were the early teachers' unions (and they remained, and remain, well organized in Northern Ireland to the present day). But not until the institution of the Whitley system in Britain was there a more or less coherent and integrated collective bargaining system for the Imperial (or, as it was later called, 'Home') Civil Service. In local government, by contrast, forms of collective bargaining had been in operation from well before the Great War, especially for manual workers. In major towns and cities, including Belfast, the council and corporation employees concerned were often members of national unions, and soon came to expect the same access to negotiation with management as elsewhere across the UK. White collar workers had been slower to organize, but they too were beginning to have some piecemeal success in achieving recognition of their associations for bargaining purposes.

Yet it took some time for all-embracing national level negotiating machinery similar to that for the civil service to develop for local government employees. For although the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, on the Whitley model, was created in 1919, membership was voluntary and many authorities, in Northern Ireland as elsewhere, refused to grant negotiating rights to the various local government unions and associations. Some councils even refused to participate in the provincial level collective bargaining which began to take place. As a result, many issues were still settled – or failed to be settled – in direct bargaining with individual councils, and there soon arose wide variations in terms and conditions of employment.

What is clear, however, is that by the time Northern Ireland came into being there was widespread acceptance in Britain that public service workers – whether employed by central government or by local councils – should enjoy the advantages of collective bargaining. Unfortunately, the Unionist Government in Northern Ireland was not part of that consensus. As for the local government service, a rather ramshackle bargaining process had been in place for some time in Belfast. For corporation employees since the 1890s, most of those concerned being members of local or national unions catering for municipal or craft workers, disputes about pay were the most obvious manifestation of union activity.

White collar workers were slower to become organized, and it was 1919 before the Belfast and District Public Officers' Association – later renamed the Ulster Public Officers' Association – was formed. Although it had some significant successes in its first few years of operation, it was continually frustrated by the unevenness of response and often downright obstruction at the hands of the various local authorities concerned. However, it plainly made much more of a mark than its civil service near-equivalent, the Association of Established Civil Servants in Northern Ireland (AECS), formed in 1922. Placing misguided confidence in Prime Minister Sir James Craig's assurance that salaries for Northern Ireland Civil Servants would be based, 'upon the general standard of civil servants' pay throughout the United Kingdom', the immediate priority for the AECS was the establishment of a Whitley system, on the Great Britain model. Sadly, more than two decades were to pass before any concession whatever was made on this question; and it was to be almost half a century before the kind of departmental Whitley structures taken for granted by UK 'Home' civil service unions were finally agreed.

In the health care area there was a typical initial reluctance on the part of health and welfare management in Northern Ireland to recognise trade unions, although UK national organisations representing nurses appear to have been extended more tolerance than the rest. By and large, however, organisational and negotiating structures have followed fairly closely those in Britain, especially after the National Health Service was set up in the late 1940s. The main British health service unions, like COHSE and NUPE [see volumes 1 and 5 of the Directory], were soon well represented, although administrative, clerical and some professionally qualified staff tended to belong to local bodies like the Ulster Public Officers' Association. Comprehensive Whitley-style bargaining was well established by the early 1950s. Although the Irish Free State branches of the doctor's union, the British Medical Association (BMA), formed their own organisation in the early 1930s, the BMA has always maintained its branch machinery in Northern Ireland and continued to represent doctors there ever since then.

As well as the question of developing satisfactory and agreed negotiating machinery – of facing down the deep-rooted antipathy to representative democracy on the part of both central and local government – there are several other issues and themes which stand out as characterising public service trade unionism in Northern Ireland during the last eighty years or so. Constantly linked to the Whitley question was the matter of parity of pay and conditions with the rest of the UK. Without seeking slavishly to follow pay and grading structures in Britain, constant reference by the

unions and associations to comparators there was inevitable. By a long process of attrition, broad parity was eventually achieved in virtually all parts of the public sector by the late 1960s, and was fairly tightly maintained until the introduction of local pay bargaining in the public sector across the UK by the Thatcher government in the 1990s.

A particularly important component of the parity agenda, but one not finally disposed of until the 1970s, was the proliferation of temporary contracts for all kinds of public service workers in Northern Ireland – a phenomenon that long preceded the current fashion for a ‘flexible’ labour force. This had several unfortunate consequences. Firstly, it meant it was more difficult for the unions and associations to recruit and retain the numerous so-called temporary staff – the majority of whom often served for many years, but saw little point in joining organisations that seemed unable to do very much for them. Secondly, this seems to have contributed to a generally less militant attitude across the board, with both low levels of membership density and a reluctance to become involved in action that might be seen as ‘causing trouble’. Thirdly, it took longer than elsewhere in the UK for there to develop a clear trade union consciousness.

Perhaps related to the latter point, the staff associations agonised in their early years over whether to copy the unions catering for manual workers and employ full-time permanent officials. As well as an almost innate reluctance to abandon amateurism, another factor for the civil service associations was that for many years the Civil Service management section of the Ministry of Finance refused point blank to deal with anyone who was not a serving member of the civil service. But by the 1950s all reticence on this score had been abandoned, and paid professional officials became the norm.

Moreover, many members began to look over their shoulders at the service being provided to their local contemporaries in the Home Civil Service by large, well-organized, UK national associations like the CSCA. The parity issue and low local membership levels were obvious influences here, and the possibility of mergers with unions and associations based in Britain was an ever recurring theme. Remarkably, despite the obvious attractions, and although there were several occasions when this looked likely to happen, no merger ever took place. Moreover, most such yearnings came to an end after the formation of the Public Service Alliance (PSA) – masterminded mainly by a former shipyard electrician, Brendan Harkin, [see Terry Cradden, ‘Brendan Harkin’, *Saothar* 21, 1996, pp. 12–15; for the full story of the formation of the PSA, also see Terry Cradden, *The Making of NIPSA: A history of the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance*, Belfast: December Books, 1998]. It

brought together four separate civil and public service associations in a federal arrangement, which was very close to the image of organisational structure that W.J. Brown had been arguing for in Britain from the 1920s onwards [see elsewhere in this Directory].

Brown himself took a lot of interest in what was happening in Northern Ireland, and mutual good relations with unions representing equivalent workers in Britain had been consistently and carefully maintained by the local associations from the 1930s onwards. The Northern Ireland unions often benefited considerably from these relationships, both by way of direct assistance and by the constant flow of valuable information from their sister bodies in Britain. Indeed by the 1990s, the (by now renamed) Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance became fully represented on the British Council of Civil Service Unions and on the local government, non-manual National Joint Council.

Much more contentious was the question of affiliating to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU), the Northern Ireland Committee (NIC) of which was formally accepted in the early sixties as the trade union centre for Northern Ireland. While most manual and general unions were already affiliated, recognition of the NIC by the government did nothing to assuage the doubts of many staff association members as to the appropriateness of joining up. There were two kinds of objectors: first, there were those who did not wish to be associated with what they saw as a left-wing organisation representing mainly manual workers; second were those who objected to membership of a body whose headquarters were in the Republic of Ireland. For the background to this admittedly rather odd institutional situation, see Terry Cradden, *Trade Unionism, Socialism and Partition*, Belfast: December Books, 1993. Indeed, for a long time after the arguments over the merits of belonging to the NIC seemed to be over, several significant public service unions steadfastly refused to be lured into affiliation – including one of the component divisions of what came to be the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance. Even now, two of the three main teachers' unions remain outside the ICTU fold.

Like their contemporaries in Britain, public service unions in Northern Ireland have felt the lash (albeit somewhat belatedly) of Thatcherism. They have endured the consequences of the 'new public management' and financial devolution; they have borne the effects of the 'proletarianisation' of administrative and clerical work; and they have fought – often in vain – against privatisation, labour market deregulation, flexible working, short term contracts, compulsory competitive tendering and related developments. As competition for members in a declining

market has heightened, the traditional public sector unions have also had to accept much greater participation in organizing public service workers by the main general unions. On the plus side, two things stand out: firstly, the public service unions have remained steadfastly united with the wider trade union movement in their opposition to political violence in Northern Ireland; secondly, beginning with the battle to end the marriage bar in public employment, they have embraced the ideal of equality of opportunity at work and in wider society with an impressive degree of enthusiasm – and a considerable degree of success.

## **Agriculture, Land, Transport, Education and Research**

### **ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT GEOGRAPHERS AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS**

In 1948 was A.W. Stalley from Surbiton in Surrey.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

### **ASSOCIATION OF HM INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS**

See Vol. 1, p. 136.

### **ASSOCIATION OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT DRAUGHTSMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 28.

### **ASSOCIATION OF PLANNING OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 31.

### **ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY INSPECTORS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

See Vol. 1, p. 45.

A reference in 1948 suggests that this organisation may have changed its name to the Association of State Veterinary Officers at which date the secretary was A.D. Greaves, MRCVS, of Dorchester, Dorset.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **DISTRICT AUDITORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 76.

In 1948 the secretary was J.B.B. Kendrick.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 94.

## **GOVERNMENT DRIVING EXAMINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 94.

## **GOVERNMENT LABORATORY ANALYSTS STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 94.

## **GOVERNMENT LABORATORY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 the secretary had an office at 13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, London.

**Source:** MoL.

## **GOVERNMENT PARKS WORKERS (IRELAND)**

Established in 1905 with 105 members rising to 120 members in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

## **GOVERNMENT WORKERS FEDERATION [SOUTHAMPTON]**

Formed in 1897 with 32 members the title was changed in the early 1900s to the Ordnance Survey Employees Union [qv].

**Source:** BoT.

## **INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION [MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE]**

J. Stoddart of Radcliffe, Notts. was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **IRISH ORDINANCE SURVEY CIVIL EMPLOYEES (CORK)**

Formed in 1907 with 63 members an unregistered union it ceased to be an independent organisation in 1908 following a merger.

**Source:** BoT.

### **IRISH ORDINANCE SURVEY WORKERS (DUBLIN)**

Established in 1905 with 50 members rising to 112 the following year, it had 90 members in 1908 the year of its dissolution.

**Source:** BoT.

### **IRISH SURVEY FIELDMEN**

Formed in 1906 with 120 members, rising to 221 in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LAND REGISTRY MAP BRANCH ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 112.

### **MECHANICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION [NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY]**

In 1948, the secretary, S.T. Naylor was based in the Ship division of the NPL at Teddington, Middx.

**Source:** HMSO.

### **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES TECHNICAL OFFICERS (SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN) ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1925 was G.G. Seconde.

**Source:** MoL.

### **MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 there is a reference to this organisation operating within the Ministry of Transport, Whitehall.

**Source:** MoL.

### **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRAFFIC WARDENS**

See Vol. 1, p. 150.

In 1967 the secretary was H. Hammell from Gateshead, County Durham.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ORDINANCE SURVEY CIVIL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

J. Anderson of Southampton acted as secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ORDINANCE SURVEY EMPLOYEES (SOUTHAMPTON)**

Formed in 1897 as the Government Workers Federation [qv]. The union had 53 members in 1900 rising to 84 in 1902 declining to 35 members in 1903, rising to 163 in 1905. It is possible that this association continued into the 1920s as the OS Civil Servants Association [qv].

**Source:** BoT.

### **PARKS AND OUTDOOR STAFFS ASSOCIATION**

Date of formation unknown but an application to affiliate to the TUC was turned down in 1948.

**Source:** TUC.

### **ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS (EDINBURGH) EMPLOYEES**

Formed in 1906 with 40 members.

**Source:** BoT.

### **ROYAL GARDENS (KEW) EMPLOYEES UNION**

Formed in 1905 an unregistered union with 150 members. In 1916. J.G. Pither of Kew was the secretary. It is possible that the union merged into the National Union of General Workers when the United Government Workers Federation (to which the RGKEU was affiliated) merged in 1921.

**Source:** BoT.

### **ROYAL PARKS (LONDON) EMPLOYEES**

Established 1906 with 120 members an unregistered union.

**Source:** BoT.

### **ROYAL PARKS EMPLOYEES UNION**

Reg. 1760

Formed in 1919. By 1927 there were 370 members and the secretary lived at 16 Dordrecht Road, Acton, West London.

**Source:** RFS.



**SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**  
See Vol. 1, p. 202.

**UNESTABLISHED RECORD KEEPERS ASSOCIATION  
(LONDON)**

Date of the establishment unknown. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1925.

**Source:** Hyman, Richard, Workers Union PhD Thesis, Oxford 1968.

**Board of Trade, Ministries of Labour,  
Employment and Pensions**

Although little information additional to that contained in volume 1, is available regarding many of these organisations, they are included in the interests of completeness.

**ASSOCIATION OF AUDIT CLERKS (NATIONAL INSURANCE  
AUDIT DEPARTMENT)**

Merged the Clerical Officers Association [qv] in 1921.

**Source:** Wigham.

**ASSOCIATION OF BRANCH MANAGERS, MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR**

See Vol. 1, p. 11.

**ASSOCIATION OF DEPUTY REGIONAL CONTROLLERS  
(MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE)**

Little is known but the secretary in 1948 was Col. A Kean OBE based in Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London.

**Source:** HMSO.

**ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

Date of formation is unknown, it absorbed the National Association of Employment Exchange Managers in 1919 and the Ministry of Labour Chiefs of Section Association in 1924. It merged with the **Society of Civil Servants** in 1975.

**Source:** WCML.

**ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND DEPUTY  
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE  
MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES**

See Vol. 1, p. 39.

**BOARD OF TRADE SURVEY OUTDOOR OFFICERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 49.

**BOARD OF TRADE SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 4.

**EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 81.

**FEDERATION OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF**

See Vol. 1, p. 89.

**LABOUR EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE CLERKS  
ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1912–13. In 1917 became the National Federation of Employment Department Clerks Association. Further changes in title took place in 1918 to National Association of Employment Department Officers Association and in 1920 to National Association of Employment and Clerical Officers and 1921 to National Association of Officers in the Ministry of Labour. In 1925 it became the **Ministry of Labour Staff Association**.

**Source:** WCML.

**LABOUR EXCHANGE MANAGERS FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 111.

**LEGAL DEPARTMENT (BOARD OF TRADE) ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 112.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 128.

Formed in 1912–13 as the Labour Exchange and Insurance Clerks Association. In 1917 became the National Federation of Employment

Department Clerks Association. Further changes in title took place in 1918 to National Association of Employment Department Officers Association and in 1920 to National Association of Employment and Clerical Officers and 1921 to National Association of Officers in the Ministry of Labour. In 1925 it became the Ministry of Labour Staff Association. Merged with the **Civil and Public Services Association** in 1973 with 17,307 members.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR SENIOR STAFF OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 127.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR TEMPORARY CLERKS FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 128.

**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS MEDICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 129.

**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS MEDICAL STAFF (UNESTABLISHED)**

See Vol. 1, p. 129.

**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS TEMPORARY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 129.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE MANAGERS AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 134.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOUR EXCHANGE CLERKS**

Formed in 1911. In 1914 merged with the Unemployment Insurance Clerks Association to form the National Federation of Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Clerks [qv].

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

Known to have been formed in 1920 to accommodate senior officers in the Ministry of Labour, continuing until 1974/5.

**Source:** MoL.

**NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE MANAGERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 146.

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR EXCHANGE AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLERKS**

Formed in 1914 by merger of the Labour Exchange Clerks and the Unemployment Insurance Clerks. In 1921 a name change took place to the National Association of Employment Officers of the Ministry of Labour with a further change to the Ministry of Labour Staff Association in 1925 [see Vol. 1, p. 128].

**Source:** MoL.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 153.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE GOVERNMENT AUDITORS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 153.

Mr. E.J. Sanders, based in Endell Street, London was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**NATIONAL STAFF OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 156.

**SALARIED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (MINISTRY OF  
PENSIONS)**

See Vol. 1, p. 192.

**SURVEY STAFF CLERKS ASSOCIATION (BOARD OF TRADE)**

This organisation merged in 1921 with the Clerical Officers Association.

**Source:** Wigham.

## *Civil and Public Services*

### **ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND**

The Association of Established Civil Servants [qv] reorganised under this new banner in 1934. The union then began to recruit temporary staff and raised subscriptions to a level where a full time secretary (A.B. Douglas) could be appointed. Membership rose to 1093 in 1937. In the same year the government finally agreed to recognise and negotiate with Douglas. A further reorganisation in 1950 led to a new title, the Northern Ireland Civil Service Association [qv].

### **ASSOCIATION OF ESTABLISHED CIVIL SERVANTS**

Formed in 1922 soon after the creation of the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Despite Whitley Councils being denied in the Province, the union had over 800 members in 1925. Without proper recognition it began to flounder in the 1930s, but following advice from W.J. Brown of CSCA, reforms were implemented and a new title accepted. The union became the Association of Civil Servants in the Government of Northern Ireland [qv] in 1934.

### **ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS**

Formed in 1933 to cater for senior professionally qualified staff reluctant to join the Association of Established Civil Servants. In 1939 the union had 341 members and in 1949, 644. Merger talks with IPCS in 1948 failed and in 1951 the union was reorganised and renamed itself the Civil Service Professional Officers Association [qv].

### **ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND)**

St. J. MacFarlane, MRCVS, was the secretary of this Association in 1925. Agriculture was a matter devolved to the Northern Ireland Parliament, but the Department of Agriculture in Britain retained an UK-wide interest in some animal health matters. The AVO was a typical small group association, and was unique in organising Imperial Civil Service vets in Northern Ireland only.

**Source:** MoL.

### **BELFAST AND DISTRICT PUBLIC OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1919 with John Walters as secretary. Membership rose to over 900, in health, Poor Law administration as well as municipal

departments. When a Londonderry Branch was inaugurated in 1920, the union changed its title to the Ulster Public Officers Association [qv].

### **BELFAST CORPORATION SENIOR OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 5 p. 394.

The association was set up in 1948.

### **CIVIL SERVICE PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The roots of the CSPOA lay in the Association of Professional and Technical Officers [qv] which was renamed in 1951. Although by 1952 there were over 1000 members, a hoped-for merger with IPCS was ruled out; and merger talks throughout the 1950s with Northern Ireland Civil Service Association [qv] made no progress either. By 1958, therefore, a form of loose federation was proposed, which led in 1959 to the creation of the Northern Ireland Civil Service Alliance.

### **HEALTH SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

The precise formation date of this Belfast organisation is not known; but in 1951 it voted to dissolve itself and invited members to join the Ulster Public Officers Association [qv].

### **LOCAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1943, the secretary, a Major Hamill, sought to recruit members in local authorities outside Belfast and within the health service. Failing to gain formal recognition by employers in either sector the LGOA languished, and in 1958 it was wound up and the members transferred to the Ulster Public Officers Association [qv].

### **NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL SERVICE ALLIANCE**

Formed by the two main Northern Ireland civil service associations, NICSA and CSPOA [qv], in 1961. NICSA brought 5,444 members into the partnership and CSPOA, 1435. The Alliance shared offices with NICSA in Dublin Road, Belfast, later moving to Wellington Park – as total membership rose to nearly 10,000 by 1967. In 1971 the Ulster Public Officers Association [qv] too voted to join the Alliance, which was then renamed the Public Service Alliance [qv].

## **NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

The Association of Civil Servants in the Government of Northern Ireland [qv] was reorganised in 1950 and gained this new title. The 4,500 members were allocated to some 64 branches, as part of the necessary changes in union structure. Ongoing difficulties with civil service employers led to a lobby for merger with various British-based civil service unions. When these efforts failed, an alliance with the Civil Service Professional Officers Association [qv] took place instead. This loose Alliance allowed NICSA and the CSPOA to continue to act independently. Following the creation of the Public Service Alliance in 1972 [qv], NICSA became a section of the new union.

## **NORTHERN IRELAND PUBLIC SERVICE ALLIANCE**

The Public Service Alliance [qv] took on this revised name in 1974. Its Public Officers Division and Health and Social Services Boards Division merged in 1984 to form the Public Officers Group. NIPSA grew to a membership in Northern Ireland of 33,406 in 1986 and to nearly 35,000 by 1998.

## **PUBLIC SERVICES ALLIANCE**

Formed in 1961, as the Northern Ireland Civil Service Alliance [qv], the PSA title was assumed in 1972 after the affiliation of UPOA [qv]. It was essentially a federation made up of separately run sections: NICSA, CSPOA [qv], the Public Officers Division and a Health and Social Services Boards Division, both formerly constituents of UPOA [qv]. In 1974 it was re-named the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance [qv].

## **ULSTER PUBLIC OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The Belfast Public Officers Association [qv] was renamed UPOA in 1920. Membership declined as the union concentrated on its municipal membership, going down as far as 343 in 1936. The war arrested the decline and by 1948 membership was up to over 800, almost exclusively in the employ of Belfast Corporation. By 1950 this figure had increased to 961. The transfer of membership from the Health Services Association [qv] allowed the UPOA to create a branch structure for the first time. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s the employers made negotiations particularly difficult, but by the late 1950s membership was up to over 4000. In 1971 UPOA members voted to become part of the Northern Ireland Civil Service Alliance [qv]. In 1972 the union was finally dissolved and the members absorbed as two sections of the new federation, the Public Service Alliance [qv] – which was re-named in 1974 as the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance.

## *Isle of Man*

### **ISLE OF MAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

Mr. R.T. Harvey of Onchan, Douglas acted as the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **General UK Civil Service Organisations**

### **ASSISTANT CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 7.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVICE DESIGNERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 14.

Formed in 1927 and merged with the Society of Technical Civil Servants in 1946.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVICE GROUP OFFICERS**

In 1948 the joint secretaries were both based at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London. These were A.C. Pudney and S.A Baldwin.

**Source:** HMSO.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVICE TEMPORARY CLERKS AND WRITERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 15.

### **ASSOCIATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 19.

### **ASSOCIATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 19.

Formed by merger in 1921 with W.G. Boys as the General Secretary.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.



**ASSOCIATION OF EX-SERVICE CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 20.

Formed in 1917 with G.J. Connel as the General Secretary.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

**ASSOCIATION OF FIRST DIVISION CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 20.

By the 1960s the association was known as the First Division Association. In 2001 the legal title became FDA although references are still made to the First Division Association.

**Source:** FDA Website.

**ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT FOREMEN AND  
TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 21.

**ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS AND  
RADIO OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 22.

The union merged in 1986 with the Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

**ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 22.

**ASSOCIATION OF HIGHER WOMEN OFFICERS IN THE  
CIVIL SERVICE**

See Vol. 1, p. 24.

**ASSOCIATION OF STAFF CLERKS AND OTHER CIVIL  
SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 38.

**ASSOCIATION OF TEMPORARY CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 43.

## **BOY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 50.

## **CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 60.

The name change in 1969 was designed to allow the Association to retain its Post Office membership as well as other groups of non civil service employees such as the Airports Authority. The Association also agreed for the Executive to approve strike action if necessary. In 1973 the Ministry of Labour Staff Association merged with CPSA and in 1974 the Court Officers Association also merged. In 1998 the Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union (PTC) merged with CPSA in create PCS (Public and Commercial Services Union).

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **CIVIL SERVICE ALLIANCE**

See Vol. 1, p. 61.

## **CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 64.

## **CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 64.

## **CIVIL SERVICE CONFEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 62.

## **CIVIL SERVICE LAW CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 62.

A.J. Parker, working in the offices of the Director of Public Prosecutions, was the secretary who negotiated the successful merger with the Civil Service Clerical Association in 1926.

**Source:** MoL.

## **CIVIL SERVICE RADIO OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 63.

## **CIVIL SERVICE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL SHORTHAND WRITERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 63.

## **CIVIL SERVICE TYPISTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 63.

## **CIVIL SERVICE UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 65.

In 1980 the union had 47,000 members (18,600 female). Retaining a low political profile the CSU rejected merger talks with the CPSA because of 'its record of political volatility'. In 1988 the Society of Civil and Public Servants [qv] merged with the Civil Service Union to form the National Union of Civil and Public Servants.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **COUNCIL OF WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS (HIGHER GRADES)**

See Vol. 1, p. 71

In 1925 the secretary was Miss E.M. Foster.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **FDA**

The legal title of what was the First Division Association. The name was formally changed in 2001. The union has a federal structure which means that some of the 16,000 members (2007) are in smaller affiliated organisations. Thus NHS managers are in a body known as Managers in Partnership and senior staff in HM Customs and Revenue are in the Association of Revenue and Customs.

**Source:** FDA Website.

## **FEDERATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 88.

## **FEDERATION OF CIVIL SERVICE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFFS**

See Vol. 1, p. 88.

## **FEDERATION OF WOMEN CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 91.

Later the Federation of Women Civil Servants.

## **GOVERNMENT MINOR GRADES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 95.

## **GOVERNMENT SERVICE SOCIETY**

See Vol. 1, p. 95.

## **INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 108.

In 1976 it affiliated to the Trades Union Congress with a membership of 103,503 which declined in the next five years to 99,051. In 1989 the organisation changed its name to the Institute of Professional Managers and Specialists (IPMS). This allowed the organisation to recruit outside of the immediate Civil Service and in 1990 the National Unilever Managers Association voted to merge with IPMS. In 2001 the IPMS merged with the Engineers and Managers Association [see Vol. 1, p. 83] to form PROSPECT [qv].

**Sources:** Website; CO.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 143.

## **NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 144.

The secretary in 1925 was F.T. Westoby.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVANTS**

In 1988 the Society of Civil and Public Servants [see Vol. 1, p. 198] merged with the Civil Service Union [qv] to form the National Union of Civil and Public Servants. A further merger in 1996 led to the IRSF joining with NUCPS to form the Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union (PTC).

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Reg. 1041

Date of formation is unknown. Formerly the **Government Labours Union of Great Britain and Ireland** which was mainly made up of labourers employed at Portsmouth. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1920.

**Sources:** Hyman, Richard, Workers Union PhD Thesis Oxford 1968; RFS.

## **PRO – PATRIA EX-SERVICEMEN’S CLERICAL UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 184.

## **PROSPECT**

Formed in 2001 by a merger of the Institute of Professional Managers and Specialists (IPMS) and the Engineering Managers Association. The union reported over 102,000 members many from the private sector such as shipbuilding and transport.

**Sources:** TUC Reports; Website.

## **PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION – PCS**

A merger in 1996 led to the Inland Revenue Staff Federation joining with National Union of Civil and Public Servants to form the Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union (PTC). In turn PTC merged with CPSA to create PCS (Public and Commercial Services Union) in 1998. In 2006 the union had over 325,000 members mostly within the public sector but also members within the private sector notably within information technology. There are now several groups set up within the union for different membership groupings. The Support and Related Grades Association covers messengers, telephonists, security staff and museum grades. There is also a Professional and Managers Association.

**Source:** Website.

## **PUBLIC SERVICES TEMPORARY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 185.

## **SOCIETY OF CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 198.

In 1978 the SCPS voted to affiliate to the TUC. In 1980 the union had 108,000 members (18,000 females). In 1988 the SCPS merged with the Civil Service Union [qv] to form the National Union of Civil and Public Servants.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 203.

## **UNION OF STATE SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 220.

The organisation was registered but the number is not known and in 1948, the secretary was Mr. J.L. Franks.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **UNION OF TEMPORARY CIVIL SERVANTS**

In 1925 the secretary was J. Paterson Bryant from Brentford, Middlesex.

**Source:** MoL.

## **UNITED GOVERNMENT WORKERS FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 222.

# **Irish Civil and Public Service Organisations**

Unless quoted otherwise all references are from Devine.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

See Public Service Executive Union. Changed into Civil Service Executive Union, 1980.

## **AN CUMANN LUCHT MEITEATEAOLAOICHTA NA HÉIREANN**

Union for Meteorological Staff amalgamated with Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

## **AN FORAS TALÚNTAIS (AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE)**

### **TECHNICAL OFFICERS' STAFF ASSOCIATION**

The ATTOSA affiliated to the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1965 and reaffirmed by ballot in 1971 when they had 321 members paying 7½p per member per week to the WUI for negotiation and secretarial services. Opted to become full members in 1975.

## **ASSISTANT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION**

See Civil and Public Service Union.

## **ASSISTANT COUNTY SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION**

See Local Government and Public Services Union.

## **ASSISTANT OFFICERS' AND SUPERINTENDENT ASSISTANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Transferred after a postal ballot from the Irish Local Government Officials' Union and became an affiliated section of the WUI in 1953. Final affiliation was made in June 1956. In 1957, they paid 4s. per month per member. In 1971 had 209 members and paid 10p per member per week to the WUI. Fully merged into the WUI in 1972.

## **ASSOCIATION OF EX-CIVIL SERVANTS**

Founded 1927; dissolved 1960.

## **ASSOCIATION OF EX-OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY TRADE UNION**

Reg. 371iT

Yellow union set up to oppose ITGWU on Shannon Electrification Scheme. Registered 1924, 371T; and registration cancelled 1930.

## **ASSOCIATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE**

See Association of Second Division Clerks.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HIGHER CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVANTS (IRELAND)**

Formed in 1943 and registered in 1984 as 591T. It first affiliated to the ICTU IN 1978. The union recruits senior civil servants and managers in commercial and non-commercial state sector organisations. The Veterinary Officers Association gets negotiation and representation services from AHCPS.

**Source:** TURID; Website.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HIGHER CIVIL SERVANTS**

Established 1943 and registered after amendment of Trades Disputes Act, 1906 in 1984 as 591T. Affiliated to ICTU from 1978. Membership, 1950, 547; 1960, 552; 1970, 788.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

Applied to become affiliates of Workers' Union of Ireland in January 1965 and accepted.

**Source:** Craddan.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Federated into Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

## **ASSOCIATION OF REGISTRY ASSISTANTS' SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN**

Formed 1920; joined Civil Service Clerical Association, 1922.

## **ASSOCIATION OF SECOND DIVISION CLERKS**

Founded 1890; registered 1983, 586T; affiliated to ICTU from 1969; changed name to Association of Executive Officers of the Civil Service, 1918; Civil Service Executive and Higher Officers' Association, 1931; Civil Service Executive Association, 1972; Civil Service Executive Union, 1974; and Public Service Executive Union, 1987.

## **ASSOCIATION OF THIRD SECRETARIES, FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

See Public Service Executive Union. Formed 1920s; into Civil Service Executive Union, 1980.

## **ASSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES ORGANISATION**

Reg. 444T

Formed as Industrial and Life Assurance Agents' Union of Ireland and registered 1940, 444T, it became Assurance Representatives' Organisation, 1946. Based in Cork until 1949 when it moved to Dublin. Affiliated to the ITUC, 1945–59 and the ICTU, 1959–73. It merged with ASTMS in 1973. In 1940 membership was 565; 1945, 1,217; 1950, 1,093; 1955, 1,572; 1960, 1,482; 1965, 1,305; and 1970, 1,212.

## **AVIATION MARINE RADIO OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Joined Institute of Professional and Technical Civil Servants.



## **CITY AND COUNTY MANAGERS' AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS' SOCIETY**

The City and County Managers' Society transferred engagements to the ITGWU in 1977 and were organised as an autonomous Branch within the union's Professional and Managerial Unit. This merger was actually recorded by the ITGWU in March 1974.

## **CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

## **CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICE UNION**

The union was formed on 7 February 1922 following the secession of the Dublin branch from the Civil Service Clerical Association. Currently the union has some 13,000 clerical and administrative grade members within the civil service, wider public services and the private sector.

**Sources:** TURID; Website.

## **CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES STAFF UNION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

## **CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES UNION**

Assistant Clerks' Association (ACA) was founded in 1893 following a petition among Dublin clerks for increased pay. James Maxwell, assistant clerk in the Post Office Savings Bank, organised a Provisional Committee and 'may, therefore, be regarded as the founder of both the British and Irish civil service unions' [see Ward-Perkins, pp. 41–2]. In 1911, ACA issued a journal, *Red Tape* and, in 1916, joined with the Second Division Clerks' Association, Federation of Women Civil Servants and the Civil Service Typists' Association to form the Civil Service Alliance (CSA). In 1920, after a general reorganisation of the Civil Service, the CSA merged with the Post Office Engineering Clerical Association under the title Clerical Officers' Association. In 1921, after amalgamation with the Civil Service Union, the Civil Service Clerical Association (CSCA) was created. The Dublin Branch, which was affiliated to the Irish Labour Party and TUC decided at a general meeting on 7 February 1922 to form a separate organisation for Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) retaining the title CSCA. The British union gave a grant of £50 to the new Irish body. First CSCA General Secretary was W.J. Brown who edited *An Peann*, later *The Civil Servant*, the union journal. The CSCA affiliated

to the Civil Service Federation (CSF) which contained all Irish Civil Service unions except for the Post Office Workers' Union and Institute of Professional Civil Servants. In 1927, CSCA left the CSF and later joined with POWU, Customs and Excise Association and Association of Inspectors of Taxes to form Civil Service Joint Committee.

The CSCA made lengthy submission to Brennan Committee of Inquiry into Civil Service 1932, highlighting low pay, equal pay, promotional structures, cost-of-living bonuses and the need for a conciliation and arbitration scheme. In 1937, all Free State Civil Service unions came together to re-establish CSA to secure an independent conciliation and arbitration scheme, finally winning their case in 1949.

The CSCA changed title to Civil and Public Services Staff Association, 1973; Civil and Public Services Staff Union, 1983; and CPSU, 1989. Membership, 1920, 450; 1930, 1,500; 1940, 1,500; 1950, 1,500; 1960, 3,600; 1970, 3,690.

### **CIVILIAN AERONAUTICAL INSTRUCTORS**

Previously members of a local Professional Association and, since November 1950, the Irish Conference of Professional and Service Associations, joined WUI in spring, 1953.

### **CIVIL SERVICE ALLIANCE**

Formed 1937; see Civil and Public Services Union.

### **CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

Formed 1922; affiliated to ITUC/ICTU, 1922; became Civil and Public Services Staff Association, 1973; Civil and Public Services Staff Union, 1983; Civil and Public Services Staff Union, 1989. See Civil and Public Services Union.

### **CIVIL SERVICE EXECUTIVE AND HIGHER OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

### **CIVIL SERVICE EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

## **CIVIL SERVICE EXECUTIVE UNION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

## **CIVIL SERVICE FEDERATION**

The Civil Service Federation (CSF) which all Irish Civil Service unions except for the Post Office Workers' Union and Institute of Professional Civil Servants after 1922. It ceased to exist, circa 1941. It published a journal, *Iris Séirbhíse an Stát, Civil Service Journal*, 1923–41.

## **CIVIL SERVICE JOINT COMMITTEE**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

## **CIVIL SERVICE STAFF OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1946; affiliated to ICTU, 1968–70.

## **DISTRICT COURT CLERKS, PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN**

See Public Service Executive Union. Amalgamated with Civil Service Executive Union 1980.

## **ÉAGRAIOCT NA N GÁIRM MHÚINTEÓIRÍ**

See Vocational Education Officers' Organisation.

## **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Formed and registered in 1959, 523T. Affiliated to ICTU, July 1976. Current ICTU General Secretary was ESBOA General Secretary, 1982–85. Membership 1960, 1,116; 1970, 1,800.

**Source:** Paddy Delaney and Micheál Ó Fóghlú, *The Emergence of the Electricity Supply Board Officers' Association: Two Perspectives* (Dublin, 1996).

## **FEDERATED UNION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Reg. 606T

Merged with IMPACT in 2006 when it had 1,200 members in the lowest level grades of civil and public service.

## **GOVERNMENT PARKS WORKERS IRELAND**

Founded 1905; no other information.

## **IMPACT – IRISH MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC AND CIVIL TRADE UNION**

A merger in 1991 of three unions with public sector membership- the Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants [qv], the Local Government and Public Services Union [qv] and the Irish Municipal Employees Trade Union [qv]. Currently the union has over 15,000 members in municipal, public and private employment as well as in healthcare and the voluntary sector, with a total membership of over 55,000.

**Source:** Website.

## **INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

## **INSTITUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

Founded 1919; registered 1983, 588T; became Institute of Professional Civil Servants, 1949; and Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants, 1979. A founding component of IMPACT in 1991.

## **IRISH AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS' ORGANISATION**

See Irish Agricultural Officers' Organisation.

## **IRISH AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION OFFICERS' ORGANISATION**

Founded in 1922; affiliated to Irish National Teachers' Organisation, 1923; and then amalgamated with Irish Local Government Officials' Union, 1925–29; restructured after 1930 to form Vocational Education Officers' Organisation.

## **IRISH AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS' ORGANISATION**

The Irish Agricultural Advisors' Association was founded 1922 as Agricultural and Technical Instruction Officials' Association and briefly within INTO, 1923, and Irish Local Government Officials' Union, 1925–29; became Irish Agricultural Advisors' Organisation, 1970 and affiliated to Workers' Union of Ireland and amalgamated with Federated Workers' Union of Ireland, 1986. Published a journal, *The Adviser*, 1959–63. In 1982 it had 720 members.

### **IRISH BANK OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

A union registered and operating in 1919 possibly earlier with a secretary J.F. Eager, 16 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

**Source:** Labour Year book 1919, p. 375.

### **IRISH LAW CLERKS MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Registered with RFS, 1035, in 1902; cancelled 1938.

### **IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS UNION**

See Local Government Officials (Ireland) Trade Union.

### **IRISH MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Little is known of this body other than that it affiliated to the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1965. In 1980, their 668 members were trying to seek independent branch status from the FWUI GEC.

### **IRISH MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNION**

Traditionally said to date from 1883 as United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trade Union, first registered in 1894, 161T. Registration was cancelled in 1906 but re-registered in 1907, 260T. It became IMETU in 1918. Affiliated to ITUC/ICTU from 1897. Absorbed majority of Dublin Fire Brigade Men's Trade Union in 1942. Membership, 1900, 670; 1910, 1,160; 1920, 1,768; 1930, 1,921; 1940, 2,154; 1950, 1,916; 1960, 2,314; 1970, 2,521. The union maintained a long battle with both the Workers' Union of Ireland and ITGWU about exclusive right to represent men in negotiations with Dublin Corporation. Thomas Lawlor, General Secretary, 1920–39, was an ex-ITGWU Official.

**Source:** Seán Redmond, *The Irish Municipal Employees' Trade Union, 1883–1983* (Dublin, 1983).

### **IRISH MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 5, p. 380.

The union took 2,500 members into the new union IMPACT [qv] in 1991.

**Source:** Website.

### **IRISH ORDNANCE SURVEY CIVIL EMPLOYEES, CORK**

Founded 1907; dissolved 1908.

### **IRISH ORDNANCE SURVEY WORKERS (DUBLIN)**

Founded 1905; dissolved 1908.

### **IRISH ORDNANCE WORKERS' TRADE UNION**

Founded 1918; registered 1919, 339T; dissolved 1922: most likely into ITGWU or product of collapse of arms manufacture.

### **IRISH SUPERINTENDENT ASSISTANCE OFFICERS AND ASSISTANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

The SAO&AOA were accepted as affiliated group of Workers' Union of Ireland in January, 1965.

### **IRISH SURVEY FIELDMEN**

Founded 1906.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES UNION**

See Vol. 5, p. 397.

Formed in 1919 as the Irish Local Government Trade Union this became the Local Government and Public Services Union in 1971 to reflect membership growth into state employment sectors such as the Irish Aviation Authority. In 1991 the union merged to form IMPACT [qv].

**Sources:** TURID; Website.

### **ORDNANCE SURVEY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Into Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

### **PEMBROKE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

Into Local Government Officials' Union. Note that Pembroke was a Dublin Township.

### **POOR LAW OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

### **POOR LAW WORKERS' UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 173

### **POST OFFICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1951; into Post Office Workers' Union, circa 1957.

## **POST OFFICE ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION**

Federated with Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

## **POST OFFICE OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1966 as Cumann Oifigí Phoist and breakaway from Post Office Workers' Union; registered 1967, 539T.

## **POST OFFICE WORKERS' UNION**

See Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Union.

## **POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' UNION**

Founded 1923 as a result of merger of Irish Postal Union and Irish Postal Workers' Union. and affiliated to ITUC/ICTU from that year. The British Union of Post Office Workers assisted in the creation of the new Irish bodies. Initially, the United Postal Union also included the Irish Post Office Engineering Union but they withdrew from full amalgamation and maintained a separate entity. The POWU became Postal Telecommunications Workers' Union, 1984; merged with Communications Union of Ireland to form Communications Workers' Union, 1989. Membership, 1903, 392; 1910, 1,321; 1920, 2,100; 1930, 4,000; 1950, 5,346; 1960, 7,302; and 1970, 7,821. William Norton was General Secretary, 1924–57, and simultaneously Leader, Labour Party, 1932–60. From 1928 published *An Dion: Postal Worker*. It absorbed Transferred Officers' Protection Association, 1930; and Post Office Clerical Association, 1958. Registered 1984, 574T.

## **PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

A POA was first mooted in 1945 in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, and formed in 1947. The Mountjoy Branch Committee was the Central Branch and governing body between Annual Conferences. Association was conducted in peoples' homes and was done so, while off-duty. The Prison Service was organised on a strict military system and the POA struggled to make impact. In 1956 there were 254 members in four branches. In 1972 a National Executive Council was established with a representative from each branch or prison attending and a full time General Secretary, Jim Wardick, was elected in 1973. Industrial action took place in 1974 in St. Patrick's Institution and Portlaoise Prison and in 1988 a National Strike occurred because of a forced change in the attendance arrangements for

Prison Officers. The POA affiliated to the ICTU in 1981 and registered in 1982, 589T.

### **PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE UNION**

Formed in Dublin as a branch of the Second Division Civil Servants in 1890. In 1918 the title was changed to the Association of Executive Officers of the Civil Service and in 1931 to the Civil Service Executive and Higher Grades Association. The title was once again changed in 1971 to the Civil Service Executive Association and in 1974 to the Civil Service Executive Union. The union was registered in 1983, the present title Public Service Executive Union was adopted in 1987.

**Source:** Sweeney.

### **PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE UNION**

Arose out of Lower Division Clerks' Association in 1888 which was formed to make submissions to the Ridley Commission, becoming Second Division Clerks' Association in 1890. Subsequent name changes were Association of Executive Officers of the Civil Service, 1918; Civil Service Executive and Higher Officers' Association, 1931; Civil Service Executive Association, 1972; Civil Service Executive Union, 1974; and PSEU, 1987. Its monthly journal, *Public Service Review* published since 1943, has carried many informative articles on the history of Irish and British Civil Service and public service trade unionism, as absorbed well as carrying huge detail of its activities. The union was part of both the Civil Service Federation, 1922, and Civil Service Alliance, 1937 and is now a significant part of the ICTU Public Services Committee. IT affiliated to the ICTU in 1969 and General Secretary, Dan Murphy was ICTU President, 1980–81. Membership 1922, 400; 1930, 600; 1946, 894; 1960, 1,047; 1970, 1,538. It embarked on an assertive policy of amalgamations and has Cómhaltas Cána, 1979; Administrative Officers' Association, 1980; Association of Third Secretaries – Foreign Affairs, 1980; District Court Clerks – Provincial and Metropolitan, 1980; Social Welfare Officers' Association, 1981; and Irish Customs and Excise Union, 1989.

**Source:** Gary Sweeney, *In Public Service: a History of the Public Service Executive Union, 1890–1990* (Dublin, 1990).

### **RADIO ÉIREANN STAFF ASSOCIATION**

With the establishment of Radio Éireann as the Television and Radio Authority, staff were no longer civil servants and formed the Radio



Éireann Staff Association, which in turn affiliated to the WUI in 1960. Its first secretary was James Plunkett Kelly, Radio Éireann staff member and author of *The Risen People* and *Strumpet City*, but formerly Branch Secretary, Gas Workers' Branch, WUI.

### **REGIONAL TOURISM MANAGERS**

It is not clear what formal organisation the Regional Tourism Managers had but they transferred into the ITGWU in 1977 becoming part of the Professional-Management Unit.

### **SECOND DIVISION CLERKS' ASSOCIATION**

See Civil and Public Services Union.

### **SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

See Public Service Executive Union. First surviving records date from 1935 but as it was affiliated to the Civil Service Alliance it may have begun earlier than this. It merged with the PSEU in 1981.

### **TOWN CLERKS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND**

Applied to affiliate to the WUI, September 1966.

### **UNION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

The Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants started life in 1919 as the Institution of Professional Civil Servants. It changed its name to the Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants in 1979 to reflect its changing membership profile. With over 7,000 members in the civil service and semi state sector the union merged in 1991 to form IMPACT [qv].

**Source:** Website.

### **VETERINARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1904 after Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1889, and setting up of veterinary college; became Veterinary Inspectors' Association of the Department of Lands and Agriculture, Saorstát Éireann, 1927; affiliated to ICTU from 1971.

**VETERINARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE, SAORSTÁT  
ÉIREANN**

See Veterinary Inspectors' Association.

**VETERINARY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

See Veterinary Inspectors' Association.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLERKS' ASSOCIATION**

VECA affiliated to the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1962. In 1971 the Vocational Education Clerical Association had 48 members and paid £100 a year to the WUI for secretarial and negotiation services.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS' ORGANISATION**

Founded 1930; registered 1969, 543T; affiliated to ITUC/ICTU, 1931 – became Vocational Teachers' Association, 1955; and Teachers' Union of Ireland, 1973.

## **Other Governmental Departmental Organisations**

**ASSOCIATION OF EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTS, HM OFFICE  
OF WORKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 19.

**ASSOCIATION OF HM INSPECTORS OF MINES**

See Vol. 1, p. 23.

**ASSOCIATION OF INTERMEDIARY CLERKS OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING**

See Vol. 1, p. 25.

**ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 30.

In 1967 the secretary was B.G. Walker, 66 Portland Place, London W1.

**Source:** MoL.

**ASSOCIATION OF STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
THE BOARD OF CONTROL PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 49.

**ASSOCIATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS (PUBLIC  
RECORDS OFFICE)**

Merged with the Clerical Officers Association in 1921.

**Source:** Wigham.

**AUDIT COMMISSION STAFF ASSOCIATION**

The only reference found is that in 1987 the secretary was A.O. Majekodunmi.

**Source:** MoL.

**BOARD OF CONTROL PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 49.

**BRITISH COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 52.

**BRITISH MUSEUM BOYS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 55.

**BRITISH MUSEUM CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 55.

**BRITISH MUSEUM HIGHER GRADES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 55.

**CIVIL SERVICE TECHNICAL ESTIMATORS AND RATE  
FIXERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 63.

**COMMONWEALTH AND OVERSEAS EMPLOYEES STAFF  
ASSOCIATION**

The association represented London and Foreign Office staff working overseas. The organisation merged with ASTMS in 1982.

## **COURT OFFICES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 71.

Believed to have been formed in 1885, although there is claim that it was formed as early as 1881 as the **County Court Association**. In 1912 it became the **County Court (Clerical and Officers) Association** and in 1921 became the County Court Officers Association. At some later date the word County was dropped from the title to become the Court Officers Association. Merged with **Civil and Public Services Association** in 1974 with 6,428 members.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1945 was in continuous existence until 1998.

**Source:** MoL.

## **DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 76.

## **DIPLOMATIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 76.

Representing all grades within the Diplomatic Service the union transferred it's engagements in July 2004 to the **First Division Association**. It had 780 members.

**Source:** CO.

## **DIRECT PROBATE REGISTRY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1858 but little is known of its early existence. Records for the years 1903 to 1937 are currently held by Modern Records Centre, Warwick. It merged with the **Society of Civil Servants** in 1937.

**Source:** WCML.

## **DISTRICT AUDIT CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 76.

**DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRARS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 77.

**DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 77.

**DISTRICT STAFFS ASSOCIATION, HM OFFICE OF WORKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 77.

**GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS STAFF FEDERATION**

The secretary in 1987 was C. Kerridge.

**Source:** MoL.

**GOVERNMENT GALLERIES ESTABLISHED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 94.

**GOVERNMENT MUSEUM ATTENDANTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 95.

**GOVERNMENT OVERSEAS CABLE AND WIRELESS OPERATORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 95.

**HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 104.

Formed in 1900 as an unregistered union with 100 members. In 1916 the secretary was J.G. King of Evelyn St., Deptford, London. The union is not mentioned after this date although there is a possibility that the union and the membership went into the National Union of General Workers when the United Government Workers Federation (to which the HPEA was affiliated) merged in 1921.

**Source:** BoT.

**MINISTRY OF SUPPLY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Established 1912.

**Source:** WCML.

**MUSEUM TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS AND TECHNICIANS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 130.

**NATIONAL UNION OF INSTITUTE STAFF**

Merged with the **Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs** in 1971 with 13,482 members.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

**NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM BOYS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 168.

**NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM STAFF ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 the secretary was G.F. Herbert-Smith MA.

**Source:** MoL.

**NEW TOWNS CHIEF OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The 1960 secretary was A.G.J. Corner, Welwyn Garden City at Hatfield Development Corporation, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire. In 1967 the secretary was T. Owen, Bracknell Development Corporation, Farley Hall, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire.

**Source:** MoL.

**NEW TOWNS STAFF COMMITTEE**

See Vol. 1, p. 168.

Later Association 1960, secretary H.J. Saunders, Crawley development Corporation, Crawley, Sussex.

**Source:** MoL.

**OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 171.

S.J. Wilmot was the secretary in 1925.

**OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA TECHNICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 the secretary was based in Grosvenor Gardens, London.

**Source:** MoL.

## **REPAIRERS AND RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION (PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE)**

In 1925 H.O. Walton was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

## **UNESTABLISHED STAFF ASSOCIATION [BRITISH AND NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS]**

Reported in 1925 when the secretary was a Mr. F.G. Kent.

**Source:** MoL.

## **Revenue, Customs and Excise**

This section includes Inland Revenue, general finance and Treasury departments; Customs and Excise. Irish organisations are listed in a separate section.

### **Inland Revenue**

The oldest established organisation set up in the Civil Service was the Surveyors Committee [qv]. This dates from 1858 and although short lived set a pattern that was increasingly followed in other branches of the Civil Service. The establishment of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in 1936 meant that all organisations within the Inland Revenue were now operating under one single banner. Interpersonal conflict with W.J. Brown of the Civil Service Clerical Association prevented any cross departmental amalgamation although federal links were formed in 1938 with the creation of the Civil Service Alliance [qv]. The IRSF finally merged with the National Union of Civil and Public Services [qv] in 1996 to form the Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union PTC.

**Source:** Brown A.J., *The taxmen's Tale – the first 90 years of IRSF* 1983.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ESTABLISHED COLLECTORS OF TAXES**

See Vol. 1, p. 18.

### **ASSOCIATION OF HM INSPECTORS OF TAXES**

See Vol. 1, p. 23.

## **ASSOCIATION OF MALE TAX OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 27.

The organisation received a registration number – 1804, which was cancelled in 1927 when the union dissolved and the bulk of its membership transferred to the Association of Officers of Taxes.

## **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF TAXES**

Reg. 1664

See Vol. 1, p. 29.

This organisation was formerly the Association of Tax Clerks of the United Kingdom, which appears to have re-registered in 1918 at 95 Belgrade Road, Buckingham Palace Road SW1, with a membership of 4,010 at the end of 1923 and 4,286 at the end of 1925.

**Source:** RFS.

## **ASSOCIATION OF REVENUE AND CUSTOMS**

Until 2003 this was known as the Union of Senior Revenue Officials. It is part of the FDA [qv] but registered with the Certification Officer. It reports a membership of 2,594 in 2006 of which 833 are female and 39 based in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** CO.

## **ASSOCIATION OF TAX CLERKS**

Reg. 1664

This body was formed in 1888 and collapsed in 1890.

**Source:** ROF.

## **ASSOCIATION OF TAX CLERKS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Reg. 1465

See Vol. 1, p. 41.

Formed in 1892 this union may possibly have absorbed the older Association of Tax Clerks [qv] but the two different registration numbers suggests that this was not the case. The Board of Trade notes that this union became registered in 1910. By then it had 17 branches but no more than 87 members. Numbers rose to 365 at the end of 1911, 485 at the end of 1912, 637 at the end of 1913, rising to 895 at the end of 1915. Its registration was cancelled in 1916. It was later re-registered as the Association of Officers of Taxes, [qv].

**Sources:** BoT, RFS.



**ASSOCIATION OF TAX SURVEYING OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 208.

**ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN TAX CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 47.

**INLAND REVENUE EX SERVICE TEMPORARY CLERKS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 105.

**INLAND REVENUE MINOR ESTABLISHMENT'S  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 105.

**INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 105.

**INLAND REVENUE STAMPING DEPARTMENT  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 106.

**INLAND REVENUE STAMPING DEPARTMENT  
SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 106.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSORS AND  
COLLECTORS OF TAX**

See Vol. 1, p. 133.

**STAMP TAX OFFICERS ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

Formed, Samuel's Chop House, The Strand, Middlesex with rules dated 19 July 1839.

**Source:** PRO FS2/ 2327.

**SURVEYORS COMMITTEE**

See Vol. 1, p. 208.

## **VALUATION OFFICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 224.

### *Customs and Excise Manipulative Grades*

## **AMALGAMATED OUTPORT WATCHERS ASSOCIATION (H.M. CUSTOMS)**

See Vol. 1, p. 5.

Formed 1906 following a secession from the Customs Watchers Federation in 1907 it had 247 members in 32 outports.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE WATCHERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 74.

The secretary in 1948 was C.S. Stanton, 59 Navarino Manions, Dalston Lane, London E8.

**Sources:** TUC Year Book; HMSO Directory.

## **CUSTOM WATCHERS FEDERATION**

Formed in 1893 by 1897 it had 200 members growing steadily to 462 members in 1901 in 4 branches and in 1903 it had 800 members but declined by 1907 to 350 members following the breakaway of several groups including the outports watchers.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CUSTOM WATCHERS OF LONDON**

Established in 1893. Had 100 members in 1893 rising to 150 in 1894, 210 in 1897 and 253 in 1898.

**Source:** BoT.

## **H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE LAUNCH SERVICES ASSOCIATION**

The secretary is recorded as being R. Luker, 96 Sherrard Road, Forest Gate, London, in 1947 and from 1960–67 N.J.H. Canning, Customs House, Lower Thames Street, London EC3, and later at Peabody Estate St Johns Hill, London SW11.

**Source:** MoL.

## **H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE STORES BRANCH ASSOCIATION (MANIPULATIVE GRADES)**

Little is known of this body but in 1947, B.C. Jordon was the secretary. He was based at the Government buildings at Kidbrooke in Kent.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NON PENSIONED WATCHERS (H.M. CUSTOMS, LONDON)**

Formed in 1906 with 115 members declining to 90 by the following year.

## ***Customs Officers, England***

## **ADMIRALTY AND OUTDOOR CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (LONDON)**

Formed about 1906 appears to have disappeared about 1918. Merged with the Civil Service Union in 1919 and later into the **Civil Service Clerical Association**.

**Source:** MoL.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE CLERICAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 72.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE CONTROLLING GRADES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 73.

In 1947 C.H. Merritt, City Gate House London EC2 served as association secretary. From 1960–67 the secretary was E.L. Elfick, King Beam House, Mark Lanes, London EC3. Later the organisation became known as the **Controlling Grades Association** and it was an affiliate of the **Customs and Excise Federation**.

**Sources:** MoL; CO.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 73.

In 1947 E. Buck of Walter House, The Strand, London EC2 was the secretary. From 1960–67 H.E. Buckingham, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Way, London WC1. In 1971 its membership was 4,300. Modern Records Centre, Warwick holds records from 1952 to 1987. This organisation was dissolved in 1972 to form the **Customs and Excise Group**.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE GROUP**

See Vol. 1, p. 74.

This union was formed in 1972 following the dissolution of the **Customs and Excise Federation** and **Customs and Excise Preventative Staff Association**. Most of the affiliates of the Federation joined the group. It had 12,000 member in 1973 and 13,148 in 1974. The following year 1975 it merged with the **Society of Civil and Public Services** with the same membership of 13,148.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE GUILD**

In both 1947 and 1948, E.O. Wiggins, 106 Marguerite Drive, Leigh on Sea, Essex is reported as being the secretary.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE INVESTIGATION BRANCH ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 74.

In 1947 C. Simpson, City Gate House, London EC2 was recorded as being the secretary. By 1960 J.A. Thomes, Knollys House, Blayford Street, London EC3 had taken over followed in 1967 by W.E. Boxall.

**Source:** HMSO Directories.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE PREVENTATIVE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1947 was A.E. Farmer, 78, Barnehurst Avenue, Barnehurst, Kent. In 1960–67 R.J. Lowe, Peck House, Eastcheap, London EC3 had become secretary and the organisation was now known as the **Preventative Staff Association**. In 1971 the PSA had 2,845 members but was dissolved the following year 1972 to form the **Customs and Excise Group**.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION**

Date of formation unknown but it is recorded that in 1947 the secretary was W.A. Fisher, 7 Castle Street, Reading, Berks., whilst from 1960–67 the secretary was H.J. Hoskins, Customs House, Lower Thames Street, London EC3. Member of the **Customs and Excise Federation** and known as the **Surveyors Association** it joined the **Customs and Excise Group**. Modern Records Centre, Warwick holds records of this society for the years 1934 to 1968.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **CUSTOMS AND EXCISE WATERGUARD SUPERINTENDENTS AND WATERGUARD SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION**

In 1947 the secretary was J. Merrion, City Gate House, London EC2. In 1960 J.W. Heath, King Beam House, Mark Lanes, London EC3 is secretary later the post was taken over by T. Hill. It became known as the Waterguard Controlling Grades Association and was a member of the Customs and Excise Federation and joined the Customs and Excise Group.

**Source:** MoL.

## **CUSTOMS PORT CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 75.

## **CUSTOMS PORT CLERKS AND EXCISE CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 75.

## **EXCISE CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 85.

## ***Customs Officers, Ireland***

### **ASSOCIATION OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE OFFICERS**

See Irish Customs and Excise Union.

### **ASSOCIATION OF INSPECTORS OF TAXES**

Founded 1922 and joined Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants.

### **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF TAXES**

Founded 1922, registered in 1983, 587T. Affiliated to ICTU, 1962 – became Irish Tax Officials' Union, joined Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants.

## **CÓMHALTAS CÁNA**

See Public Service Executive Union. Started as Inland Revenue Movement, 1903–07; National Excise Federation, 1907; National Customs & Excise Federation, 1917–21; and Cómhaltas Cána from 1922 until it merged into PSEU, 1979. Published *Irisleabhar* (Newsletter), 1927–79.

**Source:** John Campbell, *A Loosely Shackled Fellowship – a history of Cómhaltas Cána* (Dublin, 1989).

## **IRISH CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNION**

On creation of the Irish Free State, fifty members of HM Customs and Excise Waterguard Service transferred into a new, uniformed Irish Customs and Excise Preventive Service. By 1925, the Preventive Staff Association had been founded and had 185 members. The PSA affiliated to the Civil Service Federation. In 1976, the PSA changed its title to the Association of Customs and Excise Officers and in 1979 appointed their first full-time General Secretary, Tadhg Ó Súilleabháin. In 1981, with 700 members, it became the Irish Customs and Excise Union. It had affiliated to the ICTU in 1965 and registered in 1984, 590T. In 1989 it merged with the Public Service Executive Union.

**Source:** John A. Campbell, *An Association to Declare: a history of the Preventive Staff Association* (Dublin, 1996).

## **IRISH TAX OFFICIALS' UNION**

See Association of Inspectors of Taxes.

## **IRISH UNION OF OUTPORT TAX OFFICER**

Little known about this union but it held a Conference in Dublin in 1950.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **PREVENTIVE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Irish Customs and Excise Union and Public Service Executive Union.

**Source:** John A. Campbell, *An Association to Declare: a history of the Preventive Staff Association* (Dublin, 1996).

## ***General Finance and Treasury Staff Organisations***

### **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT**

Mr. F.W. Bates was the secretary in 1948. He worked in the Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

### **AUDIT COMMISSION STAFF ASSOCIATION**

A registered independent union, the secretary, Sue Cowsill was based in Halifax, West Yorkshire. In 2003 there were 898 members. This had declined to 670 in 2006 and on 1 January 2007 the union merged.

**Source:** CO.

## **CIVIL SERVICE LAW CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 62.

## **CIVIL SERVICE LEGAL SOCIETY**

See Vol. 1, p. 63.

## **COUNTY COURT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 71.

## **DISTRICT AUDITORS ASSOCIATION**

J.B.B. Kendrick, was the secretary in 1948 with an office in County Hall, London.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRARS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 77.

## **DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 77.

## **FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CLERKS OF THE ESTATE DUTY OFFICE**

See Vol. 1, p. 92.

## **LONDON MAGISTRATES CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 116.

## **NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE ORGANISING STAFF ASSOCIATION**

This body was probably set up in the 1918/19 period and in 1925 the secretary was Miss L.H. Beesley who worked in Princes house, Kingsway, London.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE PERMANENT CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Like the Temporary Staff Association [qv] this body was based in Princes House, Kingsway and the secretary was W.E. Bayton.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE WOMEN'S TEMPORARY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Probably set up as a result of the establishment of the Whitley Council system all that is currently known of this body is that in 1925 Miss M.L. Gilchrist was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

## **PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE MALE CLERICAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 186.

## **PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE (STAFF) ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 186.

## **STAFF ASSOCIATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVERS IN BANKRUPTCY**

See Vol. 1, p. 205.

## **TREASURY SOLICITOR'S CLERKS (NON PROFESSIONAL) ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 216.

In 1925 F.C. Knighton was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

## **Scottish Office Organisations**

### **ACCOUNTANT OF COURTS CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

P.J. Williamson was the secretary of this body in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF DEEDS OFFICE CLERKS (SPECIAL CLASS)**

G.H. Forbes was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND**

Recorded as being in existence in 1925. This unregistered organisation voted to merge with the Association of First Division Civil Servants in 1971.

**Sources:** MoL; Registrars Report.



### **ASSOCIATION OF REGISTRARS OF SCOTLAND**

Formed in 1865. In 1960 the secretary was R. Frame, 26 Upper Newmarket Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. This changed and in 1967 it had become G.B. Houston of Coates Place, Edinburgh.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SASINE OFFICE CLERKS (SPECIAL CLASS)**

R.W. Baird was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SCOTTISH SUB INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS**

Secretary in 1925 was Mr. J.A. Ramsey.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SCOTLAND**

D.B. Donald of Palmerston Place, Edinburgh was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF THE MARINE STAFF OF THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND**

See Vol. 1, p. 27.

### **ASSOCIATION OF THE OUTDOOR STAFF OF THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND**

J.G. Ingram of Aberdeen was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC STAFF OF THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND**

Mr. E. Wilson of Aberdeen was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Miss B. Miller was secretary of this organisation in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND SOCIETY OF CIVIL SERVANTS**

There is a reference to this body in 1925 with J.M. Ramsey of Edinburgh being the secretary. It may well be that the Temporary Staff Association membership moved to this body with a change in their personal status.

**Source:** MoL.

**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND TEMPORARY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 49.

**H.M. COMMISSARY OFFICE STAFF OFFICE ASSOCIATION, EDINBURGH**

See Vol. 1, p. 102.

In 1925 the secretary was R. McQueen.

**Source:** MoL.

**OUTDOOR STAFF ASSOCIATION OF THE SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH**

Miss R.M Glen was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION OF THE SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH**

This body is recorded as being in existence in 1925 but no further information is available.

**PROCURATOR'S FISCAL SOCIETY**

See Vol. 1, p. 182.

**PROFESSIONAL STAFF ASSOCIATION OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM**

J. Ritchie MA. D.Sc. was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**ROYAL SCOTLAND MUSEUM UNESTABLISHED STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 192.

A.J. Lothian was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH WOMEN CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Miss J.H. Nesbitt acted as secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**SCOTTISH LAND COURT STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 194.

J.D. MacCullam was the secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

**SCOTTISH LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION**

This body is recorded as being in existence in 1925 but no further information is available.

**Source:** MoL.

**SECOND CLASS CLERKS OF H.M. SASINE OFFICE (EDINBURGH) ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 the secretary was J. Sommerville, based in Queens Street Edinburgh.

**Source:** MoL.

**SHERIFF'S COURT OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 197.

In 1925 W. Brown of Paisley was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

**SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND**

The secretary in 1925 was based in Queens Street Edinburgh

**Source:** MoL.

## **TECHNICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND**

The secretary in 1925 was D. Douglas.

**Source:** MoL.

## **War Department**

Although this section covers all aspects of the War Office responsibilities, army, air force, navy, munitions and general support services the largest sector was always the functions performed by the Admiralty. Trade union activity mirrored this. Trade unionism existed in the Royal dockyards from the early 1800s and by 1900 government dockyard labourers were forming associations. These trade union activities are recorded in the shipbuilding section of this volume. Staff or clerical organisation appears to have been extremely limited. With the outbreak of war in 1914 the decline in locally based manual workers unions representing Admiralty employees or unestablished men working in an Admiralty environment began. Small local unions began to see the benefits of amalgamation, a process that gathered pace in the immediate postwar period. The creation of Whitley Councils in 1919 provided an incentive for the growth of small specialist staff organisations. By 1925 there were over 30 of these in the Admiralty alone. The large number of specialisms, grades and responsibilities as well as local Whitley council bodies help explain these large numbers. Gradually these too were dissolved or amalgamated into either the Civil Service Clerical Association or the Institution of Professional Civil Servants. In 1947 there were 16 local organisations left and by 1960 this was down to just four, a Chargemen's Association at Portsmouth, an Admiralty Civil Servants Association at Plymouth, a Chatham Dockyard and District Civil Servants Association and Union of Admiralty Employees at Devonport. Only the Chatham Association remained by the later 1960s, the rest had either dissolved or amalgamated.

Finally, attempts to unionise (in all but name) military personnel, will probably always remain shrouded in secrecy. Campaigns concerning demobilisation in the Far East during the aftermath of the Second World War may well have resulted in some form of proto-trade union organisation but like earlier organisations set up post 1918 led nowhere in the final analysis! The British Armed Forces Federation established in 2006 may in time emerge as an organisation that can represent military personnel and influence their leadership in a comparable manner to those organisations which exist in other countries such as the Netherlands.

## *Admiralty*

### **ADMIRALTY AND OUTPORTS CLERICAL FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 1.

Became the Civil Service Clerical Union – see Vol. 1, p. 64.

### **ADMIRALTY AND ROYAL DOCKYARDS FOREMEN OF TRADES ASSOCIATION**

A.E. Waldgrave of Chatham Dockyard acted as secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ADMIRALTY AND ROYAL DOCKYARDS TECHNICAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Little is known of this body except that the secretary in 1925 was W.E. Morris who was based at Sheerness Dockyard.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ADMIRALTY BALLISTIC ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 1.

### **ADMIRALTY CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION (PLYMOUTH)**

Reg. 2125T

Secretary 1960 B.P. Harris, 110 King Street Flats, Plymouth.

**Sources:** MoL; PRO SF12/446 (1946–1950).

### **ADMIRALTY CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION (PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT)**

A.M. King from Gosport was the secretary in 1948.

**Source:** HMSO.

### **ADMIRALTY DRAUGHTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 1.

In the 1920s this body may also have been titled the Admiralty and Royal Dockyards Draughtsmen's Association with G. Chase as the secretary. Part of the Whitley Council staff side in 1938 with about 1,200 members.

**Source:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938.

## **ADMIRALTY INDUSTRIAL CIVIL SERVANTS FEDERATION**

Reg. 2131

In 1948 B.P. Harris was secretary and the federation comprised the Admiralty Civil Servants Association (Plymouth), the Admiralty Civil Servants Association (Portsmouth and district), the Royal Naval Cordite Factory Established Men's Association and the Greenock Royal Naval Torpedo Factory Established Men's Association.

**Source:** PRO FS27/348; PRO FS12/452(1946–1950); HMSO.

## **ADMIRALTY OVERSEEING STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 2.

W.R.T. Maker of Catford, London, was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ADMIRALTY PENSIONERS CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 2.

Wigham suggests that there may have been an earlier APCA than that referred to in volume 1. It appears to have merged with the Workers Union and then transferred membership to the Civil Service Clerical Association in 1926.

**Source:** Wigham.

## **ADMIRALTY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION [WORKS DEPARTMENT]**

Not a lot is known about this body – the secretary in 1919 was T.M. Salmond AMICE who lived in north London.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ADMIRALTY SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Little is known of this body but with the secretary, in 1925, was based at Whitehall. It may be that there were members in various dockyards as well as in the Admiralty itself.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ADMIRALTY SUBORDINATE SUPPLY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 2.

Part of the Whitley Council staff side in 1938 with 60 members.

**Source:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938.

### **ADMIRALTY TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 12.

The Admiralty Draughtsmen's Association renamed in 1948.

### **ADMIRALTY WORKS DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION**

A Devonport organisation, the secretary in 1919 was F. Moor.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ADMIRALTY WORKS DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 12.

J.A. Ferguson of Merton, London was secretary from 1919 to 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF ROYAL DOCKYARD EX APPRENTICES AND APPRENTICES**

The secretary of this body in 1925 was W.C. Wyatt from Devonport Dockyard. It may well have been confined solely to that dockyard as the secretary in 1948, H.E. Smerdon was also from Devonport. The association appears to have been registered but no number is available.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ADMIRALTY CARTOGRAPHERS**

All that can be found regarding this organisation is that the secretary in 1925 was based in Whitehall.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ADMIRALTY ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**

Known to have existed in 1925. No further information available.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ADMIRALTY HEADQUARTERS DRAUGHTSMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 10.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ADMIRALTY STOREHOUSEMEN AND LABORATORY STAFFS**

See Vol. 1, p. 10.

**ASSOCIATION OF ADMIRALTY SUPERVISING AND  
SUBORDINATE GRADES**

Mr. S. Pearce, based in the Admiralty Building, Whitehall was the secretary in 1919.

**Source:** MoL.

**ASSOCIATION OF ARMAMENT SUPPLY STOREHOUSEMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 11.

**ASSOCIATION OF EXAMINERS OF DOCKYARD WORK**

The secretary was based in Whitehall which suggests that this body, recorded in 1925, had members in several Royal dockyards.

**Source:** MoL.

**ASSOCIATION OF MASTERS IN HM DOCKYARD SCHOOLS**

See Vol. 1, p. 27.

The secretary in 1919 was J.C. Wildman; in 1925 it was C.W. Fiske MA. Both were based in Portsmouth Dockyard it is possible therefore that this was an organisation solely for that particular dockyard school.

**Source:** MoL.

**ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS,  
ADMIRALTY**

See Vol. 1, p. 34.

**ASSOCIATION OF THE ROYAL CORPS OF NAVAL  
CONSTRUCTORS**

J. McQueen Amina was the secretary in 1919.

**Source:** MoL.

**BULL POINT NAVAL (EXPLOSIVE) ORDNANCE EMPLOYEES  
ASSOCIATION**

W. Redman from Saltash was the secretary in 1913.

**Source:** MoL.

**CHARGEMEN'S ASSOCIATION (ADMIRALTY)**

W.R. Pound from Plymouth Dockyard was secretary in 1948.

**Source:** HMSO.



## **CHATHAM DOCKYARD AND DISTRICT CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2113

In 1925 the secretary was Mr. A. Smith of Trinity Road, Gillingham. In 1948 it was W.R. Stapley and the secretary from 1960–68 was F. Springate, 136 First Avenue, Gillingham, later at 77 Carlton Avenue, Gillingham.

**Source:** MoL; PRO FS27/339 (1945–1969).

## **CIVIL ENGINEER IN CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT LEADING MENS ASSOCIATION (ADMIRALTY)**

Mr. F.S. Mallet of Portsmouth Dockyard acted as secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **DEVONPORT DOCKYARD JOINER EX APPRENTICES AND APPRENTICES ASSOCIATION**

C.A. Conning was secretary in 1948.

**Source:** HMSO.

## **ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION, H.M. DOCKYARD PEMBROKE**

Mr. C. John was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ALL GRADES, H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT**

C.A. Dart was secretary in 1919 and W.H. Jones was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (ADMIRALTY)**

Part of the Whitley Council staff side in 1938 with some 1,100 members.

**Source:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938.

## **NAVAL STORES DEPARTMENT, H.M. DOCKYARDS, FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES AND INSPECTORS OF STOREHOUSES ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 E.J. Pearn of Portsmouth Dockyard acted as the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

### **PORTLAND AND DISTRICT ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION**

A.J. Hodder from Weymouth acted as secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **PORT OF LONDON SHIP YARD OFFICERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formed at the house of Messer Davies and Son, Counting House, Limehouse, Middlesex with rules dated 31 March 1845.

**Source:** PRO FS2/ 2566.

### **PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1925 was a Mr. F.M. Westfoot.

**Source:** MoL.

### **PORTSMOUTH ROYAL DOCKYARD COPPERSMITH EX APPRENTICES AND APPRENTICES ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1948 was N.C. Phillips

**Source:** HMSO.

### **PORTSMOUTH ROYAL DOCKYARD ELECTRICAL FITTER EX APPRENTICES AND APPRENTICES ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1948 was A. Lambert.

**Source:** HMSO.

### **PRIDDY'S HARD NAVAL (EXPLOSIVE) ORDNANCE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

F.J. Smith, Pitcroft Road, North End, Portsmouth was the secretary of this organisation in 1914. By 1919 the secretaryship had changed and D. Renouf had taken over. His address, c/o Men's New Dining Hall, RNO Depot, Priddy's Hard, Gosport suggests that he had been allocated at least some facilities to meet with his members.

**Source:** MoL.

## **PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION [ADMIRALTY CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT]**

In 1919 the secretaryship was held by J.A. Stockwell who worked in the Admiralty building, Whitehall.

**Source:** MoL.

## **QUEENSTOWN AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 239I

Formed and registered in 1912 with 130 members. J. Roche, 16 West View, Queenstown, was secretary until 1919 with 391 members. In 1920 the union dissolved having been absorbed by the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Queenstown was renamed Cobh although the UK government retained the dockyard facility until 1920 when it was taken over by the Irish Navy.

**Source:** Devine.

## **ROSYTH CIVIL SERVANTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

T.J. Munden from Rosyth was recorded as being secretary in both 1919 and 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ROSYTH GOVERNMENT LABOURERS STAFF ASSOCIATION**

This body was known to have been set up in 1914 and dissolved in 1922 but no further information has been found.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ROYAL DOCKYARD INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

W.G. Hawken from Plymouth was the secretary in 1919. He probably worked in Devonport dockyard and therefore this may have been purely a Devonport based organisation.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ROYAL DOCKYARDS ASSOCIATION OF ESTIMATORS**

T.E. Hickey from Portsmouth Dockyard was secretary in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ROYAL DOCKYARD PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 190.

In MoL report 1925 this body is also entitled the Royal Dockyards Associated Professional Officers Society and R.A. Jeffery of Portsmouth Dockyard is listed as being the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ROYAL DOCKYARDS ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS SOCIETY**

In 1919 H.W. Ballard from Portsmouth was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ROYAL NAVAL AIRCRAFT INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

Formed date unknown. Secretary in 1968, E.G. Lilford, 76 Britannia Road North, Southsea, Hampshire.

### **ROYAL NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPARTMENT LABORATORY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 192.

In 1925 this body is listed as the Royal Naval Armament Supply Department Storehousemen and Laboratorymen's Association. The secretary in 1925 was T.H.A. Long of Portsmouth Dockyard. The apparent name change took place after this date as by 1938 the Association is listed as being part of the Whitley Council staff side with about 20 members.

**Source:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938.

### **ROYAL NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Mr. J. Thomas, of Portsmouth Dockyard, was the secretary to this body in 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION**

In 1948 the secretary was Mr. T. Lodder from Poole, Dorset.

**Source:** HMSO.

### **ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY LABORATORY STAFFS' ASSOCIATION**

A part of the Whitley Council in 1938 with some 70 members.

**Source:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938.

### **ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION**

A.C. Baynes was secretary in 1919. He lived in Parkstone, Dorset.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ROYAL NAVAL CORDITE FACTORY TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION**

In 1925, W.E. Hubbard from Bournemouth was the secretary. The association was part of the Whitley Council staff side in 1938 with 40 members.

**Sources:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938; MoL.

### **ROYAL NAVAL PROPELLANT FACTORY SUBORDINATE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 192.

### **ROYAL NAVAL TORPEDO FACTORY ESTABLISHED MEN'S ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 J.A. Collins from the Alexandria torpedo Works in Scotland was secretary. In 1948 the secretary was F.F. Buckeridge from Gourrock.

**Sources:** MoL; HMSO.

### **ROYAL VICTORIA STOREHOUSE ASSISTANTS ASSOCIATION**

W.G. McGregor from Deptford London SE, was secretary of this organisation in 1913. The organisation is referred to again in 1914 but no further reference can be found.

**Source:** BoT.

### **ROYAL VICTORIA YARD STOREHOUSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

W.S.L. Whittaker from Bermondsey London SE was secretary of this Deptford based organisation in 1913. The organisation is referred to again in 1914 but no further reference can be found.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ROYAL VICTUALLING YARDS SUBORDINATE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 192.

S.J. Potter of Deptford, London was secretary in 1925 and the organisation was part of the Whitley Council staff side in 1938 with about 20 members.

**Sources:** Admiralty Whitley Council Staff Side Report 1938; MoL.

## **UNION OF ADMIRALTY EMPLOYEES**

This was a Devonport centred organisation. Little is known of its history except that it was registered and that it was dissolved in 1964.

**Source:** HMSO.

## **WAR DEPARTMENT FLEET OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 225.

## *Air Ministry*

### **AIRFRAME INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 5, p. 486.

### **AIR MINISTRY CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 3.

### **AIR MINISTRY METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER PROFESSIONAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 3.

### **AIRSHIP DESIGN DRAWING OFFICE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

### **AIR MINISTRY HQ**

See Vol. 1, p. 3.

## *Army*

### **ARMY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT EXAMINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 7.

### **ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

There is a Board of Trade reference to this body which suggests that it was in existence in 1898.

**Source:** BoT.

### **ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES OF IRELAND**

Established in 1905 with 119 members in two branches and 117 members in 1907. In 1913 the secretary was a Mr. P. Murphy who was also secretary of the Irish Survey Fieldmen's Association. It appears to have merged with the ITGWU in 1917.

**Sources:** BoT; Labour Year book 1913.

### **ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE ARMY PAY OFFICES**

See Vol. 1, p. 39.

### **ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES UNION**

See Vol. 4, p. 429.

Established in 1895 became registered in 1906. 200 members in 1901, 360 members in 1903, and 681 members in 1907 of which 383 were female. In 1907 merged with the **Royal Army Clothing Factory Tailoresses**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY TAILORESSES**

Established in 1902, an unregistered union, with 180 members growing to 211 by 1904. Merged with the **Royal Army Clothing Department Employees** in 1907 with 643 members.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## ***General War Department Organisations***

### **ARMY AND NAVY ORDNANCE STOREMANS AND FOREMANS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 5, p. 515.

Date of establishment is unknown. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1920.

**Source:** Hyman., Richard, Workers Union PhD Thesis Oxford 1968.

**ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE ROYAL  
ORDNANCE FACTORIES**

See Vol. 1, p. 10.

**ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS (WAR DEPARTMENT)**

Merged with Civil Service Clerical Association in 1923.

**Source:** Wigham.

**ASSOCIATION OF ESTABLISHED SUPERVISING CLERICAL  
STAFF (WAR DEPARTMENT)**

Merged with Civil Service Clerical Association in 1923.

**Source:** Wigham.

**ASSOCIATION OF EX SERVICE CIVIL SERVANTS**

Reg. 1752

See Vol. 1, p. 20.

In 1927 the organisation had 10,608 members and funds of £3,600.

**ASSOCIATION OF EX SOLDIER WAR OFFICE CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 20.

**ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF WAR PENSIONS  
COMMITTEES**

See Vol. 1, p. 34.

**ASSOCIATION OF WAR OFFICE (HEADQUARTERS)  
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 45.

**BARRACK AND STATION WARDENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 48.

**EX NAVAL AND MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 85.

**GOVERNMENT STORES CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 96.



## **LONGTON MUNITION WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Date of establishment is unknown but probably post 1914. It merged with the **National Amalgamated Union of Labour** in 1917.

**Source:** NAUL Reports.

## **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1981 to represent non-industrial staff and managers. MODSA was opposed to strike action and argued that the general civil service unions were too political to look after MOD personnel. It made headway in gaining recognition within five MOD sections but merged with the EESA staff section of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Trade Union in 1989.

**Source:** EETPU Journal.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT STOREHOLDERS, PORTMEN AND INSPECTORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 135.

## **ROYAL ARSENAL ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN AND DRAUGHTSMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 189.

## **ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY EMPLOYEES (WALTHAM ABBEY)**

Established in 1906 with 350 members rising the following years to 450 members. Known to have merged with the Workers Union in 1916. In that year the secretary is known to have been W. Barker of Woollard St. Waltham Abbey.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORY WORKERS ASSOCIATION (WOOLWICH)**

Establishment date unknown. Merged with the Workers Union in 1918.

**Source:** Hyman, Richard, Workers Union PhD Thesis Oxford 1968.

### **ROYAL SMALL ARMS EMPLOYEES (ENFIELD)**

Formed in 1903 with 950 members by 1907 it had declined to 753 members. May have dropped Royal out of title. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1915.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **WAR DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL CLERKS**

Merged with Civil Service Clerical Association in 1923.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WAR DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION OF ESTABLISHED SUPERVISING CLERICAL STAFF**

Merged with Civil Service Clerical Association.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WAR DEPARTMENT WRITERS ASSOCIATION**

Merged with the Civil Service Clerical Association in 1923.

**Source:** Wigham.

### **WAR OFFICE TEMPORARY CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 225.

### **WEEDON ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES**

Established in 1906 with 122 members rising the following year to 221 members. In 1913 the secretary was H. Ganderton of Bridge St. in Weedon.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WOOLWICH WORKERS UNION**

Established in 1903 with 163 members by 1907 its membership had risen to 880 members. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1912.

**Source:** BoT.

### **WOOLWICH WORK TASKERS**

Date of establishment is unknown. Merged with the **Workers Union** in 1918.

**Source:** WCML.

**WOOLWICH YARD WAREHOUSEMEN AND WORKERS  
UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 269.

Date of establishment unknown. Merged with the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers** in 1968.

Part Seven – Section Two

CIVIL AND PUBLIC  
SERVICES

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# **Civil and Public Services**

**Fire Service Organisations**

**Health – UK and Ireland**

**Home Office – Including Police and Prison Service**

**Postal Service – UK and Ireland**

## Fire Service Organisations

The early history of the Fire Service had a major influence on the development of trade unionism within the service. The individual fire brigades were either established by Insurance Companies or private individuals using volunteer firemen and run along extremely militaristic lines. Permissive legislation encouraging local authorities to set up local brigades was often ignored until the late nineteenth century. A national body, the British Fire Brigades Association was set up specifically to encourage the spread of municipal initiatives in this area. The BFBA failed to live up to its original aims due largely to the high handed approach of its 'gentleman volunteer' leadership and a new body, the National Fire Brigades Union was set up to replace it. Its aims were similar to the BFBA but also included a general aim of promoting the interests of firemen. Over time and in different brigades this came to mean handling matters such as pay and conditions for employed firemen. However, the main function of the new body was to represent the management side of the service and given that the bulk of firemen were probably volunteers meant that the NFBU became seen by paid firemen as not representing their true interests.

By the early 1900s this neglect of full time firemen was leading to huge discontent regarding wages and hours of work as well as heavy handed discipline. Firemen in London formed a branch of the Municipal Employees Association [see Vol. 5, p. 382] in 1906 but failed to gain recognition of a trade union role by the employers. In 1916, the National Union of Corporation Workers under the leadership of Jim Bradley, an activist of that union, made a second attempt. This was more successful and in 1918 the NUCW agreed to transfer their fire service membership to newly formed Firemen's Trade Union led by Bradley. The FTU faced similar difficulties of recognition by Brigades, particularly outside of London but by 1930 signs of progress were noticeable and the union changed its name to the Fire Brigades Union.

On the staff and management side of the service although small progress was made in areas such as Birmingham, little unionisation took place until the outbreak of war in 1939 when the national emergency began to break down some of the gentlemen volunteer attitudes in the service.

The issue of volunteers within the service continued to create difficulties. The Auxiliary Fire Service, a body of voluntary firemen extensively deployed during the Second World War created problems for the FBU for several years and since 1945 the role of the retained fire-fighter created stresses and strains for the service long after the role of

trade unions had been resolved. Today these issues are largely sorted out; the service has one of the highest levels of unionisation of any field of public employment, as have some of the differences between the London Fire Service and the provinces, issues which, in the past helped trigger breakaway unions in the profession.

In Northern Ireland, firemen joined the Municipal Employees Association (later the National Union of General and Municipal Workers) from 1912. Fire Brigade's Union membership however grew and in 1954 GMWU and Ulster Public Officers Association [qv] members were finally transferred to the FBU. In Ireland the majority of fire fighters were part time or retained fire fighters and it was not until the 1960s that unionisation occurred. Full time firemen, mostly in the larger towns began to join the Workers Union of Ireland in the 1920s although in Dublin, firemen had organised as early as 1883 and retained a separate existence until joining with the Irish Municipal Employees Trade Union in 1942.<sup>1</sup>

### **ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPAL FIRE OFFICERS**

Based in Tamworth, the Association is open to senior officers in the Fire Service. The current secretary is Mr. C. Griffin and the organisation had 501 members (12 females) in 2006.

**Source:** Website.

### **BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION FIRE BRIGADE**

Known to have been in existence in 1915. It would appear that the BMOA (presumably a branch of NALGO) had fire service staff in membership at one stage.

### **BRITISH FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION**

Set up to represent all local and insurance company fire brigades, poor leadership resulted in declining influence and the organisation failed in the early 1890s.

### **CHIEF AND ASSISTANT FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 59.

Currently the Association has some 250 members in the area, manager and Brigade manager grades.

**Source:** CFOA Website.

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<sup>1</sup> Hough, J., *A history of the Irish Fire Service*, p. 15.



## **DUBLIN FIRE BRIGADE MEN'S TRADE UNION**

Reg. 244T

Formed in 1892 and registered in 1905. In 1911 the union had 40 members. This had risen to 45 despite some members having defected to the Workers Union of Ireland in 1929. The union had formed an alliance with the Irish Municipal Employees Trade Union from 1922 and in 1942 the union merged with the IMETU.

**Sources:** TURID; Devine.

## **DUBLIN FIREMEN'S FRIENDLY BURIAL SOCIETY**

Reg. 653

Formed in 1883 but the registration was cancelled in 1885. No further information is available.

**Source:** Devine.

## **EAST LANCASHIRE FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION**

The title of this body is known but very little else! It is probable that this was part of the National Fire Brigades Association [qv].

## **FEDERATION OF BRITISH FIRE ORGANISATIONS**

See Vol. 1, p. 87.

This federation is made up of the FBU, the CFOA and the National Association of Fire Officers.

**Source:** MoL.

## **FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND**

The Fire Officers and Firemen's Association re-titled. Despite the change of title the reluctance of local authorities to talk to the Association continued until the 1970s when a breakdown in negotiations led to a strike in 1973. The death of John O'Reilly, the secretary in 1979 and difficulties in finding a replacement led to the Association being wound up in 1982.

**Source:** Hough.

## **FIRE BRIGADES UNION**

Established in 1918 as the Firemen's Trade Union [qv]. The union assumed the above title in 1930 and this has remained unchanged throughout its history. The outbreak of war in 1939 led to the growth of

auxiliary fire personnel in many Brigades. Initially resisted by the union, the General Secretary John Horner pushed the reform through and the union began to recruit Auxiliary Fire Service fire-fighters from 1942. By 1943 the union had 85,000 members. Reorganisation of the Fire Service in 1947 ensured full recognition of the union throughout the UK except in Northern Ireland. This changed with the merger of the Ulster Firefighters Federation. The union held its first national strike in 1977.

**Sources:** Radford; Marsh.

## **FIRE OFFICERS AND FIREMENS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 532T

Formed in 1963 to represent retained or part time firemen in Ireland. Although recognised by central government, local authorities refused to have any dealings with the organisation. In about 1966 the union changed its title to the Fire Brigades Association of Ireland [qv].

**Source:** Hough.

## **FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The Fire Officers' Association was formed when members of the NAFO/AEEU left that union in 1994. FOA was granted a Certificate of Independence in June 1995. Membership is open to members of the fire and rescue service regardless of rank. Collectively, the Association represents middle managers. Individual representation is available to all members. The union is non political and is currently (2007) based in Morton in the Marsh. In 2006 there were 890 (84 female) members. From 2007 the FOA was recognised by the National Joint Council to represent middle managers.

**Source:** Website.

## **FIREMENS TRADE UNION**

Formed in 1918, some fire staff were already in other unions and these were readily transferred to the new union under the leadership of Jim Bradley (an ex National Union of Corporation Workers Executive member). The union sought to grow outside of London but the military style of management in many brigades made this very difficult. In 1930 the union changed its name to the **Fire Brigades Union**.

## **JUNIOR FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

This was a breakaway union formed in 1952 by a number of London based sub officers who felt that their interests were not properly served by the FBU. The body was presumably short lived as recognition would have been very unlikely.

**Source:** TUC Library.

## **LONDON FIRE BRIGADE BRANCH**

Although not a fully independent union from the start this branch of the National Union of Corporation Workers [see Vol. 5, p. 384] acted as an independent and in 1913 was the basis of a newly formed Firemen's Trade Union [qv].

**Source:** Radford.

## **LONDON FIRE FIGHTERS FEDERATION**

A breakaway union from the Fire Brigades Union set up in 1969. It failed to be recognised by the employers and soon withered away.

**Source:** TUC Library.

## **LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES FIRE FIGHTERS FEDERATION**

This body is probably a London based component part of the Federation of British Fire Organisations [qv] providing an arena for the various fire service unions to deal with specific London issues.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 135.

NAFO merged with the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Trade Union in 1990. Following the merger of the EETPU and its readmission to the TUC in 1994, some of the original membership who opposed TUC affiliation broke away to form the Fire Officers Association [qv].

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTHCARE FIRE OFFICERS**

Currently (2007) this organisation has its offices in Bolton Healthcare Trust. The organisation sees itself primarily as a professional body although it will represent members with problems.

**Source:** Website.

## **NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION**

The National Fire Brigades Union changed its title in 1919.

## **NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES UNION**

Formed in 1887 in order to promote efficiency of brigades throughout the UK; to promote proper reporting of incidents; to encourage new brigades and protect the interests of the fire service in general. It was this later role which allowed many to consider that this body acted on behalf of firemen thus rendering an independent union unnecessary. It was officered and led by senior officers of individual brigades and changed its name to **NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION** in 1919.

## **NATIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS FEDERATION**

The title of this known is known but no further information is available.

## **NATIONAL RETAINED FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND**

Reg. 532T

Set up in 1984 following the collapse of the Fire Brigade's Association in 1982. The organisation affiliated to the Irish Transport and General Workers Union for negotiation purposes and was later to merge into SIPTU [see Vol. 5, p. 462].

**Source:** Hough.

## **PROFESSIONAL FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1902 as the **Association of Professional Fire Brigades Officers of the British Empire** with a later name change in 1920 this organisation sought to move away from governance by gentlemen volunteer officers to a professional body concerned with employment issues as well as professional ones. It did not grow outside of London but continued for a number of years.

## **RETAINED FIREFIGHTERS UNION**

Head Office in Attleborough, Norfolk, the union was formed in 1976. During the early years the RFU worked hard to gain recognition; this was conceded in 2005. All official post-holders are themselves retained or have been retained firefighters and the union now seeks to represent full time firefighters who also have a retained contract.

## **SENIOR AIRPORT FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in about 1996 the organisation provided technical and trade union support to members but was wound up as members and airport operators felt that the organisation was too trade union orientated.

**Source:** Website.

## **ULSTER FIRE FIGHTERS FEDERATION**

Although the bulk of fire fighters had joined the FBU by the time of the 1947 reorganisation there was an attempt to form a separate organisation in the 1960s. This failed to progress and was soon wound up and members returned to the FBU.

**Source:** Devine.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF LONDON FIREMEN**

The title of this organisation appears to be the only record of its history now available. It was presumably a breakaway from the Fire Brigades Union probably during the 1950s.

**Sources:** Brown, Kenneth, D., 'Firemen's trade unionism in Northern Ireland' Victor Bailey (ed), *Forged in Fire, The History of the Fire Brigades Union* (London, 1992), pp. 176–95. Redmond, Seán. *Belfast is Burning, 1941: the Story of the Assistance Given by the Emergency Services from Éire following the German Bombing of Belfast* (Dublin, 2002).

## **Health – UK and Ireland**

The history of trade union organisation within the UK state health care provision reflects the history of state health provision itself. Thus many organisations emerged to cater for the needs of a specific group of health care workers and either dissolved or changed name to keep up with the changes imposed by the healthcare system itself. The Poor Law Officers of 1918 became the County Officers in 1922 when poor law functions became a municipal responsibility, to become the Hospital and Welfare Services Union in 1943 when the prospect of an NHS became likely. This process of change is repeated in many other instances as shown in the listings. Name changes have also been used to reflect changes in medical practices and the introduction of new skills.

In a number of areas the researchers of this series of volumes have had to make a judgement as to whether an organisation performed a trade union

function or whether it was a friendly society or even an employer sponsored staff association. In the field of health related organisations the National Health Service Whitley Council since 1948 has offered recognition to professional organisations that would otherwise not consider themselves to be trade unions but who saw the need to represent members as far as possible. However, there is still a consideration regarding the professional body status of many health related organisations. Some 'Royal College' bodies declare that they do perform a trade union function on behalf of their members – others perform a similar role but deny a trade union dimension. Interestingly, several UK and Irish healthcare organisations have 'bought in' that industrial relations expertise for outside trade unions.

Where possible, we have preferred to include only those bodies that recognize that representing members both individually and collectively in matters of salaries and condition as well as representing members with individual problems are perfectly respectable and desirable trade union function.

Once again, it has been felt appropriate, for the sake of completeness to include organisations which are listed in volume 1 of this series. Where additional information has been identified this is included – otherwise the only reference is the page number in volume 1.

## ***Health Providers Organisations***

### **ALMONERS COMMITTEE**

An Almoners Committee existed from 1895 until 1911 when it changed its title to the Hospital Almoners Committee. As this organisation it continued until 1920 becoming the Association of Hospital Almoners. During the same period 1895–1922 there existed the Hospital Almoners Council. It is uncertain whether these two organisations were connected.

**Source:** Website.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PHARMACISTS, DRUG AND CHEMICAL WORKERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 6.

### **AMBULANCE SERVICE UNION**

Set up in 1999 by ambulance personnel in the North West of England who declared themselves disillusioned with current representation by existing unions. The ASU proclaimed that it would be non-political and

run only by people who work within the ambulance service. The office was at 354 Longmoor Lane, Liverpool. Branches were set up in various parts of the UK. The General Secretary and assistant General Secretary were both paid an honorarium. In 2003 there were 1690 members (432 female) with some 200 in Northern Ireland. Membership grew to 3,412 in 2006 (1,122 females). In 2007 a ballot of members to merge with the GMB was carried out.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

### **ASSOCIATED CHIROPODISTS AND PODIATRISTS**

D.W. Elliott in Burton on Trent was the secretary in 2006 when the union had 256 members (177 females). There were also three members in N. Ireland and six in the Republic. On 1 January 2007 the union merged with the Institute of Chiropodists and Podiatrists.

**Source:** CO.

### **ASSOCIATION OF AREA MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS**

Previously known as the Association of County Medical Health Officers the organisation was formed in 1902 and changed its name in 1974 following various NHS organisational reforms.

**Source:** Website.

### **ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS**

Formed in October 1940 as the British Dental Nurses and Assistants Society with Madelaine Winters as the first secretary. The position became full time in 1946 with the appointment of Rita Melvin. In 1942 the organisation was successful in establishing an Examinations Board to promote higher standards amongst dental assistants. In 1946 the organisation became the British Dental Surgery Assistants Association with the further name change to the ABDSA in 1976 when the organisation registered as a trade union. Part of the union's aims were achieved in 1993 when the Nuffield Report recommended that dental practices should only employ registered dental nurses. In 1994 a further name change was agreed to the British Association of Dental Nurses.

**Source:** Website.

### **ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAEDIATRIC NURSES**

In 1960 the secretary was Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Queen Elizabeth's Children's Hospital, Wanstead Wood, Surrey.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH DISPENSING OPTICIANS**

Formed in 1986. Currently the body has some 5,000 members plus 3,000 student and associate members. Many work overseas and most work privately but perform part time work within the NHS.

**Source:** ABDO Website.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CLERKS AND STEWARDS OF MENTAL HOSPITALS**

Unreg.

See Vol. 1, p. 16.

In 1925 D. Neave acted as the secretary. He worked at the London County Mental Hospital, Hanwell, London W7.

**Source:** MoL.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTS**

Formed in 1953. During the 1970s the organisation had 1900 members. A certificated trade union, recognised and part of the National NHS Whitley Council. Secretary Dr. C.E. Wilde. In 2006 the organisation had 1,757 members (684 female) of which 57 are in Ireland The General Secretary in 2006 was Gwyn McCreanor.

**Sources:** NHS Year books; CO.

### **ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL TECHNICIANS**

After its merger with the AUEW Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section it retained a place on the NHS Whitley Council.

**Source:** NHS Handbook 1978.

### **ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS**

Although not a certificated union it was recognised by the NHS Whitley Council for staff representation purposes. In the 1980s when it changed its title to the Association of British Dispensing Opticians in 1986 (see above).

**Source:** NHS Year books.



## **ASSOCIATION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILS AND PRICING COMMITTEES**

See Vol. 1, p. 19.

## **ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY CASE WORKERS**

This organisation was known to be in existence from 1942 to 1955 when it changed its title to Association of General Family Case Workers and continued until 1963.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH INSURANCE OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 23.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL ALMONERS**

Formed in 1920 under the above title continuing until 1927 when it became known as the Hospital Almoners Association this title was maintained until 1945 when it became the Institute of Almoners.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATORS**

Formed in 1898 the organisation changed its title to the Association of Hospital and Residential Care Officers in 1974.

**Source:** MoL.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL AND RESIDENTIAL CARE OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 24.

Change of title from AHWA. It was recognised by Whitley for staff representation purposes representing senior administrative staff managing NHS of local authority residential establishments. The AHRCE worked closely with NALGO on issues affecting staff conditions.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 25.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL MATRONS**

Incorporated the Society of Chief Nursing Officers (Public Health) and the National Association of Chief and Principal Nursing Officers (Mental Health Service). In the late 1970s this body became the Association of Nurse administrators.

**Source:** NHS Yearbooks.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 25.

## **ASSOCIATION OF MASTERS AND MATRONS OF POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS**

See Vol. 1, p. 27.

## **ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 28.

Formed in 1919 originally to represent Insurance Committee officers its recruitment scope was widened to cover other administrative grades.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **ASSOCIATION OF NURSE ADMINISTRATORS**

A certificated trade union formerly the Association of Hospital Matrons recognised and part of the National NHS Whitley Council. During the 1970s the secretary was Miss M Fraser Gamble and the body represented registered nurses who had management responsibilities.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **ASSOCIATION OF OPTICAL PRACTITIONERS**

A certificated trade union, recognised as part of the National NHS Whitley Council. The organisation represents mostly NHS optometrists but there are a few dispensing opticians in membership. Formed in 1946 to represent ophthalmic opticians registered under the 1958 Opticians Act. The organisation has now changed its title to the Association of Optometrists.

**Sources:** NHS Year books; AOP website 2006.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY TECHNICIANS**

Transferred their engagements to UNISON in 1994.

**Source:** CO.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL AMBULANCE PERSONNEL**

Set up in 1981 by a group of West Country ambulance personnel, APAP states it is the only certificated independent union solely for ambulance personnel. Mark Weatherhead became General Secretary in 2001. The Head Office is in Shepton Mallet in Somerset. The union does not have a no strike clause in its constitution. In 2005 the union reported 2,588 members (665 female) with five members in Northern Ireland.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS**

Formed in 1920 was known to have had a continuous existence until 1970.

**Source:** NHS Yearbooks.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS**

Transferred to Local Government Association of Public Analysts. Represents public analysts working mostly in local government but with some in NHS and private research laboratories.

**Source:** APA website 2006.

## **ASSOCIATION OF SCOTTISH MIDWIVES**

See Vol. 1, p. 38.

## **ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS**

Formed in 1951 it continued under the above title until 1971 before becoming the British Association of Social Workers [qv].

**Source:** Warwick.

## **ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIVES**

Although not a certificated union it was recognised by Whitley for staff representation purposes. In 1972 the secretary was Mrs E. Guest of Great Yarmouth Hospital and in 1978 Miss V.J. Buckingham from London, was the secretary.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 52.

In 1967 the secretary was D.W. Field, 14. Harley Street, London W1, followed by V. Pess.

**Source:** MoL.

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL NURSES**

The Association of British Dental Surgery Assistants [qv] renamed in 1994. In 1999 statutory registration of dental nurses was introduced substantially as a result of union lobbying. In 2007 there were 4,291 members of which 27 were males. There were 68 female members in Northern Ireland and a further 11 women members in the Irish Republic.

**Source:** Website; CO.

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 52.

Known as the Association of Occupational Therapists the Scottish Association merged in 1932. The current name was agreed in 1974 and in 1978 the College of occupational Therapists was set up to provide support for education, training and research. At one stage the BAOT used the GMB union to handle its industrial relations with the NHS although it retained its independence as a professional body. The secretary was G.J.B. Claridge. Then, in 1992, a formal agreement for services was signed with UNISON.

**Sources:** NHS Year books; Website.

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS**

Formed in 1971 with change of title from ASW [qv]. It is currently the professional body for social workers, creating a separate union for social workers, The British Union of Social Workers – [qv] in 1978. It currently has over 11,000 members and advises that it will represent members on an individual basis in disagreements with their employers although it is clear that it is not a trade union.

**Source:** Website.

## **BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSING**

The Royal British Nurses Association re-titled in 1926 with Ethel Fenwick as President and Dr. Bedford Fenwick as Treasurer. Intended

to challenge the College of Nursing (later Royal College) the BCN was not really effective but continued after the death of both Fenwick's to be wound up in 1956.

**Source:** RCN Website.

### **BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 53.

Formed 1880. In 1952 it took over the functions International Dental Society and the Public Health Dental Service Association. It negotiates the terms and conditions and remuneration of all dental practitioners in the Nation Health Service, including those employed in the armed services. In 1988 it had 15,516 members, which included approximately 3,500 female members. Although not a certificated union it has been recognised by Whitley for staff representation purposes.

**Source:** BDA Website.

### **BRITISH DIETETIC ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1936 the BDA had approx 1,800 members during the 1970s. Although not a certificated union it was recognised by Whitley for staff representation purposes. It became a certified union in 1982 after full consultation with the certification officer. In 2007 the union reported 6,035 members (5,562 females) and there were 284 members in Northern Ireland. The union is affiliated to both the TUC and the STUC. The General Secretary, based in Birmingham is currently Mark Parry.

**Source:** NHS Year books.

### **BRITISH FEDERATION OF NURSES**

See Vol. 1, p. 53.

### **BRITISH FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS**

Formed in 1936 it continued officially under the above title until 1951 although there existed an organisation known as the British Association of Social Workers. In 1951 it underwent a change of title to Association of Social Workers [qv].

**Source:** Warwick.

## **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 54.

Although a company limited by guarantee it is a certificated trade union, recognised and part of the National NHS Whitley Council.

## **BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1887 as a union for nurses which according to its supporters would contain the elite of the profession. The management of the Association was to run by 100 medical men, 100 matrons and 100 sisters or nurses! Day to day business was to be conducted by a smaller group. Ethel Fenwick of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London was the leading light in the formation and Florence Nightingale a firm opponent. In 1893 the BNA gained a Royal Charter and it became the Royal British Nurses Association. It became a pressure group lobbying for the state registration of nurses which it achieved in 1905. When the College of Nursing [qv] was set up merger talks took lace but these failed. Ethel Fenwick and her husband Dr. Bedford Fenwick converted the RBNA into the British College of Nursing in 1926 [qv].

**Source:** Stewart *A Short History of Nursing*. London 1938.

## **BRITISH ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETY**

Although not a certificated union it is recognised by the NHS Whitley Council for staff representation purposes. Formed in 1918 the Society currently has over 4,000 members.

**Sources:** NHS Yearbooks; BOS Website.

## **BRITISH ORTHOPTIC SOCIETY**

Formed in 1926. Affiliated to TUC. 1,455 members in 2002 (1380 female). New title, British and Irish Orthoptic Society.

## **BRITISH UNION OF SOCIAL WORKERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 56.

Formed in 1978 by the professional body for social workers, the British Association of Social Workers which is a limited liability company and whose leadership felt it inappropriate to convert the BASW into a trade union. Initially, BASW offered full support for the union but hostility from other trade unions such as NALGO led to a severing of links and the BUSW

moved out of the BASW offices in Birmingham to Manchester. In 1981 BUSW merged to form the British Union of Social Work Employees [qv].

**Source:** Website.

### **BRITISH UNION OF SOCIAL WORK EMPLOYEES**

Formed in 1981 by a merger of BUSW [qv] with the Leeds based National Union of Social Workers. The then General Secretary was Stan Crawshaw (ex GMB full-time officer). Vic Waite became the first full time secretary. From 1990 part time officers were based in London and Scotland. Attempts to affiliate to the TUC remain thwarted by hostility mainly from UNISON which also recruits social workers. The current secretary is Harry Lyons and the members stands at 1,640 (1,190 females) with 29 members in N. Ireland.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

### **CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY**

See Vol. 1, p. 58.

A merger with the Institute of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics took place in the 1930s and in 1944 the title CSP was adopted. The Faculty of Physiotherapists merged in 1968 and the Physiotherapists Association in 1970. It was recognised as the professional of physiotherapists by the NHS Whitley Council in 1950. In 1977 it obtained a certificate under section 8 of the Employment Protection act of 1975. In 1985 the society of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy merged and the organisation affiliated to the TUC in 1992. In 1994 physiotherapy assistants were admitted to membership. In 2007 the CSP had 35,050 members of which 31,020 are females.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

### **COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Set up in 1916 with a membership that grew to 13,047 in 1919. In 1927 the College began producing the Nursing Standard and in 1938 it helped set up the Local Authorities Nursing Services Joint Committee to deal with wages and conditions. The College demanded and achieved the acceptance that nurses would be treated as a distinct professional body. In 1939 the College was given a Royal charter and it became the Royal College of Nursing [qv].

**Source:** *The College of Nursing History*. London 1938.

## **COMMUNITY AND DISTRICT NURSES ASSOCIATION**

Describing itself as a specialist trade union that represents nurses, healthcare assistants and other primary care practitioners who work within the community. Originally formed in 1939 as the District Nurses Association the union changed its title to the CDNA in 1971. The current membership (2007) is 3,763 (3,605 females). The union maintains close links with the GMB who provided a lot of help developing the CDNA develop its trade union function.

## **CONFEDERATION OF HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES**

See Vol. 1, p. 68.

In 1993 COHSE merged to form UNISON [see Vol. 5, p. 385].

## **DENTAL ASSISTANTS UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 76.

## **DENTAL PRACTITIONERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 93.

Formed in 1954 in response to perceived failure of the British Dental Association to lobby hard enough on behalf of NHS registered dental practitioners. The title was originally the General Dental Practitioners Association but changed to the DPA. It is fully registered and elects its officers as required under the legislation applying to trade unions. It currently provides its members with information regarding private fees and other charges as well as negotiating with government. In 2006 the General Secretary was J. Donaldson; the offices were in Harley Street, London and there were 951 members of which 29 were in Northern Ireland.

**Sources:** DPA Website; CO.

## **DISTRICT NURSES ASSOCIATION**

See Community and District Nurses Association [qv].

## **ENGLISH CHIROPODISTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 84.

## **FEDERATION OF NURSING PERSONNEL**

Reg. 510T

The Nursing Auxiliaries Association re-titled to allow membership from all grades of NHS nursing staff. The secretary, Norman Martin was based



in Cranleigh, Surrey. Affiliation was to the Managerial, Professional, and Supervisory Group. The union was declared to be non-political. Its later history is unknown.

**Source:** WCML.

### **GENERAL PRACTITIONERS UNION**

This registered independent union was based in Brighton and dissolved in 2005 with just 65 members. The secretary was a Dr. A. Risk.

**Source:** CO.

### **GUILD OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 98.

Formed in 1923 and previously recognised to represent members at all NHS Whitley Council levels the Guild became part of ASTMS in 1974. It is now known as the Guild of Healthcare Pharmacists section of AMICUS.

**Source:** MoL.

### **GUILD OF MEDICAL SECRETARIES**

See Vol. 1, p. 98.

In 1967 the secretary was Miss E. Linton, The Surgery, Swallowfield, Reading, Berkshire. Beyond 1974 no information is available.

**Source:** MoL.

### **HEALTH SERVICE UNION**

This was a breakaway union set up in Dundee in the early 1990s by an ex full time officer of the GMB. The union failed to gain any recognition and soon disappeared.

**Source:** Carter.

### **HEALTH VISITORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 102.

In 1999 the HVA merged with MSF and became the CPHVA section in 2001.

**Sources:** MoL; CO.

## **HOSPITAL AND WELFARE SERVICES UNION**

Reg. 1706T

See Vol. 1, p. 103.

**Source:** PRO FS26/132 (1919–1943).

## **HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATION (HCSA)**

See Vol. 1, p. 103.

Originally formed in 1944 as the Association of Honorary Staffs of the Major (non teaching) Voluntary Hospitals. In 1946 it had 127 members and with the creation of the NHS was renamed the Regional Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association. By 1970 the RHCSA had about 1,000 members but many specialists left the BMA over its responses to government and joined the RHCSA. In 1973 the **Association of District Consultants in Scotland** was wound up and members recommended to join RHCSA. Its current title was agreed in 1972 and by 1980 the HCSA had over 3,500 members. It affiliated to the TUC in 1979.

**Source:** HCSA Website.

## **HOSPITAL DOCTORS ASSOCIATION (HAD)**

It is known that in 1984 the secretary of this body was Mrs. P. Morrisroe, from Ascot, Berkshire.

**Source:** CO.

## **HOSPITALS PHYSICISTS ASSOCIATION**

A certificated trade union, the HPA was recognised and part of the National NHS Whitley Council during the 1970s. It represented hospital physicists and others working in the field of medically related physics.

**Source:** NHS Yearbook.

## **INDEPENDENT FEDERATION OF NURSING IN SCOTLAND**

Set up in 1995 as a non political union open to all nurses in the NHS and independent sector within Scotland. The union claims to be wholly run by nurses for nurses with only the General Secretary, Irene O'Neill as a full time officer. In 2003 the union had 995 members (792 female) and in 2006 this had risen to 1,112 (778 female).

**Source:** CO.

## **INSTITUTE OF ALMONERS**

The Hospital Almoners Association was formed in 1903. A merger with the Institute of Hospital almoners led to the Institute of Almoners. There has been a further change of title to Institute of Medical Social Workers.

**Source:** Website.

## **INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 107.

Became the Institute of Health Service Administrators.

## **INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS**

The Institute of Almoners renamed see above. In 1971 there was a merger and further name change to the British Association of Social Workers.

**Source:** Website.

## **JUNIOR HOSPITAL DOCTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 110.

The JHDA is now merged with the BMA [qv].

## **LOCUM DOCTORS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1996 to represent hospital locum doctors and certificated as an independent trade union in 2001. In that year the LDA claimed to an Employment Tribunal that the BMA's attitude towards locum hospital doctors was institutional racism given that most hospital locums were ethnic minority doctors. The General Secretary in 2007 was Dr. Sadiq Hasan.

**Source:** Website.

## **MATRONS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

See Vol. 1, p. 121.

## **MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 122.

## **MEDICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

This organisation claims to have been formed in 1909 and continued under that title until 1970.

**Source:** CO.

**MENTAL HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WORKERS UNION**  
See Vol. 1, p. 123.

**MENTAL HOSPITAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**  
See Vol. 1, p. 124.

**MIDWIVES INSTITUTE**

The Trained Midwives Registration Society re-titled. The organisation successfully lobbied for various pieces of relevant legislation starting in 1902 up until 1936. In 1941 the organisation changed its title to the College of Midwives and in 1947 when a royal charter was awarded to the Royal College of Midwives [qv].

**Source:** RCM Website.

**NATIONAL AMBULANCE SERVICES ASSOCIATION**  
Reg. 2237

Formed in April 1955 as a professional association for ambulance staff with qualifications as an anti trade union organisation. By January 1956 it had abandoned this position. Registered in October 1956. By end of 1957 it had 2,065 members but was not recognised by any employer. In 1960 the NASA applied for membership of TUC but this was turned down. In the mid sixties it had over 5,000 members and consideration of a merger ultimately resulted in a merger with the National Union of Public Employees in 1965. Secretary F.W. Journeax.

**Source:** TUC.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF AND PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICERS**

Merged, probably in the 1960s to form the Association of Hospital Matrons.

**Source:** NHS Yearbook 1968.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL HERBALISTS**

Known to have been in existence in 1934–35 when an unsuccessful application for affiliation to the TUC was made.

**Source:** TUC.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NURSES**

Merged with the National Union of Public Employee in 1938.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE ENROLLED NURSES**

1960–67 secretary, Miss C.E. Bentley, 1 Vere Street, London W1.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL ASYLUM WORKERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1480

See Vol. 1, p. 14 under Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers Union.

## **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOSPITAL OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 146.

In 1960 the secretary was C.C. Carus Wilson, 74, Charterhouse Chambers, Charterhouse Square, London EC1.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONALLY INTEGRATED CARING EMPLOYEES**

Formed in early 1983 with John Burke as founder and secretary. Held its first annual conference in Leeds in May 1984, claiming 1,200 members. Its aim was to resolve all problems without strike action but any action short of strikes which harm patients is allowable. The Guild of Medical Secretaries announced their intention to merge with NICE and the suggested new title would be FORCE – the Federation of Caring Employees. The Professional Association of Teachers [see Vol. 5] was closely linked with NICE. In 1990 NICE merged with the EEPTU.

**Sources:** *Guardian* May 24 1984; CO; Website.

## **NATIONAL MIDWIVES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 154.

A reference to this body as the National Association of Midwives appears in a 1912 government report.

**Sources:** MoL; WCML.

## **NATIONAL RELIEVING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 155.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIAL WORKERS**

Not a great deal is known of this union except that it was based in Leeds and was presumably set up, in the late 1970s, as a result of dissatisfaction with representation of social workers by other trade unions. It merged in 1981 to form the British Union of Social Work Employees [qv].

**Source:** Website.

## **NURSING AUXILIARIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 510T

Set up in 1973 and registered in 1976. Sought to achieve recognition of the nursing auxiliary grade by the Whitley Council – the NAA worked with the Royal College of Nursing on this issue. The union changed its title in 1979 to the Federation of Nursing Personnel [qv].

**Sources:** Carter; WCML.

## **POOR LAW WORKERS TRADE UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 173.

## **PROFESSIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES**

Known to have been in existence in 1924/26 when application for affiliation to the TUC was made.

**Source:** TUC.

## **ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION**

See British Nurses Association [qv].

## **ROYAL COLLEGE OF MIDWIVES**

See Vol. 1, p. 190.

Formed in 1881 as the Trained Midwives Registration Society [qv], later the Midwives Institute [qv] it became the Royal College with the granting of a royal charter in 1947. In 1946 the Scottish Midwives Association merged with the RCM to become the Scottish Board of the College. The RCM received a certificate as an independent trade union in 1976 and affiliated to the TUC during the 1980s.

**Source:** Website.

## **ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSES**

The College of Nursing re-titled in 1939 following the granting of the Royal Charter. In 1941 the RCN set up a Nurses Reconstruction committee to deal with the recognition of assistant nurses and the need to protect the status of the registered nurse. The first male members were admitted in 1960.

## **SALARIED PHARMACISTS UNION**

Formerly known as the Registered Pharmacist Union. In 1960 the secretary was D.J. Gibson, 28 Great Queen Street, London WC1. In 1967 it was still D.J. Gibson with a change in address.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SANITARY INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 5, p. 402.

## **SANITARY INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

From 1960–67 the secretary was A.H. Duncan, 35 Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF NURSE ADMINISTRATORS**

The secretary in 1978 was Miss F. Mitchell from Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow. Although not a certificated trade union the body was recognised by the NHS Whitley council and was represented on the Nursing and Midwives Council.

**Source:** NHS Handbook.

## **SCOTTISH CHIROPODISTS ASSOCIATION**

In 1960 the secretary was J.H. Munro, 11 Maxwell Road, Glasgow S1. In 1967 Joint secretaries were reported with Mr. Munro being joined by Mrs. R. Firestone, 26 Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SCOTTISH HEALTH VISITORS ASSOCIATION**

In 1978 the SHVA had some 800 members. Recognised for staff representation purposes by the NHS Whitley Council the SHVA was represented on the Nurses and Midwives Council. It merged with UNISON on 1 May 1996 with David Forbes as the secretary and some 1,000 plus members.

**Source:** NHS Handbook 1978.

## **SCOTTISH MIDWIVES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 38.

Merged with the College of Midwives in 1946.

**Source:** Website.

## **SOCIETY OF ADMINISTRATORS OF FAMILY PRACTITIONER SERVICES (NHS)**

Not a certificated trade union but recognized by the National Whitley Council to represent senior staff in family practitioner services in England and Wales. In 1978 the secretary was T.W. Booth from Preston, Lancs.

## **SOCIETY OF CHIEF NURSING OFFICERS**

Merged to form the Association of Hospital Matrons probably during the 1960s.

**Source:** NHS Yearbook 1968.

## **SOCIETY OF CHIROPODISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 198.

Formed in 1945 from five smaller bodies the oldest of which dated back to 1912. Although not a certificated trade union the society was recognised by the NHS for negotiation purposes under the Whitley Council arrangements in 1948. It formally registered as a trade union in 1978. In 1993 the title changed to the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists. In 1997 the union affiliated to the TUC and in 1998 the Association of Chief Chiropody Officers merged into the SoCoP. In 2007 the organisation had 8,595 members of which 6,183 are females.

**Source:** Website.

## **SOCIETY OF OPTICIANS**

Although not a certificated trade union the society was recognised by the NHS for negotiation purposes under Whitley during the 1970s.

**Source:** NHS Yearbooks.

## **SOCIETY OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTS**

Known to have been in existence in 1935 when application for affiliation to Trades Union Congress was turned down.

**Source:** TUC.



## **SOCIETY OF RADIOGRAPHERS**

Formed in 1920. The College was formed in 1977 to provide educational and research services. The Society was recognised by the NHS Whitley Council for representation purposes. It is registered as a trade union and affiliated to the TUC.

**Source:** Website.

## **SOCIETY OF REGISTERED MALE NURSES LIMITED**

See Vol. 1, p. 203.

Formerly known as Society of Male Nurses. In 1960 the secretary was T.E. Parker, 41 Parkhall Road, East Finchley, London N2 and in 1967 he had been replaced by J. Mason, 38 Marland Avenue, Oldham, Lancashire.

**Source:** MoL.

## **SOCIETY OF REMEDIAL GYMNASTS**

Although not a certificated trade union the society was recognised by the NHS for negotiation purposes under the NHS Whitley Council. In 1978 the secretary was C. McCormick from Northampton.

**Source:** NHS Yearbooks.

## **SOCIETY OF TRAINED MASSEUSES**

See Vol. 1, p. 203.

## **SPEECH THERAPISTS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION**

Little information has been found regarding this body but in 1960 the secretary was R.G. Anderson, 141 Victoria Street, London SW1.

## **STUDENT NURSES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 207.

From 1960 to 1967 the secretary was based in the Royal College of Nurses Head Office, Cavendish Square, London. The merger with the RCN was completed in 1968.

**Source:** MoL.

## **TRAINED MIDWIVES REGISTRATION SOCIETY**

Set up in 1881 by Zepherina Veitch and others to represent and promote legislation regarding midwifery services. The organisation soon changed its name to the Midwives Institute [qv].

**Source:** RCM Website.

## **ULSTER CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION**

Very little is known of this organisation but in 1960 the secretary was Miss A.E. Strachan, 4 Waring Street, Belfast.

**Source:** MoL.

## **UNION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS**

Reg. 1532

Not to be confused with the Medical Practitioners Union (MPU) this organisation was Leicester based with a membership of 209 in 1927. Its fate is unknown but it may have merged with the MPU.

**Source:** RFS.

## **UNION OF SPEECH THERAPISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 220.

After the merger with ASTMS the UST Section retained a seat on the Professional and Technical Staff Council of Whitley.

**Source:** NHS Handbook.

## **WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 236.

## ***Ireland***

### **ADELAIDE LEAGUE**

See Irish Nurses' Organisation.

In 1959 the Adelaide Hospital Nursing School was opened in Dublin. The Adelaide League was an association of nurses trained through that Protestant hospital.

### **ALLIANCE OF FAMILY DOCTORS**

Registered as 609T but not affiliated to ICTU.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PSYCHIATRIC NURSES**

The Association of Administrative Psychiatric Nurses, many of whom were already ITGWU members, formally affiliated as a body to the ITGWU in 1981 after rejecting an alternative offer from the Irish Nurses' Organisation. The union had appointed a full-time National Nursing Officer and created a Nursing Council and, at the AAPN Annual

Conference in Killarney, the ITGWU acknowledged the separate and special needs of senior nurses and established the Association of Nursing Officers as an autonomous body.

### **ASSOCIATION OF AMBULANCE PERSONNEL**

Considers itself a trade union but operates within SIPTU and other unions that cater for ambulance crews. It is really a ginger group but holds an AGM and elects officers and has a website.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ATTENDANTS (DUNDRUM ASYLUM)**

An Irish local union of attendants registered in 1953. It was not affiliated to either ITUC or CIU.

**Source:** TU INF 1953.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF HOSPITALS**

ACAOH affiliated to the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1964. In 1971 the ACHOH had 20 members and paid £10.40 a quarter to the WUI for secretarial and negotiation services.

### **ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC PHARMACISTS**

AHPP affiliated to the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1964.

**Source:** Devine.

### **ASSOCIATION OF IRISH RADIOGRAPHERS**

Applied to become an affiliate of the Workers Union of Ireland in January 1965. In 1971 the AIR had 147 members and paid 10p per member per week to the WUI for secretarial and negotiation services. The AIR finally opted for full scale integration with the WUI in 1974.

**Source:** Devine.

### **ASSOCIATION OF NURSING OFFICERS**

After the merger of the Association of Administrative Psychiatric Nurses in 1981, the ITGWU recognised the separate requirements of senior nurses, in both psychiatric and general practice, and established the Association of Nursing Officers as an autonomous body, serviced by a new full-time Nursing Officer. It is currently catered for within the Local Authority Professional Officers' Branch of SIPTU. Its aims are

to represent the interests of Senior Nurse Managers in mental health services; the professional development of mental health nursing at all levels in Ireland; to ensure services are developed and provided to meet the needs of people with mental health problems; and to ensure health services generally in Ireland are provided to meet the needs and future requirements of the population. Those eligible are Directors and Assistant Directors of Nursing; Clinical Nurse Managers 3; Teaching/Lecturing Staff in Colleges of Nursing; Clinical Practice Development Co-ordinators and Advance Nurse Practitioners.

### **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH**

Little known and joined either Local Government and Public Services Union or Workers' Union of Ireland.

### **ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC AND HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS**

The APHP became an affiliated group of the Workers' Union of Ireland in 1958.

### **ASYLUM ATTENDANTS OF IRELAND TRADE UNION**

Reg. 175T

Registered in 1896, 175T; cancelled in 1905.

### **IRISH ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL PROSTHESIS**

Approached Federated Workers' Union of Ireland in November 1979 with a view to affiliate their 250 members, some of whom were self-employed.

### **IRISH ASSOCIATION OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS**

Affiliated to Workers' Union of Ireland in 1958.

### **IRISH ASYLUM WORKERS' UNION**

Reg. 354iT

Founded 1917; registered 1920, 345iT; affiliated to ITUC, 1918–25; became Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union, 1922. Amalgamated with Amalgamated Transport AND General Workers' Union, 1926, although vast majority of members left as branches or individually to join the ITGWU.

## **IRISH FREE STATE MEDICAL UNION**

Reg. 528iT

Founded 1936 as Medical Association of Éire (IMA & BMA); became Irish Medical Association, 1950; and amalgamated with Irish Medical Union to form Irish Medical Organisation, 1984.

## **IRISH GUILD OF CATHOLIC NURSES**

See Irish Nurses' Organisation. Founded in 1922, see Henry Honora, *Irish Guild of Catholic Nurses: a History of 75 Years* (Dublin).

## **IRISH HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEE CLERKS' ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1918; appear to have merged with Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks circa 1930.

## **IRISH MATRONS' ASSOCIATION**

See Irish Nurses' Organisation. The Irish Association of Directors of Nursing and Midwifery is an association of directors of nursing and midwifery throughout healthcare and was founded in 1904 as the Irish Matron's Association.

## **IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Irish Medical Organisation.

## **IRISH MEDICAL COMMITTEE**

See Irish Medical Organisation.

## **IRISH MEDICAL ORGANISATION**

Until 1936 the Irish Medical Association (IMA) and British Medical Association (BMA) catered for Irish doctors. The IMA was founded in 1839, although lapsing 1846–52, it was reorganised in 1853 for 'protecting the interests, preserving the respectability and increasing the usefulness of the medical profession, especially in its relations with the medical relief of the poor'. In 1882 the IMA became an incorporated body. The BMA held its annual meetings in Ireland on a number of occasions and opened Irish Branches in Cork (1874), Dublin (1877) and Galway and Belfast (circa 1880). Doctors were often members of both, the IMA dealing with medico-political matters and BMA the scientific. A Conjoint Committee of 1911 attempted to merge the two bodies and was replaced by the Irish Medical Committee, 1913.

On 1 January 1936 the IMA and Irish Branches of the BMA amalgamated to form the Irish Free State Medical Union. IT changed its name to the Medical Association of Éire (IMA & BMA) and, in 1950, to the IMA. The IMA was neither a trade union nor an excepted body and ways were investigated to allow it negotiate on matters of pay and conditions. In 1962, the Irish Medical Union (IMU) was founded and registered, 528T. In 1984, the IMU and IMA merged to form the Irish Medical Organisation.

Membership 1960, 901; 1970, 1,662.

**Source:** TURID (Ward-Perkins, pp. 72–6).

### **IRISH MEDICAL UNION**

See Irish Medical Organisation.

### **IRISH MENTAL HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' UNION**

Reg. 417iT

Established 1 July, 1935 with 141 members, including 38 women. Registered 1935, 417iT; dissolved 2 June 1937. This was an attempt to oppose ITGWU in psychiatric nursing established 1 July, 1935 with 141 members, including 38 women.

### **IRISH MENTAL HOSPITAL WORKERS' UNION**

See Irish Asylum Workers' Trade Union.

### **IRISH NURSES' ORGANISATION**

Founded in Dawson Street, Dublin in 1919, initially as an integral part of the Irish Women Workers' Union, the INU came about when a small group of nurses and midwives sought improvements in pay and the setting of professional standards for the performance of their duties. In 1965, following discussions on an amalgamation with the Irish Matrons' Association, the Adelaide League, and Irish Guild of Catholic Nurses, it changed its name to the Irish Nurses Organisation and National Council of Nurses of Ireland. In 1978, the INO voted to affiliate to the ICTU and but not until after it registered as a trade union in 1988, 584T, did it do so. It might be added that considerable numbers of general nurses are also organised by IMPACT and SIPTU.

**Source:** Pauline Scanlon, *The Irish Nurse: a Study of Nursing in Ireland, 1718–1981* (Manor Hamilton, 1991).

## **IRISH NURSES UNION**

See Irish Nurses' Organisation.

## **IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES' ASSOCIATION**

IPMRA was accepted as an affiliate of Workers' Union of Ireland in June, 1964. Terminated their association with the WUI in September 1968.

## **IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION**

Registered 1950, 505T; and registration cancelled 1951. Originally Chemists' Branch, Irish Union Of Distributive Workers and Clerks, the IPAE established their own organisation. After a mass meeting and ballot in February 1950, the IPAE transferred to the WUI. In 1971 it had 134 members and paid £400 a year to the WUI for secretarial and negotiating services. It appeared to have changed its name to the Association of Public and Hospital Pharmacists at this time.

**Source:** Devine.

## **MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 610T

Founded as the Medical Laboratory Technologists' Association was later to become the Irish Medical Scientists Association merged with the Workers Union of Ireland in 1961. In 1971 the MLTA had 420 members and paid £500 plus costs per year to the Workers' Union of Ireland for negotiation and secretarial services. The Medical Laboratory Scientists Association (MLSA) is the 'sole trade union representing Medical Scientists in Ireland who provide laboratory services to Health Service Executive and Public Voluntary Hospitals; Private Hospitals; the Irish Blood Transfusion Service and Universities in Ireland'. Although still affiliated with SIPTU, the MLSA took out its registration in 2001, 610T.

## **MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION**

Founded as the Medical Laboratory Technologists Association was later to become the Irish Medical Scientists Association affiliated to the Workers Union of Ireland in 1961. In 1971 the MTLA had some 420 members and paid 500 pints plus costs per year to the WUI for negotiation and secretarial services.

**Source:** Devine.

## **NATIONAL REHABILITATION PLACEMENT OFFICERS**

First affiliated to Workers' Union of Ireland in 1969. In 1971 they had 16 members and paid 12p per member per week to the WUI for secretarial and negotiations services.

## **PSYCHIATRIC NURSES ORGANISATION**

Reg. 545T

Founded in 1969, 545T, effectively as breakaway from ITGWU; affiliated to Local Government and Public Services Union in 1970s; still closely allied with IMPACT.

## **VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS' ASSOCIATION**

The VHCASA was first accepted as affiliated group of the Workers' Union of Ireland in February 1964. Opted for full membership of the WUI in 1974.

## *Ministerial Organisations*

### **ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH**

See Vol. 1, p. 28.

### **ASSOCIATION OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH WOMEN CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 28.

### **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILS (NHS)**

In 1948 the secretary was C.H. Lyon. This body may well have developed into the Association of NHS Officers [See Vol. 1, p. 38].

### **ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPAL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

See Vol. 1, p. 34.

### **ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN INSPECTORS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

See Vol. 1, p. 46.



## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1945 was in continuous existence until 1998.

**Source:** WCML.

## **MINISTRY OF HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 127.

## **MINISTRY OF HEALTH HOUSING INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 127.

## **MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEDICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 127.

In 1948 the secretary was C.J. Donelan MB, DPH.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **SOCIETY OF CLERKS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS**

Little known apart from the title but the secretary in 1948 was F.J. Ashby.

**Source:** HMSO Directory.

## **SOCIETY OF OFFICERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILS AND PRICING SERVICES (NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE)**

Formed in 1919 to look after the interests of Insurance Committee Officers, the organisation took over this title when the Insurance committee structure was changed. In 1948 or thereabouts a further name change, to the Association of NHS Officers occurred.

**Source:** NHS Yearbook 1978.

## **Home Office and Related Staff Organisations**

This section includes associations representing staff in the Home Office, covering justice, legal immigration, court officers as well as the those organisations representing the police service.

## **ACCOUNTANTS OF COURTS CLERICAL ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 1.

## **ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COURT OFFICIALS**

Was in existence from 1895 until 1976.

**Source:** WCML.

## **ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTERIAL OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 26.

In July 2005 the AMO merged with the Public and Commercial Services Union.

**Source:** TUC.

## **ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT**

See Vol. 1, p. 30.

## **ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 42.

## **CIVIL SERVICE LAW CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 62.

## **CIVIL SERVICE LEGAL SOCIETY**

See Vol. 1, p. 62.

Formed in 1919. Merged with the **Society of Civil Servants** in 1972.

**Source:** WCML.

## **COMMUNITY AND YOUTH WORKERS UNION**

Formed in 1938 in London by 10 women workers in the voluntary sector. It is now based in Birmingham, Douglas Nicholls being the National Secretary at 211, Broad Street, Birmingham. The CYWU merged with the TGWU.

**Source:** WCML.

## **COUNTY COURT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 71.

## **COUNTY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Believed to have been formed in 1885, although there is claim that it was formed as early as 1881 as the **County Court Association**. In 1912 it became the **County Court (Clerical and Officers) Association** and in 1921 became the County Court Officers Association at some later date the word 'County' was dropped from the title to become the Court Officers Association. Merged with **Civil and Public Services Association** in 1974 with 6,428 members.

**Source:** TUC Year Book.

## **HOME OFFICE TECHNICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

In 1925 the secretary was based in the Home Office, Whitehall.

**Source:** MoL.

## **IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY WORKERS UNION**

This certificated trade union was removed from the register in 2005, presumably to be dissolved.

**Source:** CO.

## **IMMIGRATION SERVICE UNION**

Described by the PCS as a right wing 'yellow' union the ISU has a certificate of independence and in 2003 reported a membership of 3,930 (1855 female). In 1987 the MoL report indicated that the secretary was P.J. Taylor. Pre 2003 the secretary was Martin Slade; this position was assumed by Peter Stowe in that year. By 2006 membership had grown to 4,263 (2,038 female).

**Sources:** CO.; MoL.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS**

Established 1920. No further information available.

**Source:** WCML.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 139.

## **PRISON DEPARTMENT CLERICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 182.

## TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS ASSOCIATION (PRISON COMMISSION, HOME OFFICE)

In 1925 the secretary was Mr. W.J. Smale.

**Source:** MoL.

## Police and Prison Officers

The early history of unionisation in the prison service can be traced back to the formation in 1916 of the *Prison Officers Federation*, which affiliated to the Labour Party. Previously, the service operated along highly military style lines and the leadership refused to recognise that staff had often genuine grievances which were being unheard by the authorities. The POF appears to have been short lived and probably heavily crushed as the next attempt to unionise in this sector led to only limited support. Some 70 or so prison officers joined up in 1917 with members of the police to form the National Union of Police and Prison Officers [qv]. All of these prison officers were dismissed from the service. Following a police strike in 1919, trade unions of police and prison workers were made illegal. Bodies called *Representative Boards* were created, but these fulfilled only some of the functions of trade unions. They were appointed by and responsible to the Home Office, could not call a strike and were not permitted to have formal links with other labour organisations through the Trades Union Congress or Scottish Trades Union Congress.

By 1938, the Home Office was willing to concede a greater role for a representative association of prison staff and the Prison Officers Association was set and formally recognised by the Home Office in 1939. Early Victorian police worked seven days a week, with only five days unpaid holiday a year. Wages were £1 per week. Their lives were strictly controlled; they were not allowed to vote in elections and required permission to get married. In the early part of the nineteenth century, officers were required to wear their uniforms both on and off duty in order to allay the public's suspicion of being spied upon. As the new century dawned this type of formal organisation led increasingly to discontent within the ranks. There was however no machinery for resolution of grievance except arrangements that increasingly were seen as arbitrary and obsolete. The Metropolitan Police Union, formed in 1913 was, however, obliged to operate virtually in secret but soon grew outside of London. It then changed its name to the National Union of Police and Prison Officers under the leadership of ex Police Inspector Syme. A successful strike in 1918, over dismissal of a

union activist, lead to membership growth claimed to be over 50,000. The authorities refused union recognition but policemen were told that they could belong to a union that did not strike. A further strike in 1919 failed to gain widespread support outside of Liverpool and the Home Secretary was able to dismiss many strikers and push through government legislation that set up the Police Federation. This allowed the Federation to act as a trade union but not strike.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF POLICE OFFICERS**

The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) is not a staff association, the separately constituted Chief Police Officers' Association [qv] fulfils that function. ACPO's work is on behalf of the service, rather than its own members. ACPO has the status of a private company limited by guarantee. As such, it conforms to the requirements of company law and its affairs are governed by a Board of Directors. It is funded by a combination of a Home Office grant, contributions from each of the 44 Police Authorities, membership subscriptions and by the proceeds of its annual exhibition. ACPO's members are police officers who hold the rank of Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable or Assistant Chief Constable, or their equivalents, in the forty four forces of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, national police agencies and certain other forces in the UK, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and certain senior non-police staff. In 2006 there were 280 members of ACPO.

**Source:** Website.

### **BELFAST AIRPORT POLICE ASSOCIATION**

A trade union with a certificate of independence and 26 members in 2006.

**Source:** CO.

### **BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE**

The origins of the federation can be traced back to 1919 when the wartime Railway Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider rates of pay and service conditions of the 18 separate railway police forces. In 1921 a **Railway Police Federation** was set up, an early objective, parity with civilian police officers was finally achieved in 1947. As a result of the Transport Act of that year the organisation was re-titled to become the British Transport Police with some 3,700 members.

**Source:** BTP Website.

### **CHIEF POLICE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION**

The staff association representing senior police officers for negotiation purposes.

### **DARTMOOR PRISON OFFICERS SOCIETY**

A society with the title was registered at Dartmoor Prison, Lydford, Devon with rules dated 9 July 1856.

**Source:** PRO; FS2 /834.

### **DEFENCE POLICE FEDERATION**

The Defense Police Federation is the staff association of the Ministry of Defense Police which represents the 3,500 men and women who provide a specialist policing service to the Ministry of Defense. The Federation aims to do for its members what trade unions seek to do for theirs – to safeguard their interests and to represent them in all matters concerning their work, and their well-being and quality of life while at work. Like a trade union, the Defense Police Federation negotiates with the official side on all matters concerning its membership's pay, allowances, hour of duty, annual leave, pensions and other conditions of service. The Federation's unique status was established by Act of Parliament – the Ministry of Defense Police Act 1987. Its regulations are laid down in a statutory instrument.

**Source:** DPF Website.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 164.

### **PARKHURST PRISON OFFICERS SOCIETY**

A society of the above title existed at Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, Hampshire with rule dated the 26 January 1851.

**Source:** PRO; FS2/592.

### **POLICE FEDERATION**

Representing some 140,000 police officers up to the grade of Chief Inspector. Formed in 1919 as a result of the Police Act of that year which created a body that would represent police officers but not have the right to strike. The Federation negotiates on all aspects of pay, allowances, hours of duty, annual leave and pensions. It is consulted when police

regulations are made, dealing with training, promotion and discipline. It takes an active interest in a wide range of subjects, which affect the police service, and puts forward its views on the members' behalf. Thus, it not only acts as a staff association, but also as a professional body, able to influence not only living standards, through pay and other benefits, but also the development of professional standards.

**Source:** PF Website.

### **POLICE FEDERATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND**

The federation came into being on 15 July 1971 by virtue of the Police Act (N.I) 1970. All ranks up to and including Chief Inspector are represented. The Police Federation for Northern Ireland represents 9,200 Police Service of Northern Ireland officers (in 2006) and recruits Police Service of Northern Ireland officers, male and female, from Constable to Chief Inspector including 700 Full Time Reserve Constables and 900 Reserve Constables (part time).

### **POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION**

The Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales represents the interests of more than 1,600 Superintendents and Chief Superintendents. Association members work in all of the 43 Home Office police forces across England and Wales, the British Transport Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary.

**Source:** PSA Website.

### **PRISON OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 182.

In 1971 it was agreed to hive off Scottish prison officers branches of the union to form their own association. In 2000 the SPOA voted to return and become part of the POA again. The union now has some 33,000 members in prisons throughout the UK as well as in special hospitals such as Rampton and Broadmoor. From 2006 the POA uses the title of Professional Trade Union for Prison, Correctional and Secure Psychiatric Workers.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

### **PRISON OFFICERS FEDERATION**

From 1914 attempts began to be made to persuade the employers to recognize a trade union for prison staff. After a number of rejections

and refusal to accept that prison officers had legitimate grievances, an underground magazine was produced familiarly known as 'The Red-Un'. Its circulation embraced colleagues both in Northern Ireland and in State Mental Hospitals and captured the mood of officers generally, leading in 1916 to the formation of the Prison Officers Federation. In the same year it affiliated to the Labour Party. Few, however, joined and the POF was probably very short lived. Little more is known of this body.

**Source:** POA Website.

### **PRISON SERVICE UNION**

This organisation was formed in 1995. The secretary from 1999 is Phillip Hornsby and the union claims to have more members within the privatized prison sector than any other union. In 2003 there were 4,383 members (1,604 female) and in 2006, 6,014 (2,239 female). There were 20 members in Northern Ireland. The union's head office is at Daventry, Northants.

**Sources:** Website; CO.

### **PRISON STAFF ASSOCIATION**

A non political organisation based in Stoneyburn Mid Lothian there were 146 members (13 females) in 2003 and 102 (7 females) in 2006. The secretary was John Reidy and from 2006, Kenneth Baird.

**Source:** CO.

### **SCOTTISH POLICE FEDERATION**

The Scottish Police Federation is a Staff Association as opposed to a Trade Union but it performs a broadly similar role. The SPF has over 16,000 members (400 part time), more than 98 per cent of all police officers in Scotland. In each of the eight Scottish Police Forces there is a Federation Joint Branch Board, made up of a Constables' Board, a Sergeants' Board and an Inspectors' Board. The Inspectors' Board represents both Inspectors' and Chief Inspectors'. There are elections to each of the Boards triennially where representatives are elected from the members of the particular rank in the area in which they work. The Joint Branch Board has a full-time secretary who is elected triennially from its members.

**Source:** SPF Website.



## **SCOTTISH PRISON OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1971 following an amicable split between the Prison Officers Association and the Scottish branches of that union. The SPOA affiliated to the Scottish Trades Union Congress in 1980 with a membership of 2,344 of which 224 were female. In 2000 the SPOA agreed to merge with the POA.

**Source:** Website.

## **Postal Service Organisations – Ireland**

### **ASSOCIATION OF IRISH POST OFFICE CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 109.

Firstly the Dual Workers Association [qv], later the AIPOC and in 1920 the Irish Postal Union.

### **COMMUNICATIONS UNION OF IRELAND**

Founded in 1922 as Irish Post Office Engineering Union having previously been in British union; registered 1983, 577T; affiliated to ITUC/ICTU, 1950; became Communications Union of Ireland, 1985; amalgamated with Postal, Telecommunications Workers' Union to form Communications Workers' Union, 1989. In June 1923, the IPOEU stayed out of the merger that created the Post Office Workers' Union but by 1930 had only 17 members who steadfastly refused to join the POWU. In 1946, agreement was reached to transfer engineering grades from the POWU to IPOEU and the union grew: 1950, 1,000; 1960, 1,500; 1970, 3,500. It affiliated to ITUC/ICTU from 1946 and PTTI in 1951.

**Source:** Devine.

### **COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION**

Founded in 1989.

### **CUMANN OIFIGÍ PHOIST**

See Post Office Officials' Association.

### **DUAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1900 by Irish sorting clerks and telegraphists, the union changed its name in 1904 to become the Association of Irish Post Office Clerks [qv]. Affiliated to ITUC, 1906–21.

**Source:** Clinton.

### **DUBLIN CIVIL SERVICE TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION**

Founded circa 1925; joined Association of Irish Post Office Clerks; dissolved 1940.

### **IRISH POSTAL CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1900 as the Dual Workers Association to become the IPCA in 1904. The union had 392 members in 1903 rising rapidly to 1,337 in 1907. In 1920 renamed the Irish Postal Union [qv].

**Source:** BoT.

### **IRISH POSTAL UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 109.

In 1922 with the creation of the Irish Free State the IPU became the Irish Postal Workers Union [qv] and in 1923, the Post Office Workers Union.

**Source:** BoT.

### **IRISH POST MASTERS' UNION**

Reg. 579T

### **IRISH POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION**

See Communications Union of Ireland.

### **LETTER CARRIERS GENERAL POST OFFICE FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

RFS 249, 1860; cancelled 1928.

### **POST OFFICE OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION [CUMANN OIFIGI PHOIST]**

A breakaway from the POWU in 1966 and registered in 1967 with the number 539T. The ITUC refused it affiliation and the body simply withered away and its members returned to the POWU.

**Source:** Devine.

## **Post and Telephone – UK**

To provide as full a listing as possible many organisations listed in volume 1 are included in this section, with further information where available.

**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL TELEGRAPHS  
(ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT)**

See Vol. 1, p. 3.

**AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING AND STORES ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 4.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES**

Reg. 1445

See Vol. 1, p. 6.

The society registered on formation by amalgamation in 1909. Its membership at the end of that year was 2,283, including 1,842 women, rising to 6,469 at the end of 1910, two-thirds of them women, in 59 branches and it was based on 15 Great James Street, London.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

**ASSISTANT HEAD POSTMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 8.

In 1912 the association claimed 145 out of a possible eligible membership of 293.

**Source:** Clinton.

**ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF BOY MESSENGERS  
ASSOCIATION (LONDON)**

In 1916 the secretary was F.J. Passingham.

**Source:** WCML.

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS' AND OVERSEERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 9.

See Overseers Association [qv].

**ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT CLERKS IN THE ENGINEER  
IN CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT**

See Vol. 1, p. 11.

**ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH POSTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 12.

## **ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF INSPECTORS, INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF MESSENGERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 13.

A merger of the Association of Inspectors of Messengers (42 members in 1912) and the Second Class Assistant Inspectors and Telegraph Messengers Association (56 members in 1912).

**Source:** Clinton.

## **ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL SERVICE SORTING ASSISTANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 15.

Originally known as the Women Sorters Association [see Vol. 1, p. 227] the organisation was 'affiliated to the Fawcett Association' until 1915 when it changed its name to the ACSSA. When Rose Smith-Rose, the secretary, retired in 1933, the union merged with the Civil Service Clerical Association.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **ASSOCIATION OF COUNTER CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 17.

This body was felt to be more effective than the Guild of Counter Clerks and Telegraphists [qv] so it picked up many Guild members when that body was dissolved. With a majority female membership this rose to over 1,500 in 1943. The union claimed to be non political in ACC was wound up in February 1947 and members encouraged to join the National Association of Postal Telegraphy Officers [qv].

**Source:** Clinton.

## **ASSOCIATION OF ESTABLISHED SUB POSTMASTERS**

In 1912 the Association had 49 members out of a potential grade membership of 369.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **ASSOCIATION OF HIGHER GRADE WOMEN OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 24.

**ASSOCIATION OF INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT  
INSPECTORS OF TRACING**

See Vol. 1, p. 25.

In 1912 the association had 26 members out of a potential of 28.

**Source:** Clinton.

**ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL TELEPHONE ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 28.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE ASSISTANT STAFF  
ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDING  
ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 31.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 31.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CONTROLLERS AND  
ASSISTANT POSTAL CONTROLLERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 31.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 32.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE ENGINEERING CLERICAL  
ASSISTANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 32.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 33.

In 1912 the association which recruited only in the provinces had 81 out of a potential membership of 220.

**Source:** Clinton.

**ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE WOMEN CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 33.

Clinton records that the organisation was also known as the Women Clerks Association with a membership of 1865 out of a potential of 2498 in 1912.

**Source:** Clinton.

**ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS IN THE  
GENERAL POST OFFICE**

See Vol. 1, p. 34.

**ASSOCIATION OF REGISTRY ASSISTANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 36.

**ASSOCIATION OF SHORTHAND WRITERS AND TYPISTS IN  
THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

See Vol. 1, p. 38.

**ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF SORTING ASSISTANTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 40.

**ASSOCIATION OF UNIFORMED POSTAL SUPERVISING  
OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 44.

**ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN ASSISTANTS, SUPERVISORS AND  
PRINCIPAL CLERKS**

See Vol. 1, p. 46.

Formed in 1919. It became the Association of Higher Grade Women in the Postal Department in 1924. It further changed its title to Association of Higher Grade Women in the Civil Service in 1928. It merged with the **Society of Civil Servants** in 1940.

**Source:** WCML.

**CENTRAL LONDON POSTMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1373

See Vol. 1, p. 57.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies gives the formation date of the association as 1906 with a membership of 920 and its membership at the end of 1911 as 675 and at the end of 1915 as 1,255.

**Source:** RFS.

**CENTRAL TELEGRAPH MALE SUPERVISING OFFICERS  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 57.

## **CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE WOMEN SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 57.

## **CENTRAL TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 58.

## **CHIEF INSPECTORS SOCIETY**

In November 1918, delegates from this organisation attended a conference convened to establish the Post Office Engineering Federation and the staff side of the Post office Engineering Department Whitley Council.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **COMMITTEE OF STAFF ENGINEERS AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 67.

## **COMMUNICATIONS MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**

The Post Office Managers Staff Association [qv] was renamed the CMA in 1981 and it then merged into MSF [qv] in 1998.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **CONNECT**

The Society of Telecommunication Executives renamed in 2000.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **CONTRACT MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 69.

## **CONTRACT SUPERVISING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 70.

## **ENGINEERING AND STORES ASSOCIATION (POSTAL TELEGRAPHS)**

See Vol. 1, p. 82.

Established in 1896. By 1903 there were 1,000 members rising to 2,200 in 1906 in 32 branches.

**Source:** BoT.

**ENGINEERING OFFICERS (TELECOMMUNICATIONS)  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 83.

**EX-ROYAL ENGINEER TELEGRAPHISTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 85.

**FAWCETT ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 86.

**FEDERATION OF SUPERVISING OFFICERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 90.

Formed by merger of the Head Porters and the Assistant Head Postmen's associations in 1917.

**Source:** Clinton.

**FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CLERKS (PROVINCES)  
ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 92.

**GOVERNMENT OVERSEAS CABLE AND WIRELESS  
OPERATORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 95.

The union merged with others in 1946 to create NAPTO – the National Association of Postal and Telegraph Officers [qv].

**Source:** Clinton.

**GUILD OF COUNTER CLERKS AND TELEGRAPHISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 97.

The guild was a breakaway from the Union of Post Office Workers, set up in 1922. The secretary was C.F. Bishop and the guild claimed 520 members and some local area recognition. It failed, however to be as effective as the Association of Counter Clerks [qv] and was wound up in 1927 with most of its members transferring to the ACC.

**Source:** Clinton.



## **GUILD OF POSTAL SORTERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 98.

The guild wound up in 1948 and the remaining members were encouraged to join the National Association of Postal and Telegraph Officers [qv].

**Source:** Clinton.

## **GUILD OF SORTING CLERKS AND TELEGRAPHISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 99.

After withdrawing from the National Federation of Postal and Telegraph Clerks in 1932 the union lost recognition from the Post office but continued at least until 1946.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **GUILD OF TELEPHONISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 99.

## **HEAD PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 100.

The 1918 merger referred to in Vol. 1 led to the formation of the Federation of Supervising Officers [qv]. In 1912 the HPA had 120 members out of a potential grade membership of 175.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **HEAD POSTMASTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 101.

In 1912 the HPA had 494 members out of a potential membership of 750.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **HEAD POSTMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 101.

## **HULL CORPORATION TELEPHONE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Formation date is unknown but the organisation is believed to have merged with the Society of Telecommunications Engineers in 1945 although most members appear to have opted to join the **National Union of General and Municipal Workers**.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS (CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE) ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 106.

## **LONDON AND DISTRICT LETTER CARRIERS ASSISTANTS SOCIETY**

Formed at the Hole in the Wall, Chancery Place, Middlesex with rules dated 10 December 1850.

**Source:** PRO; FS2/ 3621.

## **LONDON ASSISTANT HEAD POSTMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1904 with 49 members rising by 1906 to 102 members. There were 145 members in 1912.

**Sources:** BoT; Clinton.

## **LONDON POSTAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The Overseers Association [qv] renamed. The association became the London Postal Superintending Officers Association in 1911.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **LONDON POSTAL PORTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1328

See Vol. 1, p. 117.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies gives the association's formation date as 1902 and an early address as 12 Bracewell Road, North Kensington W.; later as 24 Chewton Road, Walthamstow NE. and 5 Forest Road, Walthamstow, NE. At the end of 1915 membership stood at 1,255. Most of the union's members were apparently ex service personnel who 'could hope to be promoted to the rank of postman or sorter'. Clinton suggests that the formation date was July 1895 and that the Fawcett Association helped set the union up.

**Sources:** RFS; Clinton.

## **LONDON POSTAL SERVICE CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Little appears to be known of this body which made a presentation to the Hobhouse Committee examining pay and grades in 1906. 160 members are recorded for 1912.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **LONDON POSTAL SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 118.

## **LONDON TELEGRAPH CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in November 1889 by London based staff who had refused to join the provincial Postal Telegraph Clerks Association [qv]. The two bodies sank their differences a month later and the LTCA merged with the PTCA. These differences re-emerged ten years later and a breakaway, the **Metropolitan Telegraph Clerks Association** [qv] appeared.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **MAIL PORTERS AND STAMPERS (CREWE)**

Formed in 1906 with 58 members.

**Source:** BoT.

## **MECHANICIANS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 122.

## **MESSENGERS ASSOCIATION (G.P.O.)**

Established in 1906 with 58 members. In 1916 the secretary was C.J. Broomfield.

**Source:** BoT.

## **METROPOLITAN TELEGRAPH CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

A shortlived breakaway from the Postal Telegraph Clerks Association [see Vol. 1, p. 174].

**Source:** Clinton.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICERS**

Formed in 1947. It attempted to represent white collar grades within the Post Office who felt that they were not adequately represented within the larger structure of the UPW. The General Secretary was A.F. Williams and in July 1949 NAPTO claimed 4,765 members. Conflict with the Union of Post office workers and Post Office reorganisation led to withdrawal of official recognition. This led the leadership to seek merger talks with UPW but these were unfruitful and in early 1954 the union had dissolved.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS**

See Vol. 1, p. 141.

An unregistered union formed in 1904 with 440 members at the end of the year, all female, organised in 14 branches. This grew rapidly to 1,250 in 1906, including 20 men, falling to 10 men and 890 women in 1908. In 1909 it amalgamated with the National Society of Telephone Employees to form the **Amalgamated Society of Telephone Employees**.

**Source:** BPT.

## **NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS UNION**

On 16 February 1985 the Post Office Engineers Union [qv] was renamed the NCU. In January 1995 the NCU and the Union of Communications Workers [qv] merged to form the **Communications Workers Union**.

**Source:** TUC.

## **NATIONAL GUILD OF TELEPHONISTS**

Formed in 1927 as a breakaway union for night telephonists who felt that their concerns were not being properly handled by the UPW. In the 1960s the union renamed itself the **Telecommunications Staff Association** but was wound up around 1974.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES**

See Vol. 1, p. 155.

The society, which was unregistered, originally recruited men only. Its membership at the end of 1906 was 3,402 but, by the time it had admitted 97 females in 1908, no more than 1,627. In 1909 it amalgamated with the National Association of Telephone Operators to form the **Amalgamated Society of Telephone Employees**.

**Source:** BoT.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF AUXILIARY POSTMEN**

A breakaway from the Postmen's Federation in 1910 this body had a Thomas Easthope as secretary and claimed a membership of 500 originally just in the Croydon area. By 1916 the secretary had become A.H. Wakefield of East Finchley. It was a party to the Postmen's Federation/ Fawcett Association merger talks in 1913 but appears to have been wound up in 1919 before those talks were concluded.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS**

A union of this name was the intended outcome of a merger between the Fawcett Association and the United Kingdom Postal Clerks Association in March 1907. Members when balloted showed little enthusiasm and the union was not proceeded with.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **NORTHERN IRELAND POSTAL CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1922 with local recognition for sorting clerks and telegraphists. From 1927 a regular publication, the Gazette, was produced. Grade reorganisation led to the withdrawal of recognition which led to a collapse in membership and the union known as 'Nips' ceased to exist in April 1954.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **OVERSEERS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1894 largely by ex Postmen's Federation and Fawcett Association members who had been promoted the Association changed its name to the London Postal Officers Association.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **OVERSEAS TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 171.

## **PART TIME TELEPHONIST ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 172.

## **PORTERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY**

Set up around the end of 1891 in London. No further information available.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **POSTAL BAGMENS UNION**

Formed in 1906 with close links to the Fawcett Association but this link was severed in 1907 over differences regarding negotiating priorities. In 1912 the union, which was solely London based, had 96 members, mostly messengers. The secretary in 1916 was a, J. Nixon of Walworth Rd, London E. In 1919 the union merged with the Union of Post Office Workers.

**Sources:** BoT; Clinton.

## **POSTAL INSPECTORS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 173.

## **POSTAL PORTERS ASSOCIATION AND MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Reg. 1049

See Vol. 1, p. 174.

Formed in 1895 with 430 members at the end of that year, a number which fell to 230 by the end of 1898. It made no return to the Registrar of Friendly Societies in 1899 and cancelled its registration after notice from the Registrar in 1901.

**Source:** RFS.

## **POSTAL TELEGRAPH CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 174.

## **POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

A merger of the UK Postal Clerks (UKPCA) and the London based Postal Clerks (PTCA) in 1914. The P and TCA became one of the unions that formed the Union of Post office workers in 1919.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONTROLLING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1906 by staff outside of the London area. By 1912 there were 1627 members (male and female). The association merged in 1951 to form the Association of Post Office Controlling Officers [see Vol. 1, p. 32].

**Source:** Clinton.

## **POSTAL TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES ENGINEERING AND STORES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1492

See Vol. 1, p. 178 under Post Office Engineering Union.

## **POSTMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 139.

A breakaway from the Union of Post Office Workers set up by City of London postal staff in 1930. The organisation was renamed the London

Postmen's Association in 1931 and the National Association of Postmen in 1933. NAP was wound up in 1944.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **POSTMEN'S FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 175.

## **POSTMEN'S UNION**

Set up in September 1889 in London. Since a previous attempt at forming a postal union had resulted in the dismissal of its leadership it was agreed that the officers should not be Post Office employees. Tom Dredge, who was one of the men sacked following the previous attempt was elected as was J.L. Mahon, a socialist who had been active in the Docks Strike of 1889. The union was intended to be 'all embracing' and represent sorters as well as postmen. Attempts by the Socialist League, led by Harry Champion and others to control the organisation were checked and the union grew setting up branches in Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh. By March 1890 there were 13 working postmen out of eighteen on the union Executive. A march of some 1,500 postmen to Clerkenwell Green on 15 May 1890 led to some thirty men being disciplined and more were suspended following meeting during June. The union leadership sought to avoid strike action but in July limited strike action led to harsh reactions by the Post Office. Several hundred were dismissed and only a small number reinstated and the union itself petered out. Mishandling of events by both the Post Office authorities and the union leadership probably resulted in a more sympathetic response from the authorities when the Fawcett Association [qv] was set up in 1890 and when the Postmen's Federation was established in 1891.

**Sources:** Swift; Clinton.

## **POST OFFICE CLERKS ASSOCIATION (NORTHERN IRELAND)**

See Vol. 1, p. 176.

## **POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 178.

In 1985 the union re-titled itself the National Communications Union and in 1995 it merged with the Union of Communications Workers to form the Communications Workers Union [qv].

**Source:** TUC Reports.

### **POST OFFICE MANAGERS STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 179.

Became the Communications Managers Association [qv] in 1981.

### **POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH MECHANICIANS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 1, p. 180.

### **POST OFFICE WORKERS UNION**

Formed in 1922 by a merger of the Irish Postal Union, the Irish Post Office Engineering Union and the Irish Postal Workers Union.

**Source:** Devine.

### **POST OFFICE WRITERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 181.

See also Writers Association [qv].

### **RETURNED LETTER SECTION ASSISTANTS AND RETURNERS ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1916 had an office at Mount Pleasant Sorting Office, Central London.

### **SECOND CLASS ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS (LONDON POSTAL SERVICE)**

Formed 1902 with 45 members in 1903 and 55 members in 1907. See Association of Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Messengers [qv].

**Source:** BoT.

### **SENIOR POSTAL STAFFS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 197.

Set up in 1912, not 1972 as suggested by the reference in Vol. 1.

**Source:** Clinton.

### **SENIOR POSTMEN AND LOBBY OFFICERS**

Formed in 1899 with 76 members rising to 186 by 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SOCIETY OF POST OFFICE CHEMISTS AND PHYSICISTS**

See Vol. 1, p. 200.



## **SOCIETY OF POST OFFICE ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN**

See Vol. 1, p. 201.

## **SOCIETY OF POST OFFICE ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 201.

## **SOCIETY OF POST OFFICE EXECUTIVES**

See Vol. 1, p. 201.

In 1983 the SPOE changed its name to the Society of Telecommunications Executives. It retained this title until 200 when it was renamed CONNECT.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **SOCIETY OF POST OFFICE MANAGERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 202.

## **SORTER TRACERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 203.

A separate group to sorters or tracers these staff spent part of each day on each function. In 1912 they had 166 members out of a grade group of 177. In 1916 the secretary was A.E. Oxley of Bow, East London.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **SOUTH OF IRELAND NATIONAL TELEPHONE STAFF BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (CORK)**

Formed in 1909; cancelled 1917.

**Source:** RFS 1188

## **SUB POSTMASTERS FEDERATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 150.

Set up in Wakefield in 1897. The SBF produced a journal from 1902 and later became the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters. In 1912 there were 6,601 members.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS SALES SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 209.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 210.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION**

See Vol. 1, p. 211.

## **TELEGRAPH CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 211.

## **TELEGRAPHISTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 211.

## **TELEPHONE CONTRACT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 212.

## **TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING GUILD**

See Vol. 1, p. 213.

## **TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

Also known as the Temporary Workers Association. Set up in Glasgow in 1916, despite opposition from the Postmen's Federation but with the assistance of the Glasgow Trades Council. The union collapsed when the secretary, Mr. R.G. Murray, a temporary postman, was sacked in June 1917.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **TEMPORARY SORTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 214.

Set up in March 1915 by some 100 temporary sorters in London following the refusal by the Fawcett Association to recruit them. G.H. Stuart (a Postman's Federation full time officer) acted as chairman. Membership was opened to all London temporary staff denied membership by other trade unions. The union was re-titled the Temporary Postal workers Association (London) in 1918.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **TRACERS ASSOCIATION**

In 1916 the secretary was Mr. F. Webb of Stoke Newington, North London.

## **TRANSFERRED OFFICERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Existed 1925–28 and appears to have gone into Post Office Workers' Union.

## **TUBE STAFF ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 216.

Set up in November 1903 they finally merged with the Union of Post Office Workers with 120 members and £13 in funds. The secretary in 1916 was J.W. Goodman.

**Source:** Clinton.

## **UNION OF COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS**

The UPW changed its name to the UCW in 1980 and in 1995 merged with the National Communications Union to form the Communications Workers Union.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **UNION OF POST OFFICE WORKERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 218.

Name change to Union of Communications Workers in 1980.

## **UNION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS**

Reg. 546T

Formed in 1967; registered in 1969; dissolved 1976.

## **UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LETTER CARRIERS AND SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Formed at the Hole in the Wall, Chancery Place, Middlesex with rules dated 20 March 1833.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1836.

## **UNITED KINGDOM GENERAL POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Note. Swift suggests that the title of this body did not contain the word 'Kingdom' – Clinton does.

Led by William Booth a City of London letter carrier the society was formally set up on 17 May 1872. Although Booth was condemned as an agitator the authorities agreed to meet some of his supporters (not him) and

privately conceded many points that had been raised. However the Treasury refused to approve a pay rise. By June 1873 there was widespread labour movement support for the union. Treasury officials sought to pressurise the Post Office to quash the union and produced a wages settlement that awarded good conduct stripes to those men 'who gave up the society'. The organisation never achieved more than 700 members and had very little funds. Victimisation of society leaders was widespread, Booth and a number of others were sacked and by 1874 the organisation had disappeared.

**Sources:** Swift; Clinton.

### **UNITED KINGDOM POSTAL CLERKS ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1887 organising the provincial equivalent of the London sorters who opted to develop their own organisation – the Fawcett association. In addition the UKPCA recruited counter clerks and writers. It failed however to spread throughout the UK and remained, principally a North West union. The early leadership were Liverpool based – George Lascelles was the first secretary. Paul Casey a Liverpool sorting clerk ran the union until 1895 when Manchester membership took over the leadership. George Landsberry became secretary. Until it became fully accepted that a London based union could not properly represent provincial members the relations with the Post and telegraph clerks association remained poor but acceptance of a need for a regional organisation came as the two unions worked closely.

In 1901 the UKPCA affiliated to the TUC but refused to affiliate to the Labour Party until 1906 when an EC recommendation was overwhelmingly rejected and the union voted to become non political. From 1908 the union employed a Woman's officer, Lucy Withrington who almost persuaded the union of the case for equal pay.

Amalgamation talks in 1907 with the Fawcett Association and the creation of a National Union of Postal Clerks [qv] collapsed due to membership indifference. In 1912 the union reported a membership figure of 7,724. Further talks, this time with the Postal Telegraph Clerks Association, started in 1911 and resulted in a full merger in 1914 to form the Postal and Telegraph Clerks Association [qv].

**Source:** Clinton.

### **UNITED KINGDOM POSTMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**

Set up in 1887 with the provisional title of the London and Provincial Postmen's Mutual Aid Society following meetings in July and August 1889. At the second meeting, a Member of Parliament agreed to meet the

Postmaster General on the men's behalf. Small changes were agreed but no further meetings were permitted. A meeting of suburban staff led to Tom Dredge the elected secretary being demoted. Despite this plans went ahead for a union and a rule book was agreed. However on 19 May 1888 Dredge was sacked and the union collapsed soon after.

**Source:** Clinton.

### **WOMEN SORTERS ASSOCIATION**

See Association of Civil Service Sorting Assistants [qv].

### **WRITERS ASSOCIATION**

See Post Office Writers Association [qv].

Part Eight

# ENERGY AND EXTRACTION

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# Energy and Extraction

## **Miners and Quarrymen**

*Colliery Enginemen*

*Colliery Mechanics and Cokemen*

*Colliery Winders*

*Deputies, Overmen and Shotfirers*

*Other Colliery Workers*

*Quarrymen*

*Tin Miners*

*Utilities*



# Miners and Quarrymen

## **ABERAMAN COLLIERY FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 October 1872. It met at the House of Griffin Inn, Aberaman, Glamorgan.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1387.

## **ABERCARNE COLLIERS AND WORKMENS SICK FUND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 20 May 1872. It met at the Market Hall, Abercarne.

**Source:** PRO FS2/807.

## **ABERCARNE COLLIERS AND WORKMENS SOCIETY**

Reg. 543

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 26 June 1867. It met at the Temperance Rooms, Abercarne. Later known as Abercarne Colliery Workmen's Association.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/664; FS7/543.

## **ABERDARE MERTHYR AND DOWLAIS MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 201 as Aberdare and Merthyr Miners Association.

An unregistered organisation. It had 7,000 members in 1892 falling to 500 in 1898 and joined the South Wales Miners Federation in the following year.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ABERDARE TIMBERMEN RIPPERS AND ASSISTANTS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1245

Formed in 1887 the Society registered at the Royal Exchange Inn, Aberdare in May 1901 with a membership of 381, the Society amalgamated with the South Wales Miners' Federation in 1903.

**Source:** RFS.

**ABERSYCHAN DISTRICT OF THE AMALGAMATED  
ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 135

Registration cancelled June 1895 following its absorption

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7/135.

**ACCRINGTON DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 440

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**ADVENTURE COLLIERY AMALGAMATED EMPLOYEES  
UNION**

Reg. 1959

Registered in 1928 at the Adventure Colliery, Co. Durham.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/257 (1929–1942).

**ALBERT COLLIERY SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 November 1870.

It met at the Albert Inn, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/441.

**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 73

See Vol. 2, p. 202.

Delete from 'had' in line 1 to 'out' in line 4 and add: 'formerly been in membership of the collapsed Lancashire Districts of the **Miners National Association**'. In April 1875 the **Amalgamated Association of Miners**, which was in financial difficulties, sought and agreed an amalgamation with the **Miners National Association**. Both unions were dissolved and a new union formed under the title Amalgamated Miners National Union. Halliday honoured the dissolution and change of name but MacDonald of the **Miners National Association** did not, changing its title only to **Miners National Union** which he urged the Amalgamated Association of Miners to join.

**Sources:** PRO FS7; Smethurst.

**AMALGAMATED COAL MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTION  
SOCIETY OF WISHAW AND DISTRICT**

Reg. 35s

**Source:** SRO FS7/35.

**AMALGAMATED MINERS NATIONAL UNION**

See Amalgamated Association of Miners.

**AMALGAMATED ORDER OF SONS OF LABOUR**

Reg. 75s

A miners organisation with a great deal of its membership in Lanarkshire.

**Source:** SPRO FS7.

**AMALGAMATED SECTION SCOTCH MINERS AND  
OILWORKMEN**

See Vol. 2, p. 203.

An unregistered union formed in 1886 and known until 1896 as the **Mid and West Lothian Labour Federation** [see Vol. 2, p. 226].

**Source:** BoT.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MINERS**

Reg. cancelled December 1910.

**Source:** CO.

**AMICABLE SOCIETY OF MINERS LABOURERS AND OTHERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1805 and meeting at the Swan Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/103.

**AMICABLE SOCIETY OF SENIOR MINERS**

Rules dated 1807 are in existence for a society of this name meeting at the house of Mr. Richard Leads, Prince's End, Tipton, Staffs.

**Source:** PRO FS2/256.

## **ASHTON HAYDOCK AND BOLTON MINERS ETC. TRADE UNION**

Reg. 367

Formed in 1882 as the Ashton and Haydock District Miners Trade Union with 2,346 members, this was a trade society with no friendly benefits. Its numbers fell to 959 and in 1884 it was turned into a federal organisation of autonomous unions registered at the Coffee Tavern, Bradshaw Gate, Bolton and originally known as the Ashton, Haydock, Havannah, Whiston, Thatto Heath, Little Lever, Radcliffe and Kearsley, Pendlebury, Pendleton, Great Harwood and Burnley Miners Trades Union a title which was in use shortened to that given above. With 33 lodges with somewhat grandiose titles (Good Intent, Pull Together Boys, Miners' Rest and others) and aggressive attitudes it was a dominating force in the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation**. It suffered heavily following the 1893 National Strike and its membership fell to 10,080 in 1894. Its lodges formed the principal part of the Federation when in 1897 it ceased to operate as a federal body.

**Sources:** Minutes, 1888–1897; Challinor; BoT; PRO FS7/367.

## **ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD CONSERVATIVE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1453

Formed and Registered in 1910 at the Conservative Club, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-le-Willows, with a membership of 75, falling to 48 in the following year.

**Sources:** RFS; Vol. 2, p. 204; PRO FS7.

## **ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD MINERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 353

Formed 1883 Merge with Haydock and became one the foundation union of the Ashton, Haydock and Bolton etc Miners Trades Union.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS7/353.

## **ASPULL AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 589

Aspull seceded from the Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society in 1877. In 1896 the association's secretary was Hy. Heyes, the Royal Hotel, New Springs, Aspull, Wigan.

**Sources:** Smethurst; BoT 8th Report.

## **ASSOCIATION OF PRACTICAL MINERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 205.

Seceded from the Operative Miners Association (not the Miners National Union) in 1864. This occurred at a delegate conference held at the Swan with Two Necks, Withy Grove, Manchester at which that union split into two, members of the association objecting to the appointment of 'non-practical miners' as officials of the union such as Alex Macdonald and W. Holmes and the members remaining adding to Operative Miners Association the word National to become the Operative Miners National Association. The objectors led by John Catchpole went on to form the Association of Practical Miners.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **ASSOCIATION OF UNITED MINERS OF FIFE AND CLACKMANNAN**

There are rules for this association for 1870 and 1873 and other years, the last available reference being in 1892.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 287; Webb TU Collection, Sec. B, Vol. CXI, Item 1.

## **AUDLEY COLLIERY FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 23 July 1860. It had two lodges meeting respectively at the Kings Head and the Red Lion Inn, Audley.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1282.

## **AYRSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 3s

See Vol. 2, p. 206.

**Source:** SPRO FS7/3.

## **AYRSHIRE MINERS FEDERAL UNION**

Reg. 18s; 49S

See Vol. 2, p. 206.

**Source:** SPRO FS7.

## **BAILLIESTON MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 94s

See Vol. 2, p. 206.

**Source:** SPRO FRS7/94.

### **BANK HALL MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1229

See Vol. 2, p. 207.

Formed in 1899 and registered at the Princess Alexandra Hotel, Colne Road, Burnley, the union was later based on the Miners Institute, 10 Bromsgrove Road, Burnley. It had 509 members in 1911 and was a branch of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation, maintaining a membership of rather more than 400 into the 1930s.

**Sources:** BoT: RFS; PRO FS27/141 (1901–1971).

### **BARGOED AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1536

Formed in 1912 and registered at 57 Usk Street, Bargoed, Cardiff, the registration was cancelled in 1913.

**Source:** RFS.

### **BASSENDEN AND ACCRINGTON MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 207.

For Bassenden, read Baxenden.

### **BAXENDEN AND ACCRINGTON MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 617

See Vol. 2, p. 207 and above as Bassenden and Accrington Miners Association.

This association was also known as ‘Pull Together Boys’ when it became a lodge of the **Ashton Haydock and Bolton Miners Trade Union**.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

### **BEAMISH COLLIERY FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 September 1835. It met at the Shepherd and Shepherdess Inn, Chester le Street, Co. Durham.

**Source:** PRO FS2/250.

### **BENEVOLENT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 May 1865. It met at the Wesleyan School Room, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/853.

### **BETHEL MINERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 May 1853. It met in the Vestry, Bethel Chapel, Dartmouth Street, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/853.

### **BILSTON MINERS MUTUAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 29 November 1864. It met at the Shakespeare Inn, Bilston, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1589.

### **BLACKHEATH MINERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 17 September 1860. It met at the Handel Hotel, Blackheath, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1299.

### **BLACKROD MINERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered trade union. It resulted for a breakaway from the **Wigan Miners Provident Society** in 1877. It returned to the fold as a district of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation** in 1908.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **BLANTYRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 79S

See Vol. 2, p. 207.

The association joined the Lanarkshire Miners County Union in 1896.

**Sources:** BoT; SRO FS7/79.

### **BRISTOL MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 595

See Vol. 2, p. 208.

An association registered in 1890. In 1889 it invited William Whitefield from Northumberland to be its agent, thereby securing a 10 per cent increase for its 2,000 members. In 1897 it had 12 branches and a membership of 2,235 with its secretary at Hazell's Rank, St. Georges, Bristol. By 1911 its office was at 59 Clouds Hill Road, St. Georges and its membership 1,871 in 7 branches, falling to 1,635 in 1925 at 6 Aubrey Road, Bedminster.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/64 (1890–1948); Atkinson, Trade Unions in Bristol; MacDougall, p. 274b.

### **BRYNMALLY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 915

See Vol. 2, p. 208.

**Source:** PRO FS7/915.

### **BUCKLEY AND MOLD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF COAL MINERS**

Reg. 397

See Vol. 2, p. 208.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

### **BURNLEY AND CHURCH AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 82

See Vol. 2, p. 208 as Burnley and Church Association of Miners.

Formed in 1872, the organisation quickly came to operate as an amalgamation of two separate associations which jointly organised a gala demonstration in Burnley in June 1873 as a result of which the Burnley employers locked out their men for 12 months and recruited replacements from Cornwall and the South West. The Amalgamated Association, with a membership of 1,300, supported the Burnley men but was forced, in August 1874, to abandon the dispute because of the strain of lock-out levies on the members. The union ceased to exist by the end of that year.

**Sources:** Smethurst; RFS; PRO FS7.

### **BURNLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION PROSPERITY LODGE**

Reg. 530

The association was formed in 1888 with an office at the Weavers' Institute, Charlotte Street, Burnley and a membership in 1898 of 1,703. By 1911 this was 1,691 and in 1925, 1,418. Its registration was cancelled in September 1966.

**Sources:** CO; RFS; PRO FS27/49 (1889–1940).

### **CAMBUSLANG MINERS LABOUR FEDERATION**

Reg. 82s

**Source:** SRO FS7/82.



## **CANNOCK CHASE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Formed in 1869 by George Pickard, this was one of the most loyal districts of the Amalgamated Association of Miners. It was reported to have collapsed following the South Staffordshire strike of 1874–75 but its remnants regrouped and survived until 1877.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT OF THE MINERS NATIONAL UNION**

Reg. 247

Formed in 1880.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **CARLUKE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 39s

**Source:** SRO FS7/39.

## **CLACKMANNAN MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 209.

An unregistered association.

For Fife Clackmannan and Kinross Miners Association read **Fife Kinross and Clackmannan Miners Association**; see Fife and Kinross Miners Association.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 287b.

## **CLIFTON AND KEARSLEY MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society formed in August 1863 in the area between Manchester and Bolton in response to wage cuts imposed by employers during the cotton famine in Lancashire by John Worrall and Thomas Halliday. It joined all the attempts at national organisation, such as the National Association of Coal, Lime and Ironstone Miners of Great Britain, the Operative Miners Association and the Miners National Association but was at odds with Alex Macdonald and other leaders. It was a member of the Amalgamated Association of Miners and joined the Miners National Union in 1875 but collapsed in 1879.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **COAL AND IRONSTONE MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

Formed in 1853, the life of this association seems to be uncertain though it evidently still existed in 1866.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 285a.

## **COALVILLE AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 466

See Vol. 2, p. 210.

The association's registered office in 1896 was at the Station Inn, Swannington Leicester. Its first membership figure available was 1,143 in 1888. This more than doubled in the following year to 2,541, where it remained in the early 1890s, increasing to over 3,000 in 13 branches and then to about 3,500. About 1907 it changed its name to **Leicestershire Miners Association** [qv].

**Sources:** BoT: RFS.

## **COLLIERY HAULIERS AND WAGE MENS UNION OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE**

Reg. 950

Registered in January 1895 at the Prince of Wales Hotel Pontypridd, the registration was cancelled in 1898 when the union's membership was transferred to the **South Wales Miners Federation**.

**Source:** RFS.

## **COLLIERY TRADES AND ALLIED WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

To **Union of Democratic Mineworkers**, 6 December 1985.

**Source:** CO.

## **CONDUIT COLLIERY INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNION**

Reg. 1971

It is known that in 1947–48 M. Chilton of 10 Church Road, Norton Canes, Stafford was the secretary.

**Sources:** MoL; PRO FS259 1930–1949).

## **COPPULL MINERS LABOUR AND CHECKWEIGH ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1282

See Vol. 2, p. 210, where it is wrongly listed as ‘Coppall’.

Formed in 1901 and registered in the following year at the Old Oak Tree Inn, Coppull, Lancashire with 563 members, increasing to 1,465 in 1908; 1911, 1,186; 1912, 987. It was a branch of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation** end of 1913, 1,402; 1914, 1,268; 1915, 1,246. In 1925, 1,399 at the Old Oak Tree Inn, Coppull, Chorley. Affiliated to Miners Federation of Great Britain in 1921.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/150 (1902–1960).

## **CUMBERLAND AND NORTH LANCASHIRE FEDERATION**

Formed in March 1891 the federation was concerned partly, but not wholly with mining interests. It included the West Cumberland Miners Association, the Cumberland County Colliery Enginememen’s Association [see Vol. 2, p. 210] and the West Cumberland Workmen’s Association, but also branches of the Blastfurnacemen’s Association [see Vol. 2, p. 279] and of the Typographical Association [see Vol. 5, Fife and Kinross Miners Association]. In 1897 it had a membership of 5,442 and a secretary at 77 Senhouse Street, Maryport, Cumberland, the address of the West Cumberland Miners. It continued at this address until the First World War, when a new secretary, T. Cape, was to be found at 12 Oxford Street, Workington. The federation seems to have been dissolved in the early 1920s.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **CUMBERLAND MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 229

Formed in 1872 as West Cumberland District of the **Amalgamated Association of Miners** with Andrew Sharp as secretary changed title to **West Cumberland Miners Association** in 1877. The association had 4,961 members in 1892 and 3,811 in 1898 in 23 lodges, rising to 6,326 in 1910 and over 10,000 by 1925 with offices in Workington or Maryport.

**Sources:** BoT: RFS; MacDougall, p. 274a.

## **DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

To South Derbyshire Amalgamated Miners Association.

## **DERBYSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 113

Formed in late 1872 after a recruitment led by William Brown and George Pickard, the **Amalgamated Association of Miners** agents in North Staffordshire and Cannock Chase. The union was registered on 20 May 1873 with 1,400 members and offices at Newhall, Derbyshire. James Simpkin was the Miners Agent, by the end of 1873 the membership had declined to 1,073, and by 31 December 1874 to 1,019. At its peak it had eight lodges, two each at Church Gresly and Newhall, and one each at Castle Gresly, Hartshorne, Linton and Swadlincote.

The districts supported The *Tamworth Miners Examiners and Workingman's Journal*, commenced in 1873 which was shortened to *Tamworth Examiner*, in 1874 and continued until the collapse of the union in 1876.

**Sources:** Smethurst, RFS. *Tamworth Examiner* 4/10/1873 and 13/9/1874; PRO FS7.

## **DERBYSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 779

See Vol. 2, p. 213.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **DUDLEY PORT UNION MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 140

See Vol. 2, p. 214.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **DURHAM MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 43

This was among the largest as well as the oldest of the miner's associations, growing from 38,000 in 1875 to almost 156,000 in 1925 but falling to about 124,000 in the 1930s and to 106,000 when joining the National Union of Mineworkers in 1945.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 275a; BoT 8th Report.

## **DURHAM MINING FEDERATION**

There exists a reference to this organisation in 1892 but nothing more has been unearthed.

**Source:** WCML.

## **EAST CHESHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 233

Formed in 1874 by miners in Adlington, Poynton and Disley, the association was looked after by Joseph Booth and Thomas Stansfield, the agents of the Ashton under Lyne District into which it was absorbed in 1884.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7; Smethurst.

## **ELEVATOR LODGE No. 4, SALOP UNITED DISTRICT AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 73

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **ELLIOT COLLIERY BRANCH SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 707

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **EXCELSIOR BRANCH No. 11, SALOP UNITED DISTRICT OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 104

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **FFREWD BRANCH OF DENBIGHSHIRE AND FLINTSHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1,017

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **FIFE AND KINROSS MINERS ASSOCIATION**

An early Scottish miners' association in the county of Fife, [see also Association of United Miners of Fife and Clackmannan] this merged with the **Clackmannan Miners Association** [Vol. 2, p. 209] in 1917. The merger adopted the title **Fife Kinross and Clackmannan Miners Association**. In 1922/23 a Mineworkers Reform Union of Fife Kinross and Clackmannan broke away but was dissolved in 1927, its members returning to the parent body. In 1928, however, William Adamson led a breakaway which as the Fife Clackmannan and Kinross Miners

Association which, in 1945, merged into the National Union of Mineworkers [see Vol. 2, p. 217 where the process seems not to have been appreciated]. The association is noted by MacDougall as having 'disintegrated in the early 1930s as a result of a number of breakaways' which presumably included the non-political Fife Kinross and District Industrial Trade Union [qv].

**Source:** MacDougall.

#### **FIFE CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 217.

See also Fife and Kinross Miners Association.

#### **FIFE KINROSS AND DISTRICT MINERS INDUSTRIAL UNION**

Reg. 181s

A non-political breakaway union formed in 1930(?) with 76 members. It seems not to have survived into 1931.

**Sources:** A.R. and C.P. Griffin; SRO FS14/32.

#### **FOREST OF DEAN LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 218.

An unregistered association based at Cinderford. Its formation date is given as 1886. It had 15 lodges in 1897 and a membership of 2,300 and in 1910, 3,000 members in 28 lodges.

**Source:** BoT.

#### **FORTH AND CLYDE VALLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 17s

**Source:** SRO FS7/17.

#### **GARW MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1121

See Vol. 2, p. 219.

The association was registered in March 1898 and dissolved in May 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

#### **GLASGOW SCOTTISH MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2s

**Source:** SRO FS7/2.

### **GOLBORNE CONSERVATIVE LABOUR UNION**

Formed in 1906 with 33 members, this was one of a handful of Conservative miners' unions formed at about this time. It was dissolved in 1907.

**Source:** BoT.

### **GREAT HARWOOD AND CLAYTON-LE-MOORS MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 977

See Vol. 2, p. 220.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

### **HAMILTON MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTION, ACCIDENT AND FUNERAL ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 12s

**Source:** SRO FS7/12.

### **HAVANNAH LODGE OF MINERS AND CHECKWEIGH FUND**

Reg. 651

Formed in 1890 and later as part of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation** known as the Havannah and Southport Branch of Miners, the Lodge had a membership of 353 in 1891, falling to 181 in 1894, 230 in 1898 and met for many years at the Church Hotel, Parr, St Helens. By 1911 its membership had increased to 850. This fell during the First World War but increased again to 904 in 1925.

**Source:** RFS.

### **HINDLEY MINERS IMPROVEMENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 197; 306

Formed in 1878 as a breakaway from the **Wigan Miners Provident Society** the Hindley Miners, 176 members in 1880, growing in numbers to 835 in 1884 and then falling as low as 380 in 1888. By 1892 it had grown, however, to 1,356 members. It then fell away to 600 in 11 branches 1897 and joined the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation** in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT; Smethurst.

### **HOPE OF ASHTON MINERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 379

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING MINERS LODGE**

Reg. 259

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **ILKESTON CONSERVATIVE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 733; 1384

Formed in 1890 and registered in 1891 as Reg. 733 at the Rutland Hotel Ilkeston. The association was dissolved in 1901 with a membership of 78. In 1907, however, it re-registered at the Conservative Club, Ilkeston, Derbyshire with a membership of 150. It seems to have reached a peak of membership in 1912 and 1913 (432) and declined thereafter, being wound up before 1919.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS7.

## **INVINCIBLE No 2 LODGE OF THE SKELMERSDALE DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 288

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **IRISH MINES, QUARRIES AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION**

Formed in 1931 as breakaway from the Irish Transport and General Workers Union under the leadership of Nicholas Boran. It affiliated to the Red International of Labour Unions but not the ITUC. 400 men struck work in October 1932 but although the strike was won the union was broken by the strike and clerical hostility. The union dissolved and members returned to the ITGWU – as did Boran, who later served on the ITGWU Executive. The IMQAWU had branches in Castlecomer and Ballyragget.

**Source:** Milotte M., *Communism in modern Ireland* Dublin 1984.

## **KEARSLEY CLIFTON PENDLEBURY AND PENDLETON MINERS ASSOCIATION AND CHECKWEIGH FUND GOOD INTENT LODGE**

Reg. 511

See, Vol. 2, p. 221 as Kearsley Clifton Pendlebury and Pendleton Association.

Formed 1884 as the above and registered in 1887. Later became the Kearsley Clifton Pendlebury and Pendleton Miners Association. Met and had a



registered office at The Pendlebury Institute, Pendlebury, Lancashire. In 1898 there were 2,924 members. In 1887 the union became a member of the **Ashton Haydock and Bolton etc. Miners Trade Union**, the largest of its affiliated organisations. By 1900 at the Town Hall with 14 Lodges; 1911, 4,640, at Town Hall; 1912, 4,027; 1913, 4,384; 1914, 4,860; 1915, 5,289; 1925, 3,284 at Town Hall, Pendlebury, Manchester. Became part of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **KILLKENNY MINERS FEDERATION**

Founded in 1907 and registered in 1908. The registration number 266T was later cancelled in 1915. The union was based at the collieries in South Leinster around Castlecomer in County Kilkenny.

**Source:** TURID.

### **KILMARNOCK AYRSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 3s

See Kilmarnock Miners Association Vol. 2, p. 222.

**Source:** SRO FS7/ 3.

### **KINGSWOOD COAL MINERS AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title was registered as a friendly society. With two registration and rules dated 9 March 1873 and the 9 December 1873. No further information available.

**Sources:** PRO FS/2/1020 and 1958.

### **LANARKSHIRE MINERS COUNTY UNION**

Reg. 14s

See Vol. 2, p. 222.

Originally the **Lanarkshire Miners Federation** formed in May 1893 which became a unitary trade union in 1896. Hamilton based.

**Sources:** BoT; SRO FS7/14.

### **LANARKSHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Formed in May 1893, the Federation consisted of the Bellshill Miners Association, the Blantyre Miners Association, the Hamilton Miners

Association, the Holytown Miners Association, the Larkhall Miners Mutual Protection Association, the Motherwell Miners Association and the Shotts Miners Association, with a total membership of 10,340 in 1894. These became branches of the Lanarkshire Miners County Union in 1896.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COLLIERY TRADESMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Based at Leigh the union represented tradesmen such as electricians and blacksmiths. The union affiliated to the National Union of Mineworkers in 1944.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1180

The Board of Trade records the Federation as formed in April 1881 with an affiliated membership in 1894 of 29,073; 1895, 27,000 and 1896, 25,487. It further notes that in 1897 it was reorganised 'as a trade union' which was, it seems, registered in 1899 at Ashton Old Road, Manchester with a membership of 925. In that form the Federation was still in existence in 1935 with a membership of 43,397 and in 1944 about 40,000 as a constituent of the **Miners Federation of Great Britain**.

**Sources:** BoT, RFS; MacDougall, p. 275a.

### **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1896

**Source:** PRO FS27/241 (1925–1939).

### **LANCASHIRE DATALLERS AND SURFACEMENS FEDERATED UNION**

Reg. 1523

A union registered in 1912 at 10 Wigan Road, Leigh. It was affiliated to the Constitutional Labour Union of Great Britain and appears never to have made any return to the Registrar before being removed from the register in 1914.

**Source:** RFS; Vol.2, p. 224.

## **LARKHALL MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTION, ACCIDENT AND FUNERAL ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1s

See Vol. 2, p. 224, as the Larkhall Miners Mutual Protection Association.

**Source:** SRO FS7/1.

## **LARKHALL AND UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 93s

**Source:** SRO FS7/93.

## **LEICESTERSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 466

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

Formerly the **Coalville and District Miners Association** [qv]. The association had a membership of 4,721 in 17 lodges in 1907 and 5,491 in 1910 with its office at the Station Chambers, Coalville, Leicester, growing to 6,726 at the end of 1915 and to 7,428 in 1925 at 8 Hotel Street, Coalville; later the Leicester Area of the **National Union of Mineworkers**.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **LEIGH AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

An unregistered association. It broke away from the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society** in 1877.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **LITTLE LEVER DARCY LEVER BRIGHTMET AND GREAT LEVER MINERS ASSOCIATION AND CHECKWEIGH FUND**

Reg. 683

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

In 1914 changed its title to Little Lever and Tonge Miners Association and Checkweigh Fund.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **LOFTHOUSE MINERS REFUGE UNION**

Reg. 350

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **LYE WASTE NEWLY REFORMED MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 273

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **MANCHESTER MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

An unregistered union. The secretary in 1896 was Richard Watt, at the Kersley Pole Inn, Stoneclough, Manchester. Its highest membership seems to have been in 1892 when it was given as 4,075.

**Source:** BoT.

## **MARYHILL MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 23s

See Vol. 2, p. 225.

Also known as Maryhill Labour Protection Association.

**Source:** SRO FS7/23.

## **MAYPOLE BRANCH OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1609

Registered in 1915 at the King William Hotel, Platt Bridge, Wigan, the Branch had 730 members at the end of that year and 905 in 1925.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/189 (1915–1947).

## **METHLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 492

See Vol. 2, p. 226.

The membership of the association was 81 in 1888 and 95 in 1890.

**Sources:** BoT; PRO FS7.

## **MID AND WEST LOTHIAN MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 72s

See Vol. 2, p. 226 as Mid and West Lothian Miners Labour Federation.

**Source:** SRO FS7/72.

## **MIDLAND COUNTIES FEDERATION OF MINERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 226.

**MID RHONDDA COLLIERY WORKMENS UNION LODGE No. 1**  
Reg. 700

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**MILNROW MINERS ASSOCIATION PERSEVERANCE LODGE**  
Reg. 584

See Vol. 2, p. 227.

The Lodge had a membership of 584 in 1891 but this had fallen to 50 in 1894 though formal dissolution did not take place until February 1896. Was 'Perseverance lodge' **Ashton Haydock and Bolton etc. Miners Trades Union.**

**Sources:** BoT 8th Report; PRO FS7.

**MINERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DUDLEY DISTRICT**  
Reg. 25

Established in 1866 and registered in 1872.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

**MINERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**  
See, Vol. 2, p. 227.

There is artefact evidence at least that some parts of the union survived after 1848.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 272a; Carter.

**MINERS DEFENCE No. 4 LODGE SALOP DISTRICT OF THE  
MIDLAND COUNTIES MINERS FEDERATION**  
Reg. 574

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**MINERS GENERAL SICK AND PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**  
Rules exist for this society which had its headquarters at the Horse and Jockey Inn, Scholes Wigan, Lancashire dated 7 November 1862.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/4883.

## **MINERS GLORY NO. 1 LODGE SALOP DISTRICT OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES FEDERATION**

Reg. 491

Formed in 1887, the Lodge met at the Duke of York and the Oxford Hotel, Oakengates, Wellington. It had 499 members in 1889, rising to 954 in 1893 and thereafter falling to 500 in 1898 and maintaining this figure before the First World War in membership of the **Shropshire Miners Enginemens's and Surfacemens's Federation** and into the 1920s. It seems to have remained formally in existence until 1958.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS27/42 (1888–1958).

## **MINERS IMPROVEMENT BENEFIT SOCIETY, HINDLEY DISTRICT**

Reg. 197; 306

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **MINERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

See Miners National Union.

## **MINERS NATIONAL UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 228.

The union was earlier known as the Miners National Association which co-existed for some years along with a breakaway organisation the Amalgamated Association of Miners [qv]. A merger between the two was agreed in 1875 an agreed title being Amalgamated Miners National Union but Alexander Macdonald of the MNA changed his union's title to Miners National Union only. The Amalgamated Association [see Vol. 2, p. 202] became bankrupt and was wound up; the MNU continued until 1898 when it was wound up. Baylies regards it as 'primarily a lobbying body'.

**Sources:** Smethurst; BoT: MacDougall, p. 272a; Baylies, p. 69.

## **MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT AND FUNERAL SOCIETY EVER FIRM No. 1 LODGE**

Reg. 212

**Source:** PRO FS7.

### **MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules of this society in Kearsley, Lancashire dated 24 March 1864 with offices at the Church Inn, Kearsley, Dean, Bolton.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/4615.

### **MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules of this Society which met at the Conservative Rooms, Hindley, Lancashire exist dated 18 February 1874.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/6457.

### **MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules of this society which met at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Rainford, Prescott, Lancashire exist dated 24 April 1867.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/5776.

### **MINERS SOCIETY (NEWCASTLE)**

Articles and rules exist for 'The Miners Society' which met at the house of Mr. Charles Watkin, Black Boy, Goat Market, Newcastle established on the 1 December 1812 and revised and reprinted in 1817. A second set of rules for society formed on the same date and revised in 1829 which met at the house of William Hall, Black Horse, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. There was no limitation as to the number of Miners who could be admitted. Whether the two organisations were the same organisation is uncertain?

**Source:** British Library 8275.66.3; 8275.66.4.

### **MINERS UNION OF DUDLEY DISTRICT**

Reg. 293

**Source:** PRO FS7.

### **MINEWORKERS FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1555

See Vol. 2, pp. 229–30.

**Source:** MacDougall, pp. 272a–4b.

### **MINEWORKERS REFORM UNION OF FIFE KINROSS AND CLACKMANNAN**

See Fife and Kinross Miners Association.

## **MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 498

See Vol. 2, p. 231.

The association registered in 1888 with a membership of 1,600 as the Monmouthshire Miners Association. It joined the South Wales Miners Federation in 1898 and was formally dissolved in the following year, its registered address being 5 Synagogue Terrace, Wood Road, Treforest.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS7.

## **MONMOUTH WESTERN VALLEYS MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. No. 1080

See Vol. 2, p. 230.

The association registered in 1897 at the Tillery Miners Institute, Abertillery.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **MOSTON MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Date formation unknown, was known to have been link To the Ashton under Lyne Miners Association the 1870s, but was very isolated. An artefact of the association exists in the mining collection of the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry. When the pit linked up underground with the Bradford Colliery Manchester, its workforce became members of that lodge of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation.

**Source:** Manchester Museum of Science and Industry.

## **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLLIERY SURFACE WORKERS**

Formed in August 1894, the federation was made up of the Yorkshire Miners Association, the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen Cranemen Hammer Drivers and Boiler Firemen, the Gasworkers and General Labourers and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Initially its membership was about 7,000, falling to 3,625 in 45 branches in 1897. It was dissolved in 1898 but revived in the following year without the Yorkshire Miners and the Enginemen and Cranemen but with the addition of the Ardsley Oaks Surfacemen. It had 7,425 members in 1910. Its secretary to 1919 was A.J. Bailey, 55 Burngreave Road, Sheffield.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL; Baylies, p. 390.



**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (COLLIERY OFFICIALS AND STAFFS AREA REGION NO. 3)**

Dissolved in 1996.

**Source:** CO.

**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (COSA) REGION 4**

**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (COSA) REGION 5**

The Region transferred its engagements to NUM (COSA) Region 4 on 6 August 1996.

**Source:** CO.

**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (LANCASHIRE AREA) TYLDESLEY AND ASTLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2210

Formerly the Tyldesley and Astley Miners Association [qv].

**Source:** PRO FS27/391 (1953–1970).

**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (NOTTINGHAM AREA)**

Amalgamated with the National Union of Mineworkers (South Derbyshire Area) and the Colliery Trades and Allied Workers Association to form the Union of Democratic Mineworkers 6 Dec. 1985.

**Source:** CO.

**NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS (SOUTH DERBYSHIRE AREA)**

Amalgamated with the National Union of Mineworkers (Nottingham Area) and the Colliery Trades and Allied Workers Association to form the Union of Democratic Mineworkers 6 December 1985.

**Source:** CO.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SCOTTISH MINeworkERS**

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 285b.

**NAWORTH COLLIERIES MINERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY**

Reg. 1923

**Source:** PRO FS27/247 (1927–1939).

**NEATH SWANSEA AND LLANELLY DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See South Wales Western District Miners.

**No. 1 LODGE MINERS GLORY, SALOP DISTRICT MIDLAND MINERS COUNTIES FEDERATION**

Reg. 491

Formed in 1888 with 501 members.

**Source:** FS7 481.

**NORDEN AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION LIVE AND LET LIVE LODGE**

Reg. 682

See Vol. 2, p. 235.

The Lodge had 55 members in 1892, falling to 42 in 1895. It met at the Blue Ball Inn, Norden, Rochdale.

**Sources:** BoT 8th Report; PRO FS7.

**NORTH EAST LANARK AND AIRDRIE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 97s

**Source:** SPRO FS7.

**NORTH WALES DISTRICT OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS ENGINEERS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN MINING OPERATIONS**

Reg. 128

Formed in 1869 following a number meetings addressed by Thomas Halliday and Thomas Lewis registered in 1873.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**NORTH WALES MINERS UNITED ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 724

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**NORTH WALES SURFACEMENS UNION**

Reg. 1381

See, Vol. 2, p. 236.

Formed and registered in 1907 at The Retreat, Cefn, Broughton, Wrexham, Denbighshire with a membership of 176, which fell to 79 in 1908 and to 39 by 1912 by which time it had become a branch of the **National Federation of Colliery Mechanics Associations** [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **NORTH WARWICKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1515

Formed and registered in 1912 at 8a Lady Bank, Tamworth, with 1,345 members, the association had 2,120 members in 1914 and 1,815 in 1915. The association merged with the **Warwickshire Miners Association** Reg. 447 in 1921 and the association was wound up at the close of 1921.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7; FS27/177 (1912–1921).

### **NORTH WEST LANARK AND AIRDRIE DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

**Source:** SRO FS7.97.

### **NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1271

See Cumberland Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

### **NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS MUTUAL CONFIDENT ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 210

See Vol. 2, p. 237.

The Board of Trade gives the formation date of the association as December 1862 noting that it was 'for the first six years devoted exclusively to the improvement of the conditions of labour' with a 'levy of 6d per fortnight when members work six or more days, if less than six, nothing'. Membership figures are available from 1866 showing a growth from 4,325 to 19,951 in 1874, followed by a fall to 9,515 in 1878 and a subsequent rise to almost 17,000 in 1890. The association had 34,318 members in 62 lodges in 1934 and 35,402 in 67 lodges in 1935.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MacDougall, p. 275a.

## **NORTHUMBERLAND WORKMENS FEDERATION BOARD**

Formed in January 1882, the Federation in 1897 was made up of the Northumberland Miners Mutual Confident Association, the Northumberland Colliery Mechanics Mutual Protection Association and the Northumberland Deputies Mutual Aid Association. In 1897 its secretary was at Barrows Row, Seghill, Northumberland and it had an affiliated membership of 20,432. In about 1904 its name was changed to the Northumberland Federation Board of Miners, Deputies and Mechanics and between 1911 and 1913 to the Northumberland Federation Board of Miners, Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemens and Firemen when it was joined by the Northumberland Colliery Enginemens and Firemen's Mutual Protection Association, its office being at Burt Hall, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the early 1920s the name was again changed to Northumberland Mine Workers' Federation.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT MINERS FEDERATED UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 238.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 275b.

## **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 416

The association's membership was higher than that of the Spencer Union until 1932 after which it fell to no more than 9,700 and was a little more than half of that of its rival in 1937.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS26/34 (1884–1926).

## **OGMORE DISTRICT AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 172

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **OLD BOSTON AND WOOD PITS MINERS TRADE UNION FUND BRANCH OF THE LANCASHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1318

Formed and registered in 1903 at the Rams Head Hotel, Haydock Street, St Helens with a membership of 272, the Branch had 814 members in 1911 and 1,058 in 1925, remaining in existence until 1950.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/155 (1903–1950).

## **OPERATIVE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Practical Miners Association.

## **OPERATIVE MINERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

See Practical Miners Association.

## **PELSALL DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 460

Formed in 1887 with 2,181 members. In 1898 the office of the association was at 3 Westbourne Street, Walsall, Staffs and its membership 1,792. By 1911 it was based at Lloyds Chambers, Park Street, Walsall with a membership of 3,713 increasing to 5,508 in 1925. It became the **National Union of Mineworkers** (Pelsall District Midland Area).

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/38 (1887–1946).

## **PILKINGTONS BRANCH OF MINERS PROTECTION; in connection with the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1173

This organisation registered in 1899 at the Green Dragon Inn, Ormskirk Street, St Helens with 228 members. Its registration was cancelled by request in 1908 when it was meeting at the Angel Inn, Barras Street, St Helens.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **PLATT BRIDGE MINERS AND CHECKWEIGH ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered union which broke away from the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society** in 1877. It had 150 members in 1895 and met at the King William Hotel, Platt Bridge, Wigan.

**Sources:** Smethurst; BoT 8th Report.

## **POOR MANS FRIEND LODGE MINERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 455

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **POYNTON BRANCH OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1442

Formed in 1876, the Branch was registered in 1910 at Mr. J. Wild's, Wards End, Adlington, Macclesfield and had a membership of 532 in 1911 and 507 in 1925 when it was based at 219 Park Lane, Poynton, Stockport.

**Source:** RFS.

### **PRIDE OF BAMFURLONG MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 366

A Lancashire based union centred on the pits of Bamfurlong. In 1882 there were 218 members falling to 90 in 1886 and 420 in 1890. There was also a Bamfurlong Miners Association [see Vol. 2 p. 206] but these appear to be separate bodies.

**Sources:** BoT 4th Report; PRO FS7.

### **PRIDE OF GOLBORNE LODGE MINERS TRADE UNION AND CHECKWEIGH FUND**

Reg. 387

See Vol. 2, p. 241.

For some reason this union was not picked up by the Board of Trade in its continuous listings from 1892, though it appeared in previous BoT Reports and was recorded by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, meeting at the Railway Hotel, Golborne, Newton-le-Willows in 1898 with 143 members and having a membership of 219 in 1904 and 501 in 1911. It became a branch of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Association** about 1914 and had 729 members in 1925.

**Source:** RFS.

### **RADCLIFFE BURY AND KEARSLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed out of the remnants of the Clifton and **Kearsley Miners Provident Benefit Society** following its break up into smaller separate groups in 1879. Covering the collieries at Stoneclough, Outwood, Stand, Radcliffe, Pilkington and Bury.

**Source:** *Farnworth Journal*.

### **RHOSDDU MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 923

See Vol. 2, p. 242.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **RHYMNEY COLLIERY WORKMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 770

See Vol. 2, p. 242.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **RISCA COLLIERY WORKMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 541

See Vol. 2, p. 243.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **RISING STAR LODGE MINERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 391

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **ST HELENS DISTRICT FEDERATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 838

See Vol. 2, p. 243.

Registered in 1893, the Federation was formally dissolved in 1899 at 52 Bickerstaffe Street, St Helens.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT 8th Report.

## **ST HELENS DISTRICT MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society, which had its offices at the Nelson Arms Hotel, Bridge Street, St Helens, Lancashire dated 19 April 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/4965.

## **ST HELENS AND HAYDOCK DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 142

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **SCOTTISH MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 2S

See Vol. 2, p. 245.

At the Federation's formation in March 1894 it was comprised of 18 unions with an affiliated membership of 35,900, the principal organisations being the Fife and Kinross Miners Association, the Ayrshire Miners Federal Union (with 13 affiliates), the Clackmannan Miners Association,

the Stirlingshire, Forth and Clyde Valleys Miners Association, the East Lothian Miners Association, the Lanarkshire County Miners Association and the Amalgamated Section Scotch Miners and Oilworkers.

**Source:** BoT.

**SELF HELP LODGE No. 10 OF THE SALOP UNITED DISTRICT OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 139

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND NORTH DERBYSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 412

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**SILVERDALE HIVE LODGE OF THE NORTH STAFFORD AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 321

Formed and registered in 1878, the lodge had 160 members in 1881, growing to 760 in 1890, meeting at the Temperance Hall, Silverdale, Newcastle, Staffs. It had 608 members in 1911 and 750 in 1912 after which it was presumably completely merged into the North Staff Association, since its registration was cancelled in 1913.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

**SKELMERSDALE DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 183

See Vol. 2, p. 247.

The Board of Trade notes that the association was formed in 1874 purely for trade purposes. There is however, some evidence of a formation date of 1863. It was in fact a breakaway from the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society**. In 1874 the association met at the Miners' Committee Rooms, Liverpool Road, Skelmersdale and had 780 members in 1898 and 743 in 1903, having joined the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation**. According to the Register of Friendly Societies it remained separately registered until about 1907.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; PRO FS7; Smethurst.



## **SMALLBRIDGE AND LITTLEBOROUGH MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 791

See Vol. 2, p. 247.

Registered in 1891. Became a 'Come and Welcome lodge' of the **Ashton Haydock and Bolton (etc) Miners Trades Union** in 1887 and went into the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation in 1897.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **SONS OF LABOUR (MINERS) AMALGAMATED ORDER**

Reg. 75S

**Source:** SRO FS7/75.

## **SOUTH DERBYSHIRE AMALGAMATED MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 519

See Vol. 2, p. 247.

In 1890 the association had a membership of 2,140, rising to 2,536 in 1891 and falling to 1,408 in 12 lodges in 1898 when its secretary was to be found at Weston Street, Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent. Its numbers rose to 3,000 in 1900 rising to over 6,000 in the 1920s.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **SOUTH DERBYSHIRE AND NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE MINERS TRADES SOCIETY**

Reg. 113

See Vol. 2, p. 247.

Formed 1872 and registered in 1873 title changed by registrar to **Derbyshire and Leicestershire Miners Association**, was part of the **Amalgamated Association of Miners** sequestrated over the high number of levies for the South Wales Strike, remained in existence until 1876.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7; Smethurst.

## **SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 106.

An association known until 1898 as the West Bromwich Oldbury Tipton Coseley and Bradley Amalgamated Association of Miners. Its formation date or that of its earliest predecessor, is variously given as 1860, 1863 and 1872. In 1875 its membership was 3,105. This fell to 515 in 1881, but

then recovered to 2,218 in 1892. In the mid 1890s the union's secretary was T. Mansell and it met at the Miners Hall, Great Bridge, Tipton, Staffs its permanent address. In 1900 it had some 1,800 members in 59 lodges and some 1,500 members until 1913 when membership grew to 3,850 and in 1915 to 4,210, falling again by 1920 to 1,031.

**Sources:** BoT: RFS.

### **SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE MASTER HAULIERS AND TRAFFIC FOREMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1653

Formation date unknown. 1925 T. James, Thomas Street, Tonypany was the secretary and there were 892 members. In 1947–48 G. Rees, 23 Caedu Road, Ogmere Vale, Bridgend was secretary. He still held the position in 1967. No reference to the organisation was made in 1970 so it may have been wound up or merged by then.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

### **SOUTH WALES WAGE RATE MENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1473

See Vol. 2, p. 251.

Formed in 1910 and registered in 1911 at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Aberdare with a membership of 193 and 172 in 1913. Its secretary in 1914 was E. Evans, 34 North View Terrace, Aberaman, Aberdare and it was removed from the register at its own request in 1915.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

### **SOUTH WALES WESTERN DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 251.

An unregistered trade union earlier known as the Neath Swansea and Llanelly Miners Association. It had 17 lodges in 1897, 2,250 members and was based at Bridge House, Bryncoch, Neath.

**Source:** BoT.

### **SPRING OF HOPE LODGE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS OF CWMBRAN DISTRICT**

Reg. 163

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **STANDISH DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 848

See Vol. 2, p. 252.

Part of **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society** from 1862. In 1877 the association broke away from the Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society. Dissolved 1908.

**Sources:** PRO FS7; Smethurst.

## **STIRLING AND CLACKMANNAN MINERS INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNION**

Reg. 180s

It was gone before 1971.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/19.

## **STIRLING AND LINLITHGOWSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 24s

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS7/24; Vol. 2, p. 252.

## **STIRLINGSHIRE FORTH AND CLYDE VALLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 48s

See Vol. 2, p. 253.

The association was registered at Mains Buildings, West Bridge Street, Falkirk. It had 750 members in 1897.

**Source:** RFS.

## **STONEHOUSE MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ACCIDENT AND FUNERAL ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 34s

**Source:** SRO FS7/34.

## **STONES HOPE OF GARSWOOD BRANCH AND CHECKWEIGH FUND OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS FEDERATION**

Reg. 1257.

Formed in 1898 and registered at the Stag Hotel, Garswood, Wigan in 1901 with 440 members, the union was dissolved in July 1907.

**Source:** RFS.

## **TYLDESLEY AND ASTLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1382

See Vol. 2, p. 253.

Formed in 1893 and registered in 1907 at 180 Elliott Street, Tyldesley, Manchester with a membership of 3,351, the association was in membership of the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation**. In 1911 it had a membership of 3,434 and in 1925, 3,632. It seems to have continued under the above title until about 1948 and was later the **National Union of Mineworkers (Lancashire Area) Tyldesley and Astley Miners Association** [qv]. Under this title the association's registration was cancelled in May 1971.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/160 (1907–1948).

## **TYLDESLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed 1874 as a breakaway from the Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society with Robert Isherwood (a grocer and local builder) as secretary and Miners Agent. It underwent a re-organisation of its membership into internal pit lodges in 1887. It joined the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation** as the Tyldesley branch. Isherwood then became Financial Secretary of the County Federation.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **UNION OF DEMOCRATIC MINEWORKERS**

Formed by a breakaway from the National Union of Mineworkers (Nottinghamshire Area), the National Union of Mineworkers (South Derbyshire Area) and the Colliery Trades and Allied Workers Association from December 1984. The separate organisation came into existence early in 1985 and the two NUM areas remained with some membership loss. The first General Secretary was Roy Lynk, he was replaced by Neil Greatrix, the current secretary. In 2004 the UDM was widely criticised for its relations with legal firms specialising in obtaining compensation for ex-miners suffering from mining illnesses. Most of these were not UDM members. In 2006 the total membership was down to 1112 (from 1431 in 2004) of which 30 were females. This broke down as follows: Notts. 737, South Derbyshire 354 and the Clerical, Supervisory Staff Section had 59 members.

**Source:** CO.

## **UNION SOCIETY OF THE MINERS OF RHOSLLANERCHRUGOG AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Reg. 264

The Society was formed in 1867 in the Ruabon district of North Wales, purely as a trade society, dispute benefit varying according to length of membership. It numbered 200 in 1877, growing uncertainly to 743 in 1890 and 1,381 in 1894. 1895 saw its numbers more than halved to 643 and it was dissolved in 1901.

**Sources:** BoT; PRO FS7; RFS.

## **UNION SOCIETY OF MINERS OF RHOSLLANERCHRUGOG AND NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Reg. 261

Formed 1877 out of the remnants of an Amalgamated Association of Miners Lodge with 850 members.

**Source:** BoT.

## **UNITED MINERS OF MOTHERWELL AND DISTRICT**

Reg. 43s

**Source:** SRO FS7/43.

## **UNITED MINERS OF WISHAW**

Reg. 35s

**Source:** SRO FS7/35.

## **UNITED MINEWORKERS FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1530

An organisation of Conservative trade unionists registered in 1912 at 21 Platt Fold Street, Leigh with 11 members. In 1914 it amalgamated with the Amalgamated **National Union of Quarryworkers at Settmakers**, formerly the **National Union of Quarrymen** [qv].

**Source:** RFS.

## **UNITED MINE WORKERS FEDERATION OF LANCASHIRE**

Reg. 1530

Formed in 1912 with 15 members, the Federation was registered in the same year at 21 Platt Fold Street, Leigh. It was dissolved in 1914.

**Source:** RFS.

### **UNITED OPERATIVE QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Scottish organisation formed in 1872. Its end date has not be found, though this was certainly later than 1879.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 297a; SRO FS7/42.

### **VICTORIA LODGE MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this lodge which met at the Brewers Arms, Rainford, Prescott, Lancashire dated 18 January 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS 2/4919.

### **WARWICKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 447

Formed in 1887 at Bedworth with an alleged 5,000 members.

**Source:** FS7.

### **WATERLOO AND WOODLESFORD MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 303

See Woodlesford and Methley Miners Association.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

### **WEARDALE MINERS IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for a society of the above title dated 1 October 1847 which met at the institute, Weardale. There is some slight suspicion that this organisation may have received some employer subsidy.

**Source:** British Library 8275.666.1.

### **WEDNESFIELD AND DISTRICT MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1790

**Source:** PRO FS27/225 (1920–1941).

### **WEST BROMWICH MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 103.

See Vol. 2, p. 254.

Formed in 1869 as the West Bromwich, Oldbury, Tipton, Coseley and Bradley Amalgamated Association of Miners and registered in 1873, the association was often referred to by its shortened title.

**Source:** Smethurst.

**WEST BROMWICH OLDBURY TIPTON COSELEY AND  
BRADLEY AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 106

Also listed by the Board of Trade as the Amalgamated Association of Miners; see South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Amalgamated Association of Miners.

**Sources:** PRO FS7; Smethurst.

**WEST CUMBERLAND MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 229

See Vol. 2, p. 211 as Cumberland Miners Association.

Formed in 1872 as the West Cumberland District of the **Amalgamated Association of Miners** sequestrated to join the **Miners National Association** in November 1874. Membership figures as follows: in 1876, 2,000; 1880, 1,000; 1881, 600; 1882, 1,500; 1883, 1,500; 1884–86, 2,000; 1890, 3,259; 1891, 3,481. The Agent in 1896 was Mr. A. Sharp, 77 Senhouse Street, Maryport.

**Sources:** Smethurst; BoT 8th Report.

**WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND SOMERSETSHIRE  
ASSOCIATION OF MINERS**

Reg. 331

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

**WEST YORKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 31

See Vol. 2, p. 255.

This association seems to have had about 5,000 members at one stage and a balance of about £1,500 when it merged with the **South Yorkshire Miners Association** in 1881, taking with it its own registered number as the **Yorkshire Miners Association**.

**Source:** BoT.

**WEST YORKSHIRE MINERS UNION**

Reg. 1436

See Vol. 2, p. 256 as West Yorkshire Miners (Castleford).

Formed 1908 and registered in May 1909, the union was dissolved in March 1910.

**Source:** RFS.

## **WESTERN MINERS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE**

Reg. 241

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **WESTHOUGHTON MINERS ASSOCIATION**

A breakaway from the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society** in 1877 for the area North-West of Bolton, Westhoughton, Hart Common and Daisy Hill. It survived for several years and was absorbed into the **Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation**.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **WESTMINSTER LODGE OF THE NORTH WALES MINERS UNITED ASSOCIATION**

Reg. No. 1001

A miners' lodge registered in 1895 at the Public Hall, Summerhill, Wrexham. It had 218 members in 1898 and 250 in 1901 but was dissolved in August 1903.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **WIGAN AND DISTRICT CONSERVATIVE LABOUR UNION**

Reg. 825

Formed in 1892, the union met at the Big Lamp, 7 Wall Gate, Wigan. It had a membership of 472 in the following year, 332 in 1895, 313 in 1896, 217 in 1897 and was dissolved in 1898. This was a single lodge organisation not, it seems, to be confused with the **Wigan and District Labour Union** which appears in that same year.

**Source:** BoT.

## **WIGAN AND DISTRICT LABOUR UNION**

Reg. 825; 1176

See Vol. 2, p. 256.

Delete Vol. 2 entry. Perhaps this was a re-organised Wigan and District Conservative Labour Union, formed in 1898 and registered in the following year, also at 7 Wall Gate, Wigan, in 1899 when it had 89 members in 7 lodges. These had fallen off to 5 in 1904 and membership to 30. The union was dissolved in 1905.

**Sources:** BoT; PRO FS7; RFS.



## **WIGAN MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 742

See Vol. 2, p. 256.

The association was formed in 1862 as the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society**, taking the above title in 1881. It was one of the strongest of the organised districts in Lancashire in the 1860s which joined the **National Association of Coal, Line and Ironstone Workers** in 1863 and the **Amalgamated Association of Miners** in 1869 with William Pickard as Agent. Pickard was also treasurer of the Miners National Association, thus keeping a foot in both camps. In 1874 Skelmersdale and Tyldesley broke away to form separate organisations, [qv]. They were followed in 1877 by Aspull, Blackrod, Hindley, Leigh and Bedford, Platt Bridge and Standish and Pemberton all of which later joined the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation. The association registered in 1891, meeting at the Miners Hall, 33 Millgate, Wigan and was dissolved in 1908.

**Sources:** Smethurst; BoT; PRO FS7; RFS; Challinor.

## **WIGAN MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

See Wigan Miners Association.

## **WIGAN MINERS PROVIDENT BENEFIT TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 281

See Vol. 2, p. 257.

The society was formed in order to recruit miners who were dissatisfied with the **Wigan Miners Provident Benefit Society**. Campaigning that William Pickard was a mine owner and shareholder in the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, despite the truth of the accusations. It precipitated the breakaway of Skelmersdale and Tyldesley from the Wigan District. It failed to recruit members itself and was dissolved.

**Sources:** PRO FS7; J.B. Smethurst. 'Portrait of a Miners Leader – William Pickard', Eccles District History Society 1972.

## **WISHAW AND DISTRICT AMALGAMATED COAL-MINERS MUTUAL PROTECTION SOCIETY**

**Source:** SRO FS7/35.

## **WISHAW UNITED MINERS**

The same as United Miners of Wishaw above.

**Source:** RFS; SRO FS7/35.

## **WOODLESFORD AND METHLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 303

Formed as the Waterloo and Woodlesford Miners Association in 1876 or 1877, this association never had more than 29 members, less than one-ninth of the miners employed in the district. It seems not to have survived beyond 1890, when its membership was 17.

**Source:** BoT.

## **WORSLEY MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed as the **Worsley and District Miners Provident Benefit Society** in August 1863 it was active in the Miners National Association and the **Amalgamated Association of Miners**. Its district covered the collieries at Worsley, Little Hulton, Ellenbrook and Boothstown. It became part of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation in 1897.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **WREXHAM DISTRICT MINERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 388

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **YORKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 31

The merger of the West and South Yorkshire Miners Associations in 1881 produced a membership of about 11,000, based at 2 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley. For four years this fell to 8,000 but then grew rapidly to 50,000 in 148 lodges by 1900, 160 lodges and 88,000 members by 1910; 100,000 by 1913 and 164,000 by 1925.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT 8th Report; Baylies.

## **YORKSHIRE MINE WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

An association of branches in Yorkshire who were loyal to the National Minority Movement in late 1920s and early 1930s.

## *Colliery Enginemen*

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINE DRIVERS AND STOKERS**

Reg. 138

Formed in 1873 with 137 members in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

### **ASSOCIATED ENGINE KEEPERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 29s

**Source:** SRO FS7/29.

### **COATDYKE ENGINE KEEPERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 62s

**Source:** SRO FS7/62.

### **CUMBERLAND COUNTY COLLIERY ENGINEMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 814

Formed in 1889 with 72 members. In 1897 to the title was added 'and Burial Society' by then having 84 members.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FARNWORTH ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEMEN, BOILERMEN AND FIREMEN'S MUTUAL PROTECTION SOCIETY**

Reg. 828

Formed in 1891 with 31 members in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

### **MID AND EAST LOTHIAN ENGINE KEEPERS UNION**

Reg. 28s

**Source:** SRO FS7/28.

### **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENGINEERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Most of the branches and districts of the above organisation appear to have registered under the Trades Union Act of 1872 at various times of

their formation. The Federation appears to have been formed in the mid 1870s. The under mentioned is a list of those found:

PIONEER BRANCH NO. 1, Reg. 189  
UNITED BROTHERS BRANCH NO. 2, Reg. 208  
EXCELSIOR BRANCH NO. 3, Reg. 227  
EVENING STAR BRANCH NO. 5, Reg. 199  
GOOD SAMARITAN BRANCH NO. 7, Reg. 198  
SPEEDWELL BRANCH NO. 8, Reg. 207  
RISING PROGRESS BRANCH NO. 10, Reg. 201  
PERSEVANCE BRANCH NO. 11, Reg. 214  
FOUNTAIN OF FRIENDSHIP BRANCH NO. 13, Reg. 226  
HOPEFUL BRANCH NO. 14, Reg. 205  
SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT, Reg. 805, formed in 1892 with 70 members in 1899  
GLAMORGAN DISTRICT, Reg. 256

**Sources:** PRO FS7; RFS.

**PHILANTHROPIC AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF  
COLLIERY ENGINE TENDERS NO. 2 BRANCH**

Reg. 88

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**PIONEER AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY  
ENGINE TENDERS**

Reg. 34

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**RADCLIFFE AND DISTRICT ENGINEMEN'S AND  
BOILERMEN'S PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 982

Formed in 1891 with 52 members in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

**RAWYARDS ENGINE KEEPERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 4s

**Source:** SRO FS7/4.

**ST. HELEN'S ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY ENGINEMEN**

Reg. 486

Formed in 1887 with 154 members in 1889.

**Source:** BoT.

**SHETTLESTON ENGINE KEEPERS OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 28s

**Source:** SRO FS7/29.

**SOUTH WALES COLLIERY WINDING ENGINEMENS  
ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1,060

Form in 1895 with 175 members in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

**WIGAN, BOLTON AND DISTRICT COLLIERY ENGINEMEN'S  
MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 696

Formed in 1856 with 240 members in 1889.

**Source:** RFS.

**WIGAN AND DISTRICT ENGINEMEN AND BOILERMEN'S  
PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 947

Formed in 1894 with 83 members in 1899.

**Source:** RFS.

*Colliery Mechanics and Cokemen*

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MECHANICS**

Reg. 96

See Durham Colliery Mechanics Association.

**DERBYSHIRE COLLIERY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 859

See Vol. 2, p. 213.

## **DURHAM COLLIERY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 315

See Vol. 2, p. 215 as Durham Colliery Mechanics Union.

Formed in 1874 as the Amalgamated Society of Mechanics with F. Storar as secretary the organisation declined rapidly and was reconstituted at the end of 1878 and the beginning of 1879 with George Dover as secretary and Joseph Burrell as president under the above title. The association had 2,477 members in 1892 and 1,968 members in 61 branches in 1898 with an office at The Avenue, Durham. By 1911 this had increased to 4,908 and by 1925 to 9,509 at 3 Tenter Terrace, Framwellgate, Durham. From about 1911 it formed the basis of the National Federation of Colliery Mechanics Associations [qv].

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; W.S. Hall.

## **DURHAM COKEMEN AND LABOURERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 182

In 1875 the union's membership was 2,500, falling to 882 in 1887 but rising again to 3,296 in 1899. In 1896 its secretary was E. Foster, 1 Allergate Terrace, Durham.

**Source:** BoT.

## **DURHAM COKEMEN AND LABOURERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 182

See Vol. 2, p. 214 as Durham Cokemen and Labourers Union.

The association had 80 branches or lodges in 1907 and a membership of over 4,000 when it became the Durham Cokemen and By-product Workers Association in about 1909 at 12 The Avenue, Durham. It had a membership of about 3,600 when it joined the **National Cokemen and Surface Workers Union** in 1916 to form the **National Union of Cokemen and By-product Workers**. In 1925 its membership was 5,717 registered at Red Hill Villa, Durham.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **DURHAM COUNTY AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF COLLIERY MECHANICS**

Reg. 96

See Durham Colliery Mechanics Association.

## **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COLLIERY FIREMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 942

See Vol. 2, p. 223 and Vol. 3, p. 463 as Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Tradesmen and Kindred Workers.

Formed and registered in 1910 at 53 Osborne Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-le-Willows, with a membership of 250 the association moved to 284 Billinge Road, Pemberton, Wigan in 1913 and grew in that year to 800 members and by the end of 1915 to 1,888. As the **National Union of Mineworkers** Group No. 2 (Craftsmen) it was dissolved in August 1968.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

## **LANCASHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE COKEMEN AND LABOURERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1911 by amalgamation of the Lancashire Cokemen and Labourers Association and Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Cokemen and Labourers Association [see Vol. 2, p. 257]. This later became the National Cokemen and Surface Workers Union [see Vol. 2, p. 233].

**Source:** BoT.

## **LANCASHIRE COLLIERY FIREMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 942

See Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Firemens Association.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

## **MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES COLLIERY ENGINEMEN STOKERS AND CRAFTSMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1242

Formed in 1889 with 3,141 members appears to have joined the South Wales Miners Federation in 1900 but sequestered from them in 1903, reformed under same title and registered in 1905. It rejoined the South Wales Miners Federation in 1921. It had offices at Sunny Bank, Thomas Town, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales

**Source:** RFS

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS,  
COLLIERY FITTERS, BLACKSMITHS AND STRIKERS**

Reg. 102

**Source:** PRO FS7.

***Colliery Winders***

**COLLIERY WINDING ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION (SOUTH  
WALES AND MONMOUTH)**

Formation date unknown, made three applications to join the TUC in 1935, 1942 and 1948. Merged with the Transport and General Workers Union in 1949.

**Source:** TUC.

**DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WINDING  
ENGINEMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1811

Registered in 1921 with offices at Corporation Street, Whitwell, Mansfield, Nottingham.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

**DURHAM COUNTY COLLIERY WINDING ENGINEMENS  
MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 26 and 821

See Vol. 2, p. 215.

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**LANCASHIRE AND OTHER COUNTIES COLLIERY WINDERS  
FEDERATION**

Reg. 871

**Source:** PRO FS7.

**SCOTTISH COLLIERY ENGINE WINDERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 203s

Gone before 1971.

**Source:** SRO FS14/44.



## *Deputies, Overmen and Shotfirers*

### **AMALGAMATED CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY OVERMEN DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS**

In 1969 the secretary of this organisation was listed as E.L. Wood, Sandhurst, Worksop Road, Mastin Moor, Chesterfield. Beyond this fact, little is known of this body.

**Source:** MoL.

### **BLIDWORTH COLLIERY DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2066

**Source:** PRO FS27/304 (1941–1946).

### **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY MANAGEMENT**

See Vol. 1, p. 52.

The association registered under the above title in May 1947 following nationalisation. Formerly known as the **Yorkshire Association of Colliery Officials and Staff** in the early 1940s. Affiliated to the TUC in 1977 with 15,769 members. As a result of pit closure's and privatisation the membership of the union was reduced to 5,640 in 1993 and the union sought to recruit outside the industry. By 2004 60 per cent of its membership was outside the coal sector. In 1997 Technical, Energy, and Administrative Membership (TEAM) was set up to represent those areas and the union incorporated this into its new full title in 1998. **British Association of Colliery Management, Technical, Energy and Administrative Staff Membership**. The union now affiliates to the TUC with 4,000 members.

**Source:** TUC.

### **CANNOCK CHASE COLLIERY UNDER-MANAGERS AND OVERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Unreg.

In 1948–49 the secretary was A.W. Hadley, 45 Gorse Lane, Cannock, Staffs.

**Source:** MoL.

### **COLLIERY FIREMEN AND SHOTFIRERS ASSOCIATION (FIFESHIRE DISTRICT)**

Reg. 136s

Formerly known as the Scottish Colliery Firemen and Shotfirers Association [qv].

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/2.

### **COLLIERY FIREMEN AND SHOTFIRERS ASSOCIATION OF LANARKSHIRE, AYRSHIRE AND WEST LOTHIAN**

Reg. 162s

Formed in 1918 as the **Lanarkshire Underground Firemen and Shotfirers Association**, the organisation was registered in 1919 at 28 Knowe Terrace, Carluke. It took the above title in 1924 with its office at Beechwood, Cleland, Lanarkshire and 750 members. It was dissolved in 1927.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/12; MacDougall, p. 296a.

### **COLLIERY UNDER-MANAGERS AND OVERMENS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

Reg. 170s

The association seems to have been formed in 1917 as the Colliery Under Managers Association of Scotland, taking the above title by 1923. In 1925 its registered office was at Jachin Villa, Station Road, Blantyre, Lanark.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 296b; TUC Library, London; RFS; SRO FS14/28.

### **COLLIERY UNDER-MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

See Colliery Under-Managers and Overmens Association of Scotland.

### **DURHAM DEPUTY OVERMENS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 255

See Vol. 2, p. 215 as Durham Deputies Mutual Aid Association.

Formed 1875; 1880, 1,000; from 1883 seems to have paid benefit only to members affected by breakages or miners strikes; fell to 131 in 1896; rose to 1,077 in 1895. In 1896 offices were at Shakespeare Hall, Durham. In 1898 secretary's address was 3 Westwood, Medomsley, Durham. In 1910 there were 108 lodges and 1,933 members. This changed in 1911 to 2,018; in 1915 a decline to 1,815 with offices at 26 Market Place, Durham. It merged with the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers.

**Sources:** BoT: RFS.

## **EAST KENT DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1662

With offices at The Grove, Barham, Canterbury, Kent.

**Source:** RFS.

## **FEDERATION OF COLLIERY DEPUTIES ASSOCIATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

In 1945 this organisation was affiliated to the TUC with 15,000 members and J. Sumnall, Highfield, St Georges Avenue, High Lane, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent was secretary.

**Source:** TUC.

## **GENERAL FEDERATION OF FIREMEN EXECUTIVES AND DEPUTIES ASSOCIATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

See Vol. 1, p. 134 under National Association of Colliery Overmen Deputies and Shotfirers.

## **LANARKSHIRE UNDERGROUND FIREMEN AND SHOT FIRERS ASSOCIATION**

See Colliery Firemen and Shot Firers Association of Lanarkshire Ayrshire and West Lothian.

## **LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COLLIERY DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1466

See Vol. 2, p. 223 as Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Firemens Association.

Formed in 1910 as **Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Firemens Association** with 260 members in 1911 and offices at 53 Osbourne Road, Ashton in Makerfield, Newton le Willows, Lancashire. 314 members in 1912. Changed title to the above circa 1914, had 2,192 members in 1923 with offices 30 Ellesmere Road, Pemberton, Wigan. A further change of title took place to **Lancashire Cheshire and North Wales Colliery Deputies Association**.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS7.

### **LANCASHIRE COLLIERY FIREMENS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1893 with a membership of 128, numbers fell to 26 two years later and the association was dissolved in 1896.

**Source:** BoT.

### **MID AND EAST LOTHIAN COLLIERY FIREMEN AND SHOT FIRERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 175s

Formed in 1917 and registered two years later at 7 Lothian Terrace, Gorebridge, the association has 203 members in 1923. It seems to have come to an end in 1927.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/15; MacDougall, p. 296b; TUC Library, London.

### **MIDLAND MINING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1702

With offices at 232 North Street, Hugglescote, Leicester, Leicestershire.

**Source:** PRO FS27/2005 (1918–1946).

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY MANAGEMENT**

The secretary in 1915 was G.A. Lewis, Midland Road, Derby.

**Source:** BoT.

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY OVERMEN DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS**

Reg. 1690

See Vol. 1, p. 134.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/203 (1918–1954); Marsh, TU Directory 1991, p. 291.

### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY UNDER-MANAGERS**

In 1947 and 1948 the secretary was J.C. Woodward, 276 Green Lane, Leigh, Lancashire who was also secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Under-Managers and Underlookers Association. The organisation included seven associations namely Bristol and Somerset, Lancashire and Cheshire, North Staffordshire, Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire and South Wales and Monmouthshire.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLLIERY OFFICIALS AND STAFFS**

Unreg.

An application to affiliate to the TUC was first made in 1943. This process was completed in 1945. At the end of 1946 TUC 8,183 members were affiliated including 120 women. J. Shearer of Gosforth Newcastle on Tyne was the secretary. There were eight branches: Consett, Forest of Dean, Kent, Lancs and Cheshire, Midland Counties, Northern Somerset and Yorkshire. There is no further reference after 1947 so it is possible that the Federation entered the British Association of Colliery Management.

**Source:** MoL.

## **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLLIERY UNDER MANAGERS**

Reg. 167s

Formed in 1917, with 623 members in 1923, with offices at Jackin Villas, Station Road, Blantyre, Lanarkshire, the Federation seems to have been dissolved about 1924 and reformed under another title and reregistered.

**Sources:** MoL; MacDougall, p. 296b; SRO FS10/13.

## **NATIONAL UNDERGROUND COLLIERY FIREMENS OR SHOTLIGHTERS UNDERLOOKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1283

Formed in 1901 and registered in 1902 at Brockford Street, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent with 32 members, the association was dissolved in 1904.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NEWSTEAD COLLIERY DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2071

There is a reference to this body in 1947 with S. Franks, 22 Wood Lane, Hucknall, Notts. as the secretary.

**Sources:** MoL; PRO FS27/308 (1942–1947).

## **NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE UNDERGROUND COLLIERY FIREMENS AND SHOTLIGHTERS AND OVERMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1531

A trade union registered in 1912 with C.J. Ellerton, 71 Samuel Street, Packmoor, Tunstall, Staffs. as secretary with a membership of 322, growing to 839 at the end of 1913. It was no longer listed in 1914.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NORTH WALES MINING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION (WREXHAM)**

Reg. 1447

Formed in 1908 and registered in 1909 at 39 High Street, Wrexham with a membership of about 130.

**Source:** RFS.

### **NORTHUMBERLAND DEPUTIES MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 763

Formed in 1876 with 879 members. The association had 50 branches and still over 800 members by 1898, operating from 10 Double Row, New Delaval, Newsham, moving by 1908 to 164 Portland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne with a membership of 1,228; 1,380 at the end of 1915 and 1,517 in 1925. It became the Northumberland Area of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MoL.

### **NORTHUMBERLAND FEDERATION BOARD OF MINERS DEPUTIES AND MECHANICS**

See Northumberland Workmens Federation Board.

### **NOTTS UNDERMANAGERS AND DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1489

Formed in 1893, the association remained unregistered until in 1911. It had a membership of 86 in 1900, rising to 154 in 1901, falling to 60 but growing to 150 in three lodges by 1910. It was registered at the Old Eclipse Hotel, Mansfield with a membership of 115 and in 1912 at 58 Old Derbyshire Lane, Hucknall Torkard and at the end of 1915 had 183 members. It was no longer listed by the Ministry of Labour in 1919.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

## **SCOTTISH COLLIERY FIREMEN AND SHOT FIRERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 136s

Formed in 1911 and registered at Watson's Buildings, Upper Oakfield, Kelty, Fife with a membership of 995 at the end of 1912. By the 1920s the words 'Fifeshire District' appears after the title above with the word 'Scottish' omitted, indicating, perhaps that the associations has split into at least two parts, probably in 1918, the other being known as the Colliery Firemen and Shotfirers Association of Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and West Lothian, Reg. 162s [qv]. In 1925 the associations registered address as Allandale, Station Road, Kelty, Fife and its membership 504.

**Sources:** RFS; MacDougall, p. 296a.

## **YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE COLLIERY DEPUTIES ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 910

Formed in 1893 with 100 members, its secretary in 1896 was George Schofield, Station Road, Halfway, Holbrook via Rotherham. At that date it had 86 members only and was dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** BoT.

### *Other Colliery Workers*

## **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY OFFICIALS AND STAFF**

Reg. 2118

Formed in 1946. In 1947 G.E.S. Tyler, William Deacons Bank Chambers, St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster was secretary. Not listed in 1948.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/342 (1946–1948); MoL.

## **KENT COLLIERY OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1767

**Source:** PRO FS27/221 (1920–1949).

## **MINING CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS GUILD**

Reg. 1780

**Source:** RFS.

## **NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 216s

**Sources:** SRO FS14/48(1-2).

## **NATIONAL UNION OF SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS**

Reg. 179s

See Vol. 2, p. 234.

In 1927 the union was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress on 4,000 members.

**Sources:** SRO FS14/31/1-2; MacDougall, p. 297a; TUC Reports and Library.

## **NORTHERN COLLIERY OFFICIALS MUTUAL ASSOCIATION**

Application made for affiliation to the TUC in 1944.

**Source:** TUC.

## **NOTTS AND DERBY COLLIERY OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1808

Registered in 1921 at 4 Elmsley Villas, Rainworth, Mansfield, the association had 236 members in 1925 and A. Lees as secretary. It was dissolved in 1936.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL.

## **SCOTTISH OIL WORKERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 153s

See Vol. 2, p. 245 as Scottish Oil Workers Union.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/8; MacDougall, p. 297a.

## **SCOTTISH OIL WORKMENS UNION**

Reg. 90S

The union seems to have been formed in 1890 and to have ceased to exist in 1892. Rules are in existence for 1891.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/90; MacDougall, p. 297a.

## **SCOTTISH SHALE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 157s

See Vol. 2, p. 246 as Scottish Shale Miners and Manual Workers Union.

**Sources:** RFS; SRO FS10/10; MacDougall, p. 297a.



**SOMERSET COLLIERY OFFICIALS AND STAFFS  
ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2132

**Source:** PRO FS27/345 (1946–1968).

**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE MINING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1957

**Source:** PRO FS27/256 (1929–1942).

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERY  
EXAMINERS ASSOCIATION**

In 1914 the association was based at Penrhys Villa, Tylorstown, Glamorgan and the secretary was D.G. Price. He was still secretary in 1919. By 1925 the union had added ‘Overmen and Shotfirers’ to its title and F. Frowen, 8 Ashfield Road, Abertillery was secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERY  
OFFICIALS UNION**

W.M. Lewis, Parkside, Salisbury Road, Maesteg, Bridgend was secretary at least during the period 1919 to 1925.

**Source:** MoL.

*Quarrymen*

**AMALGAMATED NATIONAL UNION OF QUARRYWORKERS  
AND SETTMAKERS**

See National Union of Quarrymen and Vol. 2, p. 203.

**CLEVELAND MINERS AND QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 289

See Vol. 2, p. 236 under North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners and Quarrymens Association.

In 1908 there were 9,185 members with a union office at 17 Ruby Street, Saltburn-by-Sea. In 1911 membership stood at 9,786 and 9,379 in 1915. Registration cancelled June 1932 following merger with the National Union of General Municipal Workers.

**Source:** RFS.

## **CUMBERLAND LIMESTONE QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1271

See Vol. 2, p. 211 as Cumberland Limestone Quarrymen's Union in 1911 it had 200 members with an office at 45 Irish Street, Whitehaven which it retained until 1914. Between 1912–14 it maintain its membership at 240. It changed its title in 1921 when it became the **North Western Counties Quarrymens Association**, 1 Henry Street, Cleator Moor, Cumberland. Dissolved in 1925.

**Source:** RFS.

## **FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY OF QUARRYMEN AND OTHER LABOURING MEN**

This union existed at the White Hart Inn, Hadham, Gloucestershire with rules which were dated in 1879.

**Source:** PRO FS2/194.

## **FURNESS IRON MINERS AND QUARRYMENS UNION**

Reg. 528

See Vol. 2, p. 276.

The union took this title in 1904. In 1926 it had 465 members and a registered office at 19a Chapel Street, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancs.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/48 (1889–1904).

## **GREW GARTH IRON ORE BROTHERHOOD**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 5 October 1868. It met at Iron Works, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.

**Source:** FS2/246.

## **NAILBRIDGE QUARRYMENS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society with the above title existed with Phillip Jordon as secretary. The society was based at Nailbridge, East Dene, Gloustershire, with rules dated 30 September 1854.

**Source:** PRO FS2/509.

## **NATIONAL IRON ORE MINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1419

See Vol. 2, p. 278.

**Source:** RFS.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF QUARRYMEN**

Reg. 473

Formed and registered in 1887. Membership in 1908 was 850 when the union was based at Highbury, Mountsorrel, Loughborough. In 1911 there were 1,355 members and the head office was at 133 Harrow Road, Knarborough, Leicester. In 1912 there were 1,234 members and in 1913 the union amalgamated with the Glasgow based Settmakers Union of Great Britain and Ireland to form the Amalgamated National Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers [qv].

**Sources:** RFS; Vol. 2, p. 134.

## **NORTH WALES QUARRYMENS UNION**

Reg. 187T

Vol. 2, p. 235 line 5, add Membership 7,460 in 1876 declining to 4,831 in 1985 penultimate line: delete 'for some time' and insert 'at least until the late 1950s'.

**Source:** PRO FS27/16.

## **NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1271

See Cumberland Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

## **ROSSENDALE AND DISTRICT QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 479

See Vol. 2, p. 243, add membership 472 in 1888 and 264 in 1890 with offices at the Co-operative Rooms, Stacksteads, Rossendale, Lancashire.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SETTMAKERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 106s

A Scottish union based in Glasgow at 158 George Street, established in 1886 and with a membership in 1911 of 1,972. It merged with Reg. 473 National Union of Quarrymen in 1914 to form the Amalgamated National Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers with a total membership of 4,378.

**Sources:** RFS; Vol. 2. p. 246.

### **UNITED OPERATIVE QUARRYMENS ASSOCIATION**

Scottish organisation formed in 1872. Its end date has not be found, though this was later than 1879.

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 297a; SRO FS7/42.

### **WESTERN COUNTIES OPERATIVE EXCAVATORS AND QUARRYMEN AND GENERAL LABOURERS FRIENDLY TRADES SOCIETY**

Reg. 642

See Vol. 2, p. 256.

Add membership 108 in 1911 with offices in Oddfellows Hall, Morly Street, Plymouth. Dissolved in 1912 upon merger probably with Bristol and West of England and South Wales Operatives Trades Friendly Society.

**Source:** RFS.

### **YNYSYBWL LABOUR UNION**

A South Wales quarrying union; 44 members in 1894; dissolved in July 1894 with 19 members.

**Source:** BoT 8th Report.

## *Tin Miners*

### **BREAGE LOYAL MINERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Methodist Chapel, Carlean, Breage, Cornwall with rules dated 24 November 1830.

**Source:** PRO FS2/266.

### **CARADON MINERS AND MECHANICS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Globe Inn, Liskard, Cornwall with rules dated 9 December 1843.

**Source:** PRO FS2/301.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF TRADESMEN AND MINERS UNION SOCIETY. No. 1**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Old Inn, Liskard, Cornwall with rules dated 15 January 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF TRADESMEN AND MINERS UNION SOCIETY. No. 2**

A society of this title existed with meetings on Mondays at the Red Lion, Liskard, Cornwall with rules dated 17 July 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF TRADESMEN AND MINERS UNION SOCIETY. No. 3**

A society of this title existed with meetings on Saturdays at the Red Lion, Liskard, Cornwall with rules dated 17 July 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF TRADESMEN AND MINERS UNION SOCIETY. No. 4**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the house of Mr. John Knight, Liskard, Cornwall with rules dated 9 January 1810.

**Source:** PRO FS2/85.

**LIBERAL SOCIETY OF TRADESMEN AND CAPTAIN'S OF MINES ETC.**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the house of Mr. William Trabbs, Cartharack, Gwennap, Cornwall with rules dated 1813.

**Source:** PRO FS2/97.

**LINKINBOURNE MINERS AND MECHANICS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Butchers Arms Inn, Linkinbourne, Cornwall with rules dated 4 November 1852.

**Source:** PRO FS2/342.

**MINERS FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed at St. Austell, Cornwall with rules dated 13 January 1824.

**Source:** PRO FS2/184.

### **ROYAL MINERS SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Cornish Arms Inn, Trow Breage, Cornwall with rules dated 14 January 1812.

**Source:** PRO FS2/91.

### **ST. JUST MINERS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at Mr. John Leggee's, Bascwell Row, St. Just, Cornwall with rules dated 19 March 1839.

**Source:** PRO FS2/247.

### **ST. JUST MINERS NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at Mr. Noar Jones, Trewellan, St. Just, Cornwall with rules dated 27 May 1839.

**Source:** PRO FS2/243.

### **TRADESMEN AND MINERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of this title existed with meetings at the Star Inn, St. Just, Cornwall with rules dated 6 March 1845.

**Source:** PRO FS2/312.

## *Utilities*

Note – this section excludes gas and gasworks related organisations; these are fully covered in volume 5 of this series.

### **ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL STATION ENGINEERS**

See Vol. 1, p. 17.

### **BOLTON CORPORATION WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES UNION**

See Vol. 5, p. 377.

### **DUBLIN CORPORATION WATERWORKS' EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION**

Founded 1907; registered 1908, 262T; dissolved circa 1916.

**Source:** Devine.

## **ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 80.

## **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY STAFF ASSOCIATION**

Believed to have been a breakaway during the 1950s from the main unions (NUGMW, ETU, TGWU) recognized by the Central Electricity Generating Board. Without gaining recognition it was doomed to collapse.

## **ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 1, p. 83.

In 2001 the Institute of Professional Manager and Specialists [qv] merged with the EMA to form PROSPECT [qv].

**Source:** WCML.

## **METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1906 by F.C. Kerney and J. Connor in March 1906. The union immediately began to produce a newsletter 'The Reservoir' and in June 1907 the chairman of the Metropolitan Water Company became Honorary President Reluctance to act like a trade union. It was overcome in 1914 when a collective pay claim was submitted. The MWBEA affiliated to the London Labour Party in 1914. The union changed its name to encourage wider membership in 1920.

**Source:** Carter.

## **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POWER WORKERS**

Believed to have been set up in the late 1970s as a breakaway from the main trade unions in electricity generation. Ferrybridge Power Station, Yorkshire may have been the centre of the activity which dissolved as the Conservative government plans for privatizing the industry developed.

**Source:** AMICUS.

## **NATIONAL UNION OF WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES**

See Vol. 5, p. 384.

The Metropolitan Water Board Employees Association renamed in 1920 as the union grew outside of the London area. In 1923 a dispute over pay and conditions led to a union victory which encouraged water-workers all over the UK to join. Larger unions obstructed several attempts to

affiliate to the TUC and this only took place in 1964. Merger with the GMWU occurred in 1972.

**Source:** Carter.

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Part Nine

# SHIPBUILDING

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# **Shipbuilding**

**Admiralty Dockyards**

**General Shipbuilding**

**Shipbuilders and Shipwrights**

## Admiralty Dockyards

Rodney Dobson has reminded us that before the factory system the most important employers of labour was the government and the largest units of industrial organisation were the naval dockyards.<sup>1</sup> It is hardly surprising that observers of eighteenth century military dockyard management often found it ill equipped to control large numbers of civilian employees subject to desperate activity during times of war and redundancy for all but the most skilled when peace was restored. Morale was often low and absenteeism, indiscipline and conflict rife. The familiar system of petitions was hardly sufficient to dispose of grievances, pay was often inadequate and ill-administered and strikes were all too common.

All this was fruitful ground for combination and also for intimidation both by the authorities and by the men themselves. Surprisingly little has been written about such developments, given the availability of public documents and the extent of local comment which can be gleaned from contemporary newspapers in the main dockyard areas in London, Kent, Hampshire and the South West, especially Deptford, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke. Dockyard representation, of course, required not merely stable and effective membership but also a degree of formal or informal recognition operating against a background of military discipline. In the nineteenth century their Lordships of the Admiralty could also point to the privileges enjoyed by established employees who constituted about one half of the complement of the five main dockyards. This did nothing to comfort the unestablished men; nor did it compensate for low levels of pay compared with those in private yards. Admiralty shipwrights, the most numerous and skilled of the manual workers, formed their own Ship Constructive Association in 1884 and other associations followed including unions for labourers in each main dockyard. By the early 1890s 17 such organisations claimed a dockyard membership of over 4,000.

In 1891 a deputation from the five dockyards led by Alexander Wilkie, the first general secretary of the Associated Shipwrights which also had dockyard membership, though a much smaller one at that time than the Ship Constructors, met Labour members of parliament to press the case for more equitable pay.<sup>2</sup> The Shipwrights' objective was, as Wilkie's annual report shows, as much to strengthen its claim to the recruitment

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<sup>1</sup> C.R. Dobson, *Masters and Journeymen*, Croom Helm, 1980, Chap. 7.

<sup>2</sup> David Dougan, *The Shipwrights*, Frank Graham, 1975, pp. 73–4.

of dockyard members as to obtain an increase in wages. In this it seems in the longer run to have succeeded for the membership of the Ship Constructive Association was reduced by 1907 from its peak in 1892 of 2,400 to 540 and in 1908 it was dissolved. Meanwhile the labourers' unions more than held their own and sectional societies proliferated dockyard by dockyard until by 1910 they numbered about 30 with a total membership of about 3,000.

During the First World War the Royal Dockyards were not formally covered either by the Treasury Agreement or by the Munitions Acts requiring the use of arbitration to settle disputes. Nevertheless, verbal and in part statutory pledges were given that their terms would be observed,<sup>3</sup> a tacit admission that for the future the principles of what emerged as Whitley Councils would be applied to all government industrial establishments. By 1919 or 1920 Departmental Joint Councils, Trade Joint Councils as well as local Works or Yard Committees began formally to regularise relationships on Whitley lines, an Admiralty Industrial Council came to regulate situations at the most senior level while the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council dealt with the wages of Admiralty industrial employees.

The result was threefold: trade unionism was formally recognised and both national trade unions outside the Admiralty and departmental trade unions were also given a role. Within a few years, the latter had been taken over by the former, the first to go being the dockyard labourers organisations formed in the early 1890s which were swept up in the tide of general unionism, the Devonport, Portland and Sheerness Labourers into the National Union of General Workers in 1920 and the Chatham Labourers in 1924, while the Portsmouth Labourers joined the Workers Union, also in 1920.

By this time the absorption of dockyard sectional craft societies has already begun, the Hammermen and Machinists joining the Workers Union when the Great War had hardly broken out. By 1919 their numbers had been reduced to no more than half a dozen in part because national unions would not be represented if they were present. Their place in local representation was taken by professional and administrative groupings – draughtsmen, naval constructors, supervisors and civil servants which, by 1925 numbered 25 in all. Gradually these too were dissolved or amalgamated into outside organisations. In 1947 there were 16. By 1960 they had been reduced to four only. These are covered in the Admiralty Section of Government Employees [qv].

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<sup>3</sup> G.D.H. Cole, *Trade Unionism and Munitions*, Clarendon Press, 1923, pp. 192–3.

## General Shipbuilding

See Vol. 2, p. 70 onwards.

The Board of Trade in 1891 suggested that worker organisation in this area dated back to 1825. In the case of the shipwright's trade, it goes back far earlier but the picture is one of local craft unions which vigorously defended their own independence from one another. Many other trades such as mast and block makers and sailmakers struggled to survive as the technology of shipbuilding changed from wood to iron and steel and from sail to steam. The Boilermakers, formed in 1834 consciously set out to be a national body, an ambition achieved quite rapidly, whereas the other major specifically shipbuilding craftsmen's organisation, the Shipwrights failed to create any real national organisation until the 1880s. A federal body, the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights was set up in the 1850s but this was deliberately hamstrung by local societies and failed to become more than a talking shop as the Webb's point out.<sup>4</sup> It was only when the dynamic secretary of the Glasgow Shipwrights Society, Alexander Wilkie, set up the Associated Society of Shipwrights in 1882 that a national organisation for shipwrights truly emerged.

## Shipbuilders and Shipwrights

### **ABERDEEN SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 130 members and the secretary was John Campbell. This rose to 225 in 1883. The society ceased to exist or had merged in 1884.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **ABERYSTWYTH SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules for this society exist which met at Trefechan, Aberystwyth, Cardigan dated 6 May 1863.

**Source:** PRO FS2/100.

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<sup>4</sup> Webb, S. and B., *Industrial Democracy*.

## **ADMIRALTY COOPERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered union formed in 1901 with a membership of 24. Its numbers rose to 45 in 1905, falling to 30 in 1908. It ceased to exist in 1909.

**Source:** BoT.

## **AMALGAMATED IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND BOILERMAKERS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY OF LONDON AND DISTRICTS**

The rule book of 1890 indicates that this society was based at the ‘Rose of Denmark’, Shirley St. Canning Town, London and the secretary was George Ball. The organisation was open to platers, riveters, caulkers, holders up, helpers and apprentices over the age of 18 years. This suggests that the union was seeking recruit those not eligible to join the United Society of Boilermakers [see Vol. 2, p. 88]. Rule 32 suggests that the holders up issue was the principal reason for the existence of the union decreeing as it does that a holder up could become a riveter twelve months after joining the society. The union is unlikely to have lasted for very long given that shipbuilding on the Thames was in steep decline.

**Source:** union rulebook [WCML].

## **AMALGAMATED MANAGERS AND FOREMENS ASSOCIATION OF SHIPBUILDING IRON AND STEEL ENGINEERING PUBLIC UTILITY AND MANUFACTURING TRADES**

See Vol. 1, p. 4: Amalgamated Managers and Foremen’s Association. The name of the Amalgamated Managers and Foremen’s Association seems to have been extended during the First World War explicitly to include shipbuilding, engineering and iron and steel and then to public utilities and manufacturing generally. It absorbed the Scottish Foremen’s Protection Association [see Vol. 1, p. 194] in 1922 and was negotiating amalgamation with the National Foremen’s Association when the General Strike took place in May 1926. When the strike was over it refused to continue the negotiations. Its membership was reckoned by the TUC to be about 1,300. Its general secretary was J.G. Longstaff at 12 Lorne Terrace, Darlington.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Reports, 1921 pp. 174–6 and 1927 p. 125.

## **AMALGAMATED SHIPYARD AND GENERAL LABOURERS SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**

See Amalgamated Society of Shipyard and General Labourers of Scotland.



## **AMALGAMATED SHIPYARD AND GENERAL LABOURERS UNION**

This union was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1877 with 4,000 members and represented at Congress by J. Lynch at 40 Moreton Road, South Shields. In the following year its affiliated membership had fallen to 1,000. No other reference has been found.

**Source:** TUC Reports.

## **AMALGAMATED SHIPYARD HELPERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 64s

See Vol. 2, p. 72; also earlier listed as the Shipyard Helpers Society.

An Associated Scottish Iron Shipbuilders Helpers Association adopted the above title in 1892 when it joined the Shipbuilders Helpers Society (Reg. 64s). Its registered office was at 102 Maxwell Street, Glasgow. The association had 12 branches and 2,503 members by 1900, falling to 1,000 before it ceased to exist in 1907.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/50; SRO FS7/50/109; RFS; MacDougall, p. 321b; BoT Report 1891, p. 384.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS SHIPWRIGHTS BLACKSMITHS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS**

Reg. 3

**Sources:** PRO FS26/1 (1955–1958); Mortimer Vol. II.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 580

See Vol. 2, p. 72 as Amalgamated Drillers and Hole Cutters Society.

Registered in 1889 as the Hartlepool Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters, 13 Stranton Place, West Hartlepool which retained its registered number on forming the Amalgamated Society in 1896.

**Source:** RFS.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS OF THE HARTLEPOOLS**

Reg. 265

A society which seems to have been formed and registered in 1876, it had 32 members in the following year, falling to 16 in 1878. It appears to have made only one payment of accident benefit and then to have been dissolved.

**Source:** BoT Report, 1891, p. 446.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS  
SHIPWRIGHTS BLACKSMITHS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS**

Reg. 3

See Vol. 2, p. 88.

1982 to General and Municipal Workers Union to form the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trade Union (GMBATU) later GMB [see Vol. 5, p. 438].

**Source:** RFS.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CHIPPERS DRILLERS AND  
SHIP FITTERS OF LONDON AND DISTRICT**

Reg. 419

See Vol. 2, p. 73.

The society had 150 members in 1887 and 550 in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS OF STOCKTON-  
ON-TEES**

Reg. 693

See Vol. 2, p. 73.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF IRON AND STEEL CHIPPERS,  
SHIP AND GENERAL FITTERS OF LONDON**

Reg. 1458

See Vol. 2, p. 73.

Formed in 1909 and registered in 1910, the society met at the Greenwich Pensioners Hall, Bow Lane, Poplar, London E. It was dissolved in 1913 when its membership had fallen to 22.

**Source:** RFS.

**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MECHANICS ASSISTANTS  
AND DRY DOCK WORKERS (LONDON)**

This society was in existence in 1919 with R.H. Smith at 413 East India Dock Road, Poplar, London E14 as secretary. It is not mentioned in 1926.

**Source:** MoL Directory.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF SHIPYARD AND GENERAL LABOURERS OF SCOTLAND**

This was a registered trade union formed, it seems in 1881. No records appear to exist after 1884 and it seems possible that it became the Amalgamated Shipyard Helpers Association [qv].

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 321a; SRO FS7/13.

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL WORKERS**

A merger of the three main shipbuilding unions, the Boilermakers, the Ship Constructors and the Blacksmiths that was promoted by the three unions concerned in the early 1920s but as the economy collapsed in the industry so arguments broke out between the three unions and the project of full amalgamation was abandoned.

**Source:** Mortimer.

## **AMICABLE ASSOCIATION OF SHIPWRIGHTS FOR MUTUAL RELIEF**

A friendly society formed in February 1798 at South Shields; described as 'exceedingly tenacious of the many curious customs connected with their craft'.

**Source:** G.H. Hodgson, *The Borough of South Shields*, Newcastle, 1903.

## **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS OF DEVONPORT DOCKYARD**

Rules exist for this society of shipwrights at the dockyard for 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/107.

## **AMICABLE SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society of shipwrights at Chatham dockyard, Kent dated 7 October 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/476.

## **ARKLOW SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 86i

An Irish union formed and registered in 1889 as the only registered trade union in Co. Wicklow. Its registered office was in Lower Main Street,

Arklow. It seems never to have made any return to the Registrar and its registration was cancelled in 1905.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 236.

### **ASSOCIATED SCOTTISH IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND BOILERMAKERS HOLDERS-UP ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1891, most of its members appear to have joined the Boilermakers Society in the following year.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 321a; SRO FS7/91.

### **ASSOCIATED SCOTTISH IRON SHIPBUILDERS HELPERS TRADE UNION**

See Amalgamated Shipyard Helpers Association.

### **ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Reg. 505

See Vol. 2, p. 74 and Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association. Vol. 2, p. 84.

Alexander Wilkie of the Glasgow Shipwrights [qv] moved to set up a national shipwrights organisation in 1882. This society claimed 3,717 members in that year and 7,389 in 1890. Its original head office was in Glasgow but by the 1890s it was centred in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Sources:** BoT Report 891, p. 308; SRO FS7/9; MacDougall, p. 231b.

### **ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDLY SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society which met at the Queens Arms Inn, Maryport, Cumberland dated 1807.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2.

### **ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDLY UNION OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules are in existence for an association of this name in Liverpool dated 19 January 1801.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2770.

### **BARGE BUILDERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 47

See Vol. 2, p. 74 and Iron Steel and Wood Barge Builders and Helpers Association below.

## **BELFAST AND DISTRICT RED LEADERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 125i

A trade union formed in 1891 and registered in 1892 with 55 members. It became a branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1893 and its registration was cancelled in 1905. It was based at 20 College Street, Belfast.

**Sources:** RFS; TURID 1996, p. 238.

## **BELFAST SHIP RIGGERS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY**

Reg. 105i

Formed in 1890 and registered in the following year at 71 York Street, Belfast the union had 31 members in 1892 and its highest membership in 1899 at 41. Thereafter it declined to 18 and was dissolved in 1904.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TURID 1996, p. 241.

## **BELFAST SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed in 1855, this unregistered society became part of the United Kingdom amalgamated Society of Shipwrights and in 1878 the secretary was Thomas Feely and the membership stood at 174. This had risen to 526 members in 1892. In 1893 it merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights; see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association [see Vol. 2, p. 84].

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 241; UKASS Records [WCML].

## **BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society which met at the Greenland Fishing Inn, Wapping Wall, Shadwell, Middlesex dated 1 November 1818.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1320.

## **BROTHERLY SHIPWRIGHTS AND SAILORS SOCIETY**

Rules for this society based at Scarborough, Yorkshire exist dated 20 April 1819. This society was an amalgamation of the 'Scarborough Shipwrights Society' with rules going back to 7 July 1794 and the 'Scarborough Sailors Association' with rules dated 23 March 1818.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/161; FS2/150; FS2/128.

### **BLYTH SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 136 members and the secretary was George Cooper.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **BRISTOL SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 330 members and the secretary was Robert Howell.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **BYKER AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 601

The society had 116 members in 1891. It seems to have been dissolved a few years later, perhaps joining the United Society (below).

**Source:** BoT.

### **BYKER UNITED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 964

See Vol. 2, p. 75.

Dissolved in 1896 the society amalgamated with the United Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters of Hartlepool and District.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CARDIFF RIGGERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society met at the English Baptist School Room, Mount Street Square, Cardiff, Glamorgan with rules dated 10 April 1873.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1441.

### **CARDIFF SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society which met at the Shipwrights Arms, Bridge Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan dated 7 November 1838. It affiliated to the

United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 400 members and the secretary was John Edwards with meetings at the Bird in Hand Inn, Lower Grange Town.

**Sources:** UKASS Records [WCML]; PRO FS2/218.

### **CARRICKFERGUS SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

An unregistered Irish society formed in 1889. It has 84 members in 1892 and in 1893 merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights; see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association [see Vol. 2, p. 84].

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 243.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF HAMMERMEN**

An unregistered association formed in 1890. It had 140 members in 1892, rising to 200 in 1897 with its secretary at 6 Russell Street, Chatham, maintaining similar numbers until 1906 when it fell to 78, but increasing to 96 in 1910. Its secretary in 1913–14 was W. Smith, 140 Thorold Road, Chatham. It joined the Workers Union in 1917.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD BOILERMAKERS HELPERS SOCIETY**

T. Smyth from Gillingham was secretary in 1913.

**Source:** BoT

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD ENGINE DRIVERS AND STOKERS SOCIETY**

From 1913 to 1919 the secretary is reported to have been a Mr. H. Stokes. After 1919 no further reference can be found to this body.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD HAND DRILLERS ASSOCIATION**

Unreg.

Formed in 1892 with 60 members, the association had 108 members in 1896 and 140 in 1904 when its secretary was C. Connell, 12 Kings Road, Chatham. Its numbers fell to 98 by 1910 and it is listed during the First World War with H.R. Shave, 75 Barnsole Road, Gillingham as secretary. After 1919 no reference has been found.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD MILL SAWYERS UNION**

An unregistered union formed in 1896. It never had more than 14 members and was dissolved in 1902.

**Source:** BoT.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD SHIP PAINTERS ASSOCIATION**

In 1914 W. Brown was secretary; by 1919 J.C. Kilby had taken over as secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

### **CHATHAM DOCKYARD RIVETTERS UNION**

Reg. 1277

Formed in 1901, the union was registered in 1902 at Lower Castle Road, Chatham with a membership of 116. This declined to 19 in 1904 and to 5 in 1905. The union was dissolved in 1906.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **CHATHAM GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 1331

The union was formed in 1889 and registered in 1904. Its membership in 1892 was 300 but fell dramatically to 40 in 1897 and then gradually recovered to 317 in 1904 rising to over 600 by 1911 and almost 2,000 by 1915. A.F. Gillard was its secretary throughout the First World War, during most of that time at 13 Frederick Street, Chatham. The Union joined the National Union of General Workers in 1921.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT; MoL; PRO FS26/100 (1904–1914); Hyman p. 402.

### **CHATHAM HAMMERMENS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 183.

### **CHATHAM MACHINISTS SOCIETY**

The society joined the Workers Union before 1918.

**Source:** WU Report.

### **CHATHAM ROYAL DOCKYARD SMITHS ASSOCIATION**

A.E. Drury was recorded as secretary from 1913 to 1919 but no further reference can be traced.

**Source:** BoT.



## **CHATHAM SAILMAKERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 4, p. 309.

## **CHATHAM SHIP JOINERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered association formed in 1886. It had 182 members in 1903 falling to 107 in 1907 and 68 in 1910. There is a reference to the Chatham Royal Dockyard Ship Joiners Association in 1913 with A.E. Simpson as the secretary.

**Source:** BoT.

## **CITY OF DUBLIN SHIPWRIGHTS BENEVOLENT TRADE UNION**

Reg. 76i

The formation date is unknown but in 1878 when the union was known to be affiliated to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights, the society had 90 members and the secretary was Lawrence Flynn. In 1893 with 98 members it became a branch of the Associated Society of Shipwrights. This branch later seceded from the ASS to join the Worker's Union of Ireland and their secretary was T.D. Watt and he became an Official of the WUI.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TURID 1996, p. 244.

## **CITY OF LIVERPOOL SHIP JOINERS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 354

Registered in 1881, with 140 members, the society declined to a membership of 22 in 1886 and was dissolved in 1887.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 467.

## **CLEVELAND DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 637

See Vol. 2, p. 76.

## **CLYDE DRILLERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1881, the association joined the Rose of Tyne Drillers and Cutters in 1883 to form the United Drillers and Hole Cutters of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 323b; Webb Trade Union Collection, Section C, Vol. LXIV, Item 6; SRO FS7/11.

## **CLYDE SHIP RIGGERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 76.

The organisation later became the Federated Ship Riggers Association (Glasgow).

**Source:** MacDougall, p. 324a.

## **CONNAHS QUAY SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 200

Formed in 1875 with 50 members, the association fell to 17 in 1879 and to 9 in 1884, when it seems to have been dissolved.

**Source:** BoT Report 1891, p. 463.

## **DEVONPORT AND DISTRICT UNION OF GOVERNMENT LABOURERS**

Reg. 1054

Formed in 1890 and registered in 1896, the union had 64 members in 1892 but had 5 branches and 323 members by the end of 1899, rising to 400 by 1904, meeting in 1911 at the Wesleyan Soldiers and Sailors Home, Fore Street, Devonport. By the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 it numbered over 700 and in 1915, 905. G.B. Rogers, at 33 Chapel Street, Devonport was its secretary at the beginning of the war and S. Wickenden, 24 Herbert Place, Morice Town, at the end. It joined the National Union of General Workers in 1920.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; MoL; PRO FS27/120 (1896–1912).

## **DEVONPORT AND KEYHAM ROYAL DOCKYARD SHIP JOINERS ASSOCIATION**

S.E. Connings from Torpoint was secretary in 1913. The ‘Keyham’ element in the title was dropped in 1914 when J.S.M. Wood took over as secretary. There is a further reference to this body in 1919 and nothing thereafter.

**Source:** BoT; MoL.

## **DEVONPORT DOCKYARD HAMMERMEN’S ASSOCIATION**

J.T. Bowden was secretary in 1913 and 1914. Thereafter no further references can be found to this organisation.

**Source:** BoT.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD ENGINE DRIVERS, CRANE DRIVERS AND STOKERS ASSOCIATION**

J.H. Gregory was secretary in 1913 and 1914. Thereafter no further references can be found to this organisation.

**Source:** BoT.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD SAILMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 4, p. 309.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD SAILMAKERS UNION SOCIETY**

See Vol. 4, p. 310.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD SHIP PAINTERS ASSOCIATION**

In 1919 J.J. Arberry was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD SHIP RIGGERS ASSOCIATION**

B.J.F. Yalland was secretary in 1914. No further information has been found about this organisation.

**Source:** BoT.

**DEVONPORT DOCKYARD SHIPWRIGHTS SIXPENNY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Rules exist for this society meeting at the Two Trees Inn, Forestick, Devonport in 1819.

**Source:** PRO FS2/802.

**DEVONPORT DRILLERS SOCIETY**

This society joined the Workers Union before 1918.

**Source:** WU Reports.

**DEVONPORT MACHINISTS SOCIETY**

This society joined the Workers Union before 1918.

**Source:** WU Reports.

## **DOCKYARD SHIP RIGGERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 76.

An unregistered trade union which had its peak of membership of 250 in 1896, based on 50 Morden Street, Rochester. It collapsed to 25 in 1898 and was dissolved in 1899.

**Source:** BoT.

## **DRILLERS UNION**

A Scottish union formed in 1889. In 1891 it absorbed the Dundee Drillers Union and in 1907 itself amalgamated into the National Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters as its Govan Branch.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 323b; SRO FS7/104.

## **DUMBARTON SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 60 members and the secretary was Thomas White. This fell to 15 in 1881 and the society was wound up in 1883.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **DOVE AND OLIVE BRANCH SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society of shipwrights which had offices at 149, Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe, Surrey dated 2 March 1797.

**Source:** PRO FS2/142.

## **DRILLERS SOCIETY PORT GLASGOW AND DISTRICT**

This society seems to have been formed in 1888, though no rules have been found until 1890 which the Board of Trade gives as its formation date. It joined the National Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters in 1897.

**Sources:** BoT; MacDougall, pp. 323a–4b; SRO FS/77.

## **DRILLERS UNION (GLASGOW)**

Reg. 78s

Formed in 1890, the union had 364 members in 1892 and 407 in 1896 when its secretary was George Jamieson, East Drumoyne, Govan. It joined the National Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters in 1897.

**Source:** BoT.

### **DUNDEE DRILLERS UNION**

Formed in 1888, it amalgamated with the Drillers Union in 1891.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/89; MacDougall, p. 323b.

### **DUNDEE SHIPYARD HELPERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1905 with 186 members, the society joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour [see Vol. 5, p. 475] in the following year.

**Sources:** BoT; MacDougall, p. 321b; SRO FS7/54.

### **DUNDEE SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 100 members and the secretary was James Pringle. Andrew Pourie took over as secretary in 1883.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **EAST LONDON HELPERS SOCIETY (BRANCH No. 1)**

Reg. 969

See East London Helpers Association, Vol. 2, p. 77.

In 1896 the society's secretary was J.T. Groves, and it met at the Builders Arms, Grundy Street, St Leonard's Road, Poplar, London E.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FEDERATED SHIP RIGGERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in March 1872, its secretary W.P. Lind also acted as secretary of its five affiliated societies through the 1890s viz. the Loyal London United Riggers Association (from whose offices he operated), the Liverpool Riggers and Mariners Trade Society, the Dockyard Ship-riggers Association, the Clyde Federated Ship Riggers Association, Glasgow and the Clyde Federated Ship Riggers, Greenock. It had a total membership of 1,390 in 1892, 1,335 in 1897 and was dissolved in 1898, each member body apparently going its own way.

**Source:** BoT.

### **FEDERATED COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Formed in May 1891 from Chatham, this was designed to co-ordinate activity between dockyard unions: in 1894 it covered 900 members,

rising to 1,300 in 1897, 1,450 in 9 unions in 1898 and 1,550 in 7 unions in 1910, the dockyards concerned being Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Devonport.

**Source:** BoT.

## **FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES**

See Engineering, Vol. 2, p. 35.

## **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CAULKERS**

Rules for this society exist dated 23 June 1796 it met at the Green Dragon Inn, Spring Gardens Place, Stepney, Middlesex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/860.

## **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society of shipwrights which met at the Bell Inn, St, Mary's Street, Southsea, Hampshire dated 25 April 1808.

**Source:** PRO FS2/392.

## **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS MARINERS AND TRADESMEN**

Rules for this society which met at the Shipwrights Arms, Howden Promenade, Wallsend, Northumberland dated 16 February 1837.

**Source:** PRO FS2/35.

## **FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules exist for this society based at North Shields, Northumberland dated 29 April 1813.

**Source:** PRO FS2/14.

## **GLASGOW RED LEADERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY** Reg. 61s

See Vol. 2, pp. 81–2 as Red Leaders Association (Glasgow).

Though this society is noted as having been dissolved in 1893, a trade union of an almost identical name joined the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in 1896.

**Sources:** SRO FS7/76; MacDougall, p. 260b.

### **GLOUCESTER SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT BENEFIT AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

An unregistered society formed in 1858. It had 67 members in 1892 and 50 in 1898 when its secretary was at 53 Longsmith Street, Gloucester. Membership remained at this level until 1903 when it merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights: see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association Vol. 2, p. 84.

**Source:** BoT.

### **GLASGOW SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 800 members and the secretary was Alexander Wilkie. In 1884, on Wilkie's initiative the union set out to form a national organisation, the Associated Society of Shipwrights [qv].

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **GLOUCESTER SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 74 members (1884–66) and the secretary was Henry Harvey.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **GOOLE SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 54 members and the secretary was William Chester.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION PEMBROKE DOCK**

An unregistered union formed in 1902 with 257 members but dissolved in 1903.

**Source:** BoT.

## **GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 1014

See Portsmouth Government Labourers Union.

## **GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION PORTSMOUTH**

Reg. 1014

See Portsmouth Government Labourers Union.

## **GREENOCK SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT UNION SOCIETY**

The union was affiliated to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 500 members and the secretary was James McKissock. By 1881 this had shrunk to 350 and there was a new secretary, John Buchanan. There is no further reference to this union and it is probable that it had merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights in 1882.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **HARTLEPOOL SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 200 members and the secretary was Thomas Oliver.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **HEBBURN DRILLERS AND CUTTERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 525

See Vol. 2, p. 77.

The Association had 86 members in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

## **HIGH ORDER OF FRIENDLY BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

This society had offices at the Builder Arms Inn, Grundy Street, Poplar, Middlesex with rules dated 27 November 1861.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4092.



### **HOLYHEAD SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

This society met at the Prince of Wales Inn, Holyhead, Angelsey with rules dated 19 April 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS2/83.

### **HULL HEMP DRESSERS AND ROPE MAKERS UNION**

The exact title of this body may not be as listed but it is known to have been affiliated to Hull Trades Council in July 1892.

**Source:** Brown.

### **HULL RIGGERS AND HOBLERS TRADE UNION**

Formed in 1892 with 52 members, numbers fell to 23 in the following year and it was dissolved in 1894.

**Source:** BoT.

### **HULL SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION**

The union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights in 1878. In that year the society had 56 members and the secretary was George Cowey. By 1884 membership had grown to over 600 and W.G. Millington has become the secretary. By 1890 there were 670 members when they voted to become a branch of the Associated Society of Shipwrights [qv].

**Sources:** BoT Report 1891, p. 310; UKASS Records [WCML].

### **HOWDEN SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 81 members and the secretary was Thomas Barrett of Howden on Tyne.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **HYLTON SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 78.

The union is known to have affiliated to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 240 members and the secretary was Bridger Rontree.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **INTERNATIONAL SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 May 1865. It met at the Hibernia School, Pleasant Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4808.

## **IRON, STEEL WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES UNION**

Formed in 1933 as the Brotherhood of Irish Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Construction Workers it became the ISW&ATU in 1939. The union dissolved in 1941 when it was unable to afford a Negotiating License under the 1941 Trade Union Act.

**Source:** Devine.

## **IRON STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS AND HELPERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 47

See Vol. 2, p. 78.

The titles Barge Builders Trade Union and River Thames Barge Builders Trade Union seem to have been used interchangeably until the adoption of the title above in 1940. Formed in 1872, the union's membership was 90 in 1875, in the 170s in the middle 1880s, rising to 214 in 1889 and 406 in 1890. Thereafter its membership rarely fell below that figure and the Registrar continued to record it as the Barge Builders Trade Union, though the Ministry of Labour added 'River Thames' at least from 1913. The union registered at the office of the Operative Bricklayers Society, 46 Southwark Road, London SE., and this arrangement seems to have continued for many years, though its secretary worked from a different address, especially T.H. Challis, at 1 Ormiston Road, Greenwich SE until he was succeeded by T.M. Nelan, at 32 Pelton Road, Greenwich with a membership of about 500. The association transferred its engagements to the Transport and General Workers Union in 1973.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; TUC Reports.

## **LEITH SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT UNION**

Seems to have been formed in 1824. The union does not appear to have been affiliated to UKASS [qv] but had at least 124 members in the 1870s. From 1887 became the Leith Branch of the Associated Society of Shipwrights.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 323a; Carter.

### **LIGHT PLATERS AND SHIP RANGE MAKERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 122s

See also Vol. 2, p. 122 and Vol. 5 as Sheet Iron and Light Plate Workers Society.

Formed in 1900 and registered in 1902 at 75A Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow, in 1904 the society changed its name to Sheet Iron Workers, Light Platers and Ship Range Makers Society at 167 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, with a membership of 311.

**Source:** FRS.

### **LIMERICK SHIP RIGGERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered society, the formation date of which has not be found. It was dissolved in 1895.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 267.

### **LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD OPERATIVE SHIP AND HOUSE PAINTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 48

See Vol. 3, p. 57.

### **LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD CUTTERS AND DRILLERS ACCIDENT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society with two registrations of its rules, meeting at the Rose and Crown Vaults, Jackson Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool dated 26 January 1864 and 7 December 1865.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4581; PRO FS2/4890.

### **LIVERPOOL APPRENTICE SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for an association of this name dated 19 October 1852. It met at 43 Manesty Road, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2912.

### **LIVERPOOL FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 October 1810.

**Source:** PRO FS/2869.

### **LIVERPOOL PROVIDENT SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Formed 1889 this was an unregistered society which had 68 members in 1892 and 74 in 1893. It joined the Associated Society of Shipwrights in 1894.

**Source:** BoT.

### **LIVERPOOL RIGGERS SECOND ASSOCIATION**

Rules exist for society of above title at 75 Regent Street, Liverpool dated 8 November 1855.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3006.

### **LIVERPOOL RIGGERS AND MARINERS FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 78.

Offices in Cropper Street, Liverpool with rules dated 25 January 1851. Two other benefit societies meeting at the same place are recorded at the PRO, St, Michaels School Rooms, Cornwall Street, Liverpool dated 19 March 1872 and 4 September 1872. In 1925 R. Reid, 16 Earle Road, Edge Hill, Liverpool was secretary.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/2901; PRO FS2 5973, and 6115; MOL.

### **LIVERPOOL RIGGERS AND MARINERS EQUITABLE ACCIDENT BURIAL AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title had offices at 93 Mill Street, Toxteth and rules dated 8 November 1855.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3062.

### **LIVERPOOL SHIPBUILDERS PROVIDENT TRADES AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

A society of the above title existed at ABC Vaults, 4 Jackson Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool with rules dated 7 May 1863.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4483.

### **LIVERPOOL SHIPS SMITH SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 43.

Established as a Sick and Benefit society and registered the rules dated 5 March 1860 then meeting at the Vine Hotel, Pitt Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3831.

### **LIVERPOOL SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed as a friendly society in 1810. Had rooms at Bond Street, Liverpool with rules dated 17 April 1832. It is probable that the name was changed to the LIVERPOOL SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION as a rule book exists for an association of this name dated 25 March 1845 which also met at the Society Rooms, Bond Street, Liverpool.

**Sources:** Select Committee on Artizans and Machinery Fourth Report 1824, p. 225; PRO FS2/3418.

### **LIVERPOOL SHIPWRIGHTS TRADE AND FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 351

See Vol. 2, p. 79.

The Board of Trade initially gives 1844 as the formation date of the association; the Registrar of Friendly Societies preferred 1784. The union is known to have affiliated to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 1300 members and the secretary was Robert Collings. Its membership in 1892 was 1,435 in 4 branches, falling off to about 900 by 1910. In the 1890s it met at the Free Church Rooms, Russell Street, Liverpool; by 1911 its registered office was at Flatmen's Bethel, 4 Mann Island, Liverpool. As the last independent shipwrights' society it resisted for many years joining the Associated Shipwrights but finally did so on 1 January 1919.

**Sources:** PRO FS26/29 (1913–1918); BoT; RFS; Dougan; UKASS Records [WCML].

### **LIVERPOOL SOUTHEND SHIP SCRAPERS SOCIETY**

A society which met at Union Vaults, Sefton Street, Liverpool with rules dated 16 March 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4949.

### **LONDON AND DISTRICT UNITED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS**

Reg. 569

Formed in 1889 the Society had 64 members in 1892 rising to over 300 by the end of the century when its secretary was to be found at 182 Leven Road, Poplar, London E. It had 3 branches by 1900, fell to 210 members by 1907 and in the following year joined the Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **LONDON MARINERS AND RIGGERS UNION**

A token exists for this union dated 1866. Did it merge into the Loyal London United Riggers Association? Certainly tokens exist with 'A' and 'B' Stamped in Quarters.

**Source:** Smethurst.

## **LONDON PROVIDENT SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Reg. 527

See Vol. 2, p. 85 as Shipwrights Provident Union of the Port of London. The union is known to have affiliated to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 1,300 members and the secretary was Isaac J. Wilson. In 1891 the society had a membership of 1,398 and in 1898 had its registered office at 102 Gough Street, Stainsby Road, Poplar, London E. and in 1911 at 33 Dixon Street, Limehouse E., with 551 members. It was dissolved in 1914 and its members presumably transferred to the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; UKASS Records [WCML].

## **LONDON UNITED RIGGERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE PORT OF LONDON**

A society registered under friendly society acts, meeting at the Britannia Tavern, Back Road, St. Georges in the East, Middlesex with rules dated 23 January 1855.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3199.

## **LOYAL LONDON UNITED RIGGERS ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered association formed in 1853. In 1892 it had a membership of 200. In 1896 it met at the Blue Posts Tavern, West India Dock Road, with W.P. Lind as secretary. By 1910 its numbers had fallen to 50. During the First World War its secretary was R. Fowler, 168 Brunswick Road, Poplar, London E. but no information has been found after 1919.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **LOYAL SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society with rules dated 26 April 1797. It met at the Ship Inn, Bishop Wearmouth, County Durham.

**Source:** PRO FS2/59.

### **LONDONDERRY SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 18 members and the secretary was James Fleming.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **LLANELLY SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 27 members (18 in 1884) and the secretary was T. Roberts.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **MANCHESTER BOAT BUILDERS SOCIETY**

A society of the above title met at the Commercial Bar, Chester Road, Manchester with rules dated 20 September 1866. This society may have been boat or barge builders employed by the Bridgwater Canal Company whose Manchester basin was situated there.

**Source:** PRO FS2/5055.

### **MARYPORT SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of shipwrights that met at Queens Head Inn, Maryport, Cumberland with rules dated 12 September 1833.

**Source:** PRO FS2/96.

### **MAST AND BLOCK MAKERS SOCIETY (LONDON)**

See Vol. 2, p. 79.

The society's secretary in 1914 was E.T. Barlow, 608 Commercial Road, Stepney, London E. It is not listed in 1919.

**Source:** MoL.

### **MERSEY OPERATIVE SHIP PAINTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 965

See Vol. 2, p. 79 as Mersey Operative Ship Painters Society.

Formed in 1894 with a membership of 220 and 247 in 1896 when its secretary was W. Kennedy, 4 Oldham Street, Liverpool. It had 43

members in 1900 and joined the Liverpool and Birkenhead Ship and House Painters Benefit Association in 1901.

**Source:** BoT.

### **MERSEY SHIP JOINERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 61

See Vol. 2, p. 80.

Rules of society registered with offices at 94 Renshaw Street, Liverpool and dated 5 March 1861. The association had 500 members in 1891 but declined to half that figure by the end of the decade.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4018; BoT.

### **MIDDLESBROUGH SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 55 members and the secretary was Ralph Brown. In 1884 this had reduced to 50.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **MILFORD SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 190 members and the secretary was Jonathan Davies. There is no further reference to a Milford Haven Society – it may have dissolved or disaffiliated from UKASS in 1880.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **MONKWEARMOUTH SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 580 members and the secretary was Thomas Barron, who was also the Sunderland secretary [qv]. Membership fell and in 1884 the union affiliated 380 members to UKASS.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].



### **NAVAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION**

An unregistered association formed in 1896 with 44 members. The nature of its membership has not been discovered, but it was dissolved in the following year.

**Source:** BoT.

### **NATIONAL SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are available for a society of this name dated 24 April 1854. It met at 3 and 4 The Strand, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3074.

### **NATIONAL SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 12 June 1846. It met at the Jamaica Vault, 3 Strand Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2851.

### **NATIONAL SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a second society of this name dated 28 January 1867. It met at the Hibernia School, Pleasant Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS/2/5102.

### **NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 803

A society formed in 1892 with 1,208 members and 1,664 in 1896 when its secretary was Jacob Coulson at 3 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The society had 2,194 members in 23 branches in 1897 and in the following year its secretary was to be found at 90 Addison Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1900 it joined the Associated Society of Shipwrights.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; SRO FS7/104.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Reg. 1014

See Portsmouth Government Labourers Union.

### **NATIONAL UNION OF SHIP JOINERS FURNISHERS AND ALLIED TRADES**

Reg. 1952

In 1948, W.H. Pyle from Portsmouth was the secretary and although it was registered it is likely that membership was confined to Portsmouth Dockyard.

**Sources:** PRO FS27/255 (1928–1951); HMSO.

### **NEW SCOTTISH PROVIDENT UNION OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Formed in 1864 a return to the Registrar of Friendly Societies exists for 1873.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 321a; SRO FS7/37.

### **NEWCASTLE SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 214 members and the secretary was Edward Watson. In 1884 there were 182 members.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 489

See Vol. 2, p. 80.

The Society had 94 members in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

### **NEWPORT (MON.) SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Reg. 482

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

The union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 90 members and the secretary was Thomas Lane. The society registered in 1888 and had 88 members in 1891. In 1898 it met at the Tradesmen's Hall, Hill Street, Newport with a membership of 96.

**Sources:** RFS; UKASS Records [WCML].

## **NEWRY AND WARRENPOINT SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

An unregistered Irish society formed in 1889. It had 33 members in 1892 and in 1893 merged into the Associated Society of Shipwrights; see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association, Vol. 2, p. 84.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 274.

## **NORTHEND SHIP SCRAPERS SOCIETY AND FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY (LIVERPOOL)**

A society of the above title meeting at St. Augustine's School Rooms, Little Howard Street, Liverpool with two registrations of its rules dated 11 December 1865 and 9 July 1867. Also referred to as Liverpool Northend Ship Scrapers.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/4894; FS2/5211.

## **NORTHWICH SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 80 members and the secretary was Adam Fryer, this number had reduced to 60 in 1884.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **NORTH SHIELDS SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 238 members and the secretary was Thomas Storey. By 1884 membership had reduced to 190.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **NORTH SHIELDS BOATBUILDERS UNION AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Formed in 1866, the society's secretary in 1884 was Joseph Campbell, 7 Borough Road, North Shields and it met at the Gardeners Hall, Prudhoe Street, North Shields, administering a sick fund, children's fund and a strike fund. In 1883 it had approximately 180 members and funds of over £100.

**Source:** Rules and Minutes of the Society, WCML.

## **ONWARD SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES**

Reg. 745

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

The society was registered in 1891 at the White Swan Hotel, Silver Street, Stockton-on-Tees. In 1896 it met at the Queen Inn, Silver Street.

**Source:** RFS.

## **OPERATIVE BOILER AND IRON SHIP PLATERS AND FITTERS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND**

It is not known when this association was formed, but there are rules for 1872. It seems to have been dissolved in 1874.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 321a; SRO FS7/37.

## **PASSAGE WEST SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY (CORK)**

An unregistered Irish society, the formation date of which is unknown. It had 85 members in 1892 and in 1893 merged into the Associated Society of Shipwrights: see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association, Vol. 2, p. 84.

**Source:** BoT.

## **PEMBROKE GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION AND SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY**

In 1919 J. Picton was the secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

## **PEMBROKE ROYAL DOCKYARD SMITH'S ASSOCIATION**

F. Lloyd from King Street, Pembroke Dock was secretary in 1913. No further references have been found.

**Source:** BoT.

## **PEMBROKE DOCKYARD SHIP JOINER'S ASSOCIATION**

T.W. Davies was secretary in 1911 and W.J. Phelps in 1914.

**Source:** BoT.

**PORT OF LONDON SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS  
PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title met at the Phoenix Inn, Radcliffe Cross, Middlesex with rules dated 7 April 1830.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1890.

**PORT OF MILTON AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATED SHIP BARGE  
YACHT AND BOAT BUILDERS MAST MAKERS SMITHS  
JOINERS SAIL MAKERS AND SAWYERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 643

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

The Union had 20 members in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

**PORT GLASGOW AND DISTRICT DRILLERS SOCIETY**

See Drillers Society Port Glasgow and District.

**PORT GLASGOW SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 120 members and the secretary was Alexander Clark. There is no further reference to this society in the UKASS records. The organisation may have merged with the Glasgow Shipwrights [qv], dissolved or disaffiliated from UKASS.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

**PORTLAND AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LABOURERS  
UNION**

Reg. 1543

A trade union registered in 1913 at 68 Chiswell, Portland. From 1914 to 1919 the secretary was reported as A.E. Rendle. In 1914 it had 172 members and in 1915, 210. It joined the National Union of General Workers in 1920.

**Source:** RFS.

**PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LABOURERS  
UNION**

Reg. 1014

See Portsmouth Government Labourers Union.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD BLOCKMAKERS UNION**

A.E. Smith was secretary in 1913.

**Source:** BoT.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

C.J. Sibley was secretary in 1913 but no further reference can be found to this organisation.

**Source:** BoT.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD IRON CAULKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 78 as Iron Caulkers Association.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD HAND DRILLERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 846

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

An association formed in 1891 and registered in 1892. It had a membership of 165 in the following year and 75 in 1898 when its secretary was at 21 Eton Road, Southsea, Portsmouth. It was dissolved in 1900, having fallen to a membership of 20.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD SAILMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 4, p. 314.

The association joined the Workers Union in 1918.

### **PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD SHIP RIGGER'S ASSOCIATION**

Mr. W.E. Jolliffe was secretary in 1913.

**Source:** BoT.

### **PORTSMOUTH GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 1014

Formed in 1894 with 84 members, the union grew to 270 in 1910, by 1911 styling itself the Portsmouth and District Government Labourers Union at 21 Binsted Road, Buckland with a membership of 381 and in 1912, 1,114, quickly growing to over 2,000 at the beginning of the First World War as the Government Labourers Union of Great Britain and

Ireland and later as the National Union of Government Employees with A.G. Gourd, 43 Fratton Road, Portsmouth as secretary. The union joined the Workers Union in 1920.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS; Hyman, p. 401.

### **PORTSMOUTH ROYAL DOCKYARD SHIP JOINER'S ASSOCIATION**

C. Young was secretary in 1913 and 1914. Thereafter no further references are available.

**Source:** BoT.

### **PORTSMOUTH SHIP RIVETTERS AND HOLDERS UP SOCIETY** Reg. 1015

See also Ship Rivetters and Holders Up Association.

The society was registered in 1895 at the Plough and Barleycorn, Portsea. Its maximum membership was 99 in 1897 and its secretary in 1898 was at 35 Hercules Street, Portsmouth. It was dissolved in 1899 when its membership had fallen to 24.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

### **PORTSMOUTH SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 107 members and the secretary was Thomas Kersey.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **PORTSMOUTH UNITED DRILLERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 1237; 1448

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

The first society, formed in 1900, was registered in 1901 as Reg. 1237 at the Sultan Tavern, Conway Street, Portsmouth with 30 members. By the following year its numbers had fallen to 18 and its office was at 152 Lake Road, Landport, Portsmouth. It was dissolved in 1903. The second society was formed in 1909 with 28 members and registered in January 1910 as Reg. 1448, meeting at the Blockmakers Arms, Church Path, Portsmouth. It seems to have had 10 members in 1910 but to have made no returns to the Registrar and was notified as dissolved in October 1912.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **PRESTON SHIPWRIGHTS BURIAL AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 13 June 1846. It met at the York Hotel, Church Street, Preston.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1703.

## **PRESTON AND NORTH LANCASHIRE SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 29 November 1865. It met at the Temperance Hotel, Preston.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4889.

## **QUEENSTOWN AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LABOURERS UNION**

Reg. 239i

Formed and registered in 1912 at 12 Bishops Street, Queenstown with 120 members, the union moved to 16 West View Queenstown in 1913 with J. Roche as secretary and an expanded membership of 287 by 1915. D.P. Keller, Mirmar Lodge, Queenstown was its secretary in 1919 and it seems to have been dissolved about 1920, because its membership had been absorbed by the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Queenstown is now known as Cobh, County Cork where the British Government had retained a Government Dockyard facility until 1920.

**Sources:** RFS; MoL; TURID 1996, p. 278.

## **QUEENSTOWN SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

An unregistered Irish trade union formed in 1856. It had 23 members in 1893 and in 1894 it merged into the Associated Society of Shipwrights; see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association, Vol. 2, p. 84.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 278.

## **RIVER THAMES BOAT BUILDERS UNION**

See Vol. 2, p. 82.

An unregistered trade union. In 1896 its secretary was G. Rowe, 48 Rowsell Street, Turners Road, Mile End, London E. It joined the Associated Society of Shipwrights in 1899.

**Source:** BoT.



## **RIVER THAMES SHIPWRIGHTS PROTECTIVE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

Reg. 1019

A society formed in 1894 with a membership of 30. In 189s its secretary was R.T. Nicholas, 467 India Dock Road, Poplar, London E. and it had 360 members in 1898. In the following year it joined the Associated Society of Shipwrights.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ROCHESTER AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATED SHIP BARGE YACHT AND BOAT BUILDERS MAST MAKERS SMITHS JOINERS SAILMAKERS AND SAWYERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 629

See Vol. 2, p. 82.

In 1896 the union's secretary was R. Lewis, and it met at the Coffee Tavern, St Margaret's Banks, Rochester, Kent with 21 members. It was dissolved in 1897.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ROSE OF TYNE SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND CUTTERS**

Reg. 524

See Vol. 2, p. 82.

There are rules for this society dated 1881. In 1883 it joined the Clyde Drillers Association to form the United Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters of Great Britain and Ireland. Perhaps it retained its identity as a separate branch. In 1891 it had a membership of 125 and in 1893 and it joined the National Society of Drillers and Hole Cutters which had been formed in 1892.

**Sources:** BoT; SRO FS7/11; MacDougall, p. 323b.

## **ROYAL LIVERPOOL SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Rules are available for a society of this name dated 2 August 1819. It met at the Castle Inn, Lord Street, Liverpool.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2804.

## **ROYAL DOCKYARDS AMALGAMATED APPRENTICES AND EX-APPRENTICES AND KINDRED OPERATIVES UNION**

The title but nothing else is known of this body.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ROYAL DOCKYARDS IRON AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS SOCIETY**

Almost certainly confined just to Devonport Dockyard the secretary in 1913 and again in 1914 was Mr. C.H. Griffin. The union probably entered the Boilermakers Society but no date has been found.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SHEERNESS GOVERNMENT LABOURERS FEDERATION**

An unregistered trade union formed in 1890, with a membership of 110 in 1892 and 98 in 1898 with a general secretary at 1 Chapel Row, Hope Street, Sheerness. After lower numbers in the middle of the first decade of the twentieth century membership rose to 91 in 1910 and in 1913 its secretary was H.T. Race, 198 High Street, Sheerness. In 1914 Race moved to 91 Granville Road, Sheerness, where he remained until the end of the war. In 1920 the union joined the National Union of General Workers.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **SHEERNESS SAILMAKERS ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 4, p. 314.

## **SHEERNESS ROYAL DOCKYARD SHIP JOINER'S ASSOCIATION**

The secretary in 1913 was Mr. A. Ratcliff. Mr. F.C. Loft took over the position in 1914.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SHEERNESS DOCKYARD SHIP RIGGER'S ASSOCIATION**

In 1913 the secretary was A.E. Gladwin.

**Source:** BoT.

## **ST BEDES SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 510

Formed about 1882, the society had 125 members in 1891. It was dissolved before 1896.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SHIP CONSTRUCTIVE AND SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 505

See Vol. 2, p. 84.

The association was among the most successful organisations of its day with over 100 branches by the 1890s and a membership of about 15,000, growing to almost 23,000 by 1911. In 1893 it absorbed the Cardiff Shipwrights, the Liverpool Shipwrights, the Passage West, Belfast, Wexford, City of Dublin, Carrickfergus the Queenstown and Newry and Warrenpoint Shipwrights, in 1894 the South Shields Shipwrights and the Queenstown Shipwrights, in 1897 the Liverpool Mast and Block Makers, in 1898 the Hylton Shipwrights, in 1903 the Newport (Mon.), and Gloucester Shipwrights, in 1908 the Wear Shipwrights, the Shipwrights and Shipwrights Ironworkers and the United Drillers, not to mention members of the Admiralty-based Ship Constructive Association and in 1910 the Amalgamated Drillers and Hole Cutters. The title Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association seems to have been adopted about 1910. In 1921 amalgamation with the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders and the Associated Blacksmiths was rejected by the membership and not achieved until 1963 when the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers Blacksmiths Shipbuilders and Structural Workers was formed.

**Sources:** BoT; RSF; MoL; SRO FS7/9; PRO FS26/47 (1882–1948); PRO FS26/48 (1888–1949); Dougan.

## **SHIP SCRAPERS SOCIETY**

See United Ship Scrapers Protection League.

## **SHIPBUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**

Transferred engagement to the Engineering Managers Association in 1977.

## **SHIPBUILDING ENGINEERING AND STEEL COMMERCIAL STAFF ASSOCIATION**

The formation date of this association has not been found, but it was probably established during the First World War. In 1919 its secretary was T. Murray, 9 Balmoral Gardens, North Shields. In 1924 it was absorbed by the Engineering Guild of the National Union of Clerks.

**Sources:** MoL; TUC Report 1927, p. 125.

## **SHIPBUILDING SHIP REPAIRING AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIAL UNION**

Reg. 1859

See Vol. 2, p. 85.

In 1926 the union had 498 members and was registered at 15 Goree Piazzas, Pier Head, Liverpool.

**Source:** RFS.

## **SHIP SAWYERS TRADES AND BURIAL SOCIETY**

A society of the above title with offices at 13 Suffolk Street, Liverpool with rules dated 30 January 1856.

**Source:** PRO FS2/3085.

## **SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

An association based at South Shields, County Durham with rules dated 6 April 1796.

**Source:** PRO FS2/51.

## **SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY**

A society of the above title that met at Old Gibraltar Inn, Evelyn Street, Deptford, Kent with rules dated 12 November 1844.

**Source:** PRO FS2/428.

## **SHIPWRIGHTS PROVIDENT UNION OF THE PORT OF LONDON**

Reg. 527

See Vol. 2, p. 85.

An early secretary of the union was John Gast one of the most useful allies of Francis Place in securing the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1824. In 1896 its secretary was W.J. Gibson at 102 Gough Street, Stainsby Road, Poplar, London E. with a membership of 1,111. By 1913 its membership had fallen to 470 and it was formally dissolved in 1914 and 'assimilated' into the Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association. The union was considered to be not only the oldest but also the most independent of the local shipwrights' societies.

**Sources:** RFS; BoT; Dougan, p. 163.

### **SHIPWRIGHTS UNION SOCIETY**

A society of this title met at the House of Mr. Ralph Todd, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham with rules dated 13 February 1835.

**Source:** PRO FS2/246.

### **SHIPWRIGHTS UNITED BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title that met at Ship and Pilot Inn, Cardiff, Glamorgan with rules dated 6 August 1860.

**Source:** PRO FS2/751.

### **SHIPWRIGHTS UNITED BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

A society of shipwrights based at the Conweaylily Arms, New Quay, Cardigan with rules dated 3 November 1866.

**Source:** PRO FS2/106.

### **SHIPYARD HELPERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 64s

See Amalgamated Shipyard Helpers Association.

### **THE SHIP BUILDING UNION**

Reg. 178s

Details of this organisation are somewhat obscure. It registered in 1919 at 703 Yorker Road, Scotstown, Glasgow. It had a Shipwrights Section which made returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies and which joined a Liverpool Shipwrights Association in 1923. It seems to have been removed from the Register in 1929.

**Sources:** MacDougall, p. 322b; SRO FS10/17.

### **SOCIETY OF GOOD INTENDING SHIPWRIGHTS**

A society of the above title that met at the Dog and Duck Inn, Great Yarmouth with rules dated 20 April 1806.

**Source:** PRO FS2/192.

### **SOCIETY OF LOYAL SHIPWRIGHTS**

A society of the above title existed with rules dated 11 July 1808. It met at the George and Dragon Inn, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham.

**Source:** PRO FS2/108.

### **SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

A society of shipwrights that met at the Red Lion Inn, King Street, St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford Kent with rules dated 1796. A Second Society of Shipwrights that met at Beehive Inn, Flaggon Row, St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford dated 1802. A New Society of Shipwrights at the same establishment was formed with rules dated 14 April 1809.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/236, FS2/270, FS2/346.

### **SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS**

A society of shipwrights based at Earl of Warwick Inn, Warwick Street, Woolwich, Kent with rules dated 4 October 1808. A further registration of same name at Woolwich, Kent July 1818.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/301, FS2/377.

### **SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS AND OTHERS**

A society of the above title existed at Howdon on Tyne, Newcastle. A double sided token for the society is in existence in the Smethurst Collection with title on one side and the payment of two pence on the other.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **SOCIETY OF SHIPWRIGHTS OF WORKINGTON**

A society of shipwrights that met at the School Rooms, Back of the Town, Near William Street, Workington, Cumberland with rules dated 27 May 1837.

**Source:** PRO FS2/90.

### **SOUTH SHIELDS BOATBUILDERS UNION AND BENEFIT SOCIETY**

No formation date is known for this union which operated sickness, death and strike funds. Its secretary in 1883 was Edward Hurst. Perhaps it was in some way related to Wear Boat Builders Benevolent Society [see Vol. 2, p. 89].

**Sources:** Smethurst; Minutes of the Society.

## **SOUTH SHIELDS SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS**

Reg. 514

The society had 90 members in 1889, 83 in 1890 and 89 in 1891. It was not listed in 1892.

**Source:** BoT.

## **SOUTH SHIELDS STEAM TUGBOATMEN'S PROVIDENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 762T

Registered on 1 September 1895 and still in existence 1921.

**Source:** PRO FS26/71 (1899–1921).

## **STEEL AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS BOILER AND GASOMETER MAKERS TRADE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 788

See Vol. 2, p. 86.

The union registered in 1892 with 66 members, at 1 Janet Road, Freemasons Road, Customs House, London E., the union had 141 members by 1895. In 1896 its secretary was W.H. Saxby, 2 Oak Crescent, Barking Road, Canning Town, London E.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **SUNDERLAND AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND CUTTERS**

Reg. 568

See Vol. 2, p. 86.

The society had a membership of 145 in 1891. Its secretary in 1896 was J. Easton and it met at Lockharts Cocoa Rooms, 56 High Street, Sunderland. It joined the Wear Drillers and Hole Cutters Society in 1904.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **SHIP CONSTRUCTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 505T

See Vol. 2, p. 84.

A registered association formed in 1884, based on Roker House, New Brompton, Chatham. It had a membership of 2,400 in 1892 and four branches in different royal dockyards. Its numbers fell off to 1,250 by 1897 and in 1898 to 360, after which it recovered to a peak of 1,600 in

1903. By 1907 it had lost one of its branches and declined to 540 in 1907 and was dissolved in the following year. Its members presumably joined the Associated Society of Shipwrights which had changed its name to Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association. A later change of name to Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association took place.

**Sources:** BT; PRP FS26/47, FS26/48.

### **SHIP RIVETTERS AND HOLDERS UP ASSOCIATION**

See Vol. 2, p. 85; also Portsmouth Ship Rivetters and Holders Up Society [qv].

### **SOUTHAMPTON SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 130 members and the secretary was Thomas Mollet.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **SOUTH SHIELDS SHIPWRIGHTS UNITED SOCIETY**

The union is known to have been an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights in 1878 when it reported 512 members and the secretary was Andrew Allen. By 1884 membership had reduced to 456 and it finally merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights in 1894.

**Sources:** BoT; UKASS Records [WCML].

### **STOCKTON ON TEES SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 36 members and the secretary was Charles Campbell. Membership rose to 60 by 1884.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **SUNDERLAND SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 960 members and the secretary was Thomas Barron.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].



### **SWANSEA SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 212 members and the secretary was Joseph Edwards. The society met at the Elephant and Castle Inn in Bethesda Street.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

### **TRUE AND GENUINE SOCIETY OF BRITISH SHIPWRIGHTS LIVERPOOL**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 21 July 1794.

**Source:** PRO FS2/949.

### **TRUE AND GENUINE SHIPWRIGHTS GOOD INTENT SOCIETY LIVERPOOL**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 20 July 1795. This is almost certainly the same union but there may have been a change in title.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2814.

### **TYNE STEAM PACKET PROVENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 845T

First registered 4 October 1895 although formed in 1883.

**Source:** PRO FS26/77 (1883–1913).

### **UNION OF ADMIRALTY EMPLOYEES**

Secretary in 1960 was H.E. Snerdon, 6 Napier Street, Devonport.

**Source:** MoL.

### **UNITED BOILER SCALERS AND STOKEHOLD LABOURERS SOCIETY (LONDON)**

See Vol. 2, p. 87.

An unregistered society. In 1898 its secretary was to be found at 9 Lodore Place, Poplar, London E. and it had a membership of 200 in 1904, 80 in 1907 and 40 in 1908. It is noted as 'apparently dissolved'. In 1925 there was a union of the same name with F.J. Morgan, 1 Garden Cottages, Ropemakers Fields, Limehouse, London E14 as secretary.

**Source:** MoL.

## **UNITED DRILLERS SOCIETY**

See Vol. 2, p. 81.

The first society of this name had 28 members in 1900 and 18 in 1902 before being dissolved in 1903; the second society was registered as Reg. 1237 in 1910.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **UNITED GOVERNMENT WORKERS FEDERATION**

The date of formation is unknown but this federal body included the dockyard labourers unions from Sheerness, Devonport and Portland amongst others. When these voted to merge with the National Union of General Workers in the early 1920s the UGWF was formally dissolved.

**Source:** WCML.

## **UNSKILLED LABOURERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (PORTSMOUTH)**

Date of establishment is unknown. It merged with the Workers Union in 1910.

**Source:** WCML.

## **UNITED RIVER THAMES SHIP CAULKERS SOCIETY**

An unregistered society. It had 140 members in 1896 when its secretary was W.N. Stratton, 27 Spey Street, Bromley, London E. and in 1898 it met at the Rising Sun, High Street, Poplar, London E. Its secretary in 1924 was J.W. Westbrook, 71 Central Park Road, East Ham, London E.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF BOAT AND FLAT BUILDERS**

A society of the above title possible building canal boats based at Birmingham, Warwickshire with rules dated 9 January 1867.

**Source:** PRO FS2/997.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS BLACKSMITHS SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS**

Reg. 2269

**Source:** PRO FS26/170 (1962).

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS**

Reg. 3

See Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers Shipwrights and Structural Workers.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS OF THE HARTLEPOOL DISTRICT**

Reg. 580

See Vol. 2, p. 89.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF HOLDERS-UP**

Reg. 334

See Vol. 2, p. 89.

## **UNITED SOCIETY OF TANK RIVETERS HOLDERS-UP AND CAULKERS**

See Vol. 2, p. 89.

An unregistered society. In 1898 its secretary was to be found at 18 Latham Street, Poplar, London E. with a membership of 170 in a single branch, falling to 83 in 1910. In 1925 its secretary was A. Meagher at 155 Folkestone Gardens, Trundleys Road, Deptford, London SE8.

**Source:** MoL.

## **WALKER SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 500 members and the secretary was John McKay.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **WALLSEND AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DRILLERS AND CUTTERS**

Reg. 535

See Vol. 2, p. 89.

The society had 100 members in 1891.

**Source:** BoT.

## **WEAR DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS SOCIETY**

Reg. 211

See Vol. 2, p. 90.

Usually accepted as formed in 1874, the society had 200 members in 1891 and was the largest of its kind. Its secretary in 1896 was John Flett at the Temperance Institute, 40 Forster Street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. It had 11 branches in 1900.

**Sources:** BoT; RFS.

## **WEXFORD SHIPWRIGHTS BENEFIT SOCIETY**

An unregistered Irish trade union formed in 1861. The union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights in 1878 with 50 members and the secretary was Peter Hoare. It had 48 members in 1892 and in 1893 merged with the Associated Society of Shipwrights; see Ship Constructive and Shipwrights Association, Vol. 2, p. 84.

**Sources:** BoT; TURID 1996, p. 287; UKASS Records [WCML].

## **WHITBY SHIPWRIGHTS SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the correct title the union is known to have existed as an affiliate to the United Kingdom Amalgamated Society of Shipwrights. In 1878 the society had 140 members and the secretary was William Breckon. This number fell to 110 in 1884.

**Source:** UKASS Records [WCML].

## **WHITEHAVEN SHIPWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

A society of the above title established in Whitehaven, Cumberland with rules dated 29 January 1838.

**Source:** PRO FS2/91.

## **WIGAN SHIPWRIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 18 April 1864. It met at the Kings Head Inn, Wigan.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4636.

**WILLINGTON QUAY DRILLERS AND HOLE CUTTERS  
SOCIETY**

Reg. 539

The Society had 50 members in 1901. No further information has been found.

**Source:** BoT.

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