

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**

Historical Directory of Trade Unions



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JOHN B. SMETHURST and PETER CARTER

Foreword by Christine Coates

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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 <i>A History of British Trade Unions</i> Vol. 1 and Clegg, <i>A History of British Trade Unions</i> 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. Annis. 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 1898 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.

Sources: 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 Stepaside 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 NASOHSPD 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.

Source: 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.

Source: 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.