

# **HISTORICAL DIRECTORY of TRADE UNIONS**

Arthur Marsh  
and John B. Smethurst

**VOLUME 5**  
including unions in

**Printing and Publishing, Local  
Government, Retail and Distribution,  
Domestic Services, General Employment,  
Financial Services, Agriculture**

Foreword by Lord Briggs



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Foreword by Lord Asa Briggs

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# Foreword

I am glad to be able to write a brief foreword to Volume 5 of this invaluable work of reference. The importance of collecting labour biographies was clearly recognised by Professor G.D.H. Cole before his untimely death in 1959, and was emphasised by the Society for the Study of Labour History, of which I was one of the founders and the first President in 1960. At that time I had left Oxford for Leeds, but I was in close touch with Arthur Marsh, whom I knew well and whose researches had already taken him into usually untrodden fields. The material he collected, later made its way north, as I had done, and John Smethurst, as he explains in the Introduction to this volume, took over, confronting great difficulties, where Arthur Marsh left off. Peter Carter has been of immense help throughout the implementation of the project, and I would like to pay my tribute to him and to everyone else mentioned in the Introduction. They have applied themselves diligently and with deep commitment to what is a continuing task.

The individual biographies in the five volumes often reveal the same diligence and commitment that all involved in the research and writing project have shown, but they are not intended to serve mainly as tributes. They tap sources of labour history that take it to its roots and in the process they illuminate both events and trends. As society changes – and it has changed profoundly since the 1960s – memory is a priceless asset. History remains relevant to understanding, and its interpretation and reinterpretation provide necessary perspectives, often through contrast, for action in the present. Not everyone participating in trade unionism and in labour politics appreciates this.

I am particularly interested in the contents of this volume, which begins with trade-union biographies in print, paper and publishing, ‘trades’, as they were once thought to be, which have been at the centre of much of my own published work. Part Two covers a wide range of occupations, including chimney sweeps, who figured so prominently in nineteenth-century social history, and sports and entertainment, which now figure so prominently in our own lives that our culture as well as our politics have been transformed since the 1960s. Organisational changes at every level are often best approached through the experiences of trade unionists. Part Four describes an equally important and just as controversial a transformation. The most powerful trade unions of the twenty-first century are no longer those which have been most written about, like mining, which was once at the heart of the

economy, but those concerned not with industry, as it used to be thought of, but with services, including transport and ‘health’, which demand investment to be efficient and which provide much of the content of press and television. Part Five can never be left out in any account of past, present and future, and Part Six had particular significance in this volume because of institutional changes ‘at the top’ which affect us more than we often realize.

The volume would speak for itself without any Foreword, but the Dedication has general as well as particular relevance. Trade unionists – and authors – almost all know how much they depend on wives and on families. John Smethurst, stricken by blindness, knows it as much as anyone could. All the readers of this Volume will feel that the Dedication is just right.

Lord Asa Briggs  
March 2006

# Dedication

I should like to dedicate this book to my family, but above all to my wife Alice who has borne the brunt of my illnesses and developing blindness.

# Introduction

When I received a telephone call from my good friend Peter Carter, in 1987 to come to the GMB College, at Whalley Range, Manchester to meet Arthur Marsh and talk about my reviews of volume one of *The Historical Directory of Trades Unions* I little realised that this meeting was going to change my retirement completely and occupy my life for the next 15 years. Arthur and I quickly established a rapport and found that we had met several years before at the Oxford Industrial Relations Unit whilst I was a Chapel official in the printing industry.

We had both been working on aspects of the history of trade's unionism, but from different angles. Arthur with the directory, whilst I was producing genealogical charts of amalgamations for the use of trades unions, in their journals and by trades union badge collectors, for the recognition of badges with just the initials. Arthur examined the charts, his eyes lit up and I was invited to join the team working for the production of future volumes of the directory. Little did I realise that 15 years later I would be the sole survivor of the team struggling to complete the remaining two volumes of the directory.

At the end of 1998, the project leader Arthur Ivor Marsh, MA OBE died. Victoria Ryan, Ruskin College student and Arthur's researcher for the previous ten years had herself died in 1992. Early in the following year I was invited by his friends and family to complete the project. I inherited all the notes and papers of the project that had been gathered over the previous ten years. I had also inherited some very firm legal instructions from Arthur on how I should proceed with the remaining volumes, how they were to look and basically what they should contain.

The material was removed from Oxford to Manchester in several carloads and stored in very limited space at my home and the Working Class Movement Library. I set about sorting out the boxed material, into some order that would enable me to tackle the production of Volume 5 at least. I soon discovered that I had first to make myself computer literate. I enrolled on a computer course to improve my meagre knowledge of the workings of computers and their programs. I then found, that the material that was committed to disk had been written on at least three different computers and systems, which were not compatible with anything I had learned! It was at this stage I began to appreciate the talents and skills of Arthur's secretary, Greta, who had brought together the earlier volumes.

Having begun to master the problems, I was struck down with two lengthy bouts of illness. I had just got back to working on the directory when my eyesight failed.

The shock of this devastated me, no longer would I be able to do most of the things that I was involved in. It was also going to affect my mobility since I could no longer drive. However with the help of Marline Tuffley and Maggie Henderson two of Henshaw's Society for the Blind outreach workers, who consoled me and restored some of my confidence to face the future. They guided me in the right direction. It was through their encouragement and expertise, that I have been reintroduced to a computer with magnification programs and with the help of Dave Meehan my tutor and the encouragement of many of my friends and others, I have been able to get back to work on the completion of the volumes – my legacy from Arthur.

Volume 5 contains the unions in the Printing Industry, Domestic Industries, Wholesale and Retail Distribution, Insurance, and General Labouring over a wide range of industries, Municipal employment and other industries. Volume six will cover Governmental Departments, Mining and Metal Trades. The labouring sector of Volume 5, Arthur admitted during our preparations, would be one of the hardest sectors to pull together since very little or nothing about many of the unions we are looking for has been committed to paper. I have tried to remain faithful to both style and layout but of course any errors are mine.

In getting this volume to the publisher I should like to express my grateful thanks firstly to my wife Alice, for her patience with me during my many frustrations, and for her newly acquired role of transport manager and chauffeur. To Peter Carter and Ruth Frow who have been rocks upon which I bounced things from time to time. Over the last 12 months Peter has spent a very considerable amount of time preparing text and completing unfinished work. Margaret Connor who has willingly typed up some of the missing or mislaid files and drafts? To the many people who read papers, letters and drafts of material to me. To Pete Ritman and lastly but by know means least my thanks go to my son Michael who kept my computer running during crashes, seize-ups and other problems.

I should also like to say thank you to the host of Librarians, secretaries and individuals, to many to list, who have replied to my many requests for information. To the staff at the Public Record Office I say a special thank you. To the Working Class Movement Library for having housed several boxes of my material and research notes. Finally, to both Francis Devine and Peter Carter who have read the early drafts and have suggested many ways in which entries could be improved.

John B. Smethurst  
March 2005

# Preface

As described in the introduction this project has been a long time in gestation. Originally it was felt possible to identify an anticipated few thousand or so different trade union organisations which have existed in the UK. 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 forming or even groups breaking away from established organisations. It is possible to identify specific periods in our history when this 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 fail 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! 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 etc.
  - 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. Part three 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 will therefore cover those organisations in other sectors of the UK economy which escaped the attention of the compilers of earlier books.

## **Registration of trade unions**

In response to requests from users of previous volumes we began to provide registration numbers of unions, (if registered and where known), in Volume 4 of this series. We continue the practice in this volume.

In the early nineteenth century the state used registration of friendly societies as a way of restricting their functions. Excessive expenditure on entertainment or any rules that hinted at trade union activities were deemed sufficient to preclude an organization from registration. Thus,

when the 1871 Trade Union Act began to offer positive gains from registration, namely a greater degree of protection for union funds than *Hornby v Close* 1865 had indicated, many unions, initially, avoided registration for fear of state prying into their internal affairs.

Successive legislation created a complex system with separate numbers for unions registering in Scotland, England or Ireland. After the creation of the Irish Republic, the North and South had two different numbers again! No complete records were kept and there is even some evidence that early numbers were reallocated when the original recipient had disappeared.

Despite all of this confusion, the fact that an organization underwent the registration process suggests that the leadership were aware of the importance of financial probity and wished to protect the viability of the organization as much as the then current legislation permitted.

The Industrial Relations Act 1971 gave a fresh twist to the process of state involvement in trade union internal affairs. Whereas most TUC affiliated unions refused to comply with those clauses of the Act, many staff associations used the machinery to establish that they were independent of the employer. Many failed to convince the Commission for Industrial Relations [CIR] of this fact but large numbers recorded in various sections of this volume were able to prove that they were sufficiently free of employer control to claim a 'Certificate of Independence'.

# The Authors

## **Arthur Marsh**

Arthur Marsh was a Fellow in Industrial Relations at St. Edmund Hall Oxford. He read Modern History and PPE at Oxford University, before joining the Oxford University Agricultural Economics Research Institute; later he became a staff tutor at the Oxford Delegacy for Extra Mural Studies, where he specialised in trade union education. He was elected Senior Research Fellow at St. Edmunds Hall in 1964.

Mr Marsh served on various commissions and acted as a consultant to many government bodies. He was the author of many books and papers and began to publish the Historical Directory series in 1984. He died on 2 August 1999.

## **John B. Smethurst**

A retired electrical engineer and a graduate of Sheffield and Warwick Universities. A founder member of the Eccles and District Local History Society and the Lancashire Federation of Local History Societies. The author of numerous papers and articles on the Labour movement, he is the membership secretary of the North West Labour History Group and a well known collector of Labour, co-operative and trade union memorabilia.

# 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	Marsh <i>Concise Encyclopedia of Industrial Relations</i>
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	<i>Trade Union Handbook</i> , Marsh 1991
TURID	Trade Union Records – Irish – Devine
WCML	Working Class Movement Library – Salford
WEBB	Webb collection + London School of Economics

Part One

# PRINT, PAPER AND PUBLISHING

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# **Print, Paper and Publishing**

The history of trade unions in the printing industry is, with the exception of Ireland, so well documented as to require no more than a summary treatment in this volume. For the United Kingdom the year 1991, with the formal amalgamation of the National Graphical Association and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades into a unified Graphical, Paper and Media Union, marks the point at which an historically diminishing number of craft and non-craft societies falling traditionally within the definition of ‘the printing industry’ finally coalesced into a single organisation<sup>1</sup> albeit short lived as the GPMU merged with Amicus in 2004.

The point at which trade unionism can be said to have begun in the printing industry is far from clear. Workplace organisation in the form of ‘The Chapel’ existed, we are told, ‘time out of mind’, and is first described in 1683.<sup>2</sup> While Chapels continued to be important in their own right and may in some cases have served as a basis for trade union development, they were hardly ‘trade unions’ in any generally accepted sense. Sidney and Beatrice Webb cite ‘The Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers in and about London’ in which in 1666, the year of the Great Fire, the Chapels complained of ‘turnovers’, a grievance which seemed to affect every compositors’ union even throughout the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup> The ‘Free Journeymen’ then disappear from the pages of history and the first substantial references to organisation appear in the 1780s, not only among the printers, but among the papermakers and bookbinders.

## **Papermakers**

Coleman notes a combination of journeymen papermakers in or near Manchester in 1788.<sup>4</sup> In Hertfordshire in 1890 paper workers were indicted for conspiring to compel their employer to increase their wages<sup>5</sup> and in 1792 there is evidence of ‘Confederacy of workmen employed at six of the principal manufactories (of Edinburgh) for increase in wages’.<sup>6</sup> Four years later a petition was presented to the House of Commons for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit combinations in the industry<sup>7</sup> which alleged that these had been in existence since 1789. This was duly passed in May 1896<sup>8</sup> but seemingly had remarkably little effect.

Until the 1840s worker organisation in the industry appears to have been dominated by the Original Society of Papermakers, a craft union with roots dating in all possibility from the 1750s, but with greater certainty at least from the 1790s when there apparently existed so extensive a link-up between different areas as to suggest a national organisation, giving credence to the combination’s reported intention in 1801 of establishing itself ‘in every mill from Berwick to Lands End’.<sup>9</sup> This was ultimately overwhelmed by the growing ranks of machine workers who formed a United Brotherhood in 1853 and a Modern Society in 1869. These two organisations remained distinct until 1894 when they reunited into a Kent based Amalgamated Society of Paper Workers, a merger which was

dictated by a new rival, the National Union of Paper Mill Workers, formed in 1890 in the wake of the London Dock Strike of the previous year. In 1914 the National Union amalgamated with the Printers Warehousemen to form the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers into which the Amalgamated Society eventually merged in 1937 when this had become the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers. Meanwhile, the Original Society continued with diminishing membership until 1948 when it, too, joined the same organisation.

A second branch of the industry was that involving wallpaper. Here a tiny London Paper Stainers Trade Union was formed in 1861 and some three decades later two Lancashire societies, a Paper Stainers Union of General Workers (1890) and an Amalgamated Society of Machine Paper Stainers and Colour Mixers (1890 or 1891), all of which merged to form the Wall Paper Workers Union in 1919. Under a different title this transferred its engagements to the National Graphical Association in 1979.

## **Bookbinders**

Bookbinders' organisations seem to have been at least as old as those of papermakers, surfacing in identifiable form in London in the 1780s in a United Friendly Society of Journeymen Bookbinders, later known as the London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders. In the eighteenth century, dependent as they were on the individual booksellers who provided them with sheets to cover with leather, vellum or other material, bookbinders were not highly regarded as craftsmen; nor were they well rewarded. 'The trade of bookbinder', noted Campbell in his employment guide of 1747, 'has no great ingenuity in it and requires few talents, either natural or acquired. Journeymen make but a mean living; they seldom earn more than ten shillings a week and are out of business half the year'.<sup>10</sup> Perhaps it was this background which made some influential groups of bookbinders less instinctively exclusive than other craftsmen in the printing industry. Even more important, a dynamic element was introduced into the situation when a 'tramping' society, the Bookbinders Consolidated Relief Fund was established in 1836 which took on some of the characteristics of a national organisation, by 1872 extending its jurisdiction to machine rulers and by 1911 drawing in the more conservative London societies into a National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, and thus opening up the way by the 1920s for the inclusion of the London machine rulers and of pressmen and machine minders and paper workers into a National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers later the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, SOGAT, a large general print and paper union, industry wide in character with offshoots of these industries such as fibreboard, plastic containers, polythene manufacture and products from pitch, paper and asbestos.

## **Typographers**

A third, and leading element in trade union organisation in the printing industry lay with the intensely craft conscious compositors, for whom there has been claimed a record of continuous organisation 'reaching well back into the eighteenth century'.<sup>11</sup> In practice it is difficult to show that these aristocrats of the trade began organisation in any presently acceptable sense until much the same time as papermakers and bookbinders, i.e. in the 1780s. Perhaps until that time the existence of workplace chapels made such a development seem unnecessary. 'It is unlikely', avows Ellic Howe, 'that there was any organised union of the principal chapels in the London trade before 1800'.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, chapels could form a joint organisation to secure wage advances, regulate working hours or to enforce customary apprenticeship regulations whenever they wished, and evidently did so, at least in London, from 1785.<sup>13</sup> The London men did not, however, attempt a more permanent arrangement until 1801. The experiment failed and the London trade fragmented. A further effort at a single organisation in 1834 also foundered and was not firmly re-established in the form of the London Society of Compositors until 1848 which in 1853 took in its remaining rival in the national newspaper trade, the Society of London Daily Newspaper Compositors.

In the provinces the situation was in some respects simpler. The Manchester Typographical Society was, beyond doubt, founded in November 1797 and seems to have been the earliest of the provincial societies. Foundation dates for others have not been recorded, but evidence arising from tramping allowances in 1826 and 1827 suggests that there were 'old established' societies in Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield and Bristol and more recently minor societies in such places as Preston, Wigan, Warrington, Bolton, Rochdale, Blackburn, Macclesfield and Hanley.<sup>14</sup> A primary problem was evidently one of co-ordination and this they attempted to solve by the formation of a Northern Typographical Union in 1830. This was replaced by a more ambitious National Typographical Association in 1844 and finally by a more successful Provincial Typographical Association five years later. With a name change this became the Typographical Association with a membership of over 5,000, in 1877. The scene was therefore set for one organisation, the TA, with comprehensive coverage in the provinces and another, the LTS or London Typographical Society, with jurisdiction in the capital. This remained until 1964 when the two societies merged to form the National Graphical Association.

## **Printers and Assistants**

As the industry progressed, trade union development among papermakers, bookbinders and typographers left a gap in the organisation for the growing numbers of printing workers whose responsibility was the 'minding' or

‘managing’ of machines – the ‘printing labourers’ who were unable to lay claim to any of the traditional skills associated with their industry. No serious attempt to fill that gap was made until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the transformation from handicraft to printing machine was virtually complete, the process being set off, it was claimed by the London Dock Strike of 1889 and the movement of the New Unionism which followed.<sup>15</sup> The membership potential for the Printers Labourers Union begun by George Evans (from the beginning of 1899 the Operative Printers Assistants Union and from January 1904 the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants NATSOPA) was considerable. By 1910 it had more members than any organisation in letterpress printing except the compositors and the stereotypers’ and electrotypers’ assistants and by the beginning of the Second World War with almost 28,000 members was third in numbers behind the Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers with 71,000 and the Typographical Association with somewhat less than 38,000.

### **Electrotypers, Stereotypers and Lithographers**

The introduction of mechanical composition and subsequent machine developments which transformed the situation for semi-skilled labour in the printing industry began in the late 1860s. By that time stereotyping, using the ‘flong’ or papier-mache method, had been under development for more than 20 years, followed by lithographic printing, a technique known as early as 1795 when it came ‘upon the scene fully equipped for the battle of life’.<sup>16</sup> It was discovered by a Bavarian, Alois Senefelder, whose contribution name was piously recorded by the Lithographic Printers in naming their headquarters building after him. Neither stereotyping nor electrotyping came into wide use before 1850. Unwanted by the typographical societies, the workers concerned formed their own trade organisations. The earliest society of litho printers was, it seems, formed in London about 1833 followed by a London Union in 1869. In 1860 a number of small provincial societies formed a loose federation which, 19 years later led to an Amalgamated Society based on Manchester and in 1885 to a National Society of Lithographic Artists, later universally known as SLADE. National organisation for electrotypers and stereotypers appeared somewhat later in 1893.

### **Moves Towards Unity**

From the 1890s the spirit of co-operation between printing unions was encouraged by the development of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and from 1919 by the existence of a Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades. The mergers of the 1920s were significant in adding to the mix of craft and non-craft workers which constituted the

Bookbinders and Paper Workers three more craft unions, in 1924 the Platen Machine Minders Society (1890) as its Printing Machine Branch, and in 1925 the Reunited Amalgamated Association of Pressmen (1891) which had its origins in the London Union of Pressmen formed in 1834 and the London Society of Machine Rulers (1873).

Thereafter, apart from the amalgamation of the Manchester Women Bookbinders and Printers into NUPBPW in 1943, there were no significant mergers until 1955 when the London Society of Compositors and the Printing Machine Managers Trade Society joined to form the London Typographical Society. In the 1960s, however, the movement gathered pace. In 1962 the NUPBPW took in another craft union, the largest of the minor organisations in the industry, the Monotype Casters and Typefounders Society, which then had 913 members, mostly in the general trade in London, and in 1963 it absorbed the non-craft Pattern Card Makers Society while also entering amalgamation discussions with NATSOPA. This had the effect of stimulating a defensive merger between the LTS and the Typographical Association to form the National Graphical Association in 1964 which also attracted other sectional societies – the Association of Correctors of the Press (1854) and the National Union of Press Telegraphists (1919) in 1965, followed in 1967 by the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers and in the following year by the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.

By 1970, the 20 or more unions (excluding the journalists) which had existed after the end of the Second World War had been reduced to six, including the NUPBPW and NATSOPA, which had attempted to merge in 1966 but subsequently found themselves incompatible and separated into their original components as SOGAT Division A and NATSOPA. Of these the tiny London Society of Music Engravers (1901) did not survive long. The Wall Paper Workers merged with the NGA in 1979. The NGA absorbed the Litho Artists, SLADE, in 1982. In the same year SOGAT (75) – the result of a merger in 1975 between SOGAT and the Scottish Typographical Association – and NATSOPA amalgamated for the second time, on this occasion successfully, as SOGAT '82. SOGAT '82 and the NGA formally amalgamated in 1991 as the Graphical, Paper and Media Union. In 2004 the union GPMU merged with AMICUS.

## **Ireland and Scotland**

The earliest written evidence of printing societies in Ireland which has so far appeared dates from the 1830s.<sup>17</sup> Francis Finlay, proprietor and editor of the *Northern Whig*, and a determined opponent of workmen's combinations, encountered a Belfast society in 1834. This Belfast Typographical Society was linked with an Irish Typographical Union, formed in 1836, which also included a Dublin Typographical Provident Society, also known, it seems, as the Dublin Society of Printers, of which

Thomas Daly was secretary. The early history of organisation in both Belfast and Dublin is obscure. In the latter city there is evidence that organisation had been intermittent, at least from 1809, and that the Dublin Society itself dated from 1825, though it claimed its foundation from the earlier date.<sup>18</sup> Ryan who gave evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Combinations of 1838 was secretary of the Irish Typographical Union which appears to have had branch societies in all Irish towns, even those of modest size, but principally at Cork, Derry, Kilkenny, Drogheda and Newry. In 1844 it joined with the societies in England and Scotland to form the National Typographical Association but after the collapse of that organisation in 1848 did not join the subsequent Provincial Typographical Association (1849) and seems subsequently to have foundered, attempts to revive it in 1863 coming to nothing.<sup>19</sup> While the Dublin Society remained independent, other branches of the former ILU joined the Manchester based Typographical Association. By the early 1890s there is no official record of a Belfast Society, but the Dublin Typographical Provident is noted as having a membership of about 900, Cork (which claimed formation in 1806), about 200 and, Clonmel no more than about a dozen. In the burst of nationalism which preceded and followed the proclamation of an Irish Free State, two breakaways from British based printing unions took place – the Irish Bookbinders from the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers in 1920 and the Dublin Electrotypers and Stereotypers from the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers in 1922.<sup>20</sup> In 1983 these unions joined the Irish Graphical Society, the successor of the Dublin Typographical Provident, to form the Irish Print Union.

## **In Scotland**

In Scotland, as elsewhere, there is evidence of friendly society activity in the eighteenth century. There was an Edinburgh Letterpress Printers Society in 1758 and a notable Printers and Bookbinders Society of Glasgow formed in 1771.<sup>21</sup> At the beginning of the nineteenth century there are references to combinations of journeymen printers of Edinburgh (1803–1804) and journeymen booksellers of Edinburgh (1811).<sup>22</sup> Book production seems mainly to have been concentrated in Edinburgh and that of news sheets in Glasgow, where a Glasgow Typographical Society was formed in 1817. Perhaps the fragmented nature of the trade in Edinburgh was the reason why no Edinburgh Typographical Society emerged until 1836, the same year as the formation of General Typographical Association of Scotland. Little by little the latter became representative of small organisations elsewhere in Scotland, operating as a loose federation of local societies and largely concerned with the administration of tramping relief. At its peak the GTAS embraced 15 societies with a membership of 700. It made limited gains however, and as a result in part of financial problems, was absorbed

in 1844 by the England based National Typographical Association, becoming its Northern District.

The collapse of the National Typographical Association in 1848 once again confined Scottish printers to their own resources and a much attenuated organisation. Among typographers only two societies, those at Edinburgh and Glasgow, survived<sup>23</sup> together with an Edinburgh Journeymen Bookbinders Society formed in 1822. Glasgow is credited with the initiative to form a purely Scottish Typographical Society in 1853. By 1860 it could claim a membership of 1,400–1,500 and £1,000 in the bank,<sup>24</sup> and 23 branches, the reward for caution and financial prudence. It 1872 it was almost broken by two major disputes in Edinburgh and a subsequent breakaway. Unusually for the industry compositors and press or machinememen were accepted within the same branch. In Edinburgh, where the compositors were on piece work and the machinememen on time work. This led to a split which produced the Edinburgh Press and Machinemens Society in 1873, though a reconciliation was achieved in 1908.

In Edinburgh a considerable number of women were employed by printers in skilled work and especially as compositors. Some had worked in that capacity since the early 1870s. All were excluded by rule from membership of the Scottish Typographical Association. Attempts in the 1890s to organise these women into separate unions were unsuccessful, but still their numbers grew, some eventually joining the London-based unskilled National Amalgamated Warehousemen and Cutters.<sup>25</sup> In November 1909, alarmed at their growing numbers, then estimated at about 800,<sup>26</sup> the Edinburgh Typographical Society presented a memorial to the employers that no more women should be employed from January 1910 and that in future machine composition should be solely undertaken by men.<sup>27</sup> While some women were willing to accept the gradual elimination of women from composition, others were not and in June 1910 formed the Women Compositors, Readers and Monotype Operators Union with the assistance of the Women's Freedom League. A compromise agreement postponed the recruitment of women until July 1916 and in July 1912 the STA formed a Women Compositors' Section of which it seems that all female compositors were in membership by 1920,<sup>28</sup> The Women Compositors Union had quickly disappeared and in practice, despite the 1910 agreement, composition in Scotland became an entirely male preserve.<sup>29</sup> The Scottish Typographical Association the title adopted by the STA in 1973, merged with the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades in 1975 to form SOGAT (75).

## Notes

1. John Gennard and Peter Bain, *SOGAT A History of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades*, Routledge, 1995. A small number of manual workers are, however, in membership of the Amalgamated

- Engineering Union and Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (which the Institute of Journalists joined in 1990) and journalists in the National Union of Journalists.
2. Joseph Moxon, *Mechanick Exercises*, 1693, 3rd. ed., Martin Roberstson, 1970.
  3. Webbs.
  4. D.C. Coleman, *The British Paper Industry 1495–1860*, OUP, 1958, p.262.
  5. E. Lipson, *Economic History of England*, Vol. III, p.409.
  6. Balston MSS, quoted in Coleman. *op. cit.*, p.262.
  7. Commons Journal, Vol. li, p.409.
  8. 36 Geo. III, c.iii.
  9. PRO HO 42/62, 2 September 1801, quoted in A. Aspinall, *The Early English Trade Unions*, Batchworth Press, 1949.
  10. R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman*, 1747, p.135.
  11. See H.S. Temple, 'Trade Unionism in the Printing Industry', in G.D.H. Cole, *British Trade Unionism Today*, Methuen, 1939, p.368.
  12. *The London Compositor 1785–1900*, OUP, 1947, p.22.
  13. A.E. Musson, *The Typographical Association*, OUP, 1954, p.24.
  14. Musson, *op. cit.*, p.26.; R.M. Lancaster, *1810–1910 A Centenary Souvenir of the Leeds Typographical Society*, p.vi.
  15. R.B. Suthers, *The Story of NATSOPA*, 1929, p.11.
  16. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th edn., Vol. XVI, p.785.
  17. *Select Committee on Combinations of Workmen*, 2nd Report, July 1838.
  18. *Op. cit.* 1838, evidence of Matthew Ryan, Q.5659.
  19. Andrew Boyd, *The Rise of the Irish Trade Unions*, Anvil, Tralee, 1972, p.39.
  20. Charles McCarthy, *Trade Unions in Ireland 1894–1960*, Institute of Public Administration, 1977.
  21. Tom Johnston, *History of the Working Classes in Scotland*, 1921, p.382.
  22. W.H. Marwick, *Short History of Labour in Scotland*, Chambers, 1967, p.5.
  23. John Child, *Industrial Relations in the British Printing Industry*, George Allen and Unwin, 1967, p.116.
  24. British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, *Trades Societies and Strikes*, 1860, p.615. The membership estimate was undoubtedly exaggerated; Child, *op. cit.*, p.116 puts this at 1,000.
  25. Sian Reynolds, *Britannica's Typesetters*, Edinburgh UP, 1989, p.80 et seq.
  26. Marwick says 5,000; perhaps this was a typographical error.
  27. Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p.76.
  28. Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p.116.
  29. Marwick, *op. cit.* p.83.

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# England and Wales

## **ADVERTISEMENT PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES FEDERATION**

Reg. No. 2255T

Little beyond the title is known about this body although it was in existence during the 1960s.

**Source:** PRO FS 26/168 (1960–67).

## **AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF PRESSMEN**

Reg. 309

A Friendly Trade Society of Pressmen, who printed off the type provided by the compositors, seems to have existed in the later eighteenth century whose scale of piece rates was recognised in 1787. It seems to have met at The Crown, near St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. Its attempts to restrict the number of apprentices in the trade led in 1798 to five of its leaders being sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy and the organisation seems to have lapsed in about 1810. Control then appears to have fallen into the hands of 'The Gifts', the name given to groups of pressmen meeting at different public houses.

These, including one of 40 members known as the 'Forty Thieves', who reputedly met with 40 pots of ale and 40 twists of shag before them at each meeting, seem to have been sick clubs which gradually gained control over the filling of job vacancies in their own interests. It is said to have been their activities which led to a demand for co-ordination and the establishment of the **London Union of Pressmen** in 1834. The situation was fraught with dissension. A rival **Equitable Association of Pressmen**, or **Association of London Pressmen**, was formed in 1849 or earlier which disapproved of the activities of 'The Gifts' and advocated fair treatment for all pressmen and may have been involved in events in 1875 when the London Union split into two – one part remaining as the LUP (Old Society) and the other, an 'anti-Gift' LUP called 'The Amalgamation' which may have included the Equitable Association, and which in 1879 became the **Amalgamated Association of Pressmen**, changing its name, perhaps, to avoid confusion over the common use of the LUP designation on the advice of the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Neither society would recognise the other and it was not until 1891, that the Old Society with 123 members and the Amalgamated, with 250 members came together in a **Reunited Amalgamated Association of Pressmen** which met at the Three Tuns, Great New Street, London. Its membership had fallen to 264 by 1910 and its leadership began to believe that its best interests would be served by amalgamation with another union, a view supported by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The rank and file was opposed to such a policy, though the membership situation continued to worsen as members of other unions continued to encroach on the pulling of proofs and the operation of presses traditionally claimed by the Pressmen as their preserve. Their failure to establish the right to work

on the new Lightning presses probably clinched the argument for amalgamation and in 1925 AAP members voted in favour of dissolution and transfer to the **National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers**. On 10 December of that year the Association therefore ceased to exist and became the **Printing Machine Branch of the National Union**.

**Sources:** Statistical Tables and Report on Trade Unions, 3rd Report, 1888; BoT Reports; RFS; MoL Directories; Musson; Bundock.

#### **AMALGAMATED BLOCK PRINTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 16 June 1866 and meeting at Mr Baths, Merton, Surrey.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1382.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BLOCK PRINTERS**

See **TEXTILE FINISHING**

Vol. 4, p.396.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF BLOCK, ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS**

Formed in 1890 the society became the **Print, Block, Roller and Stamp Cutters Association**.

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS**

Reg. 462

Formed in 1885 as the **National Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Writers, Copperplate and Wood Engravers** the society which substituted 'Amalgamated' for 'National' in its title when it registered as a trade union in 1887, and adopted the above title in 1903. It began its career with 252 members in ten branches in Birmingham, Bradford, Derby, Dublin, Hanley, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham and received initial help from the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers**. London did not feature in the initial list of branches because a separate organisation of originally identical name, the National Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Writers, Copperplate and Wood Engravers (London), was formed in January 1886, the wider based body paradoxically becoming known as the 'Amalgamated' and the more narrowly based as the 'National', the two organisations signing a Transference Agreement in 1890 when the former had a membership of 440 and the latter 240. This lasted for a few years

only. The Amalgamated set up its own London branch and the National collapsed in 1898, its membership being taken over individually by the Amalgamated which by the end of 1897 had 838 members in 20 branches and was registered first at 29 Portman Street, Whalley Range and then at 20 Cooper Street, Manchester. Its 1903 change of title was made to accommodate the growing class of workers in process trade establishments and was shortened in everyday use to the acronym **SLADE**. In 1922 it established a permanent headquarters in London at 54 Doughty Street, WC1. The society's first general secretary was Charles Harrap, followed by Robert Barnes (1899–1916), Rupert Kneale (1917–1941), Victor M. Butler (1941–1955), H.G. Bellingham (1956–71), Len Knapp (1971–74), J.A. Jackson (1974–1982) By the end of 1907 SLADE membership was 1,637 and by 1911 1,842 and by the end of 1915, 2,172; 1925 5,097; 1929 5,700. After a ballot in 1930 the society declined in 1930 to join the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers 1930 and in the mid-1950s rejected a proposal to combine with the **London Typographical Society** and the **Typographical Association** to form a single all embracing craft union for the printing industry. In 1978 it also turned down a proposal for a Graphic Arts Union but in 1981, under pressure from a number of industrial and political events, including a critical report of an inquiry by Andrew Leggat QC and a situation of falling membership, it approached the **National Graphical Association** for discussions on amalgamation which was officially concluded in April 1982.

**Sources:** RFS: MacDougall, p.337a; Sproat; *SLADE Journal*; Gennard.

## **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS AND AUXILIARIES**

Reg. 475

The Amalgamated Society was formed in 1879 on the initiative of the Bradford and Manchester Societies affiliated to the **Central Association of Lithographic and Copper-Plate Printers' Societies** which had been established twenty or more years earlier. It originally consisted of ten societies, to which others were later added at Sheffield and London (where there were already four societies) and elsewhere. It was originally based on the house of its first secretary George D. Kelley at 39 Sydney Street, Manchester (1848–1911; MP for Manchester South West, 1906–1910), but moved in 1886 to offices at 73 Upper Brook Street and by the end of 1897 had 3,443 members. By 1911 it had a membership of 4,668 and offices at Campfield Chambers, 312 Deansgate, Manchester. In 1913 it absorbed the **London Society of Lithographic Printers**, giving it a total membership of 5,100 at the end of the year. Unusually, from 1880 to 1913 the executive of the union consisted of six members elected by and from the Manchester branch. A national council of seven, based on the same number of divisions, first met in 1914 and by 1915 membership was 5,168. **The Litho**

**Music Printers** joined the society in 1930 with T. Sproat, Senefelder House, 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park as ASLP secretary. The major tasks of members were litho plate making and managing litho machines. This kind of work developed so quickly in the late 1950s and early 1960s that the society could not supply sufficient labour to meet the demand, leading it to consider the risk of loss of control and the desirability of amalgamation. In 1959 a Retraining and Transfer of Membership Agreement allowed letterpress machine managers to retrain for litho and then transfer from the **National Graphical Association** to the ASLP but this appeared insufficient as **NATSOPA (SOGAT Div. 1** at that time) also claimed jurisdiction, thus promoting the idea of an ASLP-NGA merger. This took place in 1969 when the Litho Printers' membership was about 11,000 in 46 branches including two in the Irish Republic at Dublin and Cork.

**Sources:** RFS; Sproat; MacDougall, p.336; Gennard. PRO FS26/40 (1887-1916), FS25/41 (1919-1964).

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MACHINE PAPER STAINERS AND COLOUR MIXERS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Reg. 1135

The society was formed in 1890 according to the Chief Registrar of Trade Unions and in 1891 according to the Board of Trade. By 1892 it had 152 members but showed substantially no growth thereafter, though it had three branches in 1898 when its secretary was to be found at 8 Harold Street, Seedley, nr. Manchester and its registered office was given as 115 Teignmouth Street, Collyhurst, Manchester and four branches in 1904. Little is known beyond the bare facts of its existence. By 1911 its membership was 141 and its office at four Clement Street, Darwen with J.J. Whiteside as secretary. Whiteside had ceased to be secretary by the end of the First World War during which its membership remained static at about 140. Its last secretary was E. Booth of 91 Avondale Road, Darwen who was in office when in 1919 it joined with another union based on Darwen, the **Paper Stainers Union of General Workers** and, it seems, the **London Paper Stainers Trade Union and Benevolent Society** to form the **Wall Paper Workers Union**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS; Ministry of Labour Directories; PRO FS11/66 (1898-1919).

#### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PAPER MAKERS**

Reg. 899

A society formed in 1894 by two organisations for machine paper workers, the **United Brotherhood of Paper Workers (1853)** and the **Modern Society of Paper Makers**, the latter having broken away from the former

in 1869. Re-amalgamated, the two unions had a membership of about one-half of that of the **National Union of Paper Mill Workers** formed as a result of the 'new unionism' in 1890. Its secretary in 1898 was to be found at 8 Creek Mill Cottages, Dartford and its membership was 853. By the end of the century, however, its headquarters had moved to Stockport, where it remained for some years in Woodley at 7 Station Road. The Amalgamated Society, working as a single branch, proved to be the more stable of the two rival societies in the early years of the twentieth century and in 1910 had 1,194 members compared with the National's 731, which was scattered over 15 branches. By the end of 1915 this had risen to 1,628. Relations between the craft and industrial unions were barely civil for many years and the Amalgamated remained independent until 1937 when it merged into the **National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Bundock; Child; RFS; PRO FS27/95 (1894–1927).

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMEN**

Reg. 743

Formed 1840 it was earlier known as the **London Society of Printers' Warehousemen** and took the above title on amalgamation with the **Caxton Printers' Warehousemen's Association** in 1893, the amalgamation producing a membership of about 400. The early history of the London Society was that of an old style craft union, requiring members to serve a five-year apprenticeship and reacting with disapproval to the newer attitudes of Alfred Evans and his **Printers and Stationers Warehousemen, Cutters and Assistants Union (1889)**, which enrolled anyone engaged in paper handling. There were, consequent disputes over recognition which were in part responsible for the somewhat uneasy amalgamation with the Caxton Association. In 1894 the society's office was at 19 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London and its membership 425, rising to 591 at the end of 1898. Evans considered his two older rivals to be little more than benevolent societies mainly consisting of overseers. Though this was not strictly true, the Amalgamated Society was clearly losing ground and at the end of 1899 amalgamated with Evans's union to form the **National Amalgamated Society of Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters** which had rules based mainly on those of the older society and was proud to claim its origin from that of the London Society in 1840.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Child; Bundock.

### **AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMEN AND CUTTERS**

See **Amalgamated Society of Printers' Warehousemen**

## **AMALGAMATED TYPEFOUNDERS' TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 620

Formed in 1889 the society had a membership of 218 in 1892 falling to 181 in 1898 when its secretary was to be found at 56 Storks Road, Bermondsey, London SE. By 1911 it had 214 members meeting at the Spread Eagle, 1 Kingsland Road, Shoreditch and at the end of 1915, 230. During the 1930s it was about 850 strong and based on 80 Blackfriars' Road, SE1, where it remained for the rest of its existence, changing its name to **Monotype Casters and Typefounders Society** in 1937. In 1963 it transferred its engagements to the **National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers** taking with it a membership of about 900.

**Sources:** RFS; Howe: TUC Reports; MacDougall, p.337b.

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF BOX MAKERS AND STATIONERY CUTTERS**

A very small organisation formed in 1892. In 1900 it had 46 members and was dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

## **AMALGAMATED UNION OF ENGRAVERS TO CALICO PRINTERS AND PAPER STAINERS**

Reg. 853

A union formed in 1909 by amalgamation between the **Scottish Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers (1888)** and the Manchester based **Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers Trade Union (1889)**. This gave the amalgamation nine branches and a membership of 1,634, the union initially retaining its address at 39 Bloom Street, Manchester with C. Kean as secretary and Caxton Hall, Chapel Street, Salford as its registered office and in 1914 moving to 72 Market Street, Manchester. During the First World War it affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and in 1919 had a membership of 1,860. Kean became secretary of the **Wall Paper Workers Union** when this was established in 1919 and the organisation seems to have become the **United Society of Engravers of Great Britain and Ireland** with J. Thomson as secretary and confined to the cotton industry.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS; MoL Directories; TUC Reports.

## **AMALGAMATION OF LONDON PRESSMEN**

Formed in 1875 as a consequence of a split in the **London Union of Pressmen**; from 1879 known as the **Amalgamation of London Pressmen**.

**Sources:** Musson; Bundock.

### **ASHTON UNDER LYNE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Became a branch of the **Typographical Association**; no further information on dates has been found.

**Source:** MacDougall, p.329a.

### **ASSOCIATED ENGRAVERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 July 1835, meeting at the Royal Oak Inn, Shelton, Staffs.

**Source:** PRO FS2/398.

### **ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS**

Reg. 1390

Formed 1854 and formerly, until about 1905, known as the **London Association of Correctors of the Press**, the union had 174 members in 1884, growing to 246 in 1890, 372 in 1895 and 483 in 1898 when its secretary was J. Randall at 33 Chancery Lane, London WC. By the early 1900s the association had moved to 83–85 Farringdon Street where it remained until the Second World War when it made a second move to 1 Gough Square, London EC4. In 1903 it appointed S.F. Crampin as its first full-time general secretary, an office which he held for 28 years until his death in October 1931. It was registered in 1907 and, with its office at The Bath House, Dean Street, grew rapidly to a membership of about 900 by the beginning of the First World War to over 1,000 and to about 1,500 by the later 1920s and 1930s a number which it maintained into the 1950s. Its chief competitor was the **London Society of Compositors** which, unlike the ACP regarded reading as a craft derived from experience of the composing room rather than a profession in its own right and the preserve of former revisers or copy-holders who had passed its readers' examination and worked beside a reader for at least six continuous years. On two occasions, in 1912 and 1924, proposals for amalgamation with the LSC were rejected by the ACP membership. The association secured regulated scales with the London Master Printers' Association and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and from the later 1940s attempts were made by the ACP and the LSC to resolve their jurisdictional problems over readers in London. This was achieved in 1952 when the ACP had 98 offices under its control and the LSC 67. This worked well and continued under the London Typographical Society until the ACP transferred its engagements to the **National Graphical Association** in 1965 when its membership was about 1,200.

**Sources:** Statistical Tables and Report on Trade Unions, 8th Report 1896; BoT Reports; RFS; Child; Bundock; Marsh, *Concise Encyclopedia*; Shane; MacDougall, p.337; TUC Reports; Gennard: PRO FS27/161 (1907–1964).

### **ASSOCIATION OF ENGRAVERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 10 July 1835, meeting at the Albion Inn, Hanley, Staffs.

**Source:** PRO FS2/398.

### **ASSOCIATION OF FANCY BOX MAKERS**

Formed in 1899, this was a Manchester union organising women. It never had more than 45 members. Its dissolution in 1903 was reported by the Board of Trade but it was, under the title **Fancy Box Makers Society** (Manchester), evidently still in existence in 1911–12 with a Miss F.M. Smith as secretary and Christine Brookes as chairman.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Manchester and Salford Trades Council Report, 1911–12.

### **ASSOCIATION OF LONDON PRESSMEN**

Formed in 1849; see **Amalgamated Association of Pressmen**

### **BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF COPPER PLATE PRINTERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 15 January 1805 meeting at the Mitre Inn, Tooting, Surrey.

**Source:** PRO FS2/231.

### **BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MANAGERS OF PRINTING MACHINES**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 23 August 1864 and meeting at the Salutation Inn, Princes Street, Blackfriars, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/1293.

### **BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF PAPERMAKERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 21 January 1845 and meeting at the Castle Inn, Maidstone, Kent.

**Source:** PRO FS2/227.

### **BIRMINGHAM LETTER PRESS MACHINISTS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1895 with 45 members, the society almost immediately joined the **Typographical Association** and is noted by the Board of Trade as having been dissolved in 1896.

**Source:** BoT Report.

### **BIRMINGHAM TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 50. The society met at the Kings Head in Dudley Street, Birmingham and the secretary was J. Taylor.

**Source:** WCML.

### **BIRMINGHAM UNION OF WOMEN IN THE PRINTING TRADE**

One of several attempts to organise women in the printing trade in 1894, here involving machine rulers. It quickly failed.

**Source:** Macdonald.

### **BLACKBURN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of two. The society met at Mr. Morrice's in Market Place Blackburn and the secretary was T. Barton.

**Source:** WCML.

### **BOLTON TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of nine. The society met at Tailors Establishment in Market Place, Bolton and the secretary was E. Wilding.

**Source:** WCML.

### **BOOKBINDERS AND MACHINE RULERS CONSOLIDATED UNION**

The union originated in an organisation named the **Bookbinders Consolidated Relief Fund – Provincial**, formed in 1935 as the result of meetings at Manchester and Birmingham earlier in the year which resolved to provide assistance for tramping in search of work, action against abuses and for the betterment of the conditions of journeymen bookbinders. Not all local societies agreed to participate and it was left to the London Lodge, at the instigation of Thomas Joseph Dunning, to produce 'A Plan of Union for the Whole Trade of Great Britain and Ireland'. This was approved at a delegate meeting in Manchester in April 1840 and the London Lodge instructed to organise the country in conjunction with the Central Committee of the Relief Fund based on Manchester into a Bookbinders Consolidated Union. This was achieved,

but at the loss of the London Lodge which was too severely embarrassed by financial losses in a strike in 1839 to enter into any commitment and went its own way as the **London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders**. The Consolidated Union, which expanded its title in 1872 to **Bookbinders and Machine Rulers Consolidated Union**. It became by far the largest of the bookbinders' unions by the 1890s, with 2,907 members in 1902 and 3,566 in 1896, with D. Sharpe of 75 Thrybergh Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, as secretary. In 1911 it amalgamated with the **London Consolidated Lodge (1784)**, the **Vellum Account Book Binders (London) (1823)** and the **Day Working Bookbinders of London (1849)** to form the **National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Bundock; Clegg, Fox and Thompson; MacDougall, p.339b.

**BOOKBINDERS CONSOLIDATED RELIEF FUND – PROVINCIAL**  
See **Bookbinders and Machine Rulers Consolidated Union**

**BOOKBINDERS CONSOLIDATED UNION**  
See **Bookbinders and Machine Rulers Consolidated Union**

**BOOKBINDERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY**  
Rules are in existence for a society of this name which met in 1805 at the Swan and Sugar Loaf Inn, Fetter Lane.

**Source:** PRO FS2/199.

**BOOKBINDERS PROVIDENT ASYLUM SOCIETY**  
Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 8 June 1842. It met at the Mechanics Institute, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2268.

**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS SOCIETY**  
Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 1 July 1812 and meeting at the White Horse Inn, Wawind Lane, City, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/421.

**BOOK EDGE GILDERS TRADE SOCIETY**  
A London society founded in 1889, its craft was not regarded by some trade unionists as sufficiently distinct as to warrant representation as a

separate organisation. ‘The officials of the older bookbinders’ unions do not regard this intensified specialisation very favourably’. In particular the **National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers** claimed that book edge gilding fell within its particular province. Nevertheless, the society had over 100 members in the last decade of the nineteenth century and though in the early 1900s it fell to 60 and under, it remained in existence until 1963 when its remaining members joined other unions. In its latter years its general secretary was A.G. Tozer of 88 Florence Road, Wimbledon, London SW19.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; MoL Directories; Bundock; Crowther, TUC.

### **BOOK FINISHERS FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION**

The association published a Book Finishers Friendly Circular between 1845 and 1851, at which point it may have come to an end.

**Source:** MacDougall, p.339a.

### **BRADFORD GRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

See **Bradford Journeymen Letter Press Printers**

### **BRADFORD JOURNEYMEN LETTER PRESS PRINTERS**

Established in 1820 by a handful of journeymen printers, when there were only four printshops in the town by 1837. Charles Everdell was the secretary and the society with 12 members in 1835 met at the Observer office in Exchange Street. This had risen to nine in 1840. There is firm evidence that the society was a member of the **Grand National Consolidated Union** in 1834 and affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835. The society remained independent until 1859 when it became a branch of the **Provincial Typographical Association** which was formed in 1848. Its branch secretary from 1866 to 1899 was Tetly Hustler, he was followed by A.F. Paine from 1899 to 1914. Paine had formerly been the Branch Secretary of the Warrington Branch in 1875. There was a change of title in 1904 to **Bradford Typographical Society**. C.F. Tumber was secretary from 1914 to 1940 followed by F. Davidson from 1940 to 1967. The society later became known as the **Bradford Graphical Society**.

**Sources:** Reynolds, 1970; WCML.

### **BRADFORD LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS SOCIETY**

The original date of formation of this society is not known, but it seems to have lapsed between 1862 and 1873 when it was reformed to become one of

the largest of the organisations in membership of the **Central Association of the Lithographic and Copper Plate Printers Societies**, taking a leading part in the establishment of the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and Auxiliaries of Great Britain and Ireland** in 1879.

**Source:** Sproat.

### **BRADFORD TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

See **Bradford Journeymen Letter Press Printers**

### **BRIGHTON PRINTERS SICK AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

Rules were in existence for a society of this name dated 25 August 1866 which met at the Camden Arms, Brighton Sussex.

**Source:** PRO FS2/396.

### **BRIGHTON TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the exact title, this society is reported to be outside membership of the **Northern Typographical Union** in its 1837 report. The secretary is recorded as have been T.P. Grinstead and the society met at the Coach and Horses in North Street.

**Source:** WCML.

### **BRISTOL BOOKBINDERS SOCIETY**

The society was formed in 1831. The rules drawn up in that year are still available, but no subsequent information has been found.

**Source:** MacDougall, p.338b.

### **BRISTOL SOCIETY OF PRINTERS ASSISTANTS AND PAPER BAG WORKERS**

Reg. 1999

No record has been found of when this society was formed. It was, however, registered in 1935. In 1936 it was absorbed into the **National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants** and its registration cancelled.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS11/2/431 (1933–1936).

### **BRISTOL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the exact title, this society is reported to be outside membership of the **Northern Typographical Union** in its 1837 report. The secretary is recorded as have been Charles Newport and the society met at the Rose and Crown in Narrow Wine Street, Bristol.

**Source:** WCML.

### **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS**

Reg. 739T

A breakaway from the **National Union of Journalists** set up in 1991 by journalists employed by the Mirror Group. The Secretary was Steve Turner. The BAJ was recognised by the company but the NUJ claimed that union had less than 100 members in 2004. NUJ lodged a claim with the Central Arbitration Committee to challenge BAJ recognition.

**Source:** *Guardian* 22 October 2004.

### **BRITISH PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 2029

No information has been found about this union, other than its registration in 1936 at 17 Fleet Street, London. It appears to have continued until 1948.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/283.

### **CADBURY CARD AND BOX WORKERS UNION**

The union was formed by Julia Varley in 1909 and is believed to have become part of the **National Federation of Women Workers** in the following year.

**Source:** Smethurst.

### **CAMBRIDGE COMPOSITORS SOCIETY**

This society was outside membership of the **Northern Typographical Union** in its 1837 report. The secretary is recorded as have been E. Walker and the society met at the Independent Press offices.

**Source:** WCML.

### **CARLISLE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 13.

The society met at Hudson and Scotts in English Street and the secretary was William Irwin.

**Source:** WCML.

### **CAXTON PRINTERS AND WAREHOUSEMENS ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 124

Formed in 1860, the association registered in 1873. Its membership in 1885 was 80. Like its earlier counterpart the London Society of Printers Warehousemen (1840) it came into conflict with the Printers and Stationers Warehousemen, Cutters and Assistants Union whose policy was to recruit all paper handling workers and whose secretary, Alfred Evans, regarded both the Caxton and the London Society as no more than benevolent organisations. In 1893 these two societies united into an **Amalgamated Society of Printers Warehousemen** in order to strengthen their position but this effort was not successful and the Amalgamated Society eventually came together with the Printers and Stationers at the end of 1899 to form the **National Amalgamated Society of Printers Warehousemen and Cutters**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Child; Bundock.

### **CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS SOCIETIES**

A central organisation of local lithographic printers' societies formed in 1860 or possibly earlier which provided the forum for discussion for closer co-operation which in 1879 resulted in the formation of the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and Auxiliaries of Great Britain and Ireland**. Seven societies were involved in 1861 – Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield; a Bradford society also existed which lapsed for a period between 1862 and 1872 and was revived in 1873. By 1878 there were nine associated societies with a total membership of 541, Bradford and Belfast being the largest and Stockport the most recently involved. The initiative to form the 1879 Amalgamated Society came from the Manchester and Bradford branches.

**Source:** Sproat.

### **CHELTENHAM TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 20. The society met at 17 Portland Street and the secretary was H. Wade.

**Source:** WCML

### **CHESTER TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 25. The society met at 104 Eastgate Street, Chester and the secretary was John Jones.

**Source:** WCML.

### **CHESTERFIELD TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of ten. The society met at the North Derbyshire Chronicle offices and the secretary was H.F. Macarter.

**Source:** WCML.

### **CHROMO TYPOGRAPHIC PRINTERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 3 October 1863, meeting at the Coopers Arms, Silver Street, Golden Square, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4252.

### **CIRCULATION AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1910

The association was formed as an indirect result of the General Strike of 1926 when the circulation representatives of national newspapers, previously members of the London Central Branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, broke away to create its own separate organisation in order 'to be free to work out their own destiny'. The consequent inter-union dispute was not easily settled. Eventually it was subjected to arbitration organised by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation which ruled that travellers, collectors, provincial branch managers, publishers and circulation managers should form a separate branch of the **National Union** to be known as the **Travellers and Circulation Branch** (later known as the **Circulation Representatives Branch**) with its own secretary and management committee. Such an arrangement was made in 1931.

**Sources:** Bundock; Hollings.

### **COMPOSITORS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Reg. 1329

A short-lived organisation formed in 1904 and meeting at the Pitts Head, Old Bailey, London. It failed to make any return to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and was dissolved in 1905.

**Source:** RFS.

## **DAY WORKING BOOKBINDERS SOCIETY OF LONDON**

Formed in 1850, the society originally consisted of members who had broken away from the London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders. Its membership in 1885 was 850. A serious decline seems to have set in in the next few years. By 1892 it had 414 members in a single branch and 350 in 1896 when it met at the Cock Tavern, on the corner of Drury Lane and Long Acre, London, with G. Ford as secretary. The original breakaway was among finishers (i.e. those who executed the gold and other ornamental work on book covers) and forwarders (who bound the book for the finishers) who had previously had their own organisations and who wished to press their own interests as time workers. By the early 1900s the society seems to have been working amicably with the London Lodge and in 1909 voted in favour of unity by 229 votes to 98. In 1911 it amalgamated with the London Lodge (1784), the Bradford based **Bookbinders and Machine Rulers Consolidated Union (1835)** and the **Vellum Account Book Binders Trade Society (1823)**, to form the **National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Bundock.

## **DECKLE SOCIETY OF PAPERMAKERS**

See **Original Society of Papermakers**

## **DERBY TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 16. The society met at the Buck in the Park on Friargate and the secretary was Anthony Spencer.

**Source:** WCML.

## **DEWSBURY TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Little is known of this independent society although it was operating in the mid-1860s and the secretary was James MacKenzie.

**Source:** WCML.

## **DONCASTER TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was newly affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of six. The society met at the Cross Keys in Market Place Doncaster and the secretary was J. Thompson.

**Source:** WCML.

### **DURHAM TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 14. The society met at the Chronicle offices and the secretary was Robert Hutchinson.

**Source:** WCML.

### **ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH PAPERMAKERS SOCIETY**

Little is known about this union. A membership certificate exists for 1839 and the reproduction of a certificate of apprenticeship dated 22 February 1862, between which dates the society's secretary seems to have been Robert Johnston.

**Sources:** MacDougall; Huntly House Museum; Dot Allen, John Mather – Papermaker.

### **ENGRAVERS TO CALICO PRINTERS AND PAPER STAINERS TRADE UNION**

Reg. 853

Formed in 1889, the union was based on Manchester and offered services to both the textile and wall paper industries, meeting by about 1900 at the Crosby Hotel, Withy Grove. It grew dramatically from 100 members in 1892 to over 1,000 in seven branches by 1898 and to 1,314 by 1898, amalgamating in the following year with the much smaller **Scottish Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers** to form the **Amalgamated Union of Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers** with a total membership of 1,634.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

### **EQUITABLE ASSOCIATION OF PRESSMEN**

See **Amalgamated Association of Pressmen**

### **FEDERATED SOCIETY OF ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 875

See **National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers**

### **FINISHERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed in 1844, the association subsequently broke away in 1850 from the London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders to form, along with the **Forwarders Association**, the **Day Working Bookbinders Society**.

**Source:** Bundock.

### **FORWORDERS ASSOCIATION**

Formed, like the Finishers Association, in 1844, it broke away from the London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders with that association to form the **Day Working Bookbinders Society (1850)**.

**Source:** Bundock.

### **FRIENDLY COPPERPLATE PRINTERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1836, the society had 63 members in 1892. In 1896 it amalgamated with the **Philanthropic Copperplate Printers** which had broken away from it in 1840, to form the **London United Society of Plate Printers** with 164 members and G.F. Groom at 67 Welbourne Road, Tottenham, London as secretary. The society grew to 186 members in 1904, falling to 169 in 1910. At the beginning of the First World War its secretary was T. Sutcliff of 104 Corbyn Street, Finsbury Park, London and at the end G.E. Barnard of 88 Albert Road, Walthamstow, E17.

**Sources:** BoT; MoL.

### **FRIENDLY FEMALE BOOKBINDERS SOCIETY**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 21 July 1814 and meeting at the Crown and Cushion Inn, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden, London.

**Source:** PRO FS/1505.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF BOOKBINDERS**

A society of the above title that met at the Pewter Platter Inn, Charles Street, Hatton Gardens, Middlesex with rules dated 14 January 1796. The following society with exactly the same name and probably the same society has rules in existence dated 3 April 1803 and meeting at the Antelope Inn, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, London.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/792; FS2'920.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF MASTER BOOKBINDERS OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 25 October 1813 and meeting at the Kings Head Tavern, Newgate Street, City, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/503.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF MUSIC PRINTERS, TRADE AND GIFT FUND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 11 February 1845 and meeting at the Black Horse Inn, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/2526.

### **FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF POCKET BOOK MAKERS**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 29 June 1809, meeting at the Kings Arms Inn, Holborn, London. Rules also exist for a society of the same name dated 15 January 1811 that met at the Punch Bowl Inn, Smallbrook Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/1246; FS2/234.

### **GENERAL UNION OF COMPOSITORS OF LONDON**

The title of this union is known but no further information has been discovered.

### **GRAPHICAL, PAPER AND MEDIA UNION**

An amalgamation agreed in 1990 between the **National Graphical Association (1982)** and the **Society of Graphical and Allied Trades '82**, with a total membership of more than 300,000. Merged with AMICUS in 2004.

**Source:** GPMU.

### **HALIFAX TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 29. The society met at Mr Walkers on Bull Green and the secretary was Henry Hiatt.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HEREFORD TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

A society from this town although not necessarily with this precise title joined the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1837 with 19 members. The secretary was George Kay and his contact point was the County Newspaper Press Office in Packers Lane, Hereford.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HERTFORD TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of four. The society met at the Crown and Thistle on Back Street, Hertford and the secretary was W. Farrow.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HOLLINS PAPER MILL PROTECTIVE SOCIETY, DARWEN**

Formed in 1921 its secretary in 1927 lived at 3 Westwood Street, Darwen.

**Sources:** RFS; PRO FS27/246 (1927–1941).

### **HUDDERSFIELD TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of six. The society met at Mr Dewhurst's, the bookseller on Market Place, and the secretary was William Whittington.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HULL LETTERPRESS PRINTERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1838 when the **Hull Typographical Society** was wound up following internal friction over apprentice restrictions.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HULL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

The society was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 33. The society met at 9 Winters Alley near the Post Office and the secretary was Henry Lundy. Disputes over the Northern Typographical Union position regarding apprentices led to a membership reduction by 1838 to under ten. In August 1838 the HTS was wound up and members joined the **Hull Letterpress Printers Society**. In 1877 it became a branch of the **Typographical Association**.

**Source:** WCML.

### **HUMANE AND BROTHERLY SOCIETY OF PAPERMAKERS**

Rules exist for three societies of this name; (1) dated July 1814 met at the Plough Inn, Store Street, Maidstone, Kent; (2) dated 5 December 1814 met at the House of Mr Gordon, The Goat, High Wycombe, Bucks.; (3) dated 12 January 1815, met at the Black Boy Inn, St. Mary Cray, Kent. There is no

evidence of a connection with the Original Society of Papermakers, though they may have been branches of the same society.

**Sources:** (1) PRO FS2/48; (2) PRO FS2/1079; (3) PRO FS2/?.

### **HUNTINGDON TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

A society from this town although not necessarily with this precise title joined the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1837 with four members. The secretary was John Seer and his contact point was in Great Germain Street.

**Source:** WCML.

### **ISLE OF MAN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the exact title, this society was reported not to be in membership of the **Northern Typographical Union** in its 1837 report. The secretary is recorded as have been P. Curphey who could be contacted at the Sun Office in Douglas.

**Source:** WCML.

### **JOURNEYMEN BOOKBINDERS OF LONDON: THREE LODGES**

See **London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders**

### **KENDAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of seven. The society met at Mr Reads, White Horse Yard, Kendal and the secretary was James Bell.

**Source:** WCML.

### **KIDDERMINSTER TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

A society from this town although not necessarily with this precise title joined the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1837 with five members. The secretary was John Bacon and his contact point was the local Messenger Newspaper offices.

**Source:** WCML.

### **KINGS ARMS GILDERS SOCIETY (LONDON)**

The formation date of this society is unknown, but it was London-based and claimed in 1867 to have gained recognition from many employers. It gave an account of its activities to the Royal Commission on Trade Unions of that year.

**Source:** Royal Commission on Trade Unions, 1867.

### **KIRBY LONSDALE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was newly formed when it affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of six. The society met at Mr Foster's, the Printer's Offices, the bookseller on Market Place, and the secretary was Thomas Braithwaite.

**Source:** WCML.

### **LANCASTER TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of four. The society met at Mr Milner's the printer's offices and the secretary was W. Ireland.

**Source:** WCML.

### **LEAMINGTON TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

A society from this town although not necessarily with this precise title joined the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1837 with seven members. The secretary was R. Matthews and his contact point was the Courier offices in the town.

**Source:** WCML.

### **LEEDS LETTERPRESS PRINTERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1890, under the title of **Leeds Letterpress Machine Minders and Printers Society**, machine minders being barred from joining the **Typographical Society** the society had 37 members in 1892 and 52 members in 1896. It joined the **Leeds Typographical Association** branch in July 1897.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Lancaster.

### **LEEDS STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1893, the society was a founder member of the **Federated Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers** established in October of that year. It seems to have continued as a separate organisation for some years with a small membership of 16 in 1897 and 24 in 1901, becoming a branch of the **National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers**.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

### **LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Formed in June 1810 with nine members under the title **Typographical Society of Leeds**, its first Rules and Regulations were revised in February 1815. In 1837 the society split into two bodies the 'Old' under the secretaryship of Thomas Floyd, and the 'New' society under the title of **Leeds Northern Union** under the secretaryship of Thomas Cuttle. They were rejoined in October 1842. They were members of the ill-fated **National Typographical Association** between 1846–1848. Following the experience the society resisted several attempts to join the **Provincial Typographical Association**. The society had 676 members in 1892 and 730 in the following year. In January 1895 it joined the **Typographical Association (1849)** as its 118th branch when its membership was about 660, the last independent society of any size in the English provinces to do so.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Musson; Lancaster; Yelland; WCML.

### **LEICESTER TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

This may not have been the precise title of the society but it was affiliated to the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1835 with a membership of 22. The society met at Mr Cockshaws, print office in Leicester, and the secretary was J. Windley.

**Source:** WCML.

### **LINCOLN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Although this may not have been the exact title, this society is reported not to be a member of the **Northern Typographical Union** in its 1837 report. The secretary is recorded as have been Joseph Islip and he could be contacted at St Swithin's on High Street. Meetings were held at the Flying Horse Inn, Lincoln.

**Source:** WCML.

### **LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS PROVIDENT FUND**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 27 September 1861, meeting at the Baptist Head Tavern, St Johns Lane, London.

**Source:** PRO FS2/4076.

### **LITHOGRAPHIC STONE AND PLATE PREPARERS' AMALGAMATED SOCIETY**

See **Lithographic Stone and Zinc Preparers' Society**

### **LITHOGRAPHIC STONE AND ZINC PREPARERS' SOCIETY**

Reg. 596

Formed in 1889, the society had 132 members at the end of 1897 and met at the Horse Shoe Inn, Clerkenwell Close, London. It later changed its name to **Lithographic Stone and Plate Preparers' Amalgamated Society** and in 1911 had 138 members and met at the Hand and Shears, Cloth Fair, London. By 1913 its numbers had fallen to 78 rising by the end of 1915 to 88. It joined the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers** in 1919.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; RFS; PRO FS27/65 (1890–1902).

### **LIVERPOOL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS SOCIETY**

Formed in 1893 with 21 members, this was a constituent association of the **Federated Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers** established in October of that year. The last membership figure publicly available is ten, for 1898, when its secretary's address was 9 Breck Place, Liverpool.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

### **LIVERPOOL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Rules exist for a Liverpool Typographical Society dated 2 July 1816. In 1835 the LTS had 189 members and the secretary was G. Blake Horridge. The society met at 71 Whitechapel. It seems likely that this was the same society which after the failure of the **Northern Typographical Union** in 1846 clashed with the **Manchester Typographical Society** and itself drew up proposals for a successor and invited delegates to a meeting in July 1849 which resolved to establish the **Provincial Typographical Association** which in 1877 shortened its title to **Typographical Association**. As a branch of these organisations it had 267 members in 1852, 1,662 in 1914 and about 2,000 in 1939.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/1273; Musson.

## **LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS**

The title adopted by the **London Society of Compositors** in 1907 to include branches established outside the London radius. The society evidently believed that even if the radius question which was a **Source** of dispute with other unions was settled, firms would be tempted to move further and further outside London and hence advocated amalgamation between themselves and the **Typographical Association** and the **Machine Managers**. This never took place and the extended title seems to have been abandoned in 1919.

**Source:** Howe and Waite, p.274.

## **LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS**

Reg. 1390

See **Association of Correctors of the Press**

## **LONDON BRANCH OF THE FEDERATED SOCIETY OF ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**

Reg. 404

Formed in 1864 as the **London Society of Stereotypers and Electrotypers**, the society was a founder member of the **Federated Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers** when this was founded in October 1893 and subsequently a branch of the **National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers**. It was the largest of the local branches with 120 members in 1885 and 261 in 1892, rising to 400 in 1898 when it met at the Welsh Harp Tavern, Essex Street. At the end of 1911 its registered office was at Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London and by the end of 1915 its membership was 1,084.

**Source:** RFS.

## **LONDON CONSOLIDATED LODGE OF JOURNEYMEN BOOKBINDERS**

The society dated itself from 1784, taken to be the formation date of the **United Friendly Association of Journeymen Bookbinders** but was more specifically founded in 1840 when the 'Three Lodges' of London with which the **Journeymen Bookbinders of London** were then associated combined in a single society as the **London Consolidated Lodge**. For financial reasons this was unable to join in a national organisation, the **Bookbinders' Consolidated Union**, formed in that year. In 1850 it suffered a breakaway of Dayworking Bookbinders, but continued as a substantial organisation with 850 members in 1885 and 1,240 in 1896, with H.R. King, 20 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London as secretary. In 1911

the original aim of a single bookbinders' organisation was realised when the **London Lodge, the Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union** (which had succeeded the Bookbinders' Consolidated Union in 1872), the **Day Working Bookbinders and the Vellum Account Book Binders' Society (1823)** joined forces in a **National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers**.

**Sources:** Bundock; Howe and Child; MacDougall, p.339a.

#### **LONDON COPPER PLATE PRINTERS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION**

Rules are in existence for a society of this name dated 22 December 1851 and meeting at the White Horse Tavern, 100 High Holborn, London; further rules are available dated 25 October 1867.

**Sources:** PRO FS2/3337; FS2/4583.

#### **LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPER SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS**

Formed in 1845 with 120 members, the society became absorbed in the **London Society of Compositors** when this was reconstructed in 1848.

**Source:** Howe and Waite.

#### **LONDON GENERAL TRADE SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS**

A society formed on 1 May 1826. It seems that 1,500 men attended its inaugural meeting, 'the largest general meeting the trade had ever seen'. Its house of call was the Twelve Bells, Bridge Lane. It was a rival to the **London Union of Compositors (1834)**.

**Source:** Howe and Waite.

#### **LONDON JEWISH COMPOSITORS' AND PRINTERS' SOCIETY**

This society was formed in 1904 with 43 members; it had 39 members in 1905 and was dissolved in 1906.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

#### **LONDON LETTER PRESS MACHINE PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION**

This association was formed in 1899 with 41 members. By 1900 numbers had risen to 98, but the organisation seems to have been dissolved in 1901.

**Source:** BoT Reports.

## **LONDON PAPER STAINERS' TRADES UNION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

Reg. 120

Formed in 1861 the society had 87 members at the end of 1879, 122 in 1892, 122 falling to 85 in 1897. In 1898 it met at the White Horse, Fann Street, London. Numbers continued to fall to 42 at the end of 1911. By 1913 its secretary was G.H. Landeg, 7 Warrender Road, Tufnell Park, London and its numbers had fallen to 39 meeting at The Metropolitan, 18 Winchester Street, Kings Cross, London. Its membership failed to rise above 40 and it seems to have joined in the amalgamation which in 1919 produced the **Wall Paper Workers Union**.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; MoL Directories; RFS.

## **LONDON PRESS CLERKS' ASSOCIATION**

Formed in June 1920 as a breakaway of a majority of the membership of the London Press Branch of the National Union of Clerks, the association had but a brief independent existence. In July of the same year it was accepted into the **National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants**.

**Sources:** Moran; Marsh and Ryan, unpublished MSS.

## **LONDON PRINTING MACHINE MANAGERS' TRADE SOCIETY**

Reg. 496

See **Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society**

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS**

Reg. 316

A society of compositors given to dating its origin from the first London Scale of Prices of 1785. Its history was in fact less continuous than this might suggest. The first formally organised trade society of London compositors, known, it seems, as the **Union Society** and catering for both book and news men, was it seems formed in 1801. This society apparently foundered after reverses in 1809 and 1810. Three further societies followed, the 'Three Herrings' Society (more formally the **London Trade Society of Compositors**) in July 1816, meeting at the inn of that name in Bell Yard, Temple Bar, the **News Society of Compositors** in 1820 and the **London General Trade Society of Compositors**, formed in May 1826 with R. Gilbertson as secretary, meeting at the 'Twelve Bells', Bride Lane. In 1833 a union committee of the three organisations recommended amalgamation. An earlier established **Society of London Daily New Compositors** had already declined to co-operate but the other two unions did so and on 11 March 1834 the **London Union of Compositors** was established with 1,543 members and was joined in the following year by

the News Society. The London union was dissolved in 1845 but its remaining members then designated it the **London Society of Compositors** and affiliated it to the South Eastern District of the **National Typographical Association** which had been formed in the previous year. The collapse of the National led to the breakaway and re-establishment of the London Society in 1848 with E. Edwards as secretary, meeting at the 'Falcon Tavern', Gough Square. This was joined in 1853 by the **London Daily Newspaper Compositors**. A succession of secretaries followed – J. Boyett, 1850–1854, W. Cox, 1854, d.1857, working from 3 Raquet Court Fleet Street, W. Beckett, 1857–1863, H. Self 1864–1881; C.J. Drummond 1881–1892, C.W. Bowerman 1892 until 1911, when he became general secretary of the Trades Union Congress until he retired in 1923. The society was registered in 1879 and by 1897 had moved to 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, EC. where it remained until the 1950s. In the Board of Trade Report of 1888 it was described as the largest of centralised English societies, exceedingly powerful and well-governed. In addition to paying generous benefits to its members, the society also had reading and smoking rooms, a library of 6,000 volumes available on loan for a subscription of 1s a year and paid subscriptions to various medical charities in return for the treatment of members in case of illness. In 1888 its membership was 7,400, in 1896 10,558 and at the end of 1910, 12,231. It resolutely resisted suggestions of amalgamation with the **Provincial Typographical Association** (later the **Typographical Association**). Finding lower wages outside the London area to its disadvantage it added 'and Provincial' to its title but came into conflict with the TA which was already recruiting there and in 1908 the Trades Union Congress, alarmed at the friction between the unions summoned the TA, the London Society, the **Scottish Typographical Association** and the **Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society** to discuss amalgamation. It made a further attempt in 1914–15 but again without success. An agreement was, however, reached by the three unions in June 1919 that the London radius would remain at the old figure of 15 miles and that the extra-metropolitan branches of the London Societies would be abolished, the TA in return undertaking to disband its London branch. As soon as trade depression returned, the LSC returned to its old exclusive policy of refusing to recognise the cards of TA members seeking work in London and animosity between the organisations continued. In 1955 the **London Compositors** amalgamated with the **Printing Machine Managers** to form the **London Typographical Society** and the basis for rivalry between the metropolitan and provincial typographers was finally arrived at when the LTS and the TA themselves amalgamated in 1964 to form the **National Graphical Association**, the LSC general secretary from 1945, Robert Willis, becoming joint general secretary of the NGA until 1969.

**Sources:** Board of Trade Statistical Summary and Reports on Trade Unions; RFS; MacDougall, p.328b; Bowerman; Musson; Child; Howe; Howe and Waite; Bundock; Rowles.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF LITHO MUSIC PRINTERS**

Reg. 652

Formed and registered in 1890, this was a small organisation of semi-skilled men which met at the Golden Lion, Wardour Street, Soho. In the later 1890s its secretary was G. Baxter. In 1892 it had 25 members, rising to 75 by the end of the century. Its highest membership was 81 in 1904, falling back to 73 in 1910. 1913, 100 and met at the Green Man, Union Street, Marylebone. With 167 members it amalgamated with the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and Auxiliaries** thereto of Great Britain and Ireland (7,493 members) in 1930.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Child; Barou; RFS.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS**

Reg. 295

Skilled workers in the lithographic section of the printing industry were divided into two groups – the lithographic artists who prepared the blocks and the printers who worked the specialised presses which were required. The earliest society catering for the latter group was, it seems, formed in London about 1833. Later Board of Trade Reports accept this date of foundation; earlier BOT Reports and those of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies prefer 1869. However this may be, the society became registered in 1878 and was in 1888 known as the **London Union of Lithographic Machine Minders** as a result of amalgamation with two other small societies. This had 821 members in 1890 and adopted the style of the **London Society of Lithographic Printers** in 1892, its single branch of 748 members making it substantially smaller than its provincial rival, the **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (1879)**. In 1897 its general secretary was W. Schofield and it met at The Crown and Anchor Inn, 28 Farringdon Street, London EC, later moving to 22 Bride Lane, Fleet Street. Its membership continued to fall steadily in the first decade of the twentieth century. By the end of 1911 this stood at 472 and it had a deficit for that year of £812. In 1913 it joined the larger but provincially-based **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland**, creating a union with a membership of 5,100 at the end of that year.

**Sources:** BoT Reports; Child; RFS; Sprout.

## **LONDON SOCIETY OF MACHINE RULERS**

The society was formed in 1873 as a result of a meeting held under the auspices of the London Consolidated Lodge of Journeymen Bookbinders designed to persuade the machine rulers to join that Lodge. The machine rulers were divided on the issue and some who were working more than 54 hours a week may not in any case have been eligible to join. Nevertheless